18th Century Material Culture
Colonies to States
New York



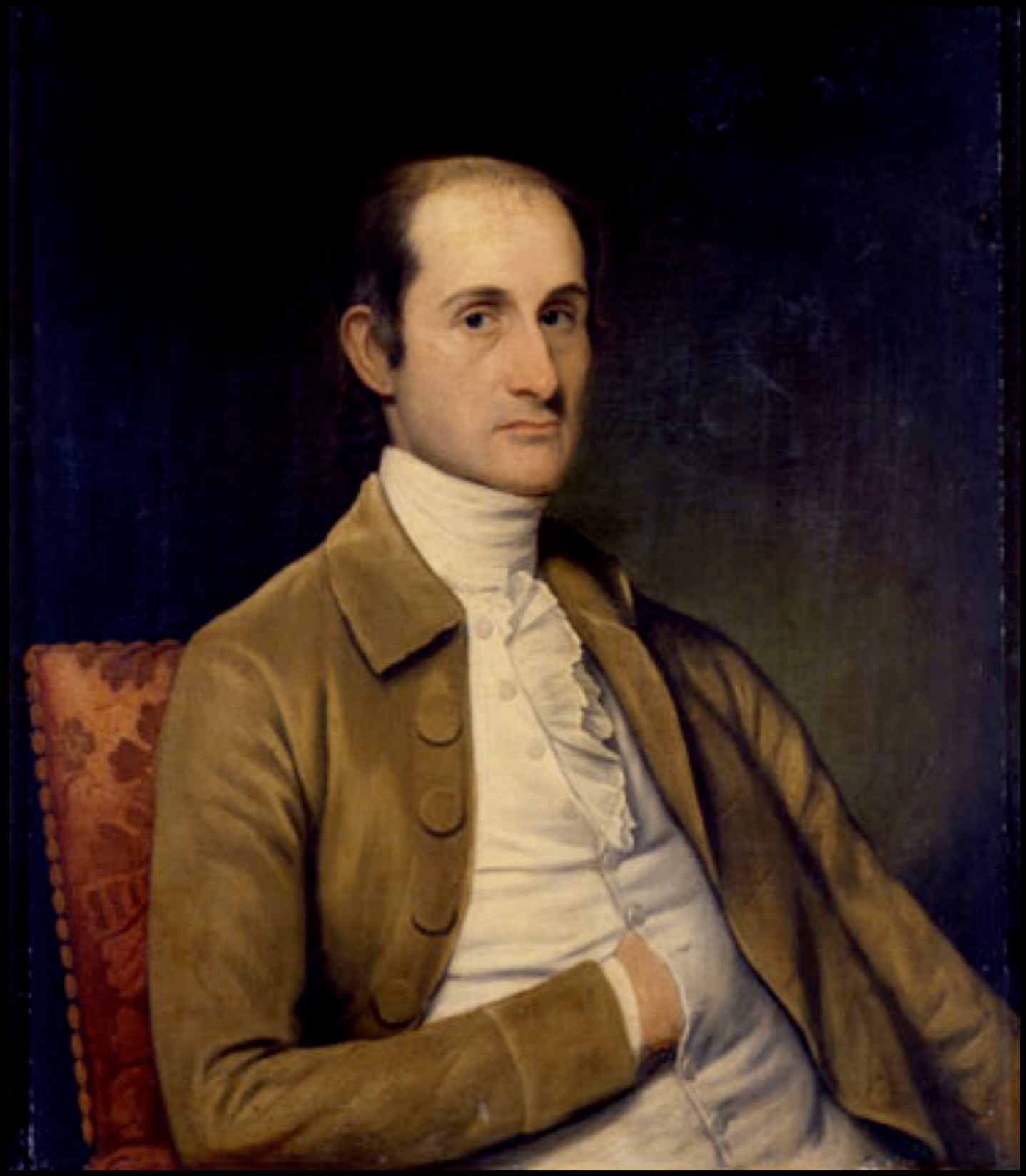






"A Map of the Province of NEW-YORK ..."
by Claude - Joseph Sauthier, London 1776
(Library of Congress)

Government



John Jay, 6th President of the Continental Congress: December 10, 1778 - September 27, 1779
by Joseph Wright 1786
(New York Historical Society)



Philip Livingston, Merchant and Delegate of New York to the Continental Congress From 1775-1778
Signer of the Declaration of Independence
(Utah Museum of Fine Arts)

Military Forces



Lieutenant - Colonel Alexander Hamilton
by Charles Wilson Peale 1777
(Museum of the City of New York)



Colonel Henry Beekman Livingston of the 4th New York Regiment
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1778 - 1780
(Smithsonian)



"Private McKinney", Grenadier Company of the New York City Independent Militia
by William Williams 1773
(Westervelt Warner Museum of American Art, Tuscaloosa, Alabama)



General Jacob Morris of the 4th New York Regiment
by Charles Wilson Peale
(Louis Diami, LLC)



Mary Morris, Wife of General Jacob Morris of the 4th New York Regiment
by Charles Wilson Peale
(Louis Diami, LLC)



General Jacob & Mary Morris of the 4th New York Regiment
by Charles Wilson Peale
(Louis Diami, LLC)



General Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonel of the 2nd New York Regiment
by John Ramage c. 1783
(New York Historical Society Museum and Library)



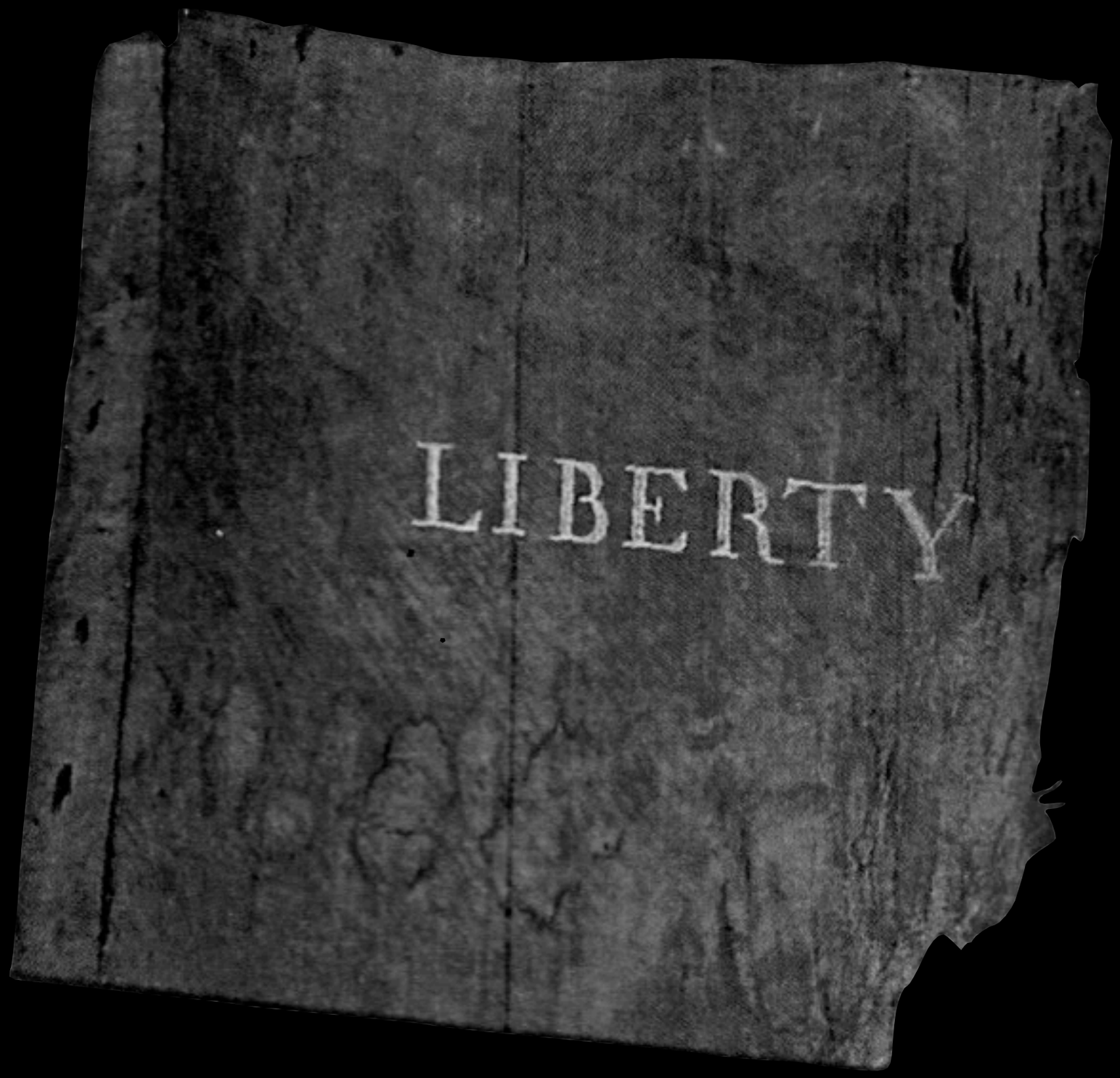
Lieutenant Colonel Richard Vairk Wearing a Post-War Style Uniform Coat
by Ralph Earl c. 1787
(Albany Institute of Art)



Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett of the 3rd New York Regiment Wearing a Post-War Style Uniform Coat
by Ralph Earl c. 1791
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



French Presentational Small Sword of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett of the 3rd New York Regiment
by C. Liger c. 1785 - 1786
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Standard Carried by the 1st New York Regiment
Pre-Revolutionary Manufacture
(Schenectady Historical Society)



Standard Carried by the 1st New York Regiment
Pre-Revolutionary Manufacture
(Schenectady Historical Society)



Photograph of the Standard of the 1st New York Regiment outside the home of Nicholas Veeder, who is reported to have carried the flag in the Battle of Saratoga. Veeder lived to be 101 and it is said he kept the flag all those years, bringing it out only on July 4th to march with it in the Schenectady parade.

(Westervelt Warner Museum of American Art, Tuscaloosa, Alabama)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution)



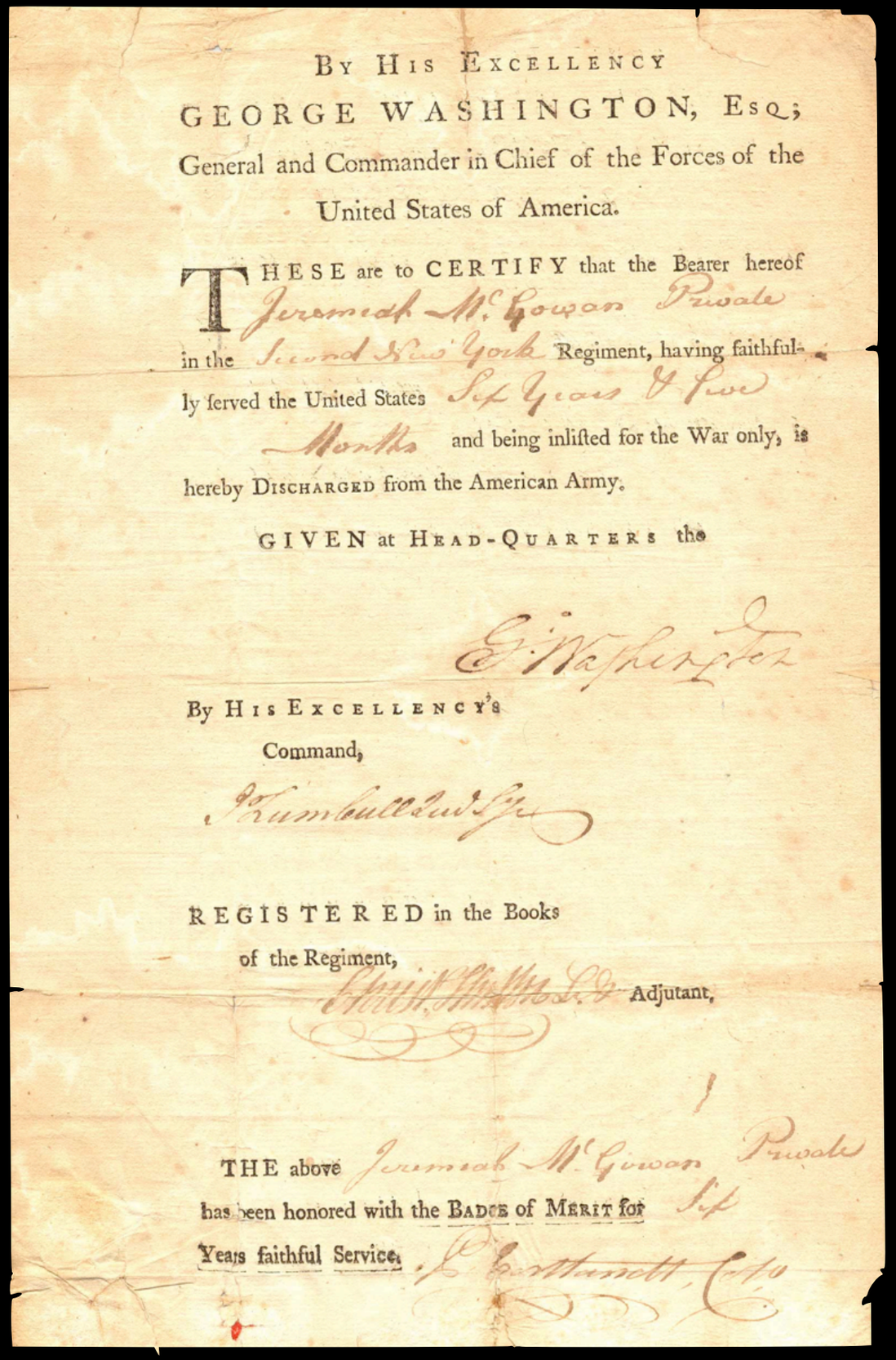
The Coat of Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
Worn During His Service as Commander of Fort Stanwix 1777
(Smithsonian Institution - Photo Courtesy Dan Center)



Sleigh Owned by Colonel Peter Gansevoort of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line
18th Century
(Long Island Museum)



Coat Button Matrix
New York Regiment
(Bonham's - The William H. Guthman Collection)



By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof Jeremiah McGowan Private in the Second New York Regiment, having faithfully served the United States Six Years & Five Months and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby Discharged from the American Army.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters the

G. Washington

By His Excellency's Command,

Rumbull 2nd Sec

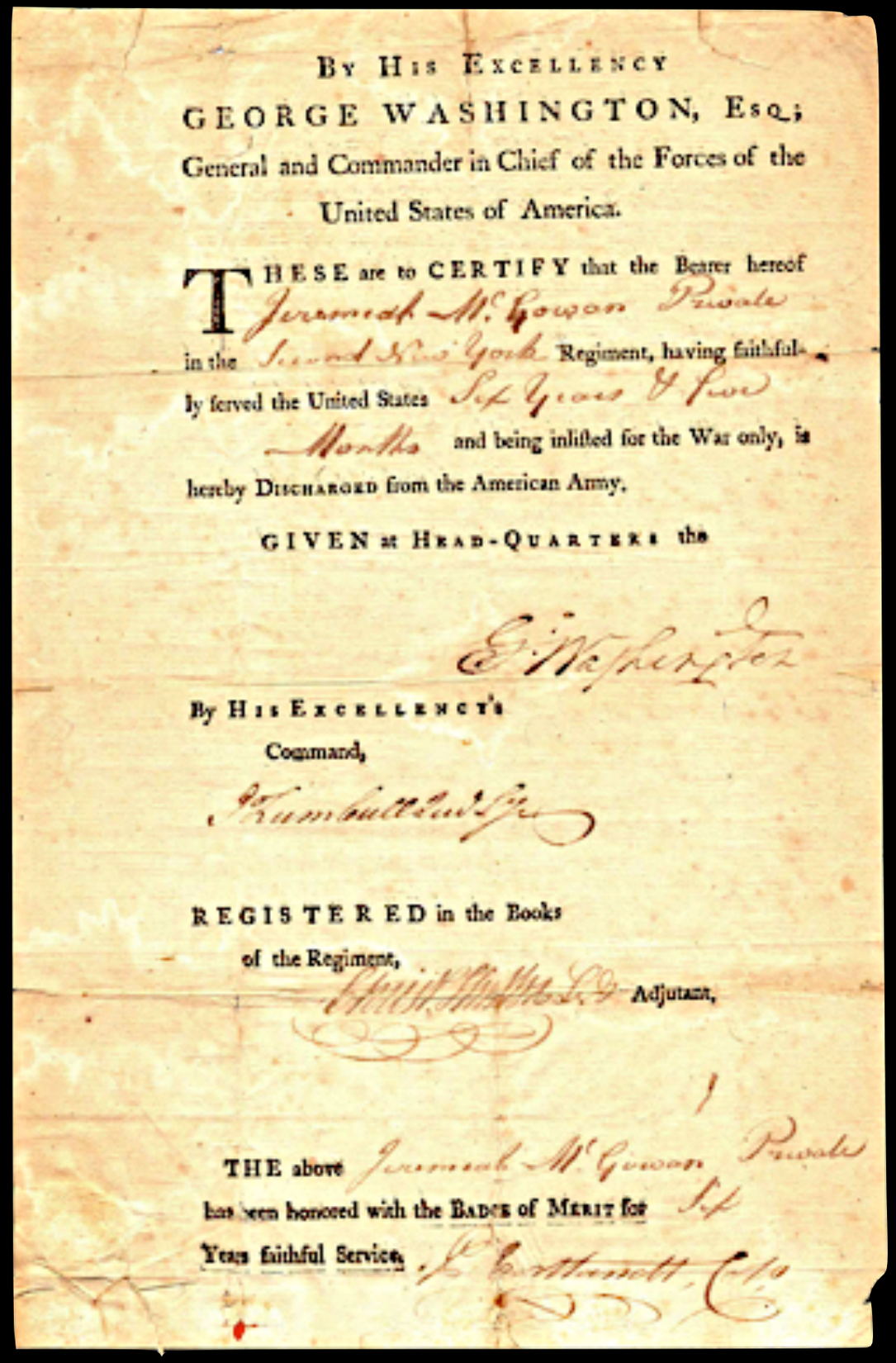
REGISTERED in the Books of the Regiment,

Christ. Shelton L.D. Adjutant,

THE above Jeremiah McGowan Private has been honored with the Badge of Merit for Six Years faithful Service.

L. Cantlanett, Cap

Military Discharge for Private Jeremiah McGowan of the 2nd New York Regiment
Signed by G. Washington June 7, 1783
(Museum of the American Revolution)



By His Excellency
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the
United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof Jeremiah McGowan Private in the Second New York Regiment, having faithfully served the United States Six Years & Five Months and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby Discharged from the American Army.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters the

G. Washington

By His Excellency's
Command,

REGISTERED in the Books
of the Regiment,
Adjutant,

THE above Jeremiah McGowan Private
has been honored with the Badge of Merit for Six
Years faithful Service.

Discharge Paper of Jeremiah McGowan of the 2nd New York Regiment
June 7, 1783
(Museum of the American Revolution)

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ;

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof Jeremiah McGowan Private in the Second New York Regiment, having faithfully served the United States Six Years & Five Months and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby DISCHARGED from the American Army.

Discharge Paper of Jeremiah McGowan of the 2nd New York Regiment
June 7, 1783
(Museum of the American Revolution)

THE

NEW-YORK AND AMERICAN PACKET, THE ADVERTISER.

No. 236.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 1, 1781.

FISH-KILL: PRINTED BY SAMUEL LOUDON.

BE IT REMEMBERED!

THAT on the 17th of October, 1781, Lieutenant-General Earl CORNWALLIS, with above Five thouſand Britiſh Troops, ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War to His Excellency Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the allied Forces of France and America.

LAUS DEO!

LONDON, July 14.

ON the 14th of June laſt, died in Forton priſon, near Portſmouth, Mr. William Hines, an officer of the General Gates private ſhip of war, from Danvers near Boſton; after having with much patience, and with the moſt irreproachable conduct, ſuſtained a three years captivity. He was a man of eminent religion and virtue; finding death ſwiftly advancing he called to him his two ſons, Francis and William, the one in the 18th, and the other in

letters of the Americans in the Gazette. They abſolutely give the lie to all the miniſterial reports of Waſhington's forces, and the information of Galloway and his brother refugees, who have conſtantly repreſented the army of the Colonies as the moſt inſignificant ragamuffins that ever diſgraced the name of an army. Yet from a letter dated ſo late as May the 29th, we are informed by Waſhington himſelf, that he had planned a ſcheme to attack Clinton in New-York, though it was acknowledged, that he had with him four thouſand regulars and three thou-

Notwithſtanding the ſeeming confidence of miniſtry in the operations carrying on againſt their fleet and armies, it is a fact well known among the friends of government, that the preſent ſituation of America is not ſo weak as it is pretended to be. The moſt we hope for is, that the Americans will not be able to beat us.

The method the miniſtry have taken only to give extracts from the intercepted letters of General Waſhington, is very naturally accounted for. There were ſome parts of them, which, if publiſhed, would have

New York Packet and the American Advertiser
November 1, 1781

New York City



"A Plan of the City of New York from an Actual Survey, anno Domini, M[D]CC,LV"
by G. Duyckinck c. 1755 - Francis W. Maeerschalck 1776
(Library of Congress)



Division of Maps
JUN 29 1935
Library of Congress

"A PLAN of the CITY and ENVIRONS of NEW YORK in NORTH AMERICA"
London 1776
(Library of Congress)



"A PLAN of the CITY of NEW YORK & Its Environs to Greenwich, on the North or Hudson's River, and to Crown Point..."
by John Montresor 1766
(Library of Congress)



"PLAN DE NEW - YORK..."
after John Montresor , Paris, Chez le Rouge 1777
(Library of Congress)



“ Plan de New-York et des îles Environnantes”
1781
(Library of Congress)



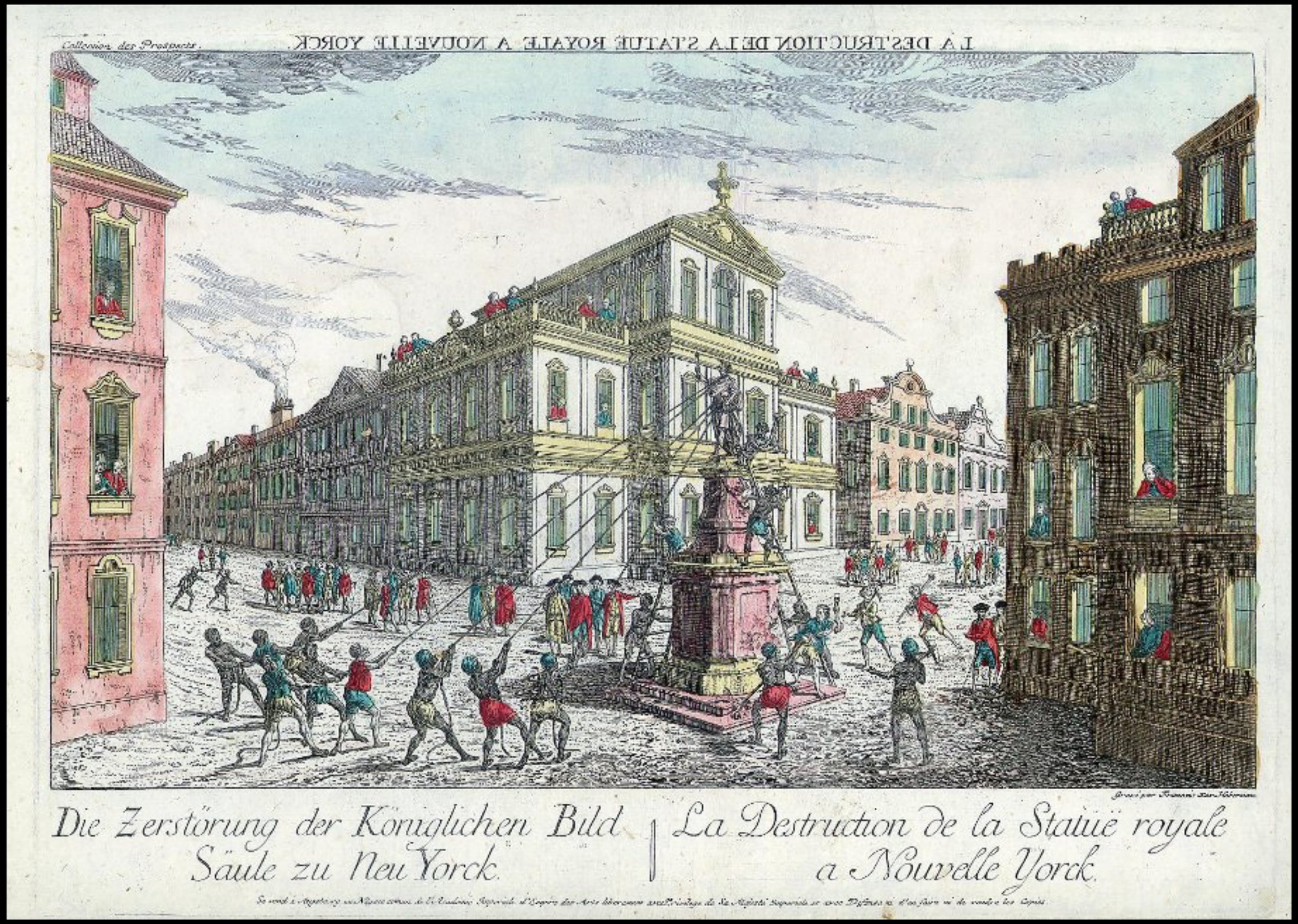
"A chart of New York Island & North River: East River, passage through Hell Gate, Flushing Bay, Hampstead Bay, Oyster, Huntington Bay, Cow Harbour, East Chester Inlet, Rochell, Rye, Patrick Islands, ec."

1770

(Library of Congress)



"Sketch of New York, Narrows & Part of Long Island with the Roads"
1776
(Library of Congress)



"LA DESTRUCTION DE LA STATUE ROYALE A NOUVELLE YORCK"
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1776
(The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd.)



"LA DESTRUCTION DE LA STATUE ROYALE A NOUVELLE YORCK"
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1776
(Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, Inc.)



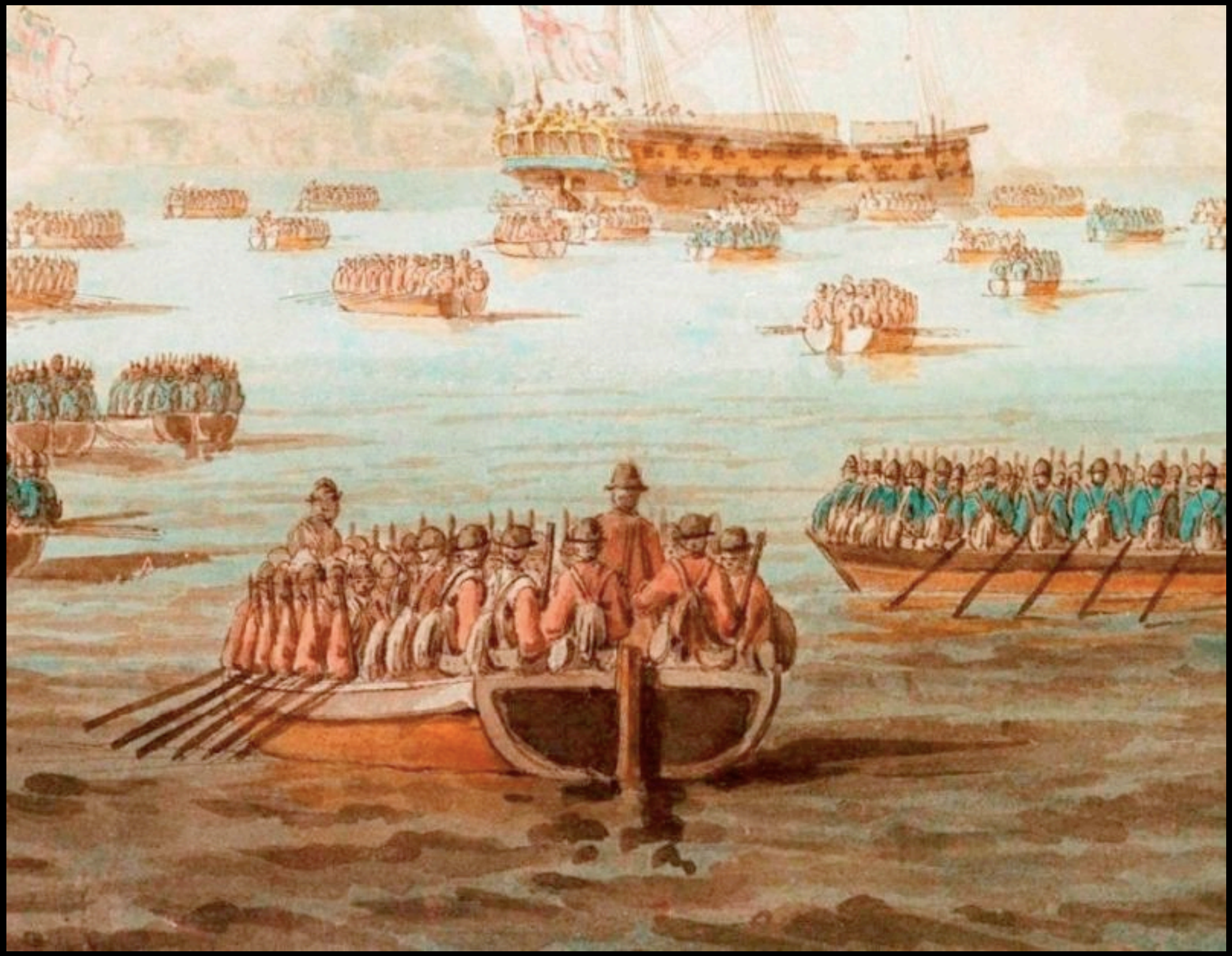
"LA DESTRUCTION DE LA STATUE ROYALE A NOUVELLE YORCK"
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1776
(The British Museum)



Gold Gilded Tail Fragment of the Lead Equestrian Statue of King George III
Bowling Green, New York City
Torn from Its Pedestal on July 9, 1776 after the Reading of the Declaration of Independence
Other Fragments Were Transported to Litchfield, Connecticut, to be Made Into Musket Balls
(New York Historical Society)



The British Landing at Kip's Bay, New York, September 15, 1776
by Robert Cleveley 1777
(National Maritime Museum)



The British Landing at Kip's Bay, New York, September 15, 1776
by Robert Cleveley 1777
(National Maritime Museum)

Collection des Prospects.



Die Anländung der Englischen Trouppen zu Neu Yorck. | Debarquement des Troupes engloises a nouvelle Yorck.

Se vend a Augsbourg au Négoce commun de l'Academie Imperiale d'Empire des Arts libereaux avec Privilege de Sa Majesté Imperiale et avec Défense ni d'en faire ni de vendre Des Copies.

Sept. 1776

UP1776f-24

"DEBARQUEMENT DES TROUPES ENGLOISES A NOUVELLE YORCK."
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(Private Collection)

Collection der Prospecte.



Die Anlandung der Englischen Trouppen zu Neu Yorck.

Debarquement des Troupes engloises a nouvelle Yorck.

“DEBARQUEMENT DES TROUPES ENGLOISES A NOUVELLE YORCK.”
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(Ursus Books & Prints)



"DEBARQUEMENT DES TROUPES ENGLOISES A NOUVELLE YORCK."
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(New YorkPublic Library)



"L'Entré triumphale de Troupes royales a Nouvelle Yorck."
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd.)



"L'ENTRE TRIUMPHALE DE TROUPES ROYALES A NOUVELLE YORCK"
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(Private Collection)

Collection des Prospects.

REPRESENTATION DU FEU TERRIBLE A NOUVELLE YORCK.



Schröckenvolle Feuersbrunst welche zu Neu Yorck von denen Americanern in der Nacht vom 19. Herbst Monath 1776. angeleget worden, wodurch alle Gebäude auf der West Seite der neuen Börse, längst der Broockstrent biss an das Königt Kollegiü mehr als 1600. Häusser, die Dreyfaltigkeits Kirche, die Lutherische Kappelle u. die Armen Schule in Asche verwandelt worden.

Représentation du Feu terrible a Nouvelle Yorck, que les Americains ont allumé, pendent la Nuit du 19. Septembre 1776. par le quel ont été brulés, tous les Batiments du Coté de Vest, a droite de Börse dans la Rue de Broock jusqu'au College du Roi et plus que 1600. Maisons avec L'Eglise de la S.te Trinité la Chapelle Lutherienne et L'Ecole des pauvrés.

Se vend à Augsbourg au Magasin artistique de l'Academie Imperiale d'Empire des Arts libereaux avec Privilege de Sa Majesté Imperiale et avec Defenses si d'en faire ni de vendre les Copies.

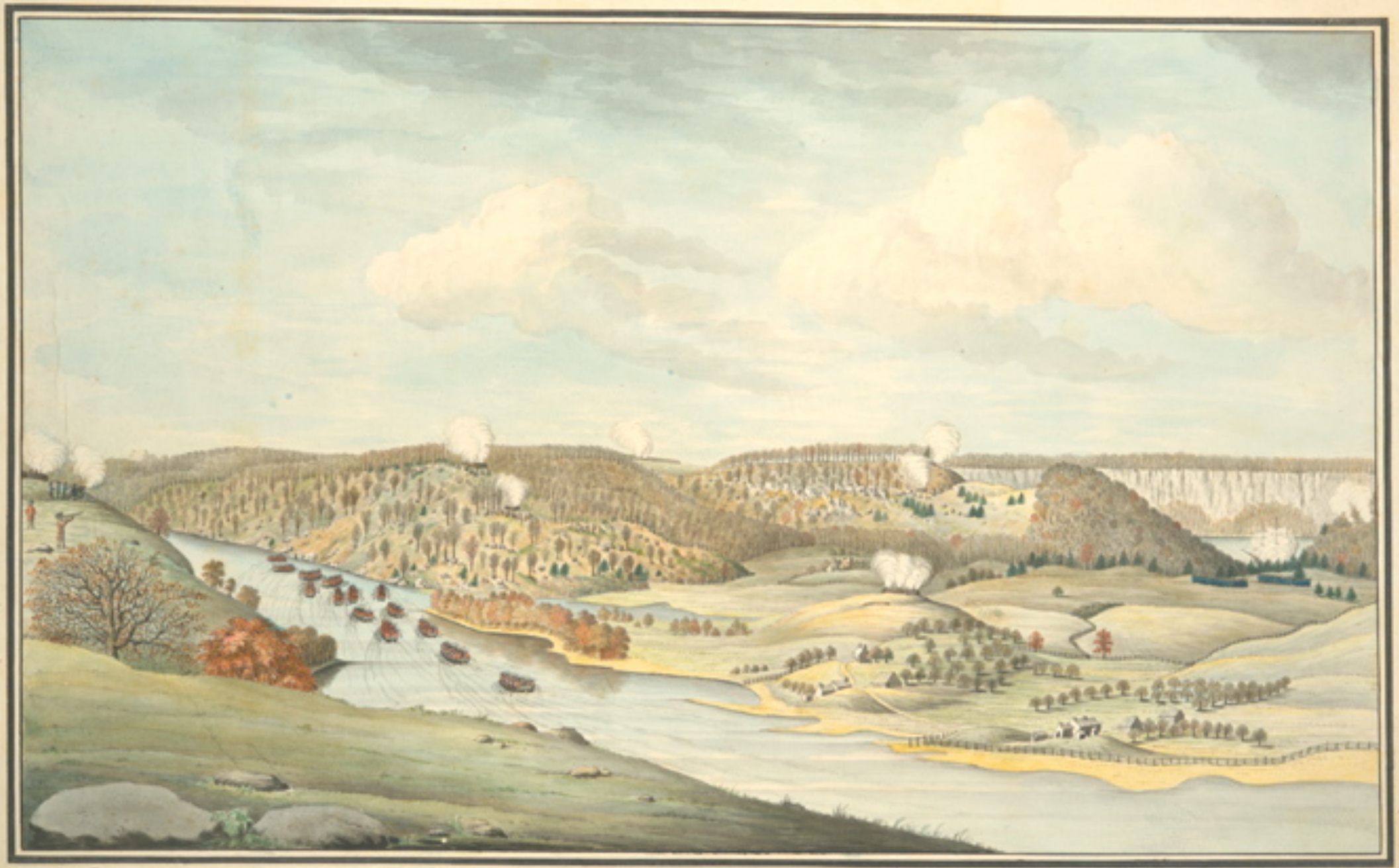
"REPRESENTATION DU FEU TERRIBLE A NOUVELLE YORCK"
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd.)



"REPRESENTATION DU FEU TERRIBLE A NOUVELLE YORCK"
by Francois Xavier Habermann c. 1780
(Private Collection)



"Fort Washington & Vicinity"
c. 1776
(Library of Congress)



A View of the Attack against Fort Washington and Rebel Redouts near New York on the 16 of November 1776 by the British and Hessian Brigades
Drawn on the spot by Thos Davies Capt R A of Artillery.

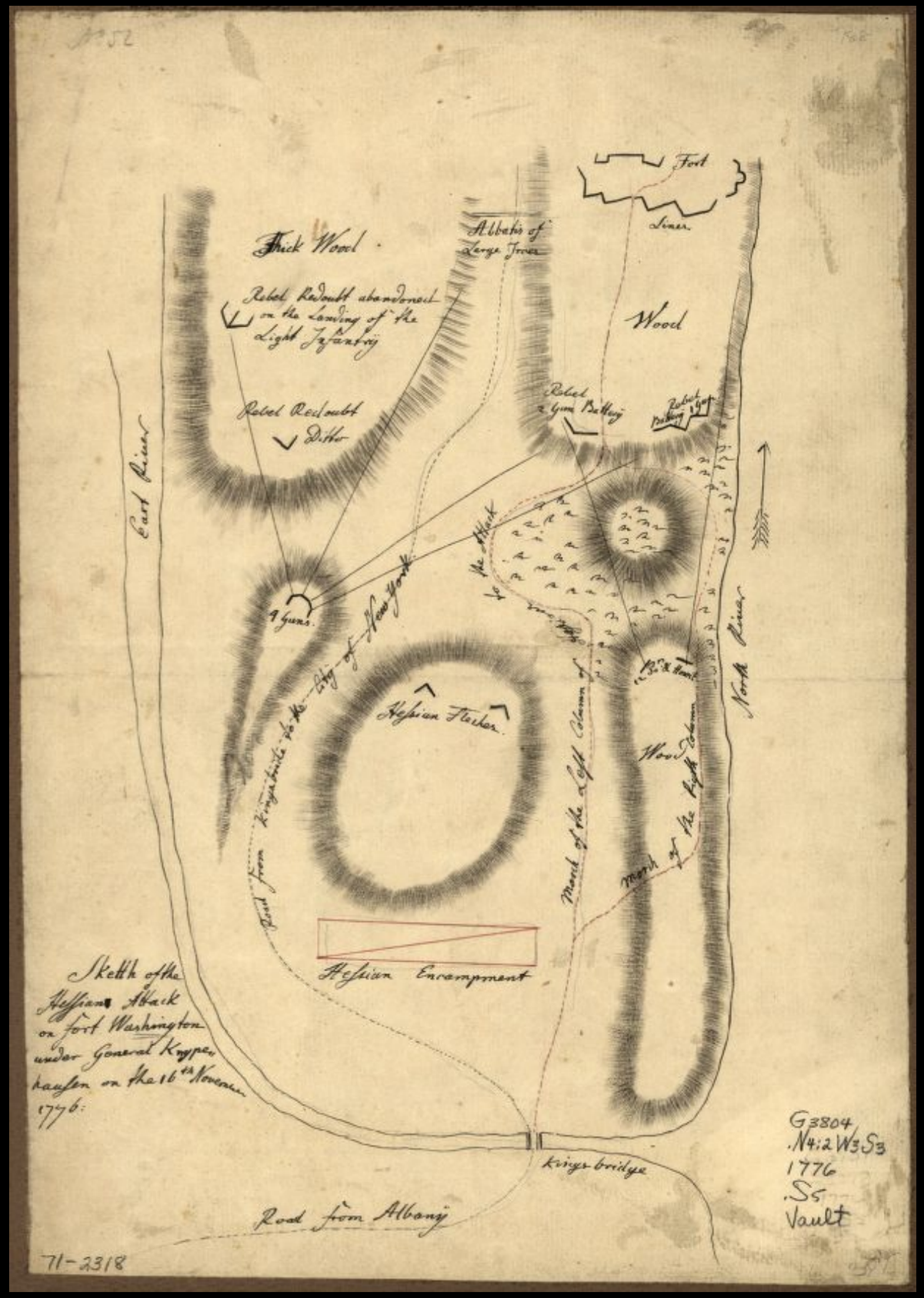
"A View of the Attack Against Fort Washington and Rebel Redouts on the 16 of November 1776 by the British and Hessian Brigades"
by Captain Thomas Davies of the Royal Artillery 1776
(New York Public Library)



"A View of the Attack Against Fort Washington and Rebel Redouts on the 16 of November 1776 by the British and Hessian Brigades"
by Captain Thomas Davies of the Royal Artillery 1776
(New York Public Library)



"A View from near Fort Washington in New York"
(Fort Washington to the Right and Log Huts to the Left)
Likely Made by One of Percy's Officers Shortly After the Fort was Captured - 1776
(Alwick Castle)



"Skettch of the Hessian attack on Fort Washington under General Knypehausen on the 16th November 1776"
1776
(Library of Congress)



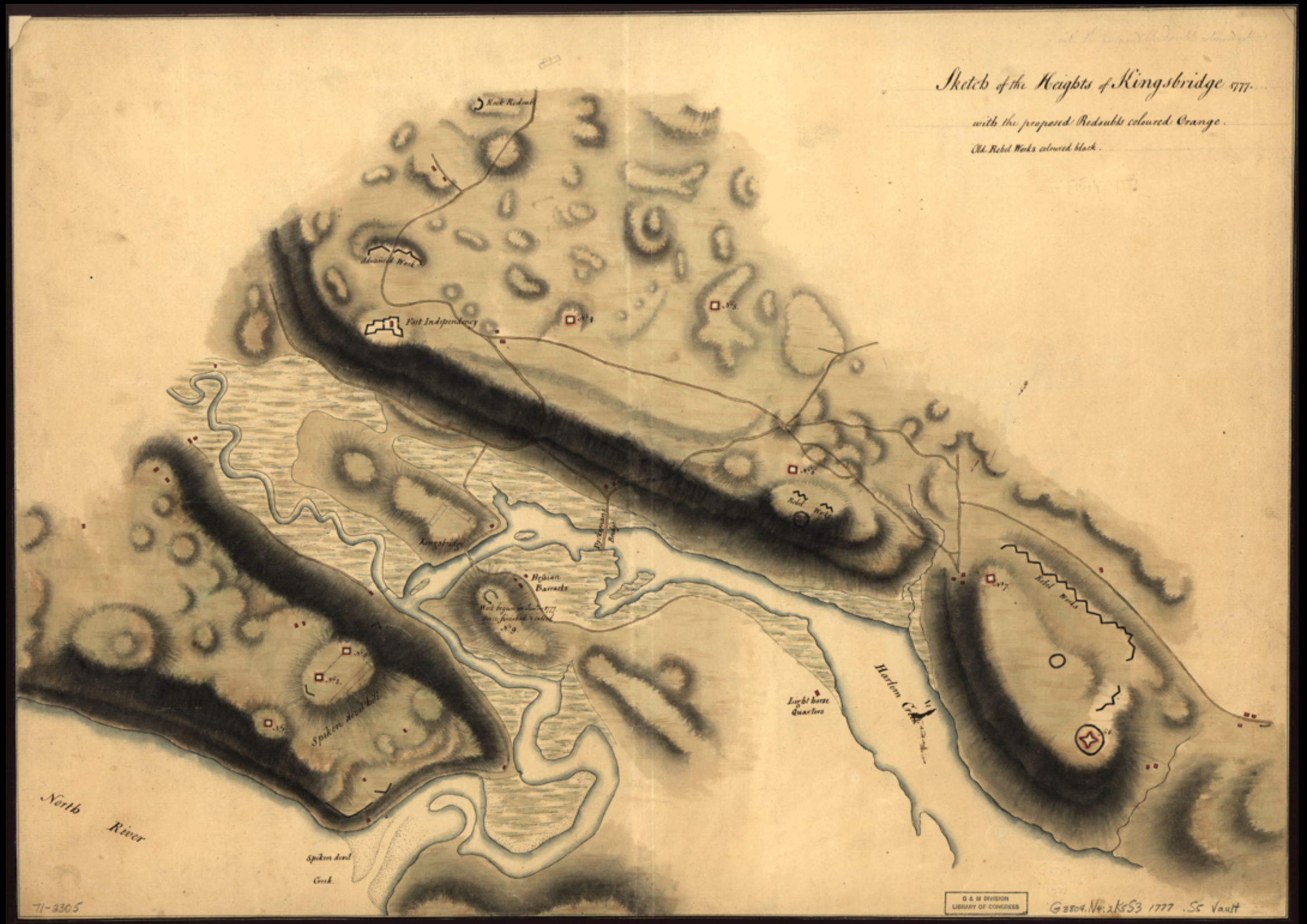
"A Topographical Map of the Northn. part of NEW YORK ISLAND, Exhibiting the Plan of Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen..."
by Claude Joseph Sauthier, London 1777
(Library of Congress)



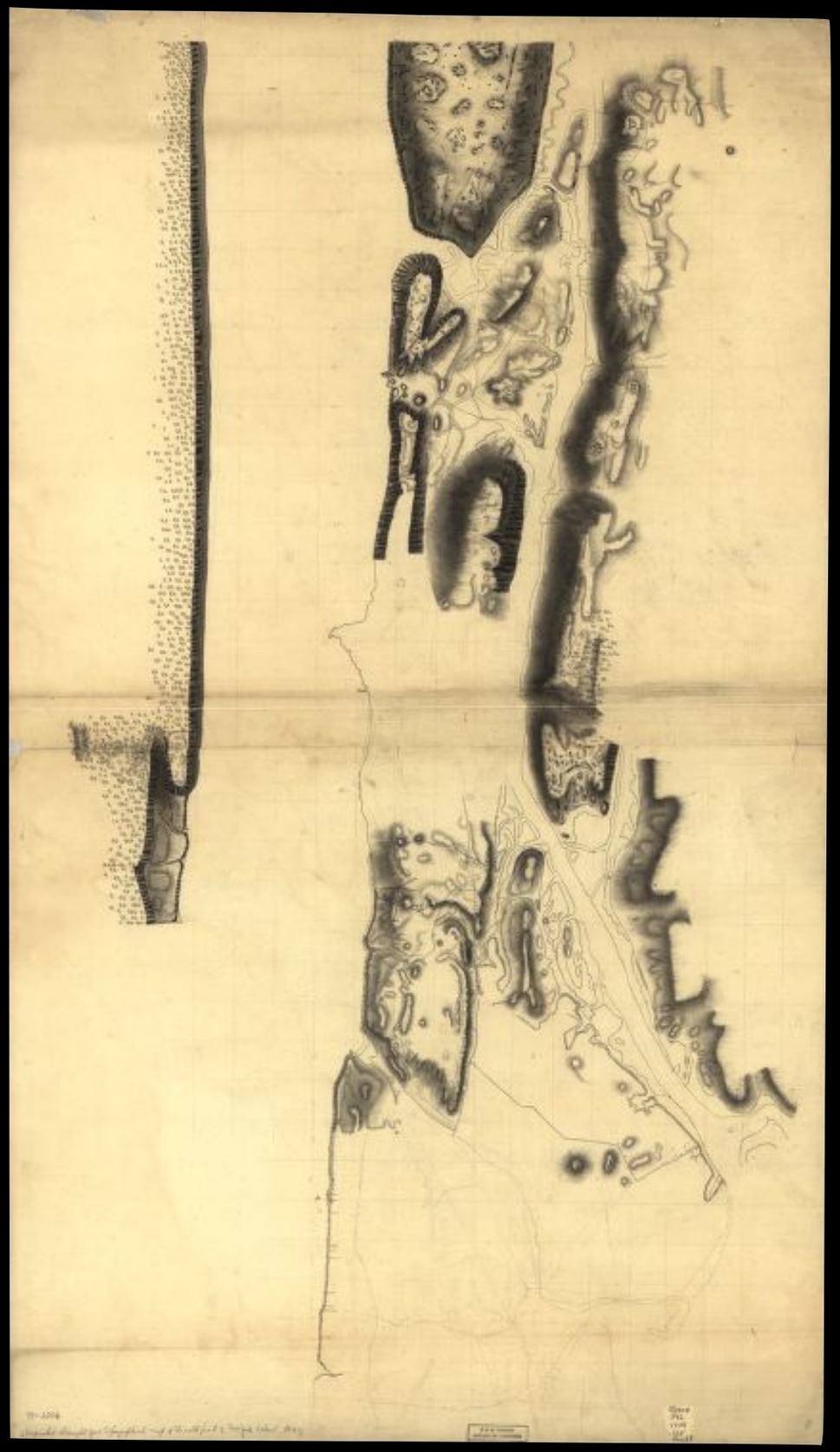
"A Plan of the CITY and Environs of NEW YORK in NORTH AMERICA"
1776
(Library of Congress)



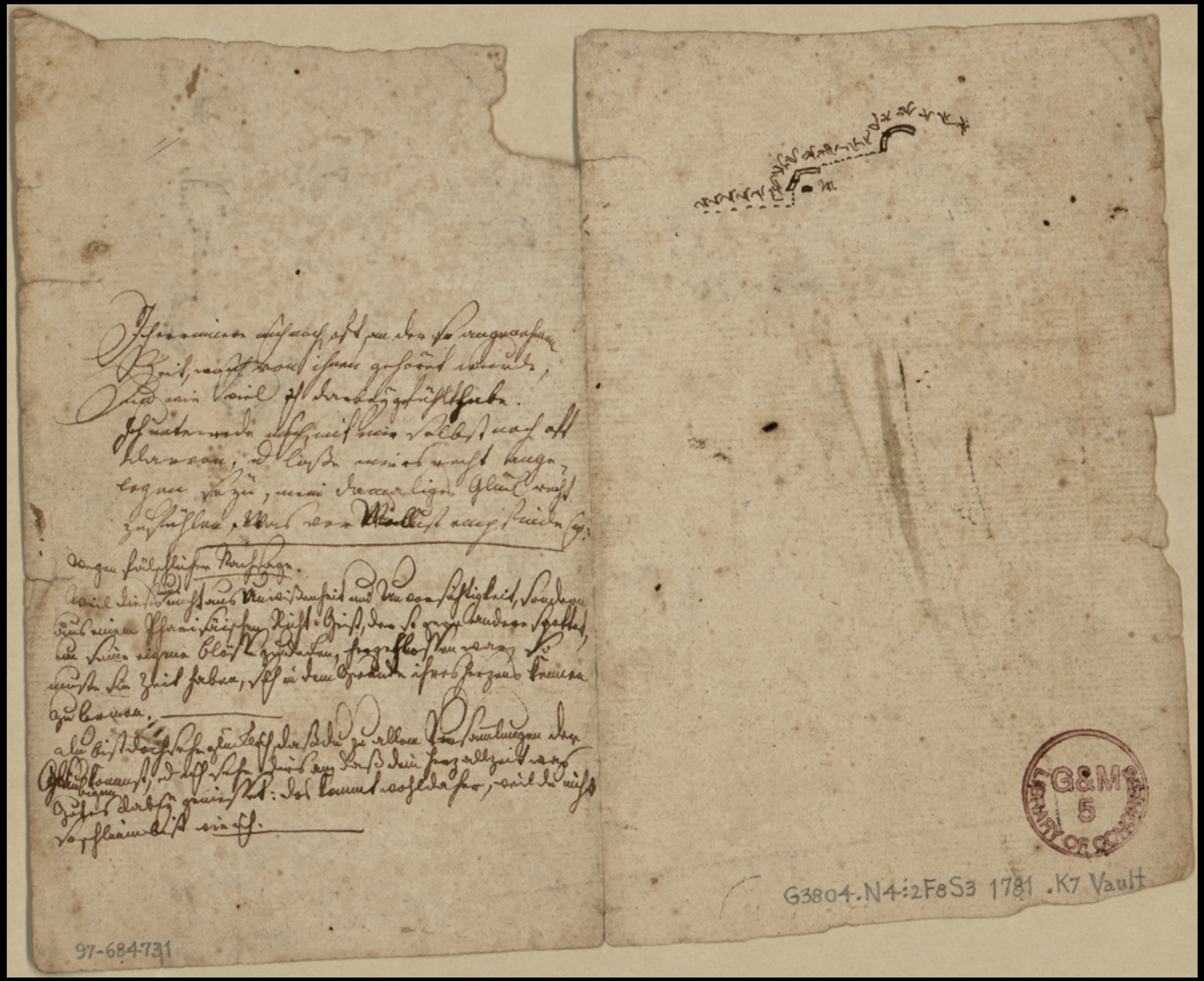
"SKETCH OF THE HEIGHTS OF KINGSBRIDGE, with the Proposed Redoubts Coulored Yellow"
Showing British Redoubts, "Rebel Redout". & "Fort Independence" - Stamped on Verso "Montressor" 1777
(Library of Congress)



"Sketch of the Heights of Kingsbridge 1777, with the proposed Redoubts coulored Orange. Old Rebel Works coloured black"
1777
(Library of Congress)



[Unfinished Draught for a Topographical Map of the Northern Part of New York Island."
c. 1778
(Library of Congress)


97-684731
G3804.N4:2F8S3 1781 .K7 Vault
G&M 5 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

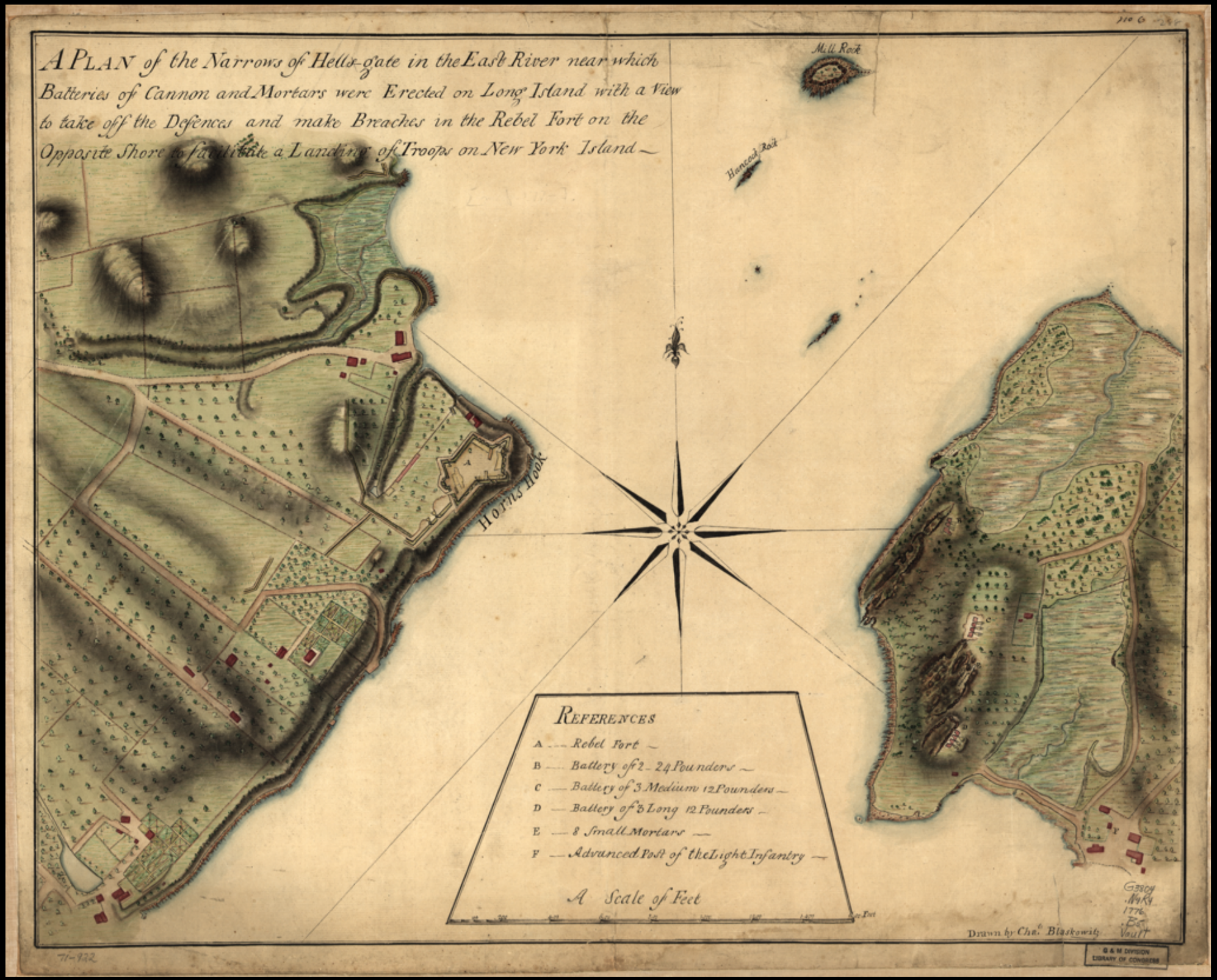
Sketch Map of Fortification in the Vicinity of Fort Washington, Manhattan Island, New York
by Johann Philipp von Kraft c. 1781
(Library of Congress)



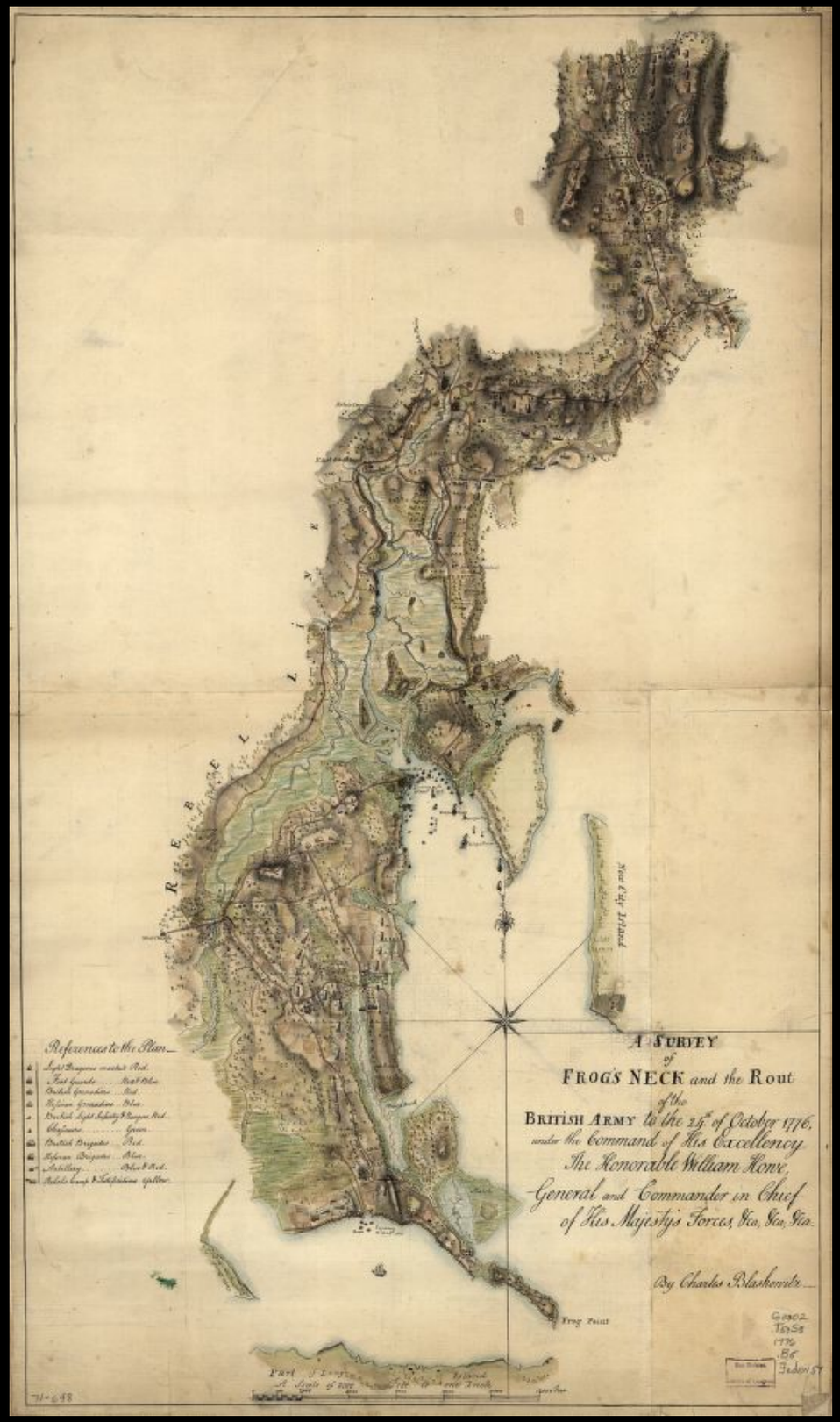
Sketch Map of Fortification in the Vicinity of Fort Washington, Manhattan Island, New York
by Johann Philipp von Kraft c. 1781
(Library of Congress)



Westchester County Coast, New Rochelle to Horseneck River (Unfinished)
c. 1776
(Library of Congress)



"A Plan of the Narrows of Hells-gate in the East River, near which batteries of cannon and mortars were erected on Long Island with a view to take off the defences and make breaches in the rebel fort on the opposite shore to facilitate a landing of troops on New York Island."
by Charles Blaskowitz 1776
(Library of Congress)



"A SURVEY of FROG'S NECK and the rout of the BRITISH ARMY to the 24th of October 1776, under the command of His Excellency the Honorable William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces, &ca, &ca, &ca."
1776
(Library of Congress)



"1781 Reconnoissance, Juillet"
Throgs Neck - French - 1781
(Library of Congress)



"FORT GEORGE with the CITY of NEW YORK from the S. W."
by Carington Bowles
(Clements Library)

Long Island



"Oyster Bay and Huntington. Huntington Bay"
by Joseph Des Barres, London, 1778
(Library of Congress)



Old Map of Brooklyn and Greater Part of King's County, Long Island
1770
(Library of Congress)



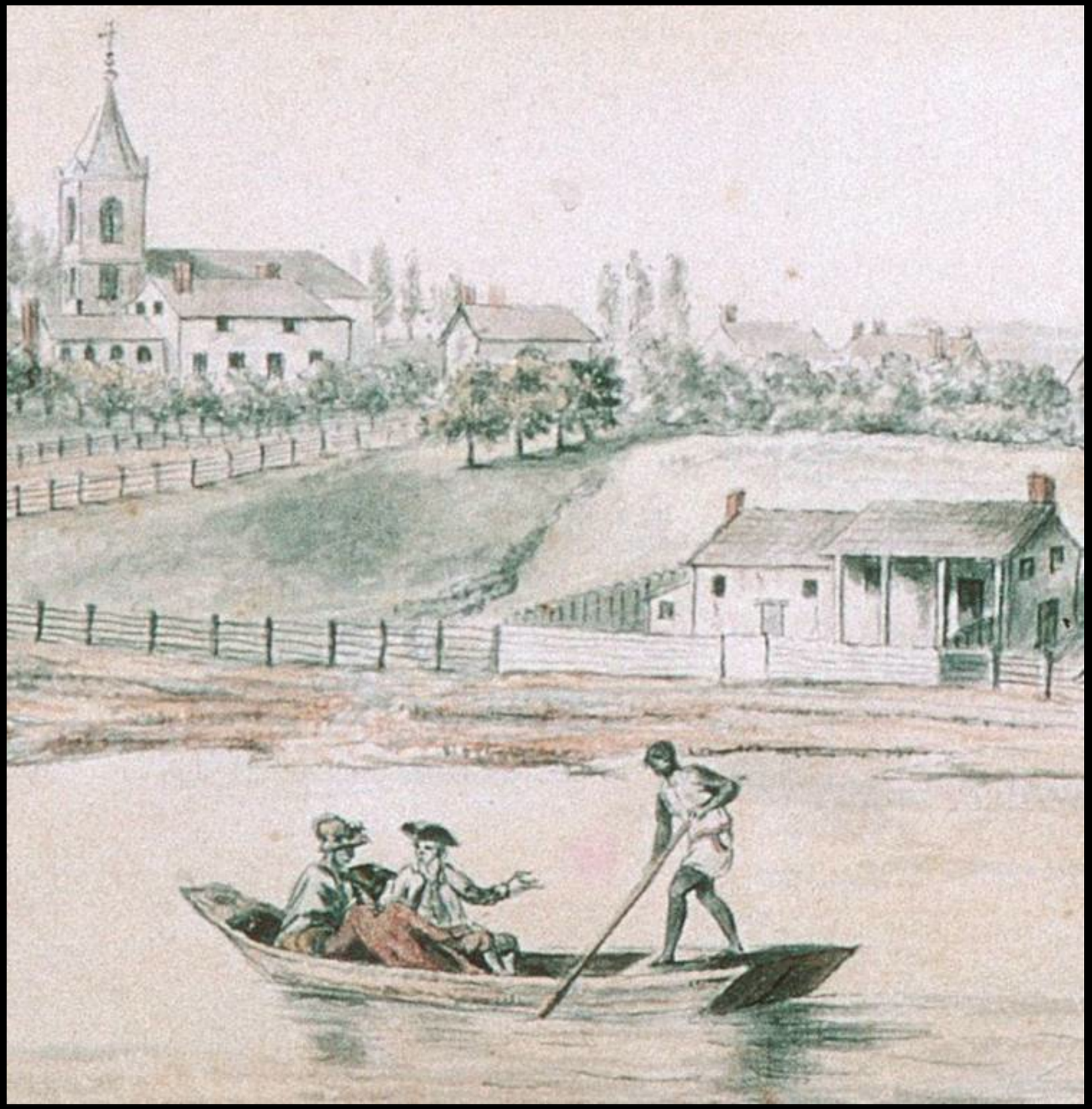
"An original sketch by an English officer on board of one of Adml. Howe's Fleet while at anchor in New York Harbor, just after the Battle of Long Island"
by Thomas Davies
(New York Public Library)



"An original sketch by an English officer on board one of Adml. Howe's fleet, while at anchor in the Lower Bay, previous to landing on Long Island at Graves-End"
by Thomas Davies
(New York Public Library)



Brooklyn, Long Island (View on the East River)
by British School
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Brooklyn, Long Island (View on the East River)
by British School
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Brooklyn, Long Island (View on the East River)
by British School
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



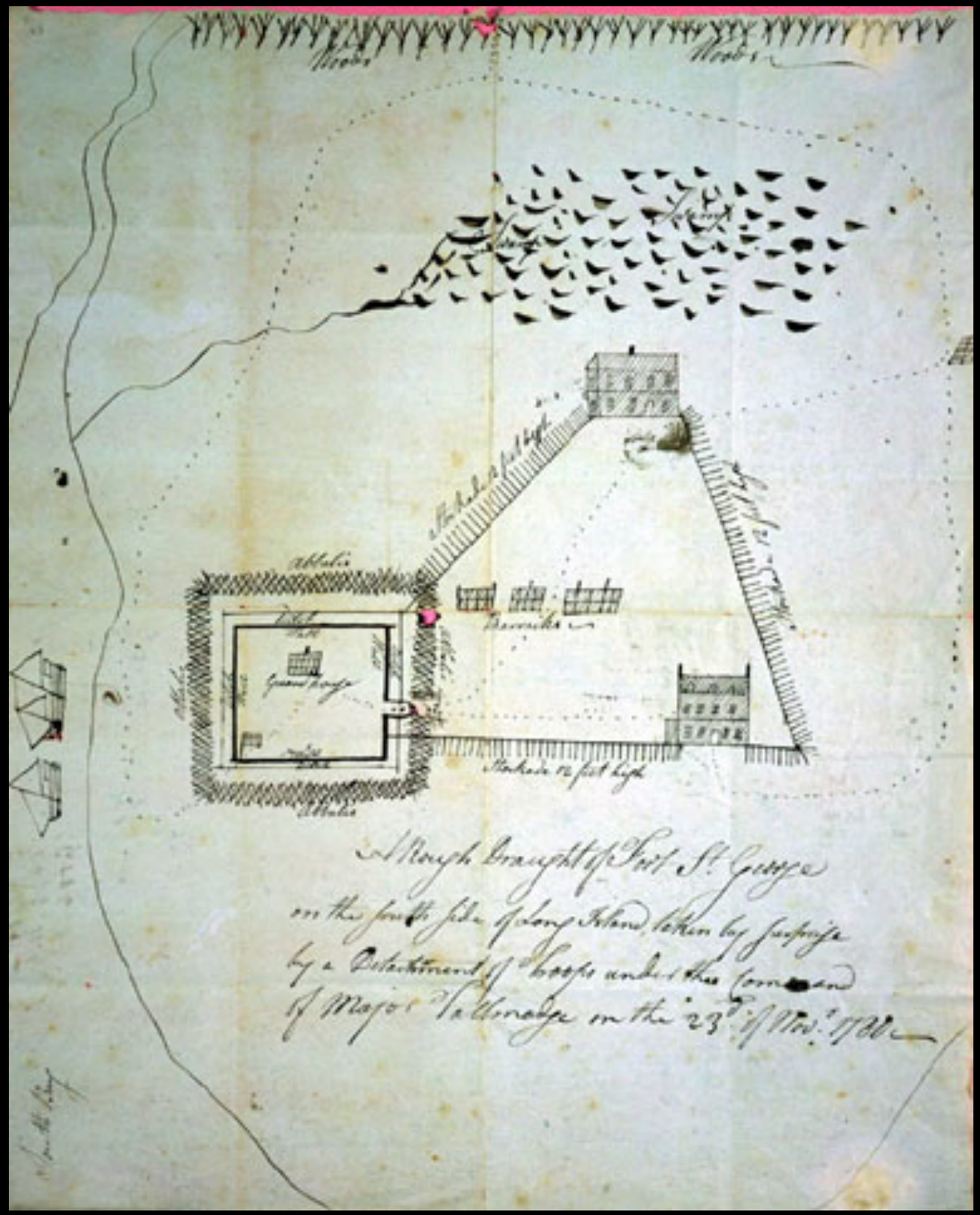
Brooklyn, Long Island (View of the Village Green)
by British School c. 1778
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Brooklyn, Long Island (View of the Village Green)
by British School c. 1778
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



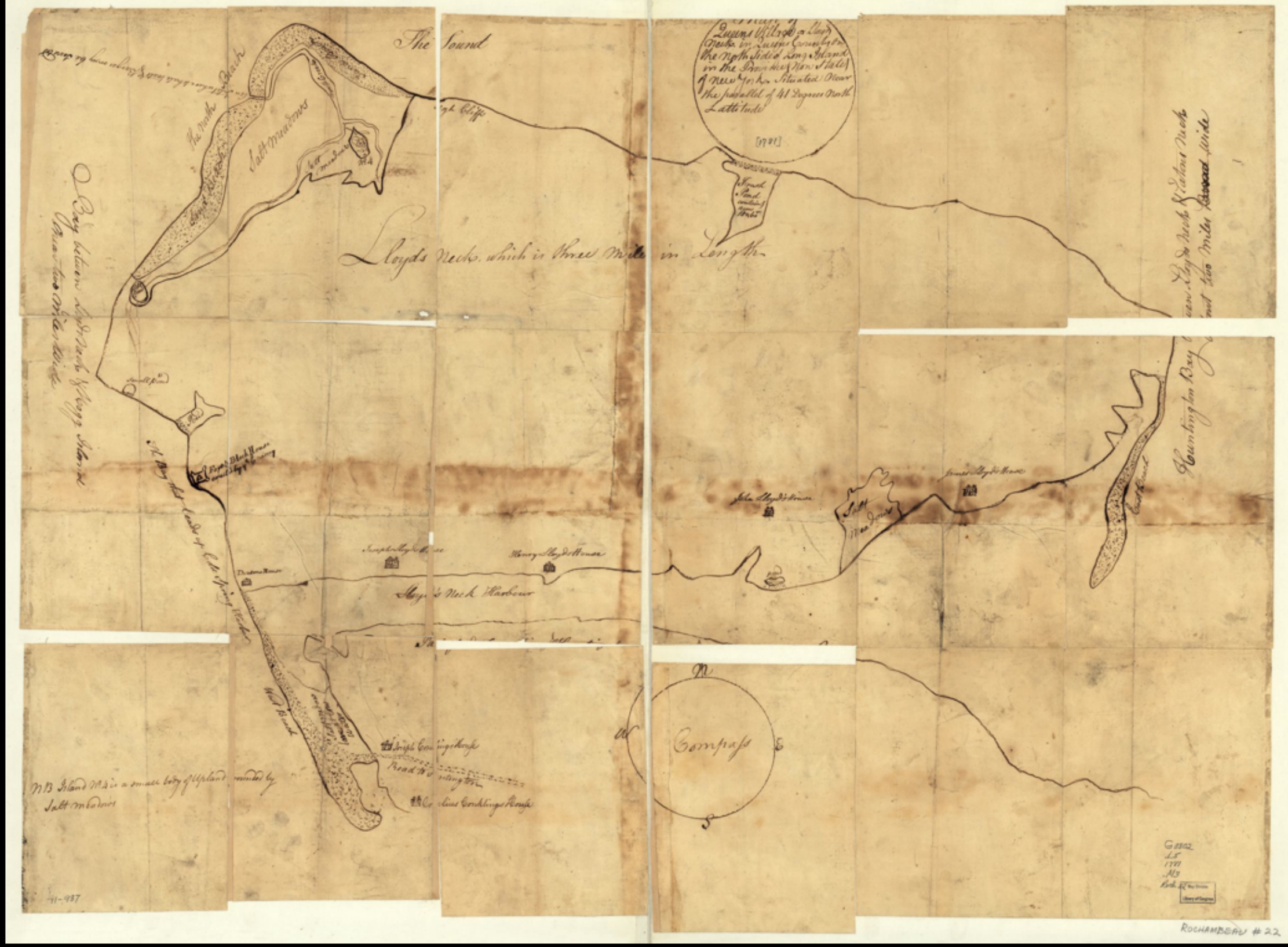
Brooklyn, Long Island (View of the Village Green)
by British School c. 1778
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Map of Ft. St. George on Long Island, NY
Drawn by Major Benjamin Tallmadge
(Private Collection)



"A View on Long Island towards Red Hook by an Officer in the Train of Artillery"
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



“ Map of Queens Village or Lloyd Neck in Queens County on the North side of Long Island...”
1779
(Library of Congress)



Views of the Narrows between Long Island and Staten Island with British Fleet 1776
by Archibald Robertson
(Spencer Collection, New York Public Library)

Staten Island



View from Staten Island 2nd July 1777
by Archibald Robertson 1777
(New York Public Library)



View from Staten Island 2nd July 1777
by Archibald Robertson 1777
(New York Public Library)



View from Staten Island 2nd July 1777
by Archibald Robertson 1777
(New York Public Library)

Governor's Island

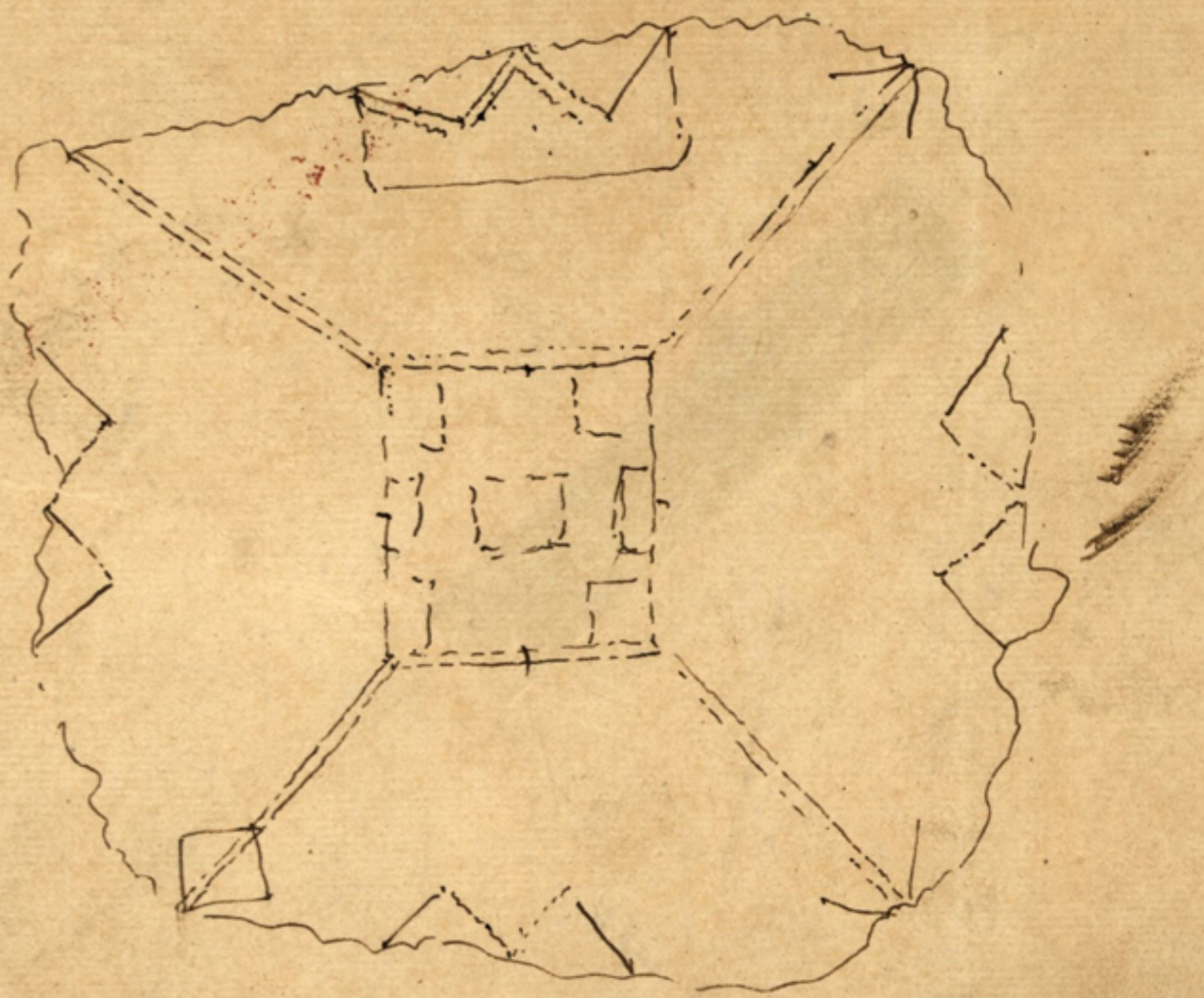


"Plan of the Redoubts at Richmond in Staten Island 30th October 1779"
1779
(Library of Congress)

No 50

Design for Governor's Island

1.

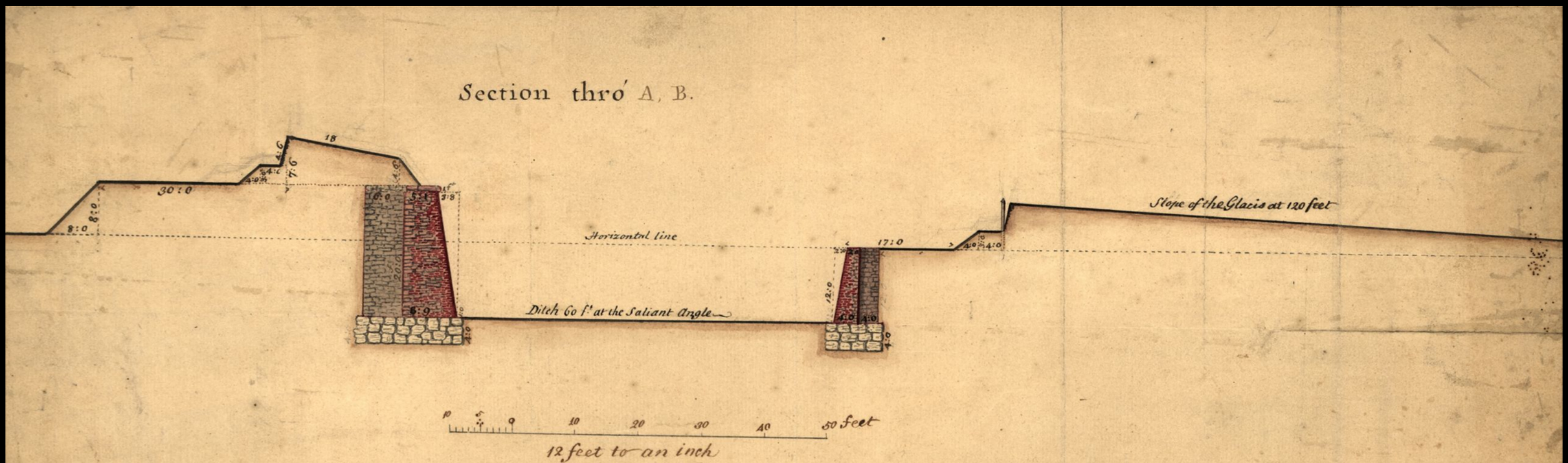


Map Division
Library of Congress

G3802
.G6
1766
.M6
Vault

73-691639

"Design for Governor's Island"
by John Montrésor c. 1766
(Library of Congress)



77-693614

GEOGRAPHY & MAP DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

G3804
.M4:2G6
1766
.M61
Vault

"Designs for Fortifying Governors Island near New York"
by John Montrésor c. 1766
(Library of Congress)



"Plan of GOVERNOR'S, KENNEDY'S, and BROWN'S ISLAND and RED HOOK..."
by John Montresor 1766
(Library of Congress)



"Plan of GOVERNOR'S, KENNEDY'S, and BROWN'S ISLAND with PAULUS and RED HOOK..."
by John Montresor 1766
(Library of Congress)



"View of New York from the Governors Island"
by Richard Williams of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers 1776
(Bonham Auction House)

Hudson River



"Landing of the British troops, Fort Lee, New Jersey, November 20, 1776"
by Thomas Davies 1776
(New York Public Library)



"Landing of the British troops, Fort Lee, New Jersey, November 20, 1776"
by Thomas Davies 1776
(New York Public Library)



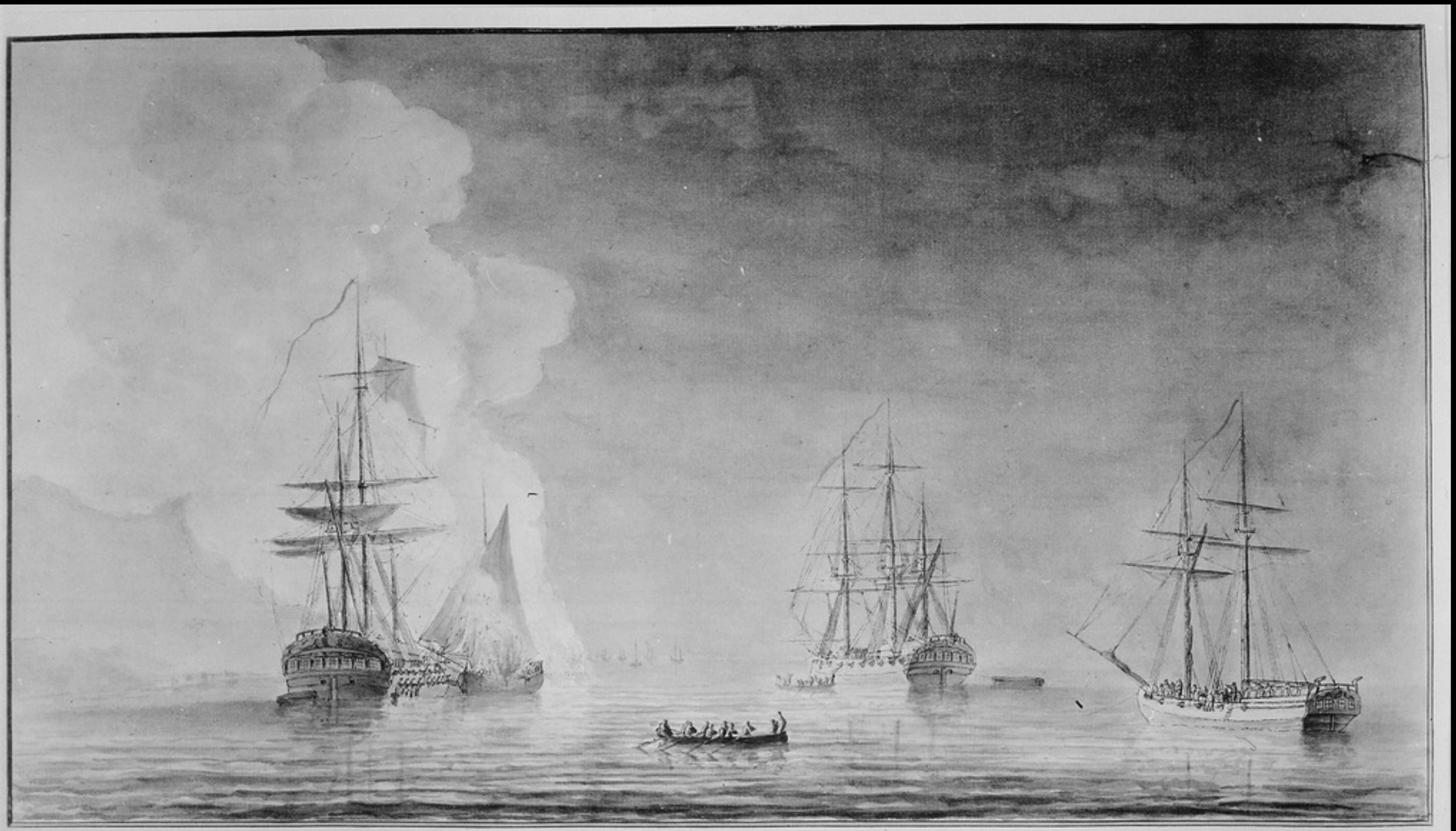
"The landing of the British forces in the Jerseys on the 20th of November 1776 under the command of the Rt. Honl. Lieut. Genl. Earl Cornwallis"
by Thomas Davies 1776
(New York Public Library)



The PHŒNIX and the ROSE Engaged by the ENEMY'S FIRE SHIPS and GALLEYS on the 16 Aug.st 1776.

Engraved from the Original Picture by D. Serres from a Sketch of Sir James Wallace.

"The PHOENIX and the ROSE Engaged by the ENEMY'S FIRE SHIPS and GALLEYS on the 16 Aug.st 1776"
by D. Serres after Sir James Wallace 1778
(Private Collection)



The PHŒNIX *and the* ROSE *Engaged by the* ENEMY'S FIRE SHIPS *and* GALLEYS *on the 16 Aug.st* 1776.

Engravd from the Original Picture by D. Serres from a sketch of Sir James Wallace's.

Published according to Act of Parliament April 2.1778 by J.F.W.Des Barres Esq.r

"The PHOENIX and the ROSE Engaged by the ENEMY'S FIRE SHIPS and GALLEYS on the 16 Aug.st 1776"
by D. Serres after Sir James Wallace 1778
(Library of Congress)



"Forcing a Passage of the Hudson River, 9 October 1776"
by Thomas Mitchell after Dominic Serres c. 1776 - 1793
(National Maritime Museum)

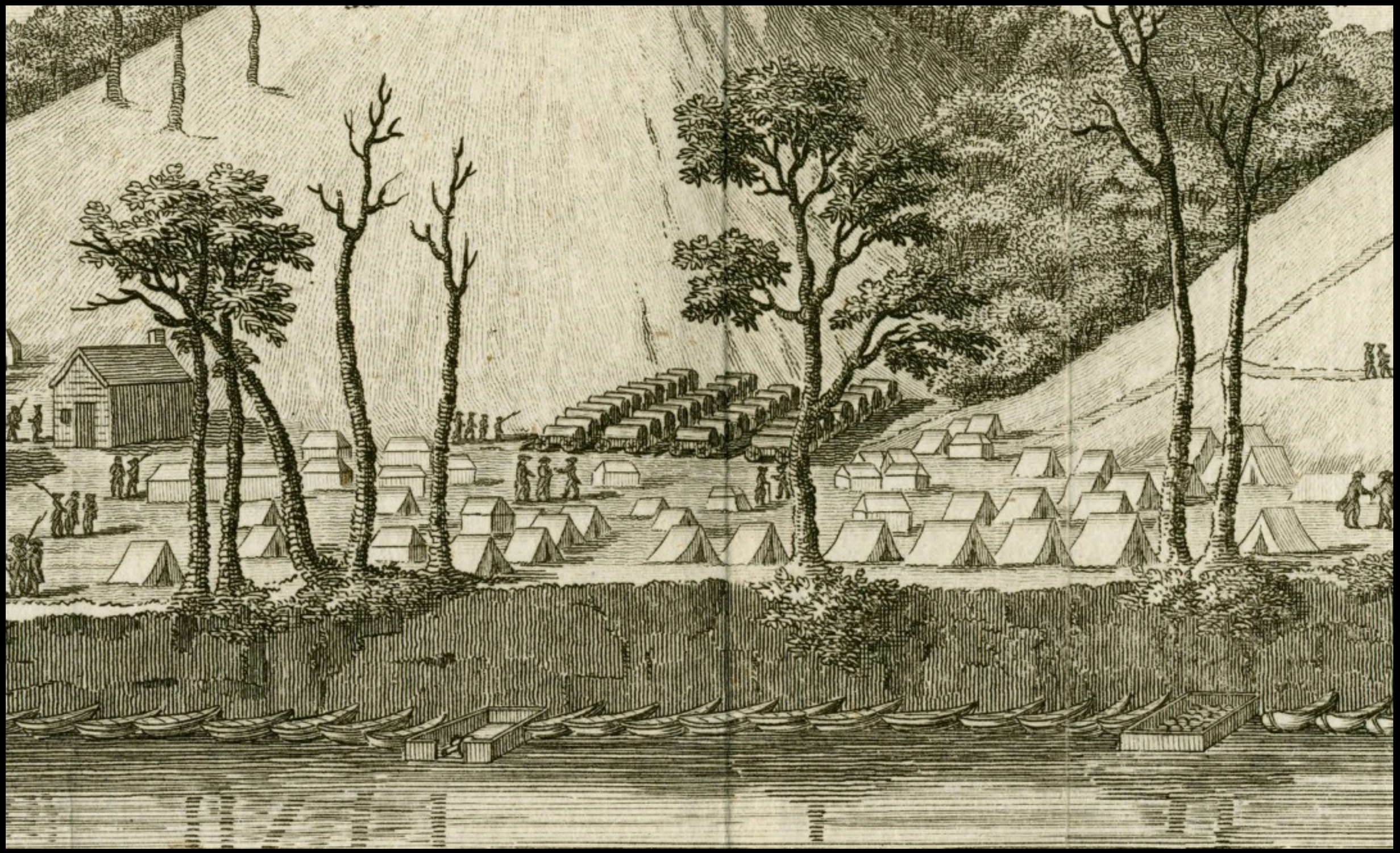


View of the West Bank *of the* Hudson's River *3 Miles above Still Water,* upon which *the* Army *under the command of* Lt. General Burgoyne, *took post on the 20th Sepr 1777.*

(Shewing General Frazer's *Funeral.)*

Published as the Act directs, Jan.y 1. 1789, by William Lane, Leadenhall Street, London.

View of the West Bank of the Hudson's River 3 miles above still water,
upon which the army under the command of Lt. General Burgoyne took post on the 20th Sepr. 1777; Showing General Frazer's funeral
by William Lane, 1789
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



View of the West Bank of the Hudson's River 3 miles above still water,
upon which the army under the command of Lt. General Burgoyne took post on the 20th Sepr. 1777; Showing General Frazer's funeral
by William Lane, 1789
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



Lady Harriet Ackland - October 1777
byRobert Pollard c. 1784
(National Trust - Killerton, Devon)



Lady Harriet Ackland
by Francis Jukes, After Robert Pollard 1784
(The British Museum)

Lady Harriet Ackland

'This amiable Lady accompanied her Husband to Canada in the Year 1776, & during two Campaigns, under went such fatigue & distress as female fortitude was thought incapable of supporting; and once She narrowly escaped with life from her Tent which was set on fire in the Night. The Event here commemorated deserves to be recorded in History. In the unfortunate Action between G. Burgoyne & G. Gates Oct,, 7, 1777, Major Ackland was wounded & made Prisoner, when his Lady received the news She formed the heroic Resolution of delivering herself into the hands of the Enemy that she might attend him during the Captivity For this purpose, with a Letter from G. Burgoyne to G. Gates, accompanied by the Rev. Mr,, Brudinell who carried a Flag of Truce, one female servant, & her husbands Valet, she rowed down Hudsons River in an open boat towards the America Camp, but Night coming on before she reached their outposts the Guards on duty refused to receive her & threatned to fire upon her if she moved till morning In this dreadful situation for 7 or 8 dark & cold hours, she was compelled to wait on the Water hald dead with anxiety & terror. The morning put an end to her distress, she was receiv'd by Gen. Gates & restored to her husband with that politeness & humanity her sex, quality, & Virtue so justly merited. / See G. Burgoynes Narrative'.

Fort Montgomery & Fort Clinton



"PLAN of the ATTACK of FORT CLINTON and MONTGOMERY..."
by Surveyor John Hills 1782
(Library of Congress)



"PLAN of the ATTACK of the FORTS CLINTON and MONTGOMERY, upon HUDSON'S RIVER, which were stormed by His Majesty's forces under the command of SIR HENRY CLINTON, K.B., on the 6th of Octr. 1777"
by Surveyor John Hills 1784
(Library of Congress)



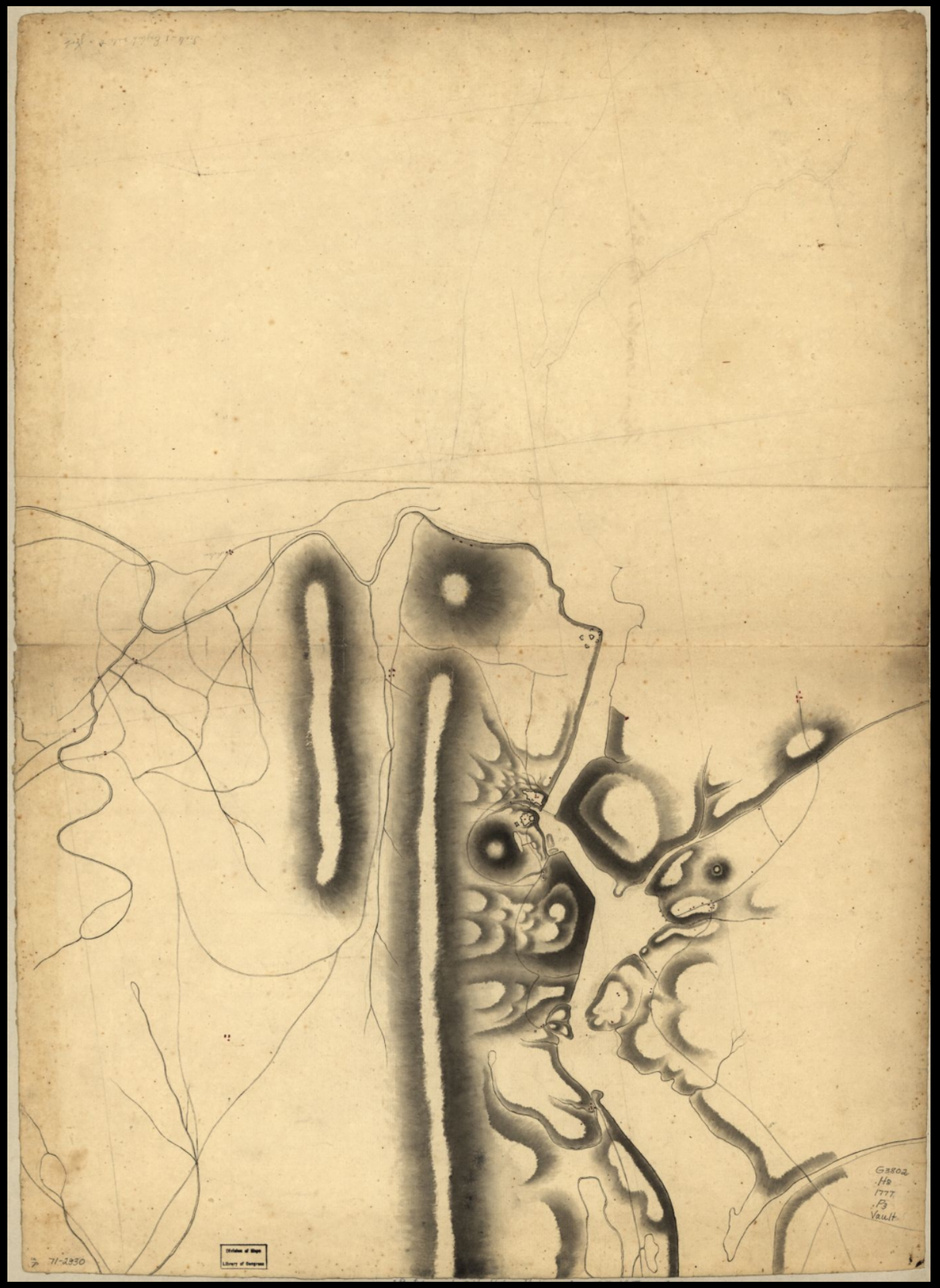
"A Plan of the Forts MONTGOMERY & CLINTON
as taken by His Majesty's Forces under the Command of Genl. Sir Henry Clinton..."
1777
(Library of Congress)



"Sketch of Forts Clinton & Montgomery"
Friederich Adam Julius von Wangenheim 1777
(Library of Congress)



" Sketch of Forts Clinton & Montgomery, Stormed the 6th Octob. 1777 by the Troops under the cCommand of Sir Henry Clinton..."
1777
(Library of Congress)

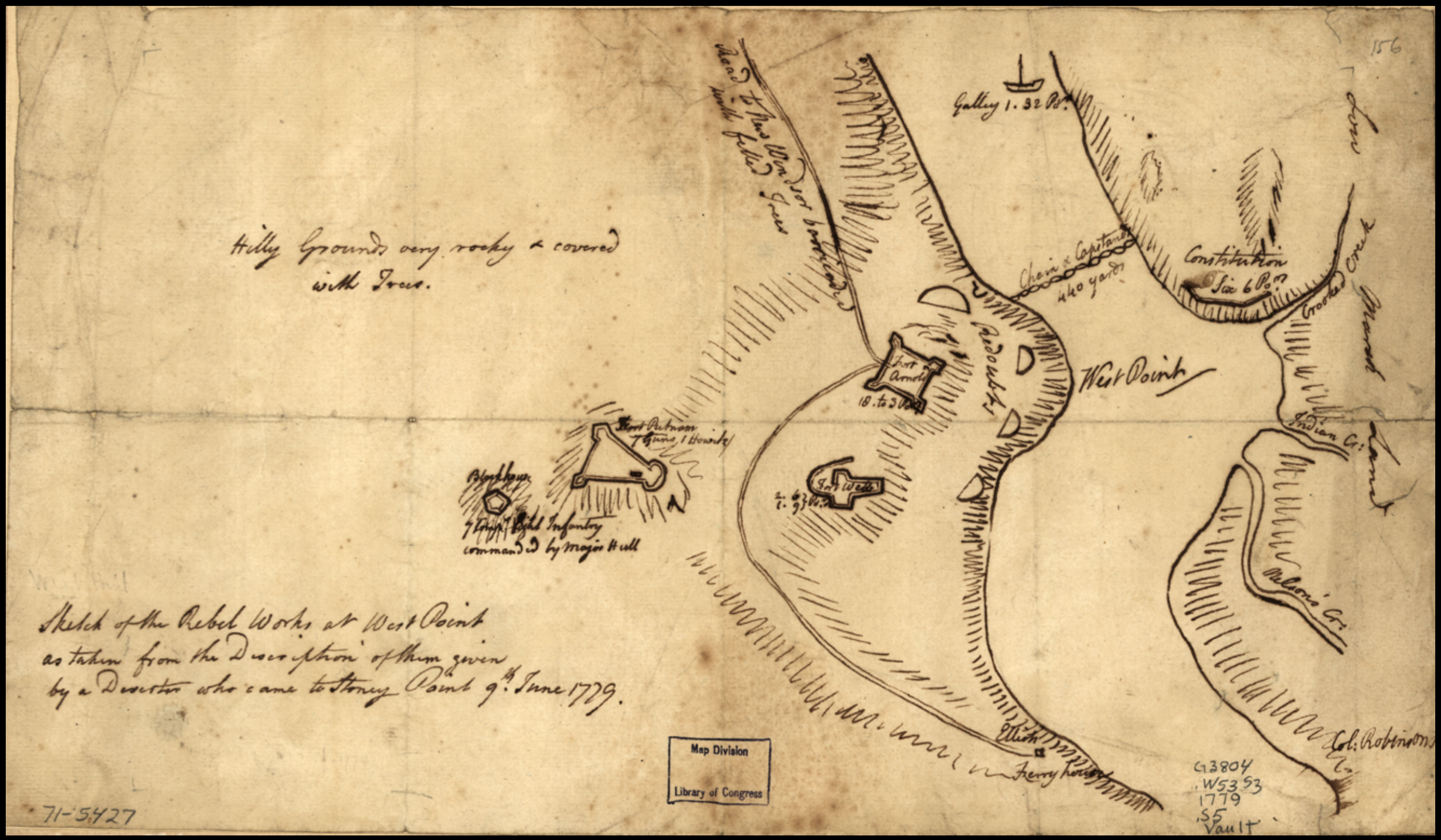


Part of a Map of the Hudson Highlands showing Forts Clinton and Montgomery
1777
(Library of Congress)



"LIBERTY" Sleeve Button Excavated at Fort Montgomery along the Hudson, New York
Captured & Burned by the British in 1777
(Fort Montgomery)

West Point



"Sketch of the Rebel Works at West Point
as taken from the Description of them given
by a Deserter who came to Stoney Point, 9th June, 1779."
(Library of Congress)



"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant c. 1778
(Library of Congress)



"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant c. 1778
(Library of Congress)



"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant c. 1778
(Library of Congress)



"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant c. 1778
(Library of Congress)



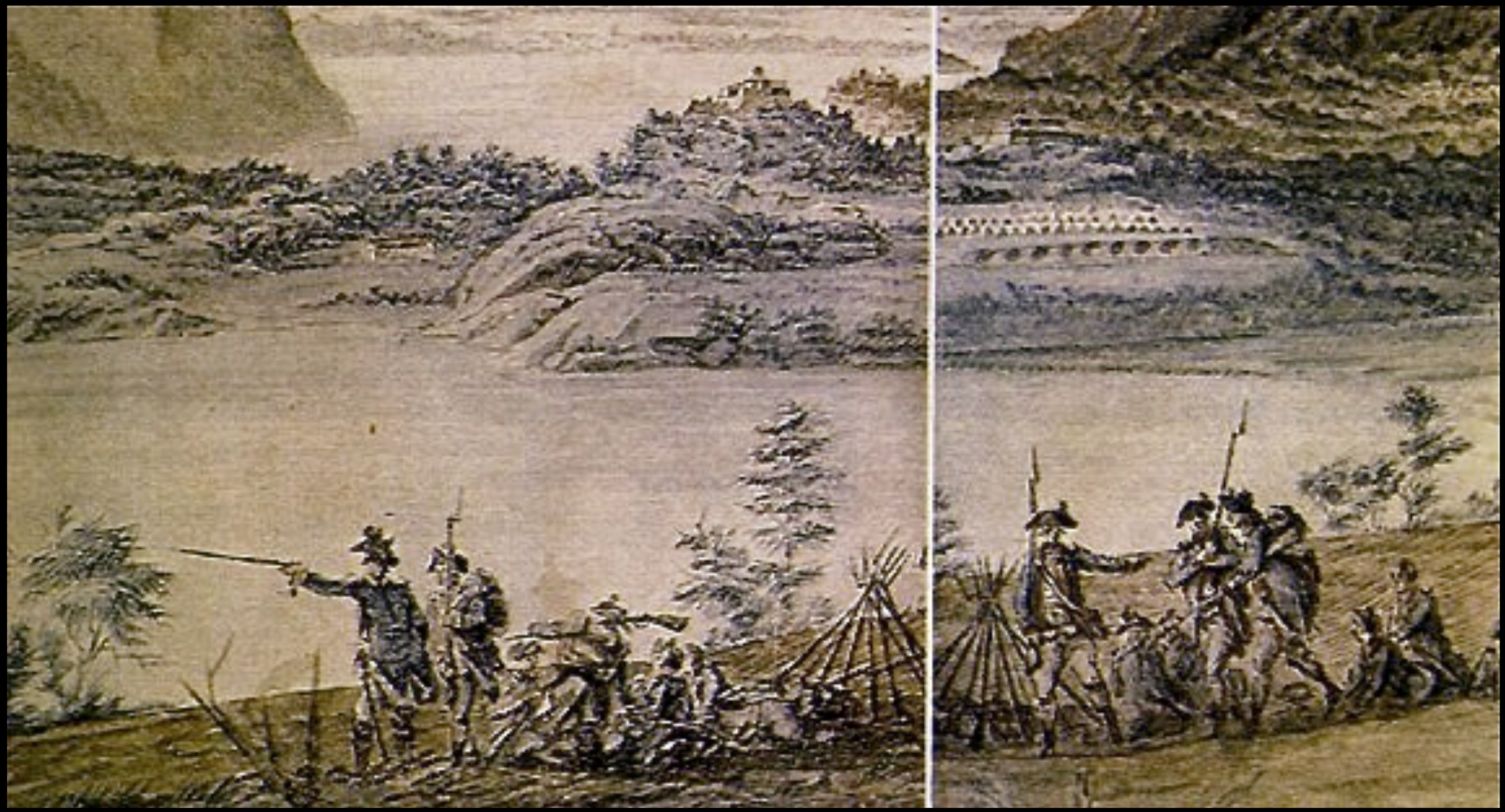
"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant c. 1778
(Library of Congress)



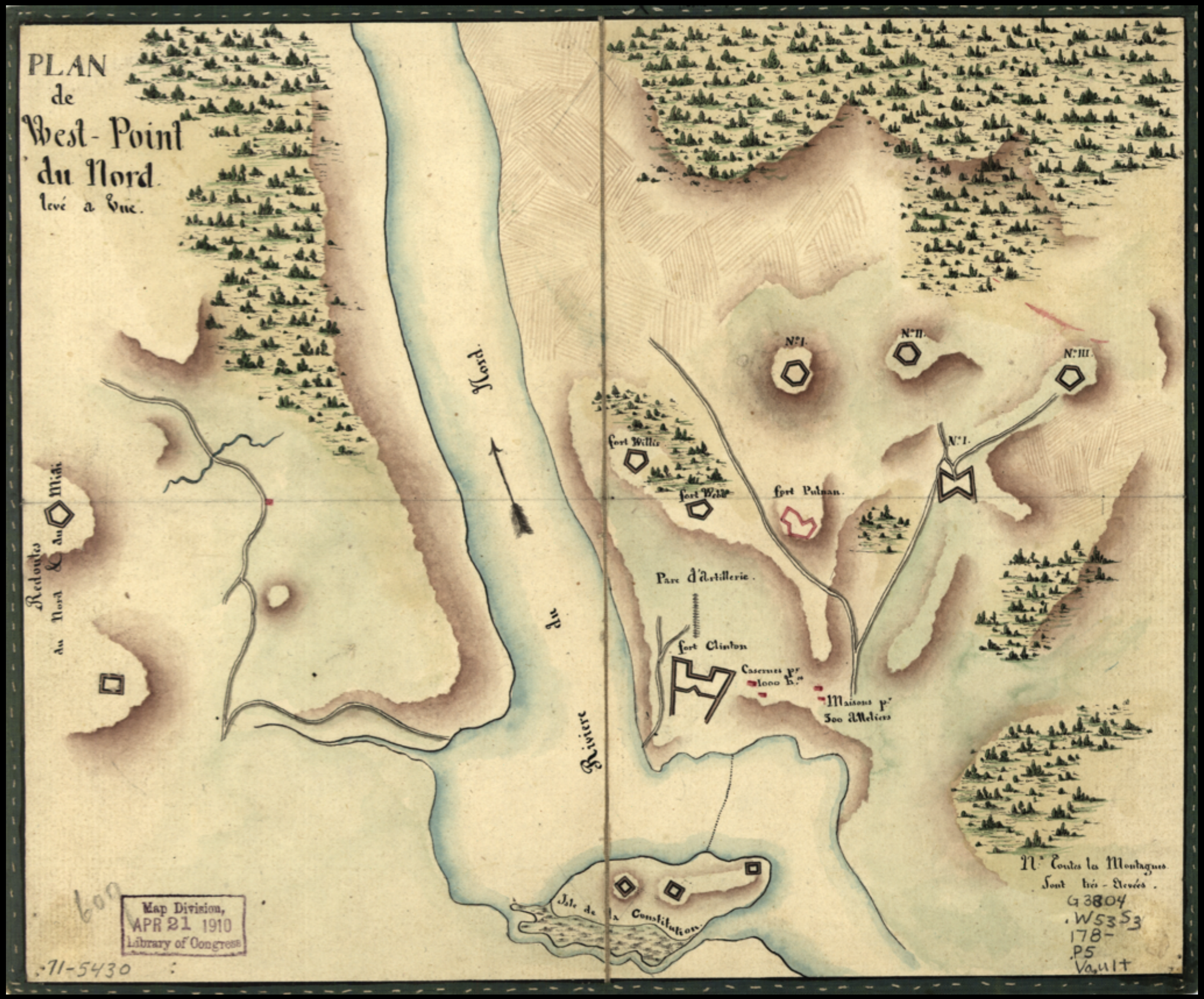
"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant c. 1778
(Library of Congress)



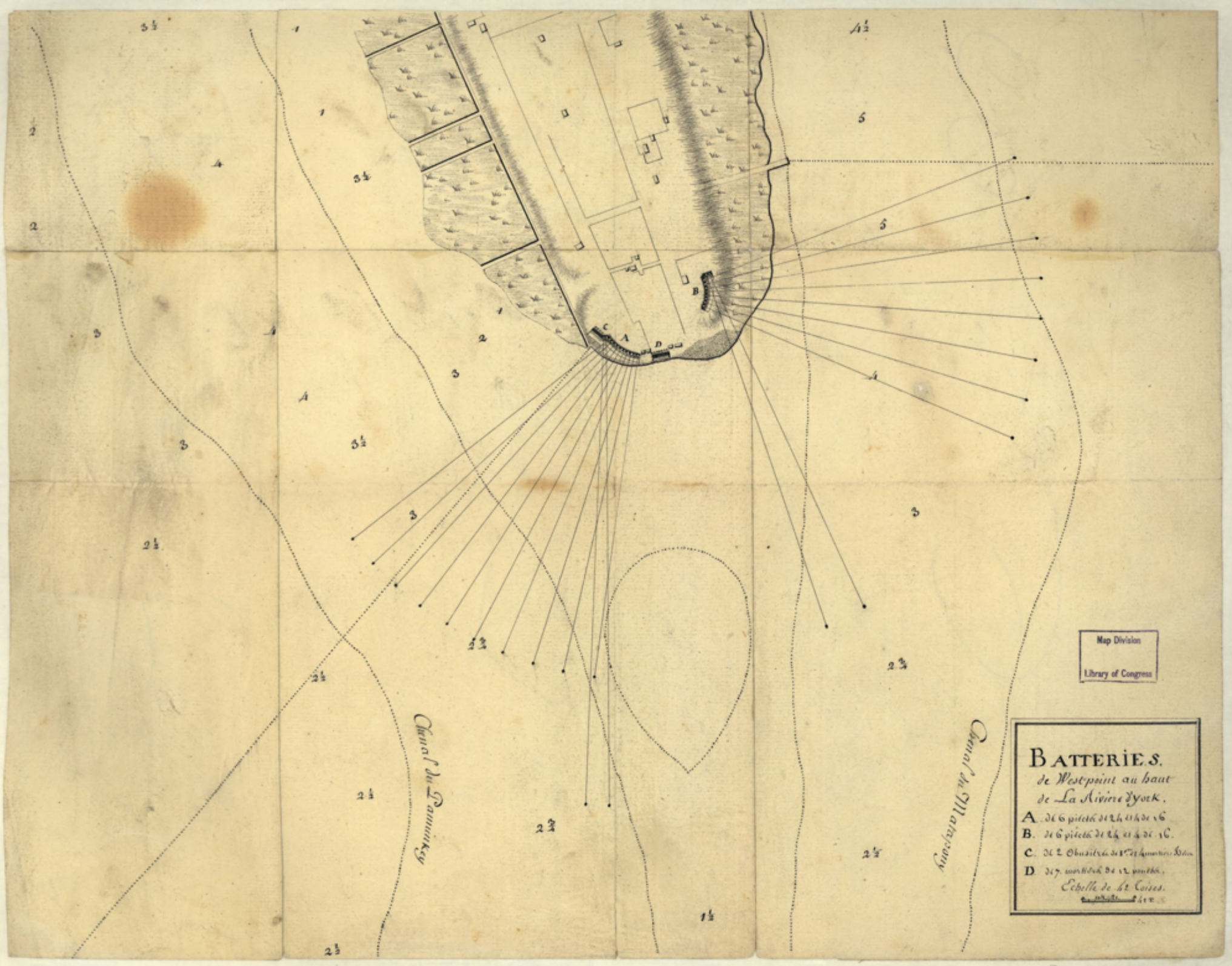
"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant
(U.S. National Archives)



"A View of West Point on the Hudson River, New York 1777"
by Major Pierre L'Enfant
(U.S. National Archives)



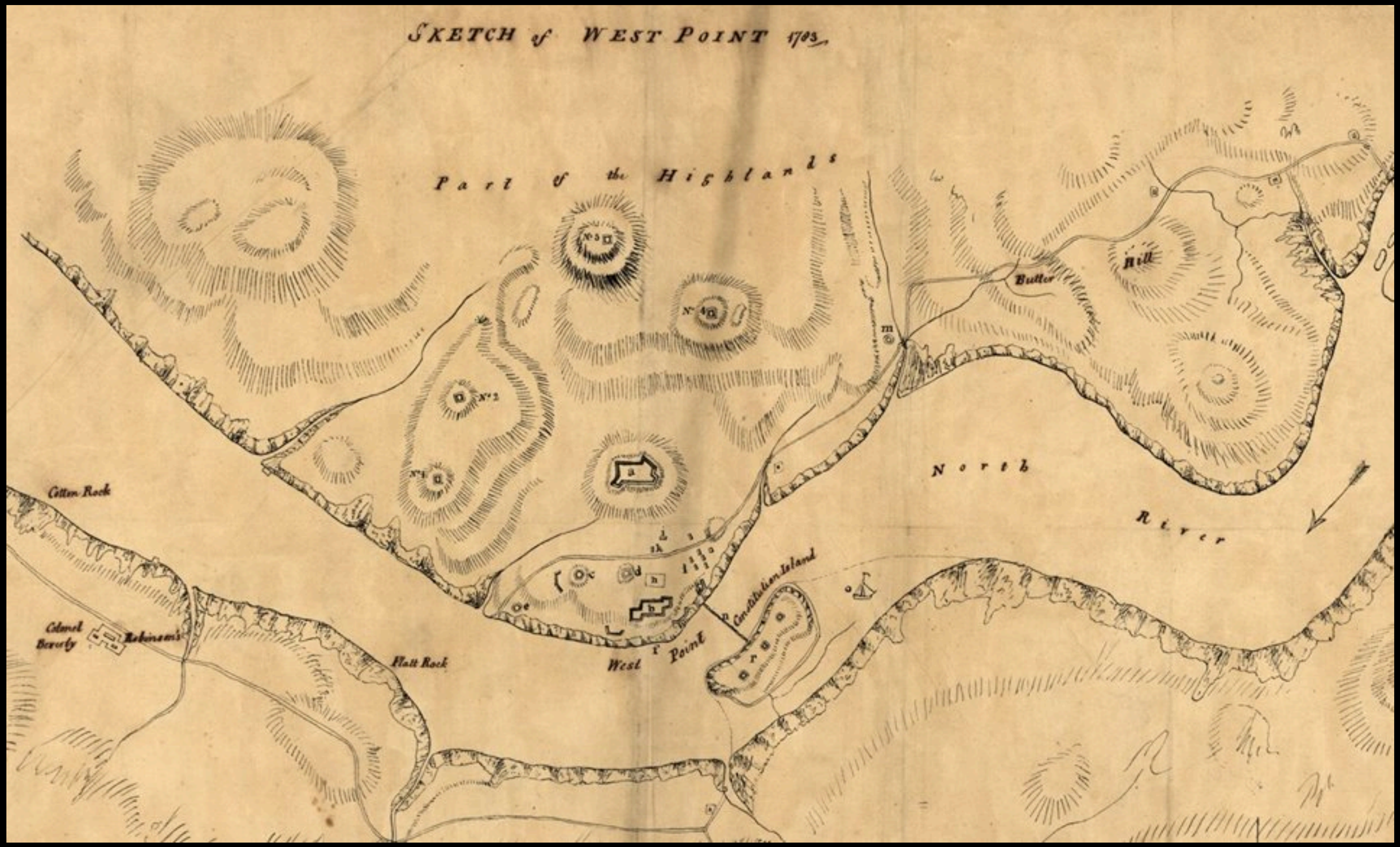
"PLAN de West-Pointe du Nord levé a vue"
c. 1780
(Library of Congress)



“ BATTERIES de West-point au haut de la Rivière d'York”
1781
(Library of Congress)

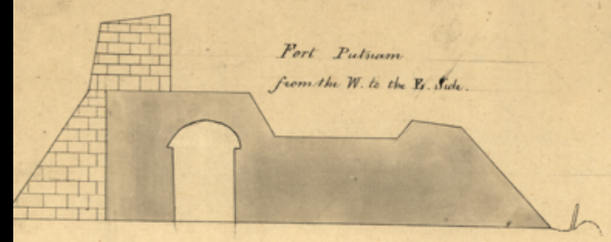


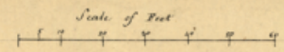
"PLAN de West-Pointe du Nord levé a vue"
by Christian Deux Ponts 1782
(Library of Congress)



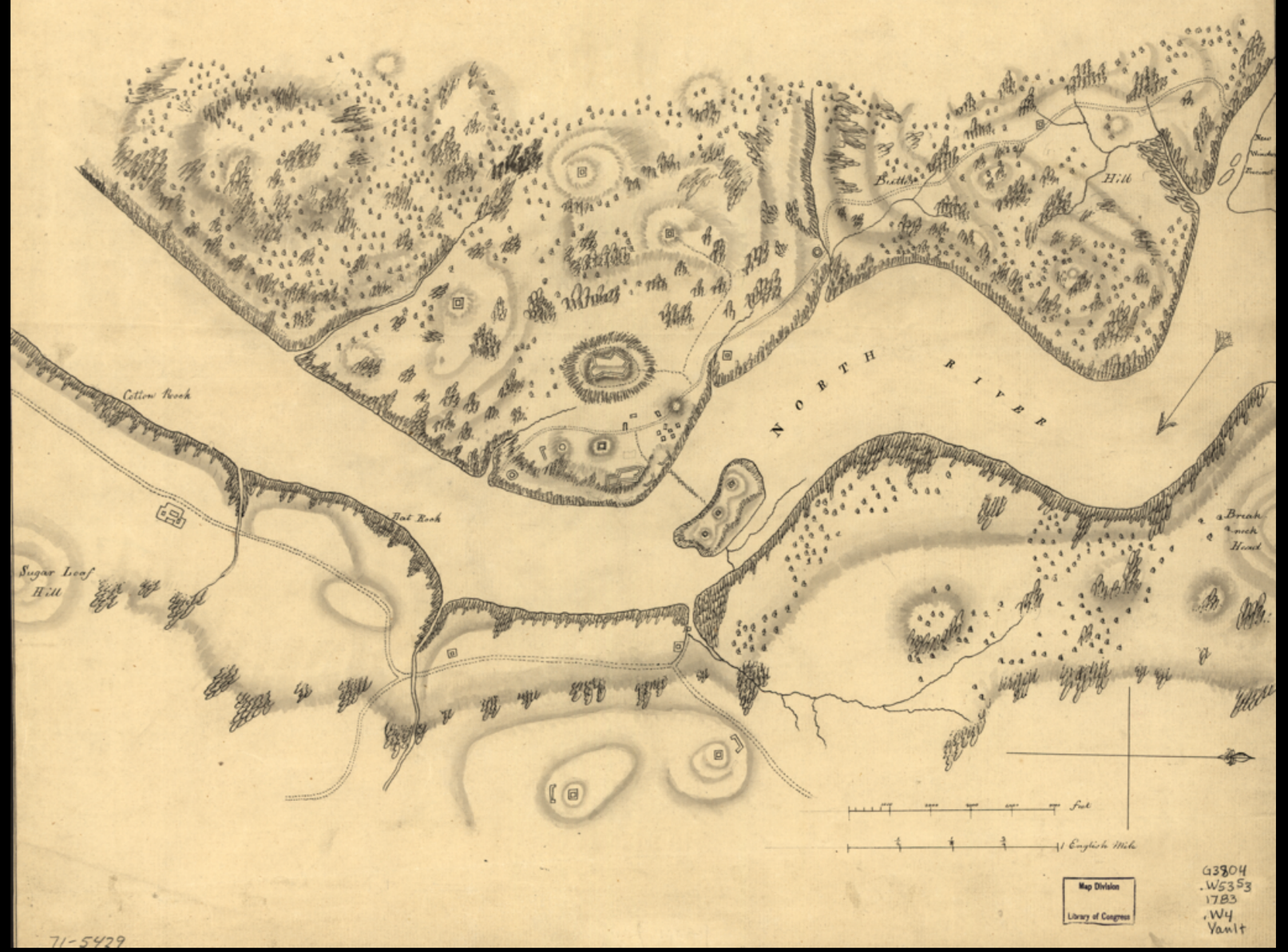
"Sketch of West Point 1783"
1783
(Library of Congress)

WEST POINT.









"WEST POINT"
1783
(Library of Congress)



G3884
.W4453
1781
.P5
Vault
Map Division,
APR 21 1910
Library of Congress

"PLAN DE WEST - POINT DU SUD"
c. 1781
(Library of Congress)



"West Point, Surveyed a coup d'oeil the 24th October, laid down the 27th October 1783"
by John Hinncks 1783
(Library of Congress)



Chain Link which Spanned the Hudson River from West Point

Fishkill



A View of Verplanck's Place, East Fishkill, New York
by Catherine Verplanck 1783
(New York Historical Society)

White Plains



"Sketch of the White Plains"
Charles Blaskowitz 1776
(Library of Congress)

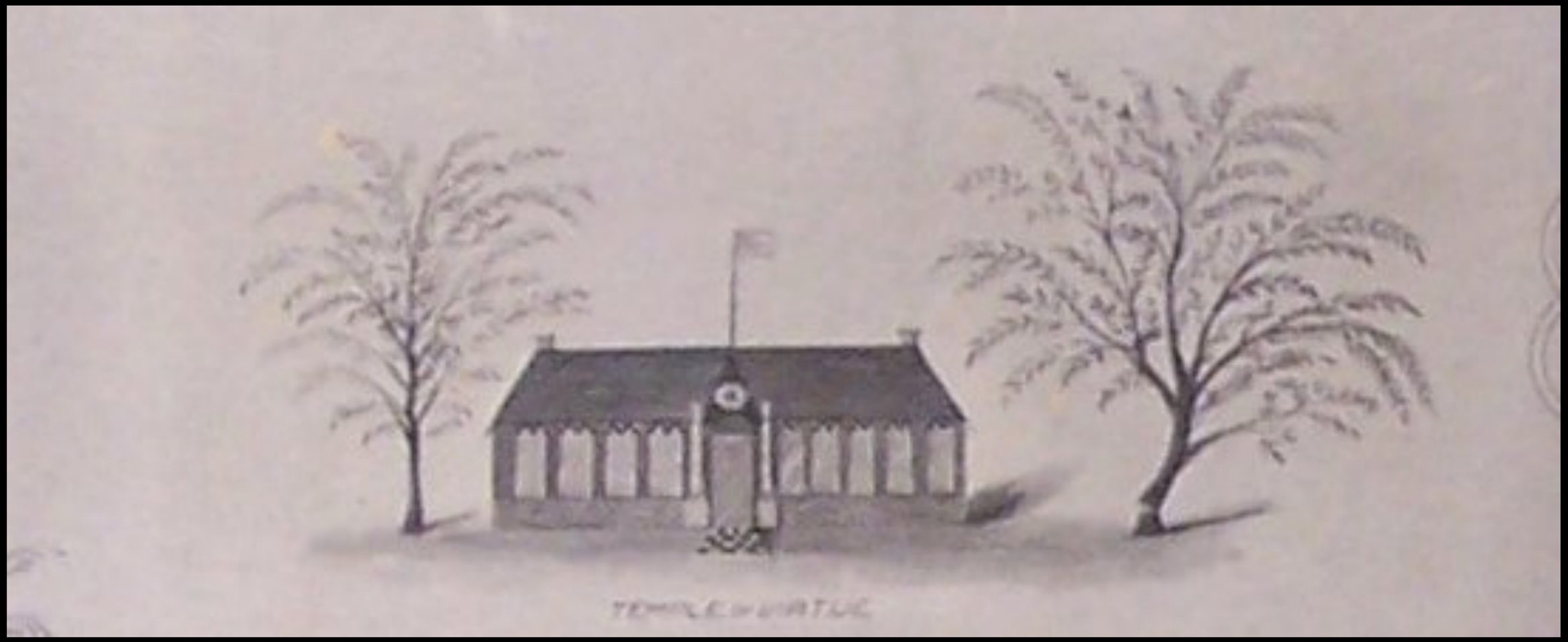


"SKECHTH OF THE ROAD FROM KINGS BRIDGE TO WHITE PLAINS"
c. 1778
(Library of Congress)

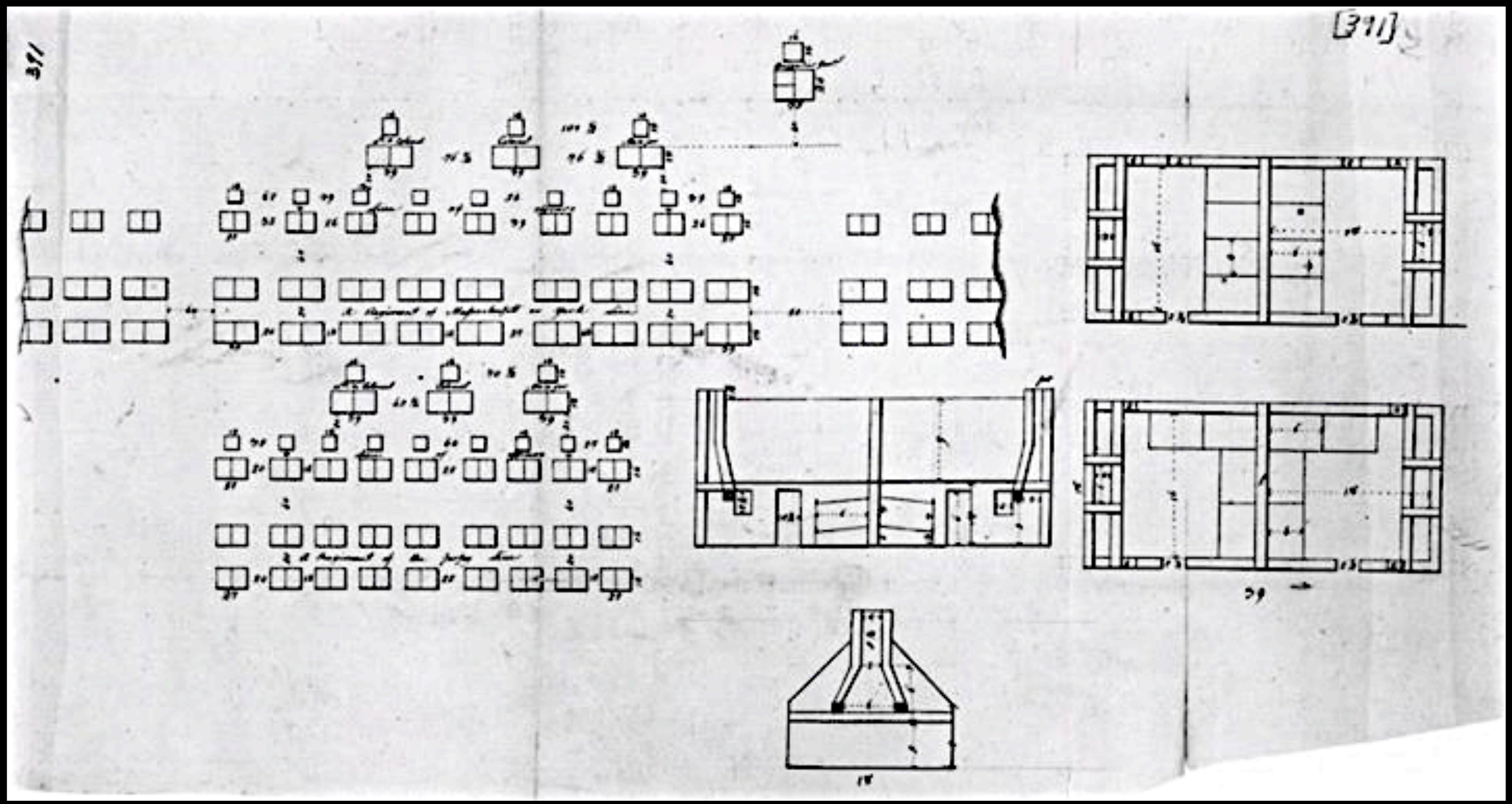


A Plan of the Operations of the King's army under the Command of General Sr. William Howe, K.B. in New York and east New Jersey"
by Claude Joseph Sauthier 1777
(Library of Congress)

New Winsor Cantonment



The Temple Building at New Winsor Cantonment

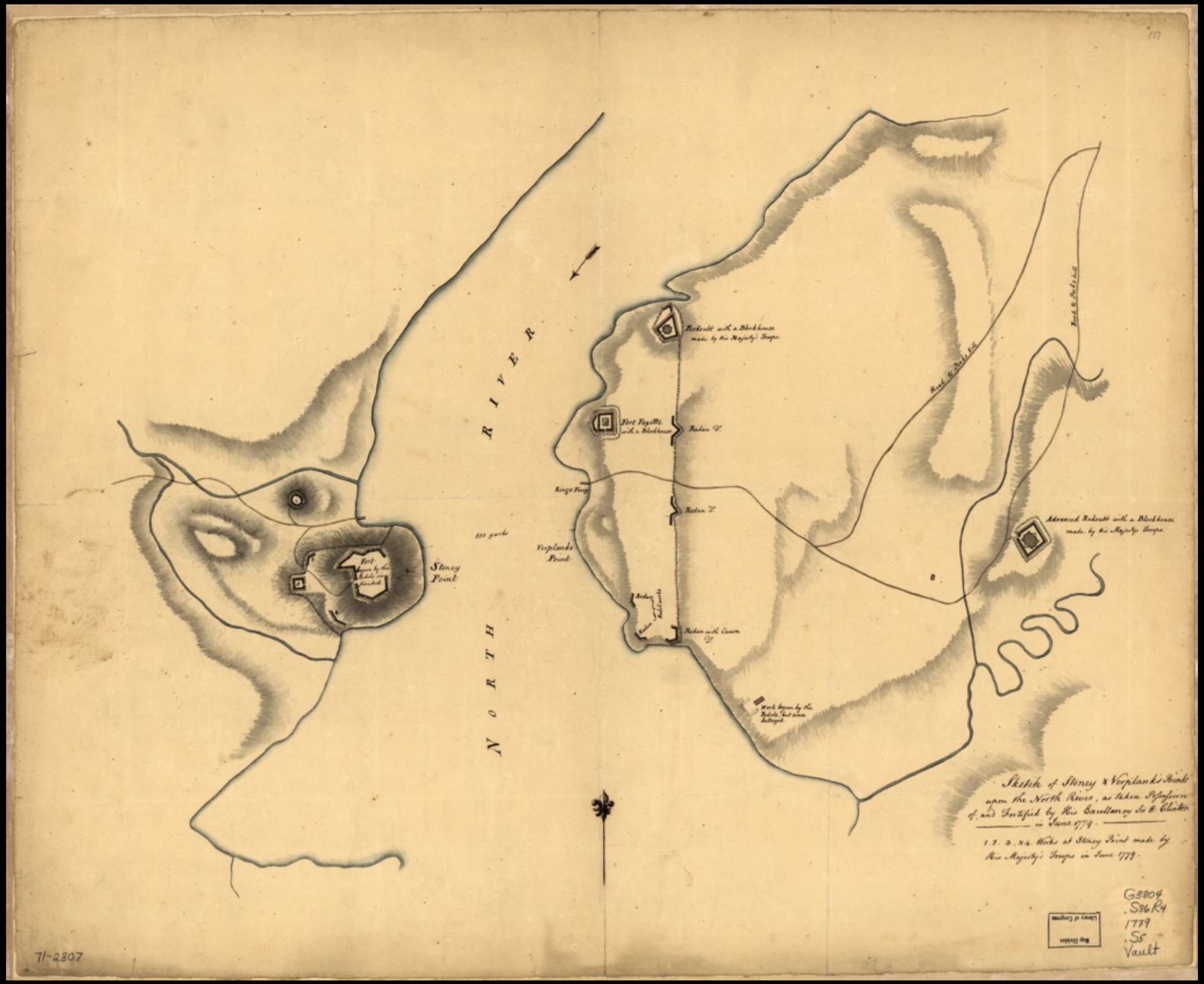


Plan of the huts and hut sites at the New Windsor Cantonment
by Col. Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General of the American Army
(Massachusetts Historical Society)

Stony Point



"Map of Stony Point and Verplanck Points on the Hudson River as Fortified by Sir Henry Clinton June 1779"
c. 1779
(Library of Congress)

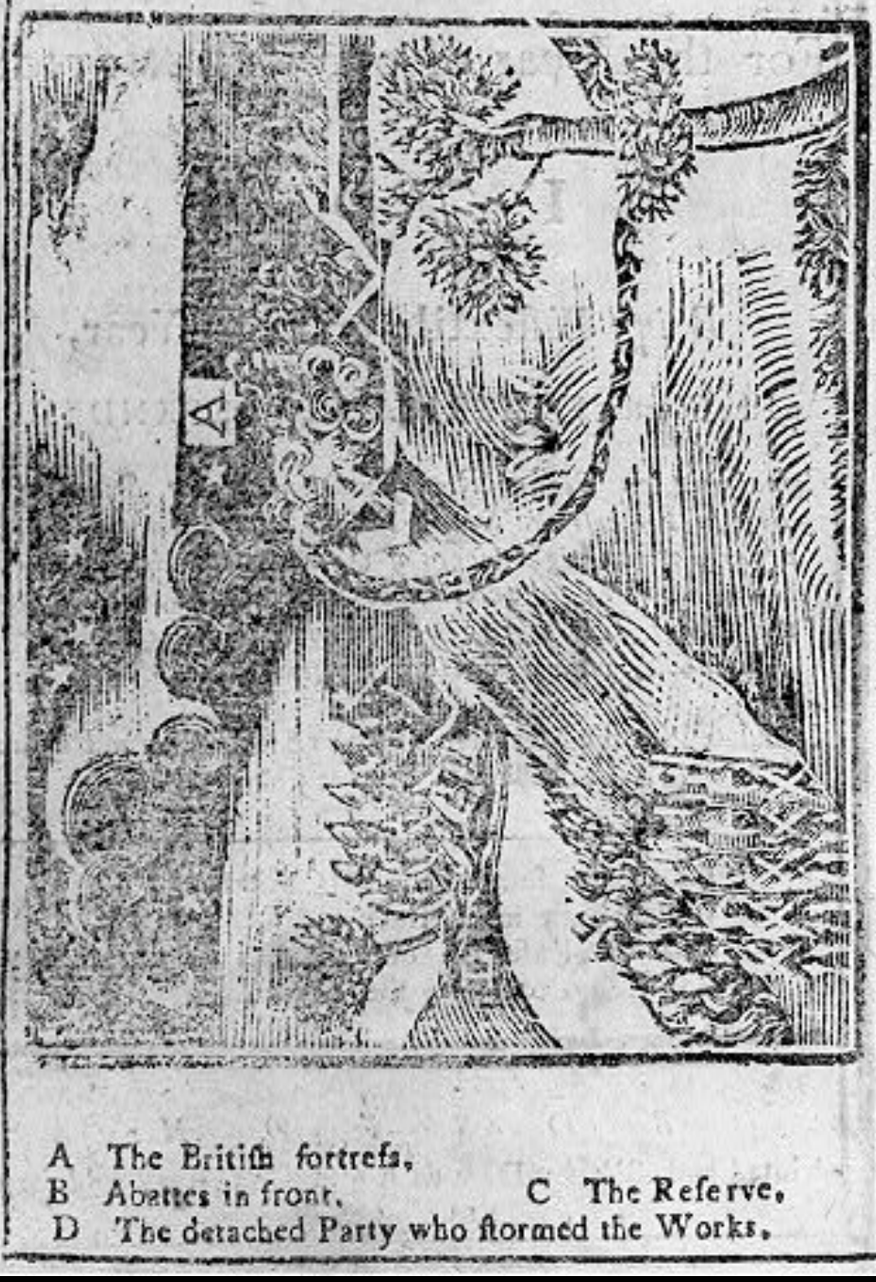


"Sketch of Stoney & Verplank's Points upon the North River, as taken possession of, and fortified by His Excellency Sir H: Clinton..."
1779
(Library of Congress)



"Position des Armées Amériquaine et Françoise à Kings-ferry, Peaks-hill, Crompond et Hunts-taverne du 17. Septembre au 20 Octobre 1782"
1782
(Library of Congress)

VIEW of the Britiſh Fortreſs at Stoney-Point, ſtormed and carried by a party of the Light Corps of the American Army, under the command of Gen. WAYNE, on the Morning of the 16th of July laſt.



A The Britiſh fortreſs.
B Abattes in front. C The Reſerve.
D The detached Party who ſtormed the Works.

"VIEW of the British Fortress at Stoney - Point..."
by Mein and Fleeming 1780
(Library of Congress)

Fort Ticonderoga

A View of the lines and Fort of Ticonderoga taken from a hill on the side of South Bay in 1759



"A view of the lines and Fort of Ticonderoga taken from a hill on the side of South Bay in 1759"
c. 1759
(Library of Congress)



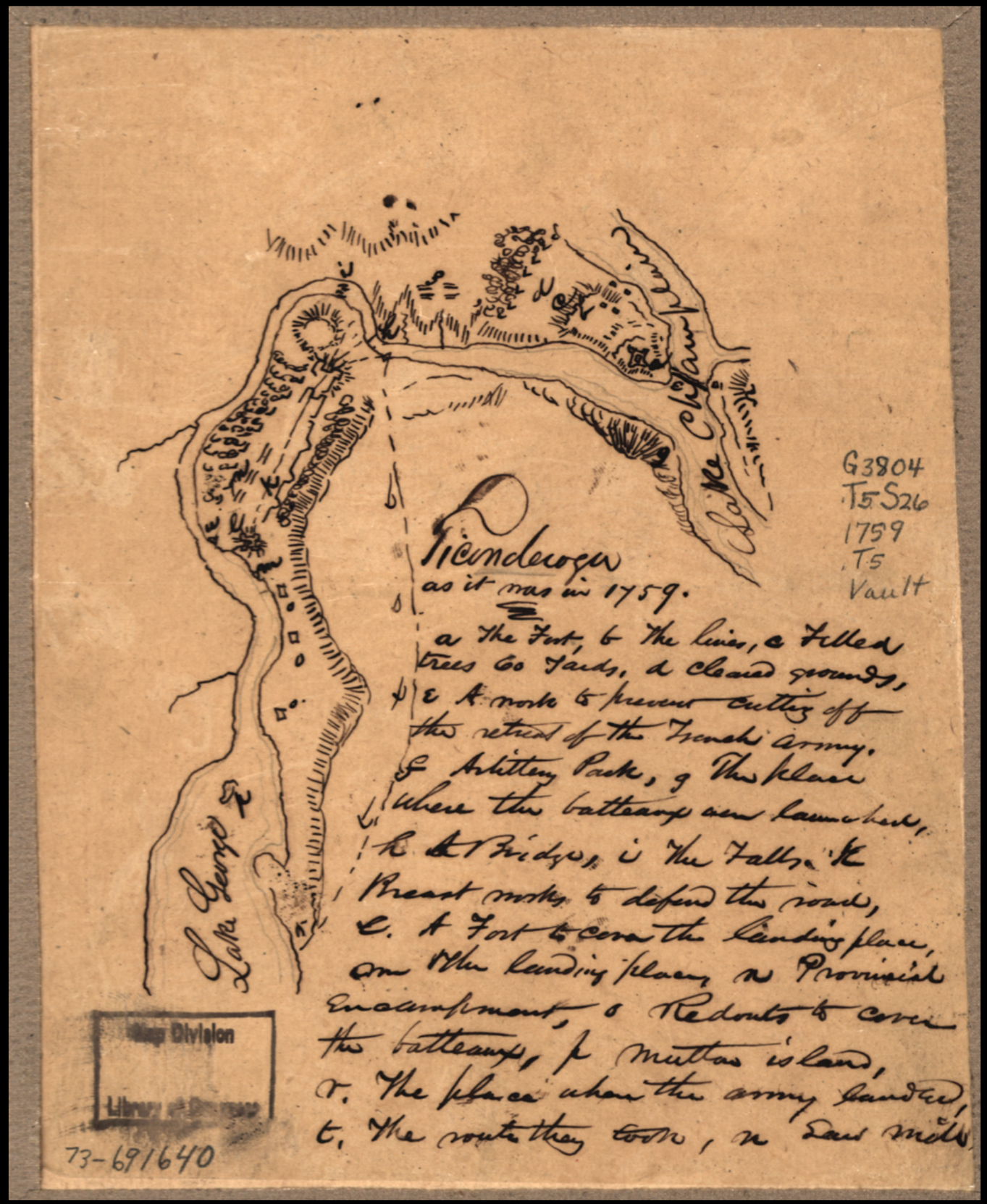
Project for the *Attack* of *Ticonderoga*, proposed to be put in Execution as near as the circumstances and ground will admit of.

A. *Line of Contravallation and to cover the front of the Camp.*
B. *Camp its Rear cover'd by Fletches.*
C. *Battery's at each extremity of the line to command the Waters.*
D. *Dotted line where the Boats are to cross over Lake Champlain under the fire of the Battery* C.
E. *Post to be taken and Fortifyed to secure the communication and prevent any Succours coming up the Lake to Ticonderoga, and cuting of the enemy's retreat by a proposed Boom.*
F. *Post at the Saw mill to take at first, untill your communication is Secured.*
G *Dotted line where the boats are to pass Wood Creek, at the Post* H, *which is to cover them untill a Post is Erected on the other side at* I. *which effectually Invests the place and the three waters that surround it.*
H. *Post on the South side of Wood Creek.*
I. *Post on the North side of Wood Creek.*
K. *Post and Battery's to be Erected there in order to play in the Fort and prevent the Enemy attempting to shew themselves, with as many Mortars as will keep a continual fire*
LL. *Battery's to play continually in the enemy's Retrenchment with Ricochet.*
M. *Enemy's Retrenchment and Battery's*
N. *Ticonderoga.*
O. *Abbattis or Herissons.*
P. *Redoute mounted with Cannon.*

N.B. If the enemy should be obstinate in the defence of the Retrenchment then Approaches Q may be run at each extremity of it and Breaches made by the assistance of the two Battery's H. 22. *The Battery* L *keeping a continual fire, which Line when taken is a Parallell ready made against the Place. If it should still hold out then the same approaches must be continued in the same manner by sap untill the Reduction of the Place.*

May 29th 1759 W.H. delt

"Project for the Attack of Ticonderoga..."
1759
(Library of Congress)



"Ticonderoga as it was in 1759"
1759?
(Library of Congress)

To Washington

Fort George Dec 17. 1775 — II-4 3668

insert at 87

Cop

May it please your Excellency

(292)

I return'd ~~here with the~~ to this place & brought with me the Cannon ~~on the~~ ~~Ist~~ being nearly the time I conjectur'd it would take us to transport them to ~~here~~ ~~inaccurate~~ It is not easy ~~to relate~~ conceive the difficulties we have had in getting them ~~here~~ over the Lake owing to the advanc'd season of the Year & contrary winds, but the danger is now past & ~~what~~ three days ago it was very uncertain whether we could have gotten them ~~this season~~ untill next spring, but now please God they must go — I have ~~gotten~~ had made forty two exceeding strong sleds & have provided eighty Yoke of oxen to drag them as far as Springfield where ~~we will~~ I shall get fresh Cattle to Carry them to Camp — the rout will be from here to Kinderhook from thence into Great Barrington Massachusetts Bay & down to Springfield There will be ~~any~~ scarcely possibility of ~~gotten~~ conveying them from here to Albany or Kinderhook but on sleds the roads being very much gullied, ~~there is good sledding from this~~ at present the sledding is tolerable to Saratoga about 26 miles; beyond that there is none — I have sent for the Sleds & teams to come here & expect to begin move them to Saratoga on Wednesday or Thursday next trusting that between this & then we shall have a ~~good~~ fine fall of snow which will enable us to proceed further & make the carriage easy — if that should be the case I hope in 16 or 17 days time to be able to present to your Excellency a noble train of artillery ~~as will appear by~~ the Inventory of which I have Inclos'd X — I also send a list of those stores which I desir'd Col Mr Dougal to send from New York — I did not know then of any 13 Inch mortars which was the reason of my ordering but ~~few~~ shells of that size I now write to him for 500. 13. Inch & also for 200. 5¾. & 400 — of 4½ inches for the Cohorns — ~~as being~~ if those sizes ~~would~~ be

3840a

Letter from General Knox to General Washington

1775

(Gilder Lehman Collection)

An authentic Account of the Taking of the Two Fortreſſes of

Ticonderoga,

AND

Crown-Point;

By a Party of the Connecticut Forces.

CAPT. Edward Mott, and Capt. Noah Phelps, ſet out from Hartford, on Saturday the 29th of April, in order to take poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Ticonderoga, and the dependencies thereto belonging; they took with them from Connecticut, 16 men unarmed, and marched privately through the country till they came to Pitsfield, without diſcovering their deſign to any perſon, till they fell in company with Col. Earthun Allen. Col. Eaſton, and John Brown, Eſq; who engaged to join themſelves to ſaid Mott and Phelps, and to raiſe men ſufficient to take the place by ſurpriſe, if poſſible. Accordingly the men were raiſed, and proceeded as directed by ſaid Mott and Phelps. Col. Earthun Allen commanding the ſoldiery, on Tueſday they ſurpriſed and took the fortreſs, making priſoners Major Skeene, and his party. On Wedneſday morning they poſſeſſed themſelves of Crown-Point, taking poſſeſſion of the Ordinance-Stores, conſiſting of

Upwards of 200 Pieces of Cannon.

3 Mortars.

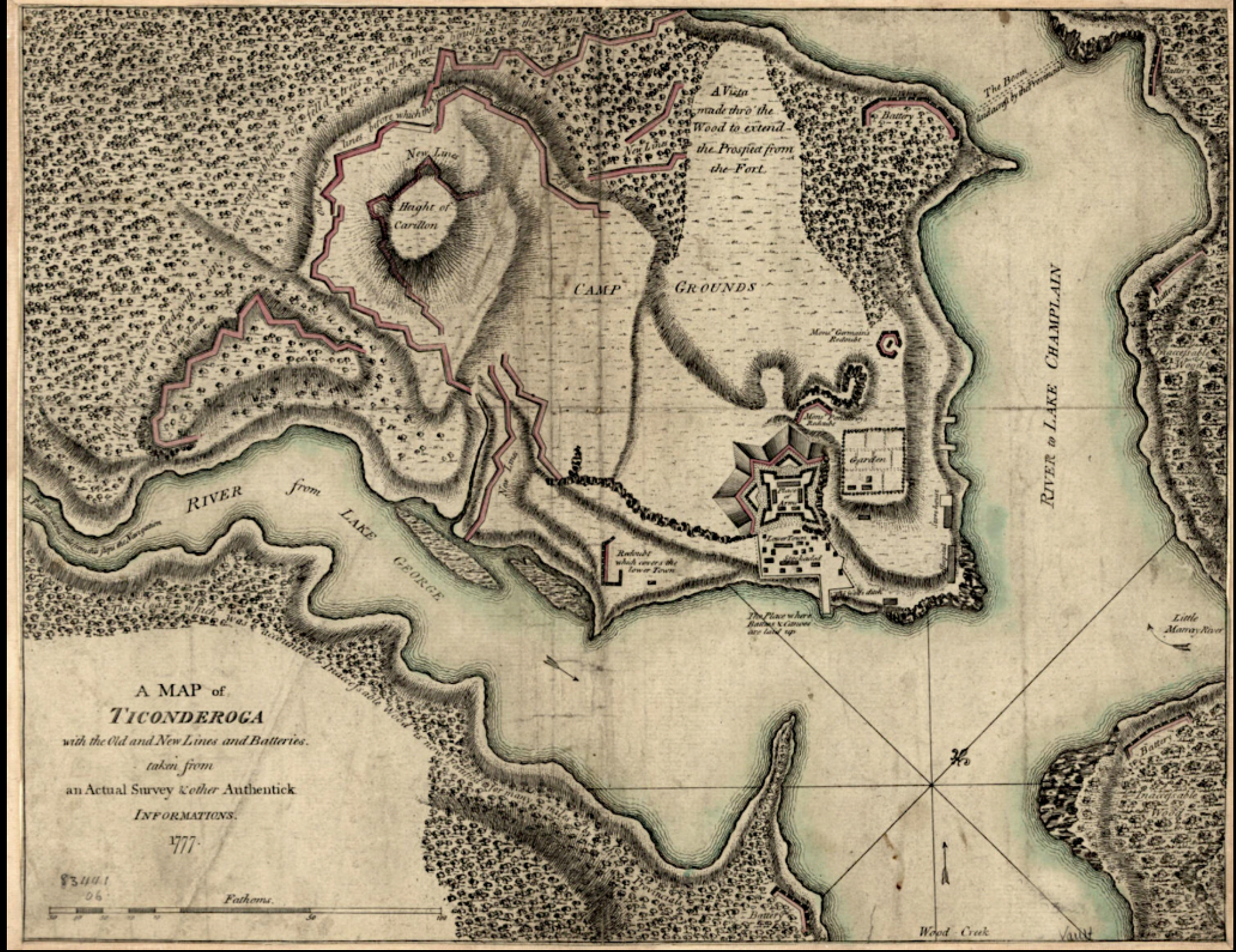
Sundry Howitzers.

And 50 Swivels, &c.

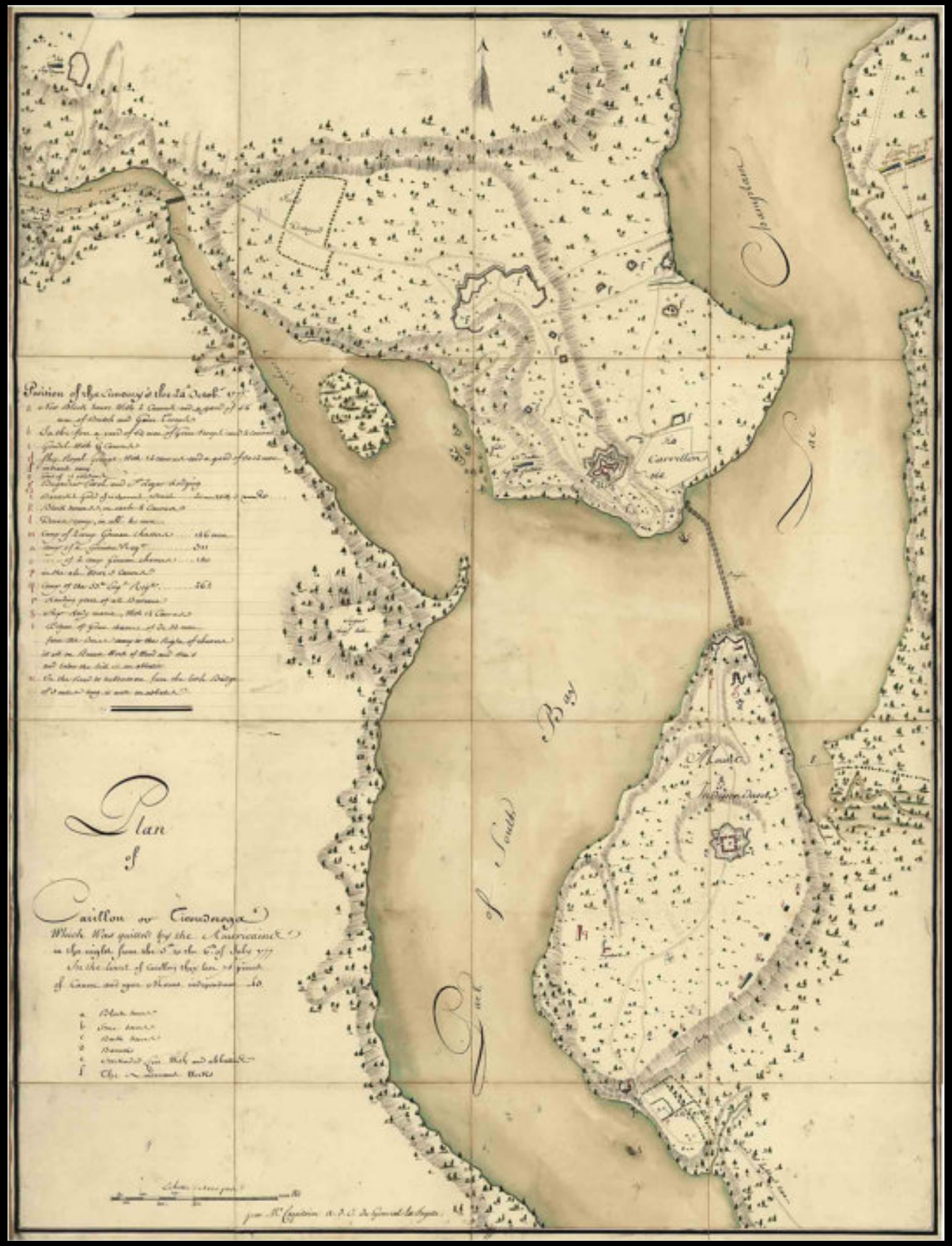
New-York : Printed by J. Anderſon, at Beekman-Slip.

Copyright Fort Ticonderoga Museum

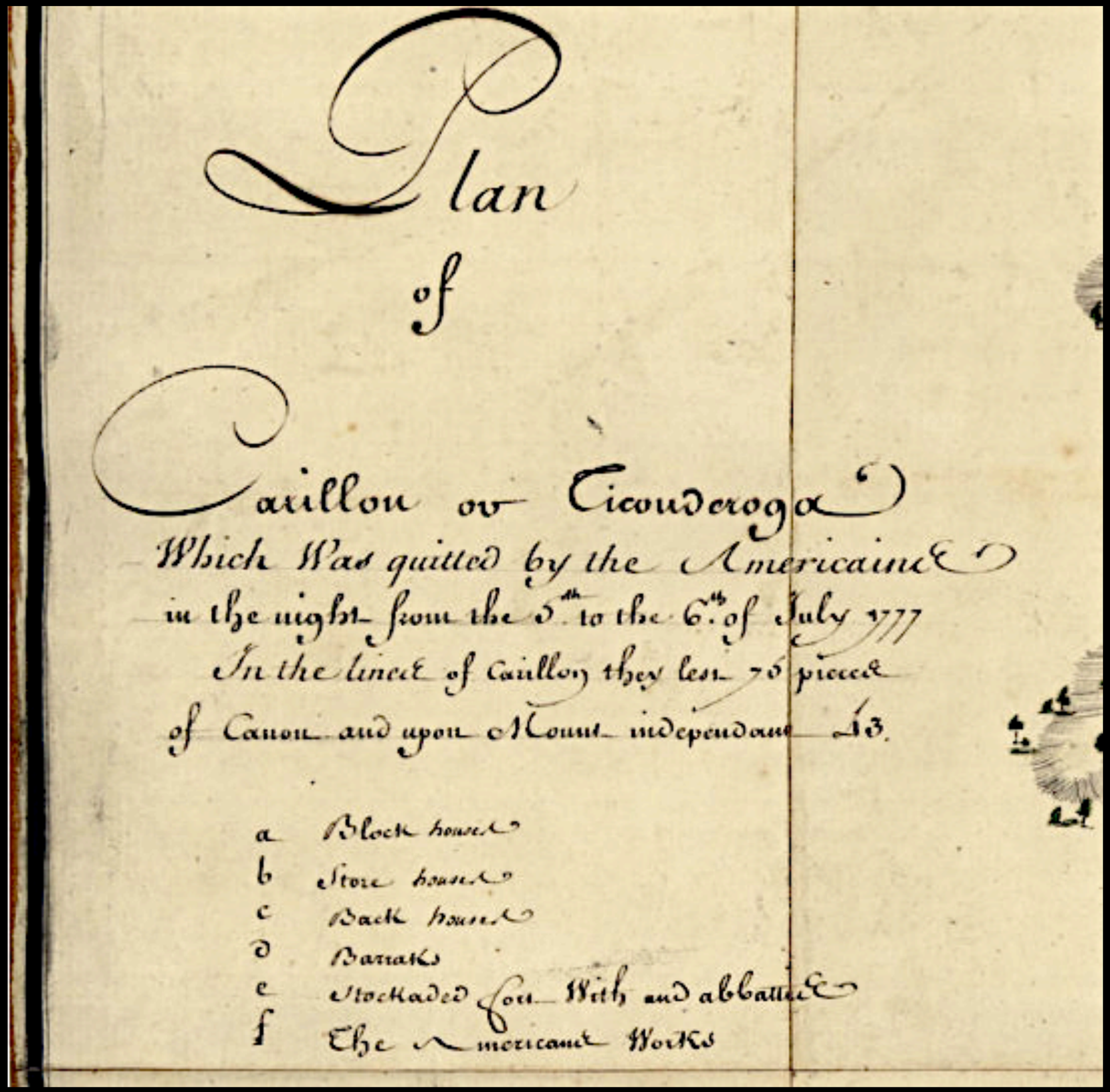
New York Handbill of the Taking of Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point
1775
(Fort Ticonderoga)



"A MAP of TICONDEROGA... 1777"
1777
(Private Collection)



"Plan of Carillon or Ticonderoga..."
c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



Plan
of
Carillon or Ticonderoga
Which Was quitted by the Americains
in the night from the 5th to the 6th of July 1777
In the lines of Carillon they lest 75 pieces
of Canon and upon Mount independant 43.

a Block houses
b Store houses
c Back houses
d Barraks
e Stockaded fort With and abbattis
f The Americans Works

"Plan of Carillon or Ticonderoga..."
c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



"Plan of Carillon or Ticonderoga..."
c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



"View of the old French Fort, Redoubts and Batteries at Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain and His Majesty's Ship Inflexible also the Piers Constructed with the Trunks of Large Trees by the American Army for the conveyance of their Troops to Mount Independence taken on the Spot by H. Rudyard Lieut Corps of Royal Engineers in the Year 1777."

byHenry Rudyard

(Fort Ticonderoga)



"View of the old French Fort, Redoubts and Batteries at Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain and His Majesty's Ship Inflexible also the Piers Constructed with the Trunks of Large Trees by the American Army for the conveyance of their Troops to Mount Independence taken on the Spot by H. Rudyard Lieut Corps of Royal Engineers in the Year 1777."

byHenry Rudyard

(Fort Ticonderoga)



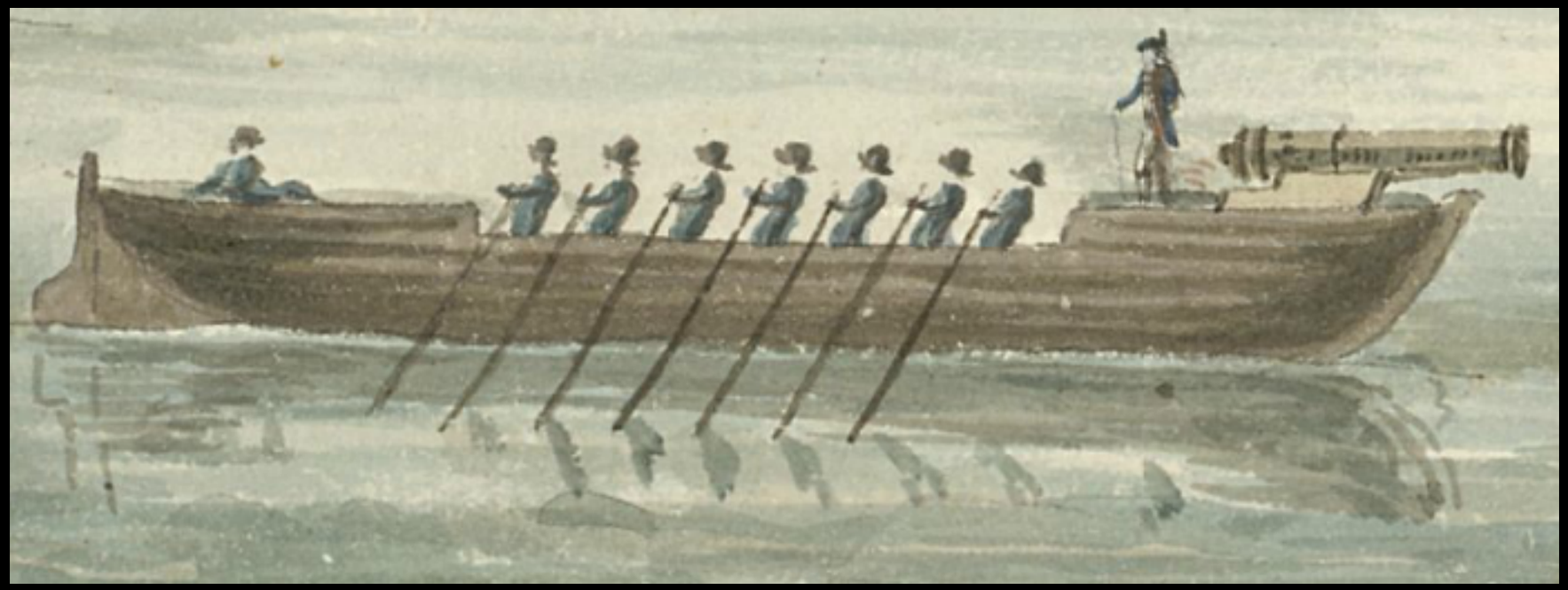
"A View of TICONDEROGA from the Middle of the Channel in Lake Champlain"
by James Hunter 1777
(The British Library)



"A View of TICONDEROGA from the North Shore of Lake Champlain"
by James Hunter 1777
(The British Library)



"A View of TICONDEROGA from the North Shore of Lake Champlain"
by James Hunter 1777
(The British Library)





"A View of TICONDEROGA from the North Shore of Lake Champlain"
by James Hunter 1777
(The British Library)

PLAN

of TICONDEROGA *and* MOUNT INDEPENDENCE,

including MOUNT HOPE *and shewing the Rebel Works & Batteries as they were when His Majesty's Troops took Possession of them on the 6th July 1777. expressing also the Encampments of the British on the 5th Instant, with the extensive Communications which were made, in one Day, for the transport of the heavy Artillery from the 3 Miles Point to the proposed Batteries, Including likewise* SUGAR HILL *where a Battery of four 24 Pounders would have been ready to open on the 6th at Noon.*

REFERENCES

TICONDEROGA

a. *The old French Fortress of Ticonderoga.*
b. *The old French Lines repaired by the Rebels.*
c. *Rebels Fort.*
d. *New Redoubts formed by the Rebels.*
e. *Entrenched Redoubt and Line.*
f. *Store Houses.*
g. *Rebel Houses.*
h. *Kings Garden.*
i. *Block House almost finished, and since pulled down and erected on Mount Independence.*
k. *Different lines of Piles drove by the Rebels in 1776.*
l. *The advanced Corps* } *to keep up a Communication between the Camp and the Lines* } *and encamped the 5th July under Brigadier General Fraser.*
m. *The Saltmarsh.*
n. *Where the first Brigade British under Brigadier General Powell encamped the 5th July.*
o. *Where the second Brigade British under Brigadier General Hamilton encamped the 5th July.*
q. *Harbour Secured by the British, for the security of their advanced Guards and Piquets.*

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE.

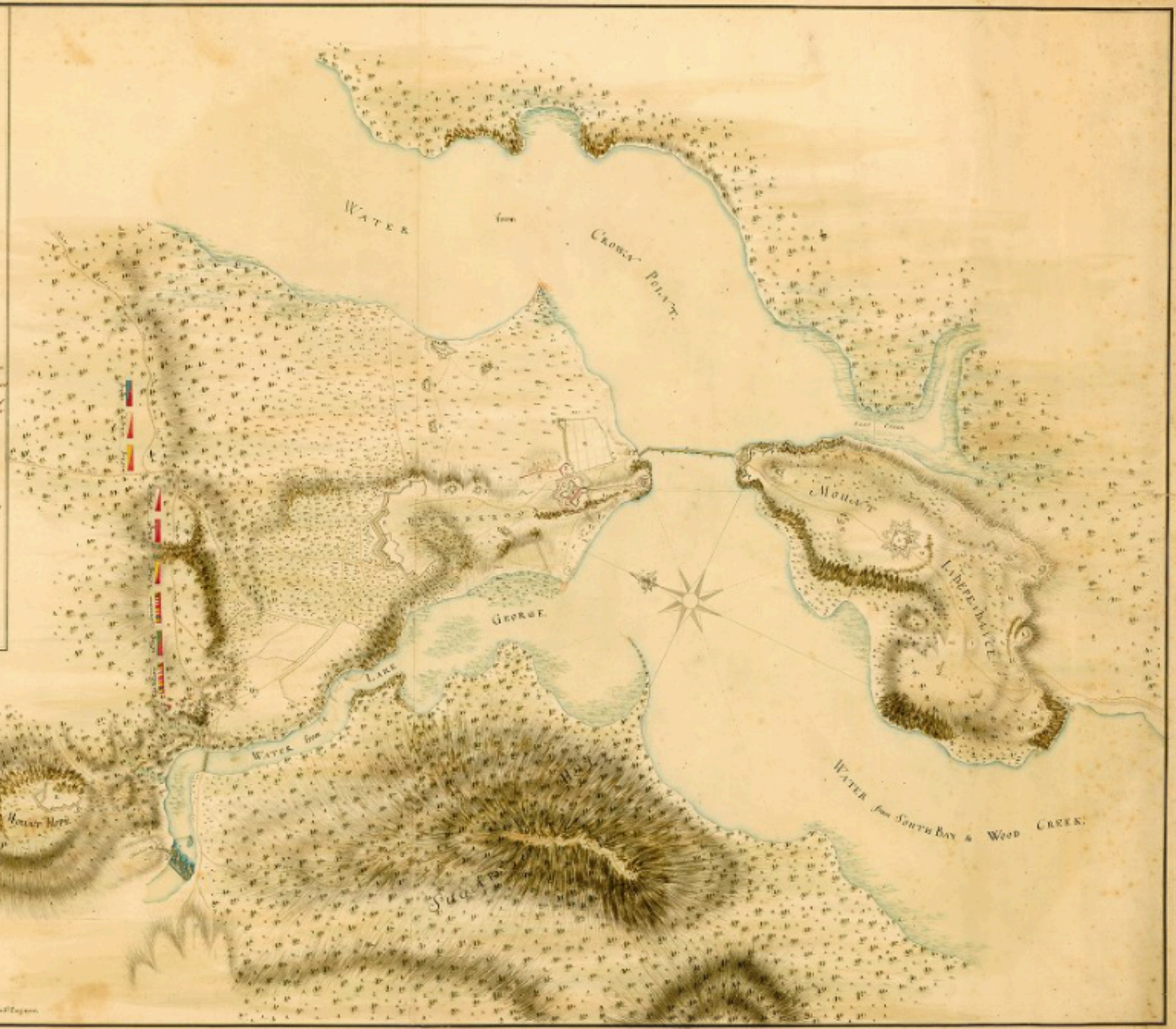
a. *Fort.*
b. *Barracks.*
c. *Store Houses.*
d. *Powder Magazine.*
e. *Rebels Laboratory.*
f. *Hospital.*
g. *New Wharf not finished.*
h. *Batteries en barbette.*
i. *Line formed of rough logs filled Fascines &c.*
k. *Log Breast.*
l. *Artificers work Shops.*
m. *Well.*
n. *Canon.*
o. *Circular Battery.*
p. *Batteau made with Embrasures.*
q. *Floating Bridge made of large logs loosely boarded over and strongly chained to the Shore &.*
r. *Five Block Houses begun by order of Lieutenant General Burgoyne for the Defence of Mount Independence.*

SUGAR HILL

s. *New Road made for the Artillerymen on the 6th July in the afternoon and the following night.*
t. *The last Redoubt up by the British advanced Corps on the 6th July.*
u. *Proposed Battery against Mount Independence and Ticonderoga, which would have been ready to open on the 6th July.*
x. *Block House begun for the Defence of this important Post.*

MOUNT HOPE.

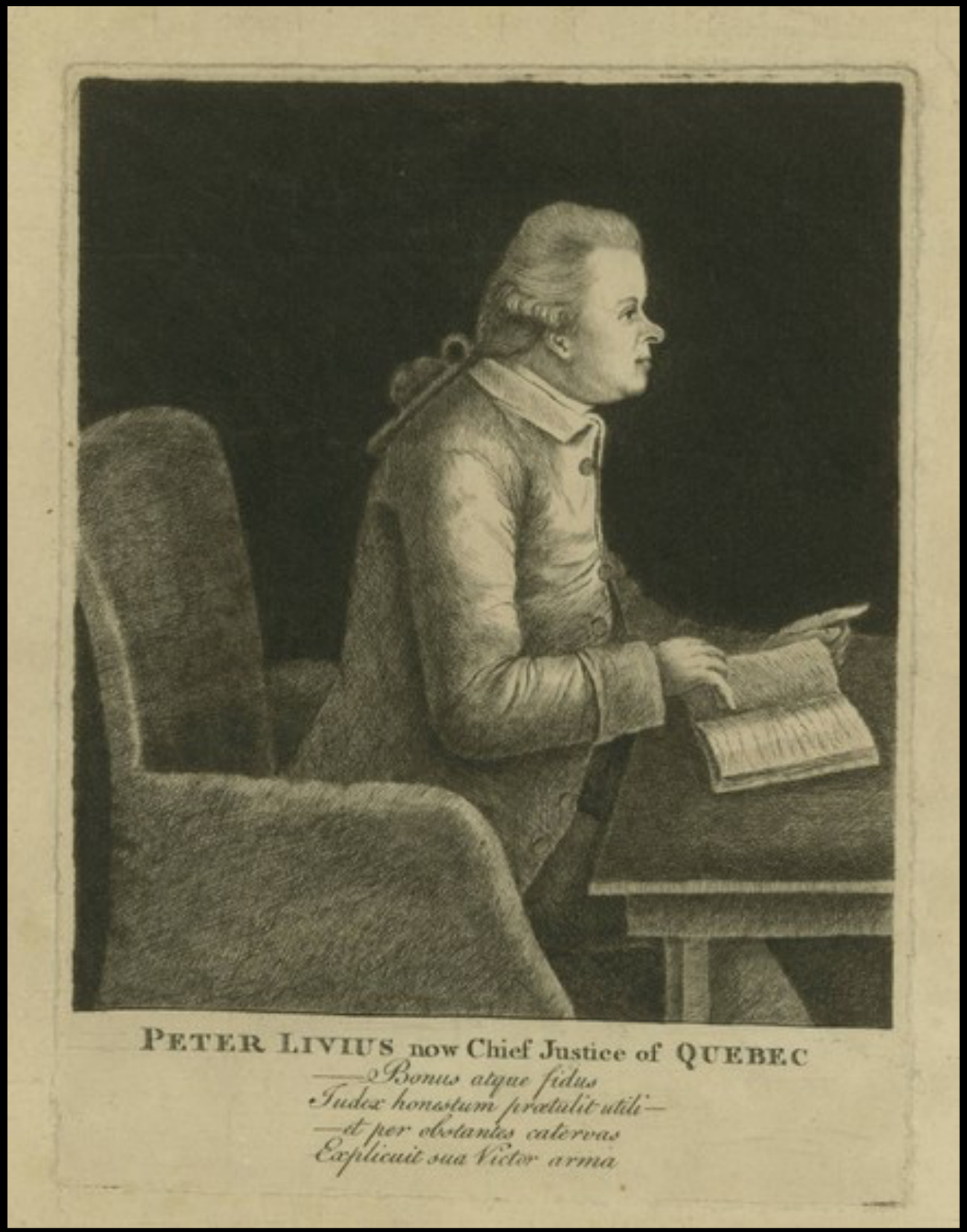
1. *Rebel Fort made and occupied in the Autumn 1776. but abandoned in 1777.*
2. *Guard House.*
3. *Rebels leading to Lake George.*



"PLAN of TICONDEROGA and MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, including MOUNT HOPE, and shewing the rebel works..."
c. 1780
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



"PLAN of TICONDEROGA and MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, including MOUNT HOPE, and shewing the rebel works..."
c. 1780
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



"PETER LIVIUS now Chief Justice of QUEBEC"
c. 1775
(John Carter Brown Library, Brown University)



Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga in 1902
(Library of Congress)



Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga in 1902
(Library of Congress)



Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga in 1902
(Library of Congress)



Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga in 1902
(Library of Congress)

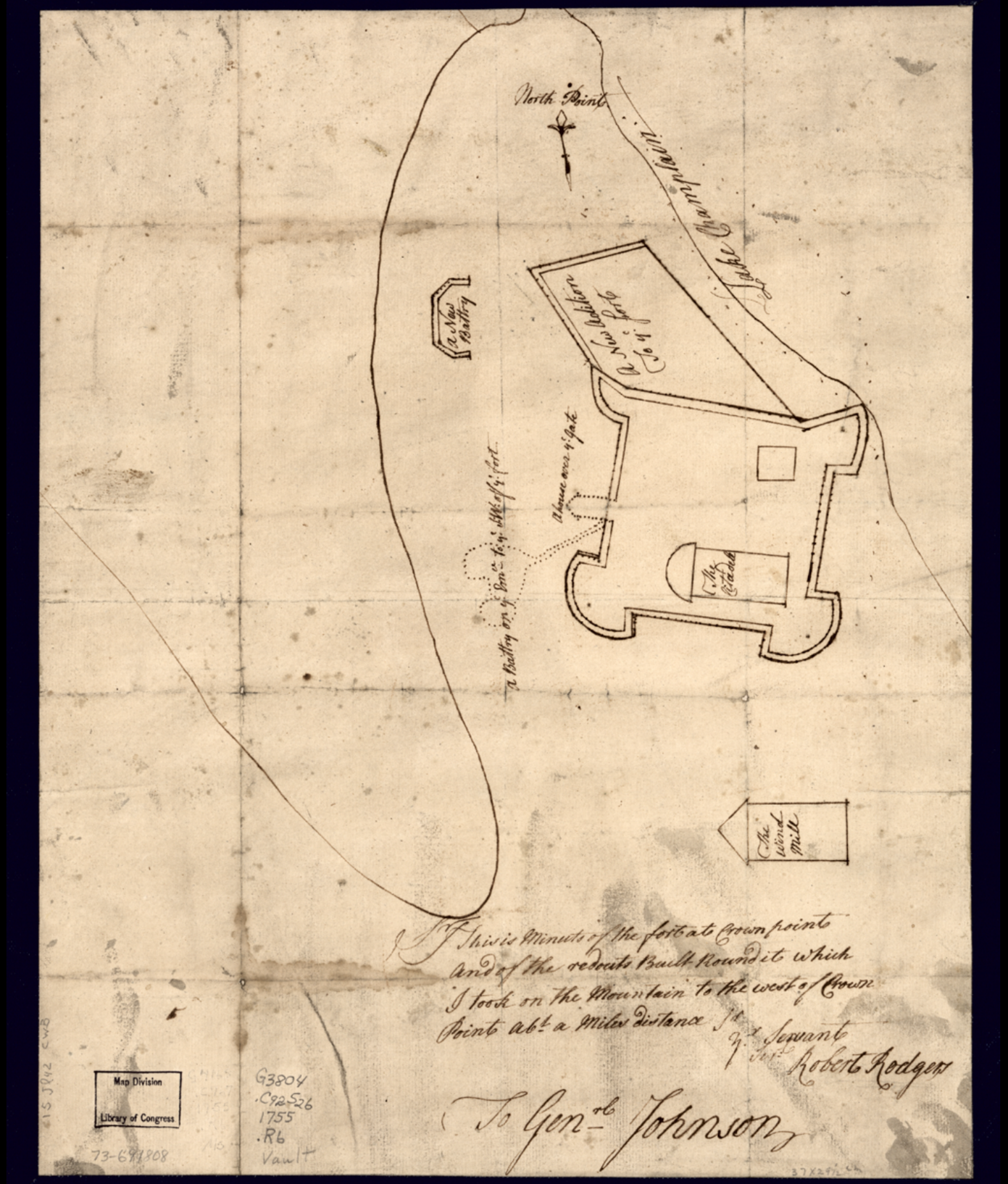


Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga in 1902
(Library of Congress)

Crown Point



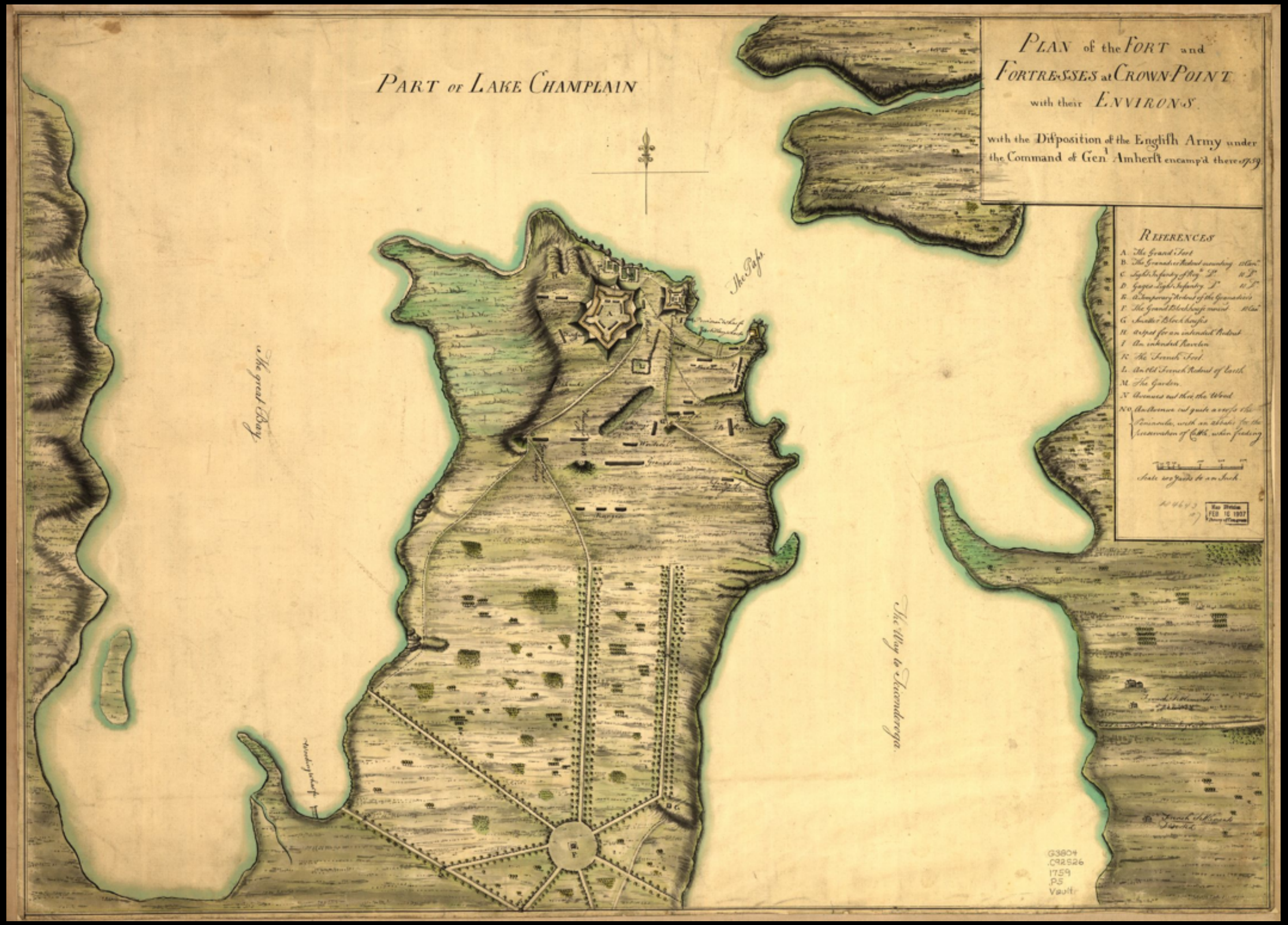
"Fort Frederick to Crown Point"
c. 1755
(Library of Congress)



"To Genl. Johnson, Sr: This is minuts of the fort at Crown Point and of the redouts built round it; which I took on the mountain to the west of Crown Point abt. a miles distance."

by Robert Rogers c. 1755

(Library of Congress)



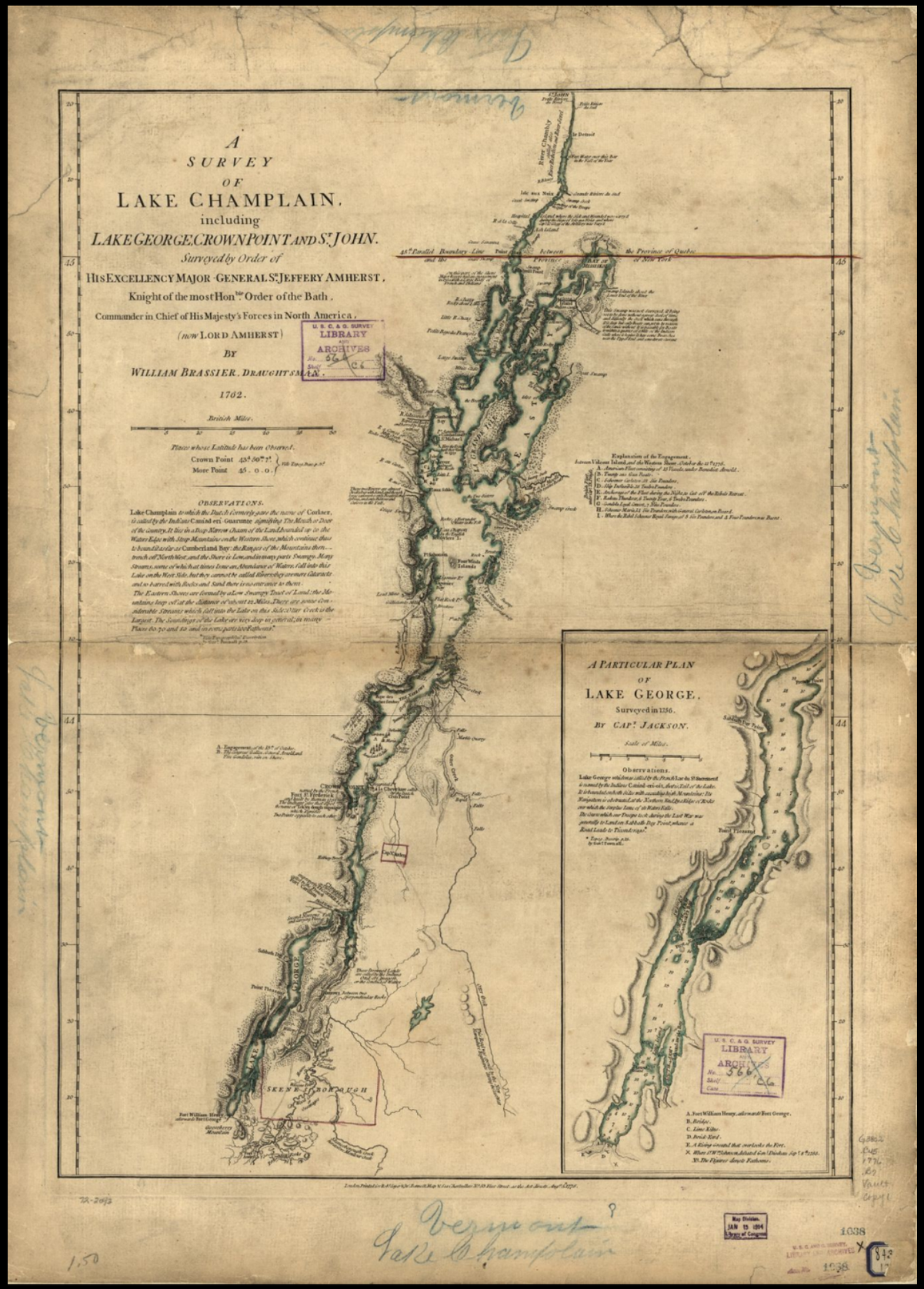
"PLAN of the FORT and FORTRESS at CROWN POINT with their ENVIRONS.
With the Disposition of the English Army under the Command of Genl. Amherst encamp'd there 1759"

1759

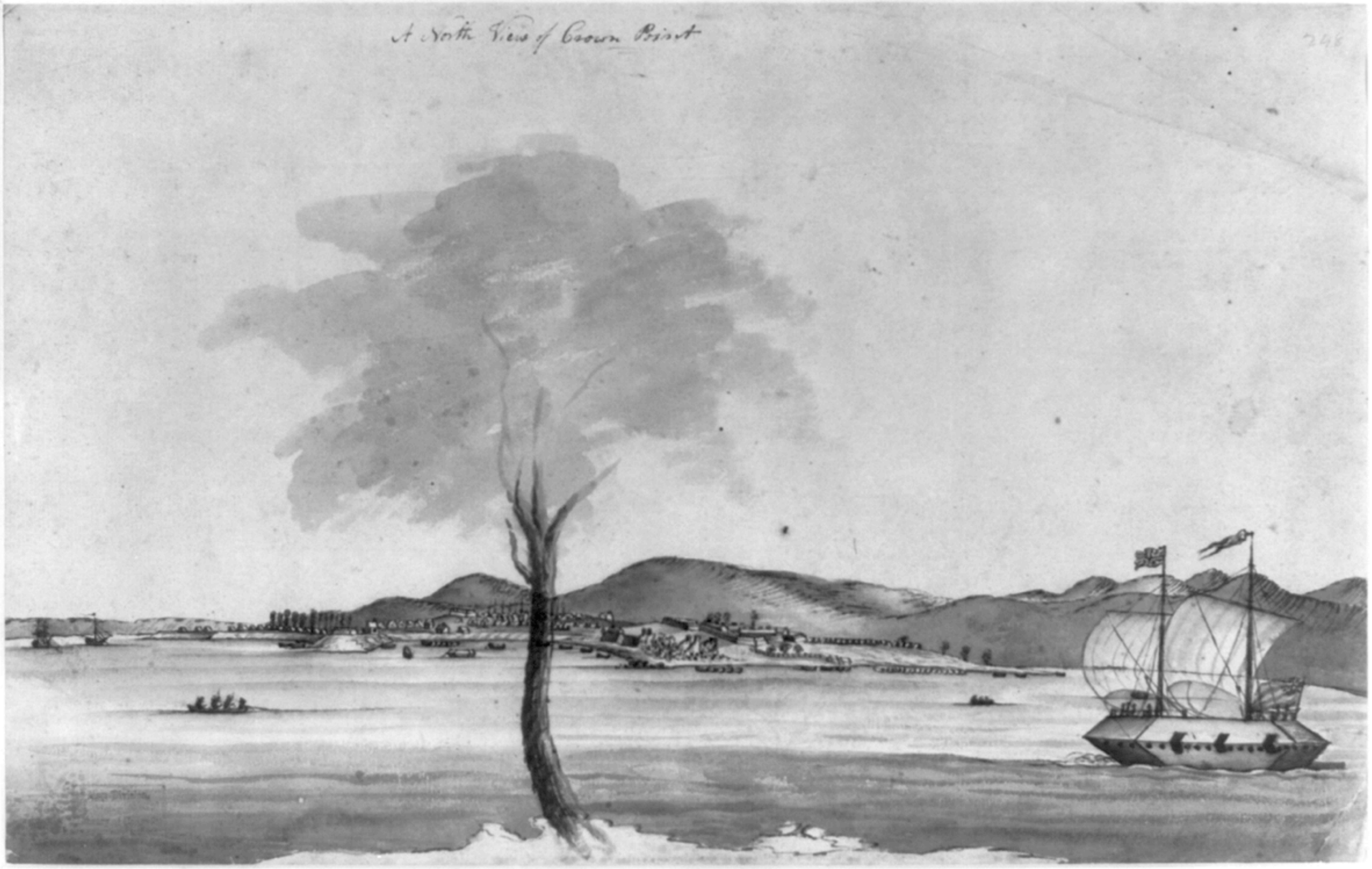
(Library of Congress)



A SURVEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN including CROWN POINT and ST. JOHN'S...
1759
(Library of Congress)



A SURVEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN including CROWN POINT and ST. JOHN'S...
London 1776
(Library of Congress)

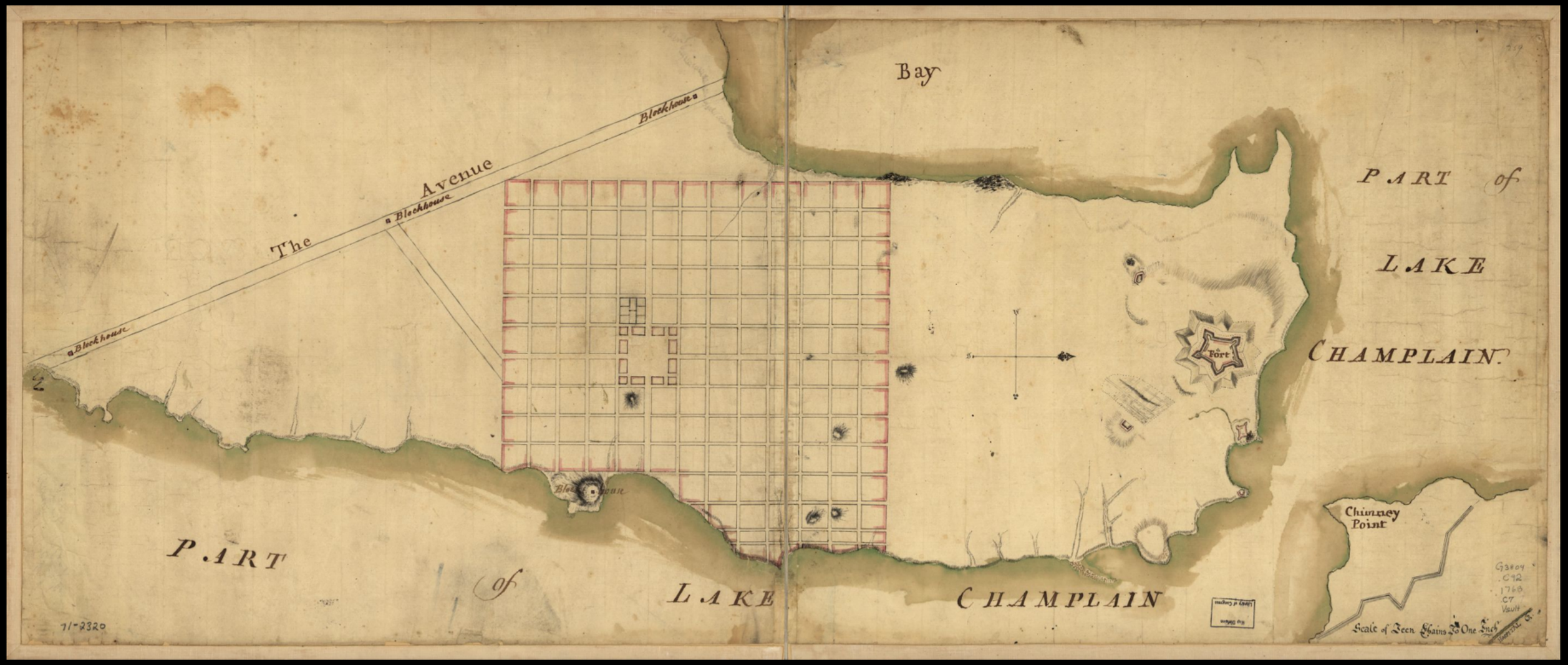


"A North View of Crown Point"
by Thomas Davies 1759
(Library of Congress)

Map Division
Library of Congress



"A South View of Crown Point"
by Thomas Davies 1760
(Library of Congress)



"Crown Point & Part of Lake Champlain"
c. 1768
(Library of Congress)



"The Ruins of Fort Frederick, Crown Point, New York"
c. 1912
(Library of Congress)

Lake Champlain

THE ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF THE AMERICAN FLEET under Benedict Arnold, BY THE KINGS FLEET Commanded by CAPT.N JHO.S PRINGLE, upon LAKE CHAMPLAIN, the 11th of October, 1776.

Engraved by Wm Faden Charing Cross — From a Sketch taken by an Officer on the Spot.



London, Published according to Act of Parliament, Dec.r 5.th 1776, by Wm Faden (Successor to the late Mr Jefferys) Geographer to the King's Charing Cross.

An Account of the Expedition of the British Fleet on Lake Champlain, under the Command of Captain Thomas Pringle, and of the Defeat of the Rebel Fleet, commanded by Benedict Arnold, on the 11th and 13th of October, 1776.

Taken from the Letters of Sir Guy Carleton, *Captains* Douglass *and* Pringle, *dated off* Crown Point, 15th October, 1776.

LIST of His Majesty's Naval Force on Lake Champlain.

Vessels.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Ship Inflexible,	18 Twelve pounders,	Lieut. Schank.
Schooner Maria,	14 Six pounders,	Capt. Tho. Pringle, Commander of the Fleet, Lieut. Starke.
Schooner Carleton,	12 Six pounders,	Lieut. Dacres.
Radeau Thunderer,	6 Twenty-four pounders, 6 Twelve ditto, 2 Howitzers,	Lieut. Scott.
Gondola Loyal Convert,	7 Nine pounders,	Lieut. Langcroft.

24 Gun boats, 1 brass field piece each, from 24 to 9 pounders, some with howitzers;
4 Long boats, 1 carriage gun each, serving as armed tenders;
44 Long boats with provisions.
670 Seamen were detached from his Majesty's ships and vessels in the river St. Lawrence to serve in the above fleet.

LIST of the Rebel Fleet on Lake Champlain under the Command of Benedict Arnold.

Vessels.	*Guns.*	
Schooner Royal Savage,	8 Six pounders, 4 Four ditto,	Burnt the 11th, at Valcour.
Schooner Revenge,	4 Six and four pounders,	Escaped, the 13th.
Sloop,	10 Four pounders,	Escaped, the 13th.
Cutter Lee,	1 Nine pounder in her bow, 1 Twelve ditto in her stern, 2 Six ditto in her sides,	Abandoned, the 13th.
Galley Congress,	2 Eighteen ditto in her bow, 2 Twelve ditto in her stern, 6 Six ditto in her sides,	Benedict Arnold, Commander of the Fleet, run on shore and burnt the 13th.
Galley Washington,	1 Eighteen ditto in her bow, 2 Twelve ditto in her stern, 6 Six ditto in her sides,	Taken the 13th.
Galley Trumble,	the same force,	Escaped the 13th.

Eight gondolas, carrying 1 eight pounder in the bow, and 2 nine ditto in the sides —some of them had 4 guns in the sides—of which 1 was sunk the 11th, 1 taken the 12th, 4 burnt the 13th, one escaped, and one missing.
Schooner ——, 8 four pounders, taken from Major Skeene, was gone for provisions.
Galley Gates, said to be of greater force than any those mentioned above, was being out at Ticonderago, and expected to join the fleet in a few days.

AFTER attending, for the space of six weeks, the naval equipment for the important expedition on Lake Champlain, was seen, with unspeakable joy, the reconstructed ship, now called the Inflexible, commanded by Lieutenant Schank, her rebuilder, sailed from St. John's, 28 days after her keel was laid, and taking in her 18 twelve pounders beyond the shoal, which is on this side the Ile aux Noix, in her way up.——The labours which were effected after the rebels were driven out of Canada, in constructing and equipping a fleet of above thirty fighting vessels, of different forts and sizes, all carrying cannon, since the beginning of July; and afterwards dragging up the two rapids of St. Teresa and St. John's, 30 long boats, the flat-bottom'd boats, 2 gondola weighing about 30 tons, and above 400 batteaux, almost exceed belief, the sailors of his Majesty's ships and transports having exerted themselves to the utmost on this occasion: Above two hundred prime seamen of the transports voluntarily engaged themselves to serve in the armed vessels during the expedition.

On the 11th of October the royal fleet came up with that of the rebels, which was at anchor under the Island Valcour, and formed a strong line, extending from the Island to the west side of the continent. The wind was so unfavourable that for a considerable time nothing could be brought into action with them, but the gun boats, and the Carleton schooner, commanded by Mr. Dacres, by much perseverance at last got to their assistance: but as none of the other vessels of the fleet could then get up, it was thought not advisable by any means to continue so unequal an engagement; Captain Pringle, the commander of the fleet, therefore, with the approbation of his Excellency General Carleton (who was on board the Maria) called off the Carleton schooner and gun boats, and brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line as near as possible to that of the rebels, in order to cut off their retreat; which purpose was frustrated by the extreme obscurity of the night, as by the morning the rebels had got a considerable distance from them up the Lake, consisting of eleven sail.

Upon the 13th the rebel fleet were again discovered making off towards Crown Point, when after a chace of seven hours, Capt Pringle in the Maria, came up with them, having the Carleton and Radeau [illegible] small distance a-stern, the rest of the fleet were almost out of sight. The action began at twelve o'clock, and lasted two hours, at which time Arnold, in the Congress gilley, and five gondolas ran on shore, and were directly abandoned and blown up by the enemy, a circumstance they were greatly favoured in by the wind being off shore, and the narrowness of the Lake; the Washington gilley struck during the action, and the rest made their escape to Ticonderoga.

The number of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's fleet, including the artillery in the gun boats, does not amount to 40; but from every information yet received, 200 lies on the side of the rebels must have been very considerable.

The rebels upon receiving the news of the defeat of their naval force, set fire to all the buildings and houses in and near Crown Point, and retired to Ticonderoga.

Engraved by W. Faden, (Successor to the late Mr. Jefferys, Geographer to the King) the Corner of St. Martin's-Lane, Charing-Cross, and to be had of Messrs. Wallis and Stonehouse, Booksellers, Ludgate-Street.

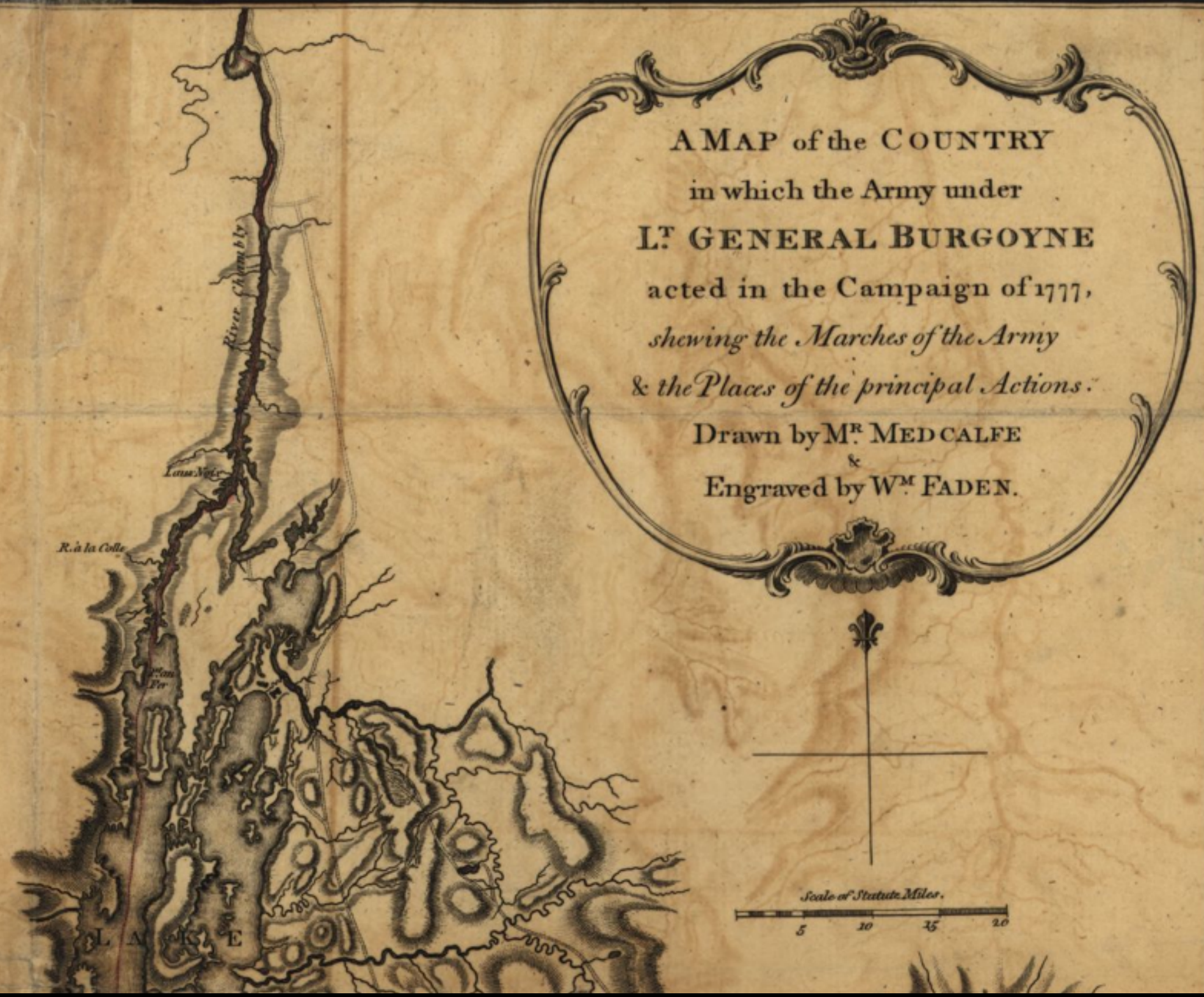
G8802 .V2S3 1776 .F3 Vault
72-2094
Division of Maps APR -3 1973 Library of Congress

"THE ATTACK and DEFEAT of the AMERICAN FLEET under Benedict Arnold, by the KING'S FLEET...
by William Faden, London, 1776
(Library of Congress)

Saratoga Campaign



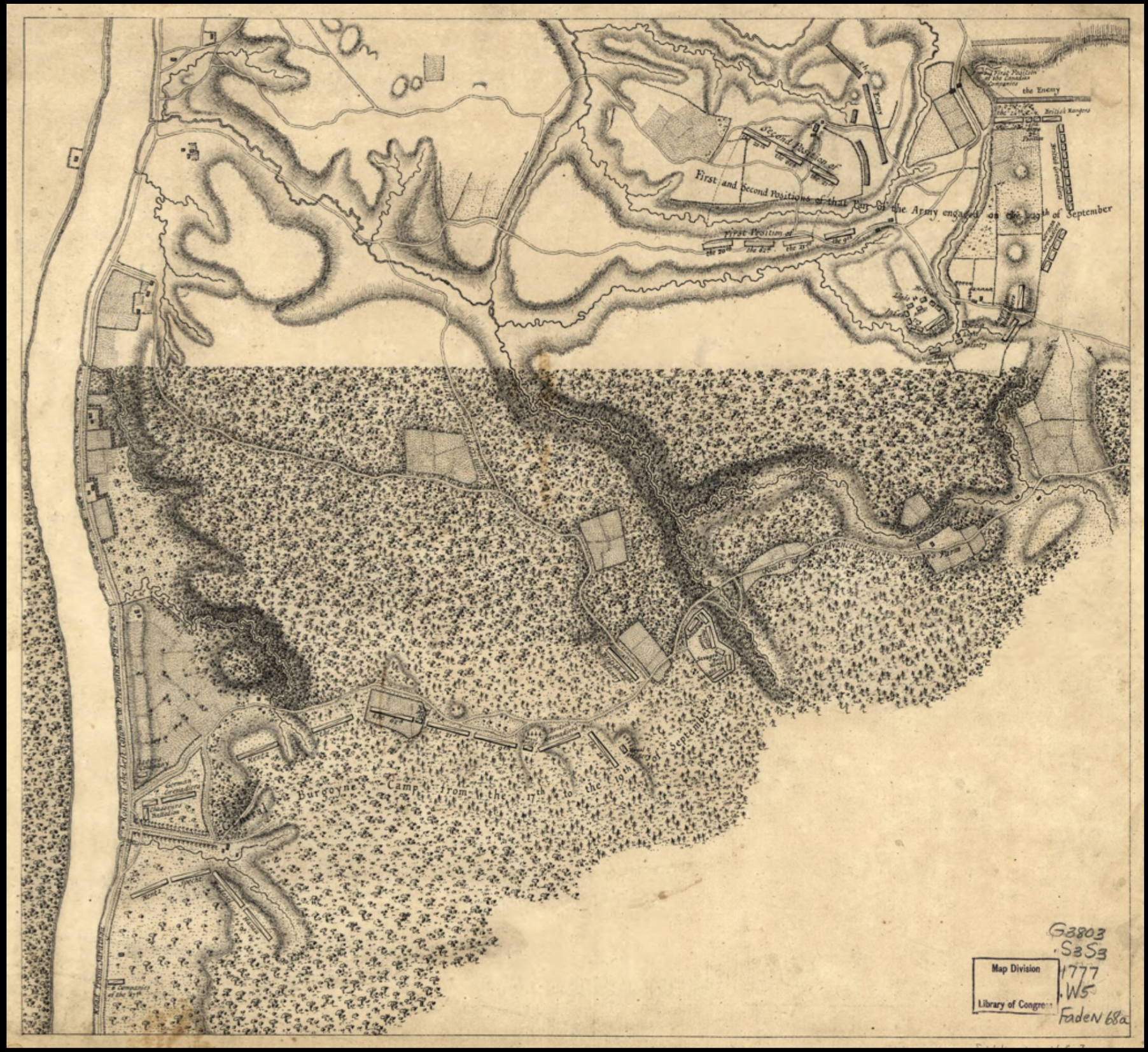
"Maps of the Expedition from Canada of Gen. Burgoyne"
by William Faden, London, 1780
(Library of Congress)



"Maps of the Expedition from Canada of Gen. Burgoyne"
by William Faden, London, 1780
(Library of Congress)



"A CHOROGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF NORTH - AMERICA"
by Cóvens et Mortier, Amsterdam, 1780
(Library of Congress)



"PLAN of the ENCAMPMENTand POSITION of the ARMY under HIS EXCELLY. Lt. GENERAL BURGOYNE at Swords House..."
by William Cumberland Wilkinson c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



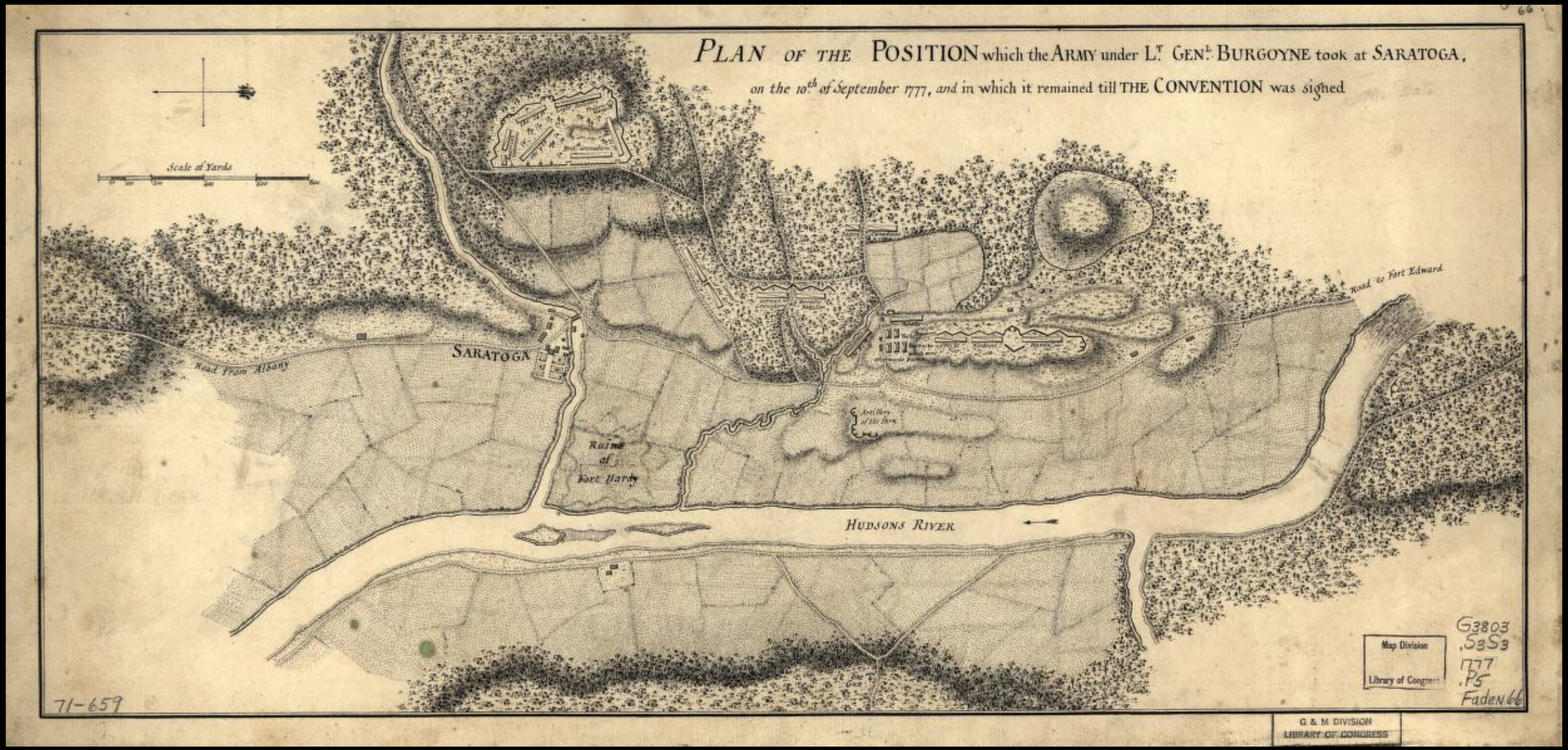
"PLAN of the ENCAMPMENT and position of the ARMY under HIS EXCELLY. Lt. GENERAL BURGOYNE at Swords House..."
by William Cumberland Wilkinson c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



"The ENCAMPMENT and POSITION of the ARMY under His Excy. Lt. Gl: Burgoyne at Swords's and Freeman's Farms..."
by William Cumberland Wilkinson c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



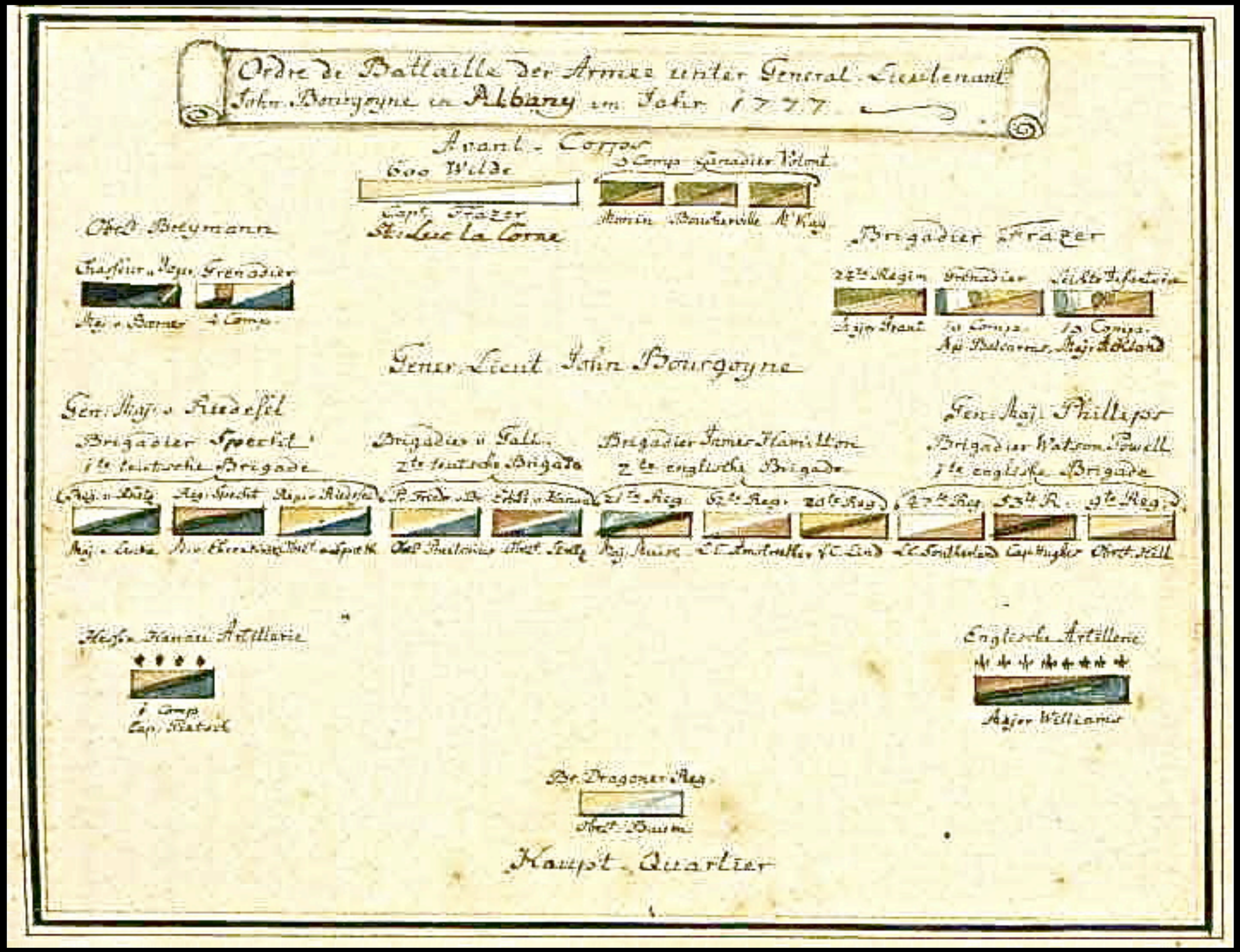
"PLAN of the ENCAMPMENT and POSITION of the ARMY under HIS EXCELLY. Lt. GENERAL BURGOYNE at Bræmus Heights..."
by William Cumberland Wilkinson c. 1777
(Library of Congress)



"PLAN of the POSITION which the ARMY under HIS EXCELLY. Lt. GENERAL BURGOYNE took at SARATOGA..."
1777
(Library of Congress)



"POSITION of the ARMY on the 8th Octbr. 1777"
1777
(Library of Congress)



Ordre de Battaille der Armee unter General Lieutenant John Bourgoyne in Albany im Jahr 1777
by Lieutenant August Wilhelm Du Roi
(Library of Congress)



Dessiné par Fauvel — Gravé par Godefroy de l'Académie Impériale et Royale de Vienne &c.

SARRATOGA.

Le 17 Novembre 1777. le général Burgoine avec 6040 Soldats bien disciplinés met bas les armes devant les milices Américaines nouvellement tirées de l'Agriculture et conduite par Horatio Gates.

PRÉCIS DE CETTE CAMPAGNE.

Le général Burgoine partit du Canada avec dix mille hommes pour se joindre au général Clinton qui remontait la rivière d'Udson avec 3000 hommes: leur dessein était d'établir une communication de Québec à New-York. Après avoir traversé le lac Champlain et s'être rendu maître de Ticonderago le 5 juillet 1777, il poursuivit les Américains par terre et sur le lac George, leur prit deux galères; trois autres sautèrent. Les Américains brûlèrent eux mêmes leurs bateaux chargés de toutes les provisions qu'ils emportaient, détruisirent leurs moulins et leurs fortifications: et le général St Clair avec la garnison de Ticonderago, se sauva au fort Edouard. Les Anglais tombèrent sur son arrière garde, lui tuèrent ou prirent 1200 hommes. Le Colonel Hall marcha au fort Anne, battit les Américains, qui y mirent le feu; et l'éteignirent au fort Edouard. Burgoine envoya 500 hommes sous le Colonel Beaum pour surprendre les magasins de vivres qui étaient rassemblés dans Bennington, mais ils y furent battus et faits prisonniers le 16 aoust. Bréman, arrivant pour les soutenir fut battu de même, et perdit deux pieces d'artillerie. Alors ces milices américaines, deux fois victorieuses en un jour sous le mieux colonel Stark, sentirent qu'elles pouvaient vaincre des troupes régulieres. Le 19 septembre le Général Burgoine attaqua les Américains; il perdit 300 hommes; et les sauvages ayant vu périr leurs plus braves chefs, l'abandonnerent après avoir volé ses officiers, pillé ses magasins, égorgé de ses soldats pour leur enlever la chevelure (*) et s'emparer de leurs armes. Le 7 Octobre il livra bataille au général Gates qui le repoussa jusques dans ses lignes. Les Américains y entrerent en vainqueurs et enlevèrent en entier le bagage d'un régiment. Enfin il se retira à Saratoga où enveloppé de toutes parts, il fut forcé de se rendre, et signa la capitulation le 16 novembre 1777. et mit bas les armes le lendemain.

(*) *Leurs affreux services refusés par les Américains furent sollicités par le ministere britannique, qui convint de prix pour chaque chevelure d'infortunés colons qu'ils apporteraient, mais ainsi comme communs deviennent leurs proies. Le meurtre surtout de la jeune et belle Miss Mac Rea remplit tous les cœurs d'horreur. Elle était très riche habitant du pays du Roi, elle fut massacrée par les Sauvages le jour de son mariage avec un officier anglois de l'armée de Burgoine.*

"SARRATOGA"
by Francois Godefroy 1784
(Library of Congress)



The Surrender at Saratoga
by Francois Godefroy 1784
(Library of Congress)





Engraved Coin Found Near Saratoga

Fort William Henry (7 Years War)



"PLAN of FORT WILLIAM HENRY and Camp at LAKE GEORGE"
c. 1755
(Library of Congress)

Acknowledgements

The material contained within these slideshows is presented for educational purposes only. The 18th Century Material Culture Resource Center does not personally own any of the items depicted herein and is indebted to the countless museums, libraries, and private collectors who willingly share their collections with the public through the internet. Every attempt has been made to credit these organizations and individuals for their contributions as best as possible.

If there is a question you have regarding a particular item featured within a presentation, please contact the 18th Century Material Culture Resource Center and we will try to answer your inquiry as best as possible. If for any reason you feel there is any item that should not be presented here, or if there is an error in any listing, or if you know the source for any item whose credit is unknown, please inform us and we will make sure your concern is addressed as soon as possible.

Thank you!

- The 18th Century Material Culture Resource Center