Preliminary Report on the Source Material of the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777

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Foreword

On June 1, 1938 Congress passed an act approving the establishment of the Saratoga National Historical Park, New York. Thus provision was made to memorialize the area that had witnessed the crushing defeat of Burgoyne in the Campaign of 1777—a defeat made doubly significant in that by securing the favorable intervention of France and Spain it assured the establishment of American independence. Here on the field of Saratoga young America struck a staggering blow at European despotism, the repercussions of which were to be felt far into the 19th and 20th centuries. Speaking of the significance of this battle Sir Edward Creasy, the noted English historian in his book entitled, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, From Marathon to Waterloo, comments on pp. 239-240 as follows:

..."Nor can any military event be said to have exercised more important influence on the future fortunes of mankind than the complete defeat of Burgoyne's expedition in 1777; a defeat which rescued the colonists from certain subjection; and, which, by inducing the courts of France and Spain to attack England in their behalf, ensured the independence of the United States, and the formation of that transatlantic power which, not only America, but both Europe and Asia now see and feel."

When it is considered that Sir Edward Creasy was writing in 1852 his words, in light of present day events, would seem to take on a prophetic nature.

Of additional interest is the analysis of the effects of Burgoyne's defeat given by Francis Wharton in his work entitled, The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States. In vol. II p. 415 he says:

..."That which gave the Saratoga capitulation the character of epoch-making was the fact that it was not likely that any British army which penetrated to the interior of America would meet with any other fate than that of Burgoyne."

In France, as has been seen, this was at once understood. In the disastrous Seven years war there had been no instance of a British army, with its entire artillery and camp and provisions, surrendering itself to a French army, no matter how disciplined and no matter how accomplished. Here there was such a surrender to an American army of raw recruits, under a general of whom the French knew nothing. The victory could only be ascribed to conditions which could not be reversed. Britain could not, without exhaustion, send to
the interior of America armies stronger and better accoutered than that of Burgoyne, nor had they any general who surpassed Burgoyne in skill and dash. America could not be conquered by Britain. This was the dispatch sent from Saratoga in terms much more likely to produce conviction than could have been the most vigorous diplomatic appeal. And the recognition of the United States and the treaty of alliance ensued....But of a war of invasion Saratoga was the knell."

Administered as a State park since 1927, the area includes a total of 1429 acres. Upon the final transfer of title, which is anticipated in the near future, it is planned to acquire 950 additional acres which will incorporate practically the entire battlefield area. In developing such a site in a manner commensurate with its national importance there are a number of practical problems which have to be faced, no one of which is greater than that of determining the military nature and appearance of the field in 1777. The lapse of 163 years has left but little trace of the breastworks and fortified positions of the opposing armies. Gone also to a large extent are the dense woods that once covered much of the area. Furthermore the time element has long since removed from the scene all those who in one way or another participated in the campaign. Despite these handicaps, however, the task of reconstruction is not as impossible of realization as might at first appear. In a problem of this nature there are certain definite techniques of approach which, when followed through quite carefully, bear surprising results. The first of these may be termed the documentary approach. Here it is the task of the historian, by exhaustive research, to prepare a bibliography which includes the best of the primary and secondary sources to be found in the British and American archives. These sources will include as primary material: letters, diaries, journals, memoirs, orderly books, contemporary maps, and the orders and official correspondence between the officers of the campaign and their state and national governments. The value of the secondary material may be found chiefly in its continuity of theme and interpretational treatment.

Once the sources have been located the next obvious step is to acquire them by outright purchase, micro-filming or photostatic methods. This problem has been greatly facilitated as the result of the purchase by American institutions of many of the original British papers and the acquisition of transcripts of others. When these and other sources have been collected the historian will have available much of the material essentially necessary for recapturing the physical appearance of the field of 1777, and reconstructing the intimate details of that dramatic event.

Usually historians in picturing such and event are limited by time and space with the result that they paint with broad sweeps of the brush. Such an approach, however, leaves serious gaps that must be filled if the
story is to live again in all its fascinating detail. In reference to the physical appearance of the field it is necessary to locate as near as possible by contemporary maps and other primary data; the fortified positions of the British and American armies, the encampment areas, headquarters buildings and other historic houses and cabins, forest growth in relation to cultivated fields, fence lines, contemporary roads and significant topographic features. This data when incorporated on a carefully documented map will constitute the historical base map of the park and serve as an indispensable guide to its program of development. (For further discussion of this map see pages 77-78.)

In addition to recapturing the physical appearance of the field the historian has the task of reconstructing a detailed story of the campaign. Here the organization of the opposing armies, the question of transport and supplies, accoutrement, commissary, ordnance and hospitalization will all demand careful study if a full knowledge and a clear interpretation is to be obtained of the event. Even at best, quite naturally, there will be serious gaps but this in no way should influence the determination to reduce those gaps as far as possible. It is at this stage that the archaeologist enters the picture to supplement and correlate the research of the historian by discovery and interpretation of relics and remains to be found on the field. Using the historical base map as a guide an attempt will be made to establish by archaeological findings the location of specific fortified positions, encampment areas, headquarters areas, building foundations, contemporary roads, burial spots and the like.

A further guide to archaeological research is an aerial mosaic of the battlefield photographed by the Army Air Corps of Mitchell Field in 1927. The use of aerial photography represents one of the new techniques in archaeological research. Experimentation has shown that frequently the photographic eye of the camera can detect evidences of earth disturbance and physical remains which cannot be detected by the human eye. (For an interesting account of this technique see an article by R. R. Darlington entitled, "Rise and Decline of the Medieval Community." Antiquity March 1939. Reference is here made to the use of aerial photography in distinguishing between Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and Norman French systems of agriculture.) Thus by employing various archeological techniques concrete evidence will be unearthed which will serve as a definite check on the historical account as derived from the primary sources.

As a result of the correlation of these two fields of research the historical base map will be prepared in its final form. Much of the value of the historical base map will depend upon accurate topographical data of the field recently prepared by Regional engineers. Such information is indispensable in the marking of the battlefield, in troop position studies, in determining the alignment of historic roads, and in other general development problems.
By this time the initial steps will have been taken to permit the landscape architect, in cooperation with other technical branches, to prepare a Master Plan of the area which will outline the general development program of the park. Upon careful review by the Central Offices such a program will likely provide, among other things, for:

1. The erection of an administration and museum building, superintendent's residence, and utility and service structures.

2. The repair and extension of the existing water supply, the laying of underground power and telephone lines, and the construction of adequate sewage disposal system.

3. Maintenance of existing interior roads with some exceptions, and the construction of a new hard surfaced road of all-weather type which will permit circulation along the route of the historical tour.

4. The erection of signs and markers, supplemented by outdoor exhibits, relief models and maps, which will serve to locate and interpret points of historic interest on the field.

5. Developed areas--overlooks, parking areas, type restorations of breastworks and redoubts, with possible restoration of certain historical structures.

6. Fire prevention, presuppression and suppression.

7. Tree preservation and judicious planting.

Such would seem to constitute some of the highlights in the general development of the Saratoga National Historical Park. If the Service can recapture and preserve the picture of the stirring drama enacted in 1777 on the field of Saratoga, the cause of American liberty and national unity may well have been served.

As one of the initial steps in the general development program of the park this outline is respectfully submitted as a guide to the acquisition of source material on the Burgoyne Campaign.
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INTRODUCTION
Introduction

The request herewith submitted for primary and secondary source material consisting of books, maps, sketches, diaries, journals, memoirs, letters, official correspondence and the like, represents the beginning of an effort to collect in a systematic manner the best available material to be found in British and American sources relating to the Burgoyne Campaign. Though only exhaustive research can reveal the full extent of the material that exists on this subject, it is felt that the acquisition of the sources herein listed would provide a reference library of indispensable value to the interpretation and development of the area. Regardless of the facility with which source material may be acquired it would seem that an indefatigable effort should be made to determine what does exist and where it may be found. The perspective of such an approach would materially diminish the possibility of working long in ignorance of the existence of pertinent data relating to the campaign.

It is realized that the limitations of funds and personnel will not make possible the immediate acquisition of all the material requested. It is hoped, however, that especially the primary sources may soon be made available. When funds do not permit the outright purchase of books it may well be possible to microfilm selected chapters or pages as indicated which are of greatest value to the study. Despite the fact that microfilm copy has a number of practical disadvantages it does, nevertheless, make available a vast amount of material that would otherwise be impossible to obtain because of prohibitive cost. The materials requested at this time include the following:

1. Bibliography of the Burgoyne Campaign, 1777.
2. Extracts from the Gates Papers.
3. Extracts from the Sir Henry Clinton Papers.
4. Extracts from the Germain Papers.
5. Selected Transcripts of British Documents.
Investigation has revealed that there are a number of collections of important papers on the Burgoyne Campaign which for the most part are to be found either in the United States or Canada. Though frequently a portion of a collection of papers has been published, few collections have been published in their entirety. Experience has proven in the past that the editor, faced with a great bulk of papers, inevitably omits from publication certain material that may well have an important bearing on some particular subject. In view of this fact it is felt that ultimately a careful examination should be made of each of the following sources indicated:

1. Botts, R. H. Manuscript - "The Hessians in the American Revolution".
   (Fort Ticonderoga Museum, Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.)
   An examination should be made of this mss. to see if it throws any additional light on the participation of the German troops in the campaign.

2. Cleve, Captain Heinrich Urban - Correspondence
   (Library of Congress)
   In view of the fact that Captain Cleve was Adjutant of the Brunswick Battalion of the Hessian Army in America and Aide-de-Camp to General Riedesel, his papers may well contain information of interest. This manuscript, in two portions, consists of 112 pages of closely written German script. The first portion consists of transcripts of letters to his brother, Hartwig Cleve, and other relatives and friends. These letters, which were written from St. Anne's in Canada, March 9, 1777 - April 20, 1777, give descriptions of the country and information regarding the movements of English and Hessian troops and the plans for the Burgoyne expedition. The second portion is in the form of a diary and covers the period from November 15, 1777 - April 1778.
3. Clinton, Sir Henry Papers

(W. L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

These papers which have been acquired comparatively recently serve to throw much additional light on the Burgoyne Campaign. In fact a careful study of them is essential to a correct interpretation of the Burgoyne Campaign.

4. Gates, Horatio Papers

(The New York Historical Society, New York)

The Gates Papers which cover almost his whole life were kept intact by his widow. By her will they were left to Joel Barlow in the hope that he would write an impartial history of the American Revolution. Barlow, however, died two years later and the papers were finally acquired by the New York Historical Society. Some of these papers, many of which are unpublished, will undoubtedly furnish a rich store of detail information on the Saratoga Campaign.

5. Germain (Lord George Sackville) Papers

(W. L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Germain as Colonial Secretary directed the operation of the British forces in America. The importance of these papers is clearly apparent. Of further interest there is an article in the American Historical Review, Oct. 1927, by George H. Guttridge entitled "Lord George Germain in Office". On page 51 he says: Germain clearly felt the failure of Saratoga very deeply. He had anticipated success with that ill-founded optimism that usually accompanied his plans. "If (Burgoyne's) Army", he had told Knox in July, "is not able to defeat any force that the rebels can oppose to it, we must give up the contest." (Knox mss. in Various)
Collections, VI. 133). Thus its complete failure plunged the minister into gloom and discontent, and the increase of influence that it gave to his more conciliatory colleagues further disheartened the advocate of coercion.

6. Haldimand, Frederick Papers

(Canadian Archives, Ottawa, Canada)

Haldimand was born in Yverdun, Switzerland in 1718. Commissioned as Lieut.-Col. January 4, 1756 in the British forces in America, he joined Abercromby's expedition in 1758 against Canada. In 1759 he was in command of Fort Edward. In 1760 he joined Amherst's forces in the campaign against Canada. Upon the departure of Gage in 1773 Haldimand was chosen to take his place as Commander-in-Chief at New York with the rank of Major General in America. In 1777 he was appointed Governor of Quebec and Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Province.


7. Headquarters Papers of the British Army in America.

(Colonial Williamsburg Incorporated, Williamsburg, Va.)

These papers are valuable chiefly for the information they contain on the conditions of
the convention drawn up at Saratoga and of the difficulties of Lt. Gen. Burgoyne's army while awaiting exchange of officers and transportation back to England. Quotations from these documents are herewith given:

HEADQUARTERS PAPERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA
Volume 6, July 2—October 30, 1777

705 (1)

Articles of Convention between Lieut. General Burgoyne and Major General Gates.

1st.

The Troops under Lieut General Burgoyne, to march out of their Camp with the Honors of War, and the Artillery of the Intrenchments, to the Virge of the River, where the old Fort stood; where the Arms and Artillery are to be left. — The Arms to be piled by Word of Command from their own Officers. —

708 (1)

Albany October 20th 1777

Sir.

In conformity to my Orders "to proceed by the most vigorous Exertions to Albany" I passed the Hudson's River at Saratoga on the 13th of September. No Exertions have been left untried. The army under my Command has fought twice against great Superiority of Numbers. The first action was on the 19th of Septr when after four hours Sharp conflict we remained Masters of the Field of Battle; the second (on the 7th Octr.) was not so successful, and ended with a Storm upon two parts of our Entrenchments, the one defended by Lieut Col Breymen, who was killed upon the Spot and the post was lost; the other defended by Lord Balcarres at the head of the British light Infantry who repulsed the Enemy with great Loss. The Army afterwards made good their Retreat to the Heights of Saratoga unable to proceed further the Enemy having possession of all the Fords, of the Passes on the East side of Hudson's River. The Army
there waited the Chance of Events and offered themselves to the Attack of the Enemy till the 13th Inst when only three days provisions at Short allowance remained. At that time the last hope of timely Assistance being exhausted; my numbers reduced by past Actions to 3,500 fighting Men, of which about 1,900 alone were British, invested by the Enemy's Troops to the amount of 16,000 Men; I was induced by the general Concurrence of and Advice of Genl Field Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, to open a Treaty with Major Genl Gates. Your Excellency will observe by the papers transmitted herewith, the disagreeable prospect that attended the first Overtures. The Army determined to die to man rather than submit to Terms repugnant to national & personal Honor. I trust you will think the Treaty enclosed consistent with both.

Having decided to send my Aid de Camp Lord Petersham to England as soon as my dispatches can be prepared, I request your Excellency to Order means of Conveyance to be prepared for him.

I shall impatiently wait your Excellency's Orders by the Return of Lieut Vallancey who will have the Honor to deliver this Letter, and I am with the greatest respect & attachmt

Sir

Your most obedient &c &c

signed Burgoyne.

Genl Sir Wm Howe &c &c &c

8. Heath Papers

(Massachusetts Historical Society) 7th series vol. 4, Boston 1904.

Major-General William Heath at Boston commanded the Eastern Department. Considerable correspondence was carried on between Heath and Burgoyne concerning the treatment of prisoners taken at Saratoga.
9. **Hessian Papers**

(W. L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

These papers contain letters of Hessian officers to the minister of war of Hesse, 1775-1784. Among them are diaries and journals of these officers at Trenton and Phil. (1777)-Newport Rhode Island (1777-1778.)

10. **The Livingston, William Papers**

(Massachusetts Historical Society)

These papers are important because of the letters of his son, Henry Brockholst Livingston who was a member of Arnold's staff during the Saratoga Campaign.

11. **The Lossing, Benson, J. Papers**

(Burton Historical Collection, Detroit, Michigan)

These papers contain the correspondence and documents used by Lossing in writing his histories and biographies. Since many of them doubtless contain correspondence with participants of the Revolution, they should prove of considerable value.

12. **Napier, Francois Lord, Journal of Occurrences During the Burgoyne Campaign, 1777**

(In Frank Sabin London)

His manuscript, *Journal of Occurrences During the Burgoyne Campaign, 1777*, in which the engagement of Freeman's Farm and Saratoga are described in some detail, will undoubtedly prove an interesting and valuable source. An effort will be made to determine whether or not transcripts of this Journal exist in this country.

13. **Potts, Dr. Jonathan Papers**

(Fort Ticonderoga Museum, Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.)

Since Dr. Potts was Director General of the Continental hospitals his papers should prove a valuable source of study for an interesting phase of the campaign.
14. Schuyler, Philip, Morgan, Daniel and Lincoln, Benjamin Papers

(New York Public Library, New York)

The papers of these three prominent figures of the Saratoga Campaign should constitute a very valuable source of study for detail on various significant phases of the campaign.

15. Sparks Papers

(Cornell University, Ithica, New York)

In catalogue 223 are found "2. Papers Relating to the Northern Campaign in 1777" while in catalogue 220 are found: "6. Armstrong's Letters (to Mr. Sparks) concerning the Northern Campaign. Sparks Map, L525 shows the Hudson River Forts.

16. Stark John Papers

(The New Hampshire Historical Society)

These papers should be particularly valuable for information on the Battle of Bennington and the Convention. Here also may be found the correspondence of Stark with the Provincial Congress and the Committee of Public Safety of New Hampshire, Governor Chittenden, Governor Haldimand, Gates, Clinton, Schuyler, Heath, Warner and others.

17. The Wilkinson, James Papers

(The Chicago Historical Society)

It is quite likely that among these papers will be found detail information which will prove quite helpful in the preparation of the historical base map. Wilkinson as Adjutant General to Gates was in a position to obtain first hand information on the operation of the campaign.

In addition to these collections of papers there are a number of very valuable sources to be found in collections of various historical societies and in historical magazine publications. Here frequently may be found the histories of various regiments participating in the campaign, roster rolls, diaries and journals which form an essential part of the story. Listed below are a number of regimental histories, magazine articles and other works which have a pertinent bearing on the Saratoga Campaign:
Bushnell, Charles I., *Narrative of Major Abraham Legett*
New York 1866.

Clark, Jane, "Responsibility for the Failure of the Burgoyne Campaign."
(American Historical Review Vol. 35).
This article affords an interesting analysis of the reasons for the failure of Burgoyne's Campaign. It is doubly interesting because of the free use of the Sir Henry Clinton and Germain Papers.

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"History of Brig. Gen Ebenezer Learned's Regiment".
(The Massachusetts Magazine Vol. 5, Salem 1912).

"History of Colonel John Nixon's Regiment".
"History of John Bailey's Regiment".
(The Massachusetts Magazine Vol. 7, Salem 1914).

"History of John Patterson's Regiment".
(The Massachusetts Magazine Vol. 8, Salem 1915).

Concord 1874.

Kidder, Frederick, *The First New Hampshire Regiment*.
Albany, 1868.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War.

Stone, Captain Enos, *Journal of*
(The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston 1861.)

"The Memorable Battle of Bennington, Starks Independent Command at Bennington".
(New York Historical Association Vol. 5, 1905)
Quite frequently useful leads to important material may be found in the bibliographical references in the Dictionary of American Biography and in the Dictionary of National Biography. An effort is being made to record these for future investigation. Some of the sources already noted in the first of the above mentioned works relating to important officers in the American Army at Saratoga are:

**Cilley, Joseph**

(1734-Aug. 25, 1799.) (New Hampshire)


**Gates, Horatio**

(1728-1806) (England)

in the N. Y Evening Post Apr. 10, 1806; N. Y. Herald Apr. 12, 19, 1806, the latter of which was several times reprinted.

(Randolph G. Adams)

Glover, John

(Nov. 5, 1732-Jan. 30, 1797) (Salem, Mass.)


(Viola F. Barnes)

Learned, Ebenezer

(April 18, 1728-Apr. 1, 1801) (Massachusetts)


(Edward E. Curtis)

Morgan, Daniel

(1736-July 6, 1802) (New Jersey, Virginia)

(James Graham, Life of Daniel Morgan (1856), and the Cowpens Papers 1881; reprint many documents from the Morgan papers in the New York Public Library. See also Henry Lee, Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department (2 vols., 1812) esp. I, 396 ff., J. F. Folsom, in Proc. N.J. Hist. Soc. July 1929; J. H. Smith, Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec (1903)
and our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony (2 vols., 1907); E. A. Duyckinck, Nat. Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans (1862); Jared Sparks, Correspondence of the Am. Rev. (1853); Virginia Argus (Richmond), (July 21, 1802) (Daniel C. Haskell)

Nixon, John (Mar. 1, 1727—March 24, 1815) (Massachusetts)


Paterson, John (1744—July 19, 1809) (Wethersfield Conn.)


Poor, Enoch (June 21, 1736—Sept. 8, 1780) (New Hampshire)

(Among the Force transcripts at the Library of Congress in a "Journal of the March of Gen. Poor's Brigade from Soldier's Fortune in the Western Expedition," and in the Papers of the Continental Congress, vol. 163, are two of Poor's Letters dated Dec. 21, 1777, and Jan. 2, 1778, containing appeals for the right of Court Martial in the matter of relinquishment of Ticonderoga. See also, the Poor-Poore Family Gathering,}
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Schuyler, Philip John

Nov. 11, 1733 Nov. 18, 1804) (Albany, New York)


(John A. Krout).

Investigation has also been made to determine what material exists of a pictorial nature that closely relates to the Burgoyne Campaign. Since unfortunately photography had not been developed at this time, reliance has to be made on sketches, old prints, portrait paintings and the like. In the War Department Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., considerable pictorial matter was found which will provide interesting illustrative material for museum and other interpretative purposes. It has been listed below according to its file numerical sequence:

83870. Maj. Gen. (Baron) Von Steuben. (Bust portrait)
91288. Major General Horatio Gates, U.S. Army. (Bust portrait)
91289. Timothy Pickering. (Bust portrait)
91312. "In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"- Ethan Allen at Ft. Ticonderoga.
92528. Flag of the Third New York Regiment (Col. Gansevoort's Regiment). Figures were in red and yellow on a blue background XIII
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92536. Letter by Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) - a Mohawk Chief in the British service during the Revolution. Letter dated July 6, 1777 to Mr. F. Carr.

92551. 2nd New Hampshire Flag. Red and blue triangles in corner yellow field.

92553. 2nd New Hampshire Flag - different from 92551.

92568. Baroness Riedesel (wife of Baron Riedesel, Hessian Major General with British forces) - Painting by Tischboin.

92569. Another of Baroness Riedesel - painted by Schroeder.

92575. Peggy Shippen and child.

92576. Lady Christian Henrietta Caroline Acland (known as Lady Harriet Acland) wife of Major John Dyke Acland whom she accompanied through Burgoyne's campaign in 1777.

92580. Brunswick Dragoon, dismounted. (British) Coat blue trimmed with yellow, breeches white.

92581. American Riflemen, of the Revolution.
   1. American sharpshooter-white coat and breeches.
   2. Regular Infantry from Penna. Coat dark brown, breeches light brown.


92586. Baroness Riedesel. (Sketch of painting in No. 92563)


92590. Lt. Col. Marinus Willett. Revolutionary Officer, served in Canada at Ft. Stanwix, against the Indians, etc., later was mayor of New York. (Bust)

92592. Gen. John Stark, a noted American General. Fought in French wars; colonel of regiment at Bunker Hill in 1775; later commander of the Northern Department and a member of the courtmartial which tried Andre.

92593. Horatio Gates. American Revolutionary General. (Bust portrait)

92594. W. Phillips. (Bust portrait)

92598. Baron Friedrich Adolph Riedesel.

92602. Brig. Gen. Simon Fraser. Served under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759. (Bust portrait)


92604. Benedict Arnold. An American Revolutionary General and traitor. (Bust)

92605. Peter Gansevoort. Colonel, 3rd New York Battalion. (Bust portrait)

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92607. Baron Friedrich Adolph Riedesel, German (Hessian) major general, commander of the Brunswick contingent of the British forces in Revolution - Bust.

92608. Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) - Mohawk chief in the British forces during the Revolutionary War.

92609. Colonel Benedict Arnold. "Hero of Quebec." Commanded expedition through the Maine wilderness against Quebec in 1775, and was wounded at the siege of Quebec. Later became a traitor to the American cause. (3/4 length)

92613. Daniel Morgan, Major General. (Bust portrait)

92618. General Benjamin Lincoln. (3/4 length)

92619. Major John Dyke Acland, English soldier and politician. As member of Parliament, he was a rigorous opponent of the demands of the colonies, and served as Major of the 20th Foot, under Burgoyne during Revolution.

92622. Earl Balcarres. (Bust portrait)

92624. General Arthur St. Clair. (Bust portrait)

92625. Col. Barry St. Leger, British officer. Commanded unsuccessful expedition against F. Stanwix in 1777. (Bust)

92627. Various buttons of British Regiments.

92629. Burial of Simon Fraser.

92634. Burgoyne's Surrender (to Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777) from painting by Trumbull.

92635. British soldier. Coat - red trimmed with yellow and white; breeches red; leggings white. (Sketch)

92637. Soldier - First Virginia - 1775 - under Colonel Daniel Morgan. (Sketch)

92641. Rt. Hon. John Burgoyne, British lieutenant-general. (Full length)

92651. Saratoga Monument.

92654. Clinton's message to Burgoyne.

92655. Battle of Bennington. Vt. (Map area)

92668. Fraser's letter to A.D.C. of Baron Riedesel, Aug. 15, 1777.

92670. General Gates' commission as Brigadier-General.

92681. Gansevoort statue at Rome, N.Y.

92688. Dinner plate, willow design. Used at entertainment of General Burgoyne at the Van Schaak House after the surrender.

92692. Burgoyne's pistol.

92693. Hessian Officer's boot - worn during the Revolution.

92696. Burial of Simon Fraser. (Similar to 92629)

92710. The Yankees' Triumph. An English cartoon having relation to the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne
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92711. Caricature on the employment of Indians in the War by the British.
92716. Monument to Nicholas Herkimer, an American Revolutionary general, of German extraction; commanded militia of Tryon Co., marched to relief of Ft. Stanwix, wounded at Oriskany and died later, as result of an unskilful operation. Oriskany, N.Y.
92744. Plan of Ft. Stanwix (Ft. Schuyler) in Oneida district of New York State.
92746. Ft. Ticonderoga - between Lake George and Lake Champlain, map of Burgoyne's attack July 1777.
92750. Battle of Freeman's Farm, Bemis Heights, New York, in which the Americans under Gates repulsed Burgoyne's British force, Sept. 19, 1777. (Map)
92754. General Theatre of Burgoyne's Campaign - 1777. (Map)
92758. Map of Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16, 1777, where the Americans under Stark defeated the British forces under Baum and Breymun.
92759. General Theatre of Burgoyne's Campaign in 1777. Similar to 92754.
92771. Map of Battle of Bemis Heights (Freeman's Farm) New York in which the Americans under Gates repulsed Burgoyne's force, Sept. 19, 1777.
92772. Canal Survey - Rome, N. Y. (Ft. Stanwix, showing St. Leger's works against the garrison in 1777.)
92675. Muster roll of Gansevoort's Regiment. (First part)
92774. Benedict Arnold. (Bust)
92819. Timothy Dwight, D.D. Revolutionary Chaplain. (Bust)
93140. Daniel Morgan Medal. General Daniel Morgan was an American who served with distinction in the expedition under Arnold against Quebec 1775-6; commanded the riflemen at Saratoga in 1777; and defeated Tarleton at Cowpens in 1781. Attained rank of Major General.
93142. Horatio Gates Medal. American Revolutionary General, commander of the army in the north; defeated Burgoyne in the Battle of Stillwater October 7, 1777, and received his surrender October 17, 1777 at Saratoga; later in command in the south (Black background)
93156. Light Dragoon and Grenadier (British). Officers and privates, British army. Coat red, breeches blue, leggings white. (sketch)
93176. Gates' letter to Congress (John Hancock) announcing Burgoyne's surrender.
The Manuscript Room of the Library of Congress is particularly rich in information relating to the Burgoyne Campaign. A careful examination was made of the following guides for information on this subject:


It would seem that no clear conception can be obtained of the operation of such a campaign as that of Saratoga without a careful study of the private and official papers of men who at that time occupied key positions in military or governmental capacities. Commissary, medical, transportation and supply departments quite naturally constitute vital units in the successful operation of any campaign. The correspondence between officers of the army and the officials of the state and national governments will undoubtedly furnish much material of essential value in the reconstruction of the story of Saratoga.

The following notations from the above mentioned guides have been made of some of the material to be found in the Library of Congress relating either directly or indirectly to the campaign:
Ephraim Blaine (pp. 40-41)

...In April, 1777, he became the Commissary of Supplies of the Continental Army, and, in August of that year, Deputy Commissary General of Purchases. From January 1, 1780, to July 24, 1782, he served as Commissary General.

(Papers in Library of Congress)

Elias Boudinot (Ibid p. 42)

Note: Boudinot was commissary general of prisoners 1776-1783. Among his papers are a number from Sir William Howe. Boudinot's reports to the Board of War contain interesting items regarding the condition of American prisoners at New York and elsewhere, and the charges upon which they were held. The "Returns" show the number of prisoner's held in confinement in New York at various times during the war. A number of petitions for prisoners are also included.

Sir Guy Carleton (Ibid p. 54)

A folio volume of fifty contemporary copies of letters from Lord Dartmouth and Lord George Germain to Sir Guy Carleton, during the years 1774 to 1777, dealing mainly with military matters. This volume was procured with the Force purchase, in 1867.

George and James Clinton (Ibid p. 64)

A collection of thirty drafts of letters of George and James Clinton, seven being the letters of George Clinton. They comprise letters to Washington...Lafayette, Schuyler and James Clinton, 1776 to 1781.

The James Clinton portion is made up of miscellaneous correspondence, being drafts of letters to Washington, Gates Schuyler; George Clinton, Cortlandt, McDougall, Heath, Van Dyke, Van Schaick and others, 1777-1781. Purchased 1910.

Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy (Ibid p. 64)

Ten volumes and fifty-four pamphlets, with Sir Henry Clinton's manuscript annotations, transferred, in 1906, from the Department of State. The volumes are lettered as
follows:

"Clinton's Observations," "Clinton's Narrative,"
"Cornwallis's Answer to Clinton," "Ramsey's American
Revolution," Letters of General Charles Lee" "Burgoyne's
Expedition from Canada," one volume each, and "Clinton
and Cornwallis," four volumes.

Papers of the Continental Congress Ibid 79-90

Commissions- (Ibid, p.68)

The journals and papers of the Continental Congress
were transferred December 15, 1903, by Executive Order,
from the Department of State to the Library of Congress.
Certain volumes and papers pertaining to foreign affairs
were retained by the Department.

The Journals are in process of publication by the
Library, 23 volumes, September 5, 1774, to December 31,
1782, having been issued thus far.

Note: See following papers:

No. 3, Secret Domestic Journal of Congress, May 10, 1775,
to October 28, 1787, 1 volume.
No. 6, Secret Journal (imperfect) of Congress, September
17, 1776, to September 16, 1788, 3 volumes.
No. 8, Secret Journal A, 1776 to 1783, 1 volume.
No. 13, Official letter books of the President of
Congress (Henry Laurens), November 1, 1777 to December
8, 1778, 2 volumes.
No. 19, Reports of committees on the applications
of individuals, A to Z, 1776 to 1789, 6 volumes.
(These volumes record decisions of Congress upon
individual claims, and letters from officers and
others.
No. 20, Reports of committees on "State Papers",
letters from governors of states to the President
of Congress, from 1777 to 1788) 2 volumes.
No. 21, Reports of the committee relating to the
Army, 1775 to 1785, 1 volume.
No. 22, Reports of the committees on hospitals....
No. 25 Reports of the committees relating to the
Department of Foreign Affairs, 1776 to 1788, 2 volumes.
No. 26, Reports of committees on treasury and finance,
1776 to 1788, 1 volume.
No. 27, Reports of committees on the War Office and
Department of War, 1776 to 1788, 1 volume.
No. 28, Reports of committees on Prisoner's Department,
Admiralty, and Agent of "marine, 1776 to 1786, 1 volume
No. 29, Reports of committees on the commissary's
department, loans, loan offices, loss of posts, on
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treaties and on courts of appeal 1776 to 1786, 1 volume.
No. 30, Reports of committees on Indian affairs and
land in the Western Territory, 1776 to 1788, 1 volume.
No. 31, Reports of committees relating to the clothing
department, commerce, and miscellaneous reports, with
lists of "post-poned" reports, 1788 to 1796, 1 volume.
No. 51, "Intercepted" letters, 1775 to 1791. (Letters
from loyalists and others.) 2 volumes.
No. 53, Papers and affidavits relative to the plunderings,
burnings and ravages of the British, 1775 to 1784,
1 volume.
No. 57, Convention Troops; letters and papers concerning
them, 1776 to 1780, 1 volume.
No. 64, New Hampshire and Rhode Island State papers
1775 to 1788. (Official letters from the committees
of safety of the respective States and the Governors
thereof.) 1 volume.
No. 65, Massachusetts State papers, 1775 to 1789, 2 vols.
No. 66, Connecticut State papers, 1775 to 1788, 2 volumes.
No. 67, New York State papers, 1775 to 1788, 2 volumes.
No. 68, New Jersey State papers, 1775 to 1789, 2 volumes.
No. 71, Virginia State papers, 1775 to 1789, 2 volumes.
No. 74, Acts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 1776
to 1788, 1 volume.
No. 75, Acts of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia,
1775 to 1786, 1 volume.
No. 78, Letters, (alphabetically and chronologically
arranged), 1775 to 1789, 24 volumes, addressed, in
general, to the President of Congress and on a great
variety of important subjects.
No. 147, Reports of the Board of War, 1776 to 1781,
6 volumes.
No. 152, Letters of George Washington, Commander in
Chief of the Army, 1775 to 1784, 11 volumes.
No. 155, Letters of Major General Philip Schuyler to
Congress, 1775 to 1785, 3 volumes.
No. 154, Letters of Major General Horatio Gates, 1776
to 1782, 2 volumes.
No. 158, Letters of Generals Charles Lee, Benjamin
Lincoln, and William Moultrie, 1 volume.
No. 159, Letters of Generals Israel Putnam, Hugh Mercer,
Andrew Lewis, William Thompson, Artemas Ward, George
Weedon, Edward Hand, and Thomas Conway, 1 volume.

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No. 163, Letters of Generals James Clinton and John Nixon, Colonels Lewis Nicola, George Morgan, and Josiah Harmar; and Generals Peter Mullenberg and Enoch Poor, 1 volume.
No. 170, Transcript of letters of General Schuyler, 1775 to 1783; 2 volumes and appendix.
No. 171, Transcript of letters of General Gates, 1775 to 1781, 1 volume and appendix.
No. 177, Returns of the inhabitants of the New England States and New York 1774 to 1786, 1 volume.
No. 192, Letters and papers relative to the Quartermaster's Department, 1777, to 1784, 1 volume.

John Davis— (Ibid p. 97)

The papers of John Davis, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Continental Army. There are nine portfolios. From 1775, the earliest date, to 77, there are a few scattered letters, but the collection proper begins in 1777. The last letter is dated June 30, 1783.

Colonel Davis was stationed throughout the war at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and his correspondence deals entirely with his efforts to gather stores and provisions for the use of the Continental Army.

Force Transcripts (Ibid p. 128)

.....Other miscellaneous papers deserving mention are Horatio Gates, January - December, 1777, 3 packages...

Joseph Galloway (Ibid p. 137)

The examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq., late speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania before the House of Commons, in a Committee on the American Papers, with explanatory notes. Printed, London, 1779; 85 pages... copies of two long undated letters of Galloway to General Burgoyne. Bound in one small volume. From the Force collection.

Henry Glen (Ibid p. 143)

A folio volume of Force transcripts, 1777-1780, (from the Sprague Collection) comprises letters on commissary affairs, written from Schenectady to General Philip Schuyler.
Edward Hand  (Ibid p. 160)

Four volumes of Force Transcripts consisting of: Two folio volumes of correspondence and papers, 1777-1784. vol. 1, 1777-1778, contains Resolutions of Council of War of the County of Monongalia, 10 April, 1777, regarding Indian uprisings......vol. 11 among other papers...... A Return of the Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, etc. of the Army under General Burgoyne, since evacuation of Ticonderoga, and of the army surrendered by General Burgoyne; also letters from......Horatio Gates....

Ebenezer Hazard  (Ibid p. 165)

Purchased in 1867, from the library of Peter Force. Two portfolios. The first contains miscellaneous notes and transcripts, gathered together by Ebenezer Hazard for historical use....Also a small volume of Notes on American History, 1770-1778, with a memorandum of American maps, books and pamphlets. Sundry Hazard copies of colonial documents are among the miscellaneous papers of the several state groups.

Hugh Hughes  (Ibid p. 172)

A portfolio of letters and papers of Hugh Hughes, who, during the Revolutionary War, was stationed as Deputy Quartermaster General at Peekskill, New York.... Letters regarding the work of gathering supplies, and extracts from general orders and resolves of the Continental Congress form a large part of the collection....

Journals and Diaries  (Ibid pp. )

Chronologically arranged.

(28) Journal of Christopher Vail, Sag harbour, Suffolk Co., N.Y. July 5, 1775-August 11, 1781. Served in Captain John Hurlburt's Co., Colonel James Clinton's Regiment, on an expedition to Ticonderoga; in Captain John Davis's Co., and on the frigate Warren.....

(31) Journal of Ephraim Squire (of Dorchester, Mass?) on the Quebec Expedition under Benedict Arnold. Served under Lieutenant James Sprague. A later portion of the journal covers a march to Albany, the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. September 7, 1775-November
2, 1777. One volume, 12 mo. unbound.

(34) Diary of Robert Honeyman, M.D. Harrison Co., Va., January 2, 1776—March 11, 1782. Follows the movements of the armies closely.

(37) Journal of Du Roi the Elder, Lieutenant and Adjutant in the service of the Duke of Brunswick, February 22, 1776—March 7, 1779. In German, two volumes, quarto; paper bound. Contains diary entries while with Burgoyne's army; an extract, describing the march of the British prisoners from Boston to Virginia, 1778; General Orders from July 12, 1777 to August 11, 1777; a table showing the value of coins; and an Order of Battle of the army of Burgoyne at Albany, 1777. (Published in 1911, as Americana Germanica, No. 15, publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Translated by Charlotte S. J. Epping of the Library of Congress.

John Lamb (Ibid p. 214)

A folio volume of Force Transcripts 1777-1789. "Originals in the New York Historical Society's Library." Early letters are on military subjects, and are from Henry Knox, Samuel H. Parsons, Benedict Arnold, Alexander McDougall and Pierre Eugene du Simitiere...

Massachusetts (Ibid p. 252)

Much of the material in this collection was included in the purchase of the Peter Force Library, in 1867.

(5) Seven folio volumes of letters, 1775-1783, containing letters of the Council, the Board of War, the Committee of Supplies, and from Samuel Brewer, Meshoch, William Heath, Benjamin Lincoln, Charles Cushing, John Sullivan, John Hancock, Jonathan Trumbull, Francis Shaw, Richard Devens, and other civil and military officers. Indexed.

(9) Military Affairs, 1775-1783. Three volumes folio, consisting of letters, Accounts, Invoices of Stores, Resolves of the Provincial Congress, Proceedings of the Committee of Safety, Returns of Regiments and Companies, Orders memoranda, etc. Indexed.

(14) Minutes of the Board of War, Nov. 1776-Nov., 1778; two volumes, folio; indexed.

(15) Letters of the Board of War, 1776-1781, regarding the purchase of Stores, Supplies, Equipment, etc. 1776-1781. Four volumes folio.
Correspondence with Charles Inglis, Peter Du Bois, Isaac Nichols and William Floyd, regarding fortifications at New York, etc., 1775-1779 (in volume 111)

Baron Fredrich Adolph Riedesel (Ibid 271)

Abstract from a military memoir concerning the campaign of 1777. Letters to Baroness Riedesel, General Washington and General Gates, 1777-1783.

Jared Tracy (Ibid p. 271)

Correspondence with Jeremiah Wadsworth, William Aylett, Joseph Trumbull, Frederick Tracy and others, regarding supplies for the Continental Forces, 1777-1778. (Originals in the possession of Mr. Tracey, of Norwich, Ct. Henry Stevens, Jr. (1845?)

Anthony Wayne (Ibid p. 272)

Correspondence with Colonel Van Schaick, General Schuyler, General Fellows, Colonel Easton, James Bowdoin, Abraham Robinson, Thomas Wharton, Benjamin Fishbourn and others 1777-1778.

New York (Ibid P. 280)

Minutes of the Council of Safety, 1776-1777

Correspondence and reports of the Military Committee, 1775-1778.

Orderly Books (Ibid P. 298)


(54) Frederick Baum, (Lt. Col. of the Hessian troops in America.) Burgoyne's Orders at Montreal and Crown Point 1 vol. 8.

(56) Orderly books of the 2nd Massachusetts regiment 1777-83, Sept, 6 - May 31, kept by Adjutants William Torrey and Luther Bailey, 24 volumes........
Baron Friedrich Adolph Riedesel (Ibid p. 349)

A manuscript volume, in French, on the organization of the Prussian army in 1776; written by Riedesel while a prisoner of war in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1778. One volume, 12 mo. 119 pages. Probably from the Force Library purchased 1867.

Roger Sherman (Ibid p. 367)

A letter of Roger Sherman to Hon. William Williams, August 18, 1777, regarding the appointment of General Gates, and the movements of the New England Militia.

Hezekiah Smith (Ibid pp. 376-377)

A group of Sermons and diaries, on journals of travel of the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, who was chaplain of various Massachusetts regiments and the 4th Continental Infantry during the Revolution 1762-1805 in all, eighteen small volumes. A contemporary copy of Lieutenant General Burgoyne's instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Baum, August 9, 1777, is also included.

John Stark (Ibid p. 391)

...The Force transcripts embrace the correspondence of General Stark from May 29, 1775, to December 25, 1781 with the Provincial Congress and the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire, Governor Chittenden, Governor Haldimand Gates, Clinton, Schuyler, Heath, Warner, Safford, Udny Hay, Shadrach Osborne, John Penhallow and Joseph Shurtleff, a number of papers of Mayor Caleb Stark.

Stevens Index (Ibid p. 395)

In 1906, the Library obtained, by purchase, the Benjamin Franklin Stevens Catalogue index of manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland and Spain, relating to America, 1763-1783, in 180 volumes with the titles of 101,000 documents.

The Index includes a number of important private collections in England as well as in the archives of Spain France and Holland. The complete list of sources from which the papers listed were taken is as follows:

1. The Public Record Office; (A) Colonial Office Records; Admiral's Despatches; Captain's Letters; Secretary of State's Letters; Orders and Instructions; Navy Lists. (c) Foreign Office Records; France, Holland, German States, Spain,
Charles Stewart  (Ibid p. 399)

A folio volume of Force transcripts of correspondence with Samuel Gray, regarding supplies, during the years, 1777-1782, when Stewart was Commissary General of Issues. Originals in the Connecticut Historical Society. Henry Stevens.

Walter Stewart  (Ibid p. 399)


Ezra Stiles  (Ibid p. 399-444)

Ezra Stiles' Diary; 1770-1790, called by him "Occurrences and Literary Diary, comprising three folio volumes. It was kept during those years at Newport, R.I., and contains not only local items, but accounts of battles, excerpts from intercepted letters, and notes and comments on public men and events.

Lord Stirling  (Ibid p. 400)

Two folio volumes of Force transcripts of the correspondence of William Alexander, Lord Stirling, 1774-1782. A note states that the "Originals, so far as they are known to exist, are in the New York Historical Society...The work of raising troops in New Jersey in 1775 and 1776, the efforts to secure supplies, ammunition, etc., and similar military matters, furnish the subjects of most of the correspondence. Writers of the letters are Elias Boudinot, William Franklin, William Livingston, Lewis Ogden, Isaac Sears, Elias Dayton, Philip Schuyler, Alexander Carmichael, Jonathan Trumbull, Samuel Tucker, Henry Clinton, Tench Tilghman, Timothy Pickering, Peter Gansevoort, Washington, Franklin and others."...

Charles Thomson  (Ibid p. 411)

The papers of Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, purchased in 1916. About 170 pieces, from 1765 to 1820, supplementing at many points the Papers XXVI
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of the Continental Congress.

Joseph Meredith Toner (Ibid pp. 413—)

They comprise transcripts of Colonial and Revolutionary documents, journals and letter-books, most of them from the original Papers of George Washington...13 folio volumes, lettered "Medical Men in the American Revolution"... Controversy between John Morgan and William Shippen relating to the management of the Medical Department of the Revolutionary Army, published in the Pennsylvania Packet of October 3, 1778 and subsequent days, 1 volume, quarto; copy...List of Newspapers and Periodicals prior to 1800.

Transcripts From Foreign Archives (Ibid p. 422)

British Transcripts

In 1905 the Library undertook to procure transcripts of records existing in European archives which relate to the early history of the United States. The work was begun in the British Archives, by obtaining transcripts from records in the British Museum and the Public Record Office in London, and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The papers were selected chiefly by Professor Charles M. Andrews, now at Yale University.

Since beginning the work a list of the transcripts received each year has been published in the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. See:
provision and ordnance returns, 1777-9;
Precis of Expedition under Burgoyne, 1777;
Precis 2, Narrative of operations on the frontier, of correspondence with Howe, Clinton, etc., chiefly in 1776-7-8.
Sir Henry Clinton, 1775-1782 (about 100)
Lord George Germain (Colonial Secretary) correspondence, etc. 1775-1782 (over 2000)
Hessians, 1776-81; Hanau and Anspach Troops, instructions and arrangements for embarking; returns, expenses, letters regarding, etc. (about 75)
Viscount Richard Howe, 1775-80 (about 30)
Sir William Howe, 1775-80 (about 40)
Loyalists, 1775-83
Journals and plans of Military operations of the American (Royal) army, 1776-1779.
Origin and progress of the American Rebellion to the year 1776.
Peter Roubaud, November 25, 1777, Plan of the next campaign in America, with some reflections on General Howe's last

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French Transcripts

The work of systematically obtaining transcripts from official manuscripts in the archives of the French government, relating to the history of colonial America, was entered upon, in 1913, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Waldo G. Leland, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The transcripts thus far received are chiefly from the Archives Nationales, Paris, Colonies Series C3A; selections from volumes 1 to 46, inclusive. Covering dates from 1686 to 1766.

Note: See Guide Supplements for French material.

Jonathan Trumbull (Ibid pp. 466-467)

A collection of twenty-eight volumes of Force transcripts twenty-three of which, with two volumes of indexes, form a series of correspondence running from 1774 to 1781. Volume 1 contains, among other documents, a "Journal of a British Officer, taken in Battle, Phila., July 7, 1777 and a Journal of an Officer in Fort Stanwix, 1777".

United States Revolution (Ibid p. 493)

List of the officers of the Revolution with the dates of their commissions, promotions, transfers, resignations, etc., together with all orders and correspondence thereto, carefully copied from the original papers now in the Department of State. It begins Sept. 20, 1776. I vol. fo. paper bound.


Calendar of papers relating to German troops, prepared by B. F. Stevens, from the Public Record Office, London.

Treasury calendar of papers relating to the German troops (Brandenburg, Anspach) in the American War, from Bundle 462, Treasury Letters, America and West Indies, 406-675 British Museum Additional Manuscripts, 23675, Rainsford Papers relative to the Hessian and Anspach troops, 1776-78, and additional manuscripts 35511 on the stoppage of the Hessians at Coblenz. All in one portfolio, unbound.

Also a folio volume labelled "German troops in America" a copy from a manuscript volume recently acquired by the War Office, London, containing contemporary copies of
documents, memoranda, etc. relating to the American war of Independence, including tabular statements of troops, etc. Gift 1906 of Joseph G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia. Also photographic prints of various documents relating to services of Hessian troops including the contracts and agreements of 1775-1776 between George III and the Duke of Brunswick and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Gift 1912, of Joseph Rosengarten in the name of the Institution of German American Research, University of Penn. Weekly returns of Varnum's and Starks brigades 1 vol.


Letters:

Count Tadeusz Kosciuszko to Major Gen. St. Clair, Fort Edward, 1777 (In French)

Washington Papers (Ibid.)

Note: Examine for general background, and military affairs, See: Washington, George (1772-99) First President of the United States. Photostats of original letters and documents now in the possession of various libraries and individuals. In virtually every instance copies of the original as made by Washington exist in the Papers of George Washington in the Library of Congress.

Meshech Weare (Ibid p. 517)

A portfolio of family personal and official papers, dating from 1683 to 1786, in all ninety-five pieces. "Proceeding of the Field Officers at Hampton" etc. May, 1777, for the defense of Exposed Towns; Petitions to the Committee of Safety, etc....

A large folio volume; being a "Copy of a volume in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Cabinet "arked "Letters and Papers, 1777-1780" (Force Transcripts) letters are from Washington, John Jay, Michael Hillegas, Nathaniel Peabody, Alexander Scammell, Jeremy Powell, Jeremy Wassworth and others. Many are written from camp, and relate solely to military activities.

Tiffany, Consider


Langeron, Andrault, Comte De and Marquis De-

French Military Officials. Correspondence and documents, 1761-1789, showing French military and naval participation in the American Revolution 5 vols. (1913)

Loyalist Muster Rolls.

Rolls of many regiments of Loyalists ranging from New England to Georgia, 1777-1783. Photostats from the Canadian Archives at Ottawa 21 portfolios.

McHenry, James

Revolutionary Surgeon and Secretary of War, 1796-1801. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers, 1775-1816. Photostats. 2 vol. and 5 portfolios. (1926); and IR 1930, p. 69, and (1931) catalogued.

List of Manuscript Collections Received in the Library of Congress July 1931 to July 1938. (Compiled by C. Percy Powell)

Thatcher, Herbert


Turner, Peter.

Surgeon. Letters, diaries, accounts, etc. dated 1772-89.
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C 100 pieces.

United States.

(1) Scrapbook of newspaper clippings, etc., relating to the history of the United States 1770-1846. 1 vol.

Journals and Diaries -

Mersereau, Joshua.

Account book of Joshua Mersereau, Deputy Commissary of Prisoners, for expenses incurred in conveying of prisoners from Burgoyne's Army from Saratoga to Cambridge, dated Dec. 2, 1777 to Feb. 1779. 1 vol.

The Guns of Burgoyne

The search for source material of the Burgoyne Campaign has many interesting angles few of which can equal the thrill of locating a number of the actual guns surrendered by Burgoyne at the Convention of 1777. Investigation has just revealed that 3 of these guns are now located at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York, approximately 20 miles from the battlefield. Their identity is indisputable in that there appears engraved on each gun - Surrendered at the Convention of Saratoga 1777. Furthermore these brass cannon, two of which are of the heavier caliber, bear the seal of the Royal Coat-of-Arms.

In a conversation with Mr. John Gillick, Property Officer of the Watervliet Arsenal, it was learned that there are approximately 9 government arsenals throughout the country which, in addition to
West Point Military Academy, New York and Fort Ticonderoga, New York, may well contain many of the approximately 40 guns surrendered by Burgoyne. It would seem that these guns could nowhere be more fittingly assembled for exhibit than on the actual field of battle where the fate of American liberty was decided. It is felt that every effort should be bent towards the location and assignment of these guns to the Saratoga National Historical Park. It is quite likely that Lieut. Col. H. B. Sayler, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, may cooperate in locating such of the Burgoyne guns as may exist in the various government arsenals. Few relics for museum display, can equal these guns for purposes of interpretation or sentimental interest - they stand as mute evidence of the unconquerable spirit of America.
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Monthly Report for March
1. Research and Survey

**Historical Base Map**

During the month study has been concentrated on the assembling of data for use in the preparation of the historical base map. The primary sources available in this office are furnishing much essential information. Though notations are being made of general and specific information relating to the field special study is being devoted to the American line. An early determination of the historical character of this sector of the field would permit the initiation of plans for the location of the administration and museum building. It is quite possible that within the next month study of this sector of the field may have advanced sufficiently far to permit the choice of the site for the location of the building. It is felt that the determination of this point should be the result of very careful investigation and planning in which historical, scenic and utilitarian factors are considered. In this connection a preliminary investigation was made of the possible location of the building on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Ronalds and Messrs. Hudson and Emerson.

Mr. Luther Nelson, Senior Landscape Foreman, will prepare a number of preliminary plans showing alternate choices for the location of the administration and museum building. In each of these plans the historical character and nature of the terrain will be given careful consideration. Now that the topographic survey map has arrived it will be possible to proceed at once with this study.

So far the following sources have proved most valuable in the study of the American fortified position:

- Wilkinson, James *Memories of My Own Times.*
- Lossing, Benson J. *The Field Book of the Revolution.*
- Neilson, Charles *An Original, Compiled and Corrected Account of Burgoyne's Campaign, and The Memorable Battles of Benis Heights.*
- Brandow, John Henry *The Story of Old Saratoga.*
- Nickerson, Hoffman *The Turning Point of the Revolution.*
These sources, however, though invaluable to the study leave much to be desired while the British sources are rather untrustworthy in their information on this subject. It is felt that no authoritative account of the American line can be written until an examination of the Gates Papers in the New York Historical Society Library has been made. Approval has been granted for the examination of these papers by Coordinating Superintendent Ronalds and Project Superintendent Kresse. Should early travel authorization be granted an examination of these papers will be made within the month.

In company with Senior Landscape Foreman Kelson inspections have been made, with such maps and descriptive material as is available, of the full course of the American fortified position. It is believed that upon completion of these studies it may be necessary to revise the line as is now shown on NHP-SAR 2050B and other similar development plan sheets. The chief sector in doubt would seem to be that section which runs southeasterly to the river from the Block House. It may well prove that archaeological research will offer the final solution in trying to determine whether the American line in this sector ran north of the ravine as shown by Neilson or south as shown by Brandow who is supported by Nickerson. Furthermore the definite shape and irregularity of the line as shown on the present development plan is certainly open to question.

Stone Fences:

In accordance with instructions from Coordinating Superintendent Ronalds and Project Superintendent Kresse research has been made in order to determine whether or not the present stone fences on the field have any historic significance. Research so far indicates that it is highly improbable that there were any stone fences on the field at the time of the battle. It is true that stone fences were contemporary in other areas as is seen from the following statement in Hadden's Journal pp. 133-134 in reference to the Battle of Bennington:

"The day of the action (very unfortunately for himself and party) a half pay captain in the British army with 90 men on their way to the army met with Lt. Col. Baume and remained with him, these unfortunate men made a noble resistance from behind a stone fence, but overpowered by numbers their leader, whose name was Depeyster and most of the party fell."

The Saratoga battlefield area, however, was but newly settled as is well established by numerous documentary accounts from contemporary records. The Wilkinson maps of the Burgoyne Campaign indicate only a few small cleared areas which were open for cultivation. James Wilkinson in his book entitled, Memoirs Of My Own Times, vol. 1, pp. 236-237 describes the battlefield area as follows:

"The intermediate space between the adverse armies on the low grounds of the river was open and in cultivation; the
highland was clothed in its native woods, with the exception of three or four small, newly opened and deserted farms, separated by intervals of woodland, and bordering on the flanks of the two armies, most remote from the river.

"To show me where the action commenced, he leaped a fence into the abandoned field of Freeman."

Pausch in his Journal p. 136 in describing the action of September 19 makes the following references to fences:

"The fences, which lay to my left, I had already quickly thrown down in order that the enemy, on his approach, might not hide behind them."

The assumption here would seem to be justified that Pausch was referring to a rail fence. This is further substantiated by Burgoyne's, A State of the Expedition from Canada p. 61 which records the interrogation of Major Forbes by Burgoyne:

"Q. What command had you on the 19th of September?
A. I commanded the pickets of the British.

Q. Was you attacked on the march, and with what degree of vigour?
A. I was attacked with great vigour from behind railed fences, and a house, by a body of riflemen and light infantry."

Further evidence supporting the belief that there were no stone fences here at the time of the battle is given by Mrs. Earl G. Hayner local historian of Stillwater who has in her possession a deed dated December 24, 1772. It describes: "Land lying in County of Albany upon west side of Hudson's river within limits of Saratoga Patent - part of lot distinguished on the map as lot 14 (Fort Neilson was on lot 14) 50 acres with free out-drift for cattle and cutting of fewel, fencing, firewood, and timber for building."

Furthermore the farmers in this vicinity report that there is very little native stone to be found on the battlefield. Thus it would seem that there is sufficient historical justification to permit the removal of the stone fences. It is possible that the location of these fences may prove of value as reference ties to points of historic interest on the field and to property holdings, but should this prove true their original location may readily be established from the new topographic map.
Among numerous other questions involved in an effort to reconstruct the picture of 1777 in the vicinity of the American line, is the one which relates to the exact route the old road followed from the Bemis Tavern to Fort Neilson and thence northward. This road not only serviced the American line but in its extension northward from Fort Neilson it traversed an area that saw much of the heaviest fighting here. Thus its original alignment becomes a question of important military significance. In discussing this question with Mr. George Ensign, State Engineer (Mr. Ensign a descendant of Ezekiel Ensign, owns the house which once served as a British hospital) it was learned that both the state and county records contain but very little information on the roads of this vicinity during the Revolutionary Period. A thorough investigation, however, will be made of such information as does exist. Thinking that possibly the old Champlain Canal Maps might have some information of value, a trip was recently made to Albany to examine them. The findings far exceeded expectations. The maps though containing no information about the western sector of the battlefield are of great value for the area along the river from Schuylerville to Stillwater inclusive.

The original canal surveys were made in 1819-1821. Later this information concerning the area from Schuylerville to Stillwater was incorporated in a map published September 5, 1834, entitled Map No. 2 of the Champlain Canal. The map appears in a large book, each sheet of which represents a certain section of the canal with its surrounding terrain. Since the map covers the river route along which Burgoyne made his advance from and his retreat to Schuylerville, it is of particular value because of the many points of historical interest it establishes along the way. Furthermore since the surveys were made within less than 50 years of Burgoyne's defeat they were well within the living knowledge of many who undoubtedly were in a position to assist in an identification of these points. One of the historic spots identified by definite triangulation points, is the former site of the old Taylor House (Smith House) located at Wilbur's Basin (The Great Ravine). This was the building in which General Fraser is reputed to have died. Two other points of great historical interest are referenced in - one showing the location of Burgoyne's headquarter's tent and the other the burial spot of Fraser.

General Fraser, who in many respect represented the best of the British tradition, was mortally wounded in the fighting of October 7. He was buried in the evening of the following day. The question as to the location of his grave has long been the subject of speculation and debate. Some have contended that he was buried in the first redoubt next to the Great Ravine while others have argued that he was buried in the second redoubt. Still others have claimed that he was buried not within either redoubt but on the east side of the hill known as the Great Redoubt. The weight of evidence as shown on the Champlain Canal Map and in the best of the primary sources serves to definitely establish
that he was buried "on the top of the hill within the redoubt." Though the best sources would seem to indicate rather conclusively that he was buried within the redoubt on the second hill, it is felt that final judgment should be withheld until a more exhaustive study can be made.

Upon further investigation of the Champlain Canal Maps the original field notes of the map of 1834 were found, together with explanatory remarks. The value of these notes is still further enhanced by virtue of the fact that they list the names of the former and present proprietors (1834) extending along the route of the canal. In addition to this map there is another of 1870 entitled, "Map and Profile of Proposed Enlargement of the Champlain Canal as prescribed by Act, Chapter 788 of 1870." (Book No. 123). There was found yet still another map of the same area of 1917. Thus by a study of these maps it is possible to trace the changes which have occurred over a period of 100 years along the historic route of Burgoyne's advance and retreat. It is planned to obtain photostatic copies of these maps for use in preparation of the historical base map.

Saratoga Battlefield Markers

A preliminary survey of the Saratoga battlefield markers has served to definitely substantiate the comments of Mr. Appleman, Regional Historian, that inaccuracies exist in the present system both as to context and location. In reference to the marker question it is interesting to note the comments of Mr. Hoffman Nickerson in his book entitled, The Turning Point of the Revolution. In discussing this question Mr. Nickerson on p. 459 states:

"Of the older markers standing on the battlefield only that which designates Mill Creek as the Great Ravine is obviously and seriously in error, for it is definitely established that the Great Ravine was not Mill Creek, but that which descends to Wilbur's Basin. Also the old stone marker which claims to mark the spot where Fraser fell seems a little doubtful. From Burgoyne's map as well as from the logic of the situation itself one would have him killed more to the north. On the other hand, since no spots are more firmly marked by tradition than those upon which important people were killed in battle, it is always dangerous to disregard tradition upon such points.

The new markers put up by Dr. Flick the New York State historian, and his assistants seem uniformly excellent."

Upon close examination the above quotation takes on additional interest. In reference to the old markers investigation has revealed that they were erected under the supervision of Mr. George Ensign's mother during the latter part of the 19th century and that one of the chief controlling factors guiding the erection of these markers was the ease with which they could be read from the road. The result quite naturally was inaccuracy of location of many of them. This incidentally is true
According to Mr. James Gannon, who has administered the park since it was first established, a number of the old markers are incorrec\textit{tly placed. Some have been moved within his knowledge from their original location. This is true of the Murphy monument. The Fraser marker in his opinion should be moved about 200 to 300 feet farther west near the foundation of one of the barns that has been recently torn down. Mr. Gannon also believes that the present site of the Morgan marker is ill chosen for it is not within a half mile of Morgan Hill. Careful studies of these marker sites will be made from contemporary maps and other documentary sources in order to justify or disprove the accuracy of their present location.}

Mr. Nickerson's comments on the new markers would indicate that either he is purposely generous in his estimate of their accuracy or else he has made a rather superficial examination of the field. Furthermore he is inconsistent for on the one hand he states that the new markers are uniformly excellent while on the other he accredits Brandow with having drawn the only map which accurately marks the battlefield. The inconsistency is apparent when a comparison is made between Brandow's map and the markers on the field. For instance the markers which indicate the positions of the British left, center and right as of the opening engagement of October 7 are not accurately located either according to the map or other documentary sources. The present markers occupy a space of about 300 ft. while as a matter of fact the British line at this point extended over an area of about 1000 yards. Likewise the group of markers which indicate the opposing American positions on October 7 are incorrect for the line extended much farther to the west. Furthermore some of the markers east of the Block House indicating the line of American entrenchments would seem to be questionably placed according to Brandow's map and to the statement of James Wilkinson.

The headquarters markers are also definitely open to question especially the ones which mark Arnold's headquarters and that of Generals Morgan, Poor and Learned. Other marker inaccuracies exist which eventually will be very carefully checked against the historical base map. It would seem that the marking of the field if it is to have any historical significance should be based on exhaustive research which should guide the erection of the markers irrespective of whether they can be read from the road or not. Supplemental markers could then be used for roadside interpretation.

Public Relations

On Tuesday, March 5, an opportunity was presented to discuss with the business men of Stillwater something of the proposed development of the Saratoga National Historical Park. The following Tuesday, March 12, a talk was made to the Parent Teacher's Association of Stillwater on the same subject. The meetings were well attended and much interest was shown in the development program of the park. On Tuesday, April 2, again the same
subject was discussed informally at a luncheon of the Old Saratoga Club of Schuylerville. Here many contacts of interest and value were made. Among others it was a particular pleasure to meet Mr. Kenneth Bullard, a prominent farmer who owns the old Marshall House. It was in this house that Madame Riedesel stayed and nursed the British wounded. The house is located about a mile above Schuylerville nearly opposite the mouth of the Batten Kill. Benson Lossing who visited the area in 1848 has left us an interesting pen and ink sketch of the building and the cellar where the British wounded were nursed. In his book entitled *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* vol. 1 p. 89 he comments on the house as follows:

The house made memorable by the presence and pen of the wife of the Brunswick general is well preserved. At the time of the Revolution it was owned by Peter Lansing, a relative of the chancellor of that name, and now belongs to Mr. Samuel Marshall, who has the good taste to keep up its original character. It is upon the high bank west of the road from Schuylerville to Fort Miller, pleasantly shaded in front by locusts, and fairly embowered in shrubbery and fruit trees.

We will listen to the story of the sufferings of some of the women of Burgoyne's camp in that house, as told by the baroness herself: "About two o'clock in the afternoon we again heard a firing of cannon and small arms; instantly all was alarm, and every thing in motion. My husband told me to go to a house not far off. I immediately seated myself in my calèche, with my children, and drove off; but scarcely had we reached it before I discovered five or six armed men on the other side of the Hudson. Instinctively I threw my children down in the calèche, and then concealed myself with them. At this moment the fellows fired, and wounded an already wounded English soldier, who was behind me. Poor fellow! I pitied him exceedingly, but at this moment had no power to relieve him.

"A terrible cannonade was commenced by the enemy against the house in which I sought to obtain shelter for myself and children, under the mistaken idea that all the generals were in it. Alas! it contained none but wounded and women. We were at last obliged to resort to the cellar for refuge, and in one corner of this I remained the whole day, my children sleeping on the earth with their heads in my lap; and in the same situation I passed a sleepless night. Eleven cannon-balls passed through the house, and we could distinctly hear them roll away. One poor soldier, who was lying on a table for the purpose of having his leg amputated, was struck by a shot, which carried away his other; his comrades had left him, and when we went to his assistance we found him in a corner of the room, into which he had crept, more dead than alive, scarcely breathing. My reflections on the danger to which my husband was exposed now agonized me exceedingly, and the thoughts of my children, and the necessity of struggling for their preservation, alone sustained me."
Under Mr. Bullard's enthusiastic guidance the remainder of the afternoon was spent in going over the surrender grounds and in an examination of his home and his interesting collection of documents and maps. Among his collection he has the following:

1. A portion of the original Journal of General Riedesel. This portion covers the early phases of the campaign.


3. Copies of the original portraits of both Baroness and General Riedesel. These copies were obtained by Mr. Bullard's brother who traveled extensively in Germany and became well acquainted with the present Riedesel descendants.

4. Photographs of the four Riedesel daughters.

5. A number of interesting maps relating to the Burgoyne Campaign. In a number of cases he had duplicate copies which he generously donated to the park.

Contacts:

During the same afternoon of the Schuylerville visit through the kindness of Mr. T. R. Townley, principal, many other valuable contacts were made. One of these Mr. Louis Follett, attorney, has a number of relics which he offered to donate to the park.

While on the trip to Albany an opportunity was presented to meet Mr. John P. Walsh, Assistant Engineer of the District Engineer's Office. Mr. Walsh because of his long association with the canal and barge lines along the Hudson is in a position to furnish valuable information about the river in reference to erosion and other possible changes. Both he and Mr. Ensign offered every assistance in the location of the Champlain Canal Maps.

It is planned to interview members of the old established families here in an effort to record much of local tradition in reference to the field. In this connection the comments will be particularly valuable of men like Mr. George Ensign, Mr. Charles Neilson and Mr. Daniel Wilbur who are direct descendants of contemporary families who lived on the battlefield area at the time of the Revolution.

Other Activities

Field Inspections

Inspections have been made of the work in the field which is
progressing satisfactorily. The work has consisted mainly of the razing of old barns, the cutting of decadent orchards, and the removal of stone fences. The barns have been razed and most of the cutting of the orchards has been completed.

Now that the snow has gone it will be possible to make careful reconnaissances of the field in order to establish a proper correlation with the progress of historical research.

Visit to the Battlefield of Bennington

In company with Senior Landscape Foreman Nelson and his wife a visit was made Sunday, March 10 to the battlefield of Bennington. From documentary sources at hand an effort was made to reconstruct the picture of the battle. Unfortunately time did not permit an examination of the Bennington Museum. It is planned to soon visit the sites of Forts Stanwix, Edward, Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Inclement weather has prevented these sites being visited sooner.

Miscellaneous

Visit of Dr. Ronalds and Messrs. Ludgate, Emerson and Whitworth.

On March 27 and 28 the park had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Ronalds and Messrs. Ludgate, Emerson and Whitworth. At this time a welcome opportunity was afforded to discuss the work program in its relationship to the general development of the area.

Receipt of Eastman Kodak

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of an Eastman Kodak from the Regional Office. It will now be possible to make a photographic record of the progress of the development work of the park. In the study of the plans for the administration and museum building an effort will be made to get a photographic record of some of the best of the contemporary architecture of this area. If permission can be secured from the Marshall family who now own the Schuyler Mansion in Schuylerville, photographs will be taken of this house to be submitted for consideration and study as a possible model for the administration and museum building. In this connection it is respectfully requested that investigation be made to determine whether or not this house has been surveyed by the H.A.B.S.

Material Requested for Study

Submitted with this report is a list of books and maps both of a primary and secondary nature which are of essential value to the study of the Burgoyne Campaign. This list by no means attempts to include all the material of value. Its purpose is to include that which is most essentially needed at present. Other requests will be submitted
as research opens up new materials. Some of the material may be obtained by purchase and other by microfilming or photostatic methods. It is particularly requested that early attention be given to acquiring the maps as listed for they are much needed.

VI Projected Work for Ensuing Month

During the ensuing month study will be concentrated on the preparation of the historical base map and particularly that section of it which relates to the American line. The new map entitled, Topographic Map Saratoga National Historical Park Drawing No. NHP-SAR 5501 which has just been received will be of great assistance in the preparation of that part of the historical base map included within the present boundaries of the park. The portion of the map outside of the park will have to await the completion of the additional survey that is understood will be begun in the near future.

It is hoped that soon it will be possible to submit alternate proposals for the location of the administration and museum building.

In response to invitations, talks will be given to the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 10, the Adirondack Mountain Club, April 15 and the Saratoga Springs Rotary Club, April 17.

Subject to approval an investigation will be made of the Gates Papers in the New York Historical Society Library between the dates of May 6-May 16. It is hoped that information may be found here or in the Schuyler and Morgan Papers which will throw new light on the American line and the battlefield in general.

Supplement Report

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Respectfully submitted,

F. F. Wilshin
Junior Research Technician
Bibliography of the Burgoyne Campaign, 1777.
Priority of Requested Material

It is essentially necessary that the research at this time be of a definitely practical nature with the preparation of the historical base map as the first objective. In view of this therefore the primary sources should be given first priority. In the secondary sources those given first priority have been checked by pencil.

The asterisk indicates books already in possession of the park.
Bibliography of the Burgoyne Campaign, 1777.

The sources as indicated in this bibliography are to be found in the Library of Congress. Since undoubtedly funds will not be available at this time to permit the purchase of all of the books indicated it will be necessary to obtain much of the material by means of microfilm copy. In order to facilitate the acquisition of the material by micro-filming methods both the call number and the particular page numbers have been given for each book.

Listed separately are a number of military works which because of their technical nature are particularly valuable to this study.

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140 New York state convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812. 4th, Schuylerville, 1856. Proceedings... held at Schuylerville, Saratoga co., Oct. 17, 1856, in reference to their claim for military services, and to celebrate the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. Albany, J. Munsell, 1857. 34 p. E551.9.A15


147 Ostrander, William S. Old Saratoga and the Burgoyne campaign. A brief sketch of the early history of the famous hunting grounds and the campaign which ended in the surrender of the British army at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, with concise descriptions of the principal places connected with the surrender. Schuylerville, N.Y., 1897. 42 p. pl., map. Earlier edition issued under title: Burgoyne's campaign.


Chapter II (p. 13-46) is devoted to an account of the British action on Lake Champlain leading up to the battle of Saratoga, in which Pellew, then a midshipman, took a noteworthy part.


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An old brass gun known as "the Burgoyne cannon". It was captured by Gen. Horatio Gates from Sir John Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga, on Oct. 17, 1777. F446.K43,v.9

151 Sanders, Jennings B. Early American history (1492-1789) political, social, economic. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1938. 705 p. (Prentice-Hall history series; C. Wittke, ed.)
Introductory bibliography: p. 633-676.

Battle of Saratoga: v. 2, 124-129. F122.S39


The first battle of Saratoga: p. 190-198; Under fire: p. 199-209. E278.A7S52

155 Singleton, Esther. Historic landmarks of America as seen and described by famous writers. New York, Dodd, Mead & co., 1907. 365 p.
Saratoga, by E. S. Creasy: p. 146-153. E179.S613

156 Sprague, Delos E. Descriptive guide of the battlefield of Saratoga. Ballston Spa, N.Y., Battlefield publishing co., inc., 1930. 94 p. illus. (incl. ports., maps)
Bibliography: p. 89-91. E241.S2S7 2


See vol. 6, p. 266ff. DA480.S78
LC has other editions.

159 Steele, Matthew F. American campaigns. Washington, United States infantry association, 1922. 2 v. E181.S853
Vol. I. Text (see p. 32-33) Vol. II. Maps (see p. 11).

-31-
E171,M18,v.4

161 ----- The Burgoyne campaign; an address delivered on the battlefield on the one hundredth celebration of the battle of Bemis Heights, September 19, 1877. New York, A.D.F. Randolph & co., 1877. 43 p.
E233.S94

AP2.H3,v.55

E233.S88

Address of the Hon. Horatio Seymour: p. 3-22, at end.
E241.S2875

165 ----- Memoir of the centennial celebration of Burgoyne's surrender, held at Schuylerville, N.Y., under the auspices of the Saratoga monument association, on the 17th of October, 1877. Albany, J. Munsell, 1878. 189 p. front.
E241.S288

E171,M18,v.14

Contents.-Introduction: p. 13-62; Visit of the Marquis de Chastellux, to the battle and surrender grounds, in December, 1780: p. 63-87; Visit to the battlegrounds in 1791, by Mrs. Dwight, mother of the late Dr. Theodore Dwight: p. 88-104; Visit of Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., Sept. 1799: p. 105-109; Professor Silliman's visit...1819: p. 110-143; Visit of Hon. William Wirt in August, 1821: p. 149-151; Visit of P. Stansbury...in Sept. 1821: p. 162-161; General (Ephraim) Hoyt's visit... in 1825: p. 182-211; Samuel Woodruff's visit... in 1827: p. 212-234; Visit of James Stuart, an English traveler, in the autumn of 1828: p. 235-238; Visit of General Ebenezer Mattoon in 1835: p. 239-255; Visit of Sir John Burgoyne's
grandaughter to the battlefield of Saratoga in 1879; p. 256;
Gen. J. Watts de Peyster's visit in 1880: p. 257-273; Appendix
I. Schuyler's faithful spy: p. 275-282; II. Gates's scouts;
Bryan; Hardin; etc.; p. 283-287; III. Anecdotes of Burgoyne's
campaign, by Charles Neilson, of Bemis's Heights; p. 288-301;
IV. Present appearance of the Saratoga battle grounds; p. 302-
306; V.-VI. The tablets of the battle-grounds; p. 307-315;
VII. Jotham Bemus, of Bemus's Heights, by Daniel H. Post;
p. 316-324; VIII. Giles B. Slocum's letter, Oct. 10, 1877:
p. 325-333; IX. Letters from the Earl of Carnavon; p. 334-337.
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168 Street, Alfred B. The battle of Saratoga. A paper read before the
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169 Sylvester, Nathaniel B. Saratoga and Kay-ad-ros-se-ra: an historical
address delivered at Saratoga Springs, N.Y. July 4, 1876.
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Campaign of 1777: p. 38-44. F127.S26S9

170 Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, bart. The American revolution.
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171 Tuokerman, Bayard. Life of General Philip Schuyler, 1733-1804.
New York, Dodd, Mead and co., 1905. 277 p. incl. map.
The Battle of Saratoga: p. 235-242. E207.S3T8

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Battle of Saratoga. Report to accompany H.R. 4451 to pro-
vide for the erection of a monument at Schuylerville, N.Y.,
commemorative of the battle of Saratoga. Apr. 24, 1880.
Submitted by Mr. MoCo. Serial no. 1937

173 ----- ----- ----- Cannon to Saratoga monument association. Report
to accompany H. R. 5577 to authorize the Secretary of War to
deliver certain cannon to the Saratoga monument association.
Submitted by Mr. Bragg. Serial no. 2068

174 ----- ----- ----- Cannon to Saratoga monument association.
Report to accompany H.R. 7119 to authorize the Secretary of
War to loan certain cannon to the Saratoga monument association.
May 23, 1890. 2 p. (51st Cong., 1st sess. House of Rept.2089)
Submitted by Mr. Lansing. Serial no. 2813

176 ----- ----- ----- Battle field of Saratoga, N.Y. Report to accompany H.R. 9334 (for study, investigation, and survey, for commemorative purposes of battle field of Saratoga, N.Y.) Feb. 21, 1930. 3 p. (71st Cong., 2d sess. House. Rept. 758) Submitted by Mr. Wainwright. Serial no. 9191


183 ----- ----- ----- Completion and dedication of the Saratoga monument. Report to accompany H.R. 10118 appropriating $18,484.57 for the completion and dedication of the monument commemorative of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Sept. 10, 1890. 2 p. (51st Cong., 1st sess. House. Report 3077) Submitted by Mr. Sanford. Serial no. 2816

-34-
184 Saratoga monument. Report to accompany H.R. 302 to appropriate $18,484.57 for the completion and dedication of the monument commemorating the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Feb. 5, 1892. 1 p. (52d Cong., 1st sess. House. Rept. 168)
Submitted by Mr. Cummings. Serial no. 3042

185 Senate. Committee on military affairs. Report to accompany H.R. 5377 (authorizing certain cannon to be delivered to the Saratoga monument association) June 20, 1882. 3 p. (47th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rept. 740)
Submitted by Mr. Cookrell.

Submitted by Mr. Reed. E241.S2U54

Submitted by Mr. Wagner.

Submitted by Mr. O'Mahoney.

189 Committee on The Library. Report to accompany bill S. 1309 appropriating $40,000, to provide stationery and historical tablets for the Saratoga monument. March 4, 1884. 4 p. (48th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rept. 267)
Submitted by Mr. Sherman. Serial no. 2174

190 Report to accompany S. 2248 to appropriate $18,484.57 for the completion and dedication of the monument commemorating the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Apr. 18, 1892. 2 p. (52d Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Rept. 567)
Submitted by Mr. Wolcott. Serial no. 2913

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Submitted by Mr. Evarts. Serial no. 2526

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193 ----- ----- Saratoga national historical park, H.R. 4852, act to provide for creation of Saratoga national historical park in the State of New York. Approved June 1, 1938. 1 p. (Public) 576)

194 ----- ----- Treasury dept. Survey of battle field of Saratoga, N.Y., supplemental estimate of appropriation of War Department for study, investigation, and survey of battle field of Saratoga, N.Y. June 18, 1930. 2 p. (71st Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Deo. 196) Serial no. 9220


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IN LITERATURE

DRAMA


POETRY


209 The Lamentations of General Burgoyne, after he became the prisoner of "the rebels". (n.p., 18--?) 8 p. E233.L22 Office.

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UNITED STATES
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   Poems on the Battles of Bemus Heights and Saratoga: p. 234-274.
   See also Appendix I. The relative forces of the two armies at the surrender: p. 275-279.


FICTION


223 Lancaster, Bruce. Guns of Burgoyne. New York, Frederick A. Stokes co., 1939. 424 p. front. (map)


Supplemental Bibliography of the Burgoyne Campaign, 1777.
Supplemental Bibliography of the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777

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251. Howe Lieut-Gen, Sir W., The Narrative of Lieut-Gen. Sir W. Howe, in a Committee of the House of Commons on the 28th April 1779, relative to his conduct during his late command of the King's Troops in North America; to which are added, Some Observations upon a pamphlet entitled, "Letters to a nobleman" 8vo. 1780.


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Extracts From the Gates Papers.
In the Papers of the Continental Congress and the Force Transcripts may be found the correspondence of Major General Horatio Gates with Major General Benedict Arnold, Major-General Israel Putnam, Governor George Clinton, Major General Benjamin Lincoln and Brigadier-General John Stark and others which serves to outline the planning of the campaign from the time Gates assumed command of the Northern Department, August 4, 1777. Following an examination of the Gates Papers in the New York Historical Society Library an effort will be made to secure microfilm copies of that portion of them which relates immediately to the Burgoyne Campaign. The following letters and papers, which are chronologically arranged, relate to the encounters between the armies of Gates and Burgoyne at Freeman's Farm on September 19 and at Bemis Heights on October 7, 1777. It is respectfully requested that this material together with the maps listed elsewhere be given first priority in acquisition:

1) 1777, Sep. 15. Headquarters, Behmus's Heights, Gates to Hancock (Horatio Gates trans. 272:145.)
3) " 17. " " " " Trumbull ( " " " ).
4) " 17. " " " " Trumbull ( " " " ).
5) " 17. Pawlet, Lincoln to Gates.
6) " 19.Camp, Heights above Behmus's, Gates to Lincoln ( " " " ).
8) " 20. Bennington, J. Fay, Vice President of the Committee of Safety to Gates. ( " " 213:9:282).
9) " 22. Camp at Behmus's, Gates to (?). ( " " 272:154).
14) " 23. " " " Hancock. ( " " 272:167).
21) " 29. Lebanon, Trumbull to Gates. (Trumbull trans. 13 l,181).
23) " 2. Peekskill, Putnam to Washington. (Washington Papers.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Source Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1777 Oct 5</td>
<td>Bemus's Heights, Gates to Hancock</td>
<td>(Gates trans. 272:171)</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>5. Trumbull (Trumbull trans. LB 1,182)</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>5. Trumbull (Trumbull trans. LB 1,182)</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>5. Washington (Washington Papers)</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>6. Albany J. Trumbull, Jr. to J. Trumbull (Trumbull trans. LB 1,187)</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>9. New Windsor, Clinton to Washington (Washington Papers)</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>12. Saratoga, Gates to Hancock (Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 154, I, pp. 272-274)</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>15. Albany, Clinton to (Putnam?) (copy, Washington Papers)</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>17. General return of Army under Gates at the Convention of Saratoga (Washington Papers)</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>18. Camp at Saratoga, Gates to Hancock (Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 154, I, pp. 278-279)</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>1777 Nov 12</td>
<td>Albany, R. Varick to Laurens (Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 78, XXIII, pp. 65-66)</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>14. Cambridge, Burgoyne to Gates (Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 57, pp. 31-35)</td>
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Extracts From the Sir Henry Clinton Papers.
Sir Henry Clinton Papers

There has recently come into the possession of the W. L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, the original papers of Sir Henry Clinton who was the commander of the British troops in New York under Sir William Howe. These papers are of such importance as to necessitate careful study for a correct interpretation of the Burgoyne Campaign. Something of their nature and scope may be seen from the following comment by Randolph Adams in The Headquarters Papers of the British Army in North America, p. 12:

There is the correspondence between General Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton during that eventful summer of 1777, including masked dispatches with the masks, returns of the British and German troops captured by the Americans, copies of the Articles of Capitulation which were sent to the British Headquarters in New York, and other official papers. Here are Sir Henry's letters explaining that he could not leave New York to come to Burgoyne's rescue, because Sir William Howe had gone on his Philadelphia campaign and had taken most of the troops with him. There is a long letter from Burgoyne dated 20 October 1777, announcing the surrender to the American forces under Gates. This letter includes copies of the Minutes of the Councils of War which preceded the determination to surrender, and copies of the various propositions made by Gates and by Burgoyne. Another and longer letter written by Burgoyne on 25 October 1777 from Albany is full of detail. The correspondence, of which these two letters are only examples of many, constitutes a new field for research because it has not been examined by historians as have the letters of Burgoyne to his superior officers, Sir William Howe or Lord George Germain. Burgoyne's reports to Howe and Germain have long been available to investigators. But his letters to Clinton contain information and are written with a candor that was impossible in addressing the man higher up. Particularly is this true because Howe and Germain were to blame for the disaster, and Burgoyne could not tell them what he thought of them, as he could and did in writing to Clinton.

Notations have been made of 59 of these papers which would seem to have a pertinent bearing on the campaign. Six of them cover the period from March 19, 1776-Nov. 7, 1776 while 32 cover the period from March 24, 1777-Dec. 16, 1777. Only 1 is listed for 1778, that of July 28.
1776

1776, March 19
Burgoyne to Pownoll, Philemon
(ALS 3 pp. with draft of Pownoll's reply.)

1776 (after March 19)
Pownoll, Philemon to Burgoyne, John
(ADF, 1 p. Reply to his of March 19, to which it is subjoined.)

1776, March 11
Burgoyne, John to Pownoll
(ALS, 4 pp. more about departure with Pownoll on Apollo for Canada.)

1776, March 8
Burgoyne, John to Pownoll, Philemon
(ALS 2 pp.)

1776, July 7
Burgoyne to Clinton
(ALS, 6 pp. Comments on Military Activities and Plans in Canada, 1775-6.)

1776, Nov. 7
Burgoyne to Clinton
(ALS, 13 pp. Consideration of Burgoyne's Military Activities in 1776 with comments on strategic considerations of some value.

1777

1777, March 24
Burgoyne to Pownoll
(More about sailing)

1777, March 23
Burgoyne to Pownoll
(Apollo finally designated ship to take Burgoyne to Canada)

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1777, March 20
Burgoyne to Sandwich (Lord)
Copy 2 pp.
(Regarding change in ship for Canada)

1777, March 20
Burgoyne to Pownoll
(ALS, 3 pp. inclosing Burgoyne to Sandwich, this date)

1777, March 11
Burgoyne, John to Pownoll, Philemon
(ALS, 4 pp.)

1777, March 6
Burgoyne, J to Pownoll
(ALS, 2 pp. Asks when Pownoll will sail for America)

1777, March 2
Burgoyne to Pownoll
(ALS, 4 pp. Deals briefly with coming campaign.)

1777, July 9
Burgoyne to Howe Sir Wm.
(1 p. Purport of a Dispatch. In Wm. Sutherland's hand. Inclosed in Clinton to Howe, July 21. Subjoined is Burgoyne to Howe, Aug. 6. Describes action and difficulties of campaign.)

1777, July 21
Clinton
(AD. 2 pp. Receipt of news of Burgoyne by a Scotchman sent 7/9 with Clinton's "apprehensions")

1777, Aug. 6 to Oct. 22
Clinton
(Narrative including copies of letters that passed between him Burgoyne, Howe and Vaughn. Three different compilations, each with 100 letters catalogued separately. Printed in Stevens's Facsimiles VII No. 714)
1777, Aug. 6
Burgoyne to Howe, Ft. Edward
Clinton Letter Book (16 or 16?)
pp. 24-25 also pp. 42-49

1777, Aug. 8
Intelligence 2 pp.
(Regarding Ft. Montgomery. Imolosed by Clinton)

1777, Sept. 10
Clinton to Burgoyne
(Copy, 1 p. to be read with hourglass mask. With a copy of
secret part 1 p. Both in Rawdon's hand. Promise to help
Burgoyne by diversion at Ft. Montgomery)

1777, Sept. 16 & Oct. 1
Germain to Burgoyne
(IS 6 pp. with two autograph notes signed by Clinton. Instructions
to Burgoyne)

1777, Oct. 5
Burgoyne to Clinton
(1 pp. Minutes of verbal message delivered by Alex. Campbell,
sent from Burgoyne, Sept. 28. Burgoyne asked for the British
Army to come to Albany.)

1777, Oct. 6
Clinton to Burgoyne
(2 pp. Proposed answers to verbal message from Burgoyne sent
through Capt. Campbell, Oct. 5, with answers sent, subjoined
to partial copy of Clinton's message.)

1777, Oct. 8
Clinton to Burgoyne
(ADF, 1 p. Intercepted. Clinton informed Burgoyne of fall of
Ft. Montgomery. Clinton said he could not order or advise Burgoyne)

1777, Oct. 9
Burgoyne John to Clinton, Sir Henry
(2 pp. In Clinton's hand. Minutes of verbal message delivered
by Capt. Thomas Scott, sent from Burgoyne, Sept. 27.)

1777, Oct. 10
Clinton, Sir Henry to Burgoyne, John
(ALS, 1 p. Indorsed by John Smith with a copy, 1 p. corrected
by Clinton.)
1777, Oct 12
Gt. Britain Army under Burgoyne

1777, Oct. 13, 14, 15
Gt. Britain Army under Burgoyne
(Copy 3 pp. Minutes of Councils of War, held upon the heights of Saratoga. Printed Gentleman's Magazine, 47.586. Inclosed in Burgoyne to Germain and Sir William Howe, Oct. 20.

1777, Oct. 14
Gt. Britain Army under Burgoyne
(Copy 3 pp. Gates Preliminary Proposals with Burgoyne's answers No. 3 in list of papers) relative to the negotiations of the convention. Printed, Gentle Magazine 47. 582. Inclosed in Burgoyne to Germain and Sir William Howe, Oct. 20.

1777, Oct. 15 and 16
Gt. Britain Army under Burgoyne
(Copies 1 p. each of Burgoyne's messages. Nos. 6 and 7 in list of papers relative to negotiation of convention. Im Smith's hand. Printed Gentleman's Magazine 47, 583-4.

1777, Oct. 15
Gt. Britain Army under Burgoyne
U. S. Army under Gates.
(Copy, 3 pp. Burgoyne's preliminary proposals, with Gates' answers, No. 5 in papers relative to the convention. Gent. Magazine 47. 583.

1777, Oct. 20
Burgoyne, John to Germain, Lord George
(Extracts 3 pp. Copied from the Craftsman or Say's Weekly Journal, Dec. 20, 1777 with copy of another extra in Clinton's hand and his notes.)
1777, Oct. 20
Burgoyne, John
(Copy 1 p. "List of Papers relative to the negotiation of the convention. In John Smith's hand. Inclosed in Burgoyne to Germain and to Sir Wm. Howe, this date.")

1777, Oct. 20
Burgoyne, John to Clinton, Sir Henry
(ALS 4 pp.)

1777, Oct. 20
Burgoyne, John to Howe, Sir Wm.
(Copy, 2 pp. Inclosing papers relative to negotiations of the convention.)

1777, Oct. 25
Burgoyne to Clinton
(ALS, 5 pp. Burgoyne justifies surrender).

1777, Oct. 26
Burgoyne, John to Clinton, Sir Henry

1777, Nov. 8
Marquess of Rockingham to Duke of Portland
Saratoga Campaign

1777, Dec. 16
Clinton to Burgoyne
(Draft 3 pp. In Rawdon's hand with corrections by Clinton. With AGY. 5 pp.)

1778

1778, July 28
Burgoyne to Clinton
(ALS, 4 pp. Refers to repercussions of Saratoga in Parliament. Burgoyne sends presents to Mrs. Philip Schuyler.)
In the Sir Henry Clinton Papers, Vol. 1. - History of Seven Years Campaign, Chap. III p. 76 (Clinton in England to Ministers) is found the following significant statement in reference to the strategy of the Burgoyne Campaign:

"When the design of employing an army under General Burgoyne on the Upper Hudson was mentioned to me; I took the liberty of suggesting the Hazard of miscarriage unless it was supported from below; and the consequent Propriety of directing and early Coopera­tion of Sir Wm. Howe's whole Force on the lower District of that River. For the attacking Philadelphia (which I understood to be the object of that General Officer's first operations in the ensuing campaign) could be undertaken only upon the Principle of drawing on a general Action with the Rebels; I humbly presumed that End (if anything could effect it) was more likely to be obtained by a vigorous Exertion of the two British Armies on the Hudson; the Passes of which must consequently fall under their Power to the entire dissevering of the Eastern from the Southern colonies, unless the Rebels should happen to be successful in a attack on either. Whereas Philadelphia, though the Possession of it would certainly be of the utmost Importance, was from its Southern situ­ation (and from its requiring any army to keep), a fitter object to Close than to begin with."
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Extracts from the Germain Papers
Germain Papers

In addition to the Sir Henry Clinton Papers, the W. L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan has recently purchased the original papers of Lord George Germain (Sackville) who served during the Revolution as Secretary of State for the American Colonies. In this capacity he had the direction of the British campaign in America - a position of great responsibility and one that would have seemed quite dubious of attainment when, in 1760 at a court-martial for disobedience of orders at Minden he heard the pronouncement of the Court, "It is the Opinion of this Court that said Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve His Majesty in any Military Capacity whatever." (Huddleston, F. J., Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne p. 3.) Despite such a handicap, however, with strong social and political backing he succeeded in winning his way back to favor and obtaining a most important post. Much of the responsibility for the failure of the Burgoyne Campaign must be attributed to the bungling of Germain. A close study should be made of these papers in order to determine the full extent of his responsibility. A number of important papers from this collection are listed below for requested micro-film or photostatic copies:

1777

1777, June 5th.
Howe To Germain
(Asks more artillerymen to work guns - hopes campaign in U. S. will be successful and protect New York. Would have great difficulty going to Massachusetts unless an army from Rhode Island could be set on foot.

1777, July 7th.
Howe To Germain
(Says he does not expect Burgoyne to join New York forces this year as it will be fully employed by the rebels. War is now on far different scale with respect to increased power and strength of enemy than it was last year, their officers being much better... and very respectable train of Field Artillery. A Corps of Russians of 10,000 effective men would insure success of war to Great Britain in another campaign. "But if they are not at hand and we should succeed in the possession of Penna. & Jersies & this Province in the course of the campaign, the Draft of troops for the preservation of them in the next will be great, at same time that a considerable Force will be requisite for the
reduction of the Northern Provinces, wherein 3 armies should be employed to make it effective."

1777, July 15th.
Howe to Germain.
(Says has this day received letter from Burgoyne—July 2, 1777 before Ticonderoga—"Waits only heavy arty—held back by winds on Champlain—to open batteries on Ticonderoga.
"The army in good health and spirits. Has large body of Indians and more to join in few days. Ticonderoga reduced, will leave an Engineer to make it impregnable and will be garrisoned from Canada. Enemy does not seem suspicious about King's real instructions about the campaign after Ticonderoga is taken. Will implicitly follow ideas as communicated in letters from Plymouth and Quebec."

1777, July 16th.
Howe to Germain.
(By Washington's movements to King's Ferry seems to point to preventing junction with northern army which will affect plan to go to Pennsylvania. If Rebels cross Hudson will allow him to get to Philadelphia first. Clinton strong enough to hold on Expects Burgoyne to have little troubles except those of route and provisions.

If Washington goes to Albany to force Burgoyne has no fears as Burgoyne is strong. But if Washington goes only to retard Burgoyne to Albany he may find himself exposed to attack this quarter and from Burgoyne at same time from which I flatter myself he would find it hard to escape." Under circumstances he proposes going to the Delaware in order to be nearer this place than by the Chesapeake.

1777, August 10th.
Copy of letter from Burgoyne to Col. Skeene dated Headquarters near Fort Edward.
(Outlines orders to Baum. Asks Skeene to go with Baum. Is to act as a G-2, contact natives, etc. Spread rumors of march on Boston and be joined by an army from Rhode Island.)

1777, August 30th.
Letter Howe to Germain, dated Camp Head of Elk River, Md.
("Not heard from Burgoyne. Can not say what credit is to be given to success of Rebels (Bennington affair) Rebel accounts much in general overdrawn. Hopeful he can go ahead with honor to himself")
1777, August 30th.
Howe to Germaine, dated Head of Elk.
(General King has approved his plan as altered, but that the King
trusts his army intended to recover Pennsylvania will be finished
in time to cooperate with Burgoyne. Sorry he does not think he
can act up to King’s expectations as his progress, independent of
Rebel army, is impeded by natives disposition, who are nearly all
hostile and drive off supplies and leave country.

1777, October 20th.
Burgoyne to Germaine
(Tells of reasons for surrender and condition of army. Disappointed
in not getting cooperation of armies.

1777, October 21st.
Howe to Germaine, dated Philadelphia.
(Compliments Clinton on work on Hudson. Sorry Burgoyne’s army seems
in critical way. Action of Sept. 19th appears a success but
Burgoyne hampered by wounded. Doubtful over rebel success on Oct.
7th. Has asked Clinton for 5 Battalions. Clinton will still be
able to hold New York during winter. Howe proposes to stay at
Philadelphia as Headquarters.

1777, October 22nd.
Howe to Germaine, at Philadelphia.
(Says Rebels report Burgoyne surrendered. Fears it is true.
Surprised at Burgoyne’s Declaration in message to Clinton “that he
would not have given up his communications with Ticonderoga had he
not expected a cooperating army at Albany.” Since in my letter to
Carleton, xx, I positively mentioned that no direct assistance
could be given by the Southern Army. This letter I am assured was
received by Carleton and carried by him to Montreal before Burgoyne’s
departure from thence. Will need another campaign and more men to
carry out main objectives. Asks to be relieved due to lack of
confidence in him.

1777, December 11th.
Germain to Howe.
(Answers Howe’s request to be relieved. King concerned but as details
of Burgoyne’s situation still unknown and your own campaign not
finished cannot at present signify King’s commands. Will let him
know as soon as possible.

-58-
1777, December 11th. (later: dispatch)
Germain to Howe, dated Whitehall
(Congratulates Howe on his success since landing at Elk. Disappointed over Burgoyne defeat. Reports he fears only too well grounded. May alter materially plan of War. Until effect of your campaign is known it is impossible for the King to come to any determination or send any particular instructions. Must keep New York and Rhode Island.

1779, April 22nd.
"Some Heads of Sir Wm. Howe's Speech,
(Never said War could be finished in 1st campaign. First explains reason for going to Halifax. Thenoe why he did not follow up victory at Long Island. Discusses reasons for Pennsylvania and also for not going to Massachusetts. Had asked for 7800 men. Was told could only have 2900. Tells of letters to Germaine and mentions about orders for campaign. Reasons for going to Chesapeake. Narrates the events and gives his reasons for going to Pennsylvania. Refers to letters of Germaine. Answers critioisms on battles and pursuits. Howe constantly stresses the heat in New York."
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Selected Transcripts of British Documents
Any attempt to approach a definitive study of the Saratoga Campaign must of necessity include a careful search of the British sources. Fortunately much of the best of the British Revolutionary documents are now to be found in this country in the original or else in the form of transcripts. The three outstanding original collections to be found here are namely: The Headquarters Papers of the British Army in America, The Sir Henry Clinton Papers, and the Germain Papers. The first collection is in Colonial Williamsburg Incorporated, Williamsburg Virginia, while the latter two are in the W. L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Another veritable storehouse of information on the Burgoyne Campaign is the Baldimand Collection in Ottawa, Canada.

The search for information in the British documents which relates to the Burgoyne campaign has been greatly facilitated by the publication of various guides. Much of the material appearing in the guides has been obtained by the Library of Congress in the form of transcripts or facsimiles. In each of the guides here indicated certain material of a pertinent nature has been listed for micro-film copy. In a number of instances the Library of Congress doesn't have transcripts at present of some of the material indicated but it is possible that it maybe acquired elsewhere. Usually the letters L.C. indicate such transcripts as are to be found in the Library of Congress. The material requested is as follows:


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Burgoyne, Gen. John, Campaign of, 123, 149; expeditions of 192 265, 266; Letter of, 75; relations with Gen. Howe, 265; surrender of, 149.

The British Museum Additional Manuscripts

p. 123 32413. "Some Account of the American war between Great Britain and her colonies, in the form of a diary by Lieut. William Digby, 53d Regiment serving under Gen. Guy Carleton in the campaign from 8 April to 16 November, 1776, and under Gen. John Burgoyne in the campaign from 6 May to the surrender at Saratoga."
"The Packet contains the whole correspondence of the Rebel agents at Paris with the Committee of Congress at Philadelphia, from March 12 to Oct. 7, 1777, and was brought by Hyson to Lt. Col. Smith, Oct. 20, and by him delivered to Mr. Eden."
(The various memoranda, letters, etc. which follow relate chiefly to the work of the commissioners at Paris, the intercepting, of their letters and the Burgoyne Campaign in America.)

 Printed news-sheets, with account of Burgoyne's surrender. Baltimore, November 2, 1777.

Copies of all instructions and other papers relative to expedition from Canada under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne; and copy of such parts of instructions given Gen. Howe as relate to any intended co-operation with Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne. Sixty papers. Titles listed in L. J. (Address for papers, February 4; delivered this day L. J. XXXV. 290, 297-299)

Papers (36 and enclosures) relating to Gen. Burgoyne's expedition. Titles listed in L. J. (Delivered this day. L. J. XXV 315-316)

Copy of a letter from Gen Burgoyne, giving description of battle of Bunker Hill, with clipping from the London Chronicle August 5-7, 1777, containing Gen. Burgoyne's proclamation from his camp at Putnam Creek, June 29, 1777. ("I much lament Tom's absence. It was a sight for a young soldier that the longest service may never furnish again.")
p. 265. (relations with Howe)
Note: See reference above p. 265.

p. 149.


f. 395. Letter from Eden to Lord North, regarding the question of North's resignation because of Burgoyne's surrender, December 7, 1777. (This letter probably had something to do with the selection of Eden as peace commissioner.

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Saratoga, capitulation of, 123, 188.

p. 123. (Note: Digby's Diary—previously quoted.)

War Office Library

p. 188.

IV. M. H. 337. A volume of copies of capitulations during the Revolutionary War. Included are St. Johns, Saratoga, Pensacola, St. Eustatius, Pondicherry, Minorca, etc. At the end are one or two of subsequent date.


Index (vol. 1)

Burgoyne, - Gen. Sir John, correspondence, 66, 141, defeat of, 40; despatches to, 142; inquiry concerning, 66, instructions for, 223.

Military

P. 66.
many following papers on this subject.

28. Secretary at War's letter to Burgoyne, demanding an explanation why he has not returned to American and joined the prisoners under the Saratoga Convention and Burgoyne's interesting reply.

Colonial Office Papers Class 5

p. 141


Chiefly copies of correspondence between Maj. Gen. William Heath at Boston, commanding the eastern department, and Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, concerning the treatment of the prisoners taken at Saratoga. The first part consists of 101 papers with a "report of occurrences that happened to the troops of the convention after their arrival at Cambridge"; and the second part of "Collateral Correspondence relative to the troops of the Convention," 15 papers. These papers were sent to the secretary after Burgoyne's release and return to London in May, 1778.

Burgoyne's letters are to Heath, Gates, Washington Howe, etc. with an occasional letter in answer from others than Heath. There are also letters from Washington but the bulk of the correspondence is between Heath and Burgoyne and relates to the treatment of the British troops, paroles, quarters, infringement of the terms of the convention, scarcity of wood, inconvenience of barracks, poor provisions, delays in delivering letters, and many quarrels between British and American soldiers. On Jan. 15, 1778, Burgoyne wrote, "You will readily believe that it is as painful to me as it can be troublesome to you to find matter of complaint the continual subject of our correspondence." Later Heath wrote, "I can scarcely believe that one who is frequently bestowing invectives either on my country, its laws, officers or inhabitants (I need not say myself) can be a friend. And I wish you, Sir, carefully to avoid such expressions in your letters unless you mean to give offence."
P. 40

**Jackson Papers**

4. Mr. Elliot to Lords Suffolk, Weymouth and Stormont. Apr. 1777. Apr. 1780. Letter-book. 1777...Id and regarding Hessians...

Nos. 20, 21, 24, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41. Regarding the refusal of the King of Prussia to permit the Hessians to pass through his territory, and the effect of Burgoyne's defeat.

**Colonial Office Papers Class 5**

p. 142.

182-184. 1779-1784. Promiscuous Military Correspondence, correspondence, of officers of lesser rank. The documents are of a very varied character, dealing with the less important campaigns, incidental military matters, and statistical information of all sorts. Among them are draft copies of the secretary's despatches to such officers as Burgoyne, Cornwallis, Prevost, Campbell, Drummond, etc. A number of Hessian documents are in 182 and 183. From 182, ff. 9, 45, 61, 87, 99, 107, 159, 161, 351, are in Steven's Facsimiles.

**State Papers Domestic Military**

P. 66.

27. 1778...

Amherst's letter regarding Burgoyne's inquiry, with many following papers on the subject.

**Colonial Office Papers Class 324: Plantations General**

P. 233.

43. 1773-1774.

Many War Office notifications and commissions, warrants and orders for officials in the colonies, leaves of absence, and the like....


44. 1778-1783.
Warrant for the appointment of:
Col. Brant as Colonel of Indians.
John Graham and Sir John Johnson, superintendent
of Indian affairs.
Instructions for Col. Burgoyne regarding foreign
troops.

Note: For ordnance See:

Ibid
p. 137.
161-166. 1772-1781. Correspondence of the
Secretary of State for the Colonies with the Ordnance
Office.
To Lieutenant-generals of ordnance, H. S. Conway
and Jeffrey Amherst, master-general George Viscount
Townshend. These volumes, from former S. P. Dom
George III., 8, 12, 14, former H. O. Secretary of
State I, H. O. Ordnance, War Office and Ordnance,
and War Office concern works and establishments in
America, arms, tools, cannon etc.

161.
Id., East Florida, Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Crown
Point.
Arms sent to Virginia, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, with
elaborate lists.

pp. 138-139.
174. 1779-1782 Correspondence of the Secretary of
State for the Colonies with the Commander-in-Chief.
Lord George Germain to and from Lord Amherst,
with copies of letters that Amherst must have written
to officers in America, and other papers, the originals
of which are probably not in existence... Regarding
troops at Saratoga Convention Feb. 5, 1781.

L.C.

III. Andrews, Charles M. Guide to the Materials for American History
to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britian
Departmental and Miscellaneous Papers Washington, D.C.
Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington 1914.

Index
Burgoyne, Gen. John, Accounts of, 88, 133, 134; Army of,
70, 164, 327; arrival of, in England, 123-124; campaign
of, 224, 279; carriage train of army of, 70, 85.
correspondence of, 72, 276, 281; papers from, 197, 201; reports referred to, 200; suit against, 269; surrender of 294; vessel for, 5; warrant for, 77.

Declared Accounts Audit Office

Paymasters and Treasurers of the Forces etc. 1289.
Id., John Macomb, Paymaster of the Provincial Forces with General Burgoyne, of the monies by him received in pursuance of warrants of the said general and of the expenditure thereof. 1777-1778. Of little importance.

Paymaster-General of the Forces
Paymaster-General's Papers

70-72. 1753-1777. Extraordinaries in North America.


Note: Many of the items of expense are interesting, and many of the statements here made are of historical importance. For example, among the items are payments to Loyalists with names and dates. The accounts are by years.


((3) Dunn's accounts of seamen missing or taken prisoners at the convention of Saratoga and at other periods. 1777 and 1778.)

(4) James Hughes, who furnished carriage train for Burgoyne's army. 1777.

John Macomb, provincial forces under Burgoyne. 1777 (Decl. Acc., A.O., 325. 1289.)

Treasury Papers In-Letters

1085. 1777-1781.

John Williams to his sons, Nantes. Boston, 1777.
"General Borguine and his army are all kept at Cambridge and I was at Worcester when they all came through extending some miles garded by our soldiers, a grand sight indeed to see such numbers of our enemies unarmed and in our power who a few days before threatened Death and Destruction to all that would not submit to their master's Tiranical Comand", and some to the same effect.

An "Account of the army under General Burgoyne which surrendered to General Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 16, 1777".

3. Letters to French soldiers and officers in America, from fathers, uncles, wives, children etc...
Occasionally comments are met with of a more general character, such as M. Burgoyne me paroit avoir eu beaucoup plus d'adresse en Angleterre pour sauver sa tete, que de prudence en Amerique pour conduire son armee," dated Feb. 23, 1781, unsigned.

Custom House Papers Outports
Whitehaven

Letter Books. The collectors to the Board 1775-1785
p. 123-124
There is a reference to the arrival of the George, belong to this coast, from Rhode Island, with the Grampus, on board which was Gen Burgoyne (May 15, 1778)

Treasury Papers, Miscellanea Various
p. 244
102-103. 1776-1777. Copies of letters from Nathaniel Day, Commissary General to the Army in America, to Secretary Robinson and others, and the answers thereto.

102. Letters from Montreal, Berthier, Quebec, St. John's, with tables of returns of provisions, general states of provisions, orders, instructions, list of commissaries, etc. written to Sec. Robinson, Gen Carleton,
assistant commissary-general, deputy commissary-general, conductors, etc., also a few answers.

103. Letters from assistant commissaries (27 letters in all) Jan. 26-Apri. 25, 1777; and a series of papers of a more general character, of some importance for the Burgoyne campaign.

War Office Papers In-Letters

p. 279


Amherst was at this time commander-in-chief in England, and his letters deal with the army in general, having little to do with the colonies. An enquiry into the failure of Burgoyne's expedition seems to be the most important matter discussed.

683. 1776-1781. Letters from Lord George Germain Secretary of State for the colonies, to Sec. Barrington, concerning American affairs.

Original letters of Lord George Germain, with copies of letters from the Admiralty and many important schedules of papers. The letters supplement the military correspondence, though but few of them deal with matters of general policy.

Audit Office Papers, Accounts Various

p. 70

127. (4) James Hughes who furnished carriage train for Burgoyne's army, 1777.

Declared Accounts Audit Office

p. 85

Contractors, Purveyors, etc (abroad)

199. 637 Id., Jacob Jordan, contractor for furnishing a carriage train for the service of the army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne in the year 1777.

Covering horses, carts, harness, and drivers. The declaration mentions 970 horses, 528 carts, 970 sets of harness, as having been taken or destroyed by the enemy. The contract is dated June 10, 1777.

Audit Office Papers, Accounts Various
American correspondence book, an entry book of letters written from the Treasury chambers by John Robinson, secretary, to Howe, Adm. Shuldham, Cornwallis, Burgoyne; instructions to Nathaniel Day, Commissary, list and description of ships; letters to Carleton, Day, Chamier, Stephens, Gordon; copies of requisitions on contractors, 1775-1779. The letters, extracts, and documents chiefly relate to provisions, accounts etc.

War Office Papers In-Letters

Letters and Enclosures, from Officers in America to the Secretary at War.


War Office Papers Out-Letters

Miscellaneous letters to the Secretary at War.

These volumes of miscellaneous documents supplement those already described and are of considerable importance for the military aspects of the war.

In 1001 is Barrington-Amherst-Burgoyne correspondence in 1004, Burgoyne-Irving correspondence (Irving served at Lexington and Bunker Hill)... in 1009, four papers from Waoks, audition to Hessian regiments in America all the volumes contain many papers concerning hospitals and hospital service.

Treasury Papers In-Letters

Intelligence letter, Sept. 1777, says, "on the 16th an express was arrived from Gen. Burgoyne to Sir Guy Carleton, giving an account that the Rebels had abandoned the fort at Saratoga and every other place on the approach of the King's army. That Mr. Washington with his army were marching up the east side of the River Delaware and that Gen. Sir. Wm. Howe was in full march after him. That
Gen. Bourgoyne was in possession of the Hudson's River. That none of the other armies were 25 miles distance from Albany when the express came away. That it was the general opinion at Quebec that the two generals meant to surround the Rebel Army which it was imagined must have effected in a few days."

Papers regarding Brunswick and Hessian troops.

Treasury Papers In-Letters

p. 201.
1784
596 (bundle 1) Services of Guy Johnson, many enclosures which were sent to the auditor of public accounts.
604 (bundle 10) Memorial with letters and papers from Burgoyne.

Ibid p. 200
527. A thick bundle of papers on supplies for Fraser's expedition, before Saratoga, referred to Burgoyne, whose report there on follows.

Treasury Solicitor Papers

p. 269.

Jacob Jordan lived in Montreal and furnished a carriage train and many supplies for Burgoyne's army. He afterwards sued Burgoyne for payment and his brief is full of interesting details. Burgoyne's answer, which contains many interlineations and corrections, is given; also the amended bill, Nov. 7, 1782, and Burgoyne's answer to that; copy of the bill; order for the defendant to examine witnesses. The papers are somewhat damaged.

War Office Papers Miscellaneous

p. 294.
9. Id from Loyalists in Canada, many of whom fled from the region north of Albany and around Lake Champlain after Burgoyne's surrender. They ask for aid, relief, recompense, and pay, and often present vivid accounts of the situation. The letters are in many cases undated.

In this bundle have been placed Gen. Carleton's general order book, in two volumes, found among the Bank of
Introduction

p. 5

"When in 1775 Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne were to proceed to North America, the King, probably through the Secretary of State, informed the Secretary at War, who made a representation to the Admiralty desiring that a vessel be provided. The Admiralty ordered the Navy Board to provide a vessel and to victual it; the Navy Board ordered its officers at Deptford to fit out a vessel and desired the Victualling Board to stock it. The Victualling Board ordered that notice be given to the proper officer to carry out the desires of the Navy Board."

Audit Office Papers Accounts Various

p. 77
1590-1591. 1570-1830. Warrants etc.; 1651-1703, Treasury Orders to Auditors.
1590. Gen. Burgoyne 1890 (lb.) to enable him to replace 126 horses belonging to the 16th or Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons, which were lost or killed in service during 1776-1777.

War Office Papers Out-Letters

p. 282
274. July 31, 1777-Sept. 11, 1780.
L. C. Letters regarding the Saratoga Convention may be found on pp. 153-154.
October 20.

Note: Detailed impt.

October 25/

I have directed Lord Petersham, who is proceeding to England, to leave a copy of my public dispatch with Sir Henry Clinton in order to its being transmitted to you and a duplicate of the Convention. You will see by the dispatch a detail of all events, and I trust the peremptory orders, under which I acted considered, you will construe what has happened not to be faults, but honorable misfortunes.

possible consequences 1769; effect on the funds 1770; like fate expected for Howe 1770; Lord Petersham arrives in London with the original capitulation 1803; Vergennes' remarks on 1806; leads the Americans to independence, the French to alliance, and the English to plans or reconciliation 1904; dispirits many of the British army 2102.

Captive army of .....120; 357; 492; 1259; total of the prisoners and artillery 716; to be quartered at Cambridge 317; to be embarked at Boston 313; resolve of Congress as to the embarkation 101; detained at Boston 1131; detained by Congress for breach of capitulation 807; H. M. Comms. require from Congress its release under the convention of Saratoga 1125; 1144; 1145; 1171; the requisition approved 1184; Congress evades answering the requisition 1131; 1132; embarkation suspended till ratification of the treaty by the Court of London 1155; 1171; A/cs of Mass. Congress for its supply 343; march to Virginia 543; passes from Newburgh through Smith's Hove 107; at Fish Kill, Newburgh, etc. en route for Virginia 1228; many escape the militia guard being negligent 1228; suggestion for its capture by a French fleet on its way to England 757; Caveat against an intended reward 707.
Co-operation with hope of assisting...given up 81; Howe's plan of operations calculated to give the Americans advantage over both him and...261; 264; 480; not supported in time as might easily have been done 281; expected to be sacrificed by the Howes 285; intelligence intercepted between Gen. Howe and...585; would not have given up his communications with Ticonderoga had he not expected a co-operating army at Albany 714; abstract of what passed with Clinton relative to co-operation 714; thinks he could force his way to Albany if communication were opened or alternatively must retreat to the lakes and Canada 714; Vaughn ordered to co-operate with...if possible 714; does not hear from Howe and is closely followed by the rebels 1665.

Northern Army (Carleton's or Burgoyne's) descent of...awaited at N. York 2052; 2057; anxiously awaited 2060; 2062; 2065; reported at Ticonderoga 2060;

(See index for supplemental call number for each separate document.)

V. Stevens's, B. F., Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783. With Descriptions, Editorial Notes, Collations References and Translations. Vol. XXV Index

Issued only to Subscribers at 4 Trafalgar Square, Charring Cross, London 19 February 1898.

Burgoyne, Lieut.-General John, 114; 190; 298; 321; 480; 548; 585; 746; 1153; 1395; notes; 1571; 1573; 1665; 1713; 1721; 1814; 1829; 2075; (as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland) 1044.

Campaign of 1776: differences between Governor Carleton and...585; expected to reinforce Carleton 872; troops under...arrive in the St. Lawrence 873; master of Montreal 898; lacks boats to cross the lakes 898; expected to embark with 10,000 men on Lake Champlain 905; Col. Johnson expected to arrive in Albany the same time as...905; passage of the Hudson forced and kept open for 2040; news of the position of...near Albany 2041; expected arrival of...through the Lakes and Albany at New York 2043.
Campaign of 1777. to embark for Quebec reported to succeed. Carleton 1446 at Quebec 1671; persuades Sir Guy Carleton he is not superseded 1571; assisted by Sir Guy in preparations for the campaign 1571; 1573; holds council with Indians 1571; manifesto issued by 1571; 1573 1665; proposes to advance to Fort Ann 1573; consults Phillips and Brig.-General Fraser 1571; reported investment of Fort Ticonderoga 1659; 1702; numbers of men under 1650; reported defeated (17 July) 196; with Phillips goes to Skeensbough 1571 reported at Fort Edward 194; his rapid success 191; is driving on space 261; his progress stopped 289; 290; his army diminished by 2,500 men 290; losses of 289; loss of Ticonderoga calculated to put him into the power of the Americans 264; 480; his boats on the lake destroyed 714; 755; want of carriages to transport his provisions, ammunition etc. incredible 1665; Gates determines to push...in the front and Lincoln endeavours to get into a pass in the rear 480; defeat at Bennington 480; superior to the enemy till the affair of Bennington 1867; no clear account of his having got to Saratoga 284; disposition of army on march from Saratoga to Stillwater; action of Stillwater 1693; at Stillwater 317; reported defeated by Gates in several places 755; reported wounded 755; supposed retreating to Ticonderoga or Canada 289; failure of his expedition alluded to 1062; the failure ascribed by the opposition to Germain and by the administration to the rashness of Howe 1765. See Also Northern Army.

Capitulation of... (mentioned as defeat, disaster, catastrophe, etc., etc.) 225; 230; 234; 281; 315; 314; 316; 327; 757; 769; 780; 828; 935; 1000; 1729; 1755; 1756; 1760; 1761; 1769; 1772; 1789; 1815; 1824; 1838; 1844; 1867; 1882; 2071; 2088; dines with Gates after 317 in care of Gen. Whipple 317; news carried to commrs. by Mr. Austin 340; 1844; early news received by King of Prussia 485; should have recollected Thermopylae 486; elation of Americans in Paris 486; reported from Virginia 492; Commrs. acquaint Vergennes 716; a burlesque played in Paris 721; his affair repeated in that of Cornwallis at York 1639; Beaumarchais rejoices at 1745; sends news of 1754; distress of Lord North at the news of 1756; articles published 1772; effect on the news in England 1768; 1780; 1788; in France 1763; 1766; 1813.
Maps Relating to the Burgoyne Campaign

and the Development Program
It is respectfully requested that an order be immediately placed for a negative and a positive of each of the 6 maps listed below which are essentially necessary to the preparation of the historical base map. It is further requested that these 6 maps be photostated at the scale of 400 feet to the inch so as to conform with the new Topographic Map Saratoga National Historical Park, Drawing No. NHP-SAR 5301. In the case of the Wilkinson map No. 6 it is requested that it be photostated both at the 200 yds. scale which is its present scale and the 400 foot scale.


2. Neilson, Charles., Map of the Battle ground on Bemis Heights 19th Sept. & 7th Oct. 1777. The British and American Camps, including a part of the surrounding country as it was at the time.

3. Stone, W. L., Map of the Battle Ground on Bemis Heights 19th Sept. and 7th Oct. 1777. The British and American Camps, including a part of the surrounding country as it was at the time. Scale 6 inches to a mile. Neilson's map revised.


6. The encampment & position of the Army under Lt. Gl. Burgoyne at Sword's and Freeman's farms on Hudson's River near Stillwater 1777.
By W. Cumb. Wilkinson. ms. col. 27x43 (1777)
(Faden collection No. 69½)
Maps Relating to the Burgoyne Campaign and the Development Program

The basis for a successful development of the battlefield of Saratoga and the interpretation of many significant phases of the Burgoyne campaign must depend to a large degree on the number and accuracy of available contemporary maps. The British maps, of which there are a number, are uniformly good though naturally certain inaccuracies exist, but the American maps are conspicuous for their absence. The three best British maps of the immediate battlefield area are all drawn by Lt. W. C. Wilkinson, Asst. Engr. of 62nd Regiment. They are namely:


To date no contemporary map of the American line has been found other than that of W. C. Wilkinson. In view of the meager information the British army had of that sector of the field too great a reliance cannot be placed upon it. It would seem that there must exist somewhere maps of the American fortified area, especially so in view of the fact that Kosciuszko, an engineer of recognized ability, was in charge of the erection of the American fortifications and entrenchments.
This supposition would seem still further strengthened by the fact that there is to be found in the Library of Congress a map by Kosciuszko of what appears to be a portion of the surrender grounds at Saratoga in vicinity of Fish Creek. Barring the discovery, however, of contemporary maps, reliance has to be placed, so far as maps are concerned, largely upon the maps of Charles Neilson and John Brandow for description of the American fortified area. Charles Neilson's map was published in 1844 in his book entitled, An Original Compiled and Corrected Account of Burgoyne's Campaign and the Memorable Battles of Bemis's Heights Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777...........................

This map though admittedly crude, nevertheless, affords a valuable source for study of the area. It leaves much to be desired, however, regarding the location of both the American and British fortified positions. Brandow's map, which appears in his book entitled, The Story of Old Saratoga, is considered by Hoffman Nickerson to be among the best. Nickerson, in his book entitled, The Turning Point of the Revolution, comments page 457 on the map as follows:

"Brandow's map gives correctly the positions of both armies and makes a real effort to represent the terrain. Were it contoured, it would be even more satisfactory, but unfortunately it uses hachures. As to the roads, however, it is inferior to the Avery-Greene maps, for it shows only the present roads and the old river road, together with slight indications of the routes of Fraser and of Burgoyne's centre column on September 19."

"The only contour map of the position seems to be the one-inch, which is far from clear as to the Great Ravine - Freeman's Farm - Breymann's hill region."

In reviewing the maps in general relating to the field, Nickerson on page 457 says:

"With the exception of the one-inch map and of Brandow's all the existing maps fall into two distinct classes. Either they descend from Neilson's map, in which case they are hazy as to the details of Burgoyne's position and entrenchments, and further-more give no idea whatsoever of the important ground between Breymann's hill and Balcarres' position at Freeman's Farm, or else they descend from Burgoyne's maps, which give none of the details of the American works and seriously misrepresent their general line."
"Taking the representatives of these maps in their order; the crude draftsmanship of Neilson's map has perhaps prevented its receiving the consideration it deserves. It has, however, been copied by Lossing and with a few additions not always happy by Stone. As to the position of the roads Neilson shows both the old line of the river road along the bank of the Hudson and also the new road following the hundred-foot contour along the foot of the bluffs in a straight line from Wilbur's Basin to the foot of Bemis Heights. West of Breymann's hill he makes the road northward from Fort Neilson run at least a quarter of a mile west of where it does today, and between this road and the river road he gives only the more southerly of the two present traverse (i.e. east and west) roads.

Burgoyne's maps (for he gives two, one of the action of September 19 and the other of the position during the deadlock together with October 7 and October 8) are beautifully drafted and colored. (It will be noted here that Nickerson was unaware of the existence of a third Wilkinson map.) They give some indications of the thickness of the woods here and there and they show the extent of the clearings. Since they cannot be expected to show the subsequent alterations in the line of the roads, and since their treatment of the water courses is inconsistent, not only with more recent maps, except Brandow's, but also (to a lesser extent) with the actual terrain, they are misleading guides for field work if not supplemented by Brandow and by the one-inch map. Furthermore, since the invaders before their surrender could not even reconnoitre the American main position and had little opportunity to do so after the surrender, their idea of it was sketchy and inaccurate. On the other hand, they make a real effort to show the confusing tangle.

From the above comments it can be seen that there has long been felt a definite need for a topographic map on a suitable scale to permit the accurate location of fortified lines, encampment areas, troop positions and the like. The recent map prepared by the Park Service entitled, Topographic Map Saratoga National Historical Park, Drawing No. NHP-SAR 5300 will do much to fulfill this need. However it remains for the survey of the additional lands proposed for acquisition by the park to provide an accurate topographic map of the entire battlefield area.
Since the scale of the topographic map is 400 ft. to the inch it would seem advisable to get such maps as immediately relate to the area to the same scale. This would serve to eliminate a considerable degree of error and greatly facilitate the transposition of historical data to the accurate topographic map.

The maps for which the 400 ft. scale is requested include: the three Wilkinson maps, the Neilson map, the Avery maps, the Stone map and the Brandow map. When once the historical data from these maps and other primary sources has been accurately located on the topographic map then the whole will be transposed on an aerial mosaic of the area. It is quite possible that when this is done the aerial mosaic will reveal physical remains and historical topographic features that can no longer be detected by the naked eye. Such a map should serve as an indispensable guide to archaeological research and when supplemented by its findings, will constitute the historical base map of the park and the guide to its future development. On the basis of it an accurate marking will be made of the field and a Master Plan will be prepared outlining the general development of the area.

In addition to the maps which immediately relate to the field a rather comprehensive survey has been made of other maps from both British and American sources which either relate to some phase of the Burgoyne Campaign or else furnish interesting data for background studies.
Maps Relating to the Burgoyne Campaign and the Development Program

Avery, E. M.,

1. Arnold's Naval Engagement
2. The Hudson
3. Forts Montgomery and Clinton
   Oct. 6, 1777
4. Fort Schuyler
   Aug. 3-22, 1777
5. Surrender of Burgoyne
   Oct. 17, 1777
6. Freeman's Farm
   Sept. 19, 1777
7. Bemis Heights
   Oct. 7, 1777

Note: Greene, F. V. in the preface of his book ix entitled, "The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States" says in reference to maps of the Revolution, "They (Avery's maps, History of the United States and Its People) are the only maps of the Revolution that are accurate. They have been prepared in the only way in which accurate maps can be made - viz., by using topographical surveys (in this case those of the United States Geological Survey) as the basis, and placing on these the positions of the troops as stated in the official report of the commanding generals, reconciling the discrepancies between different reports as well as possible. Most of them were drawn by Lieutenant Joseph Baer, United States Army, while on duty in the Department of Drawing at West Point in 1904.

Beers, F. W. & Cramer (Louis H.)
Combination Atlas of Saratoga and Ballston.
(Library of Congress)

Beers, J. B.
Map of Saratoga and Ballston with surroundings.
col. 25x26½.
(Library of Congress)

Brandow, John H.
Historical Map of Old Saratoga, Schuylerville
Drawn by John H. Brandow from U. S. Geological survey map, compared with Burgoyne's Military Map.
Map of the American and British Fortified Camps.
Also Showing the Saratoga Battlefields
of Sept. 19th and Oct. 7, 1777:
Drawn by John H. Brandow
From the U. S. Geological Survey Sheets.
Compared with Burgoyne's and other
Military Maps, and after a personal survey of the grounds.
(Library of Congress)

Chapman, Isaac A.,
Plan of the Position Taken By Genl. Burgoyne on
the 10th of Octr. 1777 in which the British army was invested by the Americans under
the command of Genl. Gates and surrendered to him on the 16th of October the same year.
Drawn by Isaac A. Chapman from an original sketch taken by an American officer.
In (the) Analetic Magazine1818 Philadelphia,
Published by M. Thomas 1818 v. 11 p. 433
(Library of Congress)

Durnford, Lieut.,
Position of the Detachment under Lieut. Col. Baum, at Walmscook near Bennington shewing the
attacks of the Enemy on the 16th August 1777.
Drawn by Lieut. Durnford Engineer.
Engraved by Wm. Faden 1780.
Note: This map appears in A State of the Expedition From Canada.
(Library of Congress)

Faden, Wm.,
Plan of the Position which the Army under Lt. Genl. Burgoyne took at Saratoga on the 10th of September 1777 and in which it remained
till the Convention was signed.
Engraved by Wm. Faden
Note: This map appears in A State of the Expedition From Canada.
(Library of Congress)

Freeman, George Wm. Jr.,
Map of Saratoga Battlefield in Vicinity of Fort Neilson Saratoga Co. N. Y. 1929
Surveyed by Edward G. West.
Map by George W. Freeman
(Office of Historic Sites, Washington, D. C.)
Geil, Samuel.,  
Saratoga County, N. Y. map of Saratoga Co.  
(Library of Congress)

Gerlach, P.,  
Plan of the Action at Huberton under Brigadier Genl. Frazer, supported by Major Genl. Reidesel, on the 7th July 1777. Drawn by P. Gerlach Deputy Quarter Master General Engraved by Wm. Faden  
Note: This map appears in A State of the Expedition From Canada.  
(Library of Congress.)

Gerlach, P.,  
Plan de la Position de l'Armee sous les Ordres de son Excellence le Lieutenant General Bourgoyne a' Saratoga etant sur la Retraite de Fremanns Ferme... (See page 89.)

Graham, Ruth.,  
(Battle Study Maps of Saratoga Sept. 19th and Oct. 7, 1777 by Ruth Graham)  
Title-Map of the Saratoga Battlefield New York Showing Lines of Intrenchments and Positions of the British and American Troops  
Data compiled by Ruth Graham Historical Section, Army War College Washington, D. C. June 1933(Saratoga National Historical Park)  
Note: Offers much original research in troop position study.

Holland, Capt.,  
The Provinces of New York and New Jersey: with part of Pensilvania and the Province of Quebec...Drawn by Capt. Holland...and improved from the Modern Surveys of those Colonies down to the year 1775. London 1775 See: Ibid p. 504. 73945. (3) (Library of Congress)
New York - Province - General Maps - 1775
The Provinces of New York and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the Governments of Trois Rivers, and Montreal; drawn by Captain Holland.
Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty. (A Chorographical Map of the Country between Albany, Oswego, Fort Frontenac, and Les Trois Rivers, etc.)
(Scale, 40 miles = 95 mm.) 535x1325 mm. Published.....15 June, 1775. (In "The American Atlas...By the late Mr. T. Jefferys." etc. pl. 17) London 1775 fol. maps 111 d. 12
(Library of Congress)

Judson, J. S.,

Saratoga Battle Ground
This Map is apparently identical with a map "drawn by Ralph Russell Schuylerville, N.Y. Copyright applied for T. H. Hanrahan" and both this map and the Russell map seem to be copied from John H. Brandow's Map of the American and British Fortifications in the study of Old Saratoga Battlefield." Traced from a Blueprint loaned by Daniel G. Wilbur to Hon. George O. Slingerland by Albert T. Davis Feb. 29, 1928. The name H. S. Judson Nov. 1926 appeared on a copy of the Russell Map. (Office of Historic Sites, Washington, D. C.)

Kosciuszko,

Kosciuszko (Map of section of Saratoga battleground in vicinity of Fish Creek (based on width of river at mouth of Fish Creek)

Note: Map bears no title. Pencil notation on map states that the scale is approx. 6 inches to the mile.
(Library of Congress)

Lodge J.,

New York - Province - General Maps - 1780
An exact map of the province of Quebec, with part of New York...J. Lodge sculp.
268x207 mm. (1780) Maps 70705. (5)
(British Museum Catalogue of Maps Part XLIII)
Lodge, J.,

New York-Province - Military Maps - 1780.
A new and accurate map of the Province of New York and parts of the Jerseys, New England, and Canada, shewing the scenes of our military operations during the present war. Also the new erected State of Vermont. Jn. Lodge sculp. Published... Octr. 31st 1780 by J. Bew (in "The Political Magazine... for the year 1780."
vol. 1. p. 670) 270x380 mm.
R. Buffers: London 1780 8'
(See: Library of Congress)

Lovell, W. H.,

Department of the Interior U. S. Geological Survey New York Saratoga Quadrangle

Mattison, C. W.,

Map of the Neilson Farm Saratoga Battlefield Copied from original tracing by E. G. West from his survey for the Conservation Commission in May 1926 W. D. Mulholland, Forester July 7, 1926 this tracing by C. W. Mattison, July 1926. (Office of Historic Sites, Washington, D.C)

Medcalfe

A Map of the Country in which the Army under Lt. General Burgoyne acted in the Campaign of 1777, Shewing the Marches of the Army and the Places of the principal Actions. Drawn by Mr. Medcalfe and Engraved by Wm. Faden.
Note: This map appears in A State of the Expedition From Canada.
(Library of Congress)

Montresor Capt.,

A Map of the Province of New York with part of
Neilson, Charles

Map of the Battle ground on Bemis Heights 19th Sept. & 7th Oct. 1777

The British and American Camps, Including a part of the surrounding country as it was at the time.

Neilson, Charles with additions by West, Edw. G.,


(Office of Historic Sites)

Pfister, Francis

A "Map of the province of New York and part of New England, with a part of New France, the whole composed from actual surveys by Major Christie, in 1759; drawn by Francis Pfister, on a scale of 16 miles to an inch; 2f. 2in. x 1f. 6in.

(CXXI.1)

Putnam, Col. Rufus

Map of the Action of the 7th October. (Exact title not given) Made by Col. Rufus Putnam, a cousin of General Israel Putnam. Shows in detail the area between Burgoyne’s hospital at Wilbur’s Basin and the American forces. In Putnam’s handwriting appears the following remark, "British redoubts having in front a deep hollow ground full of trees and logs which prevented an attack on the British Army that (the 8th) day."

Note: See Stone, W. L. Visits to the Saratoga Battle Grounds Albany 1895, pp. 124-125. Here he states that this was an ms. map in his possession. Since this is one of the few contemporary American maps an effort will be made to locate it among Stone’s papers.

Rocque, John (Comp.,)

A Plan of the Fort at Saratoga. Scale of 50 feet to an inch 43/4x63/4 (In Rocque John,
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE


Sauthier, C. J.,
A Map of the Province of New York by C. J. Sauthier to which is added New Jersey, from the topographical observations of C. J. Sauthier and F. Ratzer. W. Faden London 1776 73946 (13) (Library of Congress)

A chorographical map of the Province of New York in North America divided into Counties, Manors, Patents and Townships, exhibiting likewise all the private Grants of land made and located in that Province. By C. J. Sauthier. W. Faden: London 1779 (Library of Congress)

Stone, W. L.,
Map of the Battle Ground on Bemis Heights 19th Sept. and 7th Oct. 1777. The British and American Camps, including a part of the surrounding country as it was at the time. Scale 6 inches to a mile. Neilson's map Revised.

Wilkinson, W. C. Lt.,

Plan of the Encampment and Position of the Army under His Excellency Lt. General Burgoyne at Swords House on Hudson's River near Stillwater on Sept. 17th with the Positions

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of that part of the Army engaged on the 19th Septr. 1777.
Engraved by Wm. Faden.

The encampment & position of the Army under Lt. Col. Burgoyne at Sword's and Freeman's farms on Hudson's River near Stillwater 1777.
By W. Cumb. Wilkinson. ms. col. 27x43 (1777)
(Faden collection No. 693)

Note: This map which has two manuscript additions does not appear in A State of the Expedition From Canada and though apparently little known its recent discovery affords an indispensable source for the preparation of the historical base map. Since regimental units are indicated in various colors it is necessary to have the colors reproduced on the photostatic copy requested.

A drawn Plan of Fort Carillon or Ticonderoga, and
of the Breast-work thrown up before it
the 7th of July 1759 and completed since.
(Catalogue of Maps, Prints, and Drawings, p. 395.)

A drawn Plan of Saratoga, thirty-six miles N. by E. from Albany.

A drawn Plan of Stillwater, with its Block House etc.
(Ibid p. 358)
(Catalogue of maps, Prints and Drawings, Vol. 11 p. 358.)
General Development Plan Saratoga National Historical Park
Drawing No. NHP-SAR 2051 Sept. 27, 1939
(Saratoga National Historical Park)

Map No. 2 of the Champlain Canal, 1834
Drawn from surveys by Edwin F. Johnson in 1819-1821.

Note: This map was recently discovered in Albany. Since it covers the route along which Burgoyne advanced from Whitehall (Skeensborough) to Bemis Heights it has considerable historical value. Many points along the route of historic significance are referenced in. Original field notes accompany the map.
(Journal Building, District Engineer's Office, Albany, New York)

Map and profile of Proposed Enlargement of the Champlain Canal as prescribed by Act, Chapter 788 of 1870. (Book 123)

Note: There is still another map of the same area in 1917. Thus changes may be traced along the historic route of Burgoyne's march for over a period of 100 years.
(Journal Building, District Engineer's Office, Albany, New York)

New York - Province - Military Maps - 1777
A new and accurate map of the present Seat of war in North America comprehending New Jersey...New York etc. British statute miles, 20(= 60 mm.) (In "The Universal Magazine" for June 1777. Vol. 60. p. 281 295x37 mm. 1777. 8 pp. 5435
(Library of Congress)
Plan of the position which the army under Lt. Gen. Burgoyne took at Saratoga on the 10th of Sept. 1777, and in which it remained till the convention was signed. Engraved for Stedman's History of the American War. Published by the author, April 12, 1793. 9x181/2. (In Stedman (C) The History of the Origin, Progress and Termination of the American War. 4. London, for the author, 1794. v. l. opp. p. 352. (Library of Congress)

Plan of the position which the army under Lt. Gen. Burgoyne took at Saratoga on the 15th Sept. 1777, and in which it remained till the convention was signed. Ms. (anom.) 9x19 (1777). (Library of Congress)

Plan of the position which the army under Lieutenant Gt. Burgoyne took at Saratoga on the 14th of September 1777 and in which it remained till the Convention was Signed (16 October) Photograph from Paris Ministere de la Guerre Etat Major L.I.D. 150.

Proposed Saratoga National Historical Park New York NHP-SAR 2050B September 19, 1938 (Saratoga National Historical Park)

Prospect of Saratoga 1757, taken from the Saw Mill ms. (Annum.) 12x16 1757)

Note: Title on reverse: Prospects of Crown Point and Saratoga. Numbered in ink "24." (Library of Congress)
The American Military Pocket Atlas; being
An approved Collection of Correct Maps
Both General and Particular of
The British Colonies
Especially those which now are, or probably may be
The Theatre of War;
Taken principally from the actual surveys and
judicious Observations of Engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collet;
Maj. Holland, and other Officers
Employed in
His Majesty's Fleets and Armies
London
Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bonnet, Map and
Print-Sellers, (No. 53) Fleet-street. 1776.

Fort Stanwix

Williams, I.,
"A drawn Plan of Fort Stanwix, built at Onieda Station;
by Provisonal Troops in 1758; by I. Williams,
Engineer." (London, J. Rocque, 1765. No. 15.)
(Library of Congress)

"A drawn Plan of Fort Stanwix, built at the Onieda
Station, 1758."

"A drawn Plan of Fort Stanwix, shewing what Works were
done at that Fort from July to December, 1759."

"A drawn Plan of Fort Stanwix, shewing what is finished
and what is to be done to compleat it, 1764."

Demler, G.,
"A drawn Sketch of Forts Stanwix, with its buildings and
outworks; by G. Demler, 19th November, 1764."
(Catalogue of maps, prints and drawings...Vol II p. 358
To a memorandum from Mr. Ronald F. Lee, Supervisor of Historic Sites dated April 20, 1940 was attached a photostatic copy of a map entitled

"Plan de la Position de l'Armee sous les Ordres de son Excellence le Lieutenant General Bourgoyn a Saratoga etant sur la Retraite de Fremans Ferme. A Position quelle prit le 10 d'Octob; 1777 et dans la quelle elle se retrancha a l'ap proche de l'Emnemi. La Convention etant signee par son Excell le Lieutnt. General Bourgoyn it le Major General Gates. l'Armee marcha le 17 d'Octobre a Stillwater et continuat aprez sa marche jusqua Cambridge Dresse sur la Champ par Gerlach, Capit et Depute QMr. General."

The map was found last winter by Mrs. Hans Huth while examining the private papers of General Riedesel at the home of Freiherr Von Rotenhan near Eisenach, Germany. Recently made available through the courtesy of Dr. Huth, it represents a distinct contribution to the source material of the Burgoyne Campaign, containing valuable detail not found on the Faden map of the surrender grounds at Saratoga. Gerlach, it will be remembered, also prepared the map of the Battle of Hubbardton which appears in A State of the Expedition from Canada.
Priority for Requested Maps

It is respectfully requested that an order be immediately placed for a negative and a positive of each of the 6 maps listed below which are essentially necessary to the preparation of the historical base map. It is further requested that these 6 maps be photostated at the scale of 100 feet to the inch so as to conform with the new Topographic Map Saratoga National Historical Park, Drawing No. NHP-SAR 5301. In the case of the Wilkinson map No. 6 it is requested that it be photostated both at the 200 yds. scale which is its present scale and the 100 feet scale.


2. Neilson, Charles., Map of the Battle ground on Bemis Heights 19th Sept. & 7th Oct. 1777. The British and American Camps, Including a part of the surrounding country as it was at the time.

3. Stone, W. L., Map of the Battle Ground on Bemis Heights 19th Sept. and 7th Oct. 1777. The British and American Camps, including a part of the surrounding country as it was at the time. Scale 6 inches to a mile. Neilson's map revised.


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Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of the generous cooperation of the Library of Congress and the staffs of the Washington and Richmond Offices in the preparation of this report.