Right Honorable Lord,
Gracious High and Mighty Major General:—

I humbly thank your Lordship for your gracious letter of June 16th of this year. I send you herewith the continuation of my journal up to the 17th instant. Since I have time to write an appendix, I wish my account could be more favorable; but fortune in war is very fickle. Before I begin, I humbly congratulate your Lordship on your recent promotion. It is my desire that continued health accompany your Lordship’s merited good fortune and that I may further enjoy your efficacious protection, which I flatter myself I have had up to now. I cannot more honestly desire anything, as I myself will gain much from it.

I have stated that General Potter had to fall back as far as Foxhall. Of the 1240 men with which he had been detached from the enemy army, he had hardly one half when he arrived there, the rest having disbanded, and in groups of twenty to thirty men plundered their way home. Hence, an entire brigade, consisting of five battalions of Pennsylvanians, had been sent to Foxhall on the 14th to reinforce him. On the 15th Colonel von Loos with the regiments under him embarked at Christiana Creek at Wilmington, the prisoners, the wounded, the sick rebels, and the British hospital having previously embarked on October 12th to be sent to New York, together with the remainder of the army that had never disembarked. The Hessian Doctor Eskuche also went to New York with the invalid fleet. On the 18th Colonel von Loos and his regiments, as well as the English and Hessian convalescents, disembarked at Chester, proceeded to the bank of the Schuylkill, and on the 19th built a bridge at Gray’s Ferry, one and a half miles from Philadelphia. On the same day, the army encamped at Philadelphia behind the ten
redoubts that had been thrown up between the Delaware and the Schuylkill. The Hessian grenadiers covered the right of the camp, the Hessian Jäger Corps, the left, and the English grenadiers and light infantry, the center. On the 20th a hundred waggons of ammunition and a train of heavy artillery with eighteen pieces were brought up from Chester for Colonel von Loos's corps. They were escorted by Brigadier General Mathew with the English Guards, one battalion of the 71st Regiment, and the 10th Regiment. Some troops from Patterson's Corps, who had lost their way in the woods, unfortunately fired on this escort. On the 21st Colonel von Donop with the Hessian Jäger Corps, the Hessian grenadiers, the Regiment von Mirbach, and two howitzers was detached to Jersey with orders to take the fort at Red Bank. The place vacated by Mirbach's Regiment, which had gone to the other side of the Schuylkill, was occupied by the 10th, the 27th, and the 28th English Regiments, while the English Guards occupied the right wing vacated by the Hessian grenadiers, and one battalion of the 71st Regiment, the left, which had been vacated by the Hessian jagers. However, Lieutenant Mertz and twenty mounted jagers had remained behind as a scouting party. On the 22nd, towards nine o'clock in the evening, Colonel von Donop attacked the fort at Red Bank, but failed completely. Von Lengerke's Battalion covered the artillery and the crossing, so that the enemy could not creep up from the bank of the Delaware, while the Jäger Corps covered the rear. However, the other two grenadier battalions and von Mirbach's Regiment suffered tremendous loss; 377 killed and wounded is a heavy loss indeed. Especially regrettable is the loss of so many worthy officers. Von Mirbach's Regiment had its commander, Lieutenant Colonel von Schieck, and Captain von Bogatzky and Lieutenants von Wurmb and Riemann killed, Lieutenant Schutter and Ensign Berner severely wounded, and Lieutenant Reifforth slightly wounded; von Linsing's Battalion had Captain von Gröning and Lieutenant du Puy killed, and Captain von Eschwege, Captain von Stamford, Lieutenant von Weitz, Lieutenant Rodemann, and Lieutenant von Gottschal severely wounded, the last being in an especially critical condition.

Lieutenant Colonel von Minnigerode is wounded, as are also Captains Hendorff and Wachs. Lieutenants von Offenbach and Hille remained on the field.
Colonel von Donop, Captain Wagner, and Lieutenant Heymel with practically 100 wounded were taken prisoners. Lieutenant von Heister was sent with a flag of truce to enquire about Colonel von Donop. With the permission of Commodore Hazelwood, Captain Roberson of the navy took him ashore to the Colonel, who was in a house about one mile from the fort at Red Bank. He has a dangerous musket-shot wound in the thigh; the bone is said to be broken and there is little hope for his recovery. Captain Wagner seems to have no chance whatsoever, as both his legs were shot to pieces and another bullet entered his mouth and came out through his cheek. Lieutenant Heymel, on the other hand, will recover. Yesterday, the 25th, Lieutenant Schutter had his right arm amputated above the elbow. He is my sister's only son and was adjutant to his regimental chief. Not being permitted to remain with a sick man, he accompanied his regiment. The regiment can vouch that it has always been satisfied with him. The loss of Captain von Bogatzky is a great blow to this regiment, too. Major von Wilmowsky is sick with dysentery. A few days ago his condition was still rather serious, but now he seems to be improving. Colonel von Borck is in charge of the regiment for the time being. On the 23rd all the wounded were brought to Philadelphia, and the English light infantry went to Jersey to cover the retreat of the corps in case it should be attacked. On the night of the 23–24th all the troops arrived on this side of the Delaware, so the Hessian corps moved back into its old position on the left of the camp, and the Grenadier Battalion von Lengerke encamped beside the English Guards. The other two grenadier battalions, out of which only 190 men are fit for duty, have gone into barracks together with the Regiment von Mirbach, which had 112 killed and wounded. On the 22nd of October Colonel von Loos was ordered to break his camp on the other side of the Schuylkill. Late in the evening he encamped behind the right wing. On the 23rd there was a terrible cannonade at Mud Island. The rebels sent five fireships, one by one, against the English ships, but without effect. However, we were so unfortunate as to have two warships blow up, the Augusta, 64 guns, and the Pearl, 32 guns, which must be attributed to the careless handling of ammunition. The Roebuck, 40 guns, then weighed anchor and sailed off to Chester, whence she is

*Captain Isaiah Robinson of the Andrew Doria?
now returning with more ships. On the 25th of October Major General Grey marched to Billingsport with 800 English troops, that is, four brigades of 200 men each. Heavy artillery will follow him, so that he may take Red Bank in good form and also make an attack on Mud Island from that side. Everyone wishes for good results.

Major von Eschwege will be able to tell your Lordship a good deal about all this in person. I have to admit that I am sensitive and let things affect me, especially our wounded, so that I do not know where I am. We are very short of necessary help. The main hospital is in New York and also the commissariat. Badly needed things are still on board ship. In the meantime, everything happens that can happen. It is truly to be desired that this miserable war will soon end. We hear more contradictory statements every day, and because of the great distance, the truth, unfortunately, is often never found out. For the present I commend myself, as I have ever done, to your kind benevolence and remain with the greatest respect

Your Lordship's
Most obedient servant
Baurmeister

Near Philadelphia
in Hamilton's house, Oct. 26th, 1777

What we hear about General Burgoyne and what General Clinton's Adjutant reported to us on the 17th of October, your Lordship will hear from Major von Eschwege. I shall send another report by the next packet. Since October 24th we have had a bridge again across the Schuylkill and have thrown up on the other side a kind of tête de pont to maintain the Chester road. Should we remain in Philadelphia and the Schuylkill not be open, we could then get provisions overland with a strong escort.

BAURMEISTER TO VON JUNGKENN, DECEMBER 1, 1777

Right Honorable Lord,
Gracious High and Mighty Major General:—

Herewith another part of my journal—up to November [sic] 1st. We are still quietly encamped before Philadelphia. No rebels are to be seen, except on our right wing towards Frankford, though on our left a patrol of dragoons has been approaching every other day to the four-mile stone. There are only about 300 enemy infantrymen
in Germantown. Washington remains quietly in Whiteland Township, fifteen English miles from our camp. All the deserters tell us that he has fallen out with Congress, and that General Gates is now esteemed much more. It is said with much assurance that as soon as a division of our army advances, General Washington will proceed to the Susquehanna, whither he sent all heavy baggage and the greater portion of his heavy artillery as early as the 16th of November. As early as the 14th, the corps under General Potter withdrew as far as Yellow Springs and the White Horse on the Lancaster Pike, leaving the region on the other side of the Schuylkill unoccupied far beyond Chester and Wilmington. This corps allowed the people to keep but few of their belongings. However, there is still a stretch of land between Wilmington and Elk Town about ten English miles square called Big Neck, where some of the troops might get winter quarters after an expedition. General Sullivan has really resigned from the rebel service.

Our unfortunate prisoners have not been exchanged yet. Last spring several thousand rebel prisoners were released from New York. They arrived in the rebel camp poorly provisioned and half sick, so that many of them died later. This has made the enemy very obstinate. Nevertheless, they are willing to let our prisoners pass if we will exchange General Lee for General Prescott. The Howe brothers cannot be moved, however, and so all our hopes are vain. Two new major generals have lately arrived from England; General Wilson will be in command of the infantry troops, while General Pattison will take over the command of the artillery in place of General Cleaveland. General Cornwallis is to go to London, where he will remain until May. Admiral Howe has already taken quarters in Philadelphia and has been working with his brother and private secretary.

On the 26th of November the Hessian hospital ship had the misfortune to run into a stockade and was damaged considerably. These miserable hospital ships have killed many a soldier. Of five sick in my company only one has recovered. A hospital is now being built in Philadelphia. Many of those wounded at Red Bank have returned to their companies. On the other hand, Captain Wagner died on the 22nd of November and Lieutenant von Gottschall on the 25th, both having been severely wounded. Colonel von Donop had a negro boy
about thirteen years old whom he bequeathed to your Lordship. Chaplain Köster of von Donop's Regiment has given him instruction in the German language and also in the Christian religion. When the Chaplain was transferred to the grenadier brigade, he gave something for the boy's maintenance and left him behind with the understanding that he should be sent to Hesse at the first opportunity. All the Hessian troops in General Howe's army, noncommissioned officers as well as the rank and file, have received new shoes. General Pigot, who has been stationed in Rhode Island, is being relieved by General Robertson, the former going to New York to his old post of commandant. The entire shore at Philadelphia is being fenced off, so that no one without business there can approach the ships lying at the wharves. The night watch at the ships consists of 250 marines. There is now a chain extending from the first trench on the right wing of our camp across the Delaware to the Jersey shore. The frigate Delaware is anchored on the right; one row-galley covers the center, and another the left. When the transports have unloaded the victuals, the greater part of the ships will go to the mouth of the Delaware, where there will be less danger of ice-floes. The Hessian regiments encamped here are impatiently waiting for their winter uniforms. All the woollen breeches were left in New York. This is one reason the wounded suffered so much. Philadelphia was depleted of everything and the regimental surgeons had left their medicines aboard ship. No respectable hospital could be erected, and all expenses were defrayed by the companies out of their pay. The Society of Friends helped out a great deal in the hospitals. They furnished many bandages and cared for the wounded.

Lieutenant Schutter has completely recovered, but has lost his right arm. May I commend this only son of my sister, the Widow Schutter, to your Lordship's gracious care? I have the greatest confidence in him. He knows a great deal besides military science. He can write with his left hand as well as with his right. Completely resigned to his fate, he is anxious to serve his master and the ruler of his land to his last moments.

The Combined Battalion was ordered to prepare to march to bring the new accoutrements for all officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates to Philadelphia; but the orders have been
changed. Now the Regiment von Mirbach is to sail to New York. As his Excellency General Howe would like to drop the word "Combined" and wishes to have the strongest regiment separated from the two weaker ones, I suppose this will be done.

Lieutenant Colonel von Minnigerode, Captains von Stamford and Hendorff are out of bed, as is also Ensign Berner, whose wound in the left leg at first seemed very threatening.

With deep reverence and the greatest respect I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's
Most obedient servant
Baurmeister

Billingsport is still occupied by 150 Scottish Highlanders and the shore covered by two frigates.

Bush Hill, near Philadelphia
Dec. 1st, 1777

BAURMEISTER TO VON JUNGKENN, DECEMBER 16, 1777

Right Honorable Lord
Gracious High and Mighty Major General:

I have had the pleasure of sending your Lordship my journal up to the 1st instant. Since Lord Cornwallis, Colonel Osborn, and Colonel Stuart are about to sail for Europe, I take this opportunity to make another report. Up until the 4th nothing important occurred, except that the rebel commander of the captured frigate Delaware escaped from prison on the 2nd with two midshipmen and eighteen sailors, and none of them have been seen since. At his Excellency General Howe's command, the Hessian and English troops have been provided with new tents and woollen mittens. They are also to receive woollen leggings very soon. In each of the ten redoubts, guard houses are being built. They are all fully supplied with artillery and ammunition. On the other side of the Schuykill, where a bridge has been built at the Middle Ferry, many men are busy cutting firewood for the magazines. They are covered by a captain with 100 men. A patrol of mounted jägers on our left wing fell into an ambuscade while attempting to engage an enemy picket; two jägers were wounded and another was fatally shot, as was his horse.
On the 3rd of December the army was to have set out in accordance with orders previously given. We do not yet know the cause for this delay. The reports coming into the English headquarters are always uncertain and undependable. The highways from Philadelphia to Germantown and Frankford, and the road to Trenton by way of Jenkintown are open to any one. Some Philadelphians have been appointed to give passes to loyalists, who are then permitted to pass the pickets. When returning, these people always bring foodstuffs with them. The rebel light dragoons frequently carry the women's packages on their horses as far as their vedettes. From these people we receive most of the news about the rebels. It seems to be true that between the 28th of November and the 2nd of December their heavy baggage and the large artillery train have followed Congress to Carlisle, and that less than one-third of the new militia, whose term of service was to have begun December 1st, have actually come in. General Potter's militia corps, which was stationed between the White Horse and Yellow Springs, has completely disbanded. This compelled Washington to leave his favorable post at Whitemarsh in Whiteland Township and secure the roads to Reading and Lancaster. I suppose we were to attack them in this position and pursue them. We had made all the necessary preparations, but, unfortunately, the enemy is informed of everything as soon as our generals get their orders.

On the 4th and 5th our army set out to march in the following order:

**Vanguard Under General Cornwallis**

1) Two battalions of light infantry
2) The Hessian dismounted jägers
3) The Hessian grenadiers
4) The 4th English brigade
5) Two troops of the 16th Regiment of Dragoons
6) Two 12-pounders and two howitzers

**The Main Corps Under His Excellency General von Knyphausen**

1) The Hessian Leib Regiment and von Donop's
2) The 1st English brigade with two light 12-pounders
3) The brigade of English Guards
4) One troop of the 16th Regiment of Dragoons
5) The 5th and 27th Regiments with two light 12-pounders
6) The 7th and 26th Regiments and the 3rd English brigade
7) Two troops of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons
8) Hospital provisions, 100 empty waggons, and the 71st Regiment
9) The Hessian mounted jägers and one troop of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons
10) The Queen’s Rangers, who marched on the right of the train

There remained in the trenches and in Philadelphia under General Leslie’s command Colonel von Wölwarth with his brigade, the Regiment von Mirbach, the 63rd Regiment, and two battalions of Anspachers, while fifty dragoons remained to patrol the other side of the Schuylkill as far as Darby and Chester. The rebel Colonel Morgan, who had held the main outpost at the Rising Sun, withdrew by way of Germantown before sundown on the 4th, leaving behind twelve light dragoons. Hence, we met with no interference on our march. At eight o’clock on the 5th, the van of the column arrived at the ten-mile stone near Chestnut Hill. Our left wing extended as far as the Wissahickon, and our right took position with its full front facing the enemy camp, which was about four miles from our lines on a range of hills. Both wings were fortified by strong abatis; the center approaches were completely covered by several batteries; the whole position was strongly fortified by fifty-two heavy pieces, and the slopes were patrolled by many pickets. Before our arrival they had increased their fires, lighting many large ones in straight and deep lines, so that it looked as if fifty thousand men were encamped there. By day we could see that this was merely a trick to deceive us. However, we could obtain no information, for we saw no deserters nor any people living in the neighborhood. Their right wing began to stir, and on their left we could distinctly make out their works. Their ammunition waggons, which had been in the center, scattered to all parts of the camp. Brigadier Irvine attacked the British light infantry and grenadiers, who were supported by the Hessian grenadiers. Everyone believed that this was the beginning of a general attack. But after Irvine had fallen wounded from his horse and his detachment had lost some thirty killed, the enemy withdrew. We were satisfied with having made Irvine and some twenty men prisoners. Each side sent out pickets and our army pitched tents and built fires. On the night of the 6–7th General Howe had the
army break camp as quietly as possible and march off to the right in the following order:

THE VANGUARD UNDER GENERAL CORNWALLIS
1) The British light infantry and grenadiers
2) The Hessian grenadiers
3) The 4th English brigade

THE MAIN CORPS UNDER HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL VON KNYPHAUSEN
1) Two light 12-pounders and two howitzers under the command of General Grant
2) The brigade of English Guards and the 1st brigade
3) The 7th and 26th Regiments
4) Two light 12-pounders
5) The Hessian Leib Regiment and von Donop’s
6) One officer and twenty horse of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons
7) All the wagons of the army, flanked on the left by the dismounted dragoons.

THE REAR GUARD UNDER GENERAL GREY
1) The third English brigade
2) The entire Hessian Jäger Corps
3) The Queen’s Rangers

We marched in the direction of Germantown. In the center of this town the column turned off to the left on the Abington road and reached Jenkintown, two and a half miles to the left of the enemy’s camp, at daybreak. Jenkintown is on the road from Philadelphia to Trenton. We arrived at the same time as the provision train from Philadelphia. As soon as the army had taken position in three lines, rum and biscuits were distributed. We then executed some forward movements, which exposed the British light infantry on our right wing and the Hessian Jäger Corps on our left to some musketry. The rebels retired as far as their new abatis and hastened to blockade every approach. Their right wing blocked the Trenton road behind them, so that this road could not be forced except by heavy artillery. Lieutenant Colonel von Wurmb was completely successful in driving the enemy within the narrowest confines of their camp. General Grey fol-
allowed with the troops that had formed the rear guard and so secured our left wing. General Grant gained the heights called Edge Hill, driving the enemy before him. The army formed in line on these hills in front of the enemy's left flank, but this was thought, after a thorough investigation, to be a very disadvantageous position from which to attack them. The British grenadiers, who were to be followed by the Hessian grenadiers in the attack and who had already advanced to within a pistol shot of the enemy's abatis, could see how strong their fortifications were. General von Knyphausen was kind enough to entrust me with the command of von Minnigerode's Battalion, while he put von Lengerke's Battalion under Captain von Eschwege, for von Lengerke had injured his right arm in a fall. I went in front of the English grenadiers and found the rebels entrenched as follows: before and behind their strongest abatis, which went up the slope of the hill, they had dug trenches with embrasures every two to three hundred paces. There were no batteries behind the abatis, but on the entire flank I did count nine uncovered pieces, all of which were manned by French officers and soldiers. The Marylanders, whom I recognized by their grey uniforms with white trim, stood in a wide line between the artillery. They were all determined to wait for whatever might come, but at the same time there was much excitement amongst them. I do not know even yet why their artillery remained silent. They could not only hear us approach through the woods, where the leaves rustled, but their advanced posts and our skirmishers exchanged many a shot. At half past three in the afternoon the entire line received orders to rendezvous near Jenkintown. The rebels were still silent and were silent also on the 8th of December when the army marched back again in three columns to Philadelphia. A troop of light dragoons hung on the right of the column until the Hessian Jäger Corps's artillery drove them back. At half past ten at night the entire army was back in the old camp in Philadelphia. During this expedition the Jägers lost two killed and eight wounded. However, they made seventeen prisoners and killed many rebels. The English light infantry had one officer killed and three wounded, and forty-two soldiers killed and wounded. The rebel accounts mention over 100 killed and twice as many wounded. An officer and five men of the 9th Pennsylvania Battalion, who had deserted from a picket on the night of the 7–8th of December, brought an exact list of the enemy's strength. It gave a total of 11,200
fit for duty, confirmed the number of heavy pieces to be 52, and men-
tioned 250 French gunners, of whom more than 50 are officers. On the
night of the 9–10th of December General Cornwallis was sent across
the Schuylkill to make a general foraging expedition beyond Darby.
He had with him 3,500 men and almost all the dragoons and mounted
jägers. Washington, who was immediately informed of this, left
Whitemarsh with the greater part of his army and twenty-two pieces
of artillery at four o'clock on the 9th. Attempting to get ahead of Gen-
eral Cornwallis before Darby, several thousand of his militia had al-
ready crossed a bridge above Swedes Ford towards eleven o'clock on
the 10th. Since the dragoons and jägers came too close, they hastily
withdrew in very great confusion and demolished the bridge, which
no one prevented them from doing, as General Cornwallis had in-
tended to do this very thing, principally, to be able to forage more
quietly. Washington in the meantime formed his troops en ordre de
bataille on the other side of the bridge. General Cornwallis did like-
wise on a height which would allow him a safe retreat. On the 11th
he stopped foraging after having collected about two thousand head
of cattle and sheep. He arrived in camp with these on the evening of
the 12th without any loss. Washington also left the other side of the
Schuylkill and moved again into his regular camp at Whitemarsh.
His Excellency General Howe was exceedingly satisfied with Gen-
eral Cornwallis's conduct, but not with those who did the foraging
and drove in the cattle. They all thought first of themselves and not
of the common weal. In fact, many deserve being openly accused
and punished without consideration. In this, as well as in several other
things, we have been going too far and have done infinitely more to
maintain the rebellion than smother it. These excesses, though we
gain but little by them, may have very serious consequences. On the
12th a scouting party of one noncommissioned officer and ten soldiers
which had been detached from the 100 men who covered the wood-
cutters on the far side of the Schuylkill was captured on the Chester
road. Captain von Urff was in command of this detail; the noncom-
missioned officer and six of the men are from the Leib Regiment and
the other four from von Donop's.

Lieutenant Dickson of the navy sailed out of the Delaware for
Rhode Island with some thirty transports on which to embark Bur-
goyne's prisoners at Providence and take them to Gibraltar. We hope
that Ticonderoga will hold out. The rebels are exerting themselves to the utmost to get possession of it again. At Kings Bridge all is quiet, except that Captain Emmerich was sent two miles above Dobbs Ferry to fire nineteen houses which the rebels planned to use for magazines. On the other hand, General De Lancey has suffered at the hands of the rebels, who maltreated his family and ransacked and burnt his beautiful home near Bloomingdale on New York Island.

Quarters for twenty-six battalions are now being established in Philadelphia; headquarters, quarters for the generals and their suites, and the necessary hospitals and storehouses all require space, food, and provisions. How all these necessities can be procured when there is so little room in the desolate city of Philadelphia and when we have no firm foothold in Jersey is probably worrying General Howe as much as the defence of the extensive banks of the Delaware and Schuykill should we suddenly have cold weather. The English battalions have not increased in strength, and the Hessian regiments have become quite weak, as your Lordship, no doubt, knows from our reports. There are more sick every day; none are being discharged as recovered, and many die. Admiral Howe and most of the warships will spend the winter in Rhode Island. The situation of the rebels is certainly not the best. Virginia wants to hear no more of independence; her militia makes no haste to join the mob. There is a great shortage of everything. Congress is quite severe; but it has no power, except paper money. Furthermore, much discord has arisen among the members of Congress. Many officers have resigned and are again living at home. Trade and barter between the several provinces are paralyzed, and manufacturing has ceased. I believe 12,000 men generalled in the German way plus the present army, full strength, could make a very fortunate campaign.

His Excellency General von Knyphausen is in the best of health. We are waiting for the new uniforms from New York. Everyone is preparing to make the winter tolerable, but we would welcome an order to embark and sail home.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

Philadelphia
Dec. 16th, 1777

Your Lordship's

Most obedient servant

Baurmeister
Today the 71st and von Mirbach's are leaving Chester. They embarked yesterday at high tide and sailed through the stockades (for they had not yet been entirely removed at Mud Island). These troops are going into winter quarters in New York.

BAURMEISTER TO VON JUNGKENN, JANUARY 20, 1778

Right Honorable Lord,
Gracious High and Mighty Major General:—

My last report covered the events up to December 16th, when Lord Cornwallis departed for England. By this packet I am sending another report, which will show how little has been accomplished in the present war in spite of considerable loss on both sides. The last campaign furnished sufficient proof that the stubborn and inexperienced rebels are too lucky. The English army, active as it is, has got no further than Philadelphia, is master of only some parts of the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and has no foothold whatsoever in Jersey, from where, as well as from Germantown in front and from Wilmington, Darby, and Chester in the rear, it is being watched and constantly harassed by the enemy's main posts. General Washington not only cautiously supports these posts from time to time, but also covers Lancaster, Reading, and the bank of the Susquehanna. With the greater part of his army he occupies a stationary camp at Valley Forge, where the soldiers have been encouraged with cash rewards to build solid huts. They have been told, moreover, that their steadfastness and patience through one more campaign will secure their independence once and for all. They also enjoy the generous support of foreign powers, who have their staple in Boston. Furthermore, they have more means of their own to keep up this war than was at first supposed. The Americans are bold, unyielding, and fearless. They have an abundance of that something which urges them on and cannot be stopped. Then their indomitable ideas of liberty, the main springs of which are held and guided by every hand in Congress! Good for nothing and unimportant as most of these men may have been before these disturbances (because they were incompetent and without wealth), they now resort to every means, for more than one reason, to weaken the rich and the loyalists within and stubbornly resist the English without. This short
exposition is meant only to show the state of things here, and that England, though she has not lost the game so far, nevertheless, may lose everything. With little show, the Americans will exert themselves to the utmost to gain complete freedom, and they are by no means conquered. If only one province, for example, Jersey, could be subjected and a tolerable government set up without interference, then everyone believes all provinces would prefer peace to war.

Except for minor attacks which scouting parties of dragoons have successfully made on enemy outposts in front of our line, nothing occurred between the 16th and the 21st of December last. In order to remain master of the main highway to Lancaster, General Washington moved on the 18th into the above mentioned stationary camp at Valley Forge, where General Potter had been stationed with the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia. These militiamen and all the rest from other regions have since disbanded. Reports agree that Washington’s force is less than seven thousand strong, for the standing militia in Jersey have been reinforced with some troops, including the greater part of the dragoons, and General Sullivan has been detached to Wilmington with two thousand men to cover Darby and Chester. Springfield has been occupied from Valley Forge. Scouting dragoons come from all three places to the opposite bank of the Schuylkill.

A scanty supply of forage and fresh food—the former was always neglected and thought of only when almost too late—finally compelled General Howe to cross the Schuylkill on the 22nd with the larger part of the army and encamp on the left of the main road this side of Darby in a line four and a half English miles long. This enabled the troops to forage over the entire expanse between this line and the Delaware. As this enterprise was very successful, the Hessian grenadiers were ordered to encamp beyond Darby. To make their right flank secure against a possible attack from Springfield, the English light infantry took position on the Springfield road. A scouting party of one officer and twenty horse of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons followed the Darby road towards Wilmington with such utter heedlessness that at four o’clock in the afternoon of the 23rd of December they fell into an ambush. After firing one round, thirteen horses and eleven dragoons were taken prisoners. Eight English battalions, the Queen’s Rangers, one officer and twenty-four English
dragoons, and Stirn’s and Woellwarth’s brigades remained in the lines before Philadelphia under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant General von Knyphausen. At half past six on the evening of the 24th the rebels attempted to attack our redoubts. While they approached by two routes from Germantown, several row-galleys sought to approach our frigates. However, after a few cannon-shot from the 5th redoubt and the Camilla frigate, everything became quiet again. Since then it has been so empty and desolate on our front towards Germantown and beyond, that it is almost useless to send patrols in that direction.

On the 28th we stopped foraging. Most of the hay was loaded on ships, and a great deal was taken above Gray’s Ferry Bridge over the Schuylkill, where the 450 sheep and 180 head of cattle were also taken. This forage will probably last eighty days, beginning with January 1st, and ought to allay the fears of every English commissary; but our close quarters compel us to keep all our wagons and horses in one place. Besides, after the first campaign, we sent everything to Long Island, even the horses of the heavy and light artillery. General Howe returned with the army on the 28th of December in a heavy snow-storm. Some detachments of the English light infantry which were in the rear guard and had made an ambuscade captured two officers and thirty-four soldiers who harassed them. On the night of December 26–27th General Washington sent two brigades under General Stirling from Valley Forge to Springfield, while he himself advanced to the left with many troops as far as Harford. However, neither division made a main attack. On the 29th Washington and Stirling retired to camp again, while the English army returned to its winter quarters in Philadelphia on the 30th of December. We have taken up our quarters in such a way that from the battalion alarm places each brigade can march into the city (as well as conditions and order will permit) and also behind the redoubts outside the city. To explain this arrangement more fully, I shall describe how the several brigades daily move into the eleven redoubts along the line from their own quarters. The redoubts are numbered, beginning on the Delaware. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are occupied by the English Guards and the Queen’s Rangers, the 4th by the 1st English brigade, the 5th by

\[\text{Haverford! Baurmeister was, of course, misinformed. Washington remained at Valley Forge.}\]
the 2nd, the 6th by the 4th, the 7th by the 3rd, the 8th by the 5th and
the 2nd Battalion of Anspachers, the 9th by Stirn’s brigade, the 10th
by Woellwarth’s, and the 11th by the Hessian grenadiers. The Hess-
sian dismounted jägers have their quarters on the Neck, which is the
point of land where the Schuylkill flows into the Delaware. The main
part of this corps is on Gloucester Point and faces Province Island.
The English dragoons and the mounted jägers have their headquar-
ters in the center of the city. The daily duty in the city is performed by
two captains, ten subalterns, thirty-seven noncommissioned officers,
ten drummers, and 362 soldiers, from which one captain and a hun-
dred men are detached across the Schuylkill to cover the wood-cut-
ters. Each regiment and the Hessian General Staff must get its own
firewood. It takes three-eighths of a cord per week for one fireplace,
and a cord costs five shillings sterling, cash. Light is furnished, and
once a week we get provisions as well as rum of the best quality. The
city market is full of fresh meat, all kinds of fowl, and root vegetables.
The residents of the city lack nothing except flour and firewood. What
they sell and what they earn by working for so many people gives
enough money to everyone to pay for even the most expensive things.
If the English merchants would accept the accredited English paper
money, trading would be greatly facilitated. People come from Jersey
and the most distant parts of Pennsylvania to sell food for hard money.
While there is nothing remarkable about that, there is something very
remarkable about the falling off of high prices. We can now get things
at one third the price we used to pay for them. During the month of
December 256 deserters came in, and so far in January, 63. It is not so
much their tattered uniforms as homesickness that drives them to de-
sertion. This is such a dominant passion with them that General Wash-
ington keeps his troops constantly moving. Congress is now holding
its sessions in York Town, on the other side of the Susquehanna. Gen-
eral Wayne with his brigade is now in that region to protect Congress
and enforce its orders more quickly among the inhabitants, for the
plans of Congress meet with endless resistance. Even the people of
New England are tired of contributing so much in man power, money,
and provisions. I still believe that if we could subdue only one prov-
ince, the rest would surrender. The rebels are spending enough
money, but I have never heard of a generous, and therefore alluring,
reward being given. If any people worships money, it is the Amer-
icans, for everyone is in business; even the most pious Quaker can give lessons to a Feidell.

The severe cold, which lasted from the 1st to the 3rd of January and froze the Schuylkill over solidly and the Delaware from the banks nearly to the middle, let up on the 4th, and on the 5th the high tide brought ice-floes. The rebels then threw barrels filled with combustibles into the Delaware, hoping to set our ships on fire. However, trees placed in front of our ships prevented any damage being done. The sight of some fifty of these little machines exploding one by one was as beautiful as the enemy's designs were destructive. The commissaries at Wilmington are sending cattle once a week for the captive rebels and, from time to time, clothing. On the 16th the regimental quartermaster, Kitz, of Woellwarth's Regiment was sent to the prisoners at Winchester to deliver money and equipment to the officers. Now and then one or more soldiers return from captivity. They have no complaints about their treatment and even less about lack of food. There seems to be some hope that within the near future the officers will be paroled, especially as it would bring about the exchange of Generals Prescott and Lee.

The 71st Regiment and von Mirbach's made the voyage from here to New York in ten days, landing there on the 25th of December last. On the 17th and 18th of December the 71st foraged near Chester.

At present there are quartered in New York the 38th, 52nd, and 57th English Regiments and the Hessian regiments Erb Prinz, Prinz Carl, Trümbach, Wissenbach, and Stein. Von Mirbach's Regiment is posted in scattered houses along the North River as far as Bloomingdale. At its right wing near Jones's house is a detachment of 400 men from New York, who are relieved every four weeks. The daily duty in the city is being done by one captain, six subalterns, twenty-eight noncommissioned officers, seven drummers, and 257 soldiers. The 45th Regiment, all the provincials, Köhler's Grenadier Battalion, and Emmerich's Chasseurs are stationed at Kings Bridge under Major General Tryon. The 1st Battalion of the 71st Regiment and the 35th Regiment with all the dispensable train is on Long Island under Colonel McDonnel, and the 2nd Battalion of the 71st and the Waldeck Regiment is posted on Staten Island under the command of Brigadier Campbell. Letters dated New York, January 6th, report that everything continues quiet. There are still over a hundred Hessians in the
hospital at New York and almost three hundred here. They are not suffering from any dangerous or contagious disease, most of them being down with scurvy. Some of those that were severely wounded at Red Bank are still in Princeton.

I do not know whether General Burgoyne’s captured troops have been embarked at Providence, Rhode Island, or why Admiral Howe is spending the winter on the said island, or when he will proceed thence to New York. Meanwhile, the commissariat’s private secretary, who ordinarily never leaves the Admiral, has been stationed here. Only a few prizes are being taken. I almost believe that the English ships do not cruise and, constantly fearing an attack on Rhode Island, cannot stay at sea. I am strengthened in my belief by the fact that many French ships have safely reached Boston. Some time ago Major St. Ouary, a Frenchman we captured while scouting, assured us that forty-two French officers were looking forward to leaving the rebels forever. However, neither the Boston nor the Albany newspapers (which frequently come to us in a roundabout way) say a single word about their returning to France. Now it is known for certain that General Lee has been paroled in New York and is no longer looked upon as a deserter. General Prescott is expected back, and so the exchange of all prisoners will finally come about. Captains von Westerhagen and von Eschwege will be able to report more in person. Commending myself to your Lordship’s gracious remembrance, I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

Your Lordship’s
Most obedient servant
Baurmeister

Philadelphia
Jan. 20th, 1778

P. S. The Hessian troops on watch, church, and pay parades in completely new uniforms form a spectacle applauded by everyone. The English troops also have new equipment, although several regiments lost theirs when the rebels stopped some ships, which they unloaded and burned. This must be blamed on the ships’ masters, who were heedless and chose a poor time for their passage.

(To be Concluded.)