

**A History of the Three Pound
Verbruggen Gun and Its
Use in North America
1775 — 1783**

By

**Stephen G. Strach
1986**

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8. Plate No. 30, that of William Congreve and his son, was a black and white photographic print in the manuscript and has been replaced with a color image.

RESEARCH REPORT

A HISTORY OF THE 3 POUND
VERBRUGGEN GUN AND ITS
USE IN NORTH AMERICA
1775 -- 1783

BY

STEPHEN G. STRACH
Research Specialist

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PART I

THE VERBRUGGENS AND
THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THEIR 3 POUND GUN

THE VERBRUGGENS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR 3 POUND GUN

Jan Verbruggen was born in 1712 at Enkhuizen in West Friesland. From an early age he appears to have had a talent for drawing and over the years became somewhat noted for his artistic skills. All that is known of his general schooling is that he was sent to study under a Mr. Jan van Call at an early age. It is not known where or when or under what circumstances that Jan apprenticed as a master founder of cannon, the trade for which he would become famous.

In 1734 Jan married Eva van Schaak and on March 18, 1735 a son, Pieter, was born. Several daughters followed. ①

In 1746 Jan accepted the post of master founder at the Dutch Admiralty's bell and cannon foundry at Enkhuizen. A short time after Verbruggen achieved the rank of master gunfounder at the same facility. During the same period he continued to develop his artistic talents. As his son, Pieter, began to mature he followed in his father's footsteps, having developed the same skills and talents.

The year 1747 marked a turning point in Jan's career. Until this time Holland had used in its foundries an old and outdated method of casting and boring cannon. However, in February of 1747 the Dutch Government decided to change its system of casting national ordnance to what was generally referred to as the Maritz system. ② This system was based on a new and by then tried method of accurate boring of a solid casting. Prior to this cannon had been cast around a core not solid. To be sure this was a period of great innovation and change in Holland. As Jan Verbruggen was a man of noted ability and open to new ways, it was determined by the government to allow him to prove his worth when in 1755 he was installed as master founder at the National Heavy Ordnance Foundry at The Hague.

In 1755 Jan had the great fortune to meet Johan Jacob Siegler, who had had fifteen years experience in France's Douai Gun Foundry. The Douai Foundry was one of the most advanced works in the world. Siegler was employed at the Hague Foundry and with his advice and skill Verbruggen designed and built a combination horizontal boring mill and finishing lathe machine similiar to the advanced design

then in use at Douai. In early 1758 the new machinery was finished and installed at the Heavy Ordnance Foundry. In the midst of all this activity Jan's son, Pieter, earned a degree in law at the University of Leiden, but decided not to pursue the practice. Instead, Pieter decided to join his father. With all the change then occurring this was a most opportune time for him to learn the trade of gunfounding. Together, Jan and Pieter Verbruggen, remained associated with the National Heavy Ordnance Foundry at The Hague until 1770.

In 1769, largely as a result of tension between Great Britain and Spain over the possession of the Falkland Islands, the English began to reappraise their defenses. As the crisis developed and passed, the deplorable state of England's ability to arm itself in an efficient and ready manner became clearly apparent. One of the greatest deficiencies existing in England at this time was the ability of the government to be able to produce suitable quantities of brass ordnance -- cannons. The ability of the government's Royal Brass Foundry at Woolwich to produce ordnance in quantity and or of quality had deteriorated to an alarming point. ^③ In order to rectify this particular deficiency, the British Board of Ordnance took action. It negotiated for and secured the services of the famous Dutch father and son team of Jan and Pieter Verbruggen, Master Gunfounders, in 1770.

Arriving at Woolwich during the summer of 1770, the Verbruggens were assigned a task of monumental proportions. The Royal Brass Foundry had deteriorated to such a point that little could be salvaged to begin the work of gunfounding. Foundry buildings had to be cleaned, altered, and built. New furnaces and machinery had to be built. All of this work and other related projects required huge expenditures by the Board of Ordnance, which agency was responsible for delegating all needed funds. By working together closely with the Verbruggens the Board's goals and objectives were met within a reasonable period of time. By early 1773 the Royal Brass Foundry had been almost completely revamped and was ready to begin production of ordnance on a limited basis.

During the same period in which the Foundry was being altered, another project of major importance was implemented by the Verbrug-

gens. This was the construction of a horizontal boring machine for the production of cannon. The first ever to be constructed in England, the Verbruggen's design was an improvement over any such machine that they had had opportunity to work with thus far. The new model constructed contained modifications that made it the most advanced of its kind in the world. Better than the one that the Verbruggens had used in Holland and even more so than the one then being used at the Douai Gunworks in France. By 1773, two such machines were ready to operate at The Royal Brass Foundry: one for guns and one for mortars. Prior to this time England had depended upon the often inaccurate results of a vertical boring mill and producing castings around a core instead of solid.

A revolution in cannon production would now result in England. Under the old system it was possible to allow for a lot of fancy raised or embossed symbolic and or ornamental design to be applied to the exterior of the gun cast. Under the new system this was not generally possible. The new horizontal boring machine operated much the same way as a modern lathe. An object, in this case a cannon casting, would be aligned and bolted into place. The gun casting would then slowly rotate while simultaneously being bored and machined on its exterior surface. Exterior ornamentation would have proved to be an impediment to the new system hence all of what had been traditionally applied to a casting was discontinued for the sake of convenience and speed of production. The British Government was so impressed with the new machinery installed that it classified it as "secret." (4)

In July of 1773 the first guns began to be cast and bored at the Royal Foundry. Due to the immediate and successful results of the new means of production introduced by the Verbruggens, the British Government decided to also put an end to the old system of contracting out brass cannon needs to smaller private foundries. It was felt by many that the new foundry could and would successfully produce all of the ordnance needs of the Royal Artillery.

The ability of the Verbruggens to produce brass cannon in quantity during a war time crisis was soon put to the test as events began

to unfold in North America. In early 1775 the routine production schedule for casting and finishing cannons was interrupted by the first of a series of emergency production orders. Such orders would push the capabilities of the newly altered foundry and its workforce to the limits, causing an occasional lag in production. Such lapses, however, were not so numerous or lengthy that they were not viewed as serious. They had no impact on either current or forthcoming military operations.

Principal among the ordnance pieces ordered during the period 1775-1783 were several new patterns of a Light 3-Pound Gun. Since the Seven Years War such guns had undergone much scrutiny by British Artillery officers many of whom had witnessed their successful use by the German Artillery as an infantry support gun. In the forefront of the move to introduce such guns into the established line of British ordnance was Colonel James Pattison, Royal Artillery. As early as 1773 Pattison had introduced a model of a Light 3-Pound Gun that could be mounted on a carriage which could be carried on men's shoulders and moved hastily in case of emergency. Many officers and the members of the British Board of Ordnance felt that this type of gun could best be used over the rugged terrain in North America. Thus, on February 8th, 1775, the Verbruggens received their first high priority order for six of Colonel Pattison's Light 3-Pounders. ^⑤ Even before these were finished another order was received from the Board of Ordnance to produce four more brass guns but "...according to models received from the Master General of the Ordnance." ^⑥

By early 1776 with the American War well underway, the Board submitted orders for the production of another new type of Light 3-Pound Gun that had been designed by Captain William Congreve of the Royal Artillery strictly "...for the American Service..." The initial order was for twenty pieces, all of which were slated to accompany the Canadian relief expedition then assembling under the command of General John Burgoyne. The majority of those ordered were ready on time and would be used by Burgoyne's Army during the Campaigns of 1776-1777 in Canada and in northern New York. Other orders followed for the same model close behind those for Burgoyne's

Army. Presumably most of these were also shipped to North America. In fact, by the end of August 1776, a total of seventy-three of Congreve's model had been cast and finished. ⑦ Of these, only one failed to pass inspection due to a minor flaw. Later in the war a few more such pieces were cast when spot shortages occurred. The production of the new Light 3-Pound Gun had proved to be a great success. They were the first guns ever to be mass produced in the industrial sense of today's production methods. The introduction of the newly improved horizontal boring machine had had much to do with the ultimate success of the Verbruggens in ordnance production. The Light 3-Pound Guns produced by the Verbruggens proved to be the first of a new establishment of stream-lined cannon devoid of the traditional embellishments and symbolic designs that had covered the exterior of British ordnance pieces to this time. From this time guns produced were not cast so much to be the symbols of war but instead to be the tools of war. Ordnance production would never be the same again. One seed of the coming Industrial Revolution in England had been planted courtesy of the foresight and abilities of Jan and Pieter Verbruggen.

For those wishing more detail on the life and background of the Verbruggens and their operation of the British Royal Brass Foundry 1770-1786, I recommend two sources. First, a book Eighteenth Century Gunfounding, The Verbruggens at the Royal Brass Foundry, A Chapter in the History of Technology, by Melvin H. Jackson and Carl DeBeer, Washington, D.C., 1974, and second, an article entitled "British Production Of Brass Ordnance 1780," by Adrian B. Caruana that appeared in the Canadian Journal Of Arms Collecting Volume 16 (No.4, 197?) pages 107-118. This last item is of some particular interest as it is based upon a period 1780 manuscript authored by Isaac Landmann, Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

FOOTNOTES

1. Eva died in 1739. Jan never remarried.

2. In 1715 Johann Maritz of Burgdorf, Switzerland developed a new type of cannon-boring mill. The Maritz mill had two improvements incorporated in it which made it unique. First, the gun, and not the drill, was rotated to obtain the cutting motion, while the feeding motion was given to the drill. Second, the gun and mounting of the boring machine were horizontally placed on a solid foundation, not vertically as previously. The advantage of these two features was the greater accuracy of boring that was achieved and the amount of time saved in the casting stage of a cannon. In the traditional vertical boring system the gun was cast around a core while with the new system the gun was able to be cast solid. Casting around a core was time consuming and allowed for too much chance of a major flaw within the tube. Horizontal boring eliminated such problems. Jean Maritz, Johann's youngest son, universally spread his father's system throughout France and then Spain where he achieved great notoriety as a master gunfounder.
3. From 1716-1769 the Royal Brass Foundry had been run by Andrew Schalch, a noted gunfounder who had received his training at the Douai Gunworks in France. Apparently, Schalch was content to produce cannon in the traditional manner. As a master founder he did little if nothing to keep up with technological changes that were occurring in the art of cannon production on the Continent. Likewise, official records indicate that Schalch conducted little or no maintenance on the foundry facility or made any improvements of any kind. Thus, by 1769, it was clear to the British Board of Ordnance, the watch-dog government agency that approved and supplied funding to the Brass Foundry, that the facility was in such a state as to require new management.
4. Jackson and DeBeer, Eighteenth Century Gunfounding, pp. 48-49.
5. W.O.47/85, 96, 8 February 1775.
6. W.O.47/85, 134, 21 February 1775.
7. W.O.47/88, 108, 28 August 1776.

PART II

THE GUN'S
CHARACTERISTICS

THE GUN'S CHARACTERISTICS

During the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) in Europe, the Prussian Army under Frederick the Great introduced a series of new innovations in the area of deployment of field artillery. Prior to this time it was common practice for an army to establish a single stationary point in the line of battle for its artillery. From such a point the massed guns would fire as a battery for the duration of the battle. Frederick, however, decided to do away with this tactic. Instead, he developed an artillery force of lighter weight guns capable of being moved rapidly in the midst of a battle. The advantage gained allowed him to deploy smaller batteries of guns at key points in the battle line. They could open a fight, soften enemy positions, or most important of all protect and screen the deployment of infantry in the field. As events in the battle changed so could the position of the guns, giving Frederick's forces a decided advantage.

Light three and six-pound bronze guns became the backbone of the new Prussian Artillery. During the course of the war some allied English Artillery officers had an opportunity to observe the actual use of these guns in action and noted the advantages gained. After the war had ended the observations and remembrances of those who had witnessed the effects of the new Prussian Artillery tactics became a matter of common interest. In the wake of the unrest in North America some English officers and innovators such as Colonel James Pattison, R.A. took steps toward an attempt to introduce similar "Light" guns to the British Army.

In July of 1773 Colonel Pattison is noted in, at least, two contemporary sources ^① as having devised and exhibited the use of a new Light 3-Pound Gun and carriage "...which on emergencies might be carried upon mens shoulders..." ^② Likewise, it could be partially disassembled and transported by packsaddle on two or three horses. This was certainly something of an innovation for its time as the sole 3-Pound Gun on Great Britain's Artillery Establishment was a gun weighing over three hundred pounds and about forty-two inches in length. ^③ It is presumed that Pattison's Gun as exhibited in 1773 was lighter in weight and that the cannon tube itself was perhaps of a shortened model. Ac-

ording to several reports, Pattison's Gun met with the general approbation of the King and of those in attendance at the exhibition. (4) It is not surprising then that as the war in America began thought should be immediately given to producing a light gun capable of operating within the harsh geographical conditions of North America. What better model was there to produce than the Light 3-Pound Gun recently introduced by Colonel Pattison? With a newly remodelled foundry ready and a pair of innovative master gunfounders on hand, a crash program of production was initiated. First, a limited number of Pattison's Gun was produced. Then a small number of Townshend's Model followed by a large number of the improved design submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A.

The Light 3-Pound Guns (all three models) produced by Jan and Pieter Verbruggen proved to be the most manoeuvrable of all pieces of ordnance in service during the American War. By one historian's reckoning "...it was designed for lightness, easy manufacture, and low cost." (5) Due to its lightness (under 220 pounds) it could be carried by artillerymen or infantry and or disassembled and carried on packhorses or even mounted in boats. It could be used effectively in pairs or singly as needed in the field. A full detachment consisted of from eleven to twelve men, but the gun could be worked with only three, usually a combination of artillerymen and infantry or all infantrymen under the guidance of one artilleryman. Generally, the guns were attached and or assigned to service with a particular regiment, usually in pairs, when in the field. Because of this assignation, they were often referred to as "Battalion Guns." Since the Light 3-Pound Guns were developed and produced for use under North American conditions, it is certainly no surprise to find that about three quarters of all those produced between 1775-1782 were shipped to the American Colonies and Canada for use of British forces operating there.

The principal characteristic that distinguishes the Verbruggen 3-Pound Guns over all others manufactured prior to 1775 is their overall streamlined design. By the new methods of manufacture introduced by the Verbruggens, the guns were cast solid and then lathe turned by machinery. Because of this there was no longer any place for ornamentation or "High Relief" on cannon barrels. From 1775 markings then had

to be etched or stamped upon the gun. In addition and as already noted above, the Verbruggen 3-Pounders were extremely light compared to their predecessors. Regardless of model, the tube weighed less than two hundred and twenty pounds. At less than two hundred and twenty pounds the new guns became portable. ⑥ If mobility and versatility of use were the key elements expected of these guns then without question they measured-up to all that was expected of them. ⑦

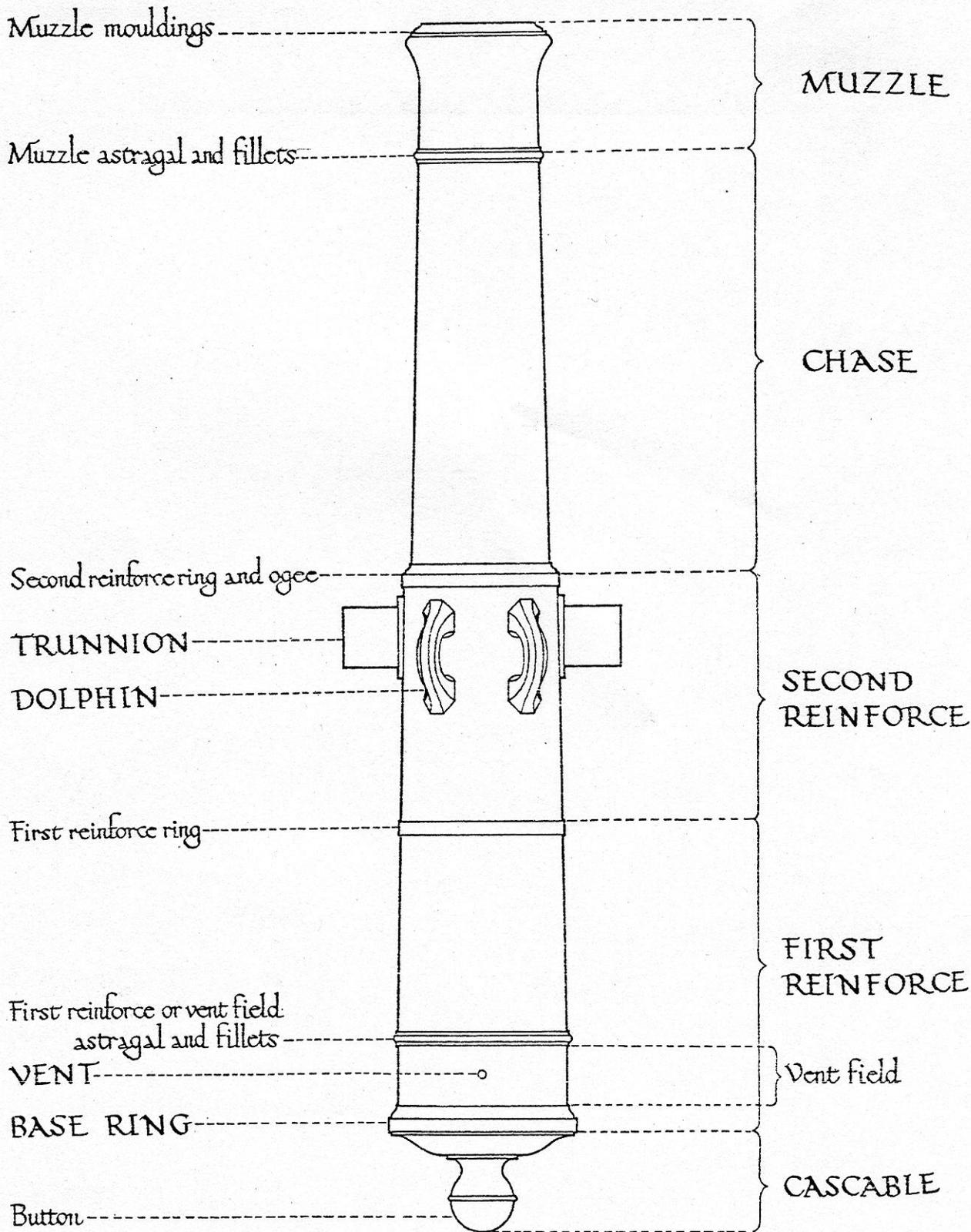
FOOTNOTES

1. London Gazette July 6, 1773 and the Gentlemans Magazine August 1773. Both sources describe the "ingenious piece" that was contrived by Colonel Pattison and exhibited before the King of England on July 6, 1773.
2. London Gazette July 6, 1773.
3. Adrian B. Caruana, Grasshoppers And Butterflies: The Light 3 Pounders of Pattison and Townshend, Bloomfield, 1980. See page 4 for a "Table" of British cannon in service officially according to the "establishment in Great Britain 1764."
4. London Gazette July 6, 1773.
5. Caruana, Grasshoppers And Butterflies, page 6.
6. During the period 1775-1776 when most of the new 3-Pound Guns were cast, two basic ways to transport the guns were devised. One way was to partially disassemble the gun and transport the pieces on two or three horses. When assembled the carriage and gun could then be handled even more particularly by inserting four shafts into special brackets mounted on the carriage. Shafts inserted, the gun could then be lifted by four to eight men and hastily moved if the need occurred. The other means of transport was to once again move it by means of horse and packsaddles, but once reassembled, the gun if mounted upon a standard carriage without brackets and shafts, had to be man-handled rather than carried. The basic ammunition box for each was set inside the trail of the carriage. Specific types of carriages are often noted in official correspondence as being associated with a specific gun model. Once, however, any gun reach-

ed North America it appears that it was subject to immediate change, depending upon the geographical condition or environment to which the gun was shipped. In the end result it would be improper to presume that the Pattison Model 3-Pound Gun was only moved by pack animal and that the Townshend Model only moved about a field by means of men lifting it with shafts. A Congreve Model Gun might just as likely be mounted on the same type of carriage or be transported in a like manner. When originally shipped for service the intent may have been for this gun to be handled one way and that gun another. But the truth is that necessity dictated how a particular gun and carriage were handled and or transported once its destination was reached.

7. Reference has already been made to the fact that all three of the 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun models were made of bronze. Bronze guns of this period were generally cast of an alloy which consisted of 90% copper and 10% tin. It is believed that the Verbruggen 3-Pound Guns were cast of this alloy and ratio. Some alloys and ratio of elements may vary slightly in particular castings due to the imperfect ratio of metals sometimes created in the smelting process. Eighteenth century writings often refer to this combination of copper and tin as "BRASS."

The Parts of a Gun



Reproduced courtesy of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London.

A. MODEL I - 1775

A. MODEL I - 1775

Of a design originally submitted by Colonel James Pattison, R.A., in 1773. Only six such guns were cast at the Royal Brass Foundry at Woolwich between February 8th, 1775 - August 1st, 1775 per order of the British Board of Ordnance W.O.47/85, 96, 8 February 1775. All six cast were sent to North America for use in the war of 1775 - 1783. Three of the six have survived and can be seen at The National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C. (No.2); Valley Forge National Historical Park (No.4); and at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point (No.?). See PART VII of this report for a detailed history of each gun and PART X for photographs of each (PLATES No. 1 - 6).

Characteristics:

Length: 37 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 1/8 inches.

Rim bases on trunnions.

Has a lug under the cascable for an elevating screw.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A^o J775 ".

Production number stamped on right trunnion face on all models.

Weight range: 207 - 213 pounds.

Incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just above and between trunnions.

Additional Notations:

W.O.55/1537 page 130 -- Extract of a letter from General Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of all British Army Forces, dated " Whitehall 8th April 1775 " to Lieutenant-Colonel Cleaveland, R.A. in Boston:

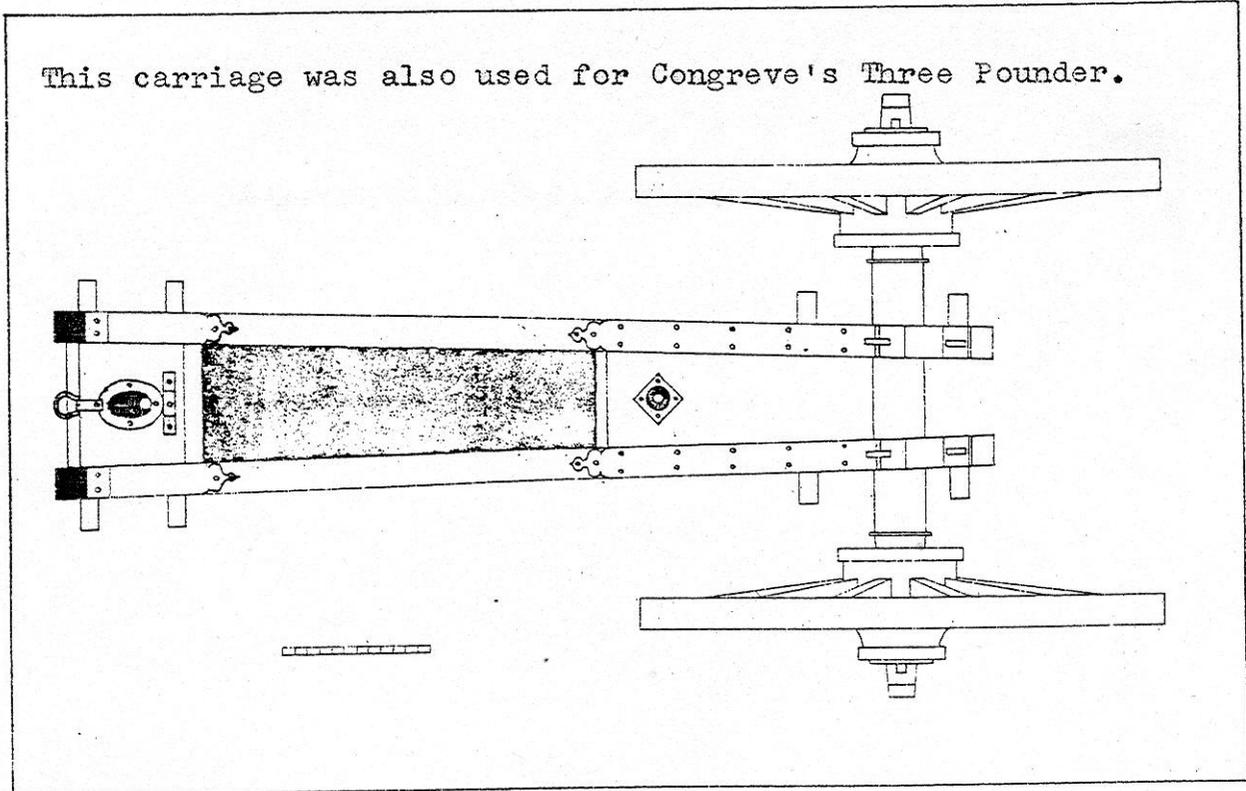
"....The Officers and Recruits would have embarked before this time but the last of the 3 Pounders is only ready this day, and I shall

order the whole to embark immediately....I wish from my heart the light three Pounders may answer, four are of Col. Pattison's, two of an Invention Lord Townshend brought from Ireland, they are all very pretty Guns, but I have my doubts of the practical use of them on Service. Pattison's by being carried on Horses might have the advantage of going in Paths where no Wheel Carriage can go, but the length of the Carriage on the Horses back, the Width of the Boxes with Ammunition, and the Weight both on the Horse that carry's the Gun and the one that carry's the Carriage &c, are, I fear, with that of putting on and taking off great obstacles to the advantages that are hoped may arise from the Service of these light Guns;..... The practical part is the proof, and I wish I may be informed that they all answer as well as the Admirers of them imagine."

From Grasshoppers And Butterflies: The Light 3 Pounders of Pattison and Townshend, by Adrian B. Caruana, Bloomfield, Ontario, 1980, page 6:

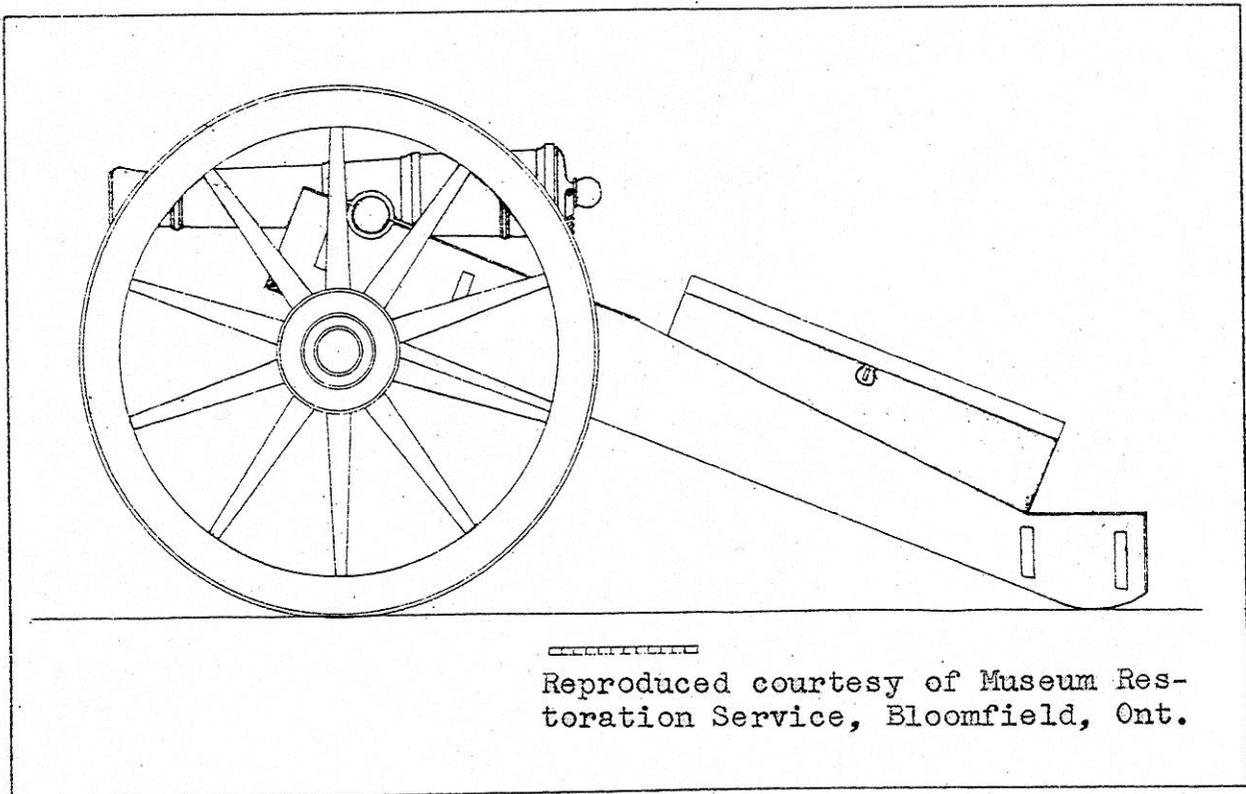
"...The gun fired fixed ammunition using round shot and a case round of 36 shot, with a charge of six or eight ounces of powder, and had a recoil of 5 feet at 3 degrees of elevation."

This carriage was also used for Congreve's Three Pounder.



A plan of the carriage for Colonel Pattison's Three Pounder.

An elevation of Colonel Pattison's Three Pounder on its carriage.



Reproduced courtesy of Museum Restoration Service, Bloomfield, Ont.

B. MODEL II - 1775

B. MODEL II - 1775

Of a design originally submitted or suggested by the Master General of the Ordnance Lord Townshend in 1775. The actual designer appears to have been Mr. Ward, Surveyor General of the Ordnance in Ireland, who developed the design about the year 1772. One of four such guns cast at the Royal Brass Foundry at Woolwich between February 21st, 1775 - August 1st, 1775 per order of the British Board of Ordnance W.O.47/85, 134, 21 February 1775. All four cast were sent to North America for use in the war of 1775 - 1783. Only one of the four cast has survived. It can be seen on display in front of the Lanark County Court House at Perth, Ontario, Canada. See PART VII of this report for a detailed history of the gun and PART X for photographs of it (PLATE No. 7).

Characteristics:

Length: 38 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches (?).

Rim bases on trunnions.

No lug under the cascable.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT.A.º 1775 ".

Production number stamped on left trunnion face on all models (?).

Weight range: under 200 pounds -- the one surviving example is 188 pounds.

Incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just slightly above and between trunnions.

Can be easily distinguished from the Pattison and Congreve Models by the different arrangement of its chase, reinforces, muzzle, astragal, fillets, ogee, and rings.

Additional Notations:

According to official records of production only four such guns were

~~to be cast. However, circumstantial evidence exists that suggests~~

to be cast. However, some existing circumstantial evidence suggests that as many as eight such guns may have been cast. Unfortunately, the production records are not clear on this point. See PART VII of this report for a brief discussion of the problem and sources involved.

Regarding the numbering of the trunnions, it appears that despite the fact that two distinct models were cast in 1775 -- Pattison's and Townshend's, that as these guns came off the production line they were numbered consecutively. Thus, Pattison Model 3-Pounders were numbered 1 through 6 and Townshend Model numbered 7 through 10 (or through 14).

W.O.55/1537 page 130 -- Extract of a letter from General Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of all British Army Forces, dated " Whitehall 8th April 1775 " to Lieutenant-Colonel Cleaveland, R.A. in Boston:

"....Those of Lords Townshends Pattern are intended to be conveyed by four Men where no Horses can go, but the Width of the Wheels prevent the use of them in Paths, they are very portable and may be very serviceable in taking them over Swamps or Bogs where 'tis open enough to carry them...."

W.O.55/1537 page 129 -- Extract of a letter from Thomas Blomefield, R.A., dated " London 8th April 1775 " to Lieutenant-Colonel Cleaveland, R.A. in Boston:

"....P.S. You are no stranger to General Pattisons light pieces which were sent out to you. The others are of the Invention of Mr. Ward Surveyor General of the Ordnance in Ireland and are described by him as follows:

	F	In		Ht	qu	lbs	
Length of the Gun	2	8	W ^t of dt ^o ,	1	2	24.	
Weight of the Gun, Carriage and Wheels with 12 Rounds of fixed Ammunition in the Boxes without Limbers				Ht	qu		N.B. Throws Round shot
				4	3		

the Target at 400 yds. with an Elevn: of $1^{\circ} 15'$.

Proportion of Case Shot 36 Balls of $1 \frac{1}{8}$ ounce.

The Ammunition Box contains 8 R^{ds}. of Case Shot and 4 of Round dt^o."

C. MODEL III - 1776

C. MODEL III - 1776

Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in late 1775 or early 1776. As many as eighty-four such guns may have been cast at the Royal Brass Foundry at Woolwich between the period January 24th, 1776 and January 26th, 1782 according to notations and orders in the records of the British Board of Ordnance. See PART III of this report for production details. Of those guns cast, the first seventy-two prepared by late August of 1776 were sent to North America for use in the war of 1775 - 1783. Where, when or how the remainder of those cast were used is uncertain. Of those guns that were cast and sent to North America approximately ten are still known to exist. They can be seen on display at the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont (No.1); Kentucky State Military History Museum, Frankfort, Kentucky (No.3); Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia (No.4); Lanark County Court House, Perth, Ontario, Canada (No.6); New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site, Vails Gate, New York (No.7); Fort Ticonderoga Museum, Ticonderoga, New York (No.9); Vermont State House, Montpelier, Vermont (No. 10); the Montreal Military and Maritime Museum, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (No. 19); Valley Forge National Historical Park, (Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (No.28); and Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, New York (No.8 ?). See PART VII of this report for a detailed history of each gun and PART X for photographs of each (PLATES No. 8 - 29).

Characteristics:

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches (Gun No.7 is 3 1/4 inches).

Rim bases on trunnions.

No lug under the cascable.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A. 1776 ".

Note: Three of the existing guns substitute the letter "J" for the number "1" in the date -- J776. They are Guns No. 8 (?), 10, and 28.

Production number stamped on either right or left trunnion face.

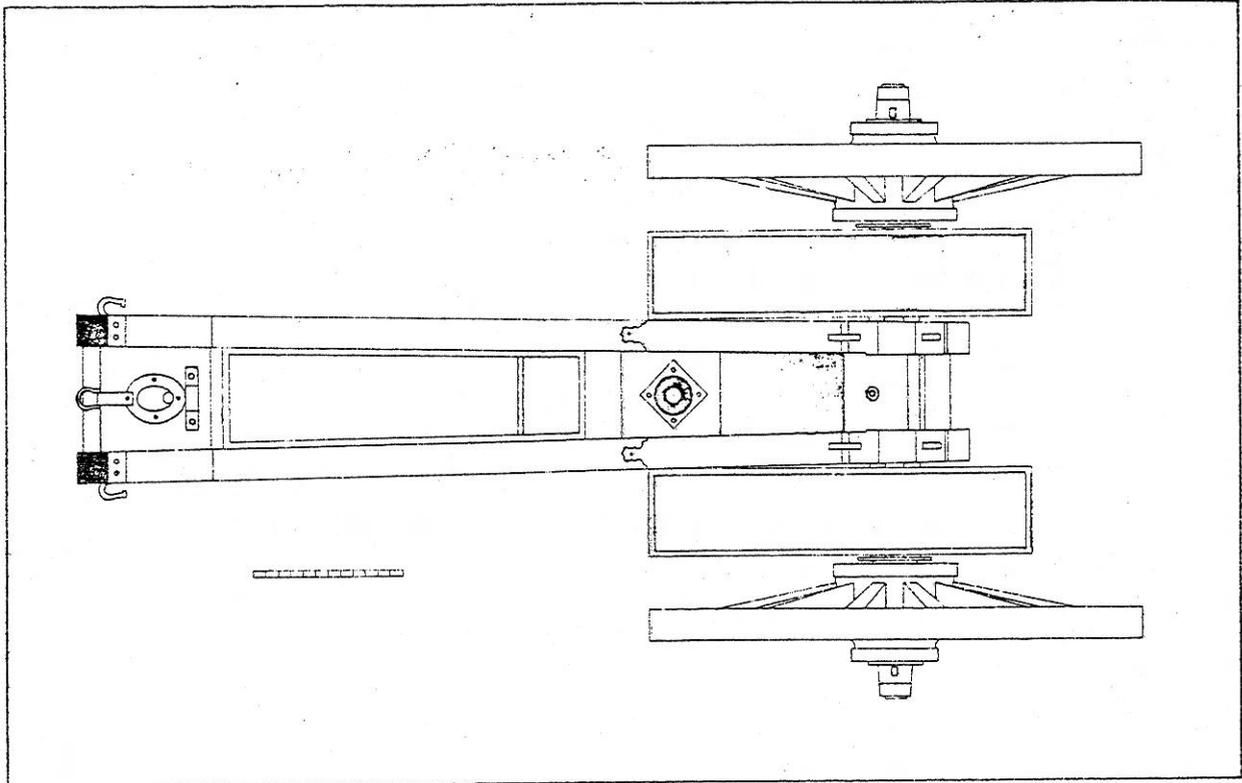
Right trunnion: Gun No. 8 (?), 10, and 19.

Left trunnion: Gun No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 28.

Weight range: 206 - 213 pounds.

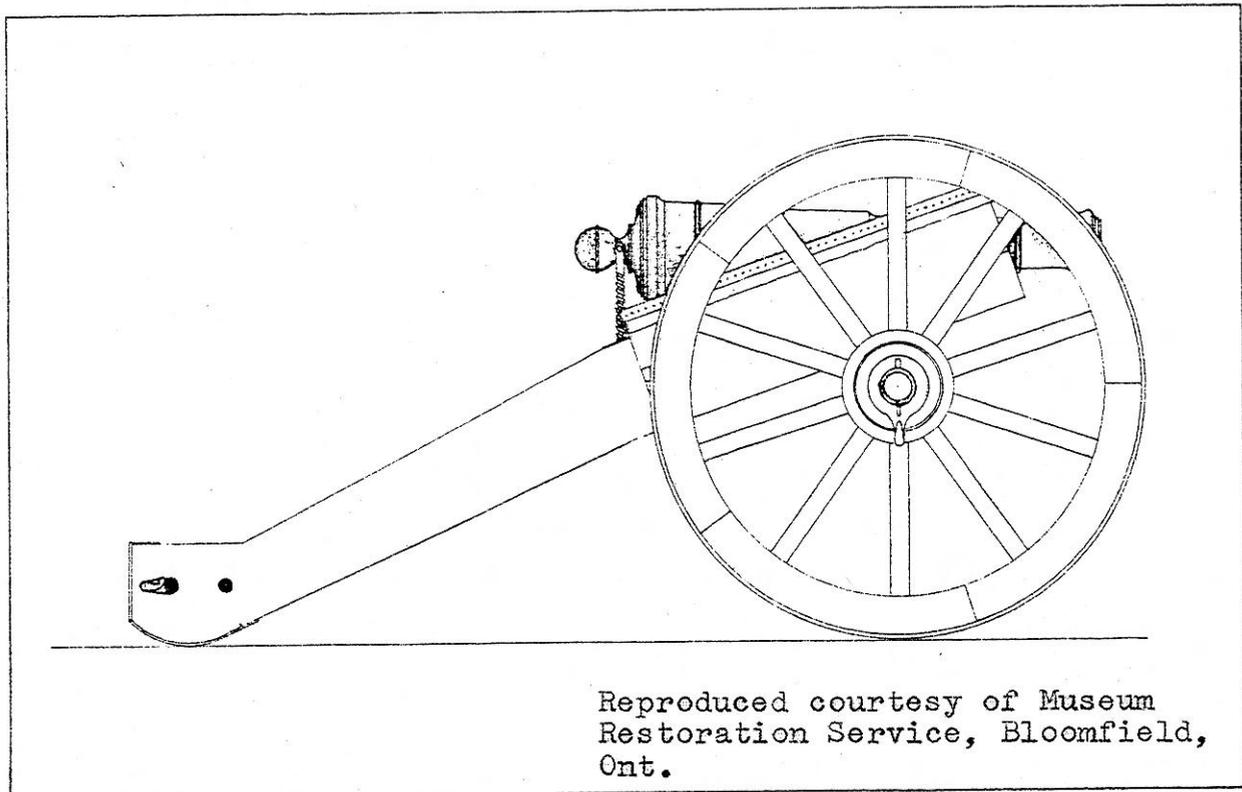
Incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between the trunnions.

Can be easily distinguished from the Pattison and Townshend Models by its length, and overall contours which are less pronounced (ogee, reinforce rings).

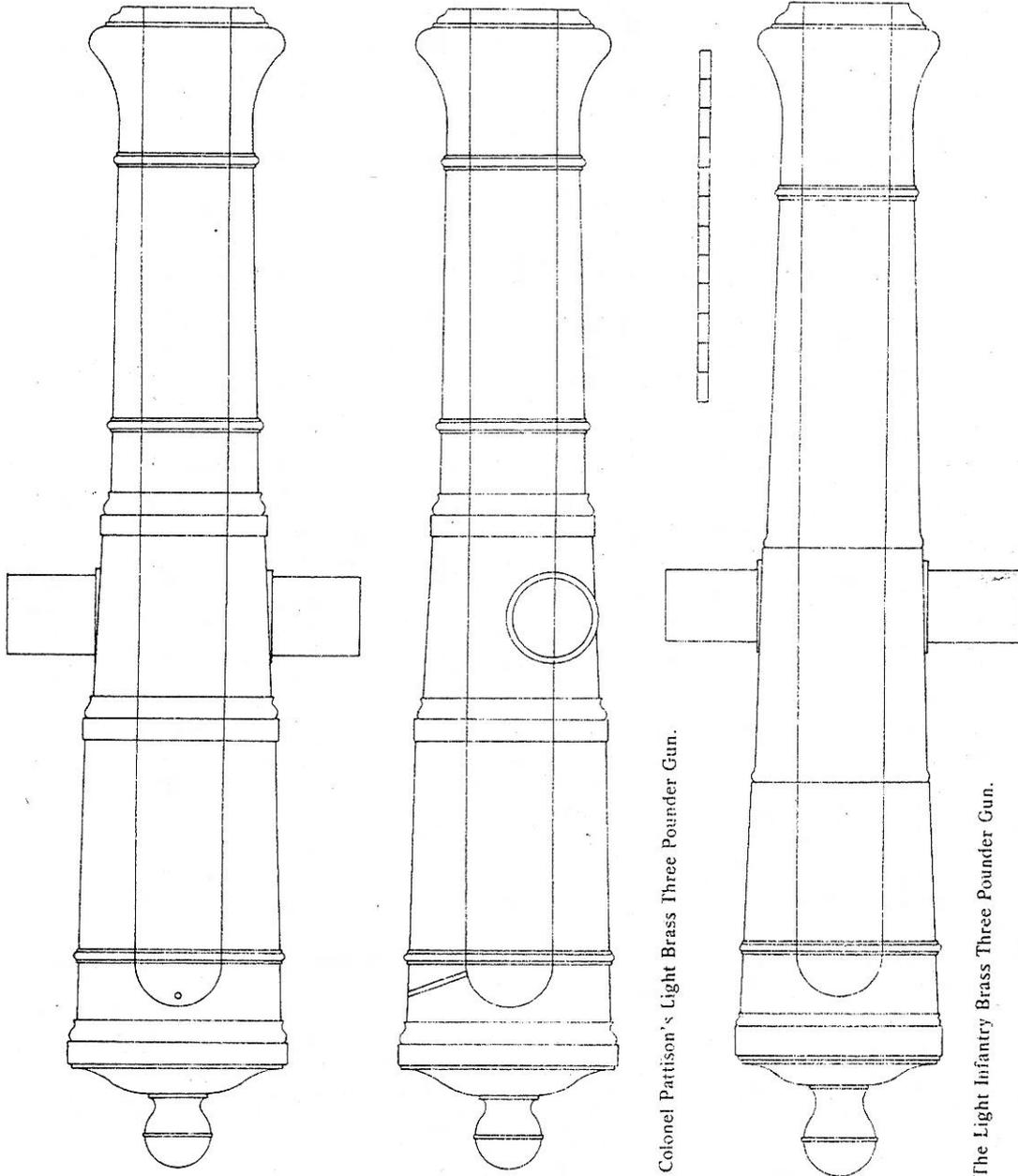


A Plan of the Three Pound carriage.

The Light Infantry Three Pound Gun mounted upon Captain Congreve's carriage.



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Colonel Pattison's Light Brass Three Pounder Gun.

The Light Infantry Brass Three Pounder Gun.

Reproduced courtesy of Museum Restoration Service, Bloomfield, Ont.

PART III
PRODUCTION FACTS
AND FIGURES

PRODUCTION FACTS AND FIGURES

A major primary source of information on the production of the Verbruggen 3-Pound cannons is a grouping of original papers entitled War Office (W.O.) 47/85-87 - Journal of Ordnance Minutes of the Board of Ordnance 1775-1778 that is housed at the Public Record Office (P.R.O.), Kew, Richmond, England. From certain papers among this grouping of documents, it is possible to find sufficient information to trace the early history of the 3-Pounder's production at the British Royal Brass Foundry. Further interesting details regarding production and shipment of Verbruggen 3-Pounders can also be found in another War Office grouping W.O. 55/1537 - Artillery Letters and Letter Books 1773-1777. In addition, Melvin H. Jackson and Charles de Beer in their book Eighteenth Century Gunfounding, The Verbruggens at the Royal Brass Foundry, A Chapter in the History of Technology offer additional and corroborative production statistics derived from Public Record Office manuscript groupings W.O. 47/75 through 100, which records the Minutes of the (British) Board of Ordnance 1773-1783. Thus, when compared, these sources provide a sketchy but accurate picture of the history of the production of the Verbruggen 3-Pound cannons. From such a comparison, the following production facts have been established:

- February 8th, 1775 - the Verbruggens receive an order from the Board of Ordnance to produce six of Colonel Pattison's Light 3-Pounders. ^①
(See PLATES 1 through 6)
- February 21st, 1775 - order received for four brass guns "...according to models received from the Master General of the Ordnance." ^② These four guns (Townshend) were a variant design of Pattison's.
(See PLATE 7)
- March 21st, 1775 - four of Colonel Pattison's and two (Townshend) light pieces of the "...pattern presented by the Master General of the Ordnance "

with a proportion of stores for six Light 3-Pounders "...to be carried by horse..." are issued. Destination: Boston.

- April 8th, 1775 - shipment to Boston of six Light 3-Pounders (four Pattison and two Townshend models) noted on March 21st, 1775 is confirmed. ③
- July 22nd, 1775 - four Light 3-Pounders and other munitions are sent to Virginia via a Navy transport ship the Maria. ④
- July 24th, 1775 - four Light 3-Pounders and other munitions are sent to Quebec via a Navy transport ship the Jacob. ⑤
- August 1st, 1775 - all production orders for Colonel Pattison's and Townshend's design are cast and filled by this date.
- January 24th, 1776 - order received for twenty of a new type of Light 3-Pounder "...for the American Service.." -- designed by Captain William Congreve, R.A. ⑥
(See PLATES 8 through 29)
- February 21st, 1776 - an unstipulated portion of the first twenty Congreve Light 3-Pounders are finished. ⑦
- February 27th, 1776 - the Board of Ordnance orders an additional eight Congreve Light 3-Pounders to be cast in addition to the original order of twenty. ⑧
- March 1st, 1776 - it appears that, at least, one dozen of the Congreve Light 3-Pounders had been cast and finished of the original first twenty ordered as orders were received to have twelve guns readied for shipment with the Canada expedition (Burgoyne's Army). -- Also, on this date, the Verbruggens reported that they would be casting ten more Congreve Light 3-Pounders and would cast an additional eight

when "...the furnace has had proper time for cooling." ⑨

- March 8th, 1776 - by pleasure of " His Majesty " thirty more Congreve Light 3-Pounders were ordered to be cast in addition to all previous orders. ⑩
- March 19th, 1776 - by this date the first twenty Congreve Light 3-Pounders had been completed plus a portion of the additional eight that had been ordered on February 27th, 1776.
- April 10th, 1776 - the Verbruggens reported that they had managed to cast twenty Congreve Light 3-Pounders in their large furnace at one pour. ⑪
- April 28th, 1776 - sixteen Congreve Light 3-Pounders are shipped to General Howe's Army. ⑫
- April - August 1776 - the Congreve Light 3-Pound cannon continued in production through mid-August when it was reported that a total of seventy-three Congreve Light 3-Pounders had been cast, bored, finished and proved "...fit for His Majesty's Service..." with only one rejection recorded. ⑬
- August 28th, 1776 - a " warrant of justification " was ordered for seventy-two Congreve Light 3-Pounders accepted. ⑭
- January 6-7th, 1778 - an order is received to cast one Congreve Light 3-Pounder. ⑮
- January 26th, 1782 - an order is received to cast eleven Light 3-Pounders as not one was left in store. ⑯
Congreve's pattern was not specified. However, it is likely the pattern that was cast.

Hence, the presumption is from the above records that a total of ninety-eight Light 3-Pounders (Pattison, Townshend, and Congreve Models combined) were cast and in service between the years 1776-1782. The majority are believed to have seen active service in North

America and the West Indies.

FOOTNOTES

1. W.O.47/85,96,8 February 1775. These guns may have been modeled from a prototype made in 1773? See the London Gazette July 6, 1773 which reports on a visit to Woolwich by the King, who viewed a demonstration of "...a very curious contrived light Piece of Artillery (3-Pounder?) which on emergencies might be carried upon mens shoulders.....This ingenious piece is the contrivance of General Pattison, who explained it to His Majesty." The General referred to here was actually Colonel James Pattison, Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Artillery Academy at Woolwich.
2. W.O.47/85,134,21 February 1775. George, Viscount Townshend held the post of Master General of the Ordnance. Please note, however, that Townshend was not the person that actually drafted the design for the gun. According to a letter filed in Artillery Letters and Letter Books 1773-1777 W.O.55/1537,129,8 April 1775 from Thomas Blomefield, R.A. in London to Colonel Samuel Cleaveland, R.A. in Boston, the gun was the "...Invention of Mr. Ward Surveyor General of the Ordnance in Ireland..." Apparently, the pattern invented by Mr. Ward was brought back to England by Lord Townshend about 1772 after his tenure as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
3. Artillery Letters and Letter Books 1773-1777 W.O.55/1537,130,8 April 1775 General Jeffrey Amherst at Whitehall to Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Cleaveland, R.A. at Boston.
4. P.R.O. (Public Record Office) Colonial Office Papers C.O.5/161, 107d.,3 November 1775 " State Of Artillery -- Small Arms and Powder Sent To America Since 1st January 1775." Also confirmed by a letter in W.O.55/1537,133,1 August 1775 John Boddington at Office of Ordnance to Colonel Samuel Cleaveland, R.A. in Boston.
5. Ibid. -- What model Light 3-Pounders were shipped on the Maria and the Jacob is a mystery. Board of Ordnance records do not indicate any additional orders beyond that of February 8th, 1775

for six of Colonel Pattison's Light model and that of February 21st, 1775 for four of Townshend's design. Produced almost simultaneously, this would equal ten guns cast, yet by July 24th, 1775 approximately fourteen Light 3-Pounders had been shipped to North America. Presumably, the remaining two Pattison models and two Townshend models not shipped by March 21st, 1775 were among those shipped between July 22nd-24th, 1775, but on which ship and to what theater of operation -- Virginia or Canada? But what of the remaining four? Were these older model Light 3-Pounders (longer and heavier) that existed on the British Ordnance establishment prior to 1775? Or, were four more Townshend pieces cast after the limited order of four of February 21st? -- Each ship reached its destination. The Jacob served at the Siege of Quebec in 1775 and appears to have retained the 3-Pounders on board for its protection. Whether they were ever landed is uncertain. If so, these particular four guns never served beyond the borders of Canada as in 1776-1777 General Burgoyne's Army was armed with the new Congreve model 1776 Light 3-Pounders.

6. W.O.47/87,25,24 January 1776.
7. W.O.47/87,136,21 February 1776. Only an unstipulated portion of the twenty guns ordered had been completed by this date. According to the Board of Ordnance Minutes of this date the Verbruggens requested 10 tons of old brass to allow them to complete casting the twenty Light 3-Pounders.
8. W.O.47/87,154-5,27 February 1776.
9. W.O.47/87,162,1 March 1776 -- W.O.47/87,107-8,1 March 1776.
10. W.O.47/87,196,8 March 1776.
11. W.O.47/87,319,10 April 1776.
12. W.O.55/1537,140,28 April 1776 - Jeffrey Amherst to Colonel Samuel Cleaveland "...This will be delivered to you by Captain Congreve who sails in the Cadiz Packet this day takes Captain Montresor's demand and 16 light 3 Pounders, that have been cast, bored and mounted since the Canada demands were made out."

13. W.O.47/88, 108, 28 August 1776.
14. Ibid.
15. W.O.47/91, 15, 6-7 January 1778.
16. W.O.47/99, 78, 26 January 1782.

PART IV
THE HANDLING OF
THE PIECE

THE HANDLING OF THE PIECE

The Light 3-Pound Guns produced by the Verbruggens were often referred to as "Battalion Guns." This means that two such guns were assigned to a brigade (about two or three battalions - a total of about 1,500 men) on campaign, traveling with the infantry on the march. When engaged in battle, the Battalion Guns were normally the first guns in action as they arrived on the field with the infantry which they were intended to support. In a typical battle the Battalion Guns were run slightly forward of the line of infantry and opened fire on advancing enemy infantry. Likewise, it would attempt to knock-out enemy artillery, serving in a similar capacity. Solid shot would usually be fired first at ranges exceeding the effective range of grape or canister. This often started at 800 yards or less. Solid shot would crash and or ricochet through a tightly packed mass of men, taking away human limbs and or creating something of a psychological effect as the enemy attempted to dodge the balls. In firing the guns would recoil an average of four to six feet. As the enemy continued to advance, the guns would be loaded with grapeshot and the rate of fire increased. Hopefully, the enemy line would be made to suffer some real loss. As the enemy closed with the position of the guns canister would then be fired as rapidly as possible. At a distance of about 100 to 150 yards from the enemy the guns were generally moved back in line with the infantry which it was protecting and all would fire in volley. If the supporting infantry broke and ran, the surviving artillerymen would if in danger of also being overrun either attempt to remove the guns and or abandon the guns but not without taking the tools needed to service them out of the enemy's reach. If the guns were threatened with permanent loss, the vent hole of the tube would possibly be spiked. This was a temporary means of denying use of the guns to the enemy.

If and when a full and experienced crew were available to serve and fire a 3-Pound Gun, it could be fired an almost unbelievable times per minute. Perhaps the subject is best approached by quoting the recorded observation of a German Artillery Officer, Captain Georg Pausch, who served in the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777:

"4th. [June] This being the greatest holiday, viz: the birthday of his Majesty, the King -- a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the citadel....."

"....At 5 o'clock, I received no further orders, excepting that a trial of minute-firing would be held at the citadel in presence of the whole body of Generals with a 6 pound English cannon, only 4 feet, 9 inches long, and served by English Artillerists; and also with one of my cannon 5 feet, 11 inches long, worked by my men."

"....The English managed to fire eleven times, and my men twelve times (N.B. After each discharge the gun is spunged out). If I could have omitted the wiping, which during minute-firing, is never practised, and kept right on firing, as it would have been the proper way to do, I certainly could have fired nineteen to twenty times. But as the other side started the thing, I could not possibly avoid doing the same. They have introduced the custom of dipping the wiper in a bucket of water under the cannon. This, however, is of no advantage, as it only increases the dampness, and, after a while, causes a tough gum to form inside of the gun which adds to the labor and retards the firing." ①

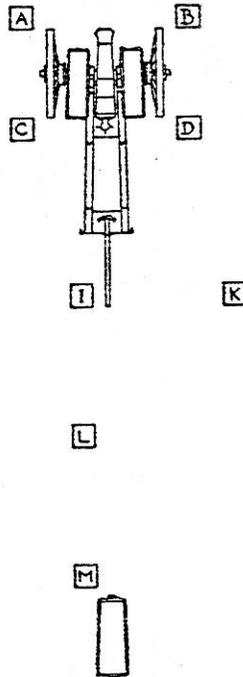
In a real battle situation, however, the rate of fire would decrease as casualties occurred amongst the crew. Also, the rate could be affected by the quality of the crew serving the piece. Obviously, infantry drafted out of the line on short notice to help serve the gun will exhibit a certain awkwardness, caused by their inexperience in handling a cannon. Firing rapidly was dangerous, tiresome to the crew, and harmful to the bronze of which the gun was composed. Bronze was a soft metal and if heated to the degree that rapid fire could impose upon it, a crew would run the risk of having the barrel droop out of shape. In most battles, firing was executed in a careful and deliberate manner unless the gun was in real danger of being overrun. A more realistic rate of fire under normal battle conditions was probably four to six firings per minute.

It is very difficult to determine just how many men serviced a

**Disposition of eight Men
to the Service of
a Light Infantry 3 Pounder
In Action.**

Duties

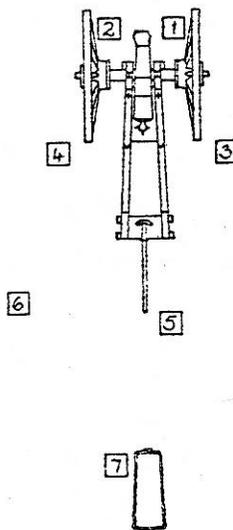
- A A Man to Load, and to run up the gun
 B A Man to Ram Home the Charge, and to Spunge, and to Run up the Gun
 C A Man to Fire, and to Run up the gun
 D A Man to serve the Vent, and to Run up the Gun
 I A Non Commissioned Officer to superintend the whole; his particular charge is to point the Gun at the Object aimed at, and to assist to Run up the gun
 K A Man to carry the Slow Match and Water Bucket
 L A Man to serve with Ammunition
 M A Man to supply with Ammunition from the Depot



**Disposition of seven Men
to the Service of
General Pattison's
Light 3 Pounder.**

Duties

1. Spunges, Rams Home, and Runs Up the Gun
 2. Loads, and Runs Up the Gun
 3. serves the Vent, and Runs Up the Gun
 4. Fires, and Runs Up the Gun
 5. the Non Commissioned Officer, Steers, Points, carries the Slow Match, and superintends the whole
 6. serves 2 with Cartridges from a Cartouch
 7. carries a Cartouch which he fills from the Ammunition Box, and relieves 6 when his Cartouch is empty

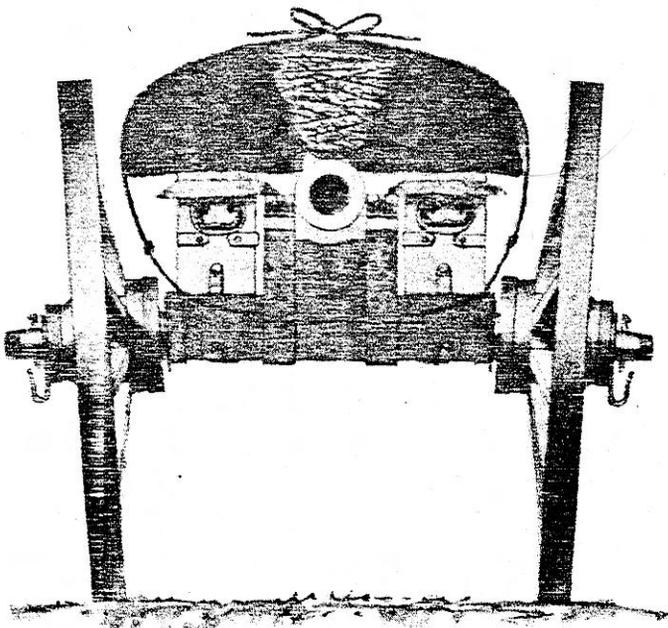
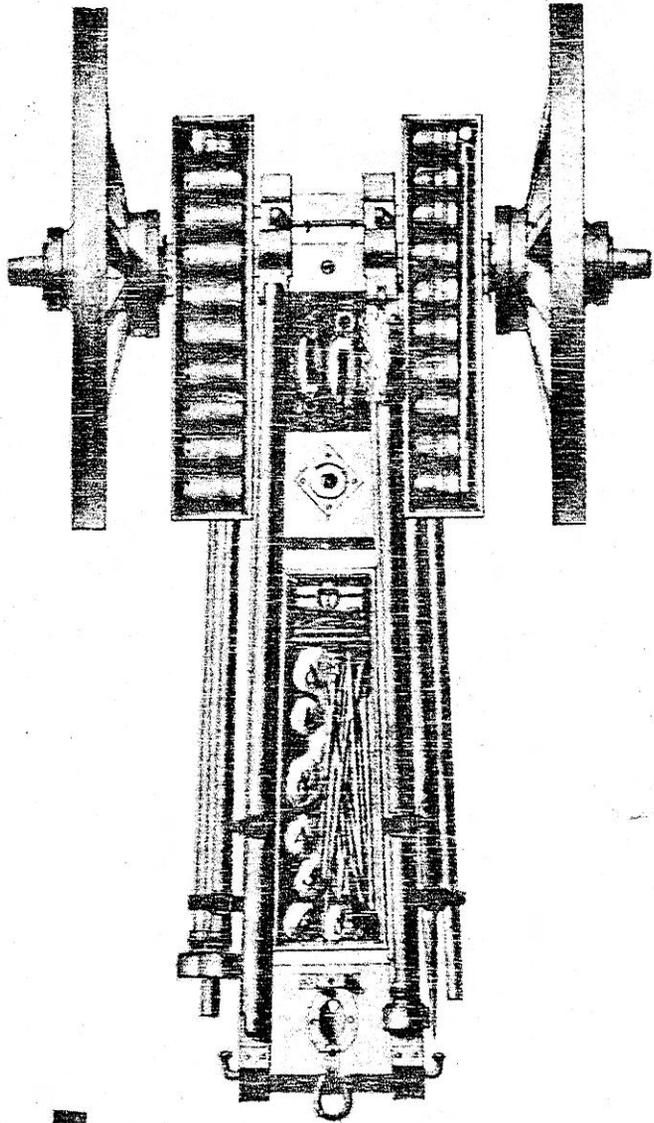


3-Pound Gun as an average when on campaign. Period records in the Royal Artillery Institution in Woolwich indicate that as many as twelve men and as few as three could serve and fire the gun effectively. Obviously, three men will, however, have difficulty moving the gun. A good selection of period documents referred to above that concern the service and firing of the 3-Pound Gun and the duties of various sized crews can be found reprinted in Grasshoppers And Butterflies: The Light 3 Pounders of Pattison and Townshend, by Adrian B. Caruana, Bloomfield, Ontario, Canada, 1980, Appendix 1 pages 21-32. ② For those interested in the recommended methods of firing a 3-Pound Gun with various sized crews the above reference is must reading. ③

An attempt was made during this study to examine various artillery returns (men vs. available guns) for several campaigns between the period 1776-1781 and see how many men serviced a Light 3-Pound Gun in a given instance. Lets start with the Campaign of 1777 in northern New York. At the Battle of Freeman's Farm (First Saratoga) on September 19th, 1777, the British Army Battalion Guns had on paper about thirteen men assigned to each Light 3-Pound and or Light 6-Pound Gun in the line. In actuality the guns were served on that day by about eleven men (a combination of artillerists and draftees from the infantry) per gun. ④ During the Campaigns of 1780-1781 in the South records reveal that at the Battle of Cowpens about twenty-five men were assigned to each Light 3-Pound Gun (a combination of artillerymen and draftees from the infantry) and that at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse twelve artillerymen per gun were assigned to each Light 3-Pound Gun (plus draftees from the infantry?). ⑤

The type of ammunition fired from a Light 3-Pounder was the same three types used in all smooth-bore field guns of the period. Solid shot, grape, and canister. Solid shot was simply a solid iron ball which was used for long range fire or for battering purposes. An iron ball used in a 3-Pound Gun could weigh from 2 lbs. 14 ozs. to 3 lbs. 9 ozs. depending upon the density of the metal. Balls were often painted or coated with various substances to prevent them from rusting. Due to its light weight, the 3-Pound ball was generally ineffective when used for battering purposes. Grapeshot and canister were

Detail from a drawing by Captain William Congreve circa 1783 that shows how ammunition and tools were carried on a 3-Pound Gun "Butterfly" carriage.



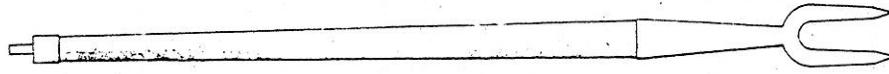
Reproduced courtesy of
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vice, Bloomfield, Ont.

strictly used for close range firing when supporting infantry or attempting to soften an enemy line or attack. Grapeshot consisted of a dozen or less small iron balls mounted around a wood post which was set into a circular bottom. The whole was covered with canvas and quilted with cord. Upon ejection from the gun, the round would break and the shot would spread. Canister was based upon the same principle. It consisted of a metal cylinder that was much like a tin can. It was filled with a larger number of smaller iron or lead balls. Once again, upon leaving the barrel, the contents of the cylinder spread over a wide area. If aimed at a compact line of advancing troops, the effect could be devastating. An 18th century "machinegun" effect. Solid shot was effective up to about 1,000 yards, grape was effective up to about 700 yards, and canister was effective up to about 350 yards.

When on campaign a number of ready made ammunition cartridges were often prepared and carried with the gun. Light 3-Pounders generally carried a supply in the ammunition box that was fitted into the trail of the cannon carriage (the Grasshopper) or in the matching ammunition boxes that were attached to the carriage on each side of the barrel just above the axle or in a combination of all three (the Butterfly). Such preparation would, of course, allow for a more rapid rate of fire when the gun initially became engaged. A typical cartridge consisted of a powder bag made of paper, flannel, and or parchment; a wooden sabot,[Ⓢ] and the shot. The powder bag, after being filled with the proper quantity of powder (about 8 ozs.), was attached to the wooden sabot. The charge for the gun was, thus, all contained in one unit for quick loading. Upon firing, the sabot would disintegrate.

With regard to the tools used for the service of a Light 3-Pound Gun, they were few and simple. They consisted of a rammer-sponge, a wadhook or worm, handspikes and or shafts (for transporting the gun by hand), portfire or linstock, the fork lever, a ladle (used to put gunpowder into the gun in the event that prepared ammunition was not available), a sponge bucket, a vent pick, a thumbstall (made of leather and or of woolen cloth), a hammer, a drill, spikes (to hammer into the cannon vent hole to put the gun temporarily out-of-service), and a tompion (to plug or seal the mouth of the cannon tube

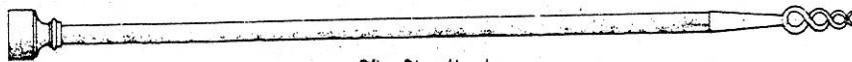
Tools used to service a Light 3-Pound Gun.



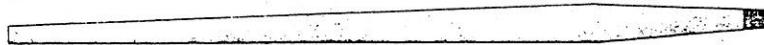
The Fork Lever



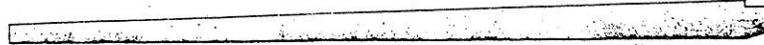
The Sponge



The Wadhook



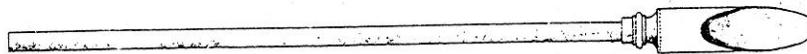
The Straight Handspike



The Crooked Handspike



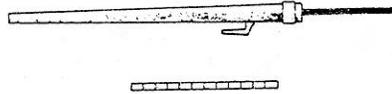
The Ladle



The Pontifire



Bucket



Jampeon

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toration Service, Bloomfield, Ont.

when not in use). The majority of the above tools will be familiar to those who conduct live artillery demonstrations in the National Park Service. Likewise, the same people will be familiar with the proper use of the tools, hence this report will not dwell upon their specific means of being handled nor will the topic of safety be broached here. For those who are not so knowledgeable or skilled, the following readings are recommended:

Adrian B. Caruana, "British Artillery Drill of the 18th Century," Canadian Journal of Arms Collecting 16 (No.2,1978-79), pp. 46-60.

National Park Service Modified Stevens Gun Drill for National Park Service Use, Harpers Ferry.

Louis de Tousard, American Artillerist's Companion, Philadelphia, 1809-1813. Reprinted 1969, New York.

A crew could, of course, only become accustomed with the use of its tools through lots of practice in the handling of them. Much time was spent on and off of campaign drilling the crews -- artillerymen and draftees from the infantry (when possible). Journals and orderly books kept during the American Revolution show this to be true. Perhaps of especial interest to this study are notations that appear in two circa 1776 orderly books kept by or for two British Artillery officers serving under General John Burgoyne during the Campaign of 1776 in northern New York. What makes these two books of interest is that they note various practice sessions with Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns mounted upon several different carriages. This campaign was the first time in which British military forces used such guns in, on, and over the type of terrain for which they were constructed and intended. The following extracts reprinted represent a selection of some of the more interesting notations made concerning the handling of and drill with the new Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns during the Campaign of 1776:

"Chamblee, 11th August, 1776."

"After Brigade Orders."

"...Major Williams will order a Practice with a Medium 12 Pounder,

a Light 6 Pounder, a light 3 Pounder, an 8 Inch Howitzer, and two Mortars at the Battery, to begin tomorrow, and to continue all the week, Morning and Evening. As it is possible this will be the only Practice before the Companies separate, it is to be carried on with great attention, and to be practice for Service and not Experiment; and it is intended to make the Officers and Men perfect in the use and ready managing the Artillery in the Field....
The latter part of the week will be firing of Grape Shot."

Hadden. ⑦

"Chamblee, August 13th, 1776."

"...Captain Walker will exercise his Company every Day with the 3 Pounders which have Shafts, in the Mounting, Dismounting, and carrying of them, and in every other particular for which they are intended."

Hadden. ⑧

"Chamblee, August 18th, 1776."

"R.O. by M. Williams."

"...All the men of Duty to parade to morrow morning at 6 oClock to practice Carrying Capt. Congreves Light 3 Pdrs. under the Direction of Lieut Rimington."

Unknown Officer. ⑨

"Chamblee 19th August 1776."

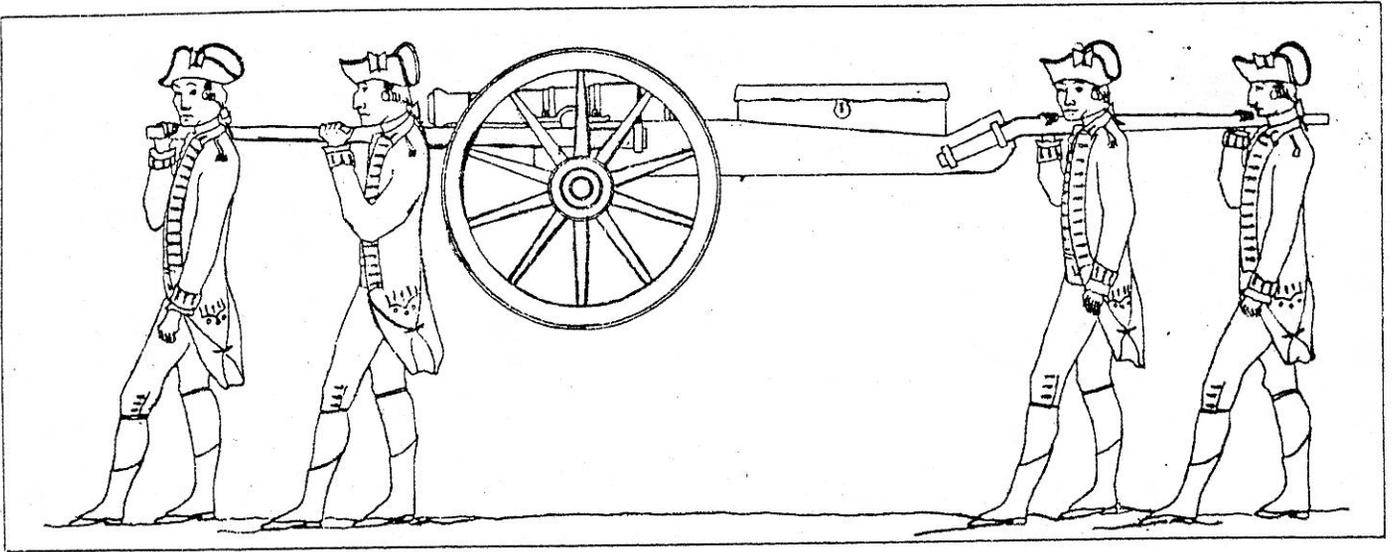
"B.O.....All the men of duty to parade this Evening at 6 oClock & practice Carrying Capt. Congreves Light 3 Pdrs. under the Inspection....."

Unknown Officer. ⑩

"Chamblee August 20 1776."

"R.O. by M. Williams."

"...Capt. Walkers Company to be taken of duty at 10 oClock the whole to parade to morrow after Guard mounting to practice Shipping & Unshipping Capt Congreves light 3 Pdrs. under the In-



The "Irish Method" of carrying a 3-Pound Gun. As carried, the carriage is likened to a "Grasshopper" springing upward.

Turning the "Butterfly" carriage into a "Galloper."



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spection of Lieut Rimmington."

Unknown Officer. (11)

Before closing this chapter, it is necessary to make a few remarks on the carriages upon which the Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns were mounted and on how the guns were transported. From all available evidence examined -- contemporary drawings, documents, official records, journals, diaries, and secondary printed materials -- it appears that the following types of carriages and transportation were used during the period 1775-1783:

- I. Upon a carriage that could be disassembled and the various pieces and cannon tube secured upon packsaddles and carried by two to three horses. This pre-1776 carriage was often referred to as the Pattison 3-Pound Gun. It is also distinguished by a single ammunition box being carried on the trail of the carriage.
- II. A carriage designed in 1776 by Captain William Congreve, R.A. that could "...be used in boats, stripped to its component parts and carried by either artillery or infantrymen, hauled up cliffs..." (12) This particular carriage could be distinguished by the three ammunition boxes that it could carry -- one on the trail and one mounted on each side of the barrel just over the axle. The trail had special brackets mounted upon it that allowed a special limber to be attached which in turn was capable of being hitched to a single horse. A Light 3-Pound Gun so attached and transported in this manner is often referred to as a "Butterfly."
- III. As a "Grasshopper." Either of the above carriages could be converted to one of these, providing that the main carriage had special brackets applied to the sides of it which would allow shafts to be inserted into them. Wooden shafts inserted, the gun and carriage could then be picked-up by four to eight men and moved hastily if need be. Carrying a gun in this manner was also referred to as the "Irish Method."

It should be noted that the British field artillery of this period only attached its horses to limbers in tandem, or single file. Not in

pairs, side by side as had already been adopted by most other European nations. England did not adopt the same custom until 1800-1802. Limbers used to move Light Battalion Guns did not carry ammunition boxes. Except for the limited supply of ammunition carried in the boxes mounted upon the carriage of the 3-Pound Gun, no other supply was immediately available. Instead, the bulk of the ammunition for a particular Light 3-Pound Gun was carried in a separate wagon or artillery tumbril. On a lengthy march or upon one where it was expected that a line-of-communication with a supply depot could be cut, it would be standard practice to carry a larger than normal amount of ammunition. Thus, a wagon or tumbril was generally assigned to each artillery piece to carry the reserve supply of shot, powder, and tools. Such was the practice of the British Army during the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777 and the Southern Campaigns of 1780-1781 under Cornwallis.

Carriages for Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns were painted a shade of grey achieved by mixing lamp-black and white lead colors. Metal-work on the carriage was painted black or was left unpainted.

FOOTNOTES

1. William L. Stone, trans. and ed., Journal Of Captain Pausch, Albany, 1886, pp. 125-126.
2. A little caution should be exerted when using this reference. It contains some confused information regarding the names applied to various carriages used for 3-Pound Guns. Most important is that the author did not recognize that there were three 3-Pound models produced by the Verbruggens. This has led the author to make numerous confused references to what feature should be applied to Pattison or Townshend or Congreve as he was under the belief that only two 3-Pound models were produced circa 1775-1776. The most useful portions of the book are the many tables of data, fine illustrations and documents reprinted in Appendix 1.
3. For those who may wish to secure a copy, you can order a copy direct from the publisher Museum Restoration Service, Bloomfield, Ontario, Canada K0K 1G0.

4. See Charles W. Snell, A Report On The Strength Of The British Army Under Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, July 1 To October 17, 1777 And On The Organization Of The British Army On September 19 And October 7, 1777, Stillwater, 1951, pages 50 and 67; and Horatio Rogers, ed., A Journal Kept In Canada And Upon Burgoyne's Campaign In 1776 And 1777, By Lieut. James M. Hadden, Albany, 1884, pages 153-155 and 165-166.
5. See PART V Section C of this report for notations on artillery crews./ See Caruana, Grasshoppers And Butterflies, page 26 for a diagram detailing how twelve men serviced a Light 3-Pound Gun.
6. A wood disk of shot diameter and several inches thick which was held in place by straps of tin. It served the same purpose as a wad, helping to cut off windage and helping to compress the shot for a more uniform and powerful thrust.
7. Rogers, A Journal Kept....By..Hadden, pp. 247-248.
8. Ibid:253-254.
9. Unknown Artillery Officer, Orderly Book Royal Regiment Of Artillery Kept On The Northern Campaign May 8, 1776 - June 29, 1777, unpublished ms. Morristown National Historical Park (L.W. Smith Collection), page 44.
10. Ibid:44.
11. Ibid:45.
12. Caruana, Grasshoppers And Butterflies, pp. 6 and 11.

PART V

THE GUN'S USE IN
NORTH AMERICA

THE GUN'S USE IN NORTH AMERICA

Introductory Note: The following sections A through D are composed of notations (extracts) concerning the presence or use of 3-Pound guns at various actions, movements, and stations during the period 1775-1815 in North America. The extracts have been gathered from a wide variety of primary and secondary sources examined during the course of compiling this report. It is my belief that the majority of the extracts offered below refer to the use of 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns circa 1775-1776. Where a question might rise as to whether or not 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns were used or not, a notation to that effect has been provided. Undoubtedly, many other notations of 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns exist in other printed and manuscript sources not examined by this author. In particular, a closer look at the Henry Knox Papers gathered on microfilm at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York and an examination of the original manuscript Ebenezer Stevens Papers at the New York Historical Society, New York might yield other pertinent details regarding the movements and use of captured 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns. However, it is believed that the following range of extracts provide an excellent overview of where and when and under what circumstances 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns were used during the period 1775-1815.

A. General use in the Northern and Mid-
Atlantic Theatre of Operations 1775-
1783.

1775 ---

Of the 59 pieces of ordnance removed from Fort Ticonderoga by Colonel Henry Knox on December 6th, 1775 approximately 8 pieces were brass 3-Pounders with the following dimensions:

" Dim of bore	---	3½ [inches]
Ft. & Ins. of length	---	3.6
Weight	---	350
Total w'ht.	---	2800 "

The dimensions are from an official inventory compiled by Henry Knox. The 3-Pound guns removed by Knox were of a model that first appeared on the British Board of Ordnance " Establishment of 1764." They were generally referred to as the Light Common 3-Pound Gun. This model was the fore-runner of the 3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun circa 1775.

See page 27 -- William L. Bowne, Ye Cohorn Caravan, The Knox Expedition In The Winter of 1775-76, Schuylerville, 1975.

1776 ---

The Battle of Long Island August 27th, 1776. Curiously, of all the sources examined none offered any detailed information as to the ordnance used by the British and or the American Armies during the battle. Undoubtedly, there were a number of 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns circa 1775-1776 present with the British Forces. These, however, were most probably dispersed among the various battalions of British and German troops. It is also very likely that all three models were represented as well -- Pattison, Townshend, and Congreve.

The Battle of Trenton December 26th, 1776. ----

"....Also attached to these organizations were the second com-

pany of Hessian yagers, Captain Johann Ewald in command, a detachment of Hessian artillery with six three-pounders, and one company of British artillery with two six-pounders and two three-pounders."

The British Royal Artillery were in all likelihood armed with 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns while the Hessian Artillery were of a Prussian design with a bore of about 3.52 inches. All six of the 3-Pound guns captured by American Forces at Trenton were of this last type.

See page 46 -- William S. Stryker, The Battles Of Trenton And Princeton, Boston, 1898.

"....All six brass " three pounder " cannon assigned to the Rall brigade (two to each regiment) stood one behind the other in front of the guard house."

See page 17 -- Samuel S. Smith, The Battle Of Trenton, Monmouth Beach, 1965.

"....According to Washington's report to Congress, the men and material captured at Trenton were ".....918 prisoners, 6 brass 3-pounders, 3 ammunition wagons, as many muskets etc., as there were prisoners, 12 drums, and 4 colors."

Ibid:27.

"....Donop,....stationed the 42nd Foot, with one of his grenadier battalions, at Black Horse (now Columbus)With the rest of his command -- two battalions of grenadiers, a company of Hessian jagers, six three-pounders manned by Hessian artillery men, and a company of British artillery with two six-pounders and two three-pounders --- he himself went into winter quarters at Bordentown."

See page 36 -- Alfred H. Bill, The Campaign Of Princeton 1776-1777, Princeton, 1948.

1777 ---

The Battle of Bound Brook April 12th, 1777. ----

British General Cornwallis vs. American General Lincoln who was at the outpost of Bound Brook, New Jersey:

"....Eighty men were taken prisoners, among them five officers, including the aide of General Lincoln, plus 14 were killed. One 6-pounder and two 3-pounder brass cannon and the baggage were taken."

Note: The two 3-Pound guns captured were either part of the Hessian guns captured at Trenton or Light Common 3-Pound Guns.

See page 11 -- Ernest Kipping and Samuel S. Smith, trans. and ed., At General Howe's Side 1776-1778, The Diary Of General William Howe's Aide De Camp, Captain Frederick Von Muenchhausen, Monmouth Beach, 1974.

"....Washington in his report to the Board of War on 4.14.77, admitted only to the loss of " two pieces of Artillery..... All were from Proctor's Pennsylvania Artillery battalion, designated the 4th Continental artillery."

Ibid:60 -- footnote 16.

For the Campaign of 1777:

"Howe's artillery was under the command of Brig. Gen. Samuel Cleaveland. If Cleaveland's artillery, which embarked for Philadelphia was the same as it was in the recent Jersey engagements, it consisted of ten 24-pounders, eight heavy 12-pounders, twelve light 12-pounders, thirty 6-pounders, fourteen 3-pounders, four 8 inch, six 5½ inch, four 13 inch, two 8 inch, six 5½ inch [howitzers?]." --- His artillery detachment consisted of "...33 officers and 385 men."

Ibid:63 -- footnote 38. The original source for the above data is PRO

(Public Record Office), CO (Colonial Office) 5/94: Pt.1:212.

The British Raid on Danbury, Connecticut April 26-28, 1777. ----

Force assembled for raid on Danbury included "...6 3-Pounders."
Notation made on April 20th, 1777.

See page 126 --- Harry M. Lydenberg, ed., Archibald Robertson, His Diaries And Sketches In America 1762-1780, New York, 1930.

Notes that "...six 3-pounders..." were taken on the expedition on boats and landed for raid. -- Undoubtedly all Verbruggens.

See page 19 --- Robert McDevitt, Connecticut Attacked: A British Viewpoint Tryon's Raid On Danbury, Chester, 1974.

Action at Short Hills, New Jersey June 25th, 1777. ----

In describing the action between Cornwallis and American Lord Stirling states that "...3 Brass 3-Pounders taken..." from the Americans. Once again, these were probably an odd assortment of Hessian guns previously captured or Light Common 3-Pound Guns.

See pages 138-139 --- Lydenberg, Robertson...Diaries And Sketches...

Some General Orders from the British Army Headquarters of General Sir William Howe. ----

"H.Q. Camp at Brunswick, 21st June 1777"

"The Light 3 pounders, not particularly attached to Corps, to fall in at the head of Maj.-Gen. Stirn's Brigade."

See page 443 --- N.Y.H.S., ed., The Kemble Papers 1773-1789, 2 Vols., New York, 1884. 1:443.

"H.Q., Camp at Amboy, 25th. June, 1777."

" After Orders, 7 at Night."

"Order of March For the right Column under the Command of Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cornwallis." assigned guns as follows:

Hessian Yagers under command of Lieut.-Col. Wurmb -- 1 3 Pdr.
 1st (Bat.) Lt. Inf. -- 2 3 Pounders.
 1st (") Brit. Gren. -- 2 12 and 2 6 Pdrs.
 Hessian Grenadiers 3 Battalions -- 6 3 Pdrs.
 Brigade of Guards -- 2 6Pdrs.
 2d. Brigade British -- 4 6 Pdrs.
 5th. Brigade British -- 4 3 Pdrs.
 Reserve (7th Regt., 2 Cos. of Anspach Gren., 26th Regt.) --
 2 6 Pdrs.
 No artillery to Queen's Rangers, 17th Regt. Drag., Mtd.
 Yagers & $\frac{1}{2}$ Corps of Pioneers.

"Order of March for the Left Column under the Command of Maj.-Gen. Vaughan." assigned guns as follows:

Artillery (reserve or park ??)
 Ewald's Co. of Hessian & Anspach Yagers -- 1 3 Pdr.
 Ferguson's Corps -- 1 Amulette.
 2d. (Bat.) Light Inf. -- 2 3 Pdrs.
 2d. Battalion Gren. -- 2 6 Pdrs. & 2 3 Pdrs.
 1st Brigade British -- 2 12 Pdrs. & 2 6 Pdrs.
 4th " " -- 4 6 Pdrs.
 3rd " " -- 2 6 Pdrs.
 Reserve (38th Regt., Loos's Battalion Hessian, 35th Regt.)
 -- 4 6 Pdrs. & 2 3 Pdrs.
No artillery to 16th Dragoons & $\frac{1}{2}$ Corp of Pioneers.

Note: various changes in alignment of guns to various brigades etc. occurred as marches began and continued, but not the actual number of guns.

Note: It can be presumed that those 3-Pound guns assigned to the British battalions and regiments were in all likelihood an assortment of 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns. Those guns assigned to the Hessians were still at this date Prussian style pieces.

The Battle of Brandywine September 11th, 1777. ----

Concerning British positions at the battle:

The author states that the British 49th Regiment took position with two heavy guns and "...two three-pounders,..." --- probably 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns.

See page 198 -- Christopher Ward, The Delaware Continentals, 1776-1783, Wilmington, 1941.

Concerning American Artillery at the battle:

"The Americans had only "3 and 4 pounders" on the hill [Birmingham Hill] and their extreme range, when firing solid shot, was about 1,200 yards."

See page 16 -- Samuel S. Smith, The Battle Of Brandywine, Monmouth Beach, 1976.

"...Proctor's battery held " three guns and a howitzer." More specifically, the battery consisted of " 1 six-pounder..... found to be a Hessian three pounder, which they [the Americans] had newbored in the caliber of a six pounder; 2 very long Four pounders, which were French pieces, 1 howitzer made in Philadelphia." The howitzer was of "5½" inch caliber."

Ibid:21 -- the author gleaned the quotes from PRO - G05/94.

The British occupy Rhode Island 1777. --- October 27th, 1777. ---

A return of British artillery pieces at various posts on Rhode Island:

" The disposition of the Artillery is as follows --- "

" 4 3 prs. brass With the two Hessian Battalions at
Windmill hill
1 3 pr. brass Remaining at The Park
6 3 prs. brass With the 2 Hessian Battalions near
Newport
1 3 brass Commonfence -- N. part of the Island."

See 1:204 -- Diary Of Frederick Mackenzie,
1775-1781, 2 Vols., Cambridge, 1930.

Note: just how many of the above 3-Pounders were Ver-
bruggen Guns is questionable.

1778 ---

The movements outside of Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-1778
---- Action at Cooper's Creek February 1778. ----

"...Upon the appearance of the enemy, the 42d regiment marched forward in line, and orders were sent to the Queen's Rangers to advance, which it did, in column, by companies; Cooper's creek secured its left flank; the artillery horses of the three pounders being embarked, the seamen, with their accustomed alacrity, offered to draw on the cannon; the artillery followed the light infantry company, and preceded the battalion."

See pages 44-45 -- J.G. Simcoe, Simcoe's
Military Journal, New York, 1844.

" A RETURN OF ORDNANCE AND STORES IN THE PARK, LABORATORY, AND ORDNANCE STORE IN THE CITY OF ALBANY MARCH 20TH 1778 " ----

" Brass Ordnance on Field Carriages with Implements Compleat."

24	Pounders	--	2
12	"	--	1
7½	"	--	1
6	"	--	4

3	"	-- 2
5½	Inch Royal Howitzers	-- 1
5½	Inch Royal Mortars	-- 3
	Total	-- 14 "

See 3:69 -- Hugh Hastings, ed., Public Papers Of George Clinton, First Governor Of New York, 10 Vols., Albany, 1900

Note: The majority of the ordnance listed above was originally part of the British artillery captured at Saratoga October 17th, 1777. The two 3-Pounders listed were undoubtedly part of those guns captured and as such were Verbruggen guns circa 1776 (Congreve Model).

Shortly before the British Army abandons Philadelphia. ----

In reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe's Queen's Rangers:

"...he had also a three pounder, that had been lately attached to his corps." -- Without doubt a 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun due to its light weight and mobility.

See page 61 -- Simcoe, Military Journal.

Upon the British retreat across New Jersey to New York June 1778. ----

As the British left column approached Crosswicks June 23rd, 1778:

"...Lieutenant M'Leod, of the artillery, bringing up his three pounders,..." to cover the British advance. Once again, most probably Verbruggen 3-Pounders.

See page 64 -- Ibid.

Another notation of a British unit on the retreat:

"...a three pounder of the light infantry battalion,..."

See page 72 -- Ibid.

Describing the skirmishing with American Forces near Crosswick on June 23rd, 1778:

"...upon our bringing up two 3 pounders belonging to the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, they again went off, and the 1st Division advanc'd to Crosswick,..."
 --- most likely Verbruggen Guns.

See page 238 -- The Diary of Captain-Lieutenant Stephen Adye, R.A. -- printed as Carson I.A. Ritchie, ed., "A New York Diary of the Revolutionary War," in Narratives of the Revolution in New York, New York Historical Society, New York, 1975, pages 206-303.

The Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey June 28th, 1778. ----

The British are attacked:

"...Upon the Alarm being given in front, the 10th & 49th Regiments, which had been covering the flanks of the Artillery, Provision Train & Baggage were order'd to the rear with two 3 Pounders...."

Ibid:240. --- Probably Verbruggen Guns.

Following the British Army's move across New Jersey. ----

Back in garrison at New York -- the Queen's Rangers:

"...After the return of the British army to New York,The Rangers had previously been supplied with a gun, a three-pounder, and now an Amuzette and three artillery men were added, so that the corps had become a miniature army consisting of horses, foot and artillery."

See page 144 -- James Hannay, "History of the Queen's Rangers," Proceedings And Transactions Of The Royal Society Of Canada

2 Series 3 (1908) 123-186.

German ordnance is replaced by British pieces?? July 20th, 1778:

"...The English artillery park is giving each regiment two fieldpieces."

See page 192 -- Bernhard A. Uhlendorf, trans., Revolution In America, Confidential Letters And Journals 1776-1784 Of Adjutant General Major Baurmeister Of The Hessian Forces, New Brunswick, 1957.

An exchange of artillery pieces takes place -- August 26th, 1778:

"...the two 6 pounders with the 1st Grenadiers being exchange'd for two 3 Pounders."

See page 248 -- Diary Stephen Adye -- printed version.

1779 ---

A British 3-Pound Gun (Verbruggen?) vs. an American ship. ----

Action off Hog Neck, Long Island, New York January 31st, 1779:

"...Brig Neptune Arrived.....3 Rebel Privateers came in- to the harbour to Attack her, but 2 12-Pounders having been landed the Evening before and the Infantry of the Legion being there, they drove the Largest, a Brig call'd the Middleton of 16 guns aground near Hog Neck. Major Cochran went over to the Neck and with a 3 Pounder Pelted her so that the men Quited her and she struck and was taken."

See pages 187-188 -- Harry M. Lydenberg, ed., Archibald Robertson, His Diaries And Sketches In America 1762-1780, New York, 1930.

British Major General Tryon raids Horseneck, Connecticut and area

February 25th, 1779. ----

In describing the composition of Tryon's force:

States that he had "...two 6 Pounders & one 3 pounder."

See pages 268-269 --- Diary Stephen Adye
--- printed version.

British Light Artillery in short supply. ----

General Pattison, R.A. to Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, New York, May
8th, 1779:

"...As I am now almost intirely bereft of the very light
Pieces of Artillery, and as Detachments from this Army,
which require such Guns may frequently be sent off; I
wou'd wish to have it in my Power to supply them, which
cannot be the case, unless I receive Assistance from
Rhode Island, I have therefore propos'd to the Commander
in Chiefs to call for the two light 3 Prs with Limbers
which I believe you style Butterfly's, and two of your
Ligonier Howitzers -- The Proposition meets intirely,
with his Approbation and I believe he has order'd it to
be signify'd to General Prevost. --- I must therefore
desire you will with the Genls consent send me them four
Pieces by the first Convoy -- Ammunition we'll find. -- "

See pages 63-64 -- Francis Duncan, ed.,
" Official Letters of Major General James
Pattison, Commandant Of Artillery," Collec-
tions Of The New York Historical Society
For The Year 1875, New York, 1876.

The 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns serve on the old Northwest Frontier. ----

"Proportion of Ordnance & Ordnance Stores delivered to Captain
John Schank of the Navy being for Service at the Posts of Niagara
& Detroit." -- May 11th, 1779 --

"For Niagara: 2 Brass 3 pounder grasshoppers with carriages."

Ms return, Sorel, Quebec, Haldimand Papers

British Library Add MSS 21816.

Letter from General Haldimand to Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, commanding at Niagara dated Quebec, May 23rd, 1779:

"I have forwarded with the Naval Stores four Grass hoppers, and two Royals, with all their apparatus, and a proper proportion of Ammunition, I hope they will prove usefull, but great caution must be used to prevent the possibility of their falling into the Enemy's hands."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21764.

The Sullivan-Clinton Expedition June - September 1779. ----

Makeup of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery:

"Colonel Thomas Proctor, commanded the 1st Pennsylvania regiment of artillery, which consisted of four brass 3-pounders, and two 6-pounders, two 5½ inch howitzers, and one cohorn,...."

See page 88 -- A. Tiffany Norton, History Of Sullivan's Campaign Against The Iroquois,
Lima, 1879.

After the Battle of Newton (August 29th, 1779) the American Army encamps on the battlefield for several days:

"On the evening of the 30th [August] General Sullivan sent back to Tioga two three-pounders, the two largest howitzers, all the ammunition wagons.....The artillery retained consisted of four brass three-pounders and one small howitzer or cohorn. All the ammunition, provisions and camp equipage were loaded on pack-horses,....."

Ibid:124.

From the Order Book of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Barber of the 3rd New Jersey Regiment of the Continental Line:

" Head Quarters Fort Sullivan 23d August 1779 "

"Colo. Proctor will have ammunition fixed for the six 3-pounders, the two howitzers & the cohorns. The six pounders are to be left with the garrison."

See page 75 -- Louise W. Murray, ed., Notes From Collections Of Tioga Point Museum On The Sullivan Expedition Of 1779, Athens, 1929.

The composition of Colonel Proctor's American Artillery:

"Col. Proctors Regt of artillery 4 6-pounders -- 4 3 (-pounders), 1 8-inch Howitzer, 1 5½ (-inch) & 1 Cohorn."

See page 36 -- A.C. Flick, ed., The Sullivan-Clinton Campaign In 1779, Chronology And Selected Documents, Albany, 1929.

From the Journal of Lieutenant Robert Parker of the Second Continental Regiment of Artillery:

June 14th -- "Marched from Albany with Capt. Wool's Blisses & Porter's Company's of Artillery."

Ibid:188.

August 22nd -- at the Susquehanna and Tioga Rivers -- "At this place lay....Coll Proctor's regiment of Artillery -- the whole making near five thousand men with two 6 pounders, two 5½ Howitzers, four 3 pounders & a small cohorn."

Ibid:195.

August 26th -- "...the Park consisting of two 5½ Irish Howitzers, Six light 3 pounders and one small Cohorn with ammunition &c. &c."

Ibid:196.

August 30th -- "...two Howitzers, two three pounders,.... sent down the river....to....Tioga,...."

Ibid:199.-- 3-Pounders were likely Verbruggen.

British movements along the coast of Connecticut July 1779. ----

A description of a portion of the British Force engaged in this activity:

July 3rd, 1779 -- "The flank Companies of the Guards, the 7th & 23rd Regiments having join'd the Troops lately arrived from Rhode Island, at Whitestone, with four light 3 Pounders from New York, Major General Tryon proceeded thither.....in order to take the Command of these Troops."

See page 284 -- Diary Stephen Adye -- printed version.

Letter from General Pattison, R.A. to Lord Viscount Townshend dated " New York 4th July 1779 " discusses arrival of reinforcements, which now favor sending out an:

"...Expedition that is to proceed immediately under the Orders of M. Genl Tryon & Commodore Sir George Collier.....The Corps ordered upon this Service are.....with four Light 3 Prs and one Ligonier Howitzer. ---"

See page 87 -- Duncan, Letters Major General Pattison.

The British capture and man the small American post at Stony Point on the Hudson River June 1st, 1779. ----

The composition of the British Artillery Force commanded by Captain Traille, R.A. at the taking of the post May 30th-31st:

"One 8 Inch Howitzer, 1 Light 12 Pounder, 2 Royal Mortars, & 1 Light 3 Pounder...." loaded on Gunboats. All of the above were landed at Stony Point on May 31st plus "...one 10 Inch Mortar, one Heavy Brass 12 Pounder, from the Navy one Iron Ditto & two Cohorns...."

See pages 276-277 -- Diary Stephen Adye --
printed version.

Letter from General Pattison, R.A. to Lord Viscount Townshend dated " Camp at Stoney Point 9th June 1779 " notes the guns left at the post for its defense:

"The Guns intended for these Works are two 24 Prs and two 18 Prs, four 12 Prs six 6 Prs, and one 3 Pr, one 10 Inch Mortar, one 8 Inch Howitzer, two Royal Mortars, and two Cohorns do --- "

See page 77 -- Duncan, Letters Major General Pattison.

American General Anthony Wayne captures the British post at Stony Point July 15th, 1779:

A Return of Ordnance captured that accompanied a letter by General Anthony Wayne to George Washington dated " Stony-Point, July 17, 1779 " :

"Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Stony-Point, July 15, 1779 at night."

"ORDNANCE. Brass, 3 12-pounders, 1 3-pounder; Iron, 2 24-pounders, 2 18-pounders, and 1 12-pounder; Brass Howitzer, 8 inch, 1 ; Brass mortars, 10 inch, 1; 5 and a half inch, 2; 4 and 2-5ths of an inch, 2."

Also, in the same return is a list of "SHOT fixed with powder,..." It lists "...3-pounders, 200 round, 106 case."

See page 80 -- Henry B. Dawson, The Assault On Stony Point, By General Anthony Wayne July 16, 1779, Morrisania, N.Y., 1863.

Note: It cannot be ascertained if the 3-Pounder captured was or was not a Verbruggen Gun. In all likelihood odds are that it was. See an untitled return of the American Ar-

tillery Brigade at Peekskill, New York dated July 23rd, 1781 page 131 that can be found in the Henry Knox Papers at the U.S. Military Academy Library, West Point. According to this return " 1 Brittis - 3 pound No. 1 taken at Stoney Point " formed part of Captain Jackson's Company 3rd Regiment Artillery. This may be the 3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun circa 1775 No.? that is now imbedded in the wall of Gullum Hall at the U.S. Military Academy and incorrectly marked as a trophy of the Convention of Saratoga. A copy of the above return can be found in this report.

Letter from American General William Heath to the Hon. J. Powell, President of the Massachusetts Council dated " Highlands July 22, 1779 " reporting on the victory at Stony Point states:

"Iron ordnance taken in the works, two 24, two 18 and one 12 pounders. Brass, two 12 pounders and one Ditto light, one 10 in. Mortar, one 8 in. Howitzer and 1 Grass Hopper, 2 Royalls, 2 Cohorns with small arms, Cohorns, ammunition, &c., &c...."

See pages 194-195 -- Henry P. Johnston, The Storming Of Stony Point On The Hudson, Midnight, July 15, 1779, New York, 1900. -- The original manuscript letter is part of the Heath Manuscripts at the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

Note: Of the many existing notations in American correspondence of the British guns captured at Stony Point, this is the only document that specifically states that the 3-Pound gun captured was a "Grass Hopper" making it almost certain that the piece captured was a Verbruggen Gun. However, Heath,

author of the above letter, was not present at the capture of the Point. Is this notation a presumption on his part or based on reliable information or an actual sighting?

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Udney Hay to General Horatio Gates dated " Fish Kill, 22nd July 1779 " reports that the following cannon captured at Stony Point were taken away from that post:

Iron	--	{	2 - 24 Pounders
			2 - 18 Do.
			1 - 12 Do.
Brass	--	{	2 - 12 Do. heavy
			1 - 12 Do. light
			1 - 3 Do. Do.
			1 - 8 inch Howitz
			1 - 10 inch mortar
			2 - Royals
			2 - Coherns

See page 116 -- Dawson, Assault On Stony Point.

The 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns serve on the old Northwest Frontier. ----

Letter from Colonel John Butler to Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, commanding at Niagara dated Chuckmet, August 26th, 1779:

"As to the two Grasshoppers, besides the great difficulty there would be to carry them along with suitable Ammunition, I believe they would be of no very material Service in the Woods..."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21760.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton to Governor Haldimand dated Niagara, September 7th, 1779:

"...have also sent the Grasshoppers [to Irondequoit

Bay / with Ammunition...in hopes to cause the Indians to act with more Vigour..."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21760.

Back at the British garrison in New York City. ----

Letter from Captain Stephen Payne Adye, aid-de-camp to General Pattison, R.A. to John Grant, Commissary of Artillery, dated New York September 11th, 1779:

"SIR,

I am directed by M. Genl Pattison to signify to you his Orders that the Terms Grasshopper, Butterfly, &c be not made use of in any Returns from this Office, to distinguish one Sort of 3 Pr from another, but that they be particularized by their Carriages, whether with Limbers or with Shafts."

See page 115 -- Duncan, Letters Major General Pattison.

Letter from General Pattison, R.A. to John Grant dated New York September 14th, 1779:

"...I am to desire you will cause to be Shipp'd on board the Jet Ordnance Transport the following Pieces of Artillery.....Brass.....3 Light, with Limbers.....2."

Ibid:115.

Letter from General Pattison, R.A. to Lord Viscount Townshend dated New York September 25th, 1779 describing the composition of the force being sent south for the Campaign:

"...four Light 6 Prs & two 3 Prs....."

Ibid:120.

Note: All of the above notations of 3-Pounders are likely to Verbruggen Guns.

Back at Fort Niagara a British post on the western frontier. ----

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, commanding the post, to Governor Haldimand dated Niagara, October 21st, 1779:

"...Lieutenant Colleton [R.A.]...with two Six pounders, two Grasshoppers and two Coehorns joined the Troops under the command of Sir John Johnson..."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21760.

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated Niagara, October 21st, 1779:

Includes "...4 Brass light 3 pounders on grasshopper carriages."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21817.

1780 ---

In garrison at New York City. ----

Letter from Captain Stephen Payne Adye, aid-de-camp to General Pattison, R.A. to Lieutenant-Colonel Martin dated New York January 24th, 1780:

"The General has ordered four 6 Pounders, two 3 Pounders, & [one] 4 2/5 Howitzer to be immediately put on Sleighs."

See page 352 -- Duncan, Letters Major General Pattison.

Letter from Captain Edward Williams, Major of Brigade Royal Artillery, to Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe dated New York March 30th, 1780:

"...I communicated your Return of Ammunition &c wanting to compleat the 3 Pounder and Amusette, to Major Genl Pattison, who has ordered it to be complied with

in such Articles as are now in Store,...."

Ibid:383.

Returning to Canada and the western frontier. ----

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated April 8th, 1780 includes:

"...[Field Pieces] 4 3 pounders."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21816.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton to Governor Haldimand of
Canada dated Niagara April 19th, 1780:

"...I sent him [John Butler] two Grasshoppers with a
Soldier of the Royal Artillery, which they now seem to
think may hereafter be extremely serviceable in the
woods..."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21760.

Three pound guns are needed for the defense of the New York frontier
north of Albany. ----

Letter from Alexander Hamilton, aid-de-camp to General Washington,
to General Henry Knox, Commander of the Continental Artillery,
dated Morristown May 28th, 1780:

"The General requests you to furnish two Grasshoppers
and a company of Artillery to be attached to the New
York Brigade which marches tomorrow morning toward
Albany."

See page 443 Volume 18 -- John C. Fitzpatrick
ed., The Writings Of George Washington 1745-
1799, 39 Volumes, Washington, D.C., 1931-
1944.

British Forces based at Detroit take the offensive. ----

The British invade Kentucky April - June 1780 -- the actions at Ruddle's and Martin's Station:

Captain Henry Bird of the King's 8th Regiment leads the invasion. His artillery force was composed of a light 6-pounder and one light 3-pounder.

See page 84 -- August Derleth, Vincennes, Portal To The West, Englewood Cliffs, 1968.

The British prepare to and then take the offensive in New York Province September - October 1780. ----

Letter from Governor Haldimand to Lieutenant-Colonel Mason Bolton, commanding at Niagara, dated Quebec, September 1st, 1780:

"...One Grass hopper and two Royals, with a necessary Proportion of Ammunition will be wanted [for Sir John Johnson's Expedition] with two expert Artillerymen -- these you will furnish, and twelve Serviceable Horses. -- "

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS 21756.

Concerning the makeup of Sir John Johnson's force during the raid on Schoharie, New York 1780:

From Onondaga -- " The guns, one Royal and one 3 pound Field Piece, were carried on sleds or drags when they left on the 6th [October]..."

See page 35 -- Edward A. Hagan, War In Schohary 1777-1783, Middleburgh, 1980.

Action at Fort Klock (Fox's Mills) October 19th, 1780: An extract from Sir John Johnson's official report dated Montreal, October 31st, 1780:

"...I immediately ordered the three-pounder to be fired with Grape shott...."

See page 244 -- E.A. Cruikshank, " The King's Royal Regiment Of New York," Ontario Histori-

cal Society Papers And Records 27 (1931)
Toronto, 193-323.

The British are defeated at Klock's Field (Fort Klock) and are forced to retreat:

"...they....fled with Precipitation leaving behind baggage, provisions and a brass three Pounder with its ammunition."

See page 42 -- Hagan, War In Schohary.

The aftermath of the battle at Fort Klock. The British abandon their 3-Pound Gun as noted in the following official document:

" A Return of Ordinance & Stores taken from the British army, Comm'd by Sir John Johnston. Fort Rensselaer Oct'r 19th 1780

1 Piece Brass Ordinance 3 pd. with Emplim'ts Comp.;
23 Rounds, Round Shott fix's; 10 do Canister; 1 Quadrant;
2 Powder measures; 1 hand saw; 1 four pd. wt.; 1 half do;
1 Quart'r do, 1 Scale beam; 1 mallet & set; 20 fuses; 1
Seane marlin; 2 Port fires; 1 Cole Chisel; 1 auger; 1
Punch; 1 Seane Quick match; 100 wt. Corn Powder; Drudg-
ing box.

Jo. Driskill Lieut Artillery "

See page 323 Volume 6 -- Hugh Hastings, ed.,
The Public Papers of George Clinton, First
Governor of New York, 10 Vols., Albany,
1900.

Note: The above 3-Pound Gun that was abandoned by the British and taken by the Americans is without doubt a Congreve Model Verbruggen Gun circa 1776. In fact, in all likelihood it is the same gun that is now displayed at the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, Ticonderoga, New York.

1781 ---

The Light 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun circa 1776 becomes a standard piece of ordnance used by the British on the western frontier especially at the posts of Detroit and Niagara. ----

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated April 1st, 1781 includes:

"...3 Brass light 3 pounders on grasshopper carriages."

Haldimand Papers British Library Add MSS
21817.

1782 --

Same as 1781 above. ----

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated Quebec January 1st, 1782 includes:

"...3 Brass light 3 pounders on grasshopper carriages."

Ibid:21817.

1783 --

Same as 1781 above. ----

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated Quebec January 1st, 1783 includes:

"...3 Brass light 3 pounders on grasshopper carriages."

Ibid:21817.

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated Sorel August 10th, 1783 lists:

"...[Brass] 3 grasshopper 3 pounders."

Ibid:21816.

A return of sled carriages dated Quebec February 12th, 1783 lists 3 at Niagara for " Light three pounders."

Ibid:21816.

B. Its use during the British Invasion of
Northern New York 1776 - 1777.

1776 ---

All of the following references to 3-Pound Guns are to 3-Pound
(Congreve Model) Verbruggen Guns circa 1776.

Brigade Orders [Royal Artillery] by Major General Phillips dated
Chamblee August 12th, 1776:

"Twelve light ammunition Carts are to be immediately made; Six
for three Pounders, and Six for Royal Howitzers."

See pages 249-250 -- Horatio Rogers, ed., A Journal
Kept In Canada And Upon Burgoyne's Campaign In 1776
And 1777, by Lieut. James M. Hadden, Albany, 1884.

Brigade Orders by Major General Phillips dated Chamblee August 13th,
1776:

" The following Disposition will take place for the Artillery
for the Campaign."

Captain Carter's Brigade.	{	12 Pounders Medium.	4	
		6 do Light.	4	
		Howitzers {	8 Inch.	4
			5½ do.	4
Captain Borthwick's Brigade attached to the Right Wing of the Army.	{	6 Pounders Light.	4	
		3 do do.	4	
Captain Mitchelson's Brigade attached to the Left Wing of the Army.	{	6 Pounders Light.	4	
Captain Walker's Brig- ade detached with Briga- dier Gen. Fraser's Corps.	{	6 Pounders Light.	4	
		3 do do.	4	
		Howitzers 5½ Inch.	2 "	

Ibid:250.

" Proportion of Ammunition.	Round.	Case.	Shells.
12 Pounders Medium.	120	80	

6 Pounders Light.	120	80	
3 do do.	220	80	
Howitzers 8 Inch.		40	60.
5½ do.		50	100."

Ibid:253.

1777 ---

The British prepare to send an expedition from Canada through the Mohawk Valley of New York. Quoting a report by Loyalist Colonel Daniel Claus, who states that on June 23rd the expedition was then:

"...getting the artillery-boats ready to take in two sixes, two threes and four cohorns (being our artillery for the expedition),..."

See page 117 -- John A. Scott, Fort Stanwix And Oriskany, Rome, 1927.

British Royal Artillery Lieutenant James M. Hadden notes the composition of the British force that will march through the Mohawk Valley -- May 1777:

"...Another expedition was also prepared under Brigadier Gen'l St. Leger, consisting of about 2 Hundred Regulars, a Provincial Reg't of 200 More and 3 or 4 hundred Wirtemberg Chasseurs, and to be joined by about 4 or 500 Savages in all it was expected he wou'd have 12 or 13 hundred Men bearing arms. He carried with him 2 -- 6 Pounders, 2 -- 3 Pounders, 4 -- 4 2/5 Howitzers and 40 Artillery Men, under two Subalterns. This Detachment was destined to pass by Niagara across Lake Ontario to Oswego and attack Fort Stanwix, after which Gen'l Burgoyne at Albany."

See pages 45-46 -- Rogers, A Journal Kept In Canada...

The main British Army under Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne moves south toward its objective -- Albany, New York. On August 4th, 1777 the army is stretched out between Fort George at the southern tip of Lake George and Fort Edward:

"Monday, August 4th Capt Jones came up with 2 -- 6 P'rs & Lieut Reid. He joined me and took command of the whole. On the day following 2 -- 6 and 2 -- 3 Pounders were sent from us to Capt Pauch of the Germans, his Brigade then consisting of 4 -- 6 and 4 -- 3 P'rs, Capt Jones's of 4 -- 6 Pounders and 60 Artillery Men. This Proportion allowed a Com'd Officer to each 2 guns, and 1 Non-Com'd Off'r & 15 Men to each Gun, a much greater proportion of Men than was attached to any other Guns in that Army, and tho. by no means more than was requisite greatly exceeds what is usually allowed."

Ibid:110.

Burgoyne sends a raiding expedition toward the town of Bennington, Vermont. The expedition is led by Lieutenant-Colonel Baum of the Brunswick Dragoon Regiment. Lieutenant Hadden of the British Royal Artillery noted that accompanying Baum's force were:

August 9th -- "...2 -- 3 Pounders,..."

Ibid:111.

As Baum begins to meet with minor resistance from American militia he requests reinforcements. In response to this another force commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman is sent in support along with:

August 15th -- "...two 6 Pounders."

Ibid:118.

Meanwhile the British expedition to the Mohawk Valley stopped before American-held Fort Schuyler [Stanwix] and laid siege to the post. In an official report to Canadian Governor Sir Guy Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry St. Leger noted that he had with his force:

"...an enclosed battery of a three-pounder....six pounders....."
and "...royals..."

See page 172 -- CO.42/37, fo.91 -- Volume 14 -- K.G.
Davies, ed., Documents Of The American Revolution 1770-1783 (Colonial Office Series), 23 Vols., Dublin, 1976.

American Lieutenant William Colbrath of the 3rd New York Regiment of the Continental Line, defending Fort Schuyler, records in his journal:

August 23rd -- "...Another party was sent to the enemy's south-east camp, who brought in fifteen wagons, a three-pound field-piece carriage with all its apparatus. Most of the wagon wheels were cut to pieces as were the wheels of the carriage..... Another scout proceeded to Canada Creek, found a carriage for a six-pounder and three boxes of cannon shot, which they brought in."

See page 287 -- Scott, Fort Stanwix.

The British lift the siege of Fort Schuyler and retreat back to Canada leaving a trail of debris:

" A Return of Ammunition and Artillery Stores taken at Fort Schuyler from the Enemy August 24th 1777 --- " lists:

"Three Pounders -- Damaged Travelling Carriage -- 1; Damaged Limber -- 1; Round Shot -- 135; Round Shot fix'd with flannel Cartridge -- 72; Tube Boxes -- 2; Spunges -- 2; Ladles -- 1; Wad Hooks -- 1; Powder Horns -- 2; Lanthorns -- 2; Handspikes -- 4; Aprons -- 1; Haversacks -- 3; Oyl Cloths -- 27; Hare Cloths -- 2; Coils of Rope -- 1; Musket Cartridges -- 2160; Copper Hoops -- 30; Boxes Damaged Cartridges -- 17; Tanned Hides -- 2."

Between pages 288-289 -- Scott, Fort Stanwix.

The main British Army under Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne heads south from Saratoga towards the American Army massed upon Bemis Heights. Accompanying the British force is an impressive array of brass artillery pieces: -- September 17th, 1777:

" The Guns & Ordnance were -- Brass

2 Lt. 24 Pounders

4 Medium 12 P'rs

18 -- Light -- 6 P'rs

2 -- Howitzers 8 Inch
 4 -- " -- 5½ In'ch
 6 -- Light -- 3 Pounders
 1 -- Light -- 12 Pounder

 Total 35 on Travelling Carriages

Also -- 2 Mortars -- 8 Inch
 and -- 4 " -- 5½ Inch"

" They were disposed of as follows,

With B.G. Frazer under Capt. Walker

4 -- 6 Pounders
 4 -- 3 Pounders
 2 -- 5½ Howitzers ---

Capt. Jones's Brigade Attached to the Right Wing --

4 Lt. 6 Pounders

Capt. Pauche's Brigade. Left Wing.

6 -- 6 Pounders
 2 -- 3 Pounders ---

This Brigade had already lost 2 -- 6 and 2 -- 3 Pounders with Baume & Brymen at or near Bennington, its deficiencies were supplied from across Lake George.

Park of Artillery under Capt. Carter. [a lengthy list of guns follows]. "

See pages 153-155 -- Rogers, A Journal Kept In Canada...

The British Army commanded by General Burgoyne surrenders at the Convention of Saratoga October 17th, 1777 to the American Army commanded by General Horatio Gates. American Chaplain Smith records the number of cannons captured from the British:

Oct. 17th -- " Brass cannon taken in the field of action, two of 24 pounders, four of 12 pounders, eighteen of 6 pounders, and four of 3 pounders. Five brass royals, and two 8 inch mortars

brass. Implements and stores complete for the above."

See page 223 -- Reuben A. Guild, ed., Chaplain Smith
And The Baptists; Or Life, Journals, Letters, And
Addresses Of The Rev. Hezekiah Smith, Philadelphia,
1885.

A " Return of Ordnance & Stores taken from the Enemy October 7th &
17th 1777....by Ebenezer Stevens Major Commandt. of Artillery N.
Dept. Saratoga Octr. 17th 1777 " notes:

" Cannon

Brass -- 3 - Pounders -- 4 -- Taken Octr. 17th at Saratoga."

C. The Gun in the Southern Provinces
1779 - 1781.

1779 ---

The Battle at Briar Creek, Georgia March 3rd, 1779. ----

The British prepare for the battle:

" In the meantime Prevost had constructed secret fortifications in an effort to ambush Ashe on the drive toward Savannah. After waiting two days for the Americans to come up.....the British commander made new dispositions of his troops. Major McPherson and his First Battalion of the Seventy-First Regiment, with a Tory artillery detachment armed with two three-pound pieces called " grasshoppers," were sent to demonstrate in front of Ashe's position."

See page 194 -- Hugh F. Rankin, The North Carolina Continentals, Chapel Hill, 1971.

Note: The " grasshoppers " noted were almost certainly one of the three models of 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns or combination of.

1780 ---

George Washington decides to reinforce the American Army operating south of Virginia. ----

In April:

Two Maryland Line Regiments, the Delaware Line, and the First Continental Artillery Regiment with eighteen guns under Major-General Baron Johann de Kalb are ordered south. Several brass 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns may have composed a portion of those guns sent south?

See Volume 18 -- John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., The Writings Of George Washington 1745-1799, 39 Volumes, Washington, D.C., 1931-1944.

On April 17th:

The Division composed of the Maryland Line, the Delaware Regiment and the First Regiment of Continental Artillery with eight fieldpieces "...besides those [guns] attached to the brigades..." marches south under the command of Baron de Kalb.

See page 655 -- Edward McCrady, The History Of South Carolina In The Revolution 1775-1780, New York, 1969.

A British Army commanded by Sir Henry Clinton besieges and captures Charleston, South Carolina. The garrison under American General Benjamin Lincoln surrenders. ----

"Return of ordnance, arms, and ammunition in Charles town, when surrendered to His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.....May 14, 1780"

"Ordnance mounted on carriages and beds, with side arms, &c."

" BRASS GUNS."

"One six pounder, 17 four ditto, 3 three ditto."

"(Signed) Peter Traille,
Major, commanding in the
royal artillery."

See page 65 -- Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, History Of The Campaigns Of 1780 And 1781 In The Southern Provinces Of North America, London, 1787./ See also Franklin B. Hough, ed., The Siege of Charleston, Albany, 1867, page 116.

Note: The three brass 3-Pounders surrendered by the Americans may have been Verbruggen Guns previously captured from the British.

American General Horatio Gates arrives at Coxe's Mill, North Car-

olina on July 25th and takes command of the Continental Army that has gathered there under Baron de Kalb. ----

Colonel Otho Holland Williams, Adjutant-General of the American Army assembled, recounts how the army was organized upon the arrival of General Gates. In addition to noting the presence of the Maryland and Delaware troops, Williams recorded that:

"Lieutenant Colonel Carrington's detachment of three companies of artillery, which had joined in Virginia " were also present in camp.

See Volume 1 page 486 Appendix B " A Narrative of the Campaign of 1780, by Colonel Otho Holland Williams, Adjutant General " in William Johnson, Sketches Of The Life And Correspondence of Nathanael Greene, 2 Volumes, Charleston, 1822.

Williams also notes that:

".....Two brass field-pieces, which General Gates had left under a small guard at Buffalo Ford, for want of horses, the first day of his march after taking the command, were brought to camp with a few iron pieces picked up at Hillsborough, and formed a little park in the centre of the ragged regiment of Maryland and Delaware troops, which constituted the southern army, until the 16th of September,....."

Ibid:506.

General Gates reinforces the American partisan leader Colonel Thomas Sumter of South Carolina. ----

Gates "...ordered a detachment of one hundred regular infantry, and a party of artillery, with two brass field-pieces, under Lieutenant Colonel Woolford, to join Colonel Sumpter, and act under his command."

Ibid: 492.

"Extract of a letter from General Gates to the President of Congress, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 20, 1780" notes that:

"The 15th, at daylight, I reinforced Colonel Sumpter with three hundred North-Carolina militia, one hundred of the Maryland line, and two three-pounders from the artillery,...."

See page 145 -- Tarleton, History.

Gates details:

"...four hundred Continental regulars, a party of artillery with two brass field-pieces under Lieutenant Colonel Woolford, to join Sumter."

See page 668 -- McCrady, History Of South Carolina 1775-1780.

On August 15th, Gates sends Colonel Sumter:

Colonel Thomas Woolford, with a hundred Maryland Continentals, three hundred North Carolina militiamen, and "two brass three-pounders,..."

See page 78 -- Robert D. Bass, Gamecock, The Life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter, New York, 1961.

Note: The 3-Pounders sent to Sumter may have, in fact, been Verbruggen Guns.

The Battle of Camden, South Carolina, August 16th. ----

The composition of General Gates' American Artillery:

"Gates had recovered the two brass field-pieces left at Hillsborough when he marched to Camden. These with a few iron pieces comprised his artillery."

See page 356 -- Christopher Ward, The Delaware Continentals, Wilmington, 1941.

"Seven 6-pounders: Captain Singleton (?)(Muster-100)."

See page 290 -- Henry Lumpkin, From Savannah to Yorktown, The American Revolution in the South, Columbia, 1981.

The composition of General Cornwallis' British Artillery:

"Four 6-pounders and two 3-pounders: Lieutenant McLeod (?)."

Ibid:290.

Notes that the British Army had "4 6-Pdrs & 2 3 Pdrs." at the battle.

See page 676 -- McGrady, History Of South Carolina 1775-1780.

"Two six-pounders, and two three-pounders were placed to the left of the road, under the orders of Lieutenant McLeod. The 71st regiment, with two six-pounders, formed a second line;..."

See page 105 -- Tarleton, History.

The American Army is defeated and loses its entire train of artillery:

"...The Americans lost the whole of their artillery, eight brass field pieces,...."

See page 304 -- R. Lamb, An Original And Authentic Journal Of Occurrences During The Late American War From Its Commencement To The Year 1783, Dublin, 1809.

"The americans lost eight field-pieces, the whole of their artillery...."

See Volume 1 page 363 -- David Ramsay, The History Of South-Carolina, 2 Volumes, Charleston, 1809.

"Return of ordnance and military stores taken by the army under the command of Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis, at the battle fought near Camden, the 16th

of August, 1780."

"BRASS FIELD PIECES."

"Six pounders, 4; three pounders, 2; two pounders, 2.
Total, 8."

"(Signed) J. Macleod,
Lieutenant, commanding
officer of artillery."

See page 139 -- Tarleton, History.

Note: As one can see, the above sources conflict somewhat as to the exact makeup of the American Artillery involved in the battle and captured. It is my feeling that the British notations and official return cited above are accurate in describing what, in fact, was used by the Americans during the battle. Thus, it would appear that the American Army lost two 3-Pounders during the fight. In all likelihood they were 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns. Perhaps part of those originally captured at Saratoga???

The Battle of Fishing Creek, South Carolina, August 18th. ----

After the Battle of Camden, Tarleton receives orders to pursue Colonel Sumter and to destroy the American Army under his command:

Tarleton's force is composed of 350 men -- his Legion and the Corps of Light Infantry -- and a "three pounder."

See page 112 -- Tarleton, History.

Tarleton had one 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun with his force during the pursuit of Sumter. Near Fishing Creek, he detached a part of his force "...with the three-pounder at an advantageous piece of ground to cover his retreat in case of accident,...."

See page 682 -- McCrady, History Of South

Carolina 1775-1780.

Sumter begins an orderly retreat after receiving word of the disaster at Camden:

"...Colo Sumpter with his Detachment consisting of 100 regr infantry a compy of Artillery 2 brass pieces & 700 militia began to retreat...."

See page 18 -- Blackwell P. Robinson, The Revolutionary War Sketches of William R. Davie, Raleigh, 1976.

Tarleton catches up to Sumter and wins the day. He also captures Sumter's artillery pieces:

Tarleton selects "...one hundred legion dragoons and sixty foot soldiers..." to attack Sumter near Fishing Creek. No artillery was taken forward. His one 3-Pound Gun was posted to cover a possible retreat.

See pages 113-114 -- Tarleton, History.

Tarleton captures "...two three pounders..." from Sumter.

Ibid:115.

Serjeant Lamb of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers notes: "...two pieces of brass cannon,...were immediately in possession of the British."

See page 307 -- Lamb, Occurrences.

"The arms and artillery of the Continentals were taken before Woolford's men could be assembled.....At Fishing Creek, Sumter lost.....2 three-pounders, 2 ammunition wagons,...."

See pages 683-684 -- McGrady, History Of South Carolina 1775-1780.

"A Letter From his lordship [Cornwallis] to Lord George Germain....." dated " Camden, Aug. 21, 1780." notes that Tarleton took "...two pieces of brass can-

non...." from Sumter.

See page 134 -- Tarleton, History.

[Return of ordnance and military stores] " Taken by Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton at the defeat of General Sumpter, August 18, 1780."

"FIELD PIECES."

"Three pounders, 2."

"(Signed) J. Macleod,
Lieutenant, commanding
officer of artillery."

Ibid:140.

Following the temporary destruction of American Continental Army forces in South Carolina, the war against the British was carried on by small partisan bands of American volunteers and militia. One of the most famous of these partisan leaders was Francis Marion, who had already earned something of a reputation for speed and forced marches through even the worst terrain. The following notation concerning him has some small pertinence to this study:

"Marion's march was for some time much impeded by the two field-pieces which he attempted to take along, so after crossing the Little Pee Dee he wheeled them off to the side of the road and left them in a swamp. He never afterwards encumbered himself with artillery."

See pages 701-702 -- McCrady, History Of South Carolina 1775-1780.

Battle of Blackstocks, South Carolina, November 20th. ----

Tarleton's force had one 3-Pound (Verbruggen Gun) piece accompanying it. However, it never arrived at the battle in time to be used. Sumter's force did not have any artillery at its disposal.

See page 178 -- Tarleton, History.

1781 ---

The Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17th. ----

Tarleton receives special orders:

"...Earl Cornwallis dispatched an aid-de-camp on the 1st of January, to order Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton over Broad river, with his corps of cavalry and infantry, of five hundred and fifty men, the first battalion of the 71st, consisting of two hundred, and two three-pounders, to counteract the designs of General Morgan, by protecting the country, and compelling him to repass Broad river."

See pages 210-211 -- Tarleton, History.

"Extract.--[Letter] From Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated camp on Turkey creek, Broad river, Jan. 18th, 1781."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the legion, and corps annexed to it, consisting of about three hundred cavalry, and as many infantry, and the 1st battalion of the 71st regiment, and one three-pounder, had already passed the Broad river for the relief of Ninety Six. I therefore directed Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to march on the west of Broad river, to endeavour to strike a blow at General Morgan, and at all events to oblige him to repass the Broad river; I likewise ordered that he should take with him the 7th regiment and one three-pounder, which were marching to reinforce the garrison of Ninety Six, as long as long as he should think their services could be useful to him."

Ibid:250.

Notations of Tarleton's two 3-Pound Guns:

"He [Tarleton] took with him, besides his Legion, the 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment, the 1st battalion of the 71st (Highlanders), 50 men from the 17th Light Dragoons and two light field-pieces, three-pounders

called " grasshoppers," the whole numbering about 1,100."

See page 372 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals, Tarleton's force had "...two 3-pounder artillery pieces."

See page 210 -- North Callahan, Daniel Morgan, Ranger Of The Revolution, New York, 1961.

"In addition he had a contingent of Royal Artillery armed with two three-pounders -- light field guns mounted on legs and therefore referred to as grasshoppers."

See page 97 -- M.F. Treacy, Prelude To Yorktown, Chapel Hill, 1963.

Tarleton's force included "...a detachment of Royal Artillery with a pair of the highly mobile 3-pounder " grasshopper " field guns -- so called because these excellent little pieces literally jumped on their wheels when fired."

See pages 121-122 -- Lumpkin, From Savannah.

Notes that 50 Royal Artillerymen accompanied the two 3-Pound Guns with Tarleton. -- An error. Only a portion of the 50 belonged to the Royal Artillery. Some men were draftees from other units with Tarleton, who were detached to serve the guns.

Ibid:123.

Notations of the capture of Tarleton's two 3-Pound Guns:

States that "...two three-pounders,..." were taken by Morgan's men.

See page 308 -- James Graham, The Life Of General Daniel Morgan, New York, 1858.

States that Morgan captured "...two three-pound cannon,..."

See page 111 -- Treacy, Prelude.

In listing what was captured by the Americans at Cowpens: "Two field-pieces (four-pounders), eight hundred muskets...." -- Note: This is the only recording of 4-Pound Guns rather than 3-Pound Guns captured.

See Volume 1 page 383 -- William Johnson, Sketches Of The Life And Correspondence Of Nathanael Greene, 2 Volumes, Charleston, 1822.

Sir Henry Clinton Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in America notes in his war journal that "...two three-pounders,..." were lost by Tarleton at Cowpens.

See page 247 -- William Willcox, ed., The American Rebellion, New Haven, 1954.

NOTE: None of the contemporary and or primary accounts examined during the course of research for this report used the phrase " grasshoppers " in describing the 3-Pound Guns captured from Tarleton at the Battle of Cowpens. Lossing (see PART VIII) was the first historian to allude to the 3-Pound Guns as " grasshoppers " in his account of the battle first published in 1850. Where Lossing got such information from is a mystery.

Describing the circumstances under which the British guns were captured:

"As the Continentals forged ahead, Colonel Howard spotted the artillery a short distance to his front and called to Captain Nathaniel Ewing to take it. Captain Thomas Anderson of Delaware, hearing the order, also rushed for the same piece. Anderson won the race by placing " the end of his spontoon forward into the ground, made a long leap which brought him upon the gun and gave him the honor of the prize. The other 3-pounder was captured by a detachment of Continentals led by Captain

Robert H. Kirkwood."

See page 41 -- Edwin C. Bearss, The Battle Of Cowpens, Washington, D.C., 197?.
 Note: The source of the quote used by Bearss in the above account is the narrative of Colonel John E. Howard. It can be found reprinted in The Spirit of Seventy-Six, The Story of the American Revolution as Told by Participants, ed. by Henry S. Commager and Richard B. Morris, 2 Volumes, Indianapolis, 1958, 2:1156-1157. Also see Graham, Morgan, pp. 304-305.

Another version of the above account:

"When the British line fell apart, Howard was the first field officer to catch sight of the enemy guns and called to a Captain Ewing in his ranks: " Take the guns! " Another captain, Anderson, who overheard the order, raced with Ewing's company for the two brass pieces. Anderson won by vaulting the last few yards, driving the blade of his espartoon into the ground and soaring through the air to the side of the gun. There was a fierce struggle with the gunners before the cannon were taken."

See pages 38-39 -- Burke Davis, The Cowpens-Guilford Courthouse Campaign, Philadelphia, 1962./ Another primary source that supports the above narrative is Thomas Anderson, " Journal of Lt. Thomas Anderson of the Delaware Regiment," Historical Magazine, 2d Series (April, 1867).

The aftermath of the Battle of Cowpens:

Morgan prepares to retreat from the field of victory and join forces with General Greene. As soon as the battle stopped " The prisoners were collected, the arms, cannon,

and other valuable trophies were placed in wagons, and the troops formed in marching order." -- "...the line was put in motion about noon."

See page 325 -- Graham, Morgan.

States that it was about noon when Morgan's force finished picking up battlefield debris and began their march north. Troops reached Cherokee Ford, a crossing of Broad River, by late afternoon, forded, and camped on the far bank. " The General did not leave the water's edge until he had seen the captured cannon safely across." The force moved again before daylight on January 18th.

See page 43 -- Davis, Cowpens-Guilford.

The British Army of Cornwallis gives chase to Morgan. The composition its artillery:

Toward the end of January, daily "Orders of March" note that Cornwallis' Army had with it only " 2 - Three Pounders " and " Two - Six Pounders." -- On January 28th " Two Six pounders " were added to the force for a total of 6 cannons with the army. -- The 3-Pound Guns were without question Verbruggen Guns. Congreve Model circa 1776?

See pages 284-285, 289 -- A.R. Newsome, ed., " A British Orderly Book, 1780-1781, Part III," The North Carolina Historical Review IX (July, 1932 No. 3) 273-298.

Back to Morgan and his retreat north:

"....Meanwhile, Morgan, encumbered by the British muskets, artillery, and ammunition captured at the Cowpens, made slow but steady progress to Sherrald's Ford on the Catawaba [about January 18th]."

"....on the morning of the 23rd they sat down wearily at Sherrald's Ford on the east bank of the Catawaba proper."

"....Morgan wrote to Greene. The prisoners, he told Greene, would be sent on to Salisbury under guard of

Triplett's Virginians, whose time was up that day."

See pages 116-117 -- Treacy, Prelude.

Note: American General Nathanael Greene reached Morgan's camp with a small escort on January 30th. See page 386 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals.

The Action at Cowan's Ford on the Catawaba River, North Carolina, February 1st, 1781. ----

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton recounts:

"....On the evening of the 31st of January, a large proportion of the King's troops received orders to be in readiness to march at one o'clock in the morning; and Colonel Webster was directed to move at daybreak,.....to Beatty's ford. At the time appointed, Earl Cornwallis commanded the guides to conduct him, with the principal part of the army and two three-pounders, to M'Cowan's, six miles to the southward of the public ford. Owing to the intricacy of the roads, and the darkness of the morning, one of the three pounders was overset, and for some time caused a separation of the 23d regiment, the cavalry and the artillery men, from the main body. The brigade of guards, and the regiment of Bose, reached the river before dawn; and it evidently appeared,....that a detachment of the enemy were ready to contest the passage. Brigadier-general O'Hara formed the guards into column and directed them to move forwards,.....As soon as the light company entered the water,.....the enemy commenced a galling and constant fire, which was steadily received....., without being returned.....The attack of the light and grenadier companies, as soon as they reached the land, dispersed the Americans,.....The regiment of Bose, the 23d, the three pounders, and the cavalry, followed in succession."

See pages 224-225 -- Tarleton, History.

"Copy.-- [Letter] From Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain, dated Guilford March 17th, 1781."

"....The morning being very dark and rainy, and part of our way through a wood where there was no road, one of the three pounders in front of the 23d regiment and the cavalry overset in a swamp, and occasioned those corps to lose the line of march; and some of the artillery men belonging to the other gun, (one of whom had the match) having stopped to assist, were likewise left behind. The head of the column in the mean while arrived at the bank of the river, and the day began to break. I could make no use of the gun that was up,....."

See page 262 -- Tarleton, History./ A full copy of this letter can also be found in Benjamin F. Stevens, ed., Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, 2 Volumes, London, 1888, 1:354-362.

Serjeant Lamb of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers relates:

"....On the 1st day of February, at day light in the morning, we were directed to cross M'Cowan's Ford, in order to dislodge a party of the Americans under the command of General Davison, which were strongly posted on the opposite hills. Lord Cornwallis, according to his usual manner, dashed first into the river, mounted on a very fine spirited horse, the brigade of guards followed, two three pounders next, the Royal Welch Fuzileers after them. Colonel Webster had been previously directed to move with a strong guard division to Beattie's Ford, six miles above M'Cowan's in order to divide the attention of the Americans.

The place where we forded was about half a mile over. The enemy stood on the hills of the opposite shore, which were high and steep, hanging over the river, so that they had every advantage over us, to facilitate their firing

on those who attempted to cross there. Lord Cornwallis's fine horse was wounded under him, but his lordship escaped unhurt. Amidst these dreadful oppositions, we still urged through this rapid stream, striving with every effort to gain the opposite shore; just in the centre of the river, the bombardier who was employed in steering one of the three pounders, unfortunately let go his hold of the helm of the gun, and being a low man, he was forced off his feet, and immediately carried headlong down the river. At that very instant, I was bringing up the division that covered this gun, and encouraging the men to hold fast by one another, and not to be dismayed at the enemy's fire, or from the rapidity or depth of the water, which was at this place more than four feet deep, and very rocky at the bottom. I knew that if this artillery man was either killed or drowned, his loss would be great indeed, as we had no man at hand that could supply his place in working the gun; this consideration darted through my mind in an instant, and I was determined to save his life or perish in the attempt. I therefore quit-
ted my hold of the right hand man of my division, and threw myself on my belly on the surface of the water, and in nine or ten strong strokes, I overtook him. By this time he was almost exhausted, having been carried down the stream heels over head, upwards of forty yards. I got him on his feet, and led him back in safety to his gun."

See pages 343-344 -- Lamb, Occurrences.

A 20th century historian describes the British crossing:

"Cornwallis with the Brigade of Guards, Regiment von Bose, 23rd Regiment, two hundred cavalry under Tarleton, and two three-pounders set out at one in the morning of February 1 for Cowan's Ford.

The sky was dark at that hour, and a rain had begun to fall. While the army floundered in a wood through which there was no road, one of his guns in front of the

23rd Regiment overset in a swamp. Horse and foot came to a halt....When it was discovered that the gun was badly stuck and would take some time to extricate, the 23rd Regiment and the cavalry marched around it. Some of the artillerymen with the other gun sent it on in charge of their mates. They themselves remained behind to help the cannoneers with the mired gun. This would have been admirably helpful had it not been for the fact that one of the gunners who remained behind held the only match with which to fire the advancing three-pounder.

Thus it was that Cornwallis arrived at the river bank to find himself without artillery, for nobody had a match.....Therefore, Cornwallis decided to ford the river without artillery cover."

See pages 133-134 -- Treacy, Prelude.

The Armies face each other on opposite sides of the Yadkin River, North Carolina, February 2nd, 1781. ----

"....The [British] artillery was brought up, and long shot were employed to effect a passage which was not within the power of the soldiery. A furious cannonade was opened upon the American encampment on the opposite banks; but it proved an idle waste of ammunition. The camp was sheltered behind a rising ground, while the rocks on the margin of the stream afforded crouching-places of sufficient security for the sentinels. The British general had all this cannonading to himself. In Morgan's command there was no artillery. The two pieces which had been taken at the Cowpens, placed in wagons, had been hurried on, with the prisoners, to Virginia. He could, accordingly, return none of the distant civilities of the British."

See page 142 -- W. Gilmore Simms, The Life Of Nathanael Greene, New York, 1858.

"The grasshoppers taken at the Cowpens, the only artil-

lery Greene had save for that with the main army, had gone forward with the prisoners. Greene could not, therefore, reply to the bombardment, but neither could the British do him much damage. His camp lay behind a high, rocky ridge which paralleled the Yadkin."

See page 141 -- Treacy, Prelude.

At Trading Ford on the Yadkin River British General O'Hara faces the American Army on the opposite shore:

"Cornwallis sent him some field-pieces, and he attempted to bombard Greene's camp. Greene had sent away with his prisoners his only artillery, the two little " grasshoppers " captured at Cowpens, and could not reply."

See page 392 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals.

"On the east bank of the Yadkin, Morgan had time to dispose his forces for further movement. By this time Cornwallis....had a sharp cannonade directed at the Americans....Morgan could not return the cannon fire, for he had no artillery, the two " grasshoppers " he had taken at Cowpens having been sent along with the prisoners."

See page 236 -- Callahan, Morgan.

"....Morgan had transferred his troops across the river on boats which Colonel Carrington had previously collected, and the cavalry forded the stream. So that if the Yadkin had been too high to ford the ferry-boats were, by General Greene's foresight, in readiness to put his army across. These boats, and all others for miles around, were secured on the eastern bank, and Morgan, complacently viewing the swelling tide between him and Cornwallis, halted for a much-needed rest. Frustrated in this attempt to overtake the Americans, O'Hara gave vent to his anger by opening upon them a furious cannonade. Morgan had none to reply, as he had sent the little three-pounders, called " grasshoppers," which he captured at Cowpens, along with

the prisoners to a secure retreat. Morgan would not be encumbered with artillery."

See pages 252-253 -- David Schenck, North Carolina 1780-1781, Raleigh, 1889.

Serjeant Lamb states that Tarleton's reformed force following General Greene's American Army in mid-February included two "small cannon." -- Undoubtedly two 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns.

See pages 124-125 -- Lamb, Occurrences.

Historical Note: Between February 5 - 10 American forces gathered at Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina. General Greene assumed the command of all and ordered the army to continue its retreat to Virginia. On the 14th it crossed the Dan River into Virginia. British General Cornwallis chose not to follow further and turned his army south once again.

Greene crosses the Dan River into Virginia where he re-groups and re-supplies his army:

"....As soon as General Stevens had conveyed the Cowpens prisoners to a place of safety he joined Greene's army, and being authorized to raise troops for six weeks' service, soon raised 1000 men from the counties in Virginia around Greene's camp. With the reinforcement.....Greene determined to recross the Dan, and on the 23d day of February he entered North Carolina again."

See page 273 -- Schenck, North Carolina.

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, March 15th. ----

The American Artillery with Greene as of March 11th:

"The artillery consisted of four (4) six-pounders under Captain Anthony Singleton and Lieutenant Finley, with sixty matrosses from Virginia and Maryland."

Ibid:311.

"The artillery -- four six-pounders -- was served by 60 artillerists and matrosses under Captains Anthony Singleton and Samuel Finley."

See page 173 -- Treacy, Prelude.

"His artillery consisted of four six-pounders, served by 60 artillerists and matrosses under Captains Anthony Singleton and Samuel Finley."

See page 409 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals.

Tarleton describes how the American Artillery was positioned at the opening of the battle:

"Two six-pounders were stationed to the right of the center, on the main road which led to the court house."

"Two six-pounders were placed on a small eminence which looked upon the road."

See page 271 -- Tarleton, History.

"On the Salisbury road, which cut this line near its center, were posted two of Greene's four six-pounders under the command of Captain Anthony Singleton,....."

See page 301 -- Rankin, North Carolina Continentals.

"In the rear of the American Continentals were placed two 6-pounders under Captain Samuel Finley; these plus Singleton's two advanced 6-pounders at the base of the slope composed the entire American artillery."

See page 170 -- Lumpkin, From Savannah.

Notes the following about the American Artillery:

"Captain Anthony Singleton, Captain Samuel Finley; Four 6-pounders (Muster -- ca. 100)."

Ibid:290.

The British Artillery with Cornwallis March 15th:

"Three 3-pounders: Lieutenant John MacLeod (Muster --

ca. 40-50)."

Ibid:291.

Notations of the 3-Pounders in action during the battle:

The 1st Maryland vs. the Guards:

"Lieutenant McLeod had just come up with two three-pounders. Over O'Hara's protests the British commander directed McLeod to load the guns with grapeshot and open fire on the struggling mass."

See page 173 -- Treacy, Prelude.

"His Lordship ordered Lieutenant McLeod,....., to load his twin three-pounders with grapeshot and prepare to fire... ..McLeod opened fire. Many of the Guards fell, and Cornwallis caused about half of his casualties in these bloody moments. The tide turned, however; Washington's charge was checked, and the troopers moved to the side. The Marylanders went back to their position, and the American guns were captured once more."

See page 161 -- Davis, Cowpens-Guilford.

"...Cornwallis did not report the incident in which he inflicted so many of his own casualties, beyond saying that the artillery was used. Colonel Tarleton spoke only of " the judicious use of the three-pounders " -- but the army did not forget the price paid for victory or his Lordship's firm insistence on the firing of grapeshot through the Guards."

Ibid:172.

States that " four brass six-pounders " were taken from the Americans.

Ibid:174.

Extract of a letter from General Cornwallis to Lord Germain dated Guilford 17 March 1781:

"The Enemy's Cavalry was soon repulsed, by a well directed fire from two three pounders, just brought up by Lieut Macleod,.....Lieut Colonel Tarleton having advanced with part of the Cavalry, the enemy were soon put to flight, & the two six pounders once more fell into our hands, two Ammunition Waggon, & two other six pounders, being all the Artillery they had in the field, were likewise taken."

See pages 366-367 -- Stevens, Controversy. / See also pages 306-307 -- Tarleton, History.

Serjeant Lamb of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers describes how the British took "...two six-pounders,..." from the Americans and then lost them to an American advance. "...the Americans were quickly repulsed and put to flight, with once more the loss of the two six-pounders: two other six-pounders were also taken, being all the artillery which they had in the field, and two ammunition waggons."

See pages 351-352 -- Lamb, Occurrences.

"...the enemy were once more put to flight, leaving the two six-pounders in our hands together with two other guns of the same calibre and Two ammunition wagons, being all the artillery they had in the field."

See page 267 -- " An English Officer's Account Of His Services In America 1779-1781, Memoirs Of Lt.-General Samuel Graham, Historical Magazine 9 (Sept. 1865 No. 9) 267-274.

Additional notations of the American Artillery pieces lost at the battle:

"Return of ordnance, ammunition, and arms, taken at the battle of Guilford March 15, 1781."

" BRASS ORDNANCE "

"MOUNTED on travelling carriages, with limbers and boxes complete, 4 six-pounders."

"J. Macleod,
Lieutenant, and commanding
officer of artillery."

See page 312 -- Tarleton, History.

"Said Greene:.....We lost our artillery and two ammunition waggons."

See page 186 -- Treacy, Prelude.

A British officer with Cornwallis' army notes:

That the Americans had "...two six-pounders..." at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, which they lost during the British advance. " Two other six-pounders were also taken, being all the artillery which they had in the field, and two ammunition waggons."

See pages 338, 340-341 -- Charles Stedman, History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War, 2 Volumes, London, 1792. Note: Page citations are from Volume 2.

Special Note: During the course of research for this report the author had occasion to contact Guilford Courthouse National Military Park by mail. My original letter asked certain questions regarding the use and composition of artillery -- American and British -- at the battle. In reply I received a most detailed narrative compiled by Park Ranger/Historian Donald J. Long which is worth reprinting here:

"The British or Royal Artillery was a detachment of probably the Fourth Battalion which served here in America. The detachment here numbered 3 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants and 40 rank and file (Cornwallis' field return, March 15, 1781) commanded by

Lt. John McLeod (McCleod) and seconded by Lt. Augustus O'Hara, son of Brig. Gen. Charles O'Hara. Lt. O'Hara was killed in the opening cannonade of the battle. Lt. McLeod was also appointed to receive the spare arms of the army collected after the battle and received the thanks of his Lordship for his "able Management(sic) of the Artillery."

"Cornwallis marched out of Camden, South Carolina in August 1780 bringing with him two 3-pounders and two 6-pounders. On January 17, 1781 General Alexander Leslie joined him and brought two more 3-pounders and two more 6-pounders (Tarleton used and lost the other two 3-pounders at Cowpens the same day). Later, at Guilford Courthouse, the Royal Artillery used the two 3-pounders to good effect in the fighting along the New Garden Road and at Greene's third line. In the latter, these two guns fired canister into the grappling mass of British Guards and the American First Maryland Regiment, an act ordered by Cornwallis personally in order to restore order to this his final attack. Although not directed purposely to kill his own troops, Cornwallis has been historically accused of this desperate act. The other British guns -- the four 6-pounders -- seem to have been held in reserve due to the wooded terrain of the battlefield. If used at all, they must have been used in the initial cannonade that preceded the attack on Greene's first line. Cornwallis left the field four guns richer, having captured all of the American's 6-pounders."

"The American artillery at Guilford Courthouse consisted of two detachments of two 6-pounder cannon each under Captain Anthony Singleton and Lieutenant Samuel Findley numbering about sixty men and matrosses. Although both are referred to by their commander's name, ie. " Singleton's ", they may have been Continental. Singleton served earlier in Harrison's First Continental Artillery Regiment. He was from Virginia. All four of the American guns were captured in the battle. Two were captured, lost and re-captured by the Guards. The other two were captured as the last of the Americans retreated. Sir Thomas Saumarez related

"the Royal Welch attacked and captured two brass six-pounders, having assisted in the attack and defeat of the third line and reserve of the Americans." Greene preferred leaving these guns to his enemy rather than risk losing the lives of his artillerymen who would be forced to drag them off by hand since all of the battery horses had been killed."

"There are some comments concerning Greene's artillery at Guilford. Some historians believe Finley to be Ebenezer Finley, a Captain-lieutenant formerly with Dorsey's Maryland Artillery. Another reference concerning two of the six-pounders used here state that they were originally captured from the British at Saratoga, recaptured at Camden, captured again at Cowpens, and finally won by the British again at Guilford (William Gordon, Establishment of the Independence of the United States, p. 162). However, Tarleton only records losing two 3-pounders at Cowpens so this claim is questionable."

The aftermath of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. ----

General Greene is in urgent need of artillery pieces, having lost all of those with the army at Guilford:

"...As all the artillery was lost, Captain Singleton was dispatched to Prince Edward Court-House, Virginia, to obtain whatever pieces could be procured from that quarter."

See page 393 -- Schenck, North Carolina.

As the American Army moved towards Camden, South Carolina on April 23rd:

"General Greene also knew that Colonel Harrison was on his way from Prince Edward Court House with two other pieces of artillery; these reached him on the 23d."

Ibid:401.

"General Greene had lost his four six-pounder cannons

at Guilford Court-House, all he had, but "order had been taken for procuring from Oliphant's Mill, at the head-waters of the Catawaba, two pieces that had been forwarded to that place for repair." One of these he sent to Marion, who had advanced towards Camden, on the fall of Fort Watson (which was the 23d), in order to intercept the approach of Colonel Watson's force, which was marching to reinforce Rawdon. Greene, unfortunately, was too confident of the power of General Marion and Colonel Lee to prevent that officer from getting into Camden, if Marion could have a piece of artillery to counteract the artillery of Watson. I state this with some preceision, because Greene has been much criticised for parting with this artillery, which he needed so badly at Hobkirk's Hill. General Greene also knew that Colonel Harrison was on his way from Prince Edward Court-House with two other pieces of artillery; these reached him on the 23d. The piece of artillery intended for Marion was sent to Rugeley's Mill, under escort of the North Carolina militia of Read's command."

Ibid: 400-401.

"Letter No. 80" General Greene to General Marion dated Camp At Rugeley's, April 28th, 1781 -- wishes that Marion conduct business as planned. "I have therefore sent Capt. Conyers to conduct the Artillery to you, which I was informed this morning by Express, was on its return,....."

See Volume 3 pages 60-61 -- R.W. Gibbes, ed., Documentary History Of The American Revolution 1781-1782, 3 Volumes, Columbia, 1853.

The Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina, April 25th. ----

The composition of the British artillery under Rawdon:

The British Force had none.

The composition of the American artillery under Greene:

Notes that the Americans had three 6-pound guns.

See page 463 -- Tarleton, History.

"The artillery also nominally constituted a regiment, and was commanded by Harrison in person; but actually there were not men enough to fight three pieces; after detaching Finley, not above 40."

See page 402 -- Schenck, North Carolina.

Notes that Americans had only three 6-pound guns.

See page 432 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals.

Special note: Sources examined did not state if the American guns were iron or brass.

The American capture of Fort Granby, South Carolina, May 15th. ----

The British garrison, commanded by Maryland Loyalist Major Andrew Maxwell, surrenders two artillery pieces -- type??

The Siege of Ninety Six, South Carolina, May 22nd - June 19th. ----

The composition of British artillery within the post:

States that the British garrison had "...three pieces of artillery,..."

See Volume 2 page 366 -- Stedman, History.

"As there were only three three-pounders, a very small quantity of ammunition for these guns, and but one matross in the garrison, the want of artillery was severely felt."

See pages 145-146 -- Roderick Mackenzie, Strictures On Lt. Col. Tarleton's History, London, 1787.

"For artillery, John Harris Cruger originally had two 3-pounders.....Subsequently a third 3-pounder, an an-

tique brass weapon, arrived from British headquarters , so three 3-pounders were the only guns Ninety Six could mount against its besiegers."

See page 196 -- Lumpkin, From Savannah.

Notes that during the course of the siege American 6-pound cannons put all three 3-pound cannons defending the post out-of-action. All were dismantled.

Ibid:200.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Harris Cruger's post at Ninety Six was "...scantily equipped with artillery, having only three 3-pounder pieces mounted on wheel-carriages."

See page 447 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals.

Cruger had "...two 3-pounder cannon on hand; he wanted more,..."

See page 95 -- Jerome A. Greene, Historic Resource Study And Historic Structure Report Ninety Six: A Historical Narrative, NPS, Denver, 1979.

"To defend his position, Cruger had but three pieces of artillery, all 3-pounders mounted on wheel carriages. One had been furnished by Cornwallis."

Ibid:114.

Note: In all likelihood, two of the 3-pound guns within Ninety Six were Verbruggen Guns. Model?

The composition of the American artillery under Greene:

"His artillery complement consisted of only three brass 6-pounders...."

Ibid:120. -- How the author of this study determined that Greene's artillery pieces were brass is unknown.

The Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8th. ----

Various accounts of that part of the action in which artillery was involved:

Speaking of the American Artillery --

"Two three-pounders were in front of their line, and two six-pounders with the second line."

"The artillery on both sides was several times taken and retaken."

"They [the Americans] were obliged to abandon two of the four pieces of cannon that had been brought up against the house,..."

See pages 378-380 -- Stedman, History.

Notes that the American Artillery consisted of:

"Two 3-pounders: Captain William Gaines.

Two 6-pounders: Captain Browne or Captain Finn."

See pages 304-305 -- Lumpkin, From Savannah.

Notes that the British Artillery consisted of:

"Three 6-pounders.

One 4-pounder."

Ibid:305.

Notes that American 3-pounders under Captain Gaines were both dismounted during the action.

Ibid:216.

Notes that the American Artillery was composed of "...two three-pounders, under Captain Gaines....and the two six-pounders, under Captain Brown..."

See page 451 -- Schenck, North Carolina.

Describes the opening stage of the battle. American 3-Pound Guns vs. British 6-Pound Guns:

"The duel between the artillery was "bloody and obstinate in the extreme; nor did the American artillery relax for a moment from firing until both pieces were dismounted and disabled. One piece of the enemy shared the same fate."

Ibid:452.

The American line-of-battle:

"...two three pounders were in front of the line, and two six pounders with the second line."

"...The contest was severe on both sides, the artillery was several times taken, and retaken.....The Americans, however, were at last compelled to retire, leaving behind them two brass six pounders,...."

See page 368 -- Lamb, Occurrences.

Clinton states that the Americans left behind "...two brass six-pounders,..."

See page 355 -- Willcox, Rebellion.

"They [the Americans] captured one cannon, and by indiscretion lost four." -- The British 4-Pound Gun dismounted early in the battle was the piece captured by the Americans.

See pages 460-461 -- Schenck, North Carolina.

States that Major John Marjoribanks recovered two six-pounders which the Americans had turned on his force covering the house.

See page 275 -- W. Gilmore Simms, The Life Of Francis Marion, New York, 1857.

States that the Americans "...had taken two out of the five pieces of artillery which the British had brought into the action;..." -- Note: This is incorrect. Only one gun was carried away of the four that the British

began the action with.

Ibid:276.

American Captain Robert Kirkwood notes that:

"...our Continental Officers suffering much in the Action, rendered it advisable to Genl. Green to Draw off his Army, with the Loss of two 6 pounders,..... We brought off one of the Enemies three Pounders, which with much difficulty was performed through a thick wood for near four miles, without the assistance of but one Horse,..."

See page 23 -- Rev. Joseph B. Turner, ed., The Journal and Order Book of Captain Robert Kirkwood of the Delaware Regiment of the Continental Line, Port Washington, 1970.

"Two three-pounder field-pieces under Captain-lieutenant Gaines were in the centre of the first line, two six-pounders in the second."

"At a little past nine they were within gun-shot of the enemy, and the battle began with repeated volley-firing from both sides, the artillery being served to advantage by each.....The enemy had rather the better of it in the matter of artillery, both of the American's "grasshoppers" being soon dismounted by their opponent's fire, while the other side had only one disabled."

See page 460 -- Ward, Delaware Continentals.

Notes that Greene's two 6-pound guns were captured by the British at the brick house and turned on the Americans.

Ibid:463.

"Stuart [Stewart] lay on the field that night, retired to Monk's Corner the next day, having destroyed a quan-

tity of stores....He carried off the American guns."

Ibid:464.

"Letter No. 159 General Greene to the President of Congress Near Ferguson's Swamp, Sept. 11, 1781" reports on the action at Eutaw Springs:

"Two three-pounders were in the front of our line, and two six-pounders with the second line."

"Four cannon were advanced against the house, but the fire from it was so brisk, that it was impossible to force it, or even to bring on the cannon, when the troops were ordered to retreat, and the greatest part of the officers and men who served those cannon were either killed or wounded."

See Volume 3 pages 141-143 -- Gibbes,
Documentary History.

"Letter No. 160 Account furnished by Col. Otho Williams, with additions by Cols. W. Hampton, Polk, Howard and Watt."

"BATTLE OF EUTAW"

"...The two three-pounders, under Capt. Lieut. Gaines, moved in the road with the first line, which was equally distributed to the right and left of it; and the two six-pounders, under Capt. Brown, attended the second line, in the same order."

Ibid:144-146.

"...The Artillery of the enemy was also posted in the main road."

"...As soon as the skirmishing parties were cleared away from between the two armies, a steady and desperate conflict ensued. That between the Artillery of the first line, and that of the enemy, was bloody and obstinate in the extreme; nor did the American Artillery relax for a

moment from firing or advancing, until both pieces were dismounted and disabled. One of the enemy's four pounders had shared the same fate, and the carnage on both sides had been equal and severe."

Ibid:148.

"The Artillery of the second line had followed on, as rapidly as it could, upon the track of the pursuit, and, together with two six-pounders abandoned by the enemy in their flight, had been brought up to batter the house. Unfortunately, in the ardour to discharge a pressing duty, the pieces had been run into the open field, so near as to be commanded by the fire from the house. The pieces had scarcely opened their fire, when the pressing danger which threatened the party in the house, and, consequently the whole army, drew all the fire from the windows upon the Artillerists, and it very soon killed or disabled nearly the whole of them. And Majoribanks who no sooner disembarrassed of Hampton's Cavalry, than he sallied into the field, seized the pieces, and hurried them under the cover of the house."

Ibid:155.

"The possession of the American Artillery, was the strong ground on which the British founded their claim to victory. But in this the trophies were divided, for one of the enemy's pieces, the four pounder that was disabled on the field, was carried off by the Americans,..."

Ibid:156.

Historical Note: The two 3-Pound Guns brought into the battle were in all likelihood those which the Americans had captured from Tarleton at Cowpens. Hence, they were 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns. Recaptured by the British at Eutaw Springs the two guns apparently remained in possession of the British until the end of the war at which time they were either shipped back to Great Britain or to some other theater of operations -- West Indies, Canadian Frontier,

or ???

The British carry the war to Virginia. Cornwallis abandons the Carolinas. Operations in Tidewater Virginia. ----

The British conduct a series of raids on American military depots established along and within easy access of the James River:

March 27th --

"...There being every appearance of the army taking the field, Lt. Col. Simcoe made application to Gen. Phillips, for the same number of artillerymen to his cannon as had been attached to them on similar occasions. The General chose only to allow him some men for a short time, to instruct soldiers of the Queen's Rangers: this Lt. Col. Simcoe declined. His corps was weak in numbers, and he considered the number of men, who must have attended his guns, more useful with their muskets: while the corps acted seperately, cannon always furnished a reason for an enemy to avoid action. In some situations, even such contemptible guns as three-pounders might be of great use, in particular, in defence of a house or any position which might enable a corps, in case of necessity, to rally; but the Queen's Rangers were now not likely to be detached, and if they were and it became necessary, the Commander of the army would send them cannon. The three-pounder and amuzette were therefore sent to the artillery park on the 20th of April;...."

See page 187 -- J.G. Simcoe, Simcoe's Military Journal, New York, 1844.

General Lafayette and a small army try to contain the British raids. In addition, Lafayette attempts to gather supplies for General Greene's army to the south:

Letter from Lafayette to George Washington dated Head of Elk April 8th, 1781.

"...Hearing that General Greene was in want of Ammunition I took the liberty of Leaving for the Southern Army four 6 pounders with 300 Rounds Each, Near Hundred thousand Cartridges and Some Small Mortars which I left to the Care of the Governor and General Smallwood,..... these Stores will set off in a few days under the Care of a detachment for the Maryland Line Commanded By Lt. Clel. Stuart."

See page 12 Volume 4 -- Stanley J. Idzerda, ed., Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution, Selected Letters And Papers, 1776-1790, Ithaca, 5 Volumes to date 1975 - ?.

British movements in Virginia continued:

Movements near Point of Fork May 1781 --

"...at Lt. Col. Simcoe's particular request, a three pounder was annexed."

Note: Simcoe's 3-Pound Gun was a Verbruggen piece.

See page 212 -- Simcoe, Journal.

Continued movements near Point of Fork May 1781 --

"...Captain Hutchinson, with the 71st regiment,....was directed to advance as near to the banks of the Fluvana as he could with perfect safety, and without the hazard of a single man, from the enemy's shot, who had lined the opposite shore: the baggage and women halted among the woods, on the summit of the hill, and, in that position, made the appearance of a numerous corps: the three-pounder was carried down, the artillery men being positively ordered to fire but one shot and to take the best aim possible, which they performed, killing the horse of one of Baron Steuben's orderly dragoons."

Ibid:216.

Skirmish near Williamsburg June 1781 --

"...Upon the left of the road the three pounder was placed, the amuzette having broken down...."

Ibid:231.

Letter General Cornwallis to General Clinton dated Williamsburgh June 30th, 1781.

"...I then moved by Richmond, & arrived at Williamsburgh on the 25th Instt, having.....destroyed on this expedition, at different places above 2000 Hogsheads of Tobacco, & a great number of Iron Guns, & brought off 4 brass 13 inch Mortars, 5 brass 8 inch Howitzers, & four long brass nine-pounders, all french. We found near Hanover Court-house, ten french brass 24 pounders, which we could not carry, & had not time or means to destroy further than spiking, & throwing five or six of them into the Pamunkey; and we found at Williamsburgh a considerable quantity of Shot & Shells, which are embarked."

See Volume 2 pages 32-33 -- Stevens,
Controversy.

Note: The above document has no immediate relation to the story of the 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns. I have only included a copy here because of its general interest to the history of artillery in the southern campaigns.

Letter from Brigadier-General Henry Knox to Colonel John Lamb dated "Camp near Dobb's Ferry 18 Augst 1781."

"Dear Sir

All the Park, except the four light three pounders, which were ordered today, are to march, under your directions, tomorrow morning 7 oclock, in the manner that will be hereafter directed."

"....The route will be to kings ferry, at which place you will cross, with

2 - 3 pounders

3 - 5½ inch howitzers
& 6 - 6 pounders --

with all the tumbrills, and the ammunition belonging to them --"

"....The remaining pieces, waggons and ammunition must be left at Verplanck's Point for further orders."

See Extracts From The Lamb Papers Relating To The Yorktown Campaign -- Transcribed From The Lamb Papers In The New York Historical Society/At Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Note: The 3-Pound Guns noted in this document were all Verbruggen Guns.

The aftermath of the British evacuation of Portsmouth, Virginia.

Letter from American Colonel Josiah Parker to Lafayette dated Portsmouth, Virginia August 19th describing American salvage operations in which a number of cannons have been secured. Notes that returns of cannons left behind in town that were spiked and or thrown into the river by the British are being prepared. -- a footnote to the edited and printed edition of this letter states that in an additional letter by Parker dated August 25th, 1781 a return of cannon left at Portsmouth was inclosed: "30 pieces of artillery from 24 to 3 and about 50 Waggons burnt the nobs of the artillery broke of(f) and spiked."

Note: Did the British leave behind any 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns -- fatigued and or perhaps damaged pieces?

See Volume 4 page 336 -- Idzerda, Lafayette.

The Siege of Yorktown, Virginia September - October 1781. ----

The American Army under George Washington moves south from

New York to Virginia. Expecting the possibility of conducting a formal siege, a great train of artillery is assembled and moved south as well:

A return entitled "Ordnance & Stores from Head of Elk & Baltimore arrived in James River, 26 Sept. 1781."

-- notes that among the Brass Ordnance brought to Virginia were "...4 -- 3 Pr."

Source: Photostats of original returns and correspondence by Henry Knox from the collection of original manuscript Henry Knox Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society Boston and now on file at Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Note: The 3-Pound Guns noted were all Verbruggen Guns.

The British Army under Cornwallis surrenders on October 19th, 1781. The American and French Allied Army captures a vast array of artillery pieces:

A "Return of Ordnance and Military Stores, taken at York and Gloucester in Virginia by the Surrender of the British Army Octr. 19 1781."

Notes that among the "Brass Ordnance" captured were "...12 -- 3 pounders [on] travelling carriages."

Note: The 12 guns were undoubtedly all Verbruggen pieces.

Ibid.

"Return of ordnance and military stores taken at York and Gloucester, in Virginia, by the surrender of the British army, on the 19th October, 1781."

"Brass ordnance. Cannon on travelling carriages;.....12 three-pounders,....."

See page 451 -- Tarleton, History.

An undated document entitled "Proposed Disposition" lists in great detail all of the artillery pieces captured from the British. It also notes to whom or to where the guns should be sent. Three-pound guns on hand -- all brass -- were to be divided up in the following manner and sent to the places listed:

"6 -- 3 pounders -- Brass -- State of Virginia."

"12 -- 3 pounders -- Brass -- Philadelphia."

Source: Henry Knox Papers photostat collection at Colonial N.H.P. as cited above.

D. The Gun After The War 1784 - 1815.

1783 - 1784 ---

As the American Revolutionary War draws to a close, America puts aside the instruments of war. ----

Depositories are established for the storage of military goods:

" West Point and Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, became the designated main depositories of military stores after the signing of the preliminary Peace of Paris. Ordnance, quartermasters' and subsistence stores were shipped by barges to West Point."

See "Introduction" page XIV -- Alan C. Aimone to Edward C. Boynton, ed., General Orders of George Washington issued at Newburgh on the Hudson 1782-1783, Harrison, 1973.

Note: Some of the 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns that had been captured by the Americans were, of course, placed in storage in the places noted above.

1784 ---

As previously noted, the Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun circa 1776 becomes a standard piece of ordnance used by the British on the western frontier especially at the posts of Detroit and Niagara. ---

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated June 1st, 1784 includes:

"...[Brass] 3 Grasshopper 3 pounders."

"Returns and Correspondence for the Royal Artillery in Canada, 1778-1784" Royal Artillery Library, Woolwich.

As above. ----

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated August 20th, 1784 includes:

"...3 Brass light 3 pounders on grasshopper carriages."

Ms return Québec Haldimand Papers British
Library Add MSS 21817.

1787 - 1788 ---

The locations of America's first military arsenals. ----

Captured 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns were kept at some of the
following locations:

The principal arsenals were established at Springfield,
Massachusetts, West Point, and at Philadelphia. Others
were located at Providence, Rhode Island; the Mohawk
River [Schenectady, N.Y.]; New London, Connecticut;
Manchester, Vermont; Harper's Ferry, Virginia [West
Virginia]; and Charleston, South Carolina; and Fort

See page 212 -- Harry M. Ward, The Depart-
ment Of War, 1781-1795, Pittsburgh, 1962.

1794 ---

Because of their mobility, the British continued to keep on hand
a number of 3-Pound Guns at the western posts. ----

A return of ordnance at Niagara dated January 1st, 1794 in-
cludes:

"...[Brass] Three-pounders, Three."

Original manuscript at the Public Archives
Canada. No further citation.

Note: It is presumed that the 3-Pound Guns noted were
part of those cast by the Verbruggens 1775-1776.

Orders by Colonel John G. Simcoe to the officer commanding at
Chippewa and Fort Erie, August, 1794. Said officer is in-
structed to send a detachment of men of the 5th Regiment of
Foot from Fort Erie to Detroit:

"...At the same time you will send two 3 pounders and
two Artillerymen with them with their ammunition."

See Volume 3 page 7 -- E.A. Cruikshank,

ed., The Correspondence Of Lieut. Governor John Graves Simcoe, 5 Volumes, Toronto, 1925.

1796 ---

As a second war with England began to seem possible the Americans took inventory of war supplies on hand. ----

An extract of a letter from General Anthony Wayne to the Secretary Of War J. McHenry dated Philadelphia February 24th, 1796:

"The following are the artillery of different calibres that can possibly be spared from the advanced posts, i.e., from Fort Washington to Defiance, inclusive, viz:"
 [List follows -- 26 pieces are listed, presumably all were brass] "...seven three pounders,..."

See page 362 -- Henry Dawson, ed., Historical Magazine 2 2nd Series (December, 1867 No. 7).

1813 ---

During our second war with England, the War of 1812, a number of 3-Pound Guns of Revolutionary War vintage are put into service once again. ----

At the Battle of Frenchtown January 22nd, 1813, British Colonel Proctor had with his force:

"...three three-pounders..."

See page 356 -- Benson J. Lossing, The Pictorial Field-Book Of The War Of 1812, New York, 1869./ See also page 116 -- James Hannay, History Of The War Of 1812, Toronto, 1905.

At the Battle of Thames October 5th, 1813, the Americans capture a number of artillery pieces from the British. The fol-

lowing is an extract from the official account of the battle written by Major General William Harrison to the Secretary of War, John Armstrong, dated Detroit 9th October 1813:

"...On the day of the action, six pieces of brass artillery were taken, and two iron twenty-four pounders the day before. Several others were discovered in the river and can be easily procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war that were taken at Saratoga and York [Yorktown], and surrendered by General Hull."

See Niles' Weekly Register, October 23, 1813.

Another account of the Battle of Thames notes that the Americans captured from the British:

"...At the head of the town six pieces of brass artillery were taken, three of which had been captured in the revolution at Saratoga and York, and surrendered again by Hull in Detroit."

See page 425 -- Robert B. McAfee, History of the Late War in the Western Country, Bowling Green, Ohio, this edition no date. Originally issued in 1816.

PART VI
THEIR HISTORY AS
TROPHY GUNS OF THE
UNITED STATES

THEIR HISTORY AS TROPHY GUNS OF THE UNITED STATES

The subject of Revolutionary War period trophy guns is a highly sensitive topic. For over 200 years, a great array of guns (artillery) captured from the British between the years 1775-1783 has managed to survive and are today proudly displayed in numerous Federal, State, and private museums. Few if any persons have probably ever questioned or wondered or even cared if, in fact, any particular gun marked as a trophy of this or that specific battle was really at the action for which it was marked. As the majority of the guns captured by American Forces between 1775-1783 were inscribed between 1778-1784, would it not stand to reason that those (people) of that time would know best what cannon had been at what battle, thus, also know which to inscribe for what battle? It would seem that this should be the case. Unfortunately, not so. When one begins to study the topic of American trophy guns it is not long before one quickly becomes aware that a little over 200 years ago people were often prone to make mistakes just as we are today. In order to illustrate what I am talking about, it might be useful to deviate from the topic of 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns for just a bit and trace the history of four 6-Pound Guns that were supposedly surrendered by the British at the Siege of Yorktown on October 19th, 1781.

Shortly after the conclusion of the Siege of Yorktown, Congress directed ^① that two pieces of artillery taken at the Siege should be presented to the Comte de Grasse in honor of the valuable part that he had played in the great victory of 1781. As usual, however, the wheels of government turned slowly. Added to this factor, the war still lingered on until 1783, causing the best of intentions to suffer further delay. Finally, that which had been pledged in 1781 would become a reality in 1783, but not before a frustrating situation occurred. By the year 1783, the cannon captured in 1781 at Yorktown had by necessity been scattered over a wide area of the American Colonies. The majority of the brass pieces taken appear to have landed at one of two United States arsenals -- Philadelphia and at West Point on the Hudson River. ^② With the war nearly at an end, time somehow seemed to be found to fulfill the earlier directives of Congress in relation to

the gift of two cannons to the Comte de Grasse. The following series of four official letters are largely self-descriptive of a strange but not uncommon situation that would develop during the process of filling the directive of Congress:

Elias Boudinot, President of Congress, to George Washington ---

"Philadelphia 14 June 1783

Sir: Mons. le Comte de Grasse having requested me to have the two pieces of Artillery presented him by Congress forwarded to him without delay, I endeavored to urge the engraving and getting them ready to be shipped by the Duc de Lauzun, who sailed from hence about three weeks ago. I was led to believe by the Quarter-Master that they should certainly be ready in time, and I accordingly wrote the Comte that he might certainly expect them by that Vessel -- However when it was too late it was discovered that the pieces pitched upon were not of those taken at York-Town and therefore were improper to be sent. This disappointment mortified me greatly on account of my having pledged my word for their embarkation. The Secretary at War informs me that Directions are given for their being engraved and forwarded from West-Point. Shall I beg the favour of your Excellency to urge the compleating and sending them to the proper place of embarkation as speedily as possible; as the present delicate situation of the Count de Grasse makes me more attentive to his earnest request." ③

Remember, the guns that were to be presented to De Grasse were supposed to be chosen only from those taken at Yorktown in 1781. According to the above letter, two guns ④ had at first been "pitched upon" ⑤ from the arsenal at Philadelphia, inscribed, and then promptly forwarded to the Comte de Grasse before it was discovered that, in fact, the guns sent were not ones that had been captured at Yorktown. The story continues:

Henry Knox, Brigadier-General and Commandant of West Point, to George Washington ---

"West point 3 Nov 1783

The cannon for the Count de Grasse are I believe finished. Three weeks, or a month past, I was at Poughkeepsie, and Mr. Billings said that they should be sent down in a few days. I shall this day send a boat for them, and shall concert with the Quarter Master General, the most effectual measures, to transport them immediately to the Minister of France at Philadelphia." ⑥

The mistake discovered, steps were immediately taken to rectify the situation. Two 6-Pound guns [brass], presumably actual ones that were surrendered at Yorktown, were found at or near West Point [Poughkeepsie, New York?] and were ordered to be engraved by Mr. Andrew Billings, ⑦ then shipped to Philadelphia, and forwarded to De Grasse. Finally arriving at Philadelphia, a new dilemma occurred in relation to the guns:

Samuel Hodgdon, Commissary of Military Stores, to George Washington ---

"Philadelphia 11th December 1783

Sir: Want of time this Morning prevented my giving the reasons that operated in my mind against the Delivery of the duplicate Cannon inscribed for Count De Grasse -- duty obliges me to inform your Excellency that the two pieces ordered by Congress were executed in this City and forwarded by the Ship Washington previous to any knowledge of those now on hand being preparing in the vicinity of camp -- On their arrival I waited on the Minister of France and informed him through Mr. Marbois of the circumstance; the reply he gave me to understand that it was probable an application would be made to Congress at a future day for their disposal, and requested me to keep them until their pleasure was known, this and the impropriety of sending them which in every view to me appeared in a glaring light, has actuated my conduct in refusing the order from the Secretary of the War Office -- Congress (by whom alone distinguishing honours for military services rendered to the United States are granted) having thought fit to order only two pieces of Cannon to be given to Count De Grasse, -- it appeared to me to send him four would be contravening the views of Congress, if it were not deemed a derogation from their digni-

ty; and other Officers on whom similar marks of distinction have been bestowed might think themselves injured. However, if I have your Excellencies order to offer in justification I will deliver the additional cannon requested immediately." ⑧

As indicated above, a total of four cannons, presumably all 6-Pound guns, had been engraved. Two of the four guns were, as far as all parties concerned knew, actual pieces taken at Yorktown in 1781. Two guns incorrectly engraved as trophies of Yorktown were not. ⑨ Unfortunately, and to the great embarrassment of all, especially those Americans involved in the transfer, the two guns incorrectly marked were in the hands of the French before a quiet switch could be made at Philadelphia. The dilemma was how to gracefully retrieve the guns incorrectly inscribed and, in turn, deliver the pieces correctly marked in their place. Apparently, George Washington felt that there was no graceful way out of this delicate situation:

George Washington to Samuel Hodgdon:---

"Philadelphia, December 13, 1783.

Sir: You will be pleased to send immediately to the orders of His Excellency the Chevr. de la Luzerne, the two pieces of Ordnance which were engraved by my desire at Poughkeepsie for the Count de Grasse, and which are now in your possession." ⑩

No known orders exist that call for the transfer of two guns from the French back to American hands. In fact, all four pieces of artillery --- two correctly marked, two incorrectly inscribed -- finally arrived at the French home of the Comte de Grasse, Chateau Tilly, ⑪ where they were displayed as part of an ornamental fence until 1792. ⑫

The above material concerning the Yorktown guns given to De Grasse serves as the sole recorded reminder of how, at least, one mistake occurred during the course of inscribing trophy guns. Left unrecorded, however, are many other examples of mis-marked or inscribed guns. Here are some other examples.

On October 17th, 1777, American returns of captured British ord-

nance, taken between that date and June 1st of the same year during the Campaign of 1777 in Northern New York and the British surrender at Saratoga, indicate that the following pieces were in American hands:

Cannons

<u>Type</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Where</u>
Brass	3	2	Bennington - August 16, 1777
Brass	12	2	Action October 7th, 1777
Brass	6	6	ditto
Brass	24	2	Saratoga - October 17, 1777
Brass	12	2	ditto
Brass	6	12	ditto
Brass	3	4	ditto
Brass	Royal Howitzers	5	ditto
Brass	Eight Inch Howitzers	2	ditto
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>37 pieces</u> (13)

Please note that British ordnance returns from General John Burgoyne's Army dated prior to October 17th, 1777 also list the presence of two additional 3-Pounders and one Light 12-Pound gun -- all brass. (14)

Let's take a close look at the above list of guns. In particular, count the number of 24-Pound brass guns that were captured -- two. Today, however, one can actually see three existing 24-Pound brass guns inscribed as trophies of the Convention Of Saratoga October 17th, 1777. One is at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York; one is at Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, New York; and one is at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Worse yet, all three 24-Pounders were obviously engraved by the same person. WILL THE ACTUAL TWO 24-POUND GUNS CAPTUR-

ED AT SARATOGA PLEASE STAND UP...

Continuing on. As will be noted on the above return of ordnance captured at Saratoga, a total of four brass 3-Pound guns were officially surrendered on October 17th, 1777 at Saratoga. Today, however, one can find five pieces clearly inscribed as trophies of the Convention Of Saratoga. One is at Saratoga National Historical Park; one is at the New York State Artillery Exhibit at New Windsor, New York; one is at Valley Forge National Historical Park in Pennsylvania; one at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; and one is at the Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. A sixth piece so marked is most probably the one now at the Kentucky Military Museum, Frankfort, Kentucky. Unfortunately, due to excessive cleaning, the trophy inscription is now illegible. -- Two distinctly different styles of trophy inscriptions appear on the guns indicating that, at least, two different individuals were charged with the work. Of the six pieces now inscribed, at least, three could not have been present at the surrender [Convention] -- those now at West Point, the Smithsonian, and at Valley Forge. The first two of the three because they are the wrong model -- Pattison circa 1775 instead of Congreve circa 1776 of which all those actually surrendered at the Convention Of Saratoga were, and the third -- the one at Valley Forge because its trunnion number " 28 " indicates, according to official records, that it was shipped to America too late to have been a part of the ordnance that accompanied General John Burgoyne's Army that was ultimately captured at Saratoga.

Today, there are about an equal number of surviving trophy guns associated with or inscribed as captured at Saratoga and Yorktown. A much smaller number inscribed represent actions such as the Siege of St. John (1775), Trenton-Princeton (1776), and Stony Point (1779). Curiously, however, when one stops to think just how many brass guns were captured throughout the war, one is at an immediate loss to explain where and how some pieces have disappeared. In total, American Forces captured about 200 brass pieces from the British during the course of the war. About half that number have survived to our time. We know that immediately after the war ended, the majority of those

guns inscribed as trophies were sitting in artillery parks established at West Point and Philadelphia. But as trouble continued along the unrelinquished western border of the young United States, some pieces of ordnance, including some marked as trophies, were shipped to western posts such as Fort Pitt in Pennsylvania. When the second war with England broke out in 1812, the majority of the 3-Pound and 6-Pound Battalion guns captured between 1775-1783 appear to have been put into active use again. Some were initially lost in battle only to be recaptured at another action during the war. For instance, the following incident has been recorded in relation to the Battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813:

"...Soon after the British force had surrendered and it was discovered that the Indians were yielding on the left, Gen. Harrison ordered Major Payne to pursue Gen. Proctor with a part of his battalion.*** But Proctor was not to be taken....The pursuers, however, at last pressed him so closely that he was obliged to abandon the road, and his carriage and sword were captured by the gallant Major Wood. Six pieces of brass artillery were taken, three of which had been captured in the Revolution at Saratoga and York, and surrendered again by Hull in Detroit." (15)

According to one source, all those guns captured at the Battle of the Thames that were trophies of Saratoga bore an unusual inscription as per below: (16)

<p>TAKEN AT THE STORM OF THE BRITISH LINE NEAR SARATOGA. BY October 7, 1777.</p>
--

In 1908, one of the guns so marked was still in existence. It was displayed at the museum at Fort Stephenson in Ohio. Currently, this piece and others like it cannot be found. Likewise, during the War of 1812, one of the British brass 6-Pound guns captured at Bennington on August 16th, 1777 was lost at sea while serving on a privateer. A second

matching brass 6-Pound gun also inscribed as a trophy of Bennington has also disappeared. Some guns may have also been recaptured by the British, taken back to England, and melted-down? Other inscribed guns may have been melted-down as obsolete ordnance during the American Civil War, World War I and up to 1942. At the outbreak of World War II, massive amounts of trophy guns of all our wars were scheduled to be or, at least, in danger of being melted-down for the war effort, but a public outcry convinced President Franklin D. Roosevelt that a halt to this plan was in our best interest. Presidential orders of 1942 issued on the subject put an immediate stop to the plan. Shortly after, many of those pieces marked as trophies of the Revolutionary War began to be transferred to relevant National historic sites for safe-keeping and display. Unfortunately, a small number of trophy guns are undoubtedly in private hands and collections. During our own century the military firm of Francis Bannerman Sons, Inc. of New York offered through their mail-order catalog a selection of original trophy guns of the United States. How and or by what means this firm acquired such guns is unknown. As late as 1970, arms dealer Norman Flaydermann of Connecticut was advertising an original brass 6-Pound gun inscribed as a trophy of Saratoga. Worse yet, this particular gun was known to have been stolen from the Village of Schuylerville, New York in 1967. Despite a series of feeble efforts on the part of the State of New York, the U.S. Government, and the involvement of Congressional leaders, Flaydermann was allowed to retain the gun and has at this late date sold it to some private collector.

It might be useful to make some comment here about the official jurisdiction of existing trophy guns in the United States. The 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns provide excellent examples of several types of official jurisdiction.

Of the fourteen existing 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns circa 1775 and 1776, approximately three pieces are now within the jurisdiction of a foreign country --- Canada. These three pieces are:

- 3-Pound (Townshend Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 10 circa 1775
- 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 6 circa 1776
- 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 19 circa 1776

The Bannerman Catalog

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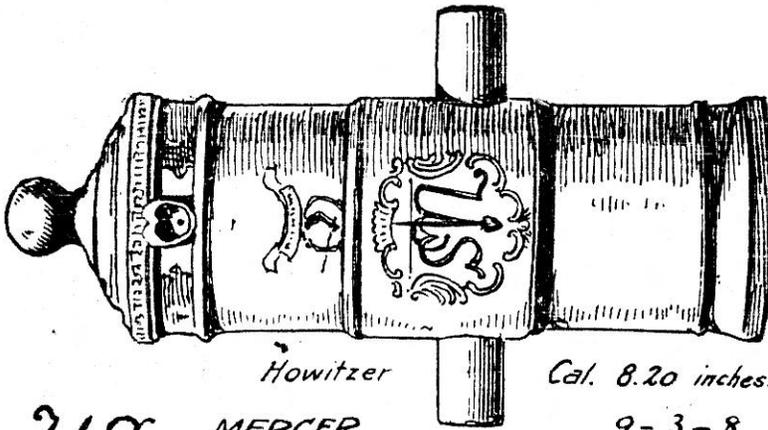
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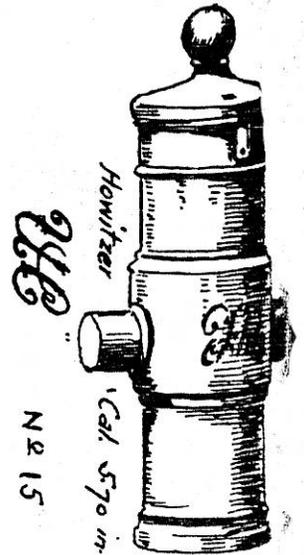


Howitzer

Cal. 8.20 inches.

US MERCER
J. Tolwell Sculp.

9-3-8
J. Byers fecit Philad.
No. 1.

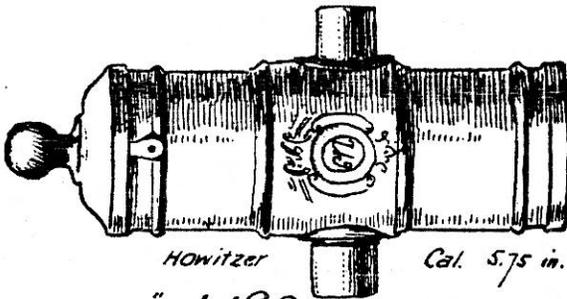


Howitzer

US

No 15

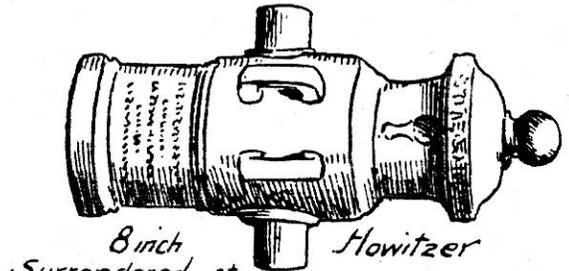
Cal. 5.70 in.



Howitzer

Cal. 5.75 in.

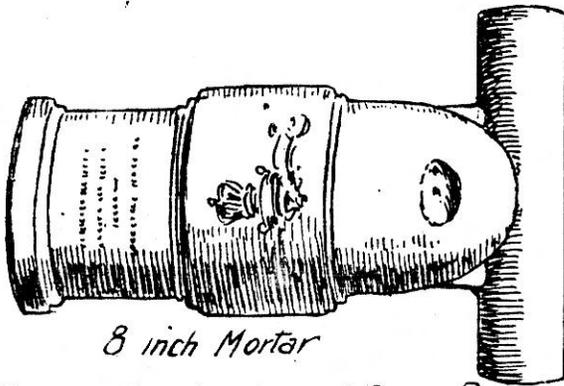
US (in an oval)



8 inch
Surrendered at
Yorktown.

Howitzer

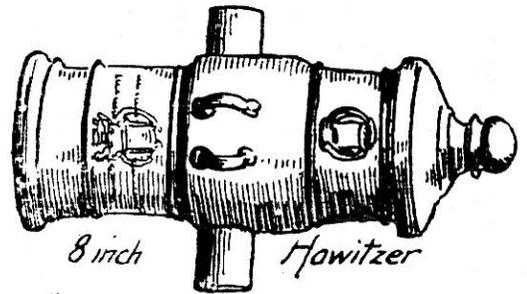
"Berenger A Douay 7 Jun 1781
12-1-2



8 inch Mortar

Taken at the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1776

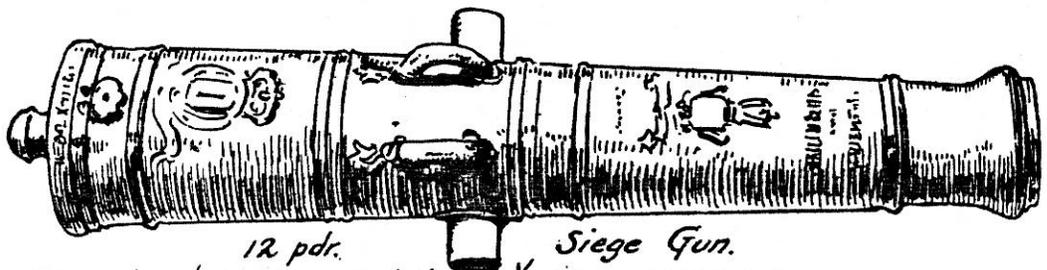
W. Bowen W. BOWEN FECIT 1759



8 inch

Howitzer

"Auge et Victoria, A. Schalch. fecit 1782



12 pdr.

Siege Gun.

Surrendered by the capitulation of Yorktown 19 Oct. 1781.

W. Bowen fecit 1767. 1-C

Of the remaining eleven 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns, approximately three pieces are now and have always been within the hands of the United States since their capture (continuous jurisdiction):

3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa 1775

3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa 1775 -- the
piece now at West Point

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776

Of the remaining eight guns, three are now undisputedly owned by the states in which they now rest, having been allowed to reside within a particular state long before any United States Congressional Clause made trophy guns of the country the permanent property of the United States. The three are:

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 --
Bennington trophy gun now owned by State of Vermont

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 10 circa 1776 --
Bennington trophy gun now owned by State of Vermont

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 3 circa 1776 --
Saratoga (?) trophy gun now owned by State of Kentucky

Of the remaining five guns, one is now without any prejudice owned by a private organization. This particular gun is not marked as a trophy of the United States as since the day of its capture the piece apparently remained in or shortly after came into private hands. In our century the gun was sold to a private museum within whose jurisdiction it now resides. The gun is:

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 9 circa 1776 --
Either captured at the Convention of Saratoga on October 17th, 1777 or during Sir John Johnson's raid on Schoharie, New York on October 19th, 1780 -- now owned by the Fort Ticonderoga Museum.

As to the remaining four guns, all are now actually owned by the United States, but are now or were for, at least, a short period during their history, believed to have been owned by some other organization

or agency. Fortunately, all were and continue to be protected as property of the United States due to an almost now forgotten U.S. Congressional Clause ⁽¹⁷⁾ active between the years 1880-1933 that applied to all Congressional bills dealing with the dispersal of obsolete ordnance held by the United States. During the period 1900-1915, the four guns listed below were all stored in U.S. Arsenals only to be released by Executive order to the organizations noted for the purpose of public display. These particular guns were, however, protected as U.S. property forever as each of the U.S. Congressional Bills authorizing their transfer were, of course, subject to the aforementioned clause. The four guns affected are:

- 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 7 circa 1776 --
Saratoga trophy gun now in the hands of New York State --
transferred on loan to the state from the U.S. Arsenal at
Watervliet, New York in 1912.
- 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 8 (?) circa 1776 --
Saratoga trophy gun in the hands of New York State 1912-
1967 -- originally transferred on loan to the state along
with No. 7 gun above from the U.S. Arsenal at Watervliet,
New York in 1912. This gun was stolen from its place of
display in 1967 and was recovered by the United States
Government in 1983 and placed on display at Saratoga Na-
tional Historical Park -- a U.S. facility.
- 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 28 circa 1776 --
Saratoga trophy gun now displayed at Valley Forge National
Historical Park -- a U.S. facility -- but on loan from the
Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylv-
ania. Curiously, the gun was originally loaned to the
Museum in 1902 by the Allegheny (U.S.) Arsenal at Pitts-
burgh, thus jurisdiction properly remains within that of
the United States.
- 3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1775 --
A non-trophy gun now in storage at Valley Forge National
Historical Park -- a U.S. facility -- but on loan from the
Carnegie Museum as above. Once again, this gun was orig-

inally loaned to the Museum in 1902 at the same time as the above gun by the Allegheny Arsenal, thus jurisdiction properly remains within that of the United States.

For greater detail on the history of each gun see PART VII of this report.

Finally, on a different note, despite a wide search through official documentation, especially through the Henry Knox Papers, only one engraver's name, of a presumed two or three that were employed in inscribing U.S. trophy guns, has been found --- Andrew Billings. Mr. Billings apparently resided in Poughkeepsie, New York where he maintained some type of business (blacksmith - silversmith ??). ⁽¹⁸⁾ Several existing receipts for work done indicate that he was employed by the United States through most of 1783. Exactly how many guns were inscribed by him is uncertain. His most famous guns inscribed were those presented to Rochambeau and to Comte De Grasse in honor of the Yorktown Victory of 1781. -- Perhaps a wider search in future will yield other names of engravers employed in inscribing trophy guns?

Footnotes:

1. See De B. Randolph Keim, Rochambeau, Washington, 1907, p. 464.
2. The guns at West Point are especially well-noted. For instance, before returning to Europe, Captain Johann Ewald of the German Hesse-Cassel Jager Corps in company with Second-Lieutenant Wilhelm von Gerresheim of the same unit visited the American fortifications at West Point. On October 24th, 1783 they were guided about the post by Captain John Lillie, aide-de-camp to General Henry Knox, who commanded. Ewald noted the following in his diary concerning his visit:

"...On this walk the captain took us to the artillery park, which consists of approximately eighty pieces, all of which had been captured from the English during the war, and on which the place and occasion of capture were engraved in big letters."

See Joseph P. Tustin, ed. and trans., Diary of the American War, A Hessian Journal, New Haven, 1979, pp. 353-354.

In February of 1784, a Spanish traveler to the United States, Francisco de Miranda, toured West Point and noted the following in his diary:

" Deposited there is an artillery train of 160 pieces of all calibers with munition cars, limbers, etc., the major part of which was taken from the English at Saratoga and Yorktown. (At the suggestion of General Knox, they have put an inscription on every piece taken from the enemy so that one can read the spot or area where it was taken,....."

See John S. Ezell, ed., Travels of Francisco de Miranda in the United States, 1783-84, Norman, 1963, pp. 85-86.

3. The Institut Francais De Washington, ed., Correspondence of General Washington And Comte De Grasse 1781, Washington, D.C., 1931, p. 164.
4. Two 6-Pound brass guns. Approximately twelve had been captured at Yorktown. See " Return of ordnance and military stores taken at York and Gloucester....on 19th of October 1781 " which appears on pages 451-452 of A History Of The Campaigns Of 1780 And 1781 In The Southern Provinces Of North America, by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, London, 1787.
5. " pitched upon " -- an 18th century term which simply means " to choose." See N. Bailey, The Universal Etymological English Dictionary, London, 1737.
6. Institut Francais, Correspondence...Washington...De Grasse, pp. 164-165. -- Incidentally, an excellent example of a British 6-Pound gun captured at Yorktown and presumably much like the ones inscribed for De Grasse can be seen at the Yorktown Victory Center, Yorktown, Virginia.
7. Andrew Billings had also earlier engraved the guns presented to Rochambeau. See Henry Knox Papers at the U.S. Military Academy Library at West Point.
8. Institut Francais, Correspondence...Washington...De Grasse, pp. 165-

166.

9. One can only wonder at which Revolutionary War action these two guns were captured -- Saratoga?
10. John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., The Writings Of George Washington 1745-1799, 39 Volumes, Washington, D.C., 1931-1944 ; 27:270.
11. Chateau Tilly, home of the Comte de Grasse located about 35 miles southwest of Paris.
12. For an interesting article on the De Grasse guns see Oliver Jackson Sands, Jr., " Four Cannons for the Admiral: A Personal Reminiscence," Virginia Cavalcade 31 (Autumn 1981 No. 2) 96-101. -- In 1792 the original four guns were melted-down for the French Revolutionary War war effort. In 1976 four reproduction 6-Pound British brass guns were cast by Philadelphia Gear Corporation and were sent to the restored Chateau Tilly in June of the same year. The copies made were modeled after a circa 1755 6-Pound brass gun cast by W. Bowen now at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. See page 233 (Item 24) of Catalogue of The Ordnance Museum United States Military Academy, ed. by Earl McFarland, West Point, 1929.
13. See Emmett Collection at the New York Public Library, New York City (Item No. 4350) for an unpublished manuscript return titled: " Return of Ordnance & Stores taken from the Enemy October 17th, 1777 " taken at Saratoga Oct. 17th by Maj. Ebenezer Stevens Commandant of Artillery N. Dept." and William Heath Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston for an unpublished manuscript letter from Brigadier-General John Nixon to Major-General William Heath dated " Greenbush ye: 22d Octobr: 1777 " which lists the " Peices of Ordnance taken from the Enemy."
14. See Horatio Rogers, ed., Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books, A Journal Kept In Canada And Upon Burgoyne's Campaign In 1776 And 1777, Albany, 1884, pp. 153-159.
15. Lucy E. Keeler, " Old Fort Sandoski Of 1745 And The " Sandusky Country," Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications Volume XVII (1908) 357-430. Page 428.

16. Ibid:424.
17. The clause was generally attached to the end of a U.S. Congressional Omnibus Bill, which would as a singular bill for passage, in fact, be composed of a large number of bills, acts, etc. dealing with the same general subject matter -- in this case the dispersal from U.S. Arsenals of obsolete or condemned ordnance to various private, civic, and state proprietorship. The clause applied to all ordnance regardless of method of dispersal -- loan, sale, gift, etc. The clause had only two provisions as follows:

"Provided. That no expense shall be incurred by the United States through the delivery of any of the foregoing condemned military equipment: And provided further, That each and every article of condemned military equipment covered by this act shall be subject at all times to the order of the Secretary of War."

As of 1933 the above clause appears to have been discarded in favor of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933 issued under authority of the Act of March 3, 1933 which set up an orderly procedure for the transfer among Departments of all property not necessary to the work of any agency. The terms of the procedure for transfer have been broadly interpreted. So broadly, in fact, that agencies such as the War Department felt that it was appropriate to transfer pieces of condemned ordnance to private, civic, and state hands without Executive approval. Permission of the agency head -- re: the Secretary of War in the case of ordnance was thought to be sufficient.

18. See also John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., The Writings Of George Washington 1745-1799, 39 Volumes, Washington, D.C., 1931-1944 ; 25:453 ; 26:60.


 MARCH 2,
1913

4628

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE.

 3-POUND GUNS circa 1776
No. 7 & 8(?)

To the State of New York, two bronze or brass fieldpieces or cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc., the same to be used on the site of the Newtown Battlefield Monument to Gen. Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame;

To the Wallkill Valley Cemetery Association, of Orange County, N. Y., two condemned bronze or brass cannon for use in connection with a monument in memory of the men of Company H, One Hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, who died in the service of the United States during the Civil War;

To the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia, certain bronze cannon and cannon balls, and now located at the arsenal at Augusta, Ga., to be mounted on either side of the Archibald Burt Memorial Bridge in the said city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia;

To the town of Adams, Mass., for the adornment of the grounds of the State armory in that town, one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece, with its carriage and a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the State of Arizona, three bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and with suitable outfit of cannon balls, the same to be mounted and used in the State capitol grounds in the city of Phoenix;

To the State of New York, the brass fieldpieces and one brass howitzer captured by Gen. Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga, for the purpose of mounting them on the battlefield of Saratoga as suitable trophies of the battle;

To Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., two bronze or brass condemned cannon, with suitable outfits of cannon balls, the same to be used on the campus of Porter Military Academy, at Charleston, S. C.

To the county of Clay, in the State of Arkansas, three condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and with suitable outfit of cannon balls, the same to be mounted and used in the county courtyard in the town of Piggott;

To the town of Summit Hill, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the use of the E. T. Conner Post, No. 177, Grand Army of the Republic, two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, one small bronze cannon or fieldpiece, with its carriage and six cannon balls;

To the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, for the use of the Pioneer Women's Cabin, in Golden Gate Park, in said city and county, one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece, with its carriage and suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the city of Selby, in the State of South Dakota, for the use of John Mangau Post, No. 150, Grand Army of the Republic, two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the city of Sheffield, in the State of Alabama, a bronze cannon, with its carriage, not needed for present service;

To Princeton Post, No. 111, Grand Army of the Republic, of Princeton, Kans., for ornamental purposes, one 12-pounder or larger cannon or fieldpiece, together with its mounting or carriage and six cannon balls;

To donate two bronze or brass guns to the Stanton Monument Association, Steubenville, Ohio, now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., which were issued to the commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892;

To donate two bronze or brass guns to the J. S. McCready Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cadiz, Ohio, now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., which were issued to the commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892;

To the Lieutenant David H. Nissley Post, No. 478, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mount Joy, Pa., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages, and a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the city of Tarkio, in the State of Missouri, one small bronze cannon or fieldpiece, with its carriage and six cannon balls;

To the municipality of Goshen, N. Y., two condemned bronze or brass cannon, the same to be placed within the county courthouse grounds in connection with a monument in memory of men who died in the service of the United States during the Civil War;

To the Hannah Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution Society, of Machias, in the State of Maine, three condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and with suitable outfit of cannon balls, the same to be mounted and placed by direction of the Hannah Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution Society, in the towns of Machias and Machiasport;

To the town of Fincastle, Va., two cannon or fieldpieces with their carriages, to be mounted on either side of the Confederate monument in the said town of Fincastle, in the State of Virginia;

To the town of Cumberland, Va., two cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages, not needed for present service, to be mounted on either side of the Confederate monument in the said town of Cumberland, in the State of Virginia;

To the town of Buckingham, Va., two cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages, not needed for present service, to be mounted on either side of the Confederate Monument in the said town of Buckingham, in the State of Virginia;

To the Grand Army of the Republic Association of Painted Post, in the State of New York, two bronze or brass fieldpieces or cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls;

To the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, two bronze or brass cannons, with a suitable outfit of cannon balls, the same to be placed in a public park or square in said city;

To the city of Pembroke, Bryan County, Ga., two bronze or brass cannon, with a suitable outfit of cannon balls, the same to be placed in a public park or square in the town of Pembroke, Ga.;

To the city of Eyratria, in the State of Georgia, two bronze or brass cannon, with a suitable outfit of cannon balls, the same to be placed in a public park or square in said city;

To the city of Sheboygan, in the State of Wisconsin, two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, and a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the town of Corning, Cal., for the use of the Maywood Post, No. 184, Grand Army of the Republic, two condemned bronze or brass fieldpieces, with their carriages, with a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To donate to Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, of Scranton, Pa., two condemned brass or bronze cannon, with suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the city of Beloit, Kans., for the use of Beloit Post, No. 147, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, two bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls;

To the village of Fort Johnson, N. Y., for the use of the Montgomery County Historical Society, two cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls;

That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish two gun carriages with cannon, one to be placed on each side of a bowlder with a bronze tablet erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the town of Swansea, as a memorial for the Myles Garrison, who defended the people in the Indian war under King Philip;

Provided, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States through the delivery of any of the foregoing condemned military equipment: And provided further, That each and every article of condemned military equipment covered by this act shall be subject at all times to the order of the Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? If not, a second will be considered as ordered.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment, which I will request that the Clerk will read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to modify this bill by the paper which he sends to the desk. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 9, after line 9, insert a new paragraph, to read as follows: "To the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, two bronze or brass cannon, with a suitable outfit of balls, the same to be placed in a public square or park in said city."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to modify the bill by the insertion of an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY] asks unanimous consent to modify the bill by the insertion of an amendment. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the city of Alexandria, Va., for the use of the R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, two bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to modify the bill in accordance with the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROUSE] asks leave to modify the bill by a paper, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 9, at the end of the page, insert: "To the city of Dayton, in the State of Kentucky, two condemned bronze or brass cannon and a suitable outfit of cannon balls."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill as read.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to amend the bill by providing that there be donated one brass cannon—

Mr. MANN. An amendment must be in writing, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I ask the gentleman to withhold his demand for the writing of the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill as modified.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

DEDICATION OF STATUE TO THOMAS JEFFERSON AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 799.

Whereas the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. has informed the Senate that with the approval of Congress, as expressed by an act of March 4, 1909, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has erected upon the site of the world's fair in the city of St. Louis a memorial to Thomas Jefferson, at a cost of \$450,000, in commemoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory; and whereas this statue of Mr. Jefferson is to be unveiled and dedicated on the 20th day of July, 1913, and such unveiling of the statue of the

 * THE
CLAUSE

PART VII
AN INVENTORY OF
EXISTING EXAMPLES

AN INVENTORY OF EXISTING EXAMPLES

Pattison Model 1775 - of six originally cast, three are still known to exist as follows:

3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa 1775

Length: 37 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 1/8 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped letter " L ".

Right Trunnion: stamped " N^o.2 ".

Rim bases on trunnions -- 1/4 inch iron sleeves on rim bases possibly added later to adapt gun to another carriage.

Has a lug under the cascable for an elevating screw.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A. J775 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1:3:11 " = 207 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just above and between trunnions.

Incised trophy legend in six lines on first reinforce reads: " SURRENDERED/BY THE/CONVENTION/OF/SARATOGA/OCT^R.17 1777 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person that inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa 1775 at West Point, 3-Pound Gun No. 4 circa 1776 at Yorktown Battlefield, and 3-Pound Gun No. 28 circa 1776 at Valley Forge as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Colonel James Pattison, R.A., in 1773. One of six such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between February 8th, 1775 - August 1st, 1775 per order found in W.O.47/85,96,8 February 1775. Of the six cast, four were shipped to Boston in April of 1775 and the other two either shipped

to Quebec or Virginia in July of 1775. Despite the possibility that two of these guns may have been shipped to Quebec in 1775, it is an established fact that none of the Model 1775 guns could have accompanied General Burgoyne's Army in 1776-1777 as that army was only supplied with the new Congreve Model 1776 gun. Thus, none of the Model 1775 could have been captured with Burgoyne at the Convention of October 17th, 1777. This gun was obviously captured by American Forces during the Revolutionary War, but not at Saratoga. Hence this gun is incorrectly inscribed. This gun and other Revolutionary War trophy guns were so marked during the period 1778-1783 while either sitting in artillery parks or at American arsenals after the war. The subsequent history of this gun is unknown. Was it used during the War of 1812?

The gun was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution in 1923 from the Military Service Institute Museum. The piece was at the Institute in 1884 according to a catalog of that year, having been deposited there by orders of the U.S. Chief of Ordnance.

Gun No. 2 is now (1986) on display at The National Museum Of American History, Washington, D.C. It is mounted on a reproduction carriage.

See PLATES No. 1,2, and 3 of this report.

3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1775

Length: 37 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 1/8 inches.

Left Trunnion: unmarked.

Right Trunnion: stamped " N^o.4 ".

Rim bases on trunnions.

Has a lug under the cascable for an elevating screw.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A.° J775 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1:3:17 " = 213 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just above and between trunnions.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Colonel James Pattison, R.A., in 1773. One of six such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between February 8th, 1775 - August 1st, 1775 per order found in W.O.47/85,96,8 February 1775. Of the six cast, four were shipped to Boston in April of 1775 and the other two either shipped to Quebec or Virginia in July of 1775. Apparently, this gun was captured by American Forces during the Revolutionary War. At what battle or action is unknown. This may be the " 1 Brass Cannn -- 3 Pound N^o.4 " noted as being part of the 2nd Regt. Artillery Captain William Stevens Battery at Peekskill, N.Y. on July 23rd, 1781 (Henry Knox Papers). Subsequent history unknown.

On May 23rd, 1902 this gun was one of two 3-Pound Verbruggens (the other being a Congreve Model 1776) that was transferred with ceremony to the custody of the Carnegie Museum from the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh (then being dismantled). They and other cannons received were then placed at the main entrance to the Carnegie Library. It was believed in 1902 that the two guns had been at the Allegheny Arsenal for about 100 years. The authority under which these particular guns were transferred was the unanimous adoption of a joint resolution of both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate "...loaning one four-pound bronze gun -- French, two three-pound bronze guns

-- English; four six-pound bronze guns, English, to the Penna. Society S.A.R.,..." which resolution was approved by the President, March 12, 1902. The Society then transferred custodianship to the Carnegie Museum (Library).

Currently (1986), this gun is in storage at Valley Forge National Historical Park. It is recorded as being on loan from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Despite its long association with the Carnegie Museum, this gun remains properly the property of the United States, having only been loaned to the Pennsylvania Society Sons American Revolution. This gun is protected as U.S. property by a pre-1933 Congressional clause that was applied to all Congressional bills dealing with disposal of U.S. ordnance. See PART VI of this report for details pertaining to the clause.

For further details regarding the 20th century history of this gun see Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution Annual Meeting Reports 1903. This source also reproduces an original photograph of the gun as stored at the late Allegheny Arsenal.

See PLATES No. 4 and 5 of this report.

3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa 1775

Length: 37 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 1/8 inches.

Left and Right Trunnions: Marks cannot be seen as this piece is embedded in a wall for display in such a manner that trunnion marks cannot be read. It is presumed that the right trunnion has either a " N^o. 1,3,5, or 6 " stamped on it.

Rim bases on trunnions.

Has a lug under the cascable for an elevating screw.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A.^o J775 ".

Weight marking on cascable: figures not provided by the U.S. Military Academy Museum. It is presumed that this gun weighs a bit over 200 pounds as do guns No. 2 and No. 4.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between trunnions.

Incised trophy legend in six lines on first reinforce reads: " SURRENDERED/BY THE/CONVENTION/OF/SARATOGA/OCT^R.17 1777 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person that inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa 1775 at the Smithsonian, 3-Pound Gun No. 4 circa 1776 at Yorktown Battlefield, and 3-Pound Gun No. 28 circa 1776 at Valley Forge as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Colonel James Pattison, R.A., in 1773. One of six such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between February 8th, 1775 - August 1st, 1775 per order found in W.O.47/85,96,8 February 1775. Of the six cast, four were shipped to Boston in April of 1775 and the other two either shipped to Quebec or Virginia in July of 1775. Despite the possibility that two of these guns may have been shipped to Quebec in 1775, it is an established fact that none of the Model 1775 guns could have accom-

panied General Burgoyne's Army in 1776-1777 as that army was only supplied with the new Congreve Model 1776 gun. Thus, none of the Model 1775 could have been captured with Burgoyne at the Convention of October 17th, 1777. This gun was obviously captured by American Forces during the Revolutionary War, but not at Saratoga. Hence this gun is incorrectly inscribed. Presumably, this gun and others were incorrectly inscribed sometime during the period 1778-1783 when the majority of captured British ordnance appears to have been marked as trophy guns. The subsequent history of this gun is unknown.

According to U.S. Military Academy Museum records, this gun was received by the Academy in 1830, however, it is believed that this and other guns were issued out and retrieved at various times earlier and that this may have been a final retrieval date after this and other guns were considered obsolete for service. A Federal inventory of existing Saratoga Trophy Guns dated June 1882 indicates that it was still in storage at the Military Academy. Likewise, an 1898 Museum Catalog lists it as item No. 95. Page 231 of Catalogue Of The Ordnance Museum United States Military Academy, by Earl McFarland, West Point, copyright 1929 cites the gun as item No. " 5.-- 3-PDR BRONZE CANNON. In Memorial Hall.-- Made by I. & P. Verbruggen in 1775. Surrendered by the British Troops to the Colonial Forces at Saratoga, N.Y., October 17, 1777."

Currently (1986), the gun is mounted half imbedded in a wall in Cullum Hall at the Military Academy, West Point. It has been displayed like this since the turn of the century.

See PLATE No. 6.

Townshend Model 1775 - of four (?) originally cast, only one is still known to exist as follows:

3-Pound (Townshend Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 10 circa 1775

Length: 38 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches (?).

Left Trunnion: stamped " N^o JO " -- please note that letter " J " is equivalent to the number " 1 ".

Note: According to official records (W.O.47/85,134, 21 February 1775) only four such guns were to be cast. However, there may have been as many as eight cast. Unfortunately, the records are not clear. -- Regarding the numbering of the trunnions, it appears that despite the fact that two distinct models were cast in 1775, that as these guns came off the production line they were numbered consecutively. Thus, Pattison Model 3-Pounders were numbered 1 through 6 and Townshend Model 3-Pounders numbered 7 through 10 (or through 14).

Right Trunnion: No information available.

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT.A^o 1775 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1:2:20 " = 188 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just slightly above trunnions.

Can be easily distinguished from the Pattison Model by the different arrangement of the astragal and fillets, reinforce rings, and ogee.

History: Of a design originally submitted or suggested by the Master General of the Ordnance Lord Townshend in 1775. The actual designer appears to have been Mr. Ward, Surveyor General of the Ordnance in

Ireland, who developed the design about the year 1772. One of four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between February 21st, 1775 - August 1st, 1775 per order found in W.O.47/85, 134,21 February 1775. At least two of these guns were shipped to Boston by April 8th, 1775. Others cast either went to Virginia or Quebec by July of 1775. The records are not clear. In fact, as many as eight may have been cast, but, once again, the official records are unclear. Where, when, or to what extent these guns were used during the Revolutionary War is not known. Presumably, those with General Howe 1775-1777 saw service at any number of actions. Likewise can be said of General Clinton for the period 1777-1781.

According to Mr. Richard Bernard, an historian from Napanee, Ontario, who has had considerable interest in the two 3-Pound Verbruggen guns now resting at Perth, Ontario of which this gun is one, the history of the piece is as follows:

" Following the Revolution, those pieces still in British hands were re-distributed in the Canadas and the West Indies. They were used to equip the frontier forts and to train the militia. The original carriages decayed and were probably replaced with the block trail carriages introduced after 1793....These new carriages re-used the original furniture and elevating screw assembly from the bracket trail carriages....."

" The War of 1812 saw the pieces returned to a more active role. Although not listed in Ordnance lists after 1793, the need for support artillery and the long lines of communications meant that every piece in serviceable condition was put into use. They were used to arm the St. Lawrence Bateaux and to arm some of the six militia batteries raised in Upper Canada. General Brock used several during his attack on Detroit and at Queenston Heights. The pieces were retained on the frontiers after the war was over."

" During the 1820s the pieces entered the final phase of their service. In 1820 it was decided to form an active militia. Pieces were sent out to the county centers. In this fashion, after 45 years on service the pieces began a new life with Canadian Batteries."

Actually, in 1820, James Ramsay, Governor in Chief of Canada, ordered that surplus ordnance stores (cannons included) be distributed to a number of Canadian towns "...to induce the formation of volunteer companies of militia."

The gun is now (1986) displayed in front of the Lanark County Court House at Perth, Ontario, Canada. It is mounted on a restored block trail carriage believed to have been made about 1820 using the original metal furniture from the original carriage.

See PLATE No. 7 this report.

Congreve Model 1776 - of eighty-four originally cast between 1776-1782, ten are still known to exist as follows:

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped " N^o1 ".

Right Trunnion: stamped number " 9 ".

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: "I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A. 1776 ".

Weight marking on cascable: "1:3:17 " = 213 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just above and between trunnions.

Incised trophy legend in seven lines, which covers most of the face of the chase, all of the second reinforce, and a small portion of the first reinforce reads: " TAKEN/FROM THE/GERMANS/AT/BENNINGTON/AUG.^T 16./1777 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person who inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 7 circa 1776 at New Windsor, 3-Pound Gun No. 10 circa 1776 at the Vermont State House, and 3-Pound Gun No. ? circa 1776 at Saratoga N.H.P. as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in late 1775 or early 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be number one of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that seventeen of the first twenty pieces cast accompanied General Burgoyne during his invasion of northern New York. This gun is likely one of two Light 3-Pounders noted by Lieutenant James M. Hadden, R.A., as having been sent on the secret expedition toward Bennington, Vermont in August 1777. ① It

is a well-established fact that two British Light 3-Pounder guns were present at the Battle of Bennington (Walloomsac) on August 16th, 1777. They were served by gunners of the German Hesse-Hanau Artillery until overrun by American Forces under General John Stark. It is not clear if the two Congreve Light 3-Pounders captured were then sent to the main American Army commanded by General Horatio Gates. Tradition contends that General Gates did request that the guns captured join the American Army at Albany. ② According to American returns of artillery entrenched in the lines at Bemis Heights, it does not appear that the 3-Pounder guns captured at Bennington were used against Burgoyne. At some point between the date of their capture and July 1781, the two guns found their way into the service of the Continental Army. At least, one of the 3-Pounders taken is known to have been serving in a battery of the 3rd American Artillery Regiment, encamped at Peekskill, New York on July 23rd, 1781. ③ The 3rd Artillery was assigned to the protection of the Hudson Highland posts at this time and continued in this assignment through much of 1783. Where the other 3-Pounder captured at Bennington served from 1777-1783 is a mystery. As such guns had been captured by the Americans, they were generally put into immediate service. Perhaps the other 3-Pounder captured at Bennington served with the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition in 1779 or was one of the four brass 3-Pounders which the American Artillery Brigade had at the Siege of Yorktown in 1781? Future research may yield an answer. Which of the above histories (established and conjectural) best applies to 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 is not certain. The same applies to Gun No. 10 which is also marked as a trophy of the Battle of Bennington. If the guns saw service after the Revolutionary War is a matter of conjecture. One popular tradition states that the two guns formed part of the American ordnance at Detroit in 1812. As such, they were then surrendered along with the American garrison to British General Brock. Tradition, however, is false as existing returns of captured ordnance do not substantiate the story. ④

In 1845, two Congreve Light 3-Pounders circa 1776 marked as trophies of the Battle of Bennington were sitting in a yard outside of the

United States Arsenal in Washington, D.C. in what was described as "...a dismantled condition, they having been discarded as obsolete." From this time their history is easy to follow. Perhaps their story is best told by Vermont historian Mary Greene Nye, who has recorded:

"...two...three pounders, came into the possession of the State of Vermont on the fourteenth day of August, 1848, through the instrumentality of Henry Stevens, Esq., of Barnet, who, when in Washington several years previously had discovered them outside the United States Arsenal in a dismantled condition, they having been discarded as obsolete.

In 1845 the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the General Government to deliver the...brass cannons taken at Bennington to the State of Vermont to be held as a memorial of the valor of the Green Mountain Boys in that engagement. Much correspondence between Governor Slade and the War Department followed; finally, on July 3, 1848, Congressman Jacob Collamer of Vermont introduced the following resolution in the Congress of the United States, which resolution was unanimously adopted and approved on July 10, 1848:

That two brass field pieces, captured from the enemy at the Battle of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, in seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, now in possession of the United States, be immediately well mounted, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and delivered to the Governor of the State of Vermont, to be hereafter holden as the property of said State.

Two cannons were forwarded to the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, New York, to be properly mounted and reconditioned in accordance with the orders of the War Department.

Henry Stevens was commissioned by Governor Horace Eaton to receive the cannon from the superintendent of the Government Arsenal at Watervliet, and authority was given him to exhibit them at Bennington on the seventy-first anniversary of the battle; he was then to proceed with them to Montpelier, where they were to be placed in the vestibule of the State House. These directions were

complied with. At Bennington a celebration was held under the supervision of Aaron Robinson, Samuel Fay, Stephen Dewey and David Robinson, being a committee of the Council of Bennington composed of descendants of the Honorable Council of Safety of the New Hampshire Grants of A.D. 1777; invitations were extended to all descendants of the Patriotic Revolutionary Fathers, an especial effort being made to notify the heirs of General John Stark, as well as governors of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and many other distinguished gentlemen. The cannon were mounted, horses attached, and accompanied by artillerymen fully equipped, they were joyfully welcomed in the presence of a very numerous collection of people.

During the legislative session of 1851, appropriate exercises were held at the State House, an address being delivered by Reverend James Davie Butler of Wells River.

...On the eighteenth day of March, 1925, Governor Franklin S. Billings approved a joint resolution whereby one of these two cannons was removed from the State House and placed among the permanent exhibits of the Bennington Historical Museum, there to remain, subject to recall by the Legislature." ⑤

3-Pound Gun No. 1 is currently (1986) displayed inside the Military History Room of the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont. The original barrel is mounted on a circa 1848 U.S. military carriage supplied by the U.S. Arsenal at Watervliet, New York in that year.

See PLATES No. 8-10.

Footnotes:

1. Horatio Rogers, ed., A Journal Kept In Canada And Upon Burgoyne's Campaign In 1776 And 1777, Albany, 1884, pp. 110-111.
2. William E. Meuse, The Artillery At The Battle Of Bennington August 16, 1777, Albany, 1970, an unpublished report in the files of the Office of State History.
3. An untitled return of the American Artillery Brigade at Peekskill, New York dated July 23rd, 1781 page 131 can be found in the Henry

13 Pecks Hill 23 July 1781

Artillery Brigade

D

11 Hourly 5 1/2 Inch Mort 2 QR 136 *

1 Brass Cannon - 3 Pound B. 4

75 Shot Shot 3 Round

25 Case Shot 3 Round

250 Tubes

4 Single Stone Balls

4 Lead Shot

4 Buffs Shot

2 Powder Horns

2 Powder Boxes

2 Sponges

1 Sledge

1 Lead Dragon

2 Lead Horns

18 Buffs

2 Tube Boxes

1 Brass Cannon

10 Case Shot 5 1/2 Inch

25 Cannon

10 Tubes

50 Shells

2 Buffs Boxes

2 Cannon Ball

1 Shot Tomber

4 Tube Balls

2 Mallets

1 Lead Saw

1 Buff Barrel

1 Communication Wagon

40
Wentworth
Capt. R. J. Adams

131 Pecks Hill 23 July 1781

Artillery Brigade

D

11 Hourly Cannon 5 1/2 Inch Mort 2 QR 136 *

150 Shot Shot 3 Pound

50 Case Shot 3 Round

4 Single Stone Balls

40 Buffs

2 Tube Boxes

2 Powder Horns

2 Powder Boxes

2 Sponges

1 Sledge

2 Lead Dragon

2 Lead Horns

18 Buffs

2 Tube Boxes

1 Brass Cannon

10 Case Shot 5 1/2 Inch

25 Cannon

10 Tubes

50 Shells

2 Buffs Boxes

2 Cannon Ball

1 Shot Tomber

4 Tube Balls

2 Mallets

1 Lead Saw

1 Buff Barrel

1 Communication Wagon

40
Wentworth
Capt. R. J. Adams

1 Brass Cannon - 3 Pound Mort 2 QR 136 *

1 Hourly Cannon 5 1/2 Inch Mort 2 QR 136 *

2 Tubes

150 Shot Shot 3 Pound

50 Case Shot 3 Round

40 Buffs

2 Tube Boxes

2 Powder Horns

2 Powder Boxes

2 Sponges

1 Sledge

2 Lead Dragon

2 Lead Horns

18 Buffs

2 Tube Boxes

40
Wentworth
Capt. R. J. Adams

Knox Papers at the U.S. Military Academy Library, West Point. According to this return a " 3-Pound taken at Bennington " formed part of Captain Jackson's Company 3rd Regiment Artillery.

4. The tradition regarding the two 3-Pound Bennington trophy guns and the War of 1812 is as follows:

With the end of the Revolution the country began to expand rapidly. Its frontiers pushed further and further west. Newly established frontiers posts depended upon cannons to awe and hold the Indians in check. During this process the two Light 3-Pound Bennington trophy guns became part of the armament of Fort Detroit. The second war with Great Britain was declared June 18, 1812. American General William Hull was then in command at Detroit. Shortly after the declaration of war, British and Canadian Forces led by General Isaac Brock conducted a short siege of Detroit. On August 15, 1812, Hull surrendered the post to Brock without a fight. Of course, all of the armament of Detroit now came into possession of the British including the two 3-Pound Bennington trophy guns. Apparently, Brock then had the two guns removed and sent to Fort George on the Niagara River. On May 27, 1813, this post and all its armament surrendered to invading American Forces. By order of General Dearborn the two 3-Pounders were transferred to the American Naval Base at Sacketts Harbor where they remained until war's end. Tradition does not record how and when the guns were shipped to Washington, D.C.

The above tradition, however, is flawed. According to an official British document entitled " Return Of Ordnance And Ordnance Stores Taken At Detroit 16th August 1812 " now in the Public Archives Canada (C688A., p. 179) the following 3-Pound guns were captured:

" 1 brass 3 pounder taken + 2 travelling carriages for
3 pounders
3710 Round Shot
3710 Grape Shot --- for 3 Pounders
33 Case Shot "

Note that only one 3-Pound gun was captured at Detroit. Tradition conveniently states that two guns were captured. The above official return indicates that a second 3-Pound gun may have been present before the surrender of the post or expected to be present due to the unusually high amount of 3-Pound gun ammunition on hand plus an additional travelling carriage for a 3-Pound barrel. In support of the information on the above return is the official testimony of American Captain James Dalliba. The Captain offered information on the ordnance and supplies that were lost at Detroit during the courtmartial of General Hull. A list of the ordnance and supplies lost as provided by Dalliba appears in Report of the Trial of Brig. Gen. William Hull; Commanding the North-Western Army of the United States, By a Court Martial Held at Albany on Monday, 3rd January, 1814 and Succeeding Days. Taken by Lieut. Col. Forbes, 42nd Regt., New York, 1814, pages 79-80. The list indicates that only one brass 3-Pound gun was surrendered. None of the above sources indicate that the gun lost was a trophy of the Battle of Bennington.

Only one source exists that may lend some credence to the possibility that the 3-Pound gun that was surrendered at Detroit may have been a trophy of Bennington. That source is a book entitled Memoir and Official Correspondence of Gen. John Stark, by Caleb Stark, published in Concord, New Hampshire in 1860. On pages 318-319 a letter is reprinted from Judge J. Witherell dated "Detroit, 26th May, 1811." that was sent to retired General Stark. An extract follows:

" Venerable General -- On examining the fort of this place, a few days past, I perceived in one of the embrasures a handsome brass cannon, with this inscription on it: " John Stark. Taken at Bennington, the 16th of August, 1777."....."

There is no real reason to cast any doubt on this observation. Witherell observed one brass trophy gun of the Battle of Bennington. His recollection of the trophy inscription is close enough to known Bennington trophy inscriptions that it can be accepted as valid. However, is Witherell describing a 3-Pound or 6-Pound gun? Two 6-Pound brass guns had also been captured at Bennington.

In fact, three brass 6-Pound guns were also surrendered at Detroit. Unfortunately, the two official returns cited above do not bear any notations regarding the capture of a Bennington trophy gun. Thus, all of the above information falls into the realm of circumstantial evidence.

One last notation is perhaps in order. At the time of the American attack on Fort George in 1813, there were two brass 3-Pound guns positioned at Queenston Heights, a dependency of the fort. The Americans captured the Heights and established a temporary post there, which was eventually abandoned. Presumably, the Americans removed any and all ordnance from the post before retreating. Were the two brass 3-Pounders at Queenston Heights the two Bennington trophy guns that tradition states were captured by American Forces at Fort George in 1813?

For further details see J. Earle Percy, "The Bennington Cannon," New York State Historical Association Proceedings 35 (1937) 312-317.

5. Mary Greene Nye, Vermont's State House, Montpelier, 1936, pp. 15-16. A two-page chapter titled " REVOLUTIONARY BRASS CANNON ".

According to tradition, following its capture at Saratoga, the gun remained continually in the service of the United States until captured by the British at Detroit on August 16th, 1812. Put back into service by the British, it was again captured by U.S. Forces at the Battle of Thames on October 9th, 1813. The Kentuckians involved at the battle presented the gun to Governor Isaac Shelby, who, in turn, gave it to the people of Kentucky. From 1813 until the 1850s the gun is believed to have been stored in various public buildings in Frankfort. In 1838 it survived a fire at the State Arsenal, where it was then stored, but was removed from the fire unharmed. In the 1850s the gun began to appear on inventories of the State Arsenal, which was built in 1850 and now serves as the State Military Museum. The gun remained at the State Arsenal until 1909 when it was loaned by P.P. Johnston, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, to the Historical Society. The Society exhibited the gun at the Old State House Museum from 1909-1973. In 1973, the piece was transferred to the new Kentucky State Military History Museum (the old State Arsenal) where it currently (1986) is displayed. Like 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776, the original barrel is mounted on a circa 1848 U.S. military carriage.

See PLATE No. 11.

For further details on this gun see A.C. Quisenberry, " A Tribute To The Burgoyne Cannon," Kentucky State Historical Society Register 9 (1911) 72-74.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped " N^O4 ".

Right Trunnion: stamped letter " T ".

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A^O 1776 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1:3:10 " = 206 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce
between the trunnions.

Incised trophy legend in six lines on first reinforce
reads: " SURRENDERED/BY THE/CAPITULATION/OF/YORKTOWN/
OCT. 19 1781 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person that inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa 1775 at the Smithsonian Institution, 3-Pound Gun No. ? circa 1775 at West Point, and 3-Pound Gun No. 28 circa 1776 at Valley Forge as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be one of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that of the first twenty pieces cast only seventeen actually accompanied General Burgoyne during his invasion of northern New York.

Obviously, Gun No. 4 must have been originally captured by American Forces at Saratoga. During the Campaign of 1777 a total of eight of the original twenty 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Guns circa 1776 cast for the Expedition to Canada were captured as follows:

Bennington Expedition	--	2
Saratoga Surrender	--	6 (4 officially noted plus 2

unaccounted for that were liberated from the British Lines before ordnance was officially counted.)

Of the eight 3-Pound guns captured, all would have to bear a trunnion number ranging from 1 through 20, and all would have to be the Congreve Model circa 1776 without exception. Thus, without question, Gun No. 4 Congreve Model circa 1776 was captured by the Americans at Saratoga on October 17th, 1777. ①

This particular gun must have seen almost constant service during the American Revolutionary War as it escaped being marked as a trophy of the Convention Of Saratoga. Such trophy marks [Saratoga] generally seem to have only been applied to those captured guns that landed-up in artillery parks, set duty stations, garrisons, and or arsenals between the years 1777-1781.

On October 23rd, 1777, Sergeant Ebenezer Wild of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Line in camp near Albany, New York noted in his diary:

" This day Gen^l Poors Brigade marched for Rodeiseland [Rhode Island]. The rifle men also marched for Phylladefa [Philadelphia] with two small pieces of cannon with them..." ②

Perhaps 3-Pound Gun No. 4 was one of the "...two small pieces of cannon..." taken by Colonel Daniel Morgan's Corps of Riflemen on its march south to join George Washington's Main Army? After all, Morgan's men were, in essence, Light Infantry, and since the Light 3-Pound Gun's primary function was to serve with and support infantry, why not attach two 3-Pound guns to the Corps of Riflemen? Certainly, Sergeant Wild's reference to "...small pieces of cannon..." must be a reference to 3-Pound guns. Presuming this to be the case, then in all likelihood 3-Pound Gun No. 4 was one of the two 3-Pound guns taken south by Morgan.

Taken to the Main American Army, this gun and its mate probably saw some action during the closing stages of the Campaign of 1777 around

Philadelphia.

This particular gun is believed to be the subject of the following notation made by historian Benson J. Lossing in his description of the outcome of the Battle of Cowpens January 17th, 1781 and the materials captured by the Americans:

" The two pieces of artillery,³.....fell into the possession of the Americans."

" 3. These two pieces of artillery were first taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga; then retaken by the British at Camden; now were recovered by the Americans [at Cowpens], and afterward fell into the hands of Cornwallis at Guilford. They were of the kind of small field-pieces called " grasshoppers." ③

Presumably, once captured by Cornwallis, the guns were then carried to Yorktown as a part of the British ordnance and then surrendered to the Allied Army at Yorktown. Hence, the reason for 3-Pound Gun No. 4 circa 1776 being inscribed as a trophy of the Capitulation Of Yorktown. Unfortunately, Lossing was perhaps only partially correct. In fact, official records and other primary sources indicate the following:

May 14th, 1780 American held Charleston, South Carolina surrenders
--- 3 brass 3-Pound guns mounted on carriages are
taken by the British.

August 16th, 1780 The Battle Of Camden, South Carolina --- Ameri-
can General Horatio Gates loses all 8 pieces of
his artillery, including 2 brass 3-Pound guns.

August 18th, 1780 Action at Fishing Creek, South Carolina ---
American General Sumter loses 2 3-Pound guns to
British (brass guns?).

January 17th, 1781 Battle Of Cowpens, South Carolina --- British
lose 2 3-Pound guns to American Army.

March 15th, 1781 Battle Of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina ---
no 3-Pound guns present among American Force.

September 8th, 1781 Battle Of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina ---
British capture 2 brass 3-Pound guns.

October 19th, 1781 Capitulation Of Yorktown, Virginia --- British
surrender 12 brass 3-Pound guns.

Note: From returns in the Henry Knox Papers now at the U.S. Military Academy Library, West Point, it is known that 4 brass 3-Pound guns were brought by the American Army to the Siege Of Yorktown in 1781. Also, at least, one return dated October 26th, 1781 notes guns " With the Army in Virginia previous to the arrival of the above [Main American Army and artillery]." It lists " 2 -- 3 pounders Brass Ordnance." Were these the two 3-Pound guns that had been captured at Cowpens and then shipped north?

Let's presume for a moment that 3-Pound Gun No. 4 is one of the two guns noted by Lossing. First, there is no doubt that Gun No. 4 was, in fact, captured from the British at the Convention Of Saratoga in 1777. Second, let's presume that it was taken south from New York by Morgan's Riflemen. Third, that the gun saw some action with Washington's Main Army 1777-1779. Fourth, at some time during 1779 or early 1780, 3-Pound Gun No. 4 was sent south for service with the army commanded by American General Horatio Gates. Fifth, at the Battle Of Camden the Americans lost two 3-Pound guns to the British. So far so good. Then the Americans recapture at Cowpens on January 17th, 1781 what is supposed to be the same two pieces that had been captured at Camden (which is unlikely, since the British were already outfitted with two or more such guns). But now a problem rises. According to legend, the guns captured at Cowpens were then taken to Guilford Courthouse and there used by the Americans until recaptured by the British led by Cornwallis. The problem is, however, that the American Army at Guilford Courthouse was only accompanied by four 6-Pound guns. These were all captured by the British, but the important point to make is that no 3-Pound guns were present within the American Lines. Thus, the legend as related by Lossing can be proved wrong. As a matter of interest, however, let's continue to follow the notations of 3-Pound guns. On September 8th, 1781, a British Force under Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Stewart met General Greene's American Army at a place called Eutaw Springs in South Carolina. During the battle the British captured two brass 3-Pound guns from the Americans. It is likely that these particular two

brass 3-Pound guns were those captured earlier by the Americans at Cowpens. Stewart's Force was not a part of Cornwallis' Army at Yorktown, thus, if, in fact, the guns he captured at Eutaw Springs were the same guns lost by Tarleton at Cowpens there is no way that they could have been present at the Capitulation Of Yorktown on October 19th, 1781. Lossing's record of the legend or more properly the legend itself of the 3-Pound Cowpens guns cannot hold-up to historical scrutiny.

Now an even larger problem looms in trying to place Gun No. 4 within the framework of all the events described above. For instance, in order for Gun No. 4 to be taken at Yorktown, at the very least, it would have had to have been captured at Camden on August 16th, 1780 and at that point either shipped to the rear or was absorbed into the artillery park of Cornwallis' Main Army. If so, either course might have found Gun No. 4 eventually surrendered at Yorktown. But let's suppose for just a moment that Gun No. 4 was never even sent south from Philadelphia during the period 1778-1781. If not, perhaps it was sitting at Philadelphia or another arsenal and at some time between 1781-1783 was incorrectly inscribed as a trophy of the Capitulation Of Yorktown, just as other guns were incorrectly inscribed for other actions. There is no sure way to immediately resolve this issue.

It is a fact that, at some place and time between 1781-1783, 3-Pound Gun No. 4 circa 1776 was inscribed -- correctly or not -- as a trophy of the Capitulation Of Yorktown October 19th, 1781.

Considering that twelve brass 3-Pound guns were surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown, one has to wonder how it is that more of these have not survived. Unlike those surrendered by Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777, which were all of the Congreve Model circa 1776, those surrendered by Cornwallis could have been of a variety of models -- Pattison, Townshend, Congreve, and or of the 3-Pound pattern pre-dating 1775.

Whether or not Gun No. 4 saw any further action during the War of 1812 is uncertain. It is known, however, that at some time during the 19th century or early on into the 20th century, Gun No. 4 circa 1776 was deposited at Fort Monroe, Virginia. There it was mounted upon the wall of the porch of the Officer's Club (see PLATE No. 12). In this manner

it was displayed for a number of years. In fact, it was so displayed until October 15th, 1937 when it was transferred to Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Currently (1986), 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776 is mounted in an indoor display case at the National Park Service Visitor Center of the Yorktown Battlefield unit of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

See PLATES No. 12-15 of this report.

Footnotes:

1. American Forces operating north and west of Albany, New York and between the Canadian border would only have one other opportunity, a successful one, to capture any of the remaining twelve 3-Pounders originally cast in 1776 for use in Canada, that survived the Campaign of 1777. That opportunity would come on October 19th, 1780 during Sir John Johnson's raid on Schoharie, New York. Upon his retreat from the Mohawk Valley he was forced to lighten his baggage and left behind a brass Light 3-Pound Gun that had been brought from Canada. Presumably, this was one of the remaining twelve Congreve Model 3-Pounders that had survived the Campaign of 1777. See Hugh Hastings, ed., The Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 10 Vols., Albany, 1902, 6:323.; Edward A. Hagan, War In Schoharie 1777-1783, Middleburgh, 1980, pp. 35,42,59.
2. Ebenezer Wild, " The Journal Of Ebenezer Wild," Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 2nd Series, 6 (1890-1891) 99.
3. Benson J. Lossing, The Pictorial Field-Book Of The Revolution, 2 Vols., New York, 1855, 2:436. / Grasshopper was a slang term used to distinguish a 3-Pound Gun carriage with hand shafts from a gun with a limber (an extra set of wheels turning the carriage into a wagon) which was called a Butterfly.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 6 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped number " 6 " -- please note that this is a smaller " 6 " than the " 6 " that is stamped on the right trunnion.

Right Trunnion: stamped standard-size number " 6 ".

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT. A.º 1776 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1-3-17 " = 213 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between trunnions.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in late 1775 or early 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be number six of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that seventeen of the first twenty pieces cast accompanied General Burgoyne's Army during its invasion of northern New York. This gun is likely one of the Light 3-Pounders noted by Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne that was left behind at Fort Ticonderoga and St. John during the British advance south in 1777. Or it might be one of the two 3-Pounders that accompanied the expedition of British Lt. Colonel Barry St. Leger both of which were saved and carried back to Canada in 1777. ①

In November, 1777, Fort Ticonderoga was abandoned by the British. All usable ordnance, including the Light 3-Pounders left behind by General Burgoyne, and munitions were safely evacuated to Canada before the post was destroyed. Thus, it is believed that, at least, nine ② of the seventeen Light Congreve 3-Pounders remained in Canada during the remainder of the Revolutionary War. Perhaps some found their way to frontier posts controlled by the British (Fort Niagara, etc.). Cer-

tainly, 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 6 must fall into one of these categories.

This particular gun's post American Revolutionary War history duplicates that of 3-Pound (Townshend Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 10 circa 1775. See above.

The gun is now (1986) displayed in front of the Lanark County Court House at Perth, Ontario, Canada. It is mounted on a restored block trail carriage believed to have been made about 1820 using the original metal furniture from the original carriage.

See PLATE No. 16 of this report.

Footnotes:

1. John Burgoyne, A State Of The Expedition From Canada, London, 2nd Edition 1780, pp. 13,89.
2. Horatio Rogers, ed., Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books, A Journal Kept In Canada And Upon Burgoyne's Campaign In 1776 And 1777, Albany, 1884, p. 155

A total of nine Congreve Light 3-Pounders were left by Burgoyne at Fort Ticonderoga and St. John. In addition, St. Leger saved his two Congreve Light 3-Pounders, despite the failure of his expedition, and safely brought them back to Canada. This would make a total of eleven guns in Canada by November of 1777. However, two of the four 3-Pounders that had been at Ticonderoga were brought forward to Burgoyne's Army to compensate for the two Light Congreve 3-Pounders lost at Bennington in August of 1777. Lieutenant James Hadden, R.A., noted in his journal of the Campaign of 1777:

"...This Brigade [the German Artillery attached to the British Army] had already lost 2-6 and 2-3 Pounders with Baume & Brymen at or near Bennington, its deficiencies were supplied from across Lake George."

This is true, as by September 16th, 1777, Hadden notes the German Artillery back to full strength in terms of available guns. The notation "...across from Lake George.." can only refer to Fort Ticonderoga.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 7 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 1/4 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped " N^o 7. "

Right Trunnion: stamped number " 3 ".

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT. A. 1776 ".

These three letters are worn-off.

Weight markings on cascable: " 1:3:10 " = 206 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between trunnions.

Stamped number " 85 " to right of vent hole.

Incised trophy legend in seven lines from the middle of the chase to the first reinforce reads: " SURRENDERED/BY THE/CONVENTION/OF/SARATOGA/OCT.^R 17./1777 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person who inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 at Bennington, Vermont, 3-Pound Gun No. 10 circa 1776 at Montpelier, Vermont, and 3-Pound Gun No. ? circa 1776 at Saratoga National Historical Park as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be number seven of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that seventeen of the first twenty pieces cast accompanied General Burgoyne during his invasion of northern New York. This particular gun was, in fact, one of four such guns surrendered at the Convention of Saratoga on October 17th, 1777. Of all the 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Guns circa 1776 presently inscribed as trophies of the Convention of Saratoga, this gun has the best documen-

130 Pecks Hill 23 July 1781

Artillery Brigade

1 3 pounder 3 pounder
1 4 pounder 4 pounder
1 6 pounder 6 pounder

- 2 Sundrys
- 150 Shot 3 pound
- 50 Case Shot 3 pound
- 300 Tubes
- 48 Cartridges
- 4 Small Stone Hatch
- 4 Sponges
- 2 Ladles
- 2 Worms
- 2 Tube Boxes
- 2 Gunner's Bells
- 2 Gunner's Horns
- 2 Powder Horns
- 2 Powder Caddies
- 2 Little Drums
- 2 Small Drums
- 2 Large Drums
- 1 Flag
- 2 Small Horns
- 3 Cartridges
- 2 Cartridges

Det
J Thompson
Capt. Lewis
Capt. Lewis

Pecks Hill 23 July 1781

Artillery Brigade

2 3 pounder 3 pounder
2 4 pounder 4 pounder
2 6 pounder 6 pounder

- 2 Sundrys
- 150 Shot 3 pound
- 50 Case Shot 3 pound
- 4 Sponges
- 2 Ladles
- 2 Worms
- 300 Tubes
- 2 Tube Boxes
- 2 Little Drums
- 2 Small Drums
- 2 Large Drums
- 1 Flag
- 2 Small Horns
- 3 Cartridges
- 2 Cartridges

Det
J Thompson
Capt. Lewis
Capt. Lewis

130

130

1 3 pound Cannon 3 pound

- 1 Sundry
- 75 Shot 3 pound
- 25 Case Shot 3 pound
- 150 Tubes
- 24 Cartridges
- 2 Small Stone Hatch
- 1 Powder Horn
- 1 Powder Horn
- 1 Tube Box
- 1 Gunner's Bells
- 2 Sponges
- 1 Ladle
- 1 Worm
- 2 Small Horns
- 2 Small Drums
- 2 Large Drums
- 1 Flag
- 1 Small Horn
- 1 Cartridge

Det
J. P. Lewis
Capt. Lewis

1 3 pound Cannon 3 pound

- 1 Sundry
- 75 Shot 3 pound
- 25 Case Shot 3 pound
- 150 Tubes
- 24 Cartridges
- 1 Gunner's Bells
- 1 Tube Box
- 2 Sponges
- 1 Ladle
- 1 Worm
- 2 Small Horns
- 2 Small Drums
- 2 Large Drums
- 1 Flag
- 1 Small Horn
- 1 Cartridge

Det
J. P. Lewis
Capt. Lewis

tation to support the claim. An untitled return of the American Artillery Brigade at Peekskill, New York dated July 23rd, 1781 (page 132) can be found in the Henry Knox Papers at the U.S. Military Academy Library, West Point. According to this return, " 1 Brittish 3 pounder Brass Surren^d Saratoga N^o7 " formed part of Captain Samuel Shaw's Company 3rd Regiment Continental Artillery.

Whether or not Gun No.7 was already inscribed as a trophy of Saratoga by 1781 is uncertain. Presumably, this gun and others were inscribed sometime during the period 1778-1783 when the majority of captured British ordnance appears to have been marked as trophy guns.

From 1779 - 1784, the 3rd Regiment Continental Artillery, of which Gun No.7 was a part, served in the Hudson Highlands. The subsequent history of the gun is unknown. Service in the War of 1812?

At some time during the first half of the 19th century, Gun No.7 was labelled as obsolete ordnance. It was sent to the U.S. Arsenal at West Troy (Watervliet), New York, where it was placed in storage.

In 1859, a group of citizens from Schuylerville ^① and Saratoga Springs, New York area assembled and formed The Saratoga Monument Association. Through funds secured by private subscription, and from the State of New York and the U.S. Government, the Saratoga Monument was built between 1877 - 1884. During its construction, the association petitioned various members of Congress to pass legislation, which would allow the transfer of, at least, four of the " Saratoga " trophy guns then at the Watervliet Arsenal for display on the base of the monument.

Though successful in their efforts, the association fell upon hard financial times and was never able to provide sufficient funds to have the four requested guns moved (transportation costs of) to the monument or provide funding for required bonding of the pieces while on loan from the Federal Government. Thus, the guns remained at the arsenal. In 1895, the association released its title to the monument to the State of New York. With this move the issue of mounting the guns at the structure temporarily died.

In the early 1900s, civic-minded citizens once again petitioned various Congressmen and the Watervliet Arsenal for the loan of " Saratoga "

trophy guns to the monument. Largely through the efforts of William Manning of Saratoga Lake and C.C. Allen of Schuylerville, New York, a lengthy series of Congressional documents was generated in the years 1911-1912 during the 62nd Congress, 1st and 2nd Sessions.

Under authority of House of Representatives Bill No. 21218 four "Saratoga" trophy guns were by order of Congress and the U.S. Secretary of War transferred on loan to the State of New York and given over to the care of the State Adjutant General's Office. For some yet unexplained reason, however, the four guns were not placed on the base of the monument for display until the year 1915. The four guns finally placed there were:

One 8 inch mortar.

One 8 3/8 inch howitzer.

Two Light (Congreve Model) 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns circa 1776 --
No. 7 and 8 (?).

All bore the " CONVENTION OF SARATOGA " inscription. None of the guns was mounted on a carriage. They simply rested on pieces of painted 4 by 4 lumber.

Until the mid-1960s the guns sat unsecured on the four corners of the base of the monument. The two Light 3-Pound Guns, however, due to their light weight, seem to have been the target of an occasional prank. In several different incidents, the guns were carried away only to be re-found a short time after in someone's nearby yard or field. For instance, in early 1946, the two 3-Pounders were stolen from the Saratoga Monument. By March one cannon mysteriously reappeared on the exact spot from where it had been taken while the other was found in a swamp near Wells-ville, New York, a distance of about 300 miles from the monument. With the assistance of the National Park Service, the gun was identified and transported back to its resting place at the monument.

Finally, a more serious incident occurred during the night of September 21-22, 1967, when the mate to 3-Pound Gun No. 7 disappeared and could not immediately be found. See 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa 1776 in this report for the story of that gun's theft and eventual return.

As for 3-Pound Gun No.7, it remained on display at the Saratoga Monument until 1980. In 1980, it and two other " CONVENTION OF SARATOGA " trophy guns (1 mortar and 1 howitzer -- as above listed) were removed from their place of display and put into temporary storage at the New York State Historic Conservation Center at Peebles Island, Waterford, New York. Shortly after the guns were removed, the New York State title of ownership of the monument was turned over to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

In April of 1982, 3-Pound Gun No.7 was moved to a new permanent resting place -- the Artillery Exhibit at New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site, Vails Gate, New York, where it is currently (1986) on display.

Please note that despite its long association with New York State, this gun remains properly the property of the United States, having only been loaned to the State of New York. This gun is also protected as U.S. property by a pre-1933 Congressional clause that was applied to all Congressional bills dealing with disposal of obsolete U.S. ordnance. See Part VI of this report for details pertaining to the clause.

See PLATES No. 17-18 of this report.

Footnotes:

1. Formerly called " Saratoga ", it is the place where General Burgoyne surrendered his army to the Americans on October 17th, 1777. This action is historically referred to as the " CONVENTION OF SARATOGA ".

ADDENDA: Rim bases on trunnions.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 9 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped " N^o9 ".

Right Trunnion: stamped " U "
1 3

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT. A^o 1776 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1-3-14 " = 210 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce
between the trunnions.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in late 1775 or early 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be number nine of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that only seventeen of the first twenty pieces cast accompanied General Burgoyne's Army during its invasion of northern New York.

General Burgoyne recounts in his printed narrative of the Campaign of 1777 ^① that the seventeen Light 3-Pound Guns that accompanied his army were dispersed as follows:

Post at St. John	-- 5
Fort Ticonderoga	-- 4
With St. Leger's Expedition	-- 2
With the Main Army	-- 6 (4 assigned to the British Artillery and 2 assigned to the German Artillery.)

During the Campaign, two 3-Pound guns were lost on the Expedition to Bennington. The loss was, in turn, compensated for by bringing forward two "...supplied from across Lake George." ^② In other words, two Light 3-Pound guns were sent forward to the Main Army from Ticonderoga. In September of 1777, just before the Battles of Saratoga, the 3-Pound

guns were posted as follows:

At St. John	-- 5	
Fort Ticonderoga	-- 2	
With St. Leger	-- 2	(By October of 1777 his force was at Ticonderoga -- presumably so were his two 3-Pounders.)
With the Main Army	-- 6	

All of the six Light 3-Pounders that were with Burgoyne's Main Army between September 19th through October 17th, 1777 saw some service. None of the six pieces were lost in action. None were lost on the retreat to Saratoga. None were disposed of prior to the surrender on October 17th to keep them from falling into the hands of the Americans. Yet, by all official American returns, only four Light 3-Pound Guns, not six, were surrendered. ③ What happened to two of the six guns? Perhaps the recounting of an American Artilleryman, a veteran and eyewitness to the events of the Campaign of 1777 and the surrender activities of October 17th at Saratoga, may offer a possible explanation:

" After they [the British Army] had all passed by a number of us went in search of a gun which was upon a carriage the day previous to the 17th, near what was called the Hessian burying ground. But the tracks of the carriage were so confused, and the stench from the dead bodies was so offensive, that the search was discontinued." ④

All of the artillery surrendered was supposed to have been left within the lines. Presumably this meant that all pieces should remain where originally posted. However, it appears that, at least, one gun managed to be liberated by certain Patriots before the official count of captured ordnance could be recorded. Was the gun noted above a 3-Pound piece? There is certainly a good possibility. It was light enough for a small group of enterprising individuals to walk away with. In any event, the fact still remains that there were two Light 3-Pound Guns unaccounted for in the official American return of captured British ordnance.

Perhaps 3-Pound Gun No. 9 circa 1776 is one of the two guns unaccount-

ed for? Verbal family tradition holds that this gun was acquired by a prominent citizen of Albany, New York either during or very shortly after the American Revolution. If so, odds are that such a gun was well-guarded by said family and was never openly considered a trophy piece. ⑤

In 1959, the Fort Ticonderoga Museum acquired by purchase Gun No. 9. At that time it was still in the possession of the direct descendants of the original family that acquired it about 175 years or so ago.

Currently (1986), this gun is displayed at the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, Ticonderoga, New York. One can find it outside but within the confines of the parade ground. It is mounted on what is believed to be most of its original carriage. The wheels and axle are later additions, and one side piece has been patched, but all the iron work is original.

See PLATE No. 19 of this report.

For further details on this gun see an article entitled " THE BURGOYNE CANNON " in The Bulletin Of The Fort Ticonderoga Museum X (Feb. 1960 No. 4) 297-298.

FOOTNOTES:

1. John Burgoyne, A State Of The Expedition From Canada, London, 2nd Edition 1780, pp. 13,89.
2. Horatio Rogers, ed., Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books, A Journal Kept In Canada And Upon Burgoyne's Campaign In 1776 And 1777, Albany, 1884, p. 155.
3. Within the Emmett Collection at the New York Public Library, New York City, is an unpublished manuscript return titled:

" Return of Ordnance & Stores taken from the Enemy October 17th, 1777 " taken at Saratoga Oct. 17th by Maj. Ebenezer Stevens Commandant of Artillery N. Dept. "

Which lists:

" Taken on Oct. 17th4 Brass 3 lbers."

This return is also confirmed by numerous notations in American

diaries and journals of the Campaign of 1777. See, for instance: William B. Weeden, "Diary Of Enos Hitchcock," Rhode Island Historical Society Publications 7 (1899) 161.

Reuben A. Guild, ed., Chaplain Smith And The Baptists; Or Life, Journals, Letters, And Addresses Of The Rev. Hezekiah Smith, Philadelphia, 1885, p. 223.

4. William L. Stone, ed., Visits To The Saratoga Battle-Grounds 1780-1880, Albany, 1895, pp. 254-255. The recollection is that of Ebenezer Mattoon, an American artilleryman during the Campaign of 1777.
5. This gun may also be the same piece that was captured by American Forces during Sir John Johnson's raid on Schoharie, New York on October 19th, 1780. Presumably, the gun that had accompanied Sir John was one of the remaining twelve Congreve Model 3-Pounders that had survived the Campaign of 1777.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 10 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped letter " U ".

Right Trunnion: stamped " N^o " -- please note that the letter " J " is
JO equivalent to the number " 1 ".

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT.A. J776 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1:3:14 " = 210 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce just above and between trunnions.

Has four deeply inscribed lines, each 90 degree intervals on swell and moulding of the muzzle and on the base ring and ogee.

Incised trophy legend in seven lines, which covers most of the face of the chase, all of the second reinforce and a small portion of the first reinforce reads:
" TAKEN/FROM THE/GERMANS/AT/BENNINGTON/AUG.^T 16./1777 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person who inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 at Bennington, Vermont, 3-Pound Gun No. 7 circa 1776 at New Windsor, and 3-Pound Gun No. ? circa 1776 at Saratoga National Historical Park as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Same as 3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776. See above.

Three-Pound Gun No. 10 currently (1986) stands on the portico to the left of the main entrance of the Vermont State House at Montpelier, Vermont. The original barrel is mounted on a circa 1848 U.S. military carriage supplied by the U.S. Arsenal at Watervliet, New York in that year. No photographs of this gun were available for inclusion in this report.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 19 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped " V "
26

Right Trunnion: stamped " N^o "
19

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A^o 1776 "

Weight marking on cascable: " 1-3-14 " = 210 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between trunnions.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be number nineteen of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that only seventeen of the first twenty pieces cast accompanied General Burgoyne during his invasion of northern New York. This gun is likely one of several 3-Pounders that may have been left behind at Montreal or Quebec in 1777 or one of the Light 3-Pounders noted by Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne that was left behind at St. John and Fort Ticonderoga in 1777. The important point, however, is that this particular gun survived the Campaign of 1777 and capture by American Forces. Presumably, this gun remained in Canada or was used on the western frontier during the years 1778 - 1783. According to verbal tradition, the gun was supposedly used by German troops in Canada during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 upon the expectation of a general peace, much of the German Force in Canada was evacuated and sent home. Tradition continues that at that time - 1783 - the gun was left at Oka, Quebec, Canada. Its subsequent history is unknown.

Sometime prior to 1929, the gun was secured (purchased ?) by Canadian scholar/historian Dr. William D. Lighthall. In 1929 he donated (?) it

to the McCord Museum of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The University, in turn, has loaned it to the Montreal Military and Maritime Museum.

The gun is now (1986) displayed indoors at the Montreal Military and Maritime Museum on St. Helen's Island, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. It rests on a simple display stand not a carriage.

See PLATE No. 20 of this report.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 28 circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 inches.

Left Trunnion: stamped " N^O "
28

Right Trunnion: stamped " V "
3 7

Rim bases on trunnions.

Base ring inscription: " I. & P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A^O J776 " -- note that the letter " J " is equivalent to the number " 1 ".

Weight marking on cascable: " 1→3→17 " =213 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between trunnions.

Incised trophy legend in six lines on first reinforce reads: " SURRENDERED/BY THE/CONVENTION/OF/SARATOGA/OCT^R. 17: 1777 ".

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person that inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa 1775 at the Smithsonian Institution, 3-Pound Gun No. ? circa 1775 at West Point, and 3-Pound Gun No. 4 circa 1776 at Yorktown as trophy lettering and style is identical.

**Also, this gun is curved one inch to the left. The bore is extremely worn. -- Two indications that at some time this gun was subjected to extreme heat.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be one of the additional eight such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87,154-5,27 February 1776 after the first initial order of twenty guns for the Expedition to Canada. Presumably, it was one of those completed not later than April 10th, 1776. In all likelihood, Gun No. 28 was one of the sixteen Congreve Light 3-Pound cannons shipped to America for use by General Sir William Howe's Army

(later General Sir Henry Clinton). If so, this gun could have been present at any number of actions -- Long Island, Brandywine, Monmouth, etc. It may have even been shipped south and used by Cornwallis during the Campaigns of 1780-81. Perhaps future research will establish exactly which actions it was present at and where it was captured.

At no time did this gun become a part of General John Burgoyne's Army operating out of Canada in 1777. This honor can only be claimed by the Congreve 3-Pound guns that were shipped directly to Canada, those bearing trunnion numbers 1 through 20.

This gun was obviously captured by American Forces during the Revolutionary War, but not at Saratoga. Hence, this gun is incorrectly inscribed. This gun and other Revolutionary War trophy guns were so marked during the period 1778-1783 while either sitting in artillery parks or at American arsenals after the war. Subsequent history unknown. Service in the War of 1812?

According to an official ordnance inventory of " Trophies of the battle of Saratoga, now on hand in the United States," dated June 20, 1882 ^① the following gun was located at the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh:

" One 3-pounder bronze, 2.9 inches bore, inscribed, " Surrendered by the Convention of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777 "; on breech " 1>3> 17 "; on base ring, " Verbruggen Fecerunt 1775 "; condition, vent enlarged, axin of bore curved one inch to the left, bore worn."

Obviously, this is Gun No. 28. Whoever took the inventory at the Allegheny Arsenal confused this gun with a companion 3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1775 that was also stored there, though not officially listed as it did not bear a trophy inscription. Thus, the above official citation of " 1775 " should, in fact, read " 1776."

From May 23rd, 1902 this gun shares a common history with 3-Pound (Pattison Model) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1775. See above.

Currently (1986), this gun is displayed at the Valley Forge National Historical Park Visitor Center operated by the National Park Service. It is recorded as being on loan from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Despite its long association with the Carnegie Museum, this gun remains properly the property of the United States, having only been loaned to the Pennsylvania Society Sons American Revolution. This gun is also protected as U.S. property by a pre-1933 Congressional clause that was applied to all Congressional bills dealing with disposal of U.S. ordnance. See PART VI of this report for details pertaining to the clause. See PLATES No. 21-24 of this report.

Footnotes:

1. REPORT To accompany bill H.R. 5377 dated June 20, 1882 -- 47th Congress, 1st session -- SENATE -- REPORT No. 740 " Trophies of the battle of Saratoga, now on hand in the United States " pages 1-3.

3-Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa 1776

Length: 40 1/2 inches from muzzle to end of cascable.

Bore: 3 1/4 inches.

Left Trunnion: No marking.

Right Trunnion: stamped number " 8 " .

Base ring inscription: " I.& P. VERBRUGGEN/FECERUNT A. J776 ". -- please note that the letter " J " is equivalent to the number " 1 " .

Weight marking on cascable: " 1:3:10 " = 206 pounds.

Other markings: incised British broad arrow on second reinforce between trunnions.

Stamped number " 84 " just right of the vent hole.

Stamped capital letter " C " on second reinforce positioned just left of British broad arrow.

Incised trophy legend in seven lines from the middle of the chase to the first reinforce reads: " SURRENDERED/
BY THE/CONVENTION/OF/SARATOGA/OCT^R. 17./1777 " .

Note: This gun was inscribed by the same person who inscribed 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 at Bennington, Vermont, 3-Pound Gun No. 7 circa 1776 at New Windsor, and 3-Pound Gun No. 10 circa 1776 at Montpelier, Vermont as trophy lettering and style is identical.

History: Of a design originally submitted by Captain William Congreve, R.A., in 1776. One of eighty-four such guns cast at the British Royal Foundry at Woolwich between January 24th, 1776 - January 26th, 1782. This particular gun appears to be one of the first twenty such guns ordered per order W.O.47/87, 25, 24 January 1776 for the Expedition to Canada. It is a fact that seventeen of the first twenty pieces cast accompanied General Burgoyne during his invasion of northern New York. Of all the 3-Pounders currently inscribed, this particular piece may actually be one of four such guns surrendered at the Convention of

Saratoga on October 17th, 1777.

This gun was probably inscribed as a trophy of the Convention of Saratoga during the period 1778-1783 while either sitting in an artillery park or at an American arsenal. If it saw any service after its capture is uncertain. Likewise, did it see any service during the War of 1812?

At some time during the first half of the 19th century Gun No. ? was labelled as obsolete ordnance and was sent to the U.S. Arsenal at West Troy (Watervliet), New York, where it was placed in storage.

From 1859 until September of 1967, this gun's history is exactly the same as that of 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No.7 circa 1776, i.e. storage at the Watervliet Arsenal, transfer to the Saratoga Monument 1912-1915, etc. For this portion of the gun's history see the above history of Gun No.7. From September, 1967, Gun No. ? 's history is quite different.

During the night of September 21-22, 1967, 3-Pound Gun No. ? disappeared from its place of display at the base of the Saratoga Monument. As the monument was then administered by the State of New York, the State Police were notified, but no culprit was ever apprehended nor was the gun found. At no time did the U.S. Government become involved in the initial investigation of 1967. Fourteen years would pass before the gun would surface once again. As later found out, the gun had embarked on a strange odyssey that would take it to Saratoga Springs, New York, Massachusetts, Ticonderoga, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, and then to Atlanta, Georgia.

In early May, 1981, a telephone call was received at Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, New York from the late Ashe Ordnance Works, Inc., Glendale Springs, North Carolina, with word that they were representing a private individual who was then in possession of an original Light 3-Pound " Saratoga " trophy gun. More information was requested and on May 13 a detailed response was received from Ashe, accompanied by photographs and a price tag of \$50,000 should the park be interested. Upon close examination of the photographs, park authorities quickly determined that this was, in fact, the gun stolen from the Saratoga Monument in 1967. Despite this initial involvement by a U.S. agency,

common belief was that the gun actually was and more properly the property of the State of New York. This belief was a result of all loss of knowledge concerning the original conditions under which New York State had accepted the guns for display in 1912-1915. Thus, all information was turned over to the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites and the New York State Police.

From May of 1981 through June of 1982, New York State made several unsuccessful legal bids to resecure the stolen gun. To complicate matters Ashe Ordnance went out-of-business during this period and the private individual holding the gun was revealed to be a collector residing in Atlanta, Georgia. Negotiations with the collector brought forth an offer to sell the gun to the State for \$12,500. The State refused to pay for stolen property. This action resulted in a court hearing in Georgia at which New York's claim to ownership was challenged by the collector. On a legal technicality, the Georgia Court upheld the collector's right to ownership. At this point New York State authorities turned to the U.S. Government for any assistance that it could render.

On June 24, 1982, Saratoga National Historical Park was requested by the North Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service and Southeast Regional Office Solicitor to formally assign a staff member to investigate the history of this particular gun in an attempt to build a case for either New York State or U.S. ownership. The author of this report was that person so assigned. After comparing notes with New York State's counterpart, an extensive research effort was begun. The records of the U.S. Arsenal at Watervliet, U.S. Congressional records, and U.S. Ordnance Reports at West Point were scanned in detail. Slowly but surely a case was built that brought to light once again the condition under which this gun and three other trophy guns found their way to the Saratoga Monument in 1912-1915. Also, another surprise was the discovery of an existing and binding Congressional Clause applied to all pre-1933 Omnibus bills dealing with dispersal of obsolete U.S. ordnance which simply "...provided...That each and every article of condemned military equipment covered by this act [any and each particular one dealing with condemned or obsolete ordnance regardless of the method of disposal] shall be subject at all times to the order of

the Secretary of War." Notes provided to the National Park Service's Service Center in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, resulted in one of their historians scanning the old U.S. War Department Records housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. This combined effort was successful in that it resulted in building a solid case on paper for Federal jurisdiction and undisputed ownership of Gun No. ? (called by the investigators Gun No. 84). The U.S. Department of Justice finally had cause to act. Since the gun was loaned from a Federal facility and remained forever Federal property by force of the clause applied to the original bill transferring it in 1912-1915, undisputedly the gun was Federal property.

A Federal Court hearing was scheduled for mid-1983 in Atlanta, Georgia. However, a few weeks short of the hearing, the collector decided to surrender the gun to National Park Service authorities at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on Flag Day 1983. The U.S. Government allowed him to do so "...without prejudice and with ceremony..." On June 29th, 1983 the gun arrived at Saratoga National Historic Park where it will remain on permanent exhibition.

The gun is now (1986) displayed inside of the Visitor Center at Saratoga National Historical Park. It is mounted on a reproduction " Grasshopper " carriage.

See PLATES No. 25 through 29 of this report.

For a detailed history of the recovery of 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa 1776 see: Stephen G. Strach, " Stolen Saratoga Gun Returned After Two Year Legal Battle," The Muzzleloading Artilleryman 5 (Winter 1983 No. 1) 4-9.

ADDENDA: Rim bases on trunnions.

PART VIII

THE LEGEND OF THE

COWPENS GUNS

- A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

THE LEGEND OF THE COWPENS GUNS - A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Many of the great events of our history are steeped in legend and myth. Stories of historical events, colorful in nature, are often based in fact, but from having been told over and over have become somewhat embellished and or distorted. Considering the importance of the Battle of Cowpens within the history of the American Revolutionary War, it is not a surprise to find that a number of less than factual stories have accumulated over the years connected to the great event. In fact, the existence of this report owes its origin to the desire by some modern scholars to explore and perhaps dissect one of the more popular legends associated with the battle.

In this particular case the legend with which this paper is concerned appears to have originated with an account of the Battle of Cowpens related first in 1850 by the American Historian Benson J. Lossing in his The Pictorial Field-Book Of The Revolution. In Volume 2 readers will find the following statement concerning two British Light 3-Pound Guns that were captured by the American Army of General Daniel Morgan:

"...These two pieces of artillery were first taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga; then retaken by the British at Camden; now were recovered by the Americans, and afterward fell into the hands of Cornwallis at Guilford. They were of the kind of small field-pieces called "grasshoppers."^①

To be specific, some historians have questioned the validity of this story. Is the story true in total, in part, or not at all? Lets find out through a series of questions:

Question 1: Did the British Army under Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton have two 3-Pound Guns on the day that it engaged the Americans?

Yes. It is a well-established fact that Tarleton had only two 3-Pound Guns with his force and in the battle on January 17th, 1781. See PART V Section C 1781 for corroborative documentation.

Question 2 : What type of 3-Pound Guns did Tarleton have?

Twentieth century historians have almost universally accepted as fact that the two 3-Pound Guns with Tarleton were of a type called "Grasshoppers." ② The origin of this designation is once again the story printed by Lossing in 1850. No Eighteenth century primary or secondary source that the author examined during the preparation of this paper ever designated the 3-Pound Guns used at Cowpens as "Grasshoppers." How or from where Lossing got this information is unclear. As already denoted in PART IV of this paper, a "Grasshopper" more particularly is a reference to the type of carriage upon which the 3-Pound Gun is mounted. It is any carriage upon which special brackets have been applied to the sides which would allow for wooden shafts to be inserted into them, which in turn would allow four to eight men to lift the gun by hand and move hastily.

It is this author's feeling that the term "Grasshopper," however, only partially describes the type of carriage upon which Tarleton's two guns were mounted. It may also be a completely erroneous term as applied to the carriages. Tarleton's force was a highly mobile one. One cannot easily picture four to eight men on a forced march over indifferent terrain lasting days, carrying upon their shoulders a 3-Pound Gun. Obviously, horses must have been utilized in some manner. It is not likely that Tarleton's 3-Pound Guns were mounted upon the pre-1776 Pattison style carriage that could be disassembled and carried upon horseback. Instead, it is more probable that Tarleton's 3-Pound Guns were mounted upon the carriage designed by Captain William Congreve, R.A. in 1776, which allowed for a trail to be inserted upon the carriage and pulled by a single horse. A series of three ammunition boxes were mounted upon the carriage allowing for an instant supply of shot and powder on the field. A Light 3-Pound Gun so attached and transported is often referred to as a "Butterfly" carriage. A reserve supply of

ammunition and powder would be carried at some distance in a separate horse-drawn artillery tumbril.

It is possible that the "Butterfly" carriages had been converted into a combination "Grasshopper" carriage. This could easily have been done by inserting the brackets that would allow the wooden lifting shafts to be applied to the carriage. Unfortunately, we have no way to verify if, in fact, this was done to the carriages upon which Tarleton's guns were mounted. Unless a way is found to verify certain details of construction, it would be more proper to refer to the carriages at Cowpens as "Butterflies."

Regarding the guns that were actually mounted upon the carriage, they were in all probability 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns Congreve Model circa 1776. See PART X Plates 8 through 29. The presumption made by some National Park Service historians that the guns used at Cowpens were of the same style as that presently on display at Colonial National Historical Park (Yorktown Battlefield) is I believe correct.

If the above points can be accepted, then it would be more proper to refer to the two Light 3-Pound Guns with Tarleton as two Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Guns Congreve Model circa 1776 mounted upon two circa 1776 "Butterfly" style carriages.

Question 3: How many cannons did Tarleton's force have with it?

Only two 3-Pound Guns. There are several confused accounts of the Battle of Cowpens that state that Tarleton lost two "four pounders" and or two "six pounders" instead. Such accounts are in error.

Question 4: Were the two Light 3-Pound Guns that accompanied Tarleton into battle originally used at the Battles of Saratoga (1777) and at the Battle of Camden (1780)?

There is, at present, no way to prove exactly whether or not any existing example of a Light 3-Pound Verbruggen

Gun (any model) was or was not present at all three battles -- Saratoga, Camden, and Cowpens. The same can also be said for all of the examples of Light 3-Pound Guns that once existed, but which are now missing due to one reason or another.

This project originated, in part, as a result of the belief by some National Park Service historians that the Light 3-Pound Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776 now on display at Colonial National Historical Park (Yorktown Battlefield) was one of the guns originally captured at Cowpens. Furthermore, because this particular piece is inscribed as a trophy gun of the Capitulation Of Yorktown, it is believed to have been one of this type of gun actually surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown. As such, it could, according to some, conceivably be one of the two Light 3-Pound Guns noted in the legend recorded by Lossing. The foundation for this support is that Lossing records that two 3-Pound Guns that were originally surrendered by the British at Saratoga were then used by the Americans at Camden where they were lost to the British. These same two guns then served Tarleton who lost them to Morgan at Cowpens. The Americans then supposedly used them at Guilford Courthouse where they were captured by Cornwallis who carried them off to Yorktown where they were repossessed by the American Army. The problem is that this scenario is riddled with errors. That portion of the legend that has the two guns travel from Saratoga to Camden to Cowpens may have some partial foundation in truth. ^③ But the question must then be asked as to whether or not the guns were in service at Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781.

Question 5: Were the two 3-Pound Guns captured by General Morgan at Cowpens used at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse?

No. According to several mid-Nineteenth century historians, the two 3-Pound Guns were taken well out of harms way immediately upon completion of the Battle of Cowpens:

"The two pieces which had been taken at the Cowpens, placed in wagons, had been hurried on, with the prisoners, to Virginia." ④

As soon as the battle stopped "The prisoners were collected, the arms, cannon and other valuable trophies were placed in wagons, and the troops formed in marching order." ⑤

It is not clear as to exactly what place in Virginia the two guns were deposited for later use.

Another well-established fact is that Morgan's force was consolidated with that of General Greene's shortly after the victory at Cowpens and that it did so without adding any artillery to the American Army. Further it is well-documented that Greene's artillery at Guilford consisted of only two detachments of two 6-Pound cannon each. In other words a total of four 6-Pound cannon. No 3-Pound cannon were present at the battle upon the American side in any capacity. At the end of the battle Greene lost all four of his 6-Pound pieces. No 3-Pound Guns were lost to the British as none were in the American Army on that date to be lost. See PART V Section C 1781 of this report for numerous confirmations of this fact.

It can thus safely be said that Lossing's story has, at least, one large error in it. Since there were no 3-Pound Guns in the American Army at Guilford Courthouse, none could then be taken by the British. If none were taken by Cornwallis during that engagement then he would go on to march to Yorktown without the "Cowpens Guns." Hence, they could not have been surrendered at the Capitulation Of Yorktown. So what then did happen to the two pieces captured by Morgan?

Question 6: What did happen to the two Light 3-Pound Guns captured at Cowpens?

As already noted above, the two guns were placed on wagons and sent to Virginia, exact place unknown. After the loss

of the entire American Artillery at Guilford Courthouse, General Greene sent several experienced artillery officers to Virginia with orders to round-up whatever ordnance they could. Shortly before the Battle of Eutaw Springs on September 8th, 1781 Greene's Army received two brass (bronze) 3-Pound Guns from Virginia (?). The American Army had not captured any 3-Pound Guns between March 15th and September 8th from British forces engaged. Thus, in all likelihood, the two 3-Pound Guns in Greene's line at Eutaw Springs were, in fact, the same two guns that had been captured from Tarleton in January. Greene lost the pair of 3-Pound Guns at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. After the action the two guns apparently remained in possession of the British until the end of the war at which time they were either shipped back to Great Britain or to some other theater of operations -- the West Indies, Canada, or ???

See PART V Section C 1781 and PART VII 3 Pound (Congreve Model) Verbruggen Gun No.4 circa 1776 for further corroborative documents, narrative, and illustrations relating to all of the above questions.

APPENDIX -- Some documentary notations concerning the capture of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's artillery at the Battle of Cowpens:

William Gordon, The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America, 3 Volumes, New York. Volume 3 page 162 notes that two of the cannon at Guilford had been captured from the British at Cowpens and that earlier they had been taken from the British at Saratoga and reclaimed by them at Camden. Note: Above edition published in 1801.

William Johnson, Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene, 2 Volumes, Charleston, 1822. Volume 1 pages 383,386-387 notes that the two fieldpieces captured at Cowpens had been taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga, re-

taken by the British at Camden and then recaptured by the Americans.

E.F. Rockwell, "The Battle Of Cowpens," Historical Magazine 2 (December 1867, No.7), 2nd Series, pp. 356-359. Page 359 notes:

"...The history of those two field pieces taken by Morgan at the Cow-pens is a little singular. They were taken from Burgoyne, at Saratoga; retaken by the British, at Gates' defeat at Camden, now, they came into the possession of the Americans and were used by them in the Battle at Guilford Court-house, where the British took them; then the Americans retook them; but in a little time, lost them again; and they remained with the British at its close."

David Schenck, North Carolina 1780-1781, Raleigh, 1889, page 218:

"...The material results of this splendid victory were two field pieces, which had heretofore been captured at Saratoga, then retaken at Camden, and now by the fortunes of war were in the hands of Morgan again,..."

The Cowpens Centennial Committee, 1781-1881. Proceedings At The Unveiling Of The Battle Monument In Spartanburg, S.C., In Commemoration Of The Centennial Of The Battle Of Cowpens, Spartanburg, 1896, page 75:

"...The history of the two little captured guns, then called "Grasshoppers," is worthy of note. They were taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga, retaken by the British at Camden, recovered by the Americans at Cowpens."

J.B.O. Landrum, Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina, Greenville, 1897, page 290:

"As a result of the victory, two field pieces (four pounders),.....fell into the hands of the Americans. The two pieces captured, called the "grasshoppers," had

a special history. They were first captured at Saratoga. Afterwards they were recaptured on the same field, falling into the hands of General Greene after the battle of Cowpens. They were retaken by Cornwallis at the battle of Guilford C.H. They were finally surrendered at Yorktown."

North Callahan, Daniel Morgan, Ranger Of The Revolution, New York, 1961, page 220:

"...The two British cannons which fell into Morgan's hands were probably the most-exchanged guns in the Revolution. They had been captured by the Americans from Burgoyne at Saratoga, had been lost to the British at Camden, now were back in American hands at the Cowpens, and in the near future were to return to the British at Guilford Court House where Greene was to try Morgan's tactics."

Burke Davis, The Cowpens-Guilford Courthouse Campaign, Philadelphia, 1962, page 39:

"...When Morgan rode up to inspect the guns, he found them familiar; these had been taken from General Burgoyne in the victory at Saratoga, lost to the British by Thomas Sumter in a skirmish at Blackstocks, South Carolina, and were now retaken in the surprise victory in the backwoods."

Edwin Bearss, The Battle Of Cowpens, Washington, D.C., 1973, page 51:

"The 3-pounders had an interesting background. They had been taken from the British at Saratoga by Morgan and retaken from General Sumter by Tarleton at Blackstocks. The colors captured were those of 71st and British Legion..."

Note: This is one of two authors that suggest that the two 3-Pound Guns were captured by the British at Blackstocks instead of Camden. This may be the case. It is

difficult to determine which action -- Camden or Blackstocks -- is proper to cite as Light 3-Pound Guns were captured by the British in each action. See also Hugh F. Rankin, "Cowpens: Prelude To Yorktown," The North Carolina Historical Review 31 (July 1954, No. 3), page 366. This is the source from which Bearss made note of Blackstocks instead of Camden. It should be noted that Bearss did not choose to continue the story of the two 3-Pound Guns past their capture at Cowpens.

Other notations of the Cowpens cannon legend can be found in Elizabeth Merritt, Calendar of the Otho Williams Papers, Baltimore, 1940, page 36; Eli Washington Carruthers, A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. David Caldwell, Greensborough, 1842, page 239; Hugh F. Rankin, The North Carolina Continentals, Chapel Hill, 1971, page 309.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lossing, Pictorial Field-Book, 2:436 (1855 Ed.).
2. Some have even offered wild explanations as to why the guns were called "Grasshoppers." One author, for instance, explained that the name was derived from the fact that when the little guns were fired they would jump in the air and recoil. This was likened to a grasshopper jumping and springing about.
3. Further research is needed to determine exactly when and under what conditions the two Light 3-Pound Guns captured at Saratoga were moved south. The Henry Knox Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston and or Ebenezer Stevens Papers at the New York Historical Society, New York City may yield an answer.
4. W. Gilmore Simms, The Life Of Nathanael Greene, New York, 1858, page 142.
5. James Graham, The Life Of General Daniel Morgan, New York, 1858, page 325.

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PART X

PHOTOGRAPHS

PLATE NO. 1

3 Pd. (Pattison) Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa
1775 as displayed at the National Museum Of
American History, Washington, D.C.

Two views. Original barrel is mounted on a re-
production carriage. Gun is incorrectly in-
scribed as a trophy of the Convention of
Saratoga.

Photographs by Richard Patterson 1983.

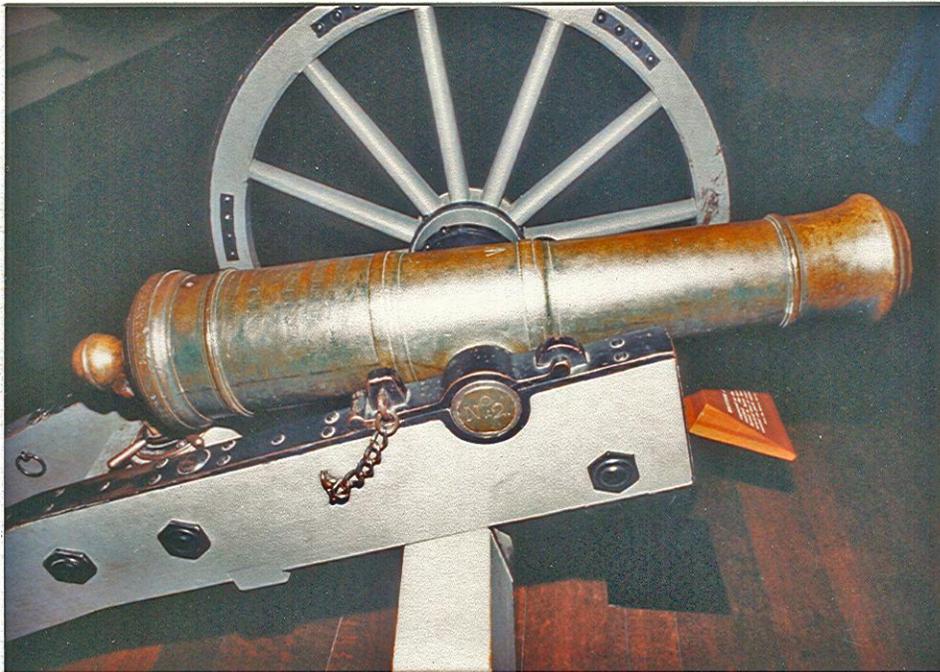
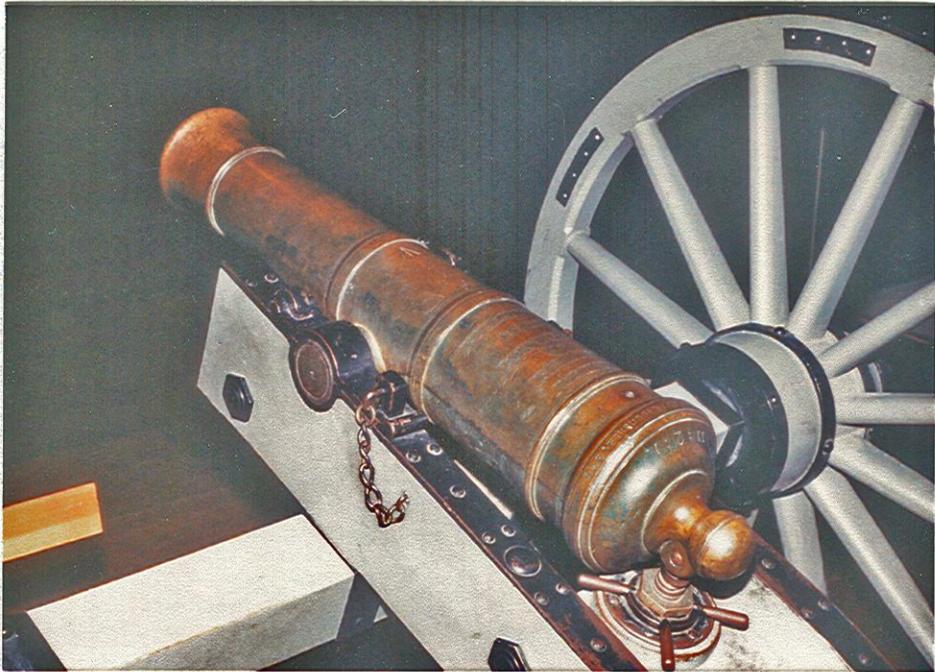


PLATE NO. 2

3 Pd. (Pattison) Verbruggen Gun No. 2 circa
1775 as displayed at the National Museum Of
American History, Washington, D.C.

Closeup view of muzzle.

Photograph by Richard Patterson 1983.

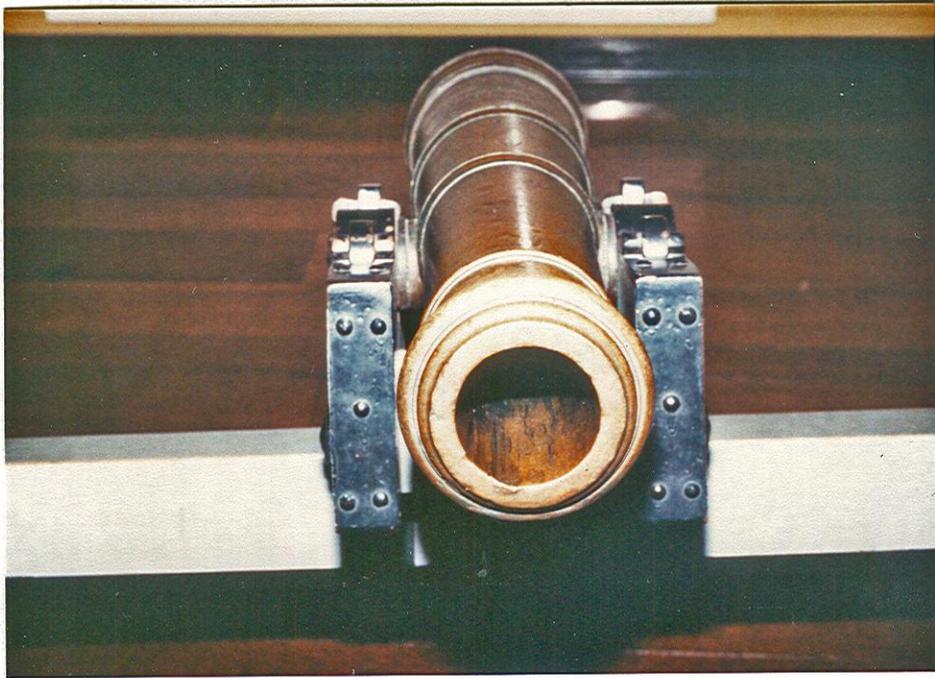


PLATE NO. 3

Scaled drawing (S.I. No. 73-1166) of 3 Pd.
(Pattison) Verbruggen Gun circa 1775.

Reproduced courtesy of The National Museum Of
American History, Washington, D.C.

PLATE NO. 4

3 Pd. (Pattison) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1775 now at Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Two views. Overall and right trunnion bearing inscribed " No.4 " .

Gun is currently not on display.

Photographs by Elizabeth Browning 1984. Reproduced courtesy of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

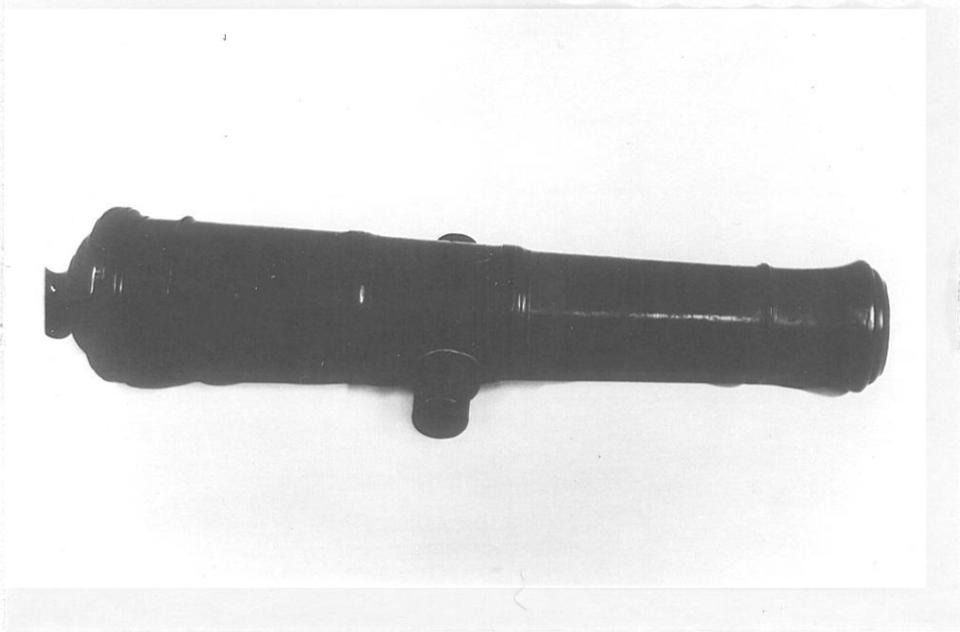


PLATE NO. 5

3 Pd. (Pattison) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1775 now at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: British broad arrow located on second reinforce. Note the reinforced rim bases which are characteristic of all the 3 Pd. Verbruggen gun models 1775 and 1776.

Bottom: Base ring and cascable bearing Verbruggen name, year cast, and numbers denoting weight of the piece.

Photographs by Elizabeth Browning 1984. Reproduced courtesy of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



PLATE NO. 6

3 Pd. (Pattison) Verbruggen Gun No.? circa 1775 now displayed at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Gun is mounted (embedded) in wall of Memorial Hall at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Trunnion markings, which are presumed to still exist on this gun, cannot be seen due to the way in which the piece is embedded. As only six of this model were cast, this gun would have to be either gun number 1,3,5 or 6.

Gun is incorrectly inscribed as a trophy of the Convention of Saratoga.

Photograph provided courtesy of the U.S. Military Academy Museum.

Regulations for Memorial Hall

The following regulations governing the use of Memorial Hall will be strictly observed by all concerned.

1. Disorderly or boisterous behavior in this building will not be permitted.
2. Removing furniture from building to porch or sidewalk is prohibited.
3. No one shall be admitted to hall room or gallery when ropes are drawn across entrance.
4. Dancing in the building, except during authorized hops and dancing instruction, is prohibited.
5. Smoking is prohibited on the second floor and on the balcony overlooking the hall room. Ash trays and sand jars will be used where smoking is permitted.
6. Cadets are permitted the use of Memorial Hall under the following conditions:
 - a. In accord with the provisions of paragraphs 16.01 and 29.01, Orders, U. S. C. C.
 - b. Whenever any cadet or group of cadets wishes to use the hall room or stage at any time other than for authorized hops, they will submit to the Quartermaster, through the Commandant of Cadets, a memorandum making such request. This memorandum will state the purpose, days and hours the hall is to be used, number involved, and the name of the senior cadet.
 - c. When a group has been given authority to use the hall room or other facilities, the senior cadet present will be held responsible that no damage is done to the furniture, floor, or other fixtures.
 - d. The key to Memorial Hall is in the possession of the Officer in Charge. Cadets having authority to enter Memorial Hall when the building is not open will secure the key from him.
 - e. The officer of the guard on duty in Memorial Hall Reception Room will see that it is opened and closed at times specified.
7. Cadets will be held responsible for actions of their guests in connection with violation of regulations noted above.
8. The Custodian and Hop Managers will be responsible that regulations are enforced.
9. The Cadet Officer on duty in the reception room will make frequent inspections of the building during hours when reception room is opened for cadets and their guests.
10. The Custodian of the building will report to the Quartermaster any violations of the above regulations; also any damage to the building, flags or furnishings.

By command of Brigadier General Beaudette:

T. HUGHES,
1st Colonel, A. G. D.,
Adjutant.



PLATE NO. 7

3 Pd. (Townshend) Verbruggen Gun No. 10 circa 1775 now displayed in front of the Lanark County Court House at Perth, Ontario, Canada.

This is a unique gun as this is the only known surviving example of four such guns cast by order of February 21, 1775. It represents a variant model serving as a link in style between the Pattison and Congreve models of 1775 and 1776 respectively. Presumably, the four guns originally cast in 1775 were numbered 7 through 10. Note the different arrangement of the astragal and fillets, reinforce rings, and ogee.

The gun is mounted on a restored block trail carriage believed to have been made about 1820 using the original metal furniture from the original carriage.

Photographs by Jillian O'Donnell 1984. Provided courtesy of The Perth Museum, Perth, Ontario, Canada.

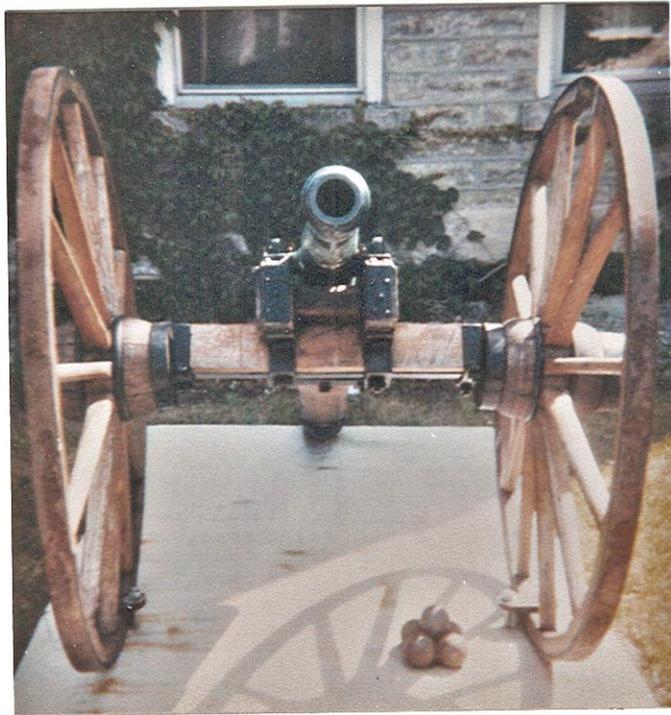
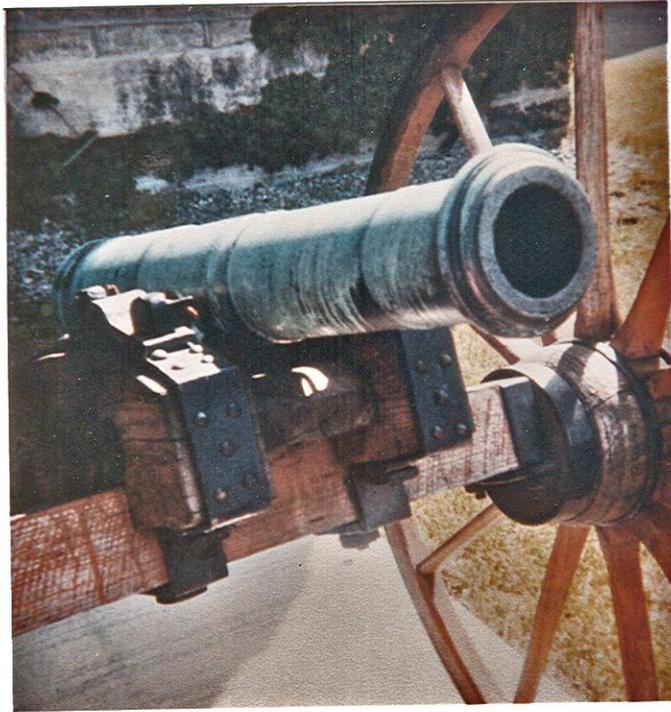


PLATE NO. 8

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 as currently displayed at the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.

Two views -- Top: Left trunnion mark No.1.
Bottom: Casable markings 1:3:17
indicating that gun weighs 213
pounds.

Photographs by Eugene Kosche 1984. Provided
courtesy of the Bennington Museum.

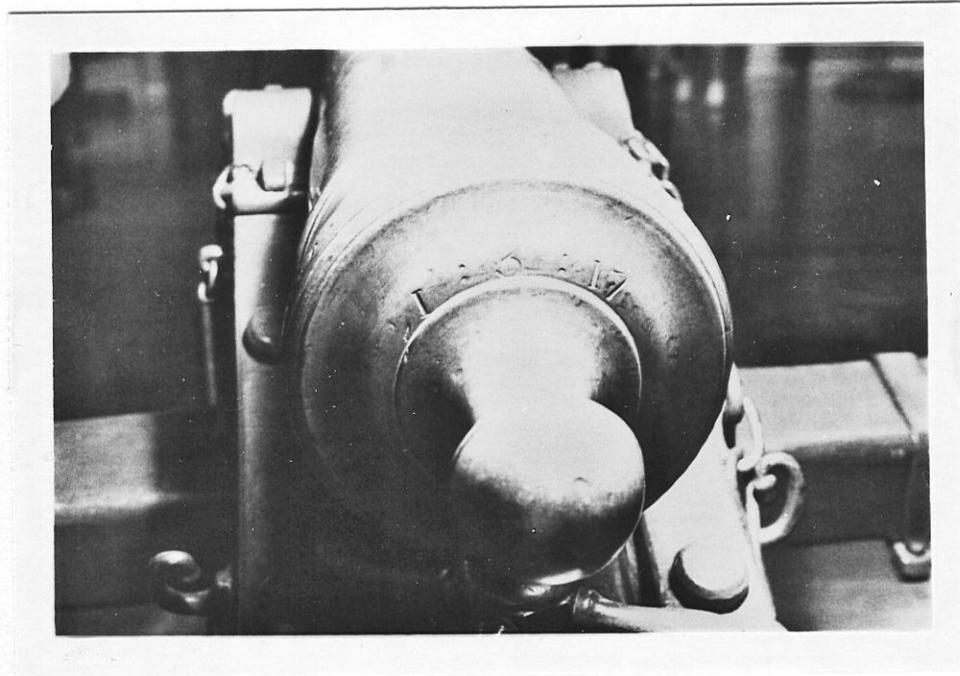


PLATE NO. 9

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 now displayed at the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.

Two views -- Top: Overall view of the gun as it is currently displayed. Barrel is mounted on a circa 1848 U.S. military carriage supplied by the U.S. Arsenal at Watervliet, New York in that year.

Bottom: Right trunnion mark, the number " 9 ".

Photographs (top) by Eugene Kosche 1984 and provided courtesy of the Bennington Museum; (bottom) by Robert Moore, Jr. 1983.

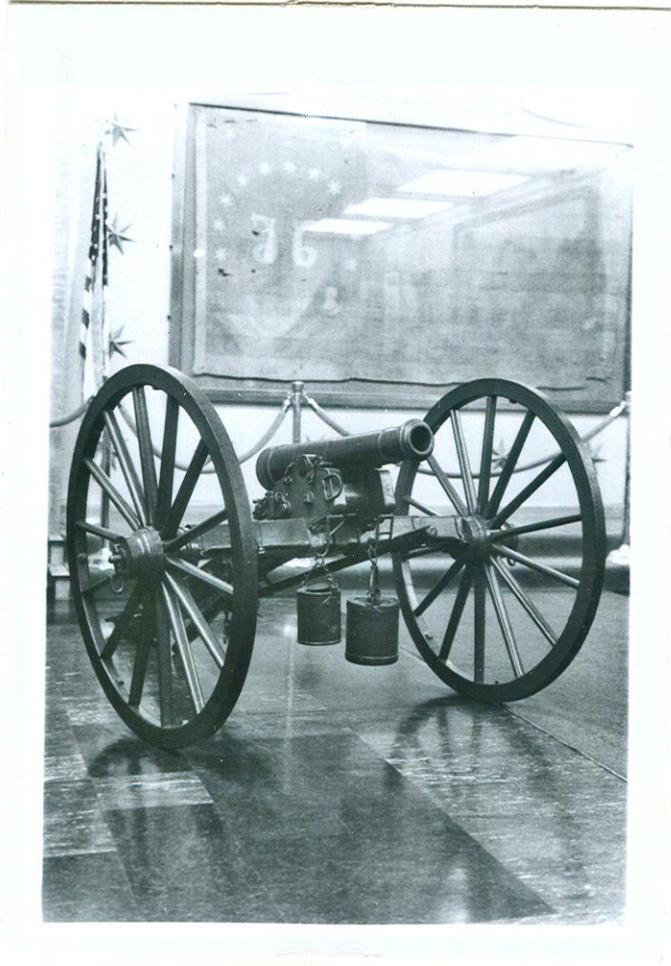


PLATE NO. 10

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 1 circa 1776 as currently displayed at the Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vermont.

Two views -- Top: Overall view of the gun.

Shows the extent of the Battle of Bennington trophy inscription which covers most of the face of the chase, all of the second reinforce, and a small portion of the first reinforce.

Bottom: Right trunnion mark and portion of trophy inscription.

Photographs by Eugene Kosche 1984. Provided courtesy of the Bennington Museum.

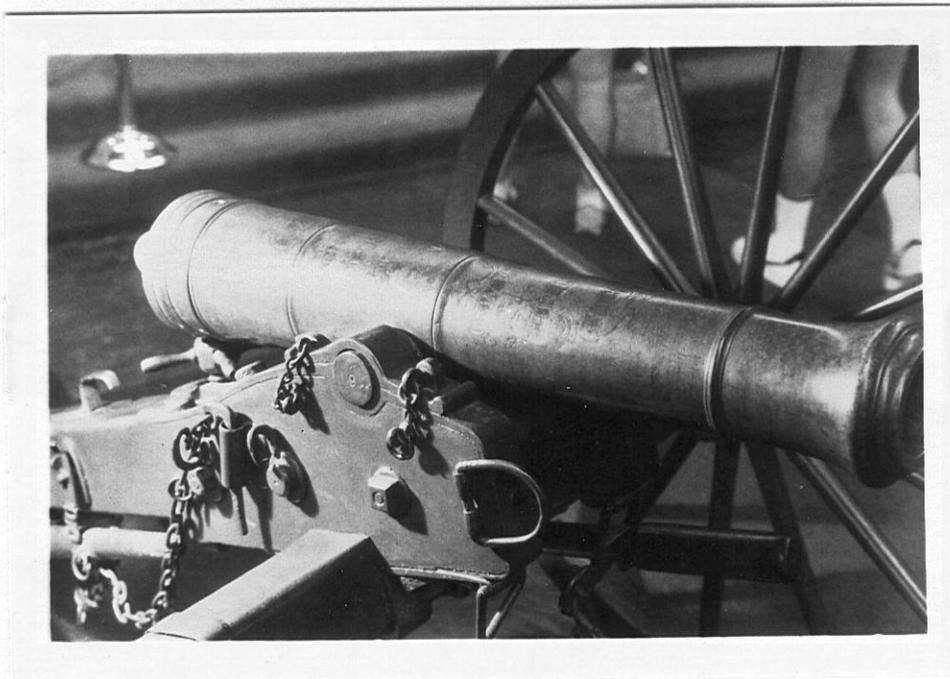


PLATE NO. 11

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 3 circa 1776 as it was displayed at the Old State House under care of the Kentucky Historical Society 1909-1973.

The gun is now displayed at the Kentucky Military History Museum at Frankfort, Kentucky. The barrel has been so highly polished and with such frequency in past that the Convention of Saratoga trophy inscription and markings about the base ring have almost entirely disappeared. Gun is mounted on a circa 1850 carriage similar to that in PLATE NO. 9.

Photograph courtesy of the Kentucky Historical Society.



PLATE NO. 12

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776 mounted on the wall of the porch of the Officer's Club, Fort Monroe, Virginia. The gun was displayed in this manner for a number of years prior to its transfer to Colonial National Historical Park on October 15, 1937.

Photograph reproduced courtesy of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.



PLATE NO. 13

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776 as currently displayed at the National Park Service Visitor Center of the Yorktown Battlefield unit of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Two views -- Top: Depicts Surrender of Yorktown trophy inscription on first reinforce of gun. Note also inscription on base ring of gun.

Bottom: Overall view of gun as currently mounted.

Photographs by Jim Shea 1984. Reproduced courtesy of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

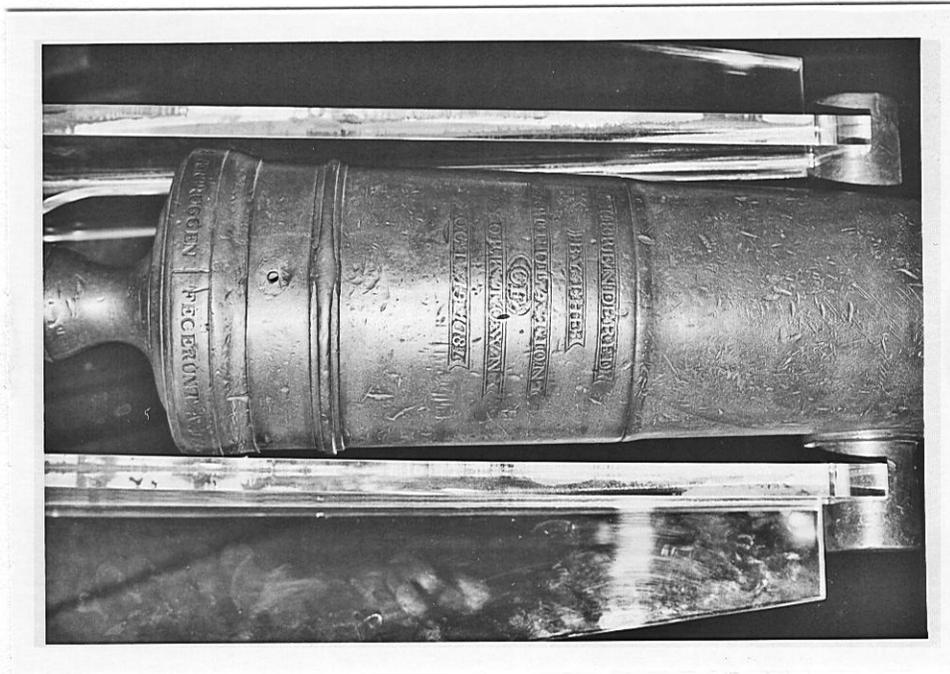
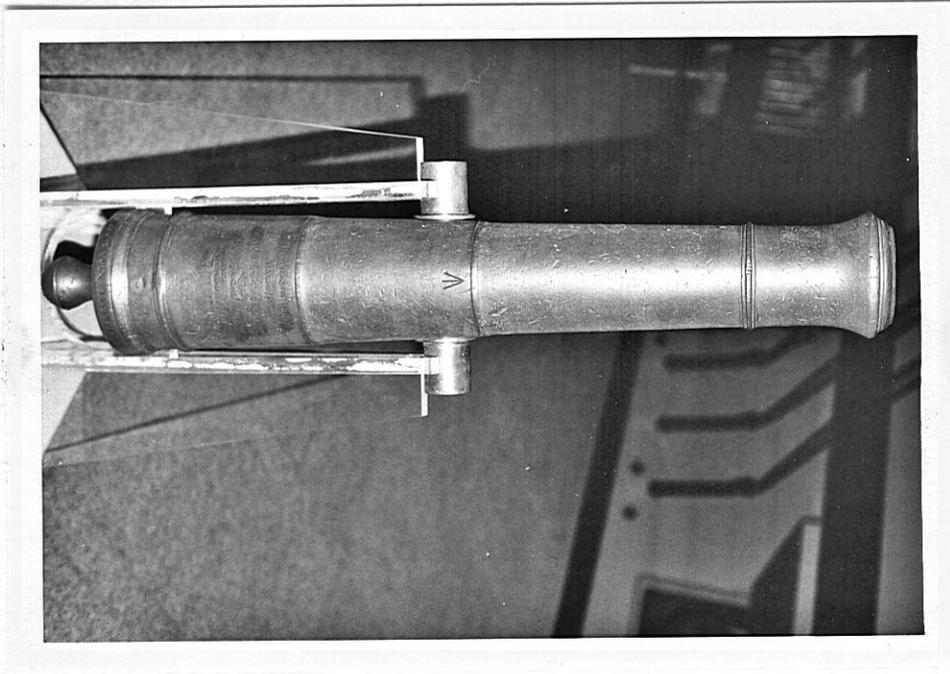


PLATE NO. 14

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776 as currently displayed at Colonial National Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Two views -- Top: Depicts inscribed " No. 4 " on left trunnion.

Bottom: Depicts letter " T " inscribed on right trunnion.

Photographs by Jim Shea 1984. Reproduced courtesy of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

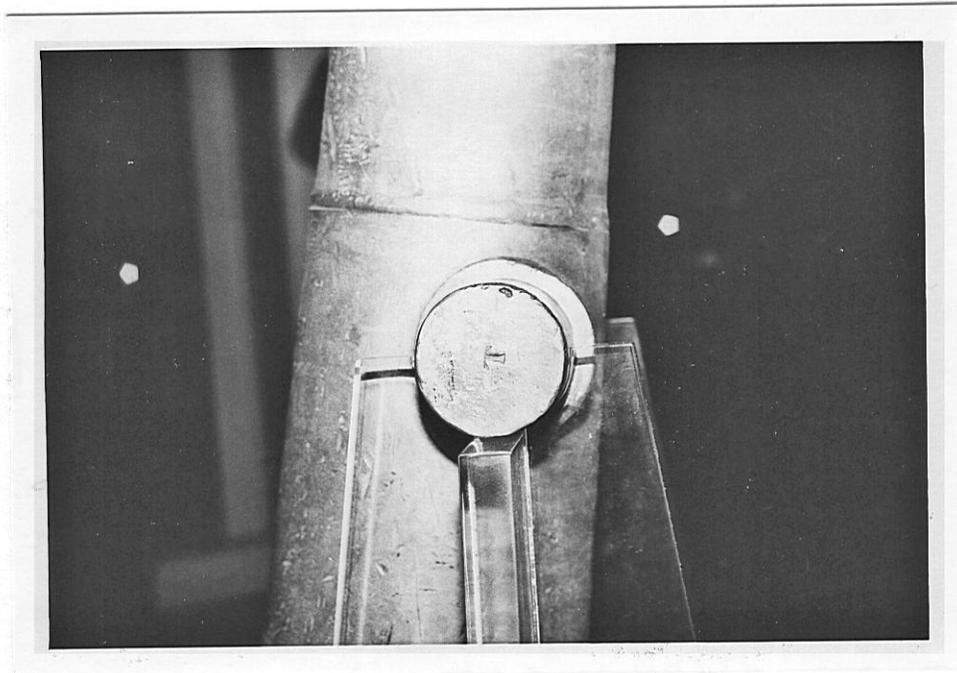
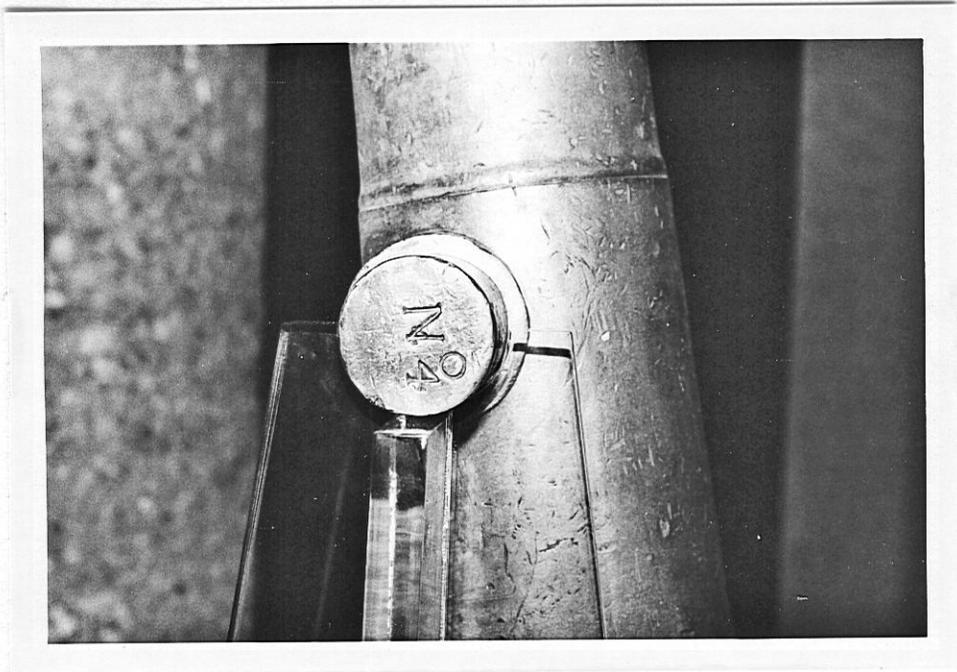


PLATE NO. 15

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 4 circa 1776 as currently displayed at Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

Two views depicting right half of inscription on base ring of gun -- " FECERUNT.A^oJ776 ". Note that the letter " J " is often substituted for the number " 1 " or capital letter " I " on Verbruggen gun inscriptions.

Photographs by Jim Shea 1984. Reproduced courtesy of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia.

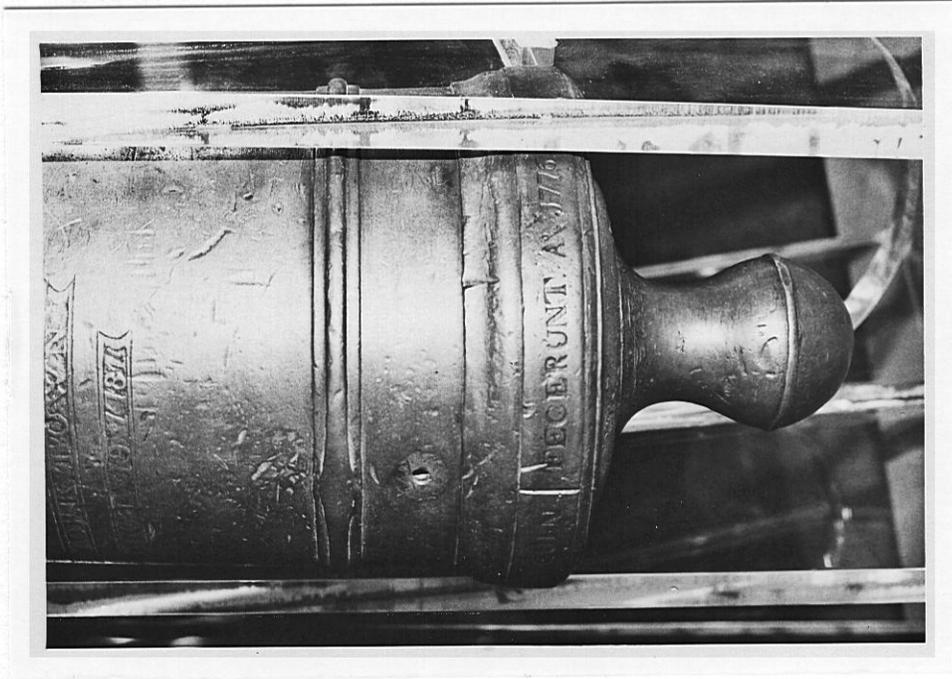


PLATE NO. 16

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 6 circa 1776 as currently displayed in front of the Lanark County Court House at Perth, Ontario, Canada.

Two views. The gun is mounted on a restored block trail carriage believed to have been made about 1820 using the original metal furniture from the original carriage.

Photographs by Jillian O'Donnell 1984. Provided courtesy of The Perth Museum, Perth, Ontario, Canada.

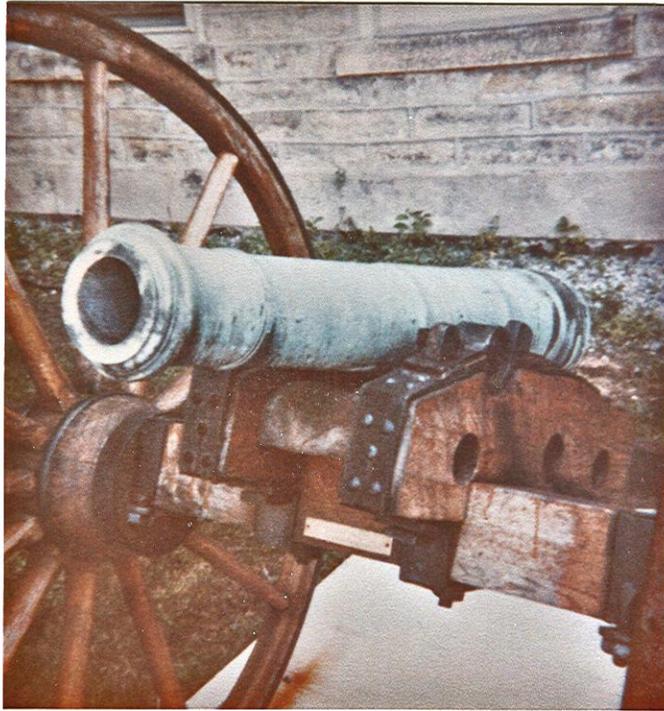


PLATE NO. 17

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 7 circa 1776 as currently displayed at the Artillery Exhibit at New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site, Vails Gate, New York.

This is one of the finest of the existing examples of the 3 Pd. model 1776. It is the only piece of this type (model 1776) marked as a trophy of the Convention of Saratoga which can actually be documented as having been with Burgoyne's Army and actually captured by the Americans at Saratoga.

Photograph courtesy of New York State Office Of Parks, Recreation And Historic Preservation, Bureau Of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, New York.



PLATE NO. 18

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 7 circa 1776 as currently displayed at the Artillery Exhibit at New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site, Vails Gate, New York.

Two views -- Top: Overall view of gun as currently mounted.

Bottom: Left trunnion bearing inscribed " No 7 " .

Photographs by Robert Moore, Jr. 1983.



PLATE NO. 19

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 9 circa 1776 as currently displayed on the parade ground of Fort Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, New York.

Two overall views. Gun is mounted on what some believe is the major portion of an original carriage which has had the wheels and axle replaced at a later time. It is believed that all of the metal work is original. Note that the carriage has been restored in recent years.

Photographs by Stephen G. Strach 1983.

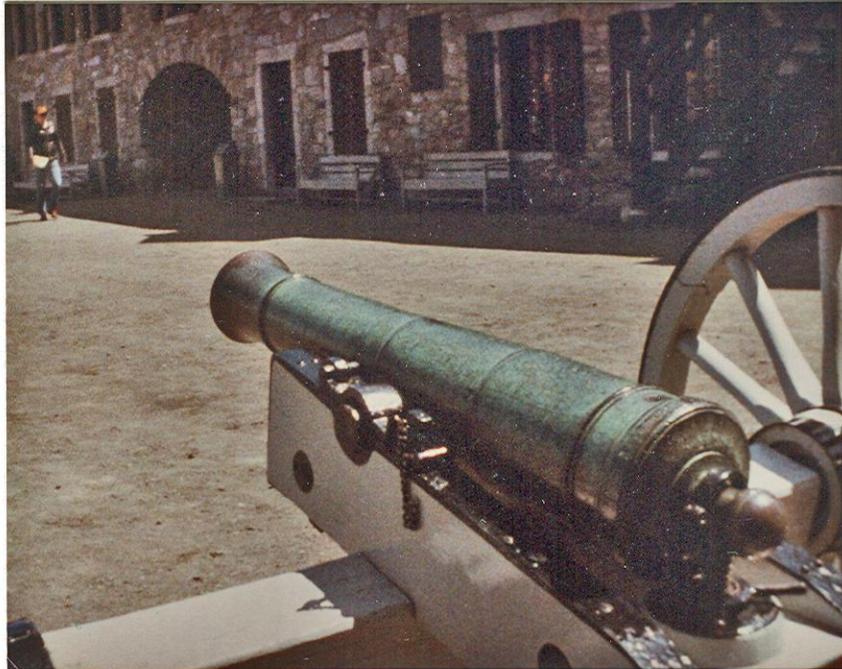
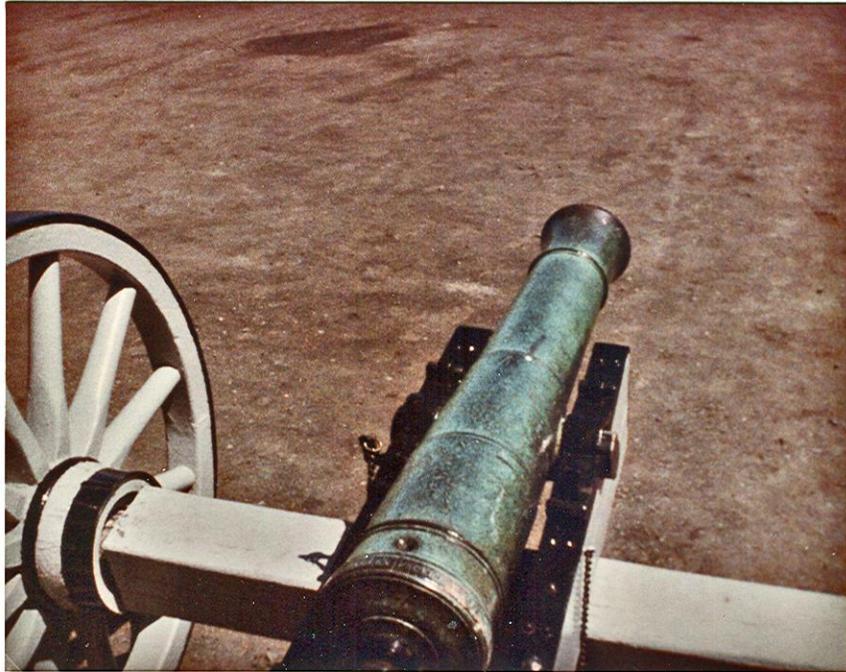


PLATE NO. 20

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 19 circa
1776 as currently displayed at the Montreal
Military and Maritime Museum, Montreal, Quebec,
Canada.

Two views -- Top: Overall view of gun as current-
ly displayed.

Bottom: Cascable and base ring area
depicting 1776 date etc.

Photographs by Stephen G. Strach 1983.



PLATE NO. 21

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 28 circa 1776 as currently displayed at Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Two views -- Top: Depicts muzzle, muzzle mouldings, and muzzle astragal and fillets. Bottom: Overall view of gun as currently exhibited. Note that tube is bent one inch to the left.

Gun is incorrectly marked as a trophy taken at the Convention of Saratoga. The No. 28 indicates that this gun could not have been used during the Saratoga Campaign as this particular casting was shipped too late to be used in that campaign. Presumably, this gun was captured by American Forces during the Revolutionary War and at some late date incorrectly inscribed. Trophy inscription is entirely inscribed on the first reinforce.

Photographs by Elizabeth Browning 1984. Courtesy of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.

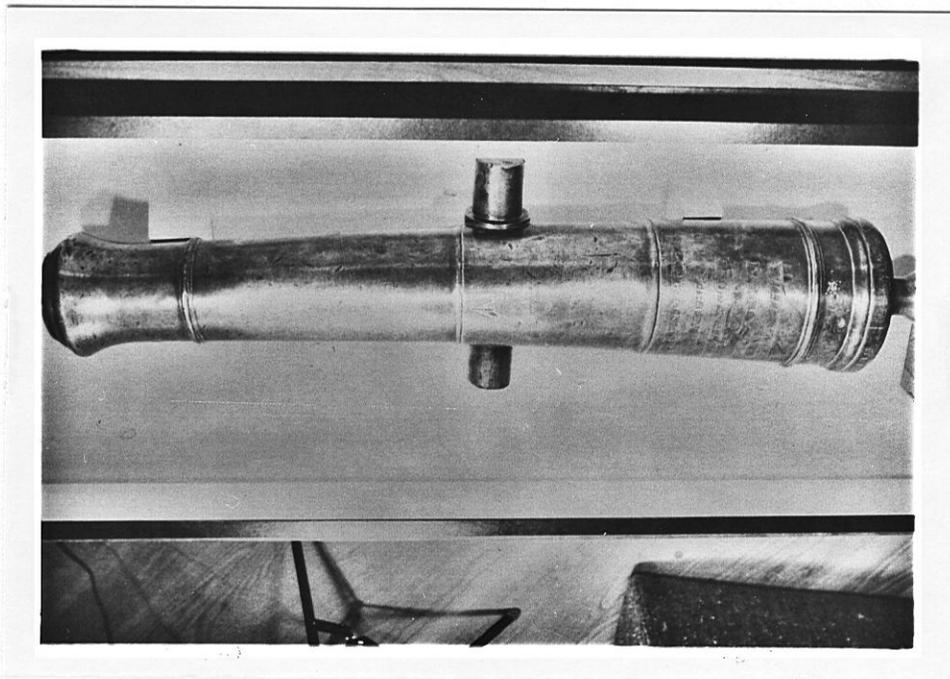


PLATE NO. 22

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 28 circa
1776 as currently displayed at Valley Forge
National Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Depicts left trunnion mark
" No 28 ".

Bottom: Depicts right trunnion
mark " V "
3 7

Photographs by Elizabeth Browning 1984. Courtesy
of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the
Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.

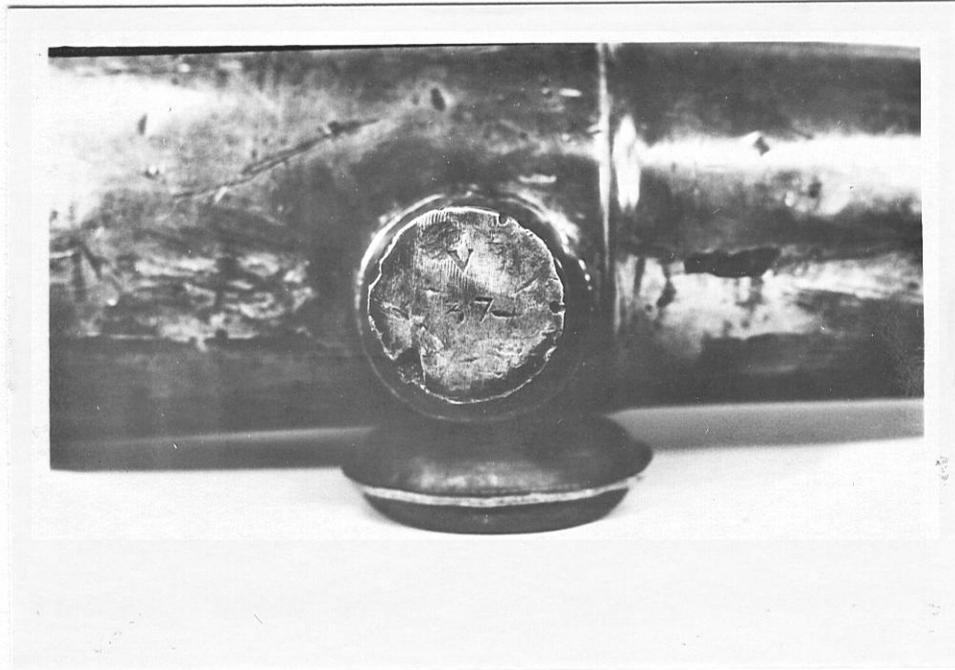


PLATE NO. 23

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 28 circa 1776 as currently displayed at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Depicts left half of inscription on base ring " I.& P.VERBRUGGEN ".

Bottom: Depicts right half of inscription on base ring " FECBRONT A. 1776 ".

Photographs by Elizabeth Browning 1984. Courtesy of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.



PLATE NO. 24

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. 28 circa 1776 as currently displayed at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Depicts face of cascable bearing numbers which denote weight of the barrel -- " 1 → 3 → 17 " which equals 213 pounds.

Bottom: Depicts the cascable and button.

Photographs by Elizabeth Browning 1984. Courtesy of Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.



PLATE NO. 25

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa
1776 as currently displayed at Saratoga National
Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Depicts the original gun mount-
ed on a reproduction " Grasshopper "
carriage.

Bottom: Depicts the cascable and in-
cised weight markings " 1 : 3 : 10 ".
This equals 206 pounds.

Photographs by Richard Patterson 1983.

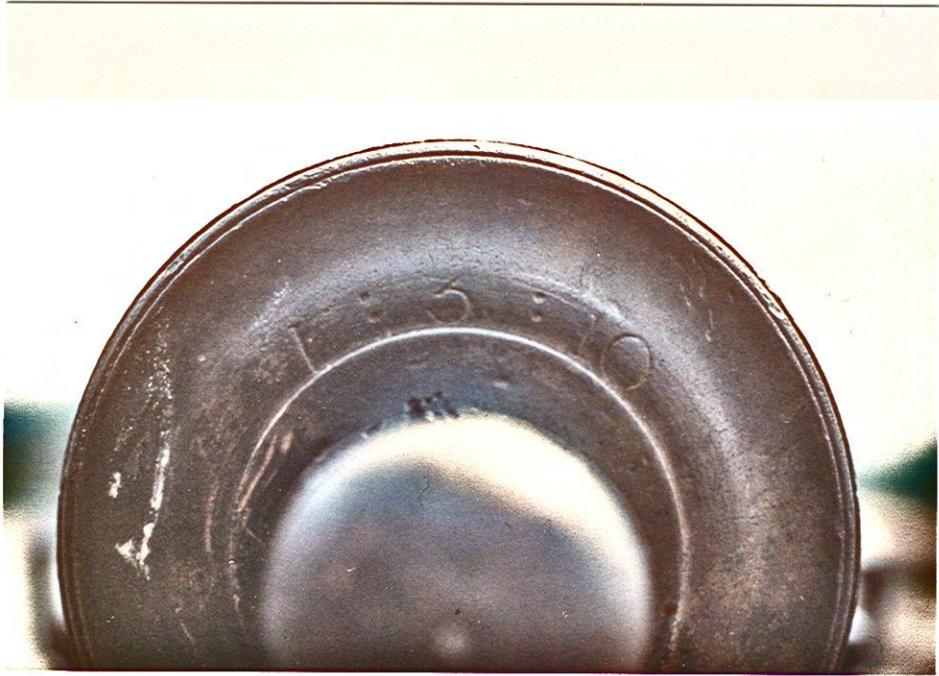


PLATE NO. 26

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa
1776 as currently displayed at Saratoga National
Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Overall view of gun and carriage.

Bottom: Overall view of original bar-
rel which bears a Convention of Sara-
toga trophy inscription.

Photographs by Richard Patterson 1983.

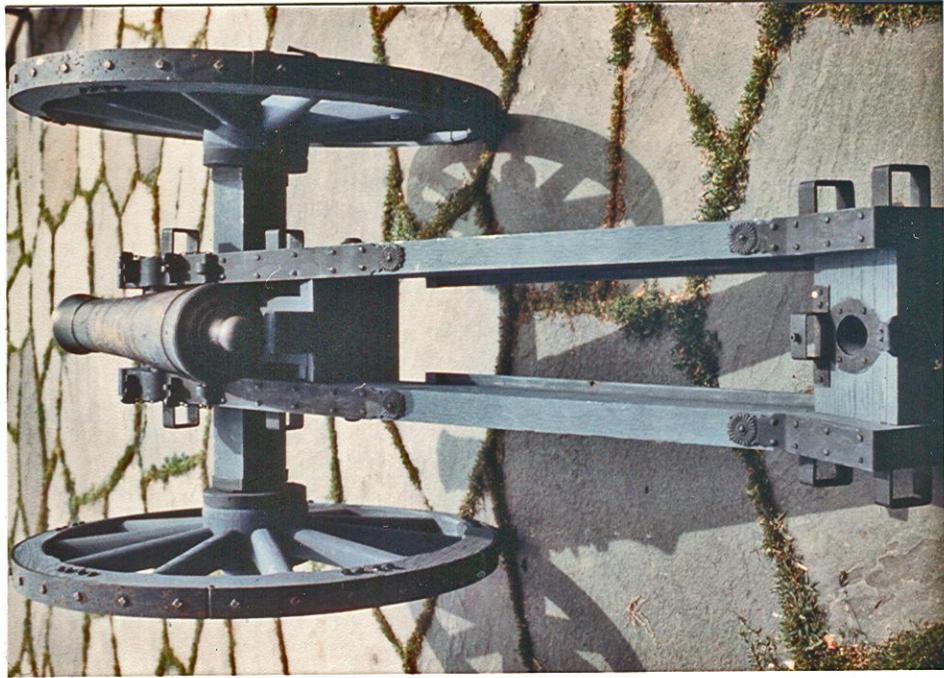


PLATE NO. 27

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa
1776 as currently displayed at Saratoga National
Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Closeup view of that part of
the trophy inscription that appears
on the chase.

Bottom: Closeup view of that part
of the trophy inscription that ap-
pears on the second reinforce. Also
note the British broad arrow and the
incised letter " C ".

Photographs by Richard Patterson 1983.

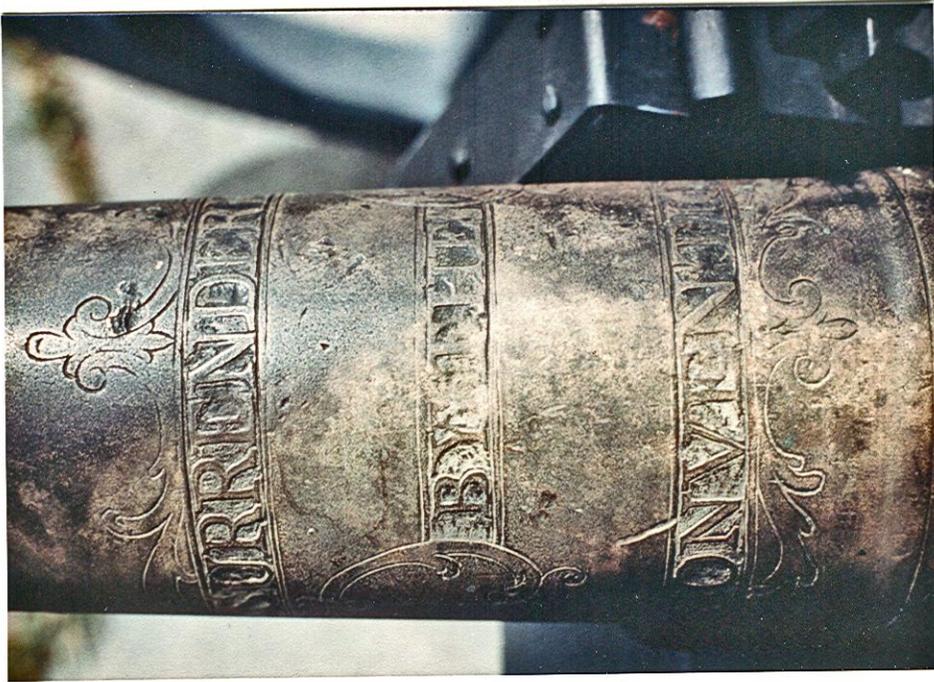


PLATE NO. 28

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa
1776 as currently displayed at Saratoga National
Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Overall view of the gun from the
second reinforce to the cascable.

Bottom: Closeup of vent field and
vent.

Photographs by Richard Patterson 1983.

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PLATE NO. 29

3 Pd. (Congreve) Verbruggen Gun No. ? circa
1776 as currently displayed at Saratoga National
Historical Park.

Two views -- Top: Closeup view of muzzle end and
mouldings.

Bottom: Closeup of right trunnion
which bears a stamped number " 8 ".
This number may or may not be a
casting number. Curiously, the left
trunnion is not marked.

Photographs by Richard Patterson 1983.

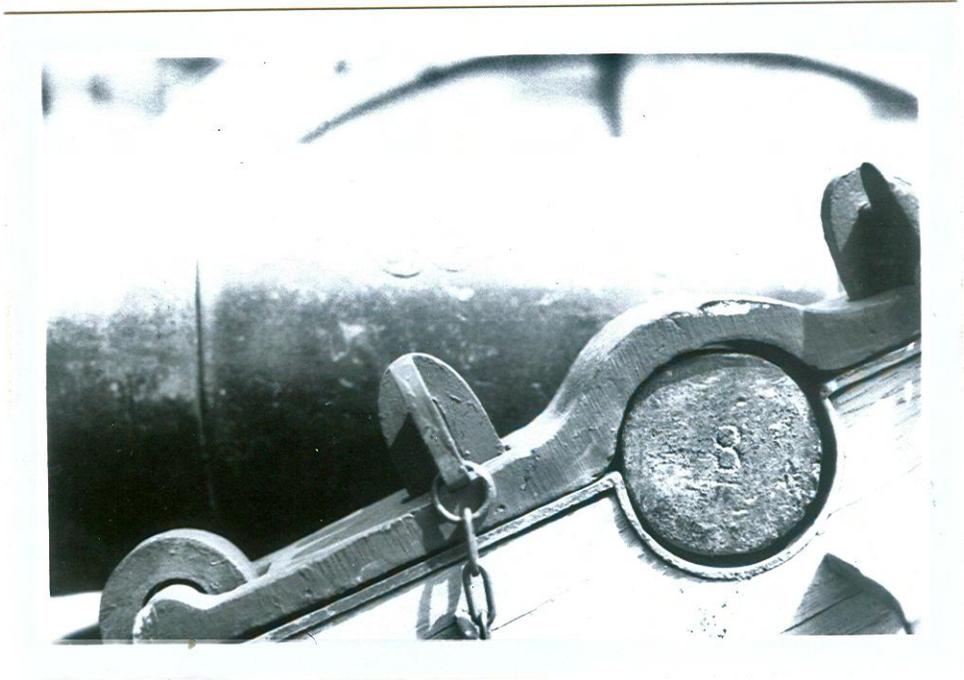


PLATE NO. 30

Painting: Captain William Congreve and his son, by Philip Reinagle. Oil on canvas 1782 -- measures 80.5 x 106 cms.

Note the handling of the 3 Pd. Verbruggen Gun.

Reproduced courtesy of the National Gallery Of Ireland, Dublin.

