

When the end of the war brought about the liberation of the prisoners in April, 1783,²⁵ approximately 6000 persons remained at the internment camps. Of these, 4500 were in Pennsylvania and 1500 in Maryland and Virginia.²⁶ Although no general cartel was ever agreed upon, Washington must have used nearly 150 of the Yorktown troops, principally British, in making up exchanges by composition for American officers. Of the 4500 persons remaining at York, Lancaster and other Pennsylvania stations, 400 were from the Convention Army and apparently less than 100 were women and children.²⁷ Therefore about 4000 of Cornwallis' troops were still confined. This meant that approximately 156 of the 4789 British and Loyalist troops originally scheduled to be interned either died before the conclusion of the peace or were exchanged.

Of the 1500 persons reported to be at Winchester and Frederick, probably only two-thirds of the number were prisoners taken at Yorktown. A total of 1887 officers and men of the four Anspacher and Hessian regiments were interned. Applying Kapp's estimation of a 46 per cent loss among the German mercenaries,²⁸ either 868 of the soldiers accepted

²⁵ Journals of Continental Congress, XXIV, 241-242 and 960; Doehla, Tagebuch, 196; Clem, "Hessian Memoirs," 57.

²⁶ Letter from Washington to Carleton, April 19, 1783, Fitzpatrick, ed., Writings of Washington, XXVI, 341.

²⁷ The families of most of the British troops were sent to New York in July, 1782, when Congress refused to subsist them further with the prisoners. Cf. Journals of Continental Congress, XXII, 323-324.

²⁸ Kapp, Den Soldatenhandel Deutcher Fursten nach America, 209.

American citizenship or died during the internment. Only five were listed as having successfully escaped. This left a total of 1014 remaining in April, 1783. The persons between that figure and the 1500 reported by Washington were either the families of the troops²⁹ or other prisoners who had been sent in from the prison stations elsewhere in Virginia and the Southern States.

Soon after their freedom was proclaimed, the Yorktown troops received orders to move to New York where they were to embark for Europe. The German regiments left Frederick on May 13, proceeding by way of York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Trenton and Princeton. They reached New York on May 24.³⁰ The British and Loyalist units followed from Pennsylvania by the first week in June.³¹ In August, the Germans and all of the British soldiers, whose regimental commands had been transferred home, departed for England.³² Three of the Yorktown regiments,

²⁹ Many of the German troops had married during the 1777-1778 campaigns in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and after the spring of 1782 there was a constant stream of wives coming from New York to join their husbands. Other troopers found mates during the confinement among the German population of the frontier regions of Maryland and Virginia. Cf. Doehla, Tagebuch, passim.

³⁰ Doehla, Tagebuch, 197; Clem, "Hessian Memoirs," 57; "Popp's Journal," 253.

³¹ Graham, ed., Memoir of General Graham, 105. The Loyalist troops sailed from New York for Nova Scotia on September 21. Heathcote, ed., "Diary of Jacob Smith," 264.

³² Doehla, Tagebuch, 206-208; "Popp's Journal," 253.

the Twenty-third, the Seventy-sixth, and the Eightieth, stayed behind, presumably to complete the evacuation of the former British post.

This last remnant of Cornwallis' army sailed for home in January of 1784.³³

³³Graham, ed., Memoir of General Graham, 105, 110; Broughton-Mainwaring, Historical Record of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, 107.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BRITISH ARMY THAT
SURRENDERED AT YORKTOWN

The totals listed below are taken from the returns prepared by Thomas Durie and include, in addition to the troops who surrendered on October 19, 1781, the men who were captured in the outer redoubts (No. 9 and No. 10) on the fourteenth and those taken during the sortie on October 16. Cf. Durie's return in the Papers of the Continental Congress, Letters of Washington, X, Part I, 331, in Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

BRITISH REGIMENTS

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Rank and File</u>
General and Staff	14	---
Artillery	11	198
Brigade of Guards	18	507
Light Infantry	29	640
17th Regiment	17	227
23rd Regiment	7	221
33rd Regiment	10	249
43rd Regiment	12	345
71st Regiment	24	340
76th Regiment	28	684
80th Regiment	29	671
British Legion	<u>18</u>	<u>216</u>
	217	4298

GERMAN REGIMENTS

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Rank and File</u>
2 Anspach Regiments	45	1005
Prince Hereditaire	16	455
Regiment de Bose	10	333
Yagers	<u>4</u>	<u>69</u>
	75	1862

LOYALIST REGIMENTS

Queen's Rangers	38	277
North Carolina Volunteers	23	121
Pioneers	5	37
Miscellaneous Loyalists (includes small numbers from Loyal Foresters, 3rd New Jersey Volunteers, New York Volunteers, Virginia Volunteers, King's American Regiment, Delancey's Battalion, and the North Carolina Independent Company	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
	79	445
	<u>371</u>	<u>6605</u>
Auxiliary personnel attached to above regiments.		<u>195</u>
Grand Total		<u>7171</u>

APPENDIX B

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

(Original in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.)

The Articles of Capitulation settled between his Excellency General Washington, commander-in-chief of the combined forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, lieutenant general of the armies of the King of France, great cross of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his most Christian Majesty in America; and his Excellency the Count de Grasse, lieutenant general of the naval armies of his most Christian Majesty, commander-in-chief of the naval army of France in the Chesapeake on the one part; And the Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis, lieutenant general of his Britannic Majesty's forces, commanding the garrisons of York and Gloucester; and Thomas Symonds, Esquire, commanding his Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the York River, in Virginia, on the other part.

ARTICLE I

The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and seamen of his Britannic Majesty's ships, as well as other mariners to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France. The land troops to remain prisoners to the United States; the navy to the naval army of his most Christian Majesty.

Granted

ARTICLE II

The artillery, guns, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores of every denomination, shall be delivered unimpaired, to the heads of departments appointed to receive them.

Granted

ARTICLE III

At twelve o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left bank of York to be delivered; the one to a detachment American infantry; the other to a detachment of French grenadiers.

Granted

The garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed in front of the posts, at two o'clock precisely, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating a British or German march. They are then to ground their arms, and to return to their encampments, where they will remain until they are dispatched to the places of their destination. Two works on the Gloucester side will be delivered at one o'clock to a detachment of French and American troops appointed to possess them. The garrison will march out at three o'clock in the afternoon; the cavalry with their swords drawn, trumpets sounding; and the infantry in the manner prescribed for the garrison of York. They are likewise to return to their encampments until they can be finally marched off.

ARTICLE IV

Officers are to retain their side-arms. Both officers and soldiers to keep their private property of every kind and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time subject to search or inspection. The baggage and papers of officers and soldiers taken during the siege to be likewise preserved for them.

Granted

It is understood that any property obviously belonging to the inhabitants of these States, in the possession of the garrison, shall be subject to be reclaimed.

ARTICLE V

The soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and as much by regiments as possible, and supplied with the same rations or provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America. A field officer from each nation, to wit, British, Anspach, and Hessian, and other officers on parole in the proportions of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments and be witness of their treatment; and that their officers may receive and deliver clothing and other necessaries for them; for which passports are to be granted when applied for.

Granted

ARTICLE VI

The general, staff and other officers, not employed as mentioned in the articles, and who choose it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New York, or any other American posts at present in possession of the British forces, at their own option and proper vessels to be granted by the Count de Grasse to carry them under flags of truce to New York within ten days from this date, if possible, and they to reside in a district to be agreed upon hereafter until they embark.

The officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article. Passports to go by land to those to whom vessels cannot be furnished.

Granted

ARTICLE VII

Officers to be allowed soldiers as servants according to the common practice of the service. Servants, not soldiers, are not to be considered as prisoners and are to be allowed to attend to their masters.

Granted

ARTICLE VIII

The Bonetta sloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its present captain and crew and left entirely at the disposal of Lord Cornwallis from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid-de-camp to carry dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton; and such soldiers as he may think proper to send to New York, to be permitted to sail without examination, when his dispatches are ready. His Lordship engages on his part that the ship shall be delivered to the orders of the Count de Grasse, if she escapes the dangers of the sea; that she shall not carry off any public stores. Any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return, and the soldiers passengers, to be accounted for on her delivery.

ARTICLE IX

The traders are to preserve their property, and to be allowed three months to dispose of or remove them and those traders are not to be considered as prisoners of war.

The traders will be allowed to dispose of their effects, the allied army having the right of preemption. The traders to be considered as prisoners of war upon parole.

ARTICLE X

Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at present in York or Gloucester are not to be punished on account of having joined the British army.

This article can not be assented to, being altogether of civil resort.

ARTICLE XI

Proper hospitals to be furnished for the sick and wounded. They are to be attended by their own surgeons on parole; and they are to be furnished with medicine and stores from the American hospitals.

The hospital stores now in York and Gloucester shall be delivered for the use of the British sick and wounded. Passports will be granted for procuring further supplies from New York as occasion may require; and proper hospitals will be furnished for the reception of the sick and wounded of the two garrisons.

ARTICLE XII

Wagons to be furnished to carry the baggage of the officers attending on the soldiers, and to surgeons when travelling on account of the sick, attending the hospitals at the public expense.

They are to be furnished if possible.

ARTICLE XIII

The shipping and boats in the two harbors, with all their stores, guns, tackling, and apparel, shall be delivered up in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them, previously unloading the private property part of which had been on board for security during the siege.

Granted.

ARTICLE XIV

No article of capitulation to be infringed on pretence of reprisals; and if there be any doubtful expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptation of the words.

Granted.

Done at York Town in Virginia October 19, 1781.

(Signed) Cornwallis

(Signed) Thomas Symonds

Done in the trenches before York Town in Virginia October 19, 1781.

(Signed) G. Washington

(Signed) Le Comte de Rochambeau

(Signed) Le Comte de Barras, en mon nom & celui
de Comte de Grasse

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAPTAIN SAMUEL GRAHAM AND GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN

1. Letter from Captain Graham to General Morgan, November 28, 1781, as cited in Graham, ed., Memoir of General Graham, 306-307.

Sir, -- Having been informed that Colonel Holme's indulgence in allowing 500 of the British prisoners of war to be quartered in the Church in the town of Winchester has not met with your approbation, and that you intend to order these troops immediately to return to the log huts and join the other prisoners, it is my duty to state to you that on our first arrival in this place, an equal division of the huts was made amongst the prisoners, and finding that there was not 307 a sufficient number to cover above one half, I made frequent representations to Colonel Holmes, Commissary of prisoners, requesting that some immediate steps might be taken for the protection of the other half who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as the winter was fast approaching, or to furnish us with tools to build more huts, as we had no money to make such a purchase, he, I have reason to believe, has stated our situation to the Commissary-general, but not having it in his power to grant our immediate relief, humanly allowed the 76th regiment, about 500 men, to march into the church in the town, which as been of great use, as the huts possessed by them at the barracks have been distributed amongst the other prisoners; I hope therefore you will be so obliging as allow these men to remain in the church, as it would be a great hardship to disposses the other soldiers of the huts which were occupied by the 76th regiment, and a still greater hardship to oblige a Highland regiment to construct log huts for themselves, to which work they have never been accustomed, especially when the snow is already on the ground. Should you persist in your determination to order these 500 men to return to the log huts, you will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this, that I may have it in my power to show to my superior officers, that I have not failed in my duty in representing this matter to you. -- I have the honour to be most respectfully your humble servant,

(Signed) S. Graham

2. Letter from General Morgan to Captain Graham, November 28, 1781, as cited in Graham, ed., Memoir of General Graham, 68-70.

Sir -- I recd. your letter of this day's date, and am really surprized at the purport of it. two or three days before Christmas our army began to hut at Middle brook, jersey, and had nothing to keep off the inclemency of [69]the weather till huts were made. You have time enough, this snow won't last lon, it will be gone directly, if your men don't know how to work thay must learn, we did not send for them to come among us, neither can we work for them to build them houses, I have been a prisoner as well as thay, and was kept in close goale five month and twelve days; six and thirty officers and there servts in one room, so that when we lay down upon our straw we covered the shoe floore, consider this, and your men have nothing to grumble at. Col. Holmes had no Right to bring them to town, thay were ordered to the Barrack, and there thay ought to have continued, Col. Holmes, tho a commisary of prisoner, is under controul, you have nothing to do but Hut your men as soon as you can, for that must be the case I have sent to Genl Washington informing him of all matter and of what I had done, and what I intended to do, and am shure it will meet with his approbation, as he has neaver yet found fault with my conduct, Youl conclude from this that Col. Holmes must obey my orders. The sooner your men hut themselves the better, for thay must not stay in Town much longer. I will try to redress every grevence as well as I can, but this I cant look upon as a grevence; if we had barrack to afford you you should have them, but as we have them not your men must cover themselves, at least I would recommend it to them, or they will suffer

[70] I have wrote this letter in a plain rough stile, that you might know what you had to depend on, at which I hope youl not take usbrage

(Signed) DAV. MORGAN
Brigadr. Genl.

To Captain Samuel Graham,
a British officer in
Winchester
by express.

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VITA

James L. Carpenter, Jr.

Born January 6, 1925, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Graduated from Stafford High School, Stafford, Virginia, June, 1942.

Served in United States Navy, November, 1942 - January, 1946.

Attended College of William and Mary, June, 1946 - February, 1949.
Received Bachelor of Arts degree, February, 1949.

Historical Aide (National Park Service), Colonial National Historical Park, June, 1949 - September, 1949.

Graduate student in History, College of William and Mary, September, 1949 - June, 1950.

Candidate for the Master of Arts degree from the College of William and Mary, June, 1950.