

# **Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard La Jolla, CA 92037

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Plan of the Attack of the Forts Clinton & Montgomery upon Hudsons River which were Stormed by His Majesty's Forces under the Command of Sir Henry Clinton...6th of Octr. 1777 . . .

**Stock#:** 87179

Map Maker: Stedman / Faden

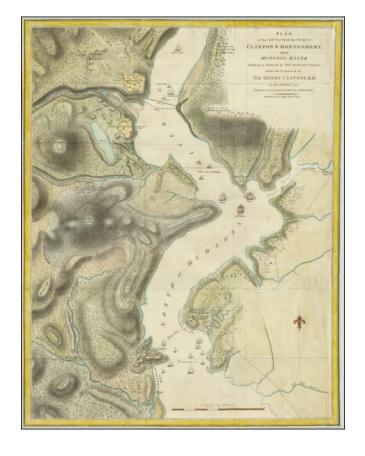
Date: 1794
Place: London

**Color:** Hand Colored

**Condition:** VG

**Size:** 20 x 25.5 inches

**Price:** \$ 1,400.00



### **Description:**

### The British Attack on Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery -- October 1777

Nice example of Faden's battle plan of the actions on the Hudson River, extending from Haverstraw Bay and Verplanks Point to just North of Fort Montgomery.

In the south, the Transports at Kings Ferry are shown, with notes on the troop landings on October 6 & 7 and a detachment sent west to occupy the pass. Up river near Fort Independence, the Preston Come. Hotham, Tartar, and Mercury are shown, along with the Galley's under Wallace. To the west, several overland movements are noted, including Vaughan & Tryon's and Campbell's detachment. Near Ft Montgomery are several burning Galley's & Frigates, along with a battle & path of retreat of the Americans.



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On October 6, 1777, a combined force of roughly 2,100 Loyalists, Hessians, and British regulars led by Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton attacked Forts Montgomery and Clinton from the landward side (which was only partially completed) with support from cannon fire from British ships on the Hudson River. The land columns attacking from west of the fort consisted of the New York Volunteers, the Loyal American Regiment, Emmerich's Chasseurs, the 57th and the 52nd Regiments of Foot. By the end of the day, both forts had fallen to the British, who burned the forts and tore down the stonework buildings.

The battle was a pyrrhic victory for the British, however, as the campaign against Forts Montgomery and Clinton caused delays that would give American forces the upper hand at the Battle of Bemis Heights in Saratoga. The reinforcements for which British General John Burgoyne was waiting were held up, and Burgoyne was forced to surrender at Saratoga ten days later with his reinforcements still far to the south.

#### **Detailed Condition:**