The Army from Canada commanded by Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne, 1777
His Majesty’s General Hospital

**Physician**—
Doctor Robert Knox, M.D. 

**Purveyor**—
Surgeon William Barr, Esq. 

**Surgeons**—
Surgeon John McNamara Hayes
Surgeon John Weir 

**Apothecaries**—
Mr. Richard Monington
Surgeon Vincent Wood 

**Hospital Mates**—
Mr. William Menzies
Mr. Andrew Grieve
Mr. Robert Kerr
Mr. George Shepherd
Mr. Richard Woodthorp
Mr. Thomas Prendergast
Mr. Benjamin Shield
Mr. Charles Kerr
Mr. Robert Bloxham
Mr. Alexander Grant
Mr. John de Courcy Gill
Mr. Essex Bowen

**Hospital Extra (additional) Mates**—
Mr. Edward Salmon
Mr. John Park 

**Hospital Extra (additional) Mates on detached service**—
Mr. William Bourke 

**Surgery Men**—
John Blount

**Nurses**—
“15 Nurses”

**Storekeepers and orderly men**—
“ten men from the Provincials”
As Richard Monington was not listed on the 3 June 1777 return of the remaining Canada Hospital department staff, he was present with the Army from Canada. Because he was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 list (at Ticonderoga), he must have been left behind with the hospital at Mount Independence (or another hospital facility) and was eventually detached from Burgoyne’s main force, allowing for his return to Canada. The 5 January 1778 hospital staff list placed Monington at Montréal. Monington was in a precarious position: prior to serving with His Majesty’s Hospital, he was regimental surgeon to the 69th Regiment of Foot but nevertheless did not rate the position of hospital surgeon. Monington was one of two apothecaries allotted to the Army from Canada.

5 “John Weir” to be Surgeon 1st. Jan., 1776” (general orders, Halifax, 19 May 1776). Upon the hospital purveyor leaving Burgoyne’s army during the campaign, Weir became acting purveyor of the Army from Canada: “The Purveyor having gone from Saratoga to Canada, General Burgoyne ordered me to take the charge of the Hospital Accounts and to employ a Clerke” (Weir to Major-General William Phillips, Cambridge, MA, 7 May 1778). Weir could have left Saratoga after the army initially arrived there in mid September or before the 17 October surrender, although Weir’s letter implies it was during the latter period. Because Weir was not enumerated on the 24 October 1777 officer exchange list, he was not present when the army surrendered and therefore left for Canada beforehand. Weir was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 Canada Hospital staff list (at Montréal).

6 As Richard Monington was not listed on the 3 June 1777 return of the remaining Canada Hospital department staff, he was present with the Army from Canada. Because he was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 list (at Ticonderoga), he must have been left behind with the hospital at Mount Independence (or another hospital facility) and was eventually detached from Burgoyne’s main force, allowing for his return to Canada. The 5 January 1778 hospital staff list placed Monington at Montréal. Monington was in a precarious position: prior to serving with His Majesty’s Hospital, he was regimental surgeon to the 69th Regiment of Foot but nevertheless did not rate the position of hospital surgeon. Monington was one of two apothecaries allotted to the Army from Canada.

7 “Vincent Wood” to be Surgeon 1st. Jan., 1776” (general orders, Halifax, 19 May 1776). Wood signed the Cambridge Parole of Honor, 13 Dec 1777, identifying himself as “Acting Physician.” Because no general order to
the army officially replaced Knox as the Army from Canada’s medical department head, and given that hospital surgeon commission dates for Hayes, Weir, and Wood were equal, it’s unclear how Wood came to title himself. However, as Hayes was a prisoner of war (not part of the Saratoga Convention) by that point, and Weir, unexplainably, did not sign the Cambridge Parole of Honor, it may be that Wood was acting physician by default. See Burgoyne to President of Congress Henry Laurens, Cambridge, 11 Feb 1778, regarding pass applications for “Dr. Wood” and other principle staff officers to leave the Convention Army on Parole. Wood was one of two apothecaries allotted to the Army from Canada, and although a surgeon in his own right, was apparently not counted toward that army’s surgeon allotment.

8 Menzies was captured with His Majesty’s General Hospital, 9 Oct 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/988) and subsequently included on a pass signed by Hayes dated c. Jan 1778 (Horatio Gates Papers).

9 Grieve was captured with His Majesty’s General Hospital, 9 Oct 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/988) and subsequently included on a pass signed by Hayes dated c. Jan 1778 (Horatio Gates Papers).

10 Unlike all other hospital staff with Burgoyne’s army, Robert Kerr was listed as present with the staff of the hospital remaining in Canada dated 3 June 1777, but does not appear on subsequent Canada hospital department staff lists. Robert Kerr was captured by rebels with a detachment of the 62nd Regiment of Foot commanded by Lieutenant William Pendred Naylor, 11 Oct 1777 (see 11 Oct 1777 journal entry of Brigadier General James Patterson’s Brigade Chaplain, Enos Hitchcock), and enumerated as an “assistant surgeon” by his captors on the Return of the Prisoners of War in Town this day dated Albany, 18 October 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/1030); See Roland, Charles “The Portrait of Robert Kerr (d.1824).” Canadian Bulletin of Medical History, vol 12 (1995), pp187-194.

11 As Shepherd (often spelled Shepland or Sheppard) was not listed on the 3 June 1777 return of the remaining Canada Hospital department staff, he was present with the Army from Canada. Because he was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 list (at Ticonderoga), he must have been left behind with the hospital at Mount Independence (or another hospital facility) and was eventually detached from Burgoyne’s main force, allowing for his return to Canada. The 5 January 1778 hospital staff list placed Shepherd at Montréal.

12 Woodthorp signed the Cambridge Parole of Honor, 13 Dec 1777, and was subsequently listed on the Return of Officers who have apply’d to be exchanged dated 3 May 1778 (George Washington Papers).

13 As Prendergast was not listed on the 3 June 1777 return of the remaining Canada Hospital department staff, he was present with the Army from Canada. Because he was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 list (at Three Rivers), he must have been left behind with the hospital at Mount Independence (or another hospital facility) and was eventually detached from Burgoyne’s main force, allowing for his return to Canada.

14 Shield (often spelled Shields) was included on the Convention Army officer exchange list dated Staten Island, 3 Sep 1781 (WO40/2). Also see Shield, Benjamin. “Letter of Surgeon's Mate Benjamin Shield to Brigadier-General James Hamilton, 1781.” Edited by Horace W. Sellers. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 19 (1895), pp116-118.

15 Charles Kerr (or Ker) was enumerated on the 24 December 1776 hospital staff return, but no other subsequent to that. This implies service with the Army from Canada.

16 Bloxham was captured with His Majesty’s General Hospital, 9 Oct 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/988). On 28 November 1776, Bloxham was paid 1.10.0 for acting as “…sometime Surgeon to the Grenadier Battalion…” (T1/572/102-113).

17 Grant was captured with His Majesty’s General Hospital, 9 Oct 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/988) and subsequently included on a pass signed by Hayes dated c. Jan 1778 (Horatio Gates Papers).

18 As Gill was not listed on the 3 June 1777 return of the remaining Canada Hospital department staff, he was present with the Army from Canada. Because he was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 list (at Ticonderoga), he must have been left behind with the hospital at Mount Independence (or another hospital facility) and was eventually detached from Burgoyne’s main force, allowing for his return to Canada. The 5 January 1778 hospital staff list placed Gill at Montréal.

19 Bowen was enumerated as “Hospital Mate Brown,” the only hospital staff listed on an undated partial return of Convention Army officers. Note that this was not Royal Artillery Surgeon’s Mate William Brown, who was recorded separately on the same list (and the title “hospital mate” would not have been apropos). Bowen’s erroneous naming is consistent with other misspelled officer names found on the list. Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv, Wolfenbüttel, Braunschweig. Archivbezeichnung 237 N 96 118.

20 As Salmon was not listed on the 3 June 1777 return of the remaining Canada Hospital department staff, he was present with the Army from Canada. Because he was enumerated on the 3 November 1777 list (at St. Johns), he must have been left behind with the hospital at Mount Independence (or another hospital facility) and was eventually detached from Burgoyne’s main force, allowing for his return to Canada.

21 Park (often spelled “Parks”) signed the Cambridge Parole of Honor, 13 Dec 1777.
Bourke (often spelled “Burke”) was assigned as acting surgeon to the British grenadier and light infantry battalions. Bourke signed the Cambridge Parole of Honor, 13 Dec 1777, as “surgeon” to “Lord Balcarres Corps.” Lord Balcarres Corps consisted of the “Canada Companies” of the 29th, 31st, 34th, and 53rd Regiments of Foot, which would otherwise not have had a surgeon (the other flank companies having been returned to their parent regiments). Recorded on the Return of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Nutts detachment attached to the Artillery, and the Grenadiers and Light Infantry Company's [sic] of the Regiments in Canada...Cambridge 4th April 1778 (Haldimand Papers) was “NB Surgeons Mate John Bourke doing duty with the Grenadiers & Light Infantry.” Despite the mistake made by the compiler of this multi-unit return, this was William Bourke (who signed the 13 Dec 1777 Parole of Honor as “Wm Bourke”). Although the order for his appointment is not extant, precedent for assigning hospital mates (or extra mates) for the medical needs of provisional British flank company battalions is. See general orders dated Boston, 15 December 1775: “Mr. Boyd, Surgeon’s Mate of the Hospital, is ordered to act as Surgeon to the Corps of Lt Infantry, and Mr. Whitemen to the Corps of Grenadiers.” Because Bourke is the only known hospital staff officer of Burgoyne’s Army detached to permanently serve with another corps, it is possible that he was not counted toward the Army from Canada’s allotment of 14 mates.

Blount was captured with His Majesty’s General Hospital, 9 Oct 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/988). There were other surgery men with the Army from Canada, who are otherwise unrecorded.

Fifteen nurses were captured with His Majesty’s General Hospital, 9 Oct 1777 (Horatio Gates Papers, r18/988). There were other nurses with the Army from Canada, who are otherwise unrecorded. Also, “the Inspector of the Hospital having represented that two women [followers] from each Battalion of the Army will be absolutely necessary to take care of the Sick and Wounded, the Commanding Officers of Corps, will give their Directions accordingly” (general order dated Camp at Skeneborough House, 18 July 1777).

“The Surgeons of the Hospital having requested that ten men from the Provincials be ordered the Hospital to serve as Storekeepers and orderly men, who are to remain with and will be paid by the Hospital, according to their station and services. The Lieut. General permits the Surgeon to employ ten men accordingly, and they will apply to the Provincial Corps for sober, diligent men” (general order dated camp at Duer’s House, 6 September 1777).