

Order of Battle - Trenton

Unit	Commander	Unit size	Notes
Commander-in-Chief	Gen. George Washington		Washington rode with Greene's division, and observed the battle from high ground above the town near the artillery companies.[28]
Commander-in-Chief's Guard	Capt. Caleb Gibbs	about 75	This unit's assigned task was the protection of Washington and his papers.
Secretary	Lt. Col. Robert Hanson Harrison		
Washington's aides-de-camp	Lt. Tench Tilghman		
Lt. Col. Richard Cary			
Lt. Col. Samuel Blachley Webb			
Adjutant General	Col. Joseph Reed		Reed accompanied militia Brig. Gen. John Cadwalader's brigade in its failed crossing of the Delaware.
Quartermaster General	Col. Stephen Moylan		
Commissary General	Lt. Col. Joseph Trumbull		
Paymaster General	Col. William Palfrey		
Muster Master General	Col. Gunning Bedford		
Director of the General Hospital	Dr. John Morgan		
Chief Engineer	Col. Rufus Putnam		
Greene's Division	Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene	2,690	Washington rode with this division.
Stephen's Brigade	Brig. Gen. Adam Stephen	541	This brigade served as bridgehead and advance guard,[30] and formed part of the center of Greene's line for the attack, along with Stirling's brigade.[31]
4th Virginia Regiment	Lt. Col. Robert Lawson	229	Col. Thomas Elliott was absent.
5th Virginia Regiment	Col. Charles Scott	129	
6th Virginia Regiment	Col. Mordecai Buckner	191	
Stirling's Brigade	Brig. Gen. William Alexander (Lord Stirling)	673	This brigade formed part of the center of Greene's line for the attack, along with Stephen's brigade.[31]
1st Virginia Regiment	Capt. John Fleming	185	No field officers were present.[33]
1st Delaware Regiment	Col. John Haslet	108	Col. Haslet was one of several men that fell into the Delaware during the crossing.[34]
3rd Virginia Regiment	Col. George Weedon	181	
1st Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment	Maj. Ennion Williams	199	Col. Samuel Miles and Lt. Col. James Piper were captured in Battle of Long Island. According to Stryker, this unit included the remnants of Atlee's Pennsylvania State Musketry Battalion (decimated at Long Island),[35] while Fischer places those remnants with the 6th Virginia Regiment.
Mercer's Brigade	Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer	838	This brigade lined up on Greene's right for the attack.[31]
20th Connecticut Regiment	Col. John Durkee	313	
1st Maryland Regiment	Lt. Col. Francis Ware	163	Col. John Stone was recruiting in Maryland.[36]
5th Massachusetts Regiment	Maj. Ezra Putnam[36]	115	Fischer lists Col. Israel Hutchinson in command; Stryker says Hutchinson and Lt. Col. Benjamin Holden were absent.[36]
Bradley's Battalion, Connecticut State Troops	Capt. Benjamin Mills	142	Fischer lists Col. Philip Burr Bradley in command; Stryker indicates all field officers were absent.[32]
Maryland Rifle Battalion Volunteers	Capt. David Harris	105	Lt. Col. Commandant Moses Rawling was absent, wounded in the Battle of Fort Washington.[32]
Fermoy's Brigade	Brig. Gen. Matthias Alexis Roche de Fermoy	638	This brigade lined up on Greene's left for the attack.[31] At a key point in the battle, Washington ordered the brigade to extend Greene's line further to its left to avoid a potential flanking maneuver.[37]
1st Pennsylvania Regiment	Col. Edward Hand	254	Hand's men were first assigned to cover the Princeton road.[38]
German Continentals	Col. Nicholas Haussegger	374	Near the end of the battle, these German immigrants called out to the Hessians in German to lay down their weapons.[39]
Sullivan's Division	Maj. Gen. John Sullivan	2,624 estimated	General Sullivan accepted the surrender of Maj. von Dechow, who was mortally wounded and seeking safety.[40]
Glover's Brigade	Col. John Glover	1,259 estimated	This brigade crossed the Assumpink Creek and took up positions on the far side of the bridge to prevent the enemy's escape across the bridge.[41]
14th (Marblehead) Regiment	Maj. William R. Lee		Fischer lists Col. John Glover in command; Stryker says Major Lee commanded while Glover led the brigade.[42]
3rd Massachusetts Regiment	Col. William Shepard		
19th Connecticut Regiment	Col. Charles Webb		
23rd Continental Regiment	Col. John Bailey		
26th Continental Regiment	Col. Loammi Baldwin		

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Sargent's Brigade	Col. Paul Dudley Sargent	865 estimated	This brigade also crossed the Assunpink Creek bridge and took up positions above the bridge to catch men trying to ford the creek.[41]
16th Continental Regiment	Capt. James Perry		Fischer lists Sargent in command; Stryker indicates Perry, the next senior officer, commanded while Sargent led the brigade.[43]
Ward's Regiment Connecticut Continentals	Col. Andrew Ward		
6th Battalion Connecticut State Troops	Col. John Chester		Stryker claims this unit did not cross the river.[44]
13th Continental Regiment	Lt. Col. Ebenezer Clap[44]		Col. Joseph Read was absent.[44]
1st Regiment MacDougall's New York Continentals	Capt. John Johnson		The colonelcy was vacant with the promotion of Alexander MacDougall to brigadier general, and the other command positions were also vacant.[44]
3rd New York Regiment	Lt. Col. Baron Friedrich von Weissenfels		Col. Peter Gansevoort was absent.[44]
St. Clair's Brigade	Brig. Gen. Arthur St. Clair	500 estimated	This brigade entered the lower end of town, near the bridge, and engaged the Hessians on King Street.[26]
5th Continental Regiment	Col. John Stark		Stark's men led the initial attack against the jäger outpost on the river road.[45]
8th Continental Regiment	Col. Enoch Poor		
2nd Continental Regiment	Col. Israel Gilman		Stryker lists Gilman as Lt. Col., with a vacant colonelcy. The previous colonel, James Reed had been promoted to brigadier general, and was sick at Peekskill, New York.[43]
15th Continental Regiment	Col. John Paterson[46]		
Artillery	Col. Henry Knox	418 estimated; 16 guns	Knox oversaw and coordinated the crossing of the Delaware River.[47]
New York Company of Continental Artillery	Capt. Sebastian Baumann	3 guns, 80-85 men	Marching with Greene's division, this company and others occupied high ground that commanded Trenton's main roads.[28]
Massachusetts Company of Continental Artillery	Capt. Lt. Winthrop Sargent	2 guns, 55 men estimated	Capt. Thomas Pierce was absent.[48] This unit marched with Sullivan's division,[49] and was eventually stationed on south shore of the Assunpink Creek. Its gunfire obstructed attempts by the Knyphausen regiment to ford the creek.[50]
New York State Company of Artillery	Capt. Alexander Hamilton	2 guns, 36 men	Marching with Greene's division, this company occupied high ground that commanded Queen Street, one of Trenton's main roads.[51]
Eastern Company, New Jersey State Artillery	Capt. Daniel Neil	2 guns, 63 men	This unit marched with Sullivan's division.[49]
Western Company, New Jersey State Artillery	Capt. Samuel Hugg	2 guns, 55 men estimated	This unit marched with Sullivan's division.[49]
2nd Company, Pennsylvania State Artillery	Capt. Thomas Forrest	2 guns, 52 men	Marching with Greene's division, this company occupied high ground that commanded King Street, one of Trenton's main roads.[51]
2nd Company, Philadelphia Associators	Capt. Joseph Moulder	3 guns, 85 men	This unit marched with Sullivan's division.[49]
Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse	Capt. Samuel Morris	25 cavalry[52]	According to Stryker, this unit rode with Greene's division; it is not clear from sources if it was brigaded in any way. Fischer lists the unit as "not with the Continental Army".[49][53] Its assignments included patrolling the area around Trenton in the aftermath of the battle and the retreat across the river.[54]
Total Size		5,422 estimated	
Other American units			
Cadwalader's Brigade	Brig. Gen. John Cadwalader	2,322 estimated	Some crossed at Dunk's Ferry but then withdrew.[55]
Philadelphia Associators	Capt. George Henry[57]	1,500 estimated	The Associators (or at least some of them) and the Delaware militia were the only troops that successfully crossed the Delaware. They returned after it was clear the artillery could not be crossed, upon which Cadwalader and Hitchcock abandoned the effort.[58]
Morgan's Regiment, Philadelphia Militia	Col. Jacob Morgan		
Bayard's Regiment, Philadelphia Militia	Col. John Bayard		
Cadwalader's Regiment, Philadelphia Militia	Lt. Col. John Nixon		
Matlack's Rifle Battalion, Philadelphia Militia	Col. Timothy Matlack		
Kent County, Delaware Militia Company	Capt. Thomas Rodney		
Two artillery companies			

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Hitchcock's Brigade	Col. Daniel Hitchcock[58]	822 estimated	
Nixon's Regiment, Massachusetts Continentals	Col. John Nixon	156[59]	The numbers from Hitchcock's brigade were published in Wright from the General Return of 22 December 1776 and are hard to read.
Varnum's Regiment, Rhode Island Continentals (a.k.a. 9th Continentals)	Col. James Varnum	138	
Hitchcock's Regiment, Rhode Island Continentals (a.k.a. 11th Continentals)	Maj. Israel Angell	114	Angell commanded because Hitchcock led the brigade.
Little's Regiment, Massachusetts Continentals	Lt. Col. William Henshaw[60]	168	Col. Moses Little was sick at Peekskill, New York.[61]
Lippitt's Regiment, Rhode Island Line[62]	Col. Christopher Lippitt	171	Wright called this unit a Continental Army regiment, whereas Fischer listed it as militia. It was, in fact, a militia regiment, originally raised for service in Rhode Island, which had been called into Continental service.
Ewing's Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia of the Flying Camp	Brig. Gen. James Ewing	1,000-1,200[63]	This brigade was to cross at the Trenton Ferry, directly across from the town.[56] Fischer lists fewer units than Stryker does, estimating the brigade to have 826 men.
Cumberland County Regiment	Col. Frederick Watts		
Cumberland County Regiment	Col. William Montgomery		
Lancaster County Regiment	Col. Jacob Klotz		
York County Regiment	Col. Richard McCallister		
Chester County Regiment	Col. James Moore		
Detachment, Bucks County Regiment	Col. Joseph Hart		This unit is not listed by Fischer, but is listed by Stryker as part of Ewing's brigade. Stryker estimates that this unit and Dickinson's New Jersey militia combined numbered between 300 and 500 men.[63]
New Jersey militia	Brig. Gen. Philemon Dickinson		These units are not listed by Fischer, but are listed by Stryker as part of Ewing's brigade.[63]
Detachment, 1st Regiment Hunterdon County, New Jersey militia	Col. Isaac Smith		
Detachment, 2nd Regiment Middlesex County, New Jersey militia	Col. John Neilson		

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Commander</i>	<i>Unit size</i>	<i>Casualties</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Rall's Brigade	Lt. Col. Johann Rall	1,354	17 killed	
			78 wounded 868 captured[12]	
Grenadier Regiment Rall	Lt. Col. Balthasar Brethauer(acting)	512	12 killed	This regiment was the "regiment of the day" and had consequently been on alert.[13] It was part of a counterattack to recover some Hessian guns that had been abandoned, during which Rall went down with a mortal wound.[14]
			10 wounded 290 captured[11]	
Fusilier Regiment von Lossberg	Lt. Col. Francis Scheffer (acting)	345	4 killed	Lossberg's regiment managed to regroup with Rall in an orchard east of town, and participated in the counterattack to retrieve the Hessian guns. It suffered the highest number of killed and wounded; "lost in this affair 70 killed and wounded".[15]
			55 wounded 260 captured[11]	
Fusilier Regiment von Knyphausen	Maj. Friedrich Ludwig von Dechow (acting)	429	1 killed	This regiment attempted to escape to the south across the Assunpink Creek, but was blocked first at the bridge and then in attempts to ford the creek.[16] Fifty of its men swam across the icy creek and reached Princeton ten hours later.[17]
			13 wounded 310 captured[11]	
Artillery	Lt. Friedrich Fischer Lt. Johann Engelhardt	6 guns total; personnel are counted with their assigned regiments	Casualties are counted with their assigned regiments	Many of the artillerymen escaped across the Assunpink Creek bridge after abandoning their guns early in the battle.[17]
Jägers	Lt. Friedrich von Gröthausen	50 estimated	Stryker does not report any casualties for this unit.	This company retreated across the Assunpink Creek bridge after skirmishing with the van of Sullivan's division.[17]
British 16th (Queen's) Light Dragoons	None listed	18 estimated	Stryker does not report any casualties for this unit.	This company was stationed near the Assunpink Creek bridge and escaped across it early in the action.[18]
<i>Totals</i>		<i>1,382</i>	<i>22 killed</i> <i>83 wounded</i> <i>891 captured[12]</i>	<i>Unit size includes 28 officers not counted in rank and file. Casualties include the following officer casualties: 5 killed, 5 wounded, 23 captured. Captured includes the wounded; the entire Hessian officer corps was captured or killed.[12]</i>