The Revolution of Mr. American

which began in the minds of the Colonies of Great Britain

which soon after constituted the 13 United States of America.

The first skirmish took place June 19, 1775 at

Lexington, Mass. The Preliminary to Peace were signed on

Paris France Nov. 30 1782. So that a State of war existed for 140 years.

The Declaration of Independence issued by the

delegates in Congress assembled who came from

the thirteen original States of America to set

forth the cause of separation from England. Their

subject was the cause of the Revolutionary War.

Two expressions indicate a summation

of the views of those who resisted by arms the forces

of the Mother Country: for example the first "But

when a long train of abuses and usurpations,

pursuing invariably the same object, becomes a design
to reduce them (the people) under absolute despotism.

It is their right. It is their duty to throw off such

government and to provide new guards for their future

security."

The second is, "The history of the present King of Great Britain

is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all

having in direct object the establishment of an absolute
tyranny over these States."

Not only the acts of a Tiranous King but those of the British Parliament

sustaining their execution since the grievances detailed in great

attitude of

declaration. Which involves a resistance justified against taxation

but long before the declaration

without representation. The home Government undertook by

it.
Army & Navy to enforce its measures and to cause its subjects in America to submit to its exactions. This act was resisted by open force till the utmost all the states united and put an army into the field usually denounced as the "Continental Troops," and the ensuing result became a foreboding of general Revolution. The central authority thereby was the Congress before named.

Campaign. The people of Boston and vicinity had been forewarned in their opposition to the unfriendly acts of the government of Great Britain when two war measures were set on foot. The first showed itself in the action of General Thomas Gage, the royal governor of Massachusetts, who ordered troops from Halifax to Boston. Two regiments of the line and who commanded his king with five regiments to keep Boston quiet?

The second was the proclamation & enforcement of the Boston Port Bill, which went into operation June 1st, 1774. Its effect was to blockade the port of Boston. The custom house was deprived of Salem and the Bostonians were subjected nearly to the hardships & privations of a siege. Above, this time large reinforce of which came from England, Lord Howe having taken the British army to the number of 10,000 men. A situation of the naval defenses must be ensured for the effective blockade. Here first appear the names of Richard, imagine sir Henry Clinton, Lord Percy & Lord Rawdon, names which became familiar in subsequent history.
[Content not legible due to handwriting and faded ink]
On May began his operations by concentrating his artillery on Boston and massing his infantry on Fort Hill. While he sent a force of light infantry to control Boston Neck, the only land entrance to the city. He, in his double capacity of Governor and General directed that munitions of war within his precincts should be brought to Boston. Two divisions in the night removed a large quantity of powder from Charlestown to Boston, Williams. This act spread an alarm among the patriots, and they hastened to arms. On May 17, the surrounding country was cleared of troops, in preparation for a similar movement. Williams was assisted by about seventy volunteers under Capt. John Parker. Smith's command fought from the mechanic's hill, killing and capturing the remainder.

At Concord quite a battle took place and the return march from Bunker Hill was a disaster to the provincials. The provincials were now assuming roles under Capt. John Trumbull's command, becoming a disorderly retreat. On arrival the losses amounted to 68 killed, including Capt. Trumbull, 198 wounded, and 26 missing.

With the third regiment of Lexington's 1,000 men the provincials were able to continue the campaign, and the victory at Bunker Hill was secured.

On May 10, the victory at Concord was a signal for a company of state troops, under the command of Capt. John Trumbull, to march to a convenient command position. The Connecticut Committee of Safety, led by an expedition to the fort at Ticonderoga, was sent to the neighboring forts on Lake Ontario. While the provincials were making advances, the men had received the essential authority to establish his men, when in August, with the Connecticut people had arranged another expedition for the same purpose, landing a small force of their own and renewing the campaign.
Ethan Allen. 

Allen at Condeletia St. and attempted to assume command as the last in reputation and commission. At that time to do that was a breach of Allen's honor. But when Allen was to assume command, he did so to decline that honor. Allen moved to another camp, but much was written about his actions. This time the amazement spread throughout, as much as ever with the detachment.

On May 1775, Allen approached the British

On the 10th of May 1775, Allen approached the British. The British commander was sleeping. Allen stumbled upon him and captured the British. Allen then demanded a surrender.

The British commander was surprised and demanded a surrender. The British commander's soldiers were taken by surprise. They surrendered.

Two days after this surrender, several of the New

Two days after this surrender, several of the New

Two days after this surrender, several of the New Jersey men were killed. With Warren's help, he managed to save some lives.

The 11th price was more than 100 pieces of artillery. Some of Col. Arnold's men were captured. Two men were burned and their clothes destroyed. They refused to sign for St. John, before it could be surrendered from Canada. Arnold was sent to New York to prepare the fort. Told to defend the small garrison, containing a thousand men with 16 guns and considerable provisions. Then Allen arrived a little later, intending to hold the last fort. But before the next day, he had been given clear view by some 40 British regulars, when they fired and killed 6 men. Mind occurred during the night.
Dear Williams,

I am writing to express my deep gratitude for your kind message and the generous offer of assistance. I do not mean to burden you with my problems, but I feel compelled to share them with you. My circumstances are dire, and I need your help more than ever.

I have been facing a series of financial difficulties due to unforeseen circumstances, and I am in desperate need of a loan to cover my expenses. I understand this is not a request to be taken lightly, but it is a matter of survival for me.

I am aware of the difficulties you have faced and the sacrifices you have made to support your family. I do not want to add to your burden, but I feel it is my duty to ask for your help. Please consider my request, and I promise to repay you as soon as I am able.

I understand if you cannot assist me, and I will respect your decision. However, I hope you will consider my plea, and I will be forever grateful for your generosity.

Thank you for your kind words and your unwavering support. I hope we can continue to count on each other through these challenging times.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Meanwhile, Her Majesty's Cutter Association under command of Captain
British
The Marguerite, a armed sloop, had early in May conveyed two armed sloops to the Port of Medcine, N.Y. The news of Lexington & Concord was brought the 9th of May. The next day some patriots under took to seize the Chafe. More than officers on board she. They gained their end. The Marguerite dropped down the bay 14 miles. Monday February 17th, 1775. Two other vessels were one of the sloops and, with Union, 200 boarding pieces, a few pitch pots, etc., and no ammunition or provisions, set sail.

The Marguerite, a fast sloop, over took the Marguerite after she had just to see, engaged her at eleven o'clock and after a hard and long struggle, in which the Captain & several of his men were slain, captured the vessel.

The Marguerite carried 47 men, two long pieces, twenty powder, 14 sailors, with plenty of small arms. Having two officers, 38 farmers, 70 men, their several goods is called "The Lexington of the Sea."

What is now Coast Boston was in 1775 known as Marblehead, and a little to the NE the Northeast Harbor Island; these with every island in the harbor were used for growing cattle and sheep. To secure these hens from capture, the Committee of Safety sent a small detachment to great Union, New York, to secure 40 British Marines, resisted; killing staff & taking
Bunker Hill

second major action (1775)

By the foot of sea they were gathered from different states

Cambridge on the outskirts of Boston about 15,000 men.

Inning says: It was an army of volunteers subordinate through

influence or a dependent for sustenance on supplies sent from

their several towns.

Gen. Artemas Ward, the senior officer, was at Cambridge with

General. The 2nd was commanded with 500 men,

stationed a few out of Cambridge near the

entarmony Theory of Artillery. They were attempting a

particular siege of Boston. Hearing that Gen. Gage intended
to begin a series of operations, beginning with the taking of

Norfolk Heights, the night of the 18th of June. The patriots
determined to anticipate his action. More than 10,000 strong

under Col. Prescott, with hitherto two and a half pieces of Artillery

each, set out the night of the 18th to take Bunker's Hill.

Bunker's Hill being a little more distant with a mixture of

the morning of the 17th a small redoubt was constructed on Bunker's

Hill. About noon the British troops under the command of Gen. Heathwar
the 14th of May. The expedition, against St. A., Jacko, near the
foot of Lake Champlain, Arnold surprised our post, took the
small garrison prisoners and devoted carrying off a troop of men
manned with 12 guns, and many stores. Allen carrying a little
later took possession of the fort with his fifty men. During the
succeeding night a British commander having 200 men and a battery of 6
guns arrived and took Allen with his Green Mountain Boys,
was driven off.
Commenced the assault of Breed's Hill, driven the shore of Mystic River. Howe himself led the right of his attack. He was supported by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton & by the firing of the several squadrons in the harbor. The operations were eagerly watched by thousands of spectators. After being twice severely repulsed, Howe as part succeeded in carrying Breed's Hill while Gage...

Presently slowly retired via Bunker Hill across the Bost. Neck to his camp at Horsemere.

The British loss was 126 killed & 826 wounded. The patriots loss was 469 killed, wounded & missing. The former appear to have brought into action between five & three thousand men, while Joseph & his opponents, after being reinforced during the action did not succeed in bringing upon the defended field to exceed 1500 men.

General Washington, having been made Commander in Chief, arrived the 3d of July (1471) and assumed command. Announcing the enemy's force to be 55,000 men and an average not to exceed 14,000. He seems about to carry on effective siege operations on a very limited scale. The more green would be needed. 22,000 men were acting. This would mean severing 25,000 for a long time. This was not to exceed 10,000 for all persons. He immediately organized the Continental Army into divisions & brigades. Two brigades, named 'Armstrong' & 'Mendenhall' were divided under Wentworth & Pownall's command. Gen. Lee & Commod. Decatur's command Gen. Lee & 60 men or five regiments under Maj. Gen. Beedon. Gradually...
Washington closed in around Boston the progress was cut off. Aggressions warning the necessary authority began to worry the British squadron frequently attacking lightly vessels on route to Boston. The 10th October Gen. Gage gave up the city to Louis de St. Flour for England. Gen. Lafayette attacked several skirmishes now occurred but no decisive action. Washington by night during several severe attacks hastened the commander the city. Then Gen. Howe planned an assault of Dorchester Heights the night of the 15th March while Washington was ready from the opposite quarters to seize the city. After instead the British had left for the assault. But providentially a terrific storm came in view of growing masses of formative and prevented the movement till it was pleased that evacuation trembling it was to the proud British commander, was the wisest plan. A strict understanding between Harry and Washington was arrived at that evening the movement. Washington would not open fire upon the retreating army. The 17th of March the entire British army had put to sea except the its naval squadron. After some covered ships being left to retain the harbor entrance.

Soon after this event, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln wrote seven 1200 men and irreducible dotting including a mortar was sent to gain possession of the Harbor. From Long Island & other points he succeeded in bringing five guns to bear upon the shipping of the Commander in Chief. The Commanders vessel being injured by the shot. he gave the signal
[Handwritten text not legible]
and his fleet & flagship anchors & left the harbor.

The news of this saving of the siege spread throughout
the colonies & caused great satisfaction, and

prayer to Washington & his commanders.

Expedition against Canada.

The entering of Capt. Allen & Gen. Arnold on one

northern

Lake Champlain led to other expeditions. The action

Governor of Canada, Sir Guy Carleton, remaining

an ardent supporter of Great Britain, formed all his

plans to get back the captured forts. Gen. Schuyler,

who was then stationed at Albany as a sort of chief

commander, was fighting against the British forces. The Tory

and the hired Indians that might come from Canada

in northern New England & New York, was sent in command

of an offensive expedition to defend the movements

of Carleton and put him in the defense & if possible

gain Canada like New York & thrust to the patriots,

some. He led an army of Schuyler, mean to go by the way

of Mr. John Champlain. Believing Mr. Gen. Montgomery

replaced him. The latter capture fort Schuyler, St. John (which

Allen had lost) and Montreal. In pushing down the St. Lawrence

to the vicinity of Quebec. Gen. Arnold with full instruction

directly from Washington made an extraordinary march. Then

the forces of Marion succeeded in forming a junction

with Montgomery. After a partial siege, the 31st of Dec. on a

winter storm melted several attacking columns. The works of

Quebec were assaulted. The patriots were at last repulsed with
Howard badly wounded in the battle of Montgomery. 

The little army held together by General Grant after the 
withdrawal not far from Jackson. He was relieved by 
the 8th of June 1863, his successor's name finally fixed to let go 
of Canada by the famous Burgoyne who with 
large reinforcements put them to flight. The main 
cause of the disaster in this well planned campaign, was 
insubordination in the rank of the troops. It was time suffering 
to allay the sectional jealousies that disguised this continued force. 

Battle of Great Bridge. 

From February, the royal governor of Virginia had by his 
command proclamation & proclamation between the 
southern caused great apprehension for a year. The 
report that he was to add to occur by the Burgoyne 
mission, prevented the terror. The southern force was 
assembled at Norfolk. He first proposed the destruction 
of military stores collected at Suffolk. Gen. Woodford 
acted a body of colonial troops to prevent this 
action meeting hearing of Woodford's movement, 
the Governor sent word to de Lechambart as had it 
as the great bridge across the Elizabeth River. 

Woodford succeeded in causing an attack upon 
this own command and defeated this advance with a loss of sixty including both soldiers. He pushed 
over to Norfolk, which the enemy evacuated for burning.
I am Campaign.

To answer a call of the royal government in New York City. The British ministry decreed that 1st of year, 1776 dispatched the fleet with seven ships, including the fleet under Lord Howe, to capture and land forces there. Gen. Howe accompanied Lord Howe.

The 3rd of March, the fleet arrived at Cape Fear, N.C. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton was in command of the land forces. The first move against Charleston. It was there at Sullivan's Island that Col. Mt. Vernon withstood the first land attack.

The main object of the Campaign was tosecure Gen. Howe who was retiring from Halifax, and to land Lord Howe with his grand naval fleet. The forces had seized Haddo Island and had great hopes from the Tories who flocked to their standard. The junction of the Scottish Command was near according to orders. Gen. Howe had a command of 80,000 men.

Gen. Washington held possession of New York and London to be busy for defending the approaches to that city.

Gen. Sullivan had charge of the troops and the works on the outskirts of Brooklyn, Long Island, being made by a fort east of the town of Brooklyn, Long Island, being made by a fort.

Gen. Sullivan - How can seem to have withdrawn some near the fort who had watched his left, particularly the Bedford road which led from the Bedford Farm.

Gen. Howe first crossed his command & encountered at Haddo.
in front of Petersburg. On the 26th of August (1776)

The British Army, consisting of three columns, moved under General Grant. The left center was under Gen. de Rottenstein, and the right center under Sir Henry Clinton. Clinton commenced his march around 9 P.M. He captured a small fort in front of the posts being successful. By day break he had a

Clinton column at his center with a column behind. After marching for

the troops over driving regiments before him till he

the west of Williamsport. After

Grant began his march toward Fort Steuben near

Williamsburg Column to meet his center lines—probably Clinton near the main attack. The Steuben began to move

about daylight to attack his column. The head of Clinton had the first. A terrific conflict ensued

and our Petersburg was dislodged without great cost. Washington

reinforced the Brooklyn rebels in time to save in a
greater disaster. Following this column, between 11 and 12 o'clock,

Hooper numbered engaged were about 1,300 of his loss being

about 300 men.

Gen. Washington writes for a second letter till the 29 Aug. P

This made a safe withdrawal to New York; posted his

army at the junction extremity of Manhattan Island for a

short term, and then withdrew to White Plains. How much

delayed in route by detachments of patriots. Gen. Howe at last again

confronted the Continental Army. Gen. Washington perceived

that the American troops
in engagement for an important victory was continued.
For, which of the last behaviors of some events near P. A.
territory of other events, grew into a lively action in
House, sufficient must gaining Van Knoll. Hence
The nights Washington again retired to North Castle, 
while he held his army in such strong position that G. C. would
his advance deemed it wise to attack.

Gen. Howe now undertook to maneuver Washington away from
his good strategic position by attacking early one the forts on
the Hudson.

Divining Harris's intention, Washington left two detachments
for purposes of observation & reinforcement of points of attack
over under him, Lee at North Castle & another under Gen. Putnam
as Pelham's Hook, and crossed his main body into
New Jersey. After he was gone Gen. Muhlen defending Ft. Washington
was actually more than double his garrison and found that with
heavy loss to the British, for Lee was abandoned to the approach
of Cornwallis who had taken the field with Harris's main body.
Washington at this time thought it unwise to risk an engagement
and kept retiring as Cornwallis advanced, till the 8th of
Dec. He passed the Delaware. There was very much discouragement
in his detachments, Gen. CLowder 1 was to come to Gen.bury
But in a condition not to be encouraged for away from his troops & was
taken prisoner, Gen. Brallman who succeeded to Lee's command
brought the detachment speedily across to the main body.

Then finding a little stronger, the Fabian policy of Washington quickly
changed. A winter night My 25th 1776 saw the crossing of the Delaware, surprising a large force of British troops under Gen. R. Howe and defeated them badly. Rohl was mortally wounded and a large number of prisoners were taken. His own loss was inconsiderable and Washington for safety against Cornwallis crossed the river. But leaving another column, a strongly rendezvous, he went back again to Trenton, watching for another offensive opportunity for a surprise by day. His enemy was at Princeton. In January, counting on all his reinforcements, Washington had nearly 5,000 men. Lord Cornwallis moved up cross to Trenton, contemplating a battle and easy victory. A small stream was running between the two armies. It being near the middle of Jan. 5, 1777 when Cornwallis got into position he posted heavy assailants till the morning. Washington as was his policy avoided a battle with the main body. Lord Cornwallis knowing of a division left at Princeton he moved in the night. At the dawn rising he struck the division already in advance on the main road to Trenton. The Patriot volunteer again acted boldly, first with General with other troops were checked. These victories were won in defeat. The loss of Washington was almost 30 but finding German forces it was during the spring of 1777 that Washington began to receive some help from abroad. Lafayette fitted his forces from his private from a vessel in his own, he joined the Continental Army as a volunteer. Soon after, he was made a General Officier to American Army.
Secondly, Washington being informed of the fact, sent strongly to Morristown, ordering Gen. Knox to move recollections of the situation of his principal work, & withdrew his troops to Teterburg, resting of his principal work, & withdrew his troops to Teterburg, resting with the supply of provisions, with the help of destroying the defenses, nevertheless, into submission. For example, first one to Newburg. Congress. Under Gen. Tryon. The destruction of a quantity of stores & burning the city village. The Canar Militia have done wonders. Under Gen. Mortimer. All was not difficult for the foreign British colonists to get to their ships. At some cost some 300. Were the numbers slain & the military losses much less. Much more. That of their foes.
The patriots made similar attempts to cripple the British. One expedition under Col. De Witt succeeded in destroying the station vessels at Suck Harbor & burning them.

Third Campaign.
The main project of the part of British authorities was, for how. However, coordinating with his brother the adjacent to capture Philadelphia, & their other obstacles. The force was for Gen. Sir H. Clinton to out the troops left at New York to hold their base, open the New Hudson & finally form junction with Gen. Burgoyne, coming down from Canada.
The Admiral took on board some 15,000 men with his brother & Commander 7 set sail, as soon as Washington ascended the Hudson & destroyed the Chequester & North Point. He was successful. This brought forward this little army to meet Gen. Howe, near the center of the offered battle. The junction was at Glack's fort of the Brandywine.
The army was deployed along the creek. Gen. Sullivan commanded the right, Gen. Wayne at Cadiz ford. Gen. Armstrong at Gen. Meade held the left and Gen. Greene kept our rear division. The British Gen. Howe massed Washington's front by Gen. Knox's command. While from a fork to the rear he sent the rest of his army under Gen. put to make a circuit of 14 miles around his enemy's right. The attack on Sullivan was almost a success. There was desperate fighting, Sullivan was defeated, but Gen. Greene got to the rear in time to save his retreat. Wayne held as long as he could and then retired as also did Gen. Washington. It was a great disappointment but the patriots were able to destroy their 12 miles behind the battle lines of La Fayette who saved the British with Washington & Gen. Sullivan was severely wounded. Congress left their headquarters for Lancaster. As Gen. Howe failed to follow up his advantage in time, Washington on the 12th succeeded in crossing the Schuylkill to Germantown. Wondrous to tell this defeated army crossed the Schuylkill the evening of the 12th. It again encountered Gen. Wayne for Col. and from here, he was able to blow off. He took a position at Rock's Ford and Gen. Washington一次性吹散了他的军队。
The affair of Paoli the 4th of September, when the army
confident Wayne was surprised and defeated.

Gen. Wayne now the 18th, crossed the river and
reached for many miles Washington followed the
remains of the army on the march. Under cover of
the night, burned his
camp and tracks back, crossed the ford of the creek
This time his
Washington was not deceived. He sent back word, who
sent messes through the possession of the capital city.

Gen. Wayne at this time, drawing in his detachments
using his own much needed reserve.

Burgoyne Operation

Gen. Burgoyne left Canada with ten thousand men, a mixed force
of Canadas, Indians, Germans & British. Gen. Schuyler was
under him in General Schuyler. Gen. St. Clair with his force near
Fort Gardens in Sion. Gen. Burgoyne, drawing near to the
villages on a height, Mount Defiance, and called for
his surrender, which completely discouraged the
not. St. Clair immediately retreated, aiming for Fort
Edwards N.Y. Burgoyne joined the column & came
upon his rear division at Fort Defiance. This division
was counter-attacked by many miles; they fell to the hands of Burgoyne.

Schuyler fell back before his advance, waiting to defeat his detachment
and obstructing his way by felled trees, destroyed bridges & the like.

Burgoyne detached St. Leger with some troops & the Indian allies to
lay siege to Fort Schuyler. The patriot Gen. Herkimer fell into disease & was
mortally
killed wounded in that neighborhood, losing heavily, but terse's approach
The President's newly appointed Secretary of State is a man of great ability and knowledge. He has been the subject of much discussion in the press and in the political circles. His appointment has been widely praised for his experience and diplomatic skills. The President is confident that he will be able to handle the complex international relations effectively.

American policy towards China has been a topic of great interest. The new Secretary of State is expected to take a more proactive role in assisting China's economic development. The President believes that this will contribute to stability and prosperity in the region.

The situation in Europe is also under close observation. The Secretary of State is and will continue to be engaged in discussions with European leaders. The President is optimistic that cooperation can be strengthened and peace can be maintained.

In the Middle East, the Secretary of State is tasked with finding a solution to the conflict. The President is aware of the complexity of the situation and the importance of finding a lasting peace.

Economic development in the United States is a priority. The Secretary of State is expected to focus on trade agreements and economic partnerships to boost the country's growth.

Finally, the President looks forward to the contributions of the new Secretary of State to the country's progress and stability.
Burgoyne continued his advance, and St. Leger abandoned his efforts.

Again Burgoyne sent out from Fort Edward a detachment under Gen. Baum to gather supplies which were accumulating at Bennington. His force after the long advective from the neighborhood amounted to some 15,000. Gen. Stark made a brigade with the forces of Vermont quickly gathered his brigade and volunteers till he had about 3,000 men. He skirmished with Baum till taking a stand he gave him battle. The 16th of August. Not only was Baum defeated but the reinforcements hastening to his support were also cut to pieces. Stark's absolute effort cost him about 50 men while the enemy's dead alone amounted to 200. Gen. Schuyler was expected to pursue. He had depleting his forces it was necessary for him to retire. The path of the Mohawk. In the meantime Gen. Gates came to Schenectady. Arnold found a good position at Bennington Heights. He

knew what the engineer, aided in fortifying. The army was there located. Gates keeping command of the garrison of a brigade near New Kingsbridge. He ordered Gen. Schuyler to advance, and pass Arnold's force in front, and take the left near the river. General Gates was to be reinforced by a brigade from the right.

Burgoyne now had about 9,000 men. Burgoyne ordered the three main columns. The one aiming to pass Arnold's left by a mountain under Gen. Stroger. The left near the river under Gen. Richard. While Burgoyne himself held the center. Early the 19th of Sept. The battle began. It raged for four hours. Burgoyne had stopped the enemy's advance, but yielded the field retiring to a new position but without disorder. The British loss was about 600. The

Patriot loss was about 82.

Battle of Bennington.
Burney was waiting for help from Gen. Sarge. Clinton at New York as long as he could. On the 7th of October he began a tentative movement - intended to enable a foraging train, but for fear Gates' camp would be brought on another several. He moved his establishment to Oneida Lake. It was about 1500 yards from the shore. The French then retreated 150 yards.

Burgoyne between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. found that the French were still there. He called the battle of Saratoga. Burgoyne returned to Saratoga and was present. By 17th October he surrendered his whole army, still after his losses over 5000 strong.

Battle of Germantown.

Gen. Clinton had sought to cooperate. He had attacked and captured Fort's Montgomery & Clinton in the Highlands and had extended his operations efforts by foraging the country. After Burgoyne discovered Blaine & the burning of Kingston he returned to Albany. The posts are now held by the British were abandoned.

Battle of Germantown.

Gen. Washington left his position at Betsy gown and moved to Shipshock on the 15th from Germantown. Gen. Knox had detached 3000 men under General Lee to the south. General Washington taking advantage of this, decided to attack. The army then remained. He approached the 3rd of October and attacked. A short engagement took place. The French were reinforced by Gen. Sullivan reinforced the attack. The French produced company in movements so that a well planned effort met with failure. The loss of a thousand men. The British suffered a depletion of about 3000 men.
Sabo Mercer + Mifflin on the Delaware held by the patriots.
were a source of great annoyance to the British convoys transport to
New York. Mercer on the East
side by 2000 men around Fort Mifflin, and Fort Mifflin defended
mainly by two naval vessels. Souther was mortally wounded
+ 8oo soldiers died and two ships dismasted. At a second
attempt Nov 14th when a shore battery was used. The ships for
five days, the garrison on land fled to Fort Mifflin. however,
Fort Mifflin too tend to be advanced on the approach of greatly
increased forces. Col. Fraziers led the defense of Mifflin
+ Major Thomas took his place after Smith was disabled by wounds.

Christopher
Colonel Greene medical by Commanding Highland with two or three
galleys, conducted the defense of Fort Mercer.

Washington kept his army at Aquia Creek, till reinforced by Gen. Fremont's R.I. Brigade & some 1000 more.

Hoagin decided to try his strength in battle. He advances

to White Marsh, Gen. Hurd retired, from Point to

meet. but after several severe skirmishes, for position

howe concluded to return & by a precipitate retreat he

returned to Phila. The Washington army moved to Valley Forge

\textbf{\textit{from 8 to 16th}}

\textbf{\textit{in the exposed}}

\textbf{\textit{forces of privation & suffering. Many officers left the service then

for want of pay. But the patience of the army was kept a few more

and the

together in state of misrepresentation & malice of his people. On this

while the patriots never had the year made a direct gain.

British sentiment was changing. New friends were to stay

Sir Henry Clinton took the chief command.

The 2d Campaign

The British fleets appeared to have retreated for a time. During

the spring and near the end of the season. Gen. Clinton learned only

to know what he was doing, having detachments sent with varying

success, e.g., at Quinquis' Bridge or Keanwell's Bridge N. J., and

at Greater-Belleville, near as late as May 1, 1778. Hearing of the

movement of the French fleet, the Ministry feared Gen. Clinton

might be caught in the Delaware & Phil. so

under orders Gen. Clinton preferred to evacuate Phil. & return to

New-York. This movement began the 13th of June. Washington

had his army well in hand and marched straight to intercept

the British. He came so near to Clinton at Monmouth

that he was forced to give battle. Gen. Clark, in charge

of the advance, already under some suspicion from his coward

leaders, of Washington ordered a retreat in direct contradiction

of Washington's instructions. Being on hand, Wash-

ington was able to save some disaster. He preferred to see

several, who after this behaved well during the battle, but who

offensively demanded redress. He resolved in his count to treat it

dismissed. The battle was not decisive, and Clinton marched

off before dawn the next day. At the battle 

retreat Clinton lost as many as 1500 men. While Washington

loss did not exceed 1000. Clinton on arrival near Sandy Hook,

found Admiral Howe with his fleet already there. So by the 30

of July he crossed the Delaware in safety to Staten Island.

Gen. Washington on each of the great land battles for supremacy at Princeton.
After a brisk he pushed up the Hudson and crossed over again at White Plains. Thus could he meet the junction with troops still in the Highlands. Support a projection eastern movement RI or turn Southward. General Clinton's hostile plans required.


Serving came at last. It being too late for the second action, moved on Phila. Washington planned others against Gen. Payot's command. Yet they held Rhode Island and New York. Payot with some nine or ten regiments was guarding a large depot of supplies furnished by a naval squadron.

Four or five Continental brigades were at Providence. Gen. Sullivan was sent to command and reinforced by the troops of Gen. Varum & Glover, a mixed battery of New England Militia.

At the solicitation of Washington D'Estayng left Sandy Hook and went to Sullivan's aid. After the fleet had gotten into a concerted movement by Sullivan & D'Estayng the signal was given, the Militia not coming to terms. Sullivan asked for a postponement, but suddenly hearing the line enemy had evacuated the points for attack. He moved forward without first consulting the Admiral. He became affronted, and instead of complying then as per agreement he dropped down to where he could meet Admiral Lord Howe's fleet just coming from New York.

A storm forced both naval squadrons to seek shelter which disabled them. Instead of returning after the storm D'Estayng made for Boston for repairs. Sullivan was thus left alone to do what he could. It plainly required a fleet to aid in doing. A battle occurred in which the patriots had the advantage; best hearing of Gen. SIR M. Clinton.
Approach by Huguenots from New York with large reinforce-
ments. The following retreated. The Woodbridge Massacre grew-
cour of this affair between the French naval officers and the
American officers with Sullivan causing great distress to Washington
& Lafayette; and for a time injured the American cause.

Gen. Grey (a British officer) became notorious like the famous
Gen. SARATOGA for merciless depredations & wantonness, like
that of Jacobite in R.G. & later more. But probably the
Macon to Little River Valley N.Y. & at Wyomissing, &
all others in atrocious. These took place in July 1778.

The 1st Campaign. Battle of Savannah

Gen. Clinton determined to subjugate the Carolinas & Georgia.

A large number of Tories had taken refuge in Florida, who had
fled over to Georgia. Keeping the country in a state of terror.

Clinton sent Howe, a large Continental Commander, moved out
from Charleston to Savannah with about 5,000 men. He
was joined soon after about as many more military &
volunteers. An expedition was planned. They went with much
force but soon broken up by the loss of Georgia & other
officers refusing to recognize the Robert Howe, Continental
Commander. Hearing of this disaster, Clinton sent Lt. Col.

Cornwallis from New York with an army of 3,500 soldiers &

a naval support under Edward's Porter, Gen. Hawes
was at the same time approaching Savannah with another
column by land. Cornwallis encamped near Port Royal Dec. 29, 1778.

Again, another column of 3,000 men advanced but

a short distance. Howe withdrew with a part of his command, but
Mr. Fuller, while prisoner or paroled in the swamps, farming with Augustus, won a negro named the black one. He made an effort to take Savannah in Jan'y 1779, but General Greene, Mr. Cal. Montresor & local militia defeated him. Feb. 5 1779 at the battle of Benbrooke.

"A little more attention & energy would have saved Savannah, had not Sir Henry Clinton succeeded to Liverburgh" (wrote Sir Henry Clinton), Dec. 5 1778. The Patriots had a success against a long cannon over Col. Boyd who was manning the battery at Kettle Creek. Feb. 14 1779, but Lincoln taking heart again sent him back to recover Savannah, which he did. This was followed up by an attack on Augusta. This latter was repulsed by Gen. Oglethorpe, Mar. 3 1779.

Again Lincoln took leisure to turn the British over now numbering 12,000 from Charleston 15 miles distant. Lincoln was repulsed with considerable loss 20th of June 1779.

In December 1778, Washington had distributed his troops for winter quarters. Gen. Putnam at Brunswick, Gen. My. Dugger in the Highlands & his army substantially at Middlebrooke, N.C. Early in 1779 Gen. Lincoln, except for the foragers, were mustered by Sir Henry Clinton on his own necessities, and so Washington stood on the defense. Gen. Clinton directed Gen. Wayne to recapture Fort Mifflin. Wayne attacked Fort Mifflin at midnight, & seizing the place in two assaults. The fort from different sides never fired a shot till they were fairly in possession. Wayne's loss was 93, the enemy's 600 in killed & wounded. Gen. Clinton wrote: "No more brilliant assault known."
In August (June 1861), Major Henry Lee surprised Port Royal, near New York, and captured one hundred and fifty of the garrison.

Gen. Sullivan during the same month had extraordinary success in thoroughly defeating a force of British vessels at the Battle of Harswell, some little enquanto for the enemies at Mason's and Ohari Valley.

The subsequent Patriot did something. Paul Jones, in a small fleet of American and French vessels, attacking two British frigates on the coast of English coast. The frigate captured that day to 10 am. The might of Sept.

23/79

Sir Henry Clinton during had more undeated success in the South, began the year 1800 in that direction. With a small fleet under Commodore in Florida. Taking 1500 troops he appeared before Charleston about the first of April & were encamped such as they were a siege. Gen. Lincoln with some troops all in could give him made a prolonged defense. He had Col. Hay's at Mon's success & keep communication.

Jerry Jackson with the interior. The famous Terrible General routed April 14/80

Mrs. Clark's wife died away. So the garrison was unfortunate forced Gen. Lee the 12 of May surrendered his army.

Sir Henry followed up his victory, the operation into the interior. Ft. Jef was captured. Johnson fell upon Col. Pemberton's Virginia at Masonboro & cruelly massacred or murdered many men.
[Handwritten text not legible]
Now believing S. was insufficient, leaving Sir Cornwallis to keep what he had won, if possible add N.C. to the loyal territory, so P. Clinton returned to New York.

The patriots S. Carter, Madison & other Tory & war-worriers, would suddenly gather their clans. Bands of rebels would seem to avoid from a clear sky. Really murder was held by about Oct. 18th. Turnbull with a garrison of N.Y. & S.C. for Valentine. S. Carter with 1000 patriots & assault the works with impetuosity several times, but could not carry them. A week later at Hanging Rock. S. Carter, having had access to his forces assaulted another set of works, defended by 500 men under a big barricade. This time there was a fierce battle, but S. Carter was victorious.

Sir Cornwallis had come out as far as Camden S.C. and Gen. Gates who had been sent there to S.C. After reinforcements and Gen. Gates had gathered about 3000 effective, he & Cornwallis were determined to attack at daylight Aug 16th. They met near Sanders' Cr. as early as 2.30 am. Skirmishing till dawn & then began the battle. Gates was completely outnumbered and his army almost destroyed. S. Carter two days after this was repaired by Tarleton and of his seven hundred adherents, he escaped with less than 200, the remainder being killed wounded or prisoners.

But some time earlier news of the news action of the King & Gen. Gates were received. On the 15th, Gen. Gates determined to attack the rebels. The patriots of N.C. had gone to join him to assist Gen. Gates & 1100 under Gates. After several hours of delay and hard fighting, a change told he should for a General officer. Gen. Gates after ordering a change told he should meet his force, & if the mayor was slain.

[Handwritten text not legible]
very promptly. The instruction was finished to his standard and
be directed the operation of the patriot leaders. He sent
a detachment of 900 under Gen. Morgan to
command a detachment of 900 under Gen. Morgan to
command at the Cowpens. The engagement was a bloody one
and resulted in a thorough victory for Morgan. Strange to say:
Tarleton lost over 800 while Morgan's was less than 100.
Gen. Morgan got clear of Cornwallis men and
stopped and told the men again Gen. Greene. The celebrity
of movement of Greene & the storms coming in quick
succession kept Cornwallis at bay till Gen. Greene was
sufficiently reinforced to risk a battle.
At Breedlove Court House he took position with about
1000 men. Cornwallis attacked the 3rd of March, &
finally dislodged & defeated the patriots, yet he
suffered so great a loss himself & men so far from his base
that he retired & gave his retreat to his 15th of March and
moved toward Westminster &
Following up his movement he pushed on toward
Camden S.C. Another battle, almost a twoopsy to Greene,
occurred between him & Fort Camden at Hobson Hill. It
was a partial engagement, but Greene was at least forced to
retreat.
Then was but one more important engagement in S.C.
and that was the well known battle of Eutaw Springs, when
the Greene brought 2000 against 2000 men mostly regular under
St. Col Stewart. This time Gen. Greene gained a
signal victory - in one攻坚 on heavy, but en
repulsed a quarter + cannon from Robert's flight to Charleston.

From Wilmington, N.C. Lord Cornwallis
proceeded into N. C. to form junction with a British
force already there under Gen. Phillips. Amost
after his attempt to destroy & reoccupy Yorktown, had
led to the enemy, then made a base from New England.
Army. After his desperate raid into Connecticut;
he was sent on change of command - suspending
their offensive to Richmond, N. Va. His force too
joined Cornwallis as he later reached the lower
counties of N. C. Washington knowing he could not
with a small army
truly in N. Va. had sent Gen. Nichols to watch
the border & do all he could to hinder them.

Early in May the Count de Grasse had
information
that another French fleet was in the Count de Grasse
somewhere bringing reinforcements. Washington &
the Count de Rochambeau had an interview at
Westmoreland & arranged for a co-ordinated movement
against New York. But soon learning that de Grasse
could not stay long & that he was going to the Chesapeake,
Washington at once changed his plan & resolved to move
against Cornwallis in N. C. He executed this movement
with wonderful caution, deceiving Gen. Henry Clinton as to his
intentions till his decisions had been left to direct N. C. York
new roll across the Delaware and the French
fleet blocking the way to Newark from Yorktown,
where Cornwallis then was with his main body of
men in view of threatening changes he had thoroughly
fortified on both banks of the York river.
Washington gathered his army at Williamsburg and on
the 23rd of Sept. 1781 marched to Yorktown. The
British, unprepared for battle, were forced to
abandon the enterprise, and the French fleet to the left. Cornwallis had divided his
fleet 7,500 men. Washington had gathered besides his
several hundred, including the French contingent, about 16,000.
Sir Henry Clinton prepared to turn Washington
north by a direction. Arnold, recalled from Vincennes to affiliate
against New London basin. This being, he encouraged
cornwallis with the hope of speedy relief by
large reinforce anccus. But at last, after the close
investment of and the loss of all hope of succor, cornwallis
surrendered this entire army of over 7,000 men to Washington
and his fleet with the sea men to the count de Grasse.
The New British held New York & other cities, only in New
Jersey. This surrender substantially closed the war. Negotiation
wenn seven began - a truce sentenced into a preliminary treaty
being effective and signed the 28th of Nov. 1782.
And the permanent treaty with full specification was signed
at Paris France Sept 3 1783.
The Revolutionary War.

A war which began in a revolt of the American Colonies of Great Britain, which colonies, soon after constituted the thirteen United States.

The first skirmish between organized forces took place at Lexington, Mass. April 19, 1775. The preliminaries to peace were signed at Paris, France, Nov. 30, 1782; so that a state of war existed for seven years and seven months.

The causes.

The Declaration of Independence, issued by a Congress of delegates July 4, 1776, explicitly sets forth the grounds of separation from Great Britain, and these were substantially the causes of the War. Two expressions therein appear to summarize the views of those who resisted by arms the forces of the Mother-country—first: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them [the people] under absolute despoticism, it is the right, it is the duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security." The second is: "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States."

Not only the claims of the tyrannous KING but the Acts of the British Parliament which sustained time were the grievances
detailed in that Declaration. The most vehement protest.

The cause is against attempts at taxation without representation.

But long before the Declaration the home-government and undertaken by its army and navy to enforce its

measures and to compel its subjects in America to submit

to its enactments. This positive action was resented by open

force till all the new States became united and put an

army into the field, and so the primary revolt became a

broad side Revolution. The New Army usually named

the American or Continental troops. The central supreme

authority was vested in the General Congress. The very

existence of this Congress was in the eyes of the British

Cabinet a pretext a cause of war and continued

till the independence of the States was acknowledged.

1st Campaign. [Inscrincts by hand are damaged.]

The people of Boston and vicinity had been forward and persistent

in their opposition to the unfriendly acts of the British Government

until to withstand them, several war measures were set on foot.

The first showed itself in the action of General Thomas Gage,

the royal governor of Massachusetts. He brought from

Halifax to Boston two regiments of the line, and promised

his king with five regiments to keep Boston

quiet!"

Next came the proclamation and

enforcement by Gen. Gage of the Boston Port Bill. It went

into operation June 1st 1774. Its effect was to effectively
close the port. The Custom House was removed to Salem, and the Bostonians were subjected to the hardships and privations of a regular blockade.

About this time the reinforcements called for came, raising the force to upwards of 10,000 men, exclusive of the naval squadron numerous enough for the work assigned to it. With these troops appear the names of Generals Howe, Burgoyne, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Percy and Lord Rawdon, names which, in the war, became famous as able commanders.

General Gage began his operations as of to subdue a rebellious city. He encamped his Artillery on Boston Common, crowned fort hill with Welsh soldiers and sent a field battery to hold Boston Neck, the only land entrance to the city. Next, in his double capacity of governor and general, directed that all the munitions of war within his precincts be brought forth to Boston. To make a beginning he sent two companies, which in two nights removed a large quantity of powder from Charleston to the city and deposited it in Castle Williams. This act excited indignation and alarm among the patriots in the surrounding country, and they armed themselves and ran together at their appointed rendezvous. April 19, 1775, eight hundred “localists” in two detachments commanded by Dr. Colonel Francis Smith and Major Pitcairn were marching toward Concord, sixteen miles from Boston, where they were ordered to seize and destroy sundry military stores which the General’s spies had found there. At Lexington the advance was resisted by about seventy militiamen under Capt. John Parker. The British
after short parley fired upon the patriots killing eight including Capt. Parker, wounding nine and scattering the remainder. In this encounter but one loyalist was wounded.

The patriots in greater numbers gathered near Concord, quite a battle took place, and the return march of the British from the5 incessant planking 7 pursuit of their ever increasing force who had put themselves under the able general Heath became an annoying finally a disorderly retreat. On arrival they found that they had lost sixty eight killed including Capt. Dinwiddie, one hundred and seventy eight wounded, and forty two missing. The patriot loss was 101 in the combat.

Thus the campaign was opened.

Fremont, Crown Point & Mr. M. Yates

Benjamin Arnold, who came to Cambridge from New Haven with a company proposed plans to committees of Safety of Mass. & Conn. for seizing Fremont & Crown Point; having received authority from commission of Colonel satisfying men. But the Crown people taking his place, arranged another expedition. Some of their own men joined the "Green Mountain boys" making in all about 150 soldiers under Col. Ethan Allen. Arnold put the act, it proved to Allen at Castleton, but was being allowed to command according to his commission, nevertheless, (1775) went with the expedition. On the 10th of May they surprised the garrison. The startled commander, Capt. Delafield yielded to the inevitability, surrendering two officers 305 men, 182 carrosses & abundance of public stores. Mr. Warren with a detachment of then patriots captured Crown point May 12, with eleven prisoners & 111 pieces of artillery.

A number of Col. Arnold's men having come, he & United put in front.
The 11th of May, two expeditions against St. John's, situated near the foot of Lake Champlain. Arnold surprised the fort, took the small garrison prisoners, and departed carrying off a schooner of war manned with 16 guns, and many stores. Then arriving a little later, with his 60 men, took possession of the abandoned fort. But during the ensuing night a British officer, having two hundred men and a six gun battery, arrived, when Col. Allen with his "Green Mountain Boys" was dislodged.

A Naval affair.

Meanwhile on the coast of Maine occurred an amateur naval encounter. The Margareta, a British armed schooner, carrying 44 sry swivels, two wall pieces and plenty of small arms, early in May convoyed two other schooners to Machias. As for Lafayette. The news from Lexington arrived Saturday May 9th. Sunday several patriots made work to seize the craft. Moore, his officers and Church. They escaped by the windows. The Margareta gave the town some parting shots. She dropped down the bay four miles. Monday Joseph Whelan and a few patriots seized one of the schooners and armed it with fowling pieces, pitchforks, axes, and small supplies. They chased. The schooner, a swift sailer, overtook the Margarita after she had left the town. Engaged her boldly at close quarters, and after a hard but brief struggle, in which Moore himself was slain, captured the vessel and all on board. Forty in number.

This feat is called "Lexington of the Sea."

Nodells & Hog's Islands.

East Boston was in 1775. Nodells Island & Hog's Island is to the Northeast.
A letter from the President.

I am pleased to inform you that the Board of Directors has approved the nomination of Mr. Smith as the new head of the department. Mr. Smith brings a wealth of experience and a proven track record in the field of education, which we believe will be beneficial to our institution.

As you know, our institution is facing a number of challenges, including budget cuts and increased competition from other universities. Mr. Smith will be tasked with developing strategies to address these challenges and ensure the continued success of the institution.

I look forward to working with Mr. Smith and the rest of the administration to further our mission of providing quality education to our students.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
President of the Institution
These were used largely for stock. To save the troops from capture the Committee of Safety sent a detachment to escort them back into the country. Only British marines resisted, killing horses and cows, doing much damage. Seeing the situation col. Israel Putnam and Maj. Joseph Warren brought up reinforcements driven off the Marines and finally captured their arms and stores, disarmed and burned. Putnam's rapid advance to the ranks of Major Gen. in the Continental Army is attributed to this fortunate skirmish.

**Bunker Hill.**

By the second week in June [1775] men were gathered from different states in the outskirts of Boston about 15,000 men.

"They were subordinate virtue, inclination & x 2x depending for sustenance on supplies sent from their several towns."

Gen. Artemus Ward, the nominal senior, was at Cambridge with 1000 or 1200 men; Gen. Thomas, 2nd in command, with 5000 more held the right at Roxbury & Dorchester, while the left a thousand strong, principally of M. P. Volunteers extended to the bay. This single force, only armed & strangely clad, were making a partial siege of Boston.

Learning that Gen. Gage intended a series of operations, beginning with the taking of Dorchester Heights the night of the 18th of June, these patriots determined to anticipate his action.

So, Col. Prescott with 1000 men, 2 siege guns, advanced to seize & fortify Bunker's Hill, near Breed's Hole, near Boston, was first taken and strengthened; and Bunker Hill afterwards crowned with a redoubt. About noon the British troops under the immediate command of Gen. Howe marched up to the
The text on this page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be handwritten on lined paper. Without clearer visibility, it's not possible to transcribe the content accurately.
assault of the works on Breed's Hill. The next night, Gen. Purgis on the left while General Sir Henry Clinton brought up his reserves. Thousands of spectators, on points of observation, eagerly watched the splendid panorama. The British were twice terribly repulsed. At last about 4 P.M. Howe succeeded in gaining the hill; and Col. Prescott slowly drew off his forces. Joe Bunker's Hill across the Neck to his camp at the previous day. Hour had between 3000 and 4000 men. Prescott had to exceed 1500 after reinforcements came to him. Assaulted was killed and wounded, was 105. Prescott's, including the missing, was 449. Notwithstanding the loss of the field, this battle was to the patriots equivalent to a victory.

The evacuation of Boston.

Washington, having been made General in Chief, arrived and took command July 3, 1775. Discovering the enemy's forces to be 13,000 strong, and his small raw levies not to exceed 9000, he saw that more men were needed for the siege. He asked for a force of 22,000. Soon recruits flowed in, but there were on hand, less than 18,000 lbs. of powder. The Continental army was now organized. Two brigades, Thomas & Schuyler, made the first Division under Major Gen. Ward; Sullivan & Greene's, the second division, under Major Gen. Lee; and a Reserve of six regiments under Major Gen. Putnam. Gradually, awakening a few skirmishing bombardments from the British redcoats and vessels, Washington closed in till Parson's Field, Boston was cut off. American gunners, authorized by Congress, began to worry the British squadron. They captured supply vessels on route to Boston. The 16th of October [1775] Gen. Gage gave up the city to him. Howe & sailed for England. Washington for good reasons threatened but constantly postponed a general attack; but
It is difficult to imagine the extent to which the

United States has contributed to the economic and political

progress of the world. The American people have always

been known for their hard work and ingenuity, and they

have used these qualities to build a strong and dynamic

economy. This has allowed the United States to become

one of the leading economic powers in the world, and it

has also enabled the country to provide a high standard

of living for its citizens. Additionally, the United States

has been a leader in the development of new technologies,

such as the Internet and the personal computer, which

have had a profound impact on the way we live and work.

Furthermore, the United States has played a significant

role in promoting democracy around the world, and it has

been a force for peace and stability in many regions of the

world. As a result, the United States has become an

influential player in international affairs, and it has been

able to use its power to shape the course of events in

the world. Overall, the United States has been able to

achieve these accomplishments through a combination

of hard work, innovation, and a commitment to the

betterment of society. This has allowed the United States

to become a respected and admired nation, and it has

earned the admiration and respect of people around

the world.
by night, enterprises he seized important heights that commanded the city. In rebuttal, Gen. Howe had made ready to assault Dorchester Heights the night of March 5, 1776; and Washington, knowing his intention, planned to enter Boston from the opposite quarter. Providentially, a terrific storm prevented the movement, and, in view of growing wantonthern humiliation, the proud British general decided to evacuate Boston. By a tacit understanding Washington was not to fire upon the retiring army if the city were spared. So, on the 17th of March, Howe’s forces embarked and put to sea, excepted by the naval squadron, except a small fleet under Commodore Bancroft, left to keep possession of the harbor entrance. After enduring for some time

Gen. Lincoln with 12,000 troops including artillery & mortar equipment was sent to dislodge the fleet. From Long Island & some other convenient points he brought his guns to bear upon the shipping; so soon as the commander’s flagship was reached by the shot he gave the signal of departure. The fleet left the 18th of June. The spreading news caused great rejoicing to the patriots and unstinted praises to Washington & his commanders.

**Expedition against Canada.**

The early enterprise of Allen & Arnold near Lake Champlain caused other northern expeditions. Sir Guy Carleton, governor of Canada, inaugurated movements to recover his captured forts. Gen. Schuyler, stationed by Washington at Albany as a sort of deputy commander, was watching Carleton’s operations assisted largely by “long” canoes & hired Indians. In June [1776] he was sent to command an offensive expedition. He led an army of some 2,000 men to go by the way of Vermont & Siras Champlain, but, becoming suddenly ill, Gen. Montgomery replaced him. The latter captured forts Champlain, St. Johns (which Allen had lost) & Montreal, and then pushed on down the St. Lawrence to the vicinity of Quebec.

General Arnold with fuller instructions directly from Washington
made an extraordinary march thru the forests of Maine
and succeeded in forming a junction with Montgomery. After
a partial siege, the 31st December, during a winter storm, the works
were assaulted by several attacking columns.

The patriots were at last repulsed, Arnold badly wounded & Montgomery
slain. The little army held together by Arnold, spent the winter a
short distance above the city. Arnold's wound opened afresh by an
accident caused his death & command. His successor was finally,
by the middle of June 1776, forces from Canada by the famous
Burgoyne, who, with large reinforcements to Carlisle had appeared
on the scene. But the main cause of all disaster in this well
planned campaign was a continued incertitude as to the plans
of our enemy, and mutual suspicion to all sectional jealousies as
measure & at last destroyed this important expedition.

The Battle of Great Bridge

Lord Dunmore the Governor of Virginia by declaring martial law,
legitimated by a series of depredations, began to raise his
militia and spread terror far & near. His forces assembled near the armed vessels at
Norfolk. He planned the destruction of military stores at Suffolk.
To hinder this, God Wm. Wodford led his patriot forces in that direction.

Anticipating Wodford's design the Governor dispatched chains
200 yards of rope & four companies to the Great Bridge across the
Elizabethtown River. The bridge was strengthened & covered every approach.

But Wodford by a dexterous attack upon his rear in junction & completely
defeats his adversary Dec. 9, 1775, forcing the loss of New & his
own life. Wodford seizes Norfolk, but the enemy having shipped bound the town.
We came early into service with the introduction of the new methods. The first step was to determine the best way to present the data. We decided on a graphical approach, using charts and graphs to illustrate the trends and patterns. The charts were color-coded to highlight different aspects of the data. We also included a summary of the key findings on the charts.

Next, we had to decide how to present the data to the audience. We chose a PowerPoint presentation because it allowed us to include animations and transitions to keep the audience engaged. We also used a quiz at the end to test their understanding of the data.

The audience was very receptive to the presentation and asked many insightful questions. We were able to answer most of them on the spot, but we did have to spend some time researching additional information to respond to some of their questions.

Overall, we were pleased with the results of the presentation. The data was presented clearly and effectively, and the audience appeared to have understood the key points. We have already started planning for the next presentation.
2. Campaign.

The British ministry planned to aid their southern colonial governors and then combine all their forces, building, naval, and diplomatic, to get possession of New York and secure their city. Accordingly, the 12th January 1776, Lord Cornwallis set sail from Cork with some six regiments, under escort of Sir Peter Parker with a large naval force. The 31st May the fleet arrived at Cape Fear N.C. Sir Henry Clinton assumed command and moved against Charleston. It was there at Sullivan's Island, the 28th of June [1776] that Gen. Wm. Moultrie, with a few hundred men successfully resisted the combined attack.

Without further effort, Sir Henry now joined Gen. Howe at Staten Island. The Admiral Lord Howe having the naval fleet. The incoming forces gave Howe hopes of speedy peace. The royal line troops here amounted to 3500 men well supplied. Gen. Washington had possession of New York with his army, such as it was, of about 8000, and had, after leaving Boston, been busy fortifying all approaches. He had put General over the works in the outskirts of Brooklyn giving him between 5000 and 6000 men. Greene on this side of battle had a violent fever and was replaced by Gen. Putnam. His line stretched along a ridge in crescent shape. His right wing under Lord Stirling and his left, considerably extended under General Sullivan. For some unaccountable reason, Putnam withdrew his mounted patrols on the Bedford road which led beyond his left near Bedford Pass.

General Howe first crossed his command to Long Island, took position in front of Putnam and reconnoitered for three days. Forming three columns for attack, Gen. Greene's opposite Stirling, the Keister, breasts Sullivan & Sir Henry Clinton's to aim for the Bedford Pass. Clinton commenced the March 8th.
The 26th August [1776]. He captured a scouting party on route and the pass being unoccupied, by daylight he held a scene. After track-footing he pushed on near Bedford driving detached regiments before him, till he struck Sullivan's rear.

Gen. Lyman also moving in the night began to encounter Stirling's winter lines after midnight. Probably Putnam knew this the main attack. Dr. Hunter remained quiet till about day break. Hearing near Sir Henry near the Bedford road, he pushed on and furiously assailed the position of Sullivan in front.

A terrific conflict ensued throughout the field. Putnam was dislodged and badly beaten. Gen. Washington reinforced Mr. Brooklyn redoubt in time to save a greater disaster. Howe's loss was about 400, while Putnam's was 1200 at least.

Gen. Washington stood on the defensive till the 29th when he made a safe withdrawal and for a time posted his army in the northern part of New York territory. He afterward retired to White Plains. Here much delayed in route by detachments, Gen. Howe at last confronted the Continental Army. Washington wisely avoided general engagements; but an important knoll lying between the main bodies was contested for. This gave rise to a lively action, act 28, 1776.

During the night following Washington again returned to White Castle, taking a strong position. From this Howe undertook to maneuver him away by attempting to carry the forts on the Hudson. Divining Howe's intention Washington, leaving two detachments for observation & reinforcement, one under Lee at North Castle & the other under Kothe at Portshell, crossed the main body into New Jersey.

Without delay the patriot Col. De Grasse holding St. Washington was attacked.
and defeated, but with heavy loss to the British. Fort Lee on the west
of the Hudson was abandoned on the approach of Lord Cornwallis
who had taken the field with six thousand men. Washington hearing of
the news, at that epoch to risk an engagement, retired before Cornwallis, till
the 6th of December he crossed the Delaware. It was a time of much
discouragement to the patriots. Congress fled to Baltimore, which
Washington rapidly garrisoned in his detachments, Gen. Chas. Lee,
under whose orders, marched soon night for from his command & suffered
capture by Gen. Sullivan, his successor, speedily completed the March
to Washington's position. After feeling a little stronger, the General, choosing
a winter's night, the 21st of December, recrossed the Delaware, surprised
at Trenton a large force of Hessians under Gen. Rall, and defeated
them utterly. Rall was mortally wounded, & a large number of prisoners
taken. For precaution Washington again crossed the Delaware, but
just then getting a moderate accession from recruits he went
back again to Trenton. The deliquescent Cornwallis moved at once to
Trenton, anticipating an easy victory. A small stream only
near night
was between the two armies as Cornwallis came into position, Jan.
14th. Washington, hearing of a British Division left back at Princeton,
cautiously marched. At the same rising he struck them from
in motion. His militia in advance again acted disgracefully, but
the General with other troopers rallied soon checked the Hopkinson
dragoon & put them to flight. The patriot Gen. Mercer was fatally
wounded & 300 men left on the field.

It was during this spring of 1777 that the patriot cause began to
receive some help from abroad. To facilitate, from his private funds
husbanded a vessel & joined, without pay, the Continental Army.
Soon Congress gave him a Commission of Major General. An American
forgets his generous & solidly assistance. Washington, a master of strategy, proceeds to MANHATTAN & MIDDLEBROOK. The threats, Howe’s communications tell, many of useless efforts, he withdraws to Staten Island.

There were several small expeditions on both sides: e.g. Hunt to Danbury, Conn., under Gen. Burgoyne. He destroyed quantities of stores and burned the village. The Conn. Militia under Sullivan, Arnold & Morristown accomplished wonder, pestering Burgoyne’s return March. He lost some 3000 before he reached his shipping. The Militia suffered considerably, Gen. Wovester being among the slain.

about the same time. The Patriot Colonel, Hegeis, succeeded in burning the British shipping at Sag Harbor and large quantities of supplies.

Third Campaign.

The next project of the British was, for Gen. Howe, cooperating with Admiral Howe, to capture Philadelphia and clean out there all obstructions and hostile forces. For Gen. Clinton, left at New York, to hold that base, open up the Hudson, and finally form junction with Burgoyne’s army coming down from Canada. The Admiral took on board 18,000 men and Gen. Howe in command and set sail. As soon as Washington ascertaining their destination to be the Chesapeake and Phil., he hurried forward his little army and offered battle. The position was the Eastern Bank of the Brandywine, Chad’s Ford being the center. He deployed along the creek. Sullivan
Commanded the right wing, Wayne held Chadds Ford, 
Assisting the Penn. Militia, the left, while Green 
held one Division in reserve. The British Commander 
(11th of Sept. 77) marched Washington's front by King's 
Command. From a fork to his rear, Howe sent 
the rest of his army under Cornwallis seventeen 
miles around his enemy's right. The attack on 
Sulivan's right rear was almost a surprise. There 
was desperate fighting; Sullivan was defeated, but 
Lee. Howe got to him in time to cover his 
retreat. Wayne held his own against the British 
till the other operations forced him to retire with 
the whole left. Washington suffered a great 
disadvantage but by Howe's delay, he reorganized at 
Chester. Lafayette, of Washington's staff, served 
by request with Sullivan and was wounded. 

Washington left Phil., that night for Lancaster. 
Washington on the 12th succeeded in crossing the 
Schuylkill to Germantown. Wonderful to tell 
how this defeated army recrossed the Schuylkill 
the 14th of Sept. and again confronted Howe 
for battle; a fearful storm of 24 hour duration 
alone prevented a desperate conflict. With ammu-
ition wet, Washington, disappointed, drew off. 
He crossed the River again at Park's Ford, 
left and back Wayne and smallwood with
about 1500 men to strike Howe's trains.

The effort brought on the affair of Paoli [Sept 20, 1777] where the overconfident Wayne allowed himself to be surprised and defeated. Gen. Howe next, the 21st Sept., pushed up the right bank of the Schuylkill. Washington followed the movement abroad on the other bank to Port's Grove. Suddenly, the night of the 22d, Howe marched back, crossed the ford and entered Germantown. This time Washington was out-maneuvered. The 16th Howe sent Cornwallis to Phila. who with much pomp took possession of the Capital City. Meanwhile Gen. Washington remained in position, drawing in Washington and giving his army a much needed repose.

Burgoyne's Operations

a large quantity of provisions. Schuyler, always wary, retired as Burgoyne advanced obstructing his way and defeating his detachments. Burgoyne sent Gen. St. Leger with regulars and Indian allies to attack Schuyler. The patriot knew. Her times, coming with relief for the garrison was mortally wounded and his men repulsed, but Arnold's approach dispersed the Indian allies and St. Leger abandoned his effort. Again Burgoyne detached Col. Baum with a few hundred men to gather supplies accumulated at Bennington. Gen. Stark, a Vt. Brigadier, quickly gathered his brigade and Volunteers 2000 strong. He gave battle near Bennington the 16th of Aug. Baum was defeated as was also a reinforcement hastening to his support, 1000 in all. Stark's effort cost him 85 men, while Baum's dead alone were 207. 

**Battle of Benne's Heights**

Gen. Schuyler had effected his purpose. He had depleted his enemy and organized against him more than 6000. He took position near the mouth of the Hoosick. Just then Gen. Gates replaced Schuyler. Arnold chose for him a good position at Benne's Heights. Howe's forces, the engineer, fortified it and the Army took possession. Gates kept command.
of his center and right near the Hudson River. The left was given to Arnold. Burgoyne still had about 7,000 men. He assaulted with the usual three columns.

The right one under Gen. Fraser took a ravine on Arnold's left. Gen. Riedesel had a column on the other flank while Burgoyne, himself, pushed forward the center. Early the 19 of Sept. 77, the battle began. It raged for 4 hours. Fraser had effectively stopped his enemy's advance but yielded the field of battle, retiring a short distance without disorder. The British boost 600.

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Burgoyne waited for help from New York as long as he could. Receiving none. The 7 of Oct. he began a tentative movement to cover a savage train but so near Gates' camp that it brought on another battle though not very decisive. The patriots lost 100 with Arnold among the wounded.

The British lost between 500 and 600. Gen. Fraser was fatally injured. This is usually called the battle of Saratoga. Referring to Saratoga proper Oct 17, 1777, Burgoyne surrendered after his boss an aggregate of 5000 men.

Gen. Clinton had sought to cooperate. He had attacked & captured Fort Montgomery.
and Clinton and had foraged freely upon the country. After Burgoyne’s
discomfiture he burned Kingston and returned to New York. Ticonderoga
and other northern forts were at once abandoned by the British.

**Battle of Germantown.**

General Washington left Pott’s Grove and moved to Skippack Creek 14 miles
from Germantown. Gen. Howe had detached from here quite a force to
operate against the forts below Phila and other for supplies. Taking
advantage of this, Washington decided to attack the remainder. A sharp
engagement took place the 4th of Oct., but Howe, reinforced by Corn-wal-lis,
repulsed the attack. A heavy fog confused a well planned effort
causing the loss of 1000 men. The British suffered a depletion of
about half that number. Forts Mercer and Mifflin on the Delaware, held
by the patriots, were an annoyance to British transports. They were
both attacked the same day, Oct. 22, 1777. Fort Mercer, on east bank,
was assailed by 2000 men, Count Denop commanding; and Fort Mifflin, on an
island, by the British vessels. Denop was mortally wounded 500 sol-
diers disabled and two British ships dismantled. Another combined
attempt on Nov. 10th, using shore battery and war-ships for
five days. The garrison driven out, fled to Fort Mercer which itself
was abandoned on approach of greatly increased British forces.

Col. Sam. Smith led the heroic defence of Mifflin. Maj. Thayer replacing
him when disabled by wounds. Col. Christopher Green, with 400 men, aided
by Commodore Hazelwood with two or three galleys, conducted the defense
of Mercer.

Washington kept his army at Perkiomer Creek up to Oct. 30th when rein-
forced by Varnum’s R.I. brigade and perhaps 1,000 besides, he again de-
cided to give battle advancing to White March. Howe brought his army
from Phila to meet him and from the fifth to the eight of Nov. skirmish-
ed for position. He then made a precipitate retreat to Philada.

Soon Washington’s small army moved away to Valley Forge for Winter
quarters. Valley Forge has its own terrible history of privations and
suffering, many officers leaving the service for want of pay. The patient
Commander held the remnant together in spite of rival malice. On the
whole the patriot cause had gained during 1777. British sentiment was
changing; the French acknowledged the new government and were sending
After returning to New York, Teacher, and the others welcomed her back to the University of Chicago. She continued her research on the geography and culture of the British. In England, she observed the British society and culture and her research led to the writing of a book that became a bestseller. Her work was recognized by the British Academy, and her contributions to the field of geography were acknowledged by her peers.

The war in Europe had begun, and the British were facing a threat. A major attack on the British fleet was expected, and the British government was therefore preparing for the worst. The war was fought on many fronts, and the British were well prepared for the fight. The war lasted for several years, and the British were eventually victorious.

In the meantime, the United States had also declared war on Germany, and the British government was working closely with the American government to coordinate their efforts. The war was fought on many fronts, and the British were well prepared for the fight. The war lasted for several years, and the British were eventually victorious.
The Fourth Campaign.

The British administration at a time seemed to weaken. During the spring and part of the summer Clinton planned merely to hold what he had. Foraging detachments from each army had encounters, e.g., at Quintin's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, N.J., and at Crooked-billet, Penn. Hearing of the movement of the French fleet, the British Ministry feared that Clinton and his fleet might be shut in on the Delaware so, under instructions, Clinton evacuated Phila. and returned to New York. This movement the 18th of June 1778. Washington marched directly to intercept the British en route. He came so near to Clinton at Monmouth, N.J. that Clinton was forced to fight. Gen. Charles Lee, holding the advance and being already suspected of disaffection, ordered a retreat contrary to Washington's instructions. Being on hand, Washington prevented a disaster but reproached Lee severely, who, after that, behaved well during the battle and subsequently demanded redress. It resulted in his court-martial and dismissal. The battle was not decisive; but Clinton marched off before dawn the next day. In this retreat Clinton's total loss was 1500 men and Washington's not to exceed 200. The former, on arrival at Sandy Hook, found Admiral Howe already there, so the third of July he crossed his command in safety to Staten Island. Washington, on account of the great heat, halted for some time at Parkers, N.J. He then pushed up the Hudson and crossed, and encamping again at White Plains, thus could he make junction with troops in the Highlands, support a projected eastern movement or turn southward should Clinton's hostile plans so require.

The Rhode Island Operation.

Admiral D'Estrang at last arrived, but too late for cooperation against Phila. Washington found others against him. Pigot then holding the island of Rhode Island and Newport. He was guarding a fortified depot with eight or nine regiments and a naval squadron, four or five continental brigades gathered at Providence and were soon reinforced by the brigades of Vernon and Glover. Gen. Sullivan was sent
thither to command them. As the solicitation of Washington, D'Estam's left Sandy Hook and went to Sullivan's aid. He and the general agreed upon a combined assault of an island, Sullivan military not coming to June 16th. He asked of D'Estam a furnishing, after which hearing that the island was vacated, she packed once 9th and possession without consulting the Admiral. He was greatly offended, and instead of landing men as per agreement he dropped down where he could meet Lord Howe's fleet reported to be coming from New York. A heavy storm forced both squadrons to sea and badly disabled them. Instead of returning after the storm D'Estam put in to Boston for repairs. Gen. Sullivan was left to attempt alone what it plainly required a fleet to aid in doing. A battle at Quarter Kill was the issue in which Sullivan had the advantage. But hearing of Sir Henry Clinton's approach by shipping with large reinforcements he hurried over to the main land and made good his retreat. The hard feeling between allies that grew out of this affair caused great chagrin to Washington & Lafayette, and for a time injured the American cause.

General Gage, a British officer, became as notorious as did the Tory General, Tarleton, for merciless depredations and massacres, with their at Savannah R. & of probably those massacres perpetrated by Tories & Indians combined at Cherry Valley Mts. and at Wyoming Pa. during July 1778, exceed all others in enormity. Such fearful outrages unseized their intent and reacted against the British.

The Tifth Campaign. Savannah.

Gen. Clinton planned to subjugate Georgia & the Carolinas.

Tories in numbers had assembled in East Florida. Gen. Brevoort commanded.
and made military expeditions into Georgia, keeping
the country in alarm. To meet this, Gen. Robert Howe, a
continental commander, with five hundred men, moved over
from Charleston to Savannah. He was soon joined by about
500 volunteer militia. An expedition toward Florida was organized
and its execution continued when it was broken up by the Governor
of Georgia, other officers refusing to recognize Gen. Howe’s Continental
commission. Hearing of this, Gen. Clinton dispatched
Lt. Col. Campbell with 350 of soldiers and a naval accompanying
force. Gen. Prevost was marching against Savannah from the
south. Campbell arrived first and gave battle. Robert Howe
received some accessions from Georgia’s vicinity, made resistance;
but the battle was short duration. Howe escaped with a part
of his command. The remainder were killed or prisoners, or perished
in the swamp. Sumter and Augusta were taken. Soon Gen. Prevost
held in subjection the whole of Georgia. He made one effort
to make a permanent lodgment in S.C. but Gen. Lincoln
held. Col. Moultrie using civil militia as star killed Dowdall Feb 27, 1779
with 600 men. Picking his way through
Thoroughty defeated him. The patriots had another success at
Kettle Creek May 11th of Feb. against Col. Boyd who with 100 men
was ravaging this neighborhood. Gen. Lincoln thus encouraged, sent
one force to recover Augusta. Prevost surprised him at Bigelow’s
with 800 men Jan 9th 1779
and nearly destroyed his command. Again Lincoln seized this fortune
at Stono ferry, where about 300 men were destroying Charleston,
Lincoln was repulsed with considerable loss.

Admiral D’Ecluse, returning from the West Indies with his
fleet, joined Lincoln in an attempt to recover Savannah.
...
assault, made Oct. 9, 1779, failed and O'Daly left
for France.

In December [1778] Washington's asing
was occupying winter quarters. Gen. Putnam commanded
a portion at Beaconry Corn; Gen. McDougall detach-
ments & forts in the Highlands; and a small army with
headquarters at Middlebrooke, N.Y. Early in 1779 Sir Henry
Clinton undertook but little, except the sending from his own
vicinity predatory & foraging expeditions, and therefore
Washington continued on the defensive. In July, however, he
sent Magee to recapture Stony Point. Surrounded by 200
soldiers under St. George Johnson, Magee attacked at midnight, his
followers rushing in two columns from different sides without firing
a shot till in possession. Magee secured the entire garrison with
a loss of 38 men. It was denominated the most brilliant assault known.

In August (the 19th), Major Henry Lee surprised Paulus
Hook, near New York, and captured 150 of the garrison.

Gen. Sullivan, during the winter, made extraordinary success
in almost annihilating a force of Tories and Indians who were led by the
fierce Gen. Brant in the battle of Chemung.

The incipient patriot, having done something, Paul Jones gained historic
renown, commanding a few American and French vessels by attacking
two British frigates on the English coast. Both capitulated, Sept. 23,
at 10 P.M.

Thus far Sir Henry Clinton had almost undisputed success in the South.
He naturally began operations there for 1780. With a good naval force under
Commodore Abbot, with escorting 800 troops of the line, Clinton appeared before Charleston about the first of April, and commenced a siege. Gen. Lincoln with some 600 patriots, all he could gather, made a prolonged defense. Gen. Henry covered his communications at Monk's Corner with about 300 men. The terrible Tory Gen. Tarleton with 800 men fell upon the guard after 10 a.m. dispersed it, 450 held Lincoln's rear. At last, the 19th of May, 1780, the gallant but unfortunate Lincoln surrendered his entire army.

**Battle ofs Camden, S.C.**

Sir Henry followed up his victory by expeditions into the interior. South Carolina was subdued, Clinton, leaving Cornwallis to replace him, returned to New York. The patriots like South Carolina were not yet conquered. They would suddenly gather their clans and clouds of battle would seem to burst from a clear sky. Rocky Mount was garrisoned by Lord Granby. Gen. Volunteers commanded by Lt. Col. Turnbull. At a distance from the patriots, assaulted the works with impecuniosity. Several times, but could not carry them. Yet, a little later, at Hanging Rock, he was victorious over Col. Brown and a superior garrison. Lord Cornwallis had come out as far as Camden, S.C. with 2,200 men. Gen. Gates, replacing Lincoln, had gathered 8,000 effective. He and Cornwallis had both determined to attack at daylight on Aug. 16 and began a night march. They met about 3 a.m. skirmished till dawn and then were engaged. Gates was completely out-

generally and his army almost destroyed. However, two days after, was surprised by Torlenton and of his five followers, only about 200 escaped death or capture. But a change had come. One of the most active of his royal officers was Major Ferguson's 1st Regulars. He had with him at Kings Mountain, S.C. Gov. Holden. The patriots of N.C. had run together hoping to assist Gen. Gates. 1100 or there under Capt. Campbell, Cleveland and Williams had asked for a General Order. Col. Campbell taking charge till his arrival. The morning of the 17th of August, before Ferguson's attack in a clear position, completely routed his force.

General Greene's Operation in the Carolinas. Early in January 1781 Gen. Greene, who relieved Gen. Gates of his command arrived on the borders of S.C. He at once reorganized. The patriots now flocked to his standard & he began to control the partisan leaders. He first sent a detachment of 500 under Gen. Morgan into S.C. to check depredations. The British under Torlenton overtook him at Cowpens and the engagement was a sharp one but resulted in a thorough victory for Morgan and the Torlenton of 800 men.

To get clear of Cornwallis' pursuit, Morgan retreated to N.C. till he had joined Gen. Greene. The activity of Greene & heavy storms coming in quick succession kept Cornwallis off. They could not go up till the patriots' army was sufficiently reinforced to risk a battle. At Guilford Courthouse Gen. Greene took position with about 1500 men. Cornwallis made his attack on the 15th of March and finally after a long contest, dislodged and defeated the patriots; yet he suffered so great a loss himself...
and was so far from his base, that he began to retreat the
ensuing 18th of March, and soon away toward
Wilmington, N.C. leaving Lord Rawdon to command what
he left behind in South Carolina, a force of about 12,000.

Taking advantage of the division of forces, Gen. Greene
marched off toward Camden, S.C. The 25th of April
another battle, almost a surprise to Greene, occurred at
Hobideville. It was only a partial engagement, at
the end of which Greene was compelled to retreat.

There was but one more important engagement
in South Carolina, and that was the well known
Battle of Buxton's Springs, where Greene brought to bear with
a force of 1,400 against 4,000 British, mostly regulars under Sir
David Stewart. This time General Greene gained a signal victory.
His own losses were heavy but he inflicted a greater, and
cured Stewart's rapid flight to Charleston.

**Siege of Yorktown**

Soon after his attempt to entice and surrender
West Point, had fled to the British and been made a Brigadier
General in the British army. Before his desperate raid into
Connecticut, he was sent in charge of a predatory expedition
along the peninsula as far as Richmond, Va. Another General,
Phillips was also moving to subjugate the rebellious
Virginians. To form junction with these forces and keep open their
communications with the sea Lord Cornwallis marched into
the lower counties of the state. Washington knowing of the
Nobles were sent General Lafayette with a small army to watch the raiders and do all that he could to hinder them. Early in May the French minister brought the welcome information that another French fleet under command of the Count de Grasse, bringing reinforcements, would soon arrive. A little later Washington & the Count de Rochambeau met at Westfield and arranged for an allied & combined movement against the city of New York.

But learning that De Grasse could not stay long and that he was going directly to the Chesapeake, Washington as once changed his plan, recasting & arranging to move against Cornwallis in Virginia. He executed this movement with wonderful caution. Kept Gen Henry Clinton deceived as to his intention, till all his divisions except Gen Heath's which was left to threaten New York, were well across the Delaware, and the French fleet between Yorktown & the sea blocking the way. Lord Cornwallis was already at Yorktown with his main body, where, in view of the threatening dangers, he was thoroughly satisfying on both banks of the York River.

Washington speedily assembled his army at Williamsburg and on the 18th of September 1781 marched it to Yorktown and distributed his troops for a siege. The American forces, resting on the river below the town, deployed so as to occupy the right, the French so as to hold the left, meeting as a central success. On the coast of Gloucester side of the river, Gen de Choisey with a detachment completed the land investment.

Cornwallis was in the aggregate besides his fleet, 95 vessels, Washington
beyond his naval force, had gathered, including the French contingent, about 16,000.

Sir Henry Clinton, first endeavored to turn Washington by divisions. He sent Arnold, recalled from Virginia to lead a small expedition against New London, Conn. This failing, he encouraged Cornwallis with the hope of relief by raising the blockade and introducing troops and supplies. But, at last, after a closer investment and the impossibility of success became evident, the proud Cornwallis [the 19th of October 1781] surrendered Yorktown and his entire army to Gen. Washington, and his helping with all the seamen to the Count de Grasse.

Though the British held New York and other cities already in their possession till the establishment of peace, this surrender substantially closed the war. Negotiations were soon begun, a truce entered into, and a preliminary treaty effected and signed the 30th of November 1782.

And the permanent Treaty with full specifications was completed and signed at Paris, France September 3, 1783.
Article 17. The

American Revolutionary War

By Major Gen. A. P. Bernard.