

Chapter 1 : Winter Encampment at Valley Forge | blog.quintoapp.com

Valley Forge functioned as the third of eight military encampments for the Continental Army's main body, commanded by General George Washington. In September 1777, British forces had captured the American capital of Philadelphia.

I am commemorating that by posting a blog for each of the six days. Enjoy and learn! Late in the evening of December 12, 1777, in a blinding snowstorm, George Washington and his hungry, tired, and barely-clothed army, spent from a December 11 encounter with the British at Red Bank, started the march from Swedes Ford, in Norristown, to Red Bank. Till sunrise crossing the river cold and uncomfortable. Nothing else prevents our going into them—it is a point not absolutely determined. The army could have easily seen the British advancing from Philadelphia to the east, where the British established winter headquarters. Finally, Red Bank was friendly territory—it got its name because the people who lived there were definitely rebels and patriots supporting the Continental Army. In any event, General Washington had to get his army, which had no tents to shield them from the elements, settled. He issued these orders: Head-Quarters, at the Gulph, Parole Carlisle. Countersigns Pottsgrove, White Marsh. The officers are without delay to examine the arms and accoutrements of their men, and see that they are put in good order. Provisions are to be drawn, and cooked for to morrow and next day. A gill of Whiskey is to be issued immediately to each officer, soldier, and waggoner. The weather being likely to be fair, the tents are not to be pitched. But the axes in the waggons are to be sent for, without delay, that the men may make fires and hut themselves for the ensuing night in the most comfortable manner. An officer from each regiment is to be sent forthwith to the encampment on the other side Schuylkill, to search that and the houses for all stragglers, and bring them up to their corps. All the waggons not yet over are also to be sent for and got over as soon as possible. Archibald Read is appointed paymaster to the 8th. Pennsylvania regiment, and is to be respected as such. On to Day 2!

Chapter 2 : Friedrich von Steuben arrives at Valley Forge - HISTORY

blog.quintoapp.com: Valley Forge Rebel: Clean text, good binding. Ex-library book with library cards removed. DJ in plastic has white library residue. An historical accurate account of the winter encountered by Washington's troops at Valley Forge, and the suspenseful and heroic events by 15 year old Stephen Wilson and his friend Caleb. pages; Ex-Library.

Military History of Joseph Hancock, Jr. Winter Encampment at Valley Forge In December of , Joseph Hancock was in bitter cold weather like the rest of his fellow soldiers, without sufficient clothing, blankets, and perhaps without shoes. Rations were little to non-existent. In mid-December, he had again been prepared to fight the British but the battle dissolved. For unknown reasons, after marching his troops into position to form a battle line, Sir William Howe abruptly returned with his entire army to the comforts of Philadelphia. Although desertion and resignations were becoming more frequent Washington successfully prevailed on his patriotic army to join him in winter camp. Had these men faded away, there would have been no opposition to the British Military ending the conflict by default in favor of the British. The fact that the troops stayed with Washington at Valley Forge was implicit statement that spoke volumes about the strength of the American resolve for independence. Through his charisma the army held together. In a written General Order to the troops December on 17, Washington thanked the troops for their fortitude and patience in sustaining the recent campaigns: These are blessings worth contending for at every hazard. But we hazard nothing. The power of America alone duly exerted, would have nothing to dread from the force of Britain. Yet we stand not wholly upon our ground. France yields us every aid we ask, and there are reasons to believe the period is not very distant, when she will take a more active part, by declaring war against British Crown. Every motive therefore, irresistibly urges us, nay commands us, to a firm and manly perseverance in our opposition to our cruel oppressors, to slight difficulties, endure hardships, and contemn every danger. The General ardently wishes it were in his power to conduct the troops into the best winter quarters. But where are they to be found? Should we retire to the interior parts of the state, we would find them crowded with virtuous citizens, who sacrificing their all have left Philadelphia and fled thither for protection. To their distresses humanity forbids us to add. That is not all: A train of evils might be enumerated but these will suffice. These considerations make it indispensably necessary for the army to take such a position as will enable it most effectually to prevent distress and to give the most extensive security, and in that position we must make ourselves the best shelter in our power. With activity and diligence Huts may be erected that will be warm and dry. In these the troops will be compact, more secure against surprises than if in a divided state and at hand to protect the country. These cogent reasons have determined the General to take post in the neighborhood of this camp; and influenced by them, he persuades himself that the officers and soldiers with one heart and one mind will resolve to surmount every difficulty with a fortitude and patience becoming their profession and the sacred cause in which they are engaged. He himself will share in the hardship and partake of every inconvenience. The location was difficult to provision and Congress believed the first resort for food should come from the local inhabitants. Washington was reluctant to take these measures, wishing to avoid local enmity toward the Army. The site selection has been attributed to General Washington and to Brigadier General Anthony Wayne with a notion the location was an ideal choice. Washington preferred a more remote location and shortened lines of supply in an area that had not been recently scavenged for food and forage. Unfortunately, Washington had to accept the political realities of the moment contributing to a much harsher winter encampment for the American Army than might otherwise have been the case. The Pennsylvania Executive Council sent a letter to the Continental Congress insisting the Army remain in the vicinity of Philadelphia to provide protection from British foraging parties that was correctly feared would ravage the citizens. The Executive Council made it clear that it would withdraw financial support and troops if Washington failed to remain in the area providing a deterrent to British activity. The selection of Valley Forge was the best choice given the political limitations. The Executive Councils intervention in military affairs left two opposing armies to forage the area rather than one. This lead to many unintended consequences placing greater burden on the local populace than would

otherwise have been the case. The American army, due to the lack of food and the consequent weakened physical condition of the men, proved of little value in deterring the British. The conditions of the soldier was clearly recalled by Martin: The greatest part were not only shirtless and barefoot, but destitute of all other clothing, especially blankets. I procured a small piece of cowhide and made myself a pair of moccasins, which kept my feet from the frozen ground, although, as I well remember, the hard edges so galled my ankles, while on a march, that it was with much difficulty and pain that I could wear them afterwards; but the only alternative I had was to endure this inconvenience or to go barefoot, as hundreds of my companions had to, till they might be tracked by their blood upon the rough frozen ground. But hunger, nakedness and sore shins were not the only difficulties we had at that time to encounter; we had hard duty to perform and little or no strength to perform it with. General Washington had specified the design of wooden huts and gave orders to erect them. Winter had begun and without these huts, many more would have perished. The site for winter camp was heavily wooded and provided the necessary material for making these dwellings. When the men arrived cold and hungry they did the one thing they had control over and immediately began building fires, which, of course, were made of green wood. In short order the entire camp was smothered in smoke. In clouds of choking smoke, in winter weather, poorly fed, and hardly clothed, the troops were ordered to build their quarters. In the words of private Martin: One of the first operations meditated after crossing the Schuylkill, was the destruction of a large quantity of hay, on the islands above the mouth of Darby Creek, within the power of the British. The commissary system was grossly incompetent and failed the army. The few provisions that made it were usually unfit to eat although they were eaten anyway. There was paper money available for local procurement but it was of dubious value as compared to British currency. The provisions carried into Philadelphia were paid for in specie British currency which had stable value at fair market price. The temptation by locals to profit from circumstance was too great for them to resist. Washington had no choice but to use what he considered his last resort, although Congress considered it his first, ordering the seizing of supplies from the farmers and merchants within reach of foraging parties that he ordered dispatched. Many of the British soldiers were conscripted criminals whose service was a punishment. Although Howe made many firm admonishments to his troops to properly conduct themselves, these elements, when opportunities arose, were not controllable. British behavior left an appalling impression on the local inhabitants that further weakened British support. One of the privates selected for seizing provisions for the American Army turned out to be J. He related his story as follows: There was a commissary and a wagon master general stationed here, the commissary to take into custody the provisions and forage that we collected, and the wagon master general to regulate the conduct of the wagoners and direct their motions. The next day after our arrival at this place we were put into a small house in which was only one room, in the center of the village. We were immediately furnished with rations of good and wholesome beef and flour, built us up some berths to sleep in, and filled them with straw, and felt as happy as any other pigs that were no better off than ourselves. By comparison, Joseph Hancock, under the direction of General Wayne, had it much worse. Wayne was determined to get his men into winter quarters, the prescribed wooden huts, as soon as possible. He believed that keeping his men active was essential to their moral and moreover wanted them out of tents as soon as possible with the onset of winter. His command was the first to have their huts completed. From their location, the slope in front of them descended gracefully for several miles. From this high perch the Americans had an excellent defensive position. Had the British attacked, however, it is questionable whether the number of men fit for duty could have put up an effective resistance, given their weak and destitute condition. In customary British tradition winter campaigns were rarely undertaken. Fortunately, the British did not discover the unfit condition of the American Army otherwise they might have made an exception to the rule. More to the point, the delights of Philadelphia kept the British officers entertained and distracted. He was unable to mount anything more than light skirmishes during the winter while the British lived in relative comfort enjoying the good food, amenities and diversions of the city. The citizens, unaware or unwilling to appreciate the deplorable condition of the troops, complained bitterly that Washington lacked concern about their trepidations and hardships. They pitilessly claimed the encamped troops were spending the winter in amusements, drinking, gambling, and carousing instead of defending their property and personal safety.

Disgust and even hostility toward the Continental Army generally prevailed during and after the war. While trying to keep the army together, Washington was fighting a battle on two fronts, both political. In the first instance, certain officers with access to Congressional members began plotting to replace Washington with General Gates, who had recently been successful in defeating British General Burgoyne in the North. He was at a particular disadvantage by insisting that he stay with his troops, as he had promised in his General Orders of December 17. He was often the last to receive letters involving him due to the difficulty of carrying letters a formidable distance in the middle of winter. In the end, Washington prevailed and over a short period of time, those that were inciting the matter were cowed into more respectful behavior. The rank and file likely never knew their Commander in Chief was subtly rebuking General Gates for his duplicitous behavior in the matter and thereby containing the political ambitions of others hoping to profit from General Gates proposed ascendancy to Commander in Chief. In the second instance, Washington did not resolve the commissary shortfall. As spring began, Washington was pleased to receive a new officer from Prussia recommended by Benjamin Franklin, ambassador to France. He was an oddity, arriving with his small entourage and clothed in a brilliant new blue uniform. He misrepresented himself both as to rank and service, and likely was no more than a captain. Nonetheless he was widely read, and an army-trained officer who was the son of an accomplished high-ranking Prussian Officer. He had the requisite skills Washington needed regardless of his true background, and was willing to work temporarily without commission or pay. He was ordered to begin immediately. Von Stuben toured the troops and talked to the officers of all the brigades through interpreters. He spoke initially in French and German and knew few English words. He found an army in shambles. He determined the first order of business was to compose uniform rules that became the Continental Army Regulations. The army had used a mixture of French, Prussian, and English tradition commands, formations, and marches depending on the background of the officers. Von Stuben wrote the new regulations in French, modifying the Prussian system. It should be noted that Washington had developed the company size, officer rankings, regiment size and command structure prior to Von Stuben, but the detailed commands had not been completed and various maneuvers, formations and marching cadences had not been drilled into the men. Although there were a number of sub commands within each of the ten commands, the reduction in the number of commands reduced to ten made it much less baffling to the ordinary soldier.

Chapter 3 : Valley Forge - Wikipedia

Too young to join the army, fifteen-year-old Stephen finds other ways of serving the rebel cause during the hard winter at Valley Forge. "synopsis" may belong to another edition of this title.

Pre-encampment[edit] In , Valley Forge consisted of a small proto-industrial community located at the juncture of the Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River. Largely thanks to capital improvements made by John Potts of Pottstown, Pennsylvania and his family over the following decades, the small community expanded the ironworks , established mills, and constructed new dwellings for residents. Fearing such a concentration of military supplies would undoubtedly attract the British, the forge-ironmaster, William Dewees Jr. Following the Battle of Brandywine September 11, and the abortive Battle of the Clouds September 16 , on September 18 several hundred soldiers under General Wilhelm von Knyphausen raided the supply magazine at Valley Forge. Despite the best efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton and Captain Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee , the two Continental army officers selected to evacuate the supplies from Valley Forge, Crown soldiers captured supplies, destroyed others, and burned down the forges and other buildings. Washington conferred with his officers to select the site that would be most advantageous to his army. Site selection[edit] Washington first asked his generals where to quarter the Continental Army in the winter of " on October 29, Pennsylvania state legislators and the Continental Congress expected the Continental Army to select an encampment site that could protect the countryside around Philadelphia. Some members of the Continental Congress also believed that the army might be able to launch a winter campaign. However, following the inconclusive Battle of Red Bank from December 19-28, increasing numbers of officers and politicians began to appreciate the need to defend the greater Philadelphia region from British incursions. Considering these questions, an encampment at Valley Forge had notable advantages. Wide, open areas provided space for drilling and training. The encampment was primarily situated along the high, flat ground east of Mount Joy and south of the Schuylkill River. Valley Forge would mark the first time Washington ordered the army primarily concentrated into a more permanent post where they constructed their own shelters. This strategic shift encouraged a whole new host of problems for the American Patriots. While no accurate account exists for the exact number of log huts built, experts estimate a range between 1,000 structures. Military historian John B. In a letter to his wife Adrienne, Lafayette described the huts as "small barracks, which are scarcely more cheerful than dungeons. Throughout the winter, patriot commanders and legislators faced the challenge of supplying a population the size of a colonial city. In May and June , the Continental Congress had authorized the reorganization of the supply department. Consequently, the supply chain had broken down even before the Continental Army arrived at Valley Forge. Washington chose the area partly for its strategic benefits, but wintertime road conditions impeded supply wagons en route to the encampment. Other rations became lost or captured by the enemy. Traveling to market proved dangerous for some vendors. Therefore, during the first few days of constructing their huts, the Continentals primarily ate firecake, a tasteless mixture of flour and water cooked upon heated rocks. In his memoir, Joseph Plumb Martin wrote that "to go into the wild woods and build us habitations to stay not to live in, in such a weak, starved and naked condition, was appalling in the highest degree. Washington related how his commanders had just exerted themselves with some difficulty to quell a "dangerous mutiny" fomenting, due to the lack of provision. Washington continued with a dire warning to Congress: On January 7, Christopher Marshall related how "ten teams of oxen, fit for slaughtering, came into camp, driven by loyal Philadelphia women. They also brought 2,000 shirts, smuggled from the city, sewn under the eyes of the enemy. Years later, General Marquis de Lafayette recalled that "the unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats, hats, shirts, nor shoes; their feet and legs froze till they had become almost black, and it was often necessary to amputate them. Yet he and his staff better supplied the troops at a time when the weather began to improve, and with it, road conditions. The Schuylkill River also thawed, allowing the Continental Army to more easily to transport convoys from the main supply depot at Reading. Scabies broke out due to the filthy conditions within the encampment, as did other, deadlier ailments. The army had a limited water supply for cooking, washing, and bathing. Dead horse remains often

lay unburied, and Washington found the smell of some places intolerable. To combat the spread of contagion, Washington commanded soldiers to burn tar or "the Powder of a Musquet Cartridge " in the huts everyday, to cleanse the air of putrefaction. Germ theory was not yet widely accepted. Subsequently, outbreaks of typhoid and dysentery spread through contaminated food and water. Soldiers contracted influenza and pneumonia, while still others succumbed to typhus , caused by body lice. Although the inconsistent delivery of food rations did not cause starvation, it probably exacerbated the health of ailing soldiers. Some patients might have suffered from more than one ailment. In total, about 1,, troops died during the Valley Forge encampment, mostly at general hospitals located in six different towns. Valley Forge had the highest mortality rate of any Continental Army encampment, and even most military engagements. The death toll for civilians connected to Valley Forge remains unknown. Despite the mortality rate, Washington did curb the spread of smallpox , which had plagued the Continental Army since the American Revolution had begun in . In January , Washington had ordered mass inoculation of his troops, but a year later at Valley Forge, smallpox broke out again. An investigation uncovered that three to four thousand of their troops had not gotten inoculated, despite having long-term enlistments. A precursor to vaccination introduced by Edward Jenner in , inoculation gave the patient a milder form of smallpox with better recovery rates than if the patient had acquired the disease naturally. The procedure provided lifetime immunity from a disease with a roughly fifteen to thirty-three percent mortality rate. Throughout the encampment period, Mary Ludwig Hays and approximately other women had followed their soldier husbands or sweethearts to Valley Forge, sometimes with children in tow. Washington once wrote that "the multitude of women in particular, especially those who are pregnant, or have children, are a clog upon every movement. They often earned income either by laundering clothes or by nursing troops, which kept soldiers cleaner and healthier. In turn, this made the troops appear more professional and disciplined. On 22 December, Martha Washington predicted that her husband would send for her as soon as his army went into winter quarter, and that "if he does I must go. About thirty percent of Continental soldiers at Valley Forge did not speak English as their first language. Many soldiers and commanders hailed from German -speaking communities, as with Pennsylvania-born Brigadier General Peter Muhlenberg. Local residents sometimes conversed in Welsh. Over a four-month period in , the Rhode Island General Assembly allowed for their recruitment. Regis Mohawk had all joined the troops at Valley Forge. Most served as scouts against British raiding parties in the area, and in May , they fought under Lafayette at the Battle of Barren Hill. In oral histories, however, a prominent Oneida woman named Polly Cooper also brought "hundreds of bushels of white corn " to hungry troops, teaching them how to process it for safe consumption. Yet some Native Americans did support the Patriots "due to personal ties, shared religious beliefs," or past mistreatment by the British. Organizational challenges[edit] Among the challenges befalling the Continental Army during the Valley Forge winter included poor organization. Two years of revolutionary war, shuffling leadership, and uneven recruitment resulted in irregular unit organization and strength. One anonymous letter in January disparaged Washington. It read, "The proper methods of attacking, beating, and conquering the Enemy has never as yet been adapted by the Commander in [Chief]. The Conway Cabal involved an attempt by a handful of military officers and American politicians to replace Washington with Major General Horatio Gates as the head of the Continental army. The Continental Army had been hindered in battle because units administered training from a variety of field manuals, making coordinated battle movements awkward and difficult. They struggled with basic formations and lacked uniformity, thanks to multiple drilling techniques taught in various ways by different officers. He drilled the soldiers, improving their battle and formation techniques. In part, they worried that revolutionary fervor might spread into their own empire it did by , but they also did not think the American colonists could win. In response, Great Britain declared war on France five weeks later, on March . On May 6, having already received word of the French Alliance , Washington ordered the Continental Army to perform a Grand Feu de Joie , a formal ceremony consisting of a rapid and sequential firing of guns down the ranks. Continental officer George Ewing wrote that the troops then shouted, "three cheers and Long live the King of France after thisâ€"three cheers and shout of God Save the friendly Powers of Europeâ€"and cheers and a shout of God Save the American States. As empires, both France and Great Britain had territory around the world that required protection. On June 18,

Washington and his troops marched after them, with the remainders vacating Valley Forge one day later—exactly six months after the Continental Army had arrived. Battle of Monmouth[edit] Following the formal declaration of the Franco-American alliance, the British decided to abandon Pennsylvania, fearing they could not continue to occupy both Philadelphia and New York City. On June 18, , the British army completed its evacuation of Philadelphia, and began the long overland march through New Jersey towards New York City. The next day, the Continental Army marched out of Valley Forge in pursuit of their enemy. Continental soldiers under the command of General Charles Lee engaged the British, in approximately five hours of continuous fighting in a ferocious heat. Both sides claimed elements of victory. The British army completed its march to New York City, while the Continental Army had forced a battle and performed admirably overall. The standardized training instilled in veterans and new recruits at Valley Forge improved their performance on the battlefield. Myth and memory[edit] Valley Forge long occupied a prominent place in American storytelling and memory. The image of Valley Forge as a site of terrible suffering and unshakeable perseverance emerged years after the encampment ended. One of the most enduring myths about the Valley Forge encampment concerned the weather. Valley Forge has long been portrayed in stories and pictures as blanketed in snow or coated in ice. In such stories, exposure and frostbite supposedly claimed the lives of many soldiers. While amputations did occur, no corroborating sources claim that death occurred from the freezing temperatures alone. Rather, at Valley Forge snowfall was infrequent, above-freezing temperatures were regular, and ice was uncommon. Stories of harsh winter largely originate from the winter encampment at Jockey Hollow , near Morristown , New Jersey. The winter of was reportedly one of the worst of the century, and its stories and images have seeped into the American consciousness about Valley Forge. The image has been popularized in paintings, in newspapers, and at one point President Ronald Reagan even repeated it. Yet no contemporary evidence exists suggesting such a prayer ever occurred. The story first appeared in an article by Mason Locke Weems , an itinerant minister, popular folklorist, and Washington biographer. Despite these dubious origins, many have repeated the story over the years.

Chapter 4 : Valley Forge rebel: Reinhold Weimar Goll: blog.quintoapp.com: Books

On December 19, , at 10 a.m., George Washington and his Continental Army marched out of Rebel Hill and Gulph Mills, past the Hanging Rock, and on to Valley Forge.

Sheilah Vance On December 19, , at 10 a. Hungry and cold were the poor fellows who had so long been keeping the field. During this march we had noting to eat or nor to drink. He wrote three letters at that time. One thanked Virginia patriot Patrick Henry for sending nine wagonloads of supplies for the Virginia troops. Two letter regarded sending soldiers down to Delaware on word on British activity in the area as well as encouraging patriotic residents of that state to take up arms and support the cause. I have received information, which I have great reason to believe is true, that the Enemy mean to establish a post at Wilmington, for the purpose of Countenancing the disaffected in the Delaware State, drawing supplies from that Country and the lower parts of Chester County, and securing a post upon Delaware River during the Winter. As the advantages resulting to the Enemy from such a position are most obvious, I have determined and shall accordingly, this day send off General Smallwood with a respectable Continental force to take post at Wilmington before them. Howe thinks the place of that Importance to him, which I conceive it is, he will probably attempt to dispossess us of it; and, as the force, which I can at present spare, is not adequate to making it perfectly secure, I expect that you will call out as many Militia as you possibly can to rendezvous without loss of time at Wilmington, and put themselves under the Command of Genl. I shall hope that the people will turn out cheerfully, when they consider that they are called upon to remain within, and defend, their own state. In a letter, which I had the honor of receiving from you some little time past, you express a wish that some mode may be fallen upon to procure the exchange of Govr. As this Gentleman will be considered in the Civil line, I have not any prisoner of War proper to be proposed for him. The application would go more properly to Congress, who have a number of State Prisoners under their direction for some of whom Sir Win. Howe would probably exchange the Governor. I have the honor etc. Let the Militia March to Wilmington by Companies, or even parts of Companies and form their Battalions there; Because if the Enemy move, it will be quickly. On Saturday Evening I was honored with your favor of the 6th. Instant, and am much obliged by your exertions for Cloathing the Virginia Troops. The Articles you send shall be applied to their use, agreeable to your wishes. It will be a happy circumstance, and of great saving, if we should be able in future to Cloath our Army comfortably. Their sufferings hitherto have been great, and from our deficiencies in this instance, we have lost many men and have generally been deprived of a large proportion of our Force. I could wish you to transmit the price of all the Necessaries, you may send from time to time. This will be essential, and the omission upon former occasions of the like Nature in the Course of the War, has been the cause of much uneasiness and intricacy in adjusting Accounts. I am persuaded that many desertions have proceeded from the cause you mention. The Officers were highly culpable in making such assurances. The Expedient you propose might, and I believe would bring in several, but I cannot consider myself authorised to adopt it. The Letters for the Marquis were sent to his Quarters as soon as they were received. I shall present you to him according to your wishes. He is certainly amiable and highly worthy of Esteem. I have nothing material to inform you of, Except that we are told by the Boston paper that a Ship has arrived from France at one of the eastern Ports, with Fifty pieces of Brass Artillery, Stand of Arms and other Stores. There are letters also which mention her arrival, but not the particular amount of the Stores. I sent the Express on to Congress, which occasioned me to write by this Conveyance. I wrote you on the 13th Ulto. I am fearful and uneasy lest they should have miscarried, as you have not mentioned the Receipt of them. With the Division lately commanded by Genl. Sullivan, you are to March immediately for Wilmington, and take Post there. You are not to delay a moment in putting the place in the best posture of defence, to do which, and for the security of it afterwards, I have written in urgent terms to the President of the Delaware State to give every aid he possibly can of Militia. I have also directed an Engineer to attend you for the purpose of constructing, and superintending the Works, and you will fix with the Quarter Master on the number of Tools necessary for the business; but do not let any neglect, or deficiency on his part, impede your operations, as you are hereby vested with full power to sieze and take passing receipts

such articles as are wanted. The Commissary and Forage Master will receive directions respecting your Supplies, in their way; but I earnestly request that you will see that these Supplies are drawn from the Country between you and Philadelphia, as it will be depriving the Enemy of all chance of getting them; and in this point of view, becomes an object to us of importance. I earnestly exhort you to keep both Officers and Men to their duty, and to avoid furloughs but in cases of absolute necessity. You will be particular in your observation of every thing passing on the River and will communicate every matter of Importance to, Dear Sir, etc. And, Gulph Mills was also used as the site for many court martials while the army was at Valley Forge. No wonder my siblings and I found many arrowheads as we played in the Rebel Hill woods, and we found buckshot that was used in muskets at that time, too. Hanging Rock jutted far out over Gulph Road, much farther than it does today. As cars got more prevalent and needed more room, Hanging Rock became a transportation problem. In , the owner of the Rock, J. Aubrey Anderson, donated it to the Valley Forge Historical Society, which put a plaque on it noting that Washington and his army passed by it and that is marked the spot of the December 13 1777 encampment. All of us who lived in the area as children remember the school bus stopping every day at Hanging Rock until oncoming traffic stopped and the bus could swing out onto the other side of the road and around the rock. In , the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation finally decided to cut down the size of the rock some of it got knocked off in many truck accidents. We lived, and still own our family home, on historic ground. I am proud of our history, and I hope that others are, too. Maybe at the community center on Rebel Hill? Read more about and order my other books and the other authors of The Elevator Group at [http: Please email me at svanceTheElevatorGroup](http://svanceTheElevatorGroup). This epic historical novel shows how the lives of ordinary men and women who lived in the shadow of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, were changed forever during The Philadelphia Campaign in mid, when the Revolutionary War battles came to their doorsteps, leading them and their loved ones to Valley Forge from winter through summer James, a former slave, lives as a blacksmith on Rebel Hill in Gulph Mills, with his patriot friend, Daniel. Daniel is reluctant to volunteer for the army because he supports his mother and sister. James questions the sincerity of patriots who fight for freedom when so many African Americans are still slaves. Orland Roberts, a Paoli farmer, leads a local patriot spy network with the help of his wife Teenie, daughter Betsey, and brother Norman, who owns a local tavern. The family outcast, Connie, who runs a brothel in Philadelphia that services many British officers during their occupation of the city, views the presence of both the redcoats and the patriots in the area as just another challenge that she has to conquer to survive, until a series of events causes her to put family ties above all else.

Chapter 5 : Day 1 1777 Washington's Army at Rebel Hill | Becoming Valley Forge

*Valley Forge rebel [Reinhold Weimar Goll] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Too young to join the army, fifteen-year-old Stephen finds other ways of serving the rebel cause during the hard winter at Valley Forge.*

Chapter 6 : Manufacturers stop making Confederate flags

Valley Forge Rebel by Reinhold Weimar Goll starting at \$ Valley Forge Rebel has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Chapter 7 : West Norriton Coed Softball - Scores

In December, , General George Washington moved the Continental Army to their winter quarters at Valley Forge. Though Revolutionary forces had secured a pivotal victory at Saratoga in September and October, Washington's army suffered defeats at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Chapter 8 : COLEMAN Popup Trailer Owners Manual Ligonier Rebel Gettysburg Valley Forge | eBay

Valley Forge is the story of how that metamorphosis occurred. Bob Drury and Tom Clavin, the team behind such

bestsellers as [The Heart of Everything That Is](#), [The Last Stand of Fox Company](#), and [Halsey's Typhoon](#), show us how this miracle was accomplished despite thousands of American soldiers succumbing to disease, starvation, and the elements.

Chapter 9 : Valley Forge: David Garland: blog.quintoapp.com: Books

Valley Forge was by far the hardest winter for the rebels during the American Revolution. The troops arrived at Valley Forge on December 19, George Washington was having problems getting supplies for his troops, and when winter came around it became even harder to get the supplies he needed.