

INTRODUCTION

One of the missions of The Friends of Valley Forge Park is the promotion of our historical heritage so that the spirit of what took place over two hundred years ago continues to inspire both current and future generations of all people.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that we are able to offer to the public this chronology of events of The American Revolution. While a simple listing of facts, it is the hope that it will instill in some the desire to dig a little deeper into the fascinating stories underlying the events presented.

The following pages were compiled over a three year period with text taken from many sources, including the internet, reference books, tapes and many other available resources. A bibliography of source material is listed at the end of the book.

This publication is the result of the dedication, time and effort of Mr. Frank Resavy, a long time volunteer at Valley Forge National Historical Park and a member of The Friends of Valley Forge Park. As with most efforts of this magnitude, a little help from friends is invaluable. Frank and The Friends are enormously grateful for the generous support that he received from the staff and volunteers at Valley Forge National Park as well as the education committee of The Friends of Valley Forge Park.

Don R Naimoli
Chairman
The Friends of Valley Forge Park

The Friends of Valley Forge Park, through and with its members, seeks to:

Preserve...the past

Conserve...for the future

Enjoy...today

Please join with us and help share in the stewardship of Valley Forge National Park.

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Chronology of the American Revolution

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<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
February-10-1763	England, London: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Year War, (French and Indian.) Left in debt from the war, Great Britain looks to the colonies for revenue.
October-7-1763	England, London: Proclamation of 1763 bans settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
January-1-1764	England, London: The Currency Act prohibits the Colonies from printing their own money. First protest of "Taxation without representation."
April-5-1764	England, London: Sugar Act imposes stricter trade regulations and duties on sugar and molasses. It is the first law aimed at raising money for the Crown.
June-13-1764	MA: The Massachusetts House establishes its first Committee of Correspondence.
March-22-1765	England, London: The British impose the Stamp Act on printed matter such as legal documents and newspapers, the first direct tax on the colonists.
March-24-1765	England, London: Parliament passed the Quartering Act requiring the colonies to provide barracks and supplies for British troops.
May-29-1765	VA, Williamsburg: Patrick Henry makes "if this be treason, make the most of it" speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses. MA, Boston: Sons of Liberty founded.
May-30-1765	VA: The House of Burgesses passes a Virginia Resolve in protest to the Stamp Act.
August-26-1765	MA: Sons of Liberty attack British official's homes in Boston.
March-18-1766	England, London: Declaratory Act affirms Parliament's right to make laws binding the American colonies.
June-29-1767	England, London: The Townshend Revenue Acts creates new import duties for the colonists.
October-9-1768	MA, Boston: British soldiers arrive in Boston to enforce compliance with new regulations.
January-19-1770	NY, Golden Hill: British troops clash with the Sons of Liberty.
March-5-1770	MA, Boston: King's troops fire and kill five civilians in attack soon to be known as the Boston Massacre, Killed includes Crispus Attucks, a free black. All Townshend duties were removed except the tax on tea before the British back off and troops leave Boston.

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
March-5-1770	MA, Boston: John Adams and Josiah Quincy, colonial lawyers, defend the soldiers in court. Captain Thomas Preston, guard commander and four soldiers are acquitted. Two are convicted, but are released, discharged and branded.
June-9-1772	RI, Providence: The Revenue cutter <i>HMS Gaspee</i> (6 guns) under the command of Lieutenant William Dudingston, while checking smuggler activities in Narragansett Bay, ran aground, was boarded, and burned. This is known as the <i>Gaspee</i> affair.
May-10-1773	England, London: English Parliament passes the Stamp Act.
December-16-1773	MA, Boston: A group of Patriots led by Sam Adams, and dressed as Mohawk Indians dumped 342 chests of tea overboard in protest of taxes at the "Boston Tea Party." The cost was estimated at \$90,000 in today's money.
January-20-1774	England: News of the Boston Tea Party shocks London.
April-26-1774	VA, Williamsburg: Governor Lord Dunmore dissolves the House of Burgesses.
May-20-1774	MA, Boston: The Coercive Act closes the port of Boston, bringing Massachusetts government under Crown control, allowing the British troops to be quartered on private property, and allows those accused of crimes while administering British policy to be tried outside Massachusetts.
June-2-1774	MA: Martial law is declared in Massachusetts.
July-22-1774	PA: The Assembly names delegates to the Continental Congress.
August-25-1774	NC: Against British orders, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina holds meeting, first in America called and held.
September-5-1774	PA, Philadelphia: First Continental Congress meets to organize resistance to British tyranny, responds to the Coercive Acts by adopting a policy of nonimportation of English goods and draws up a list of grievances for King George III.
September-10-1774	New England: Minutemen companies formed.
October-24-1774	Canada: Canadians oppose Parliament's acts but decline to defy the Crown.
December-14-1774	NH, Portsmouth: During the first military action against the Crown, lawyer John Sullivan and the militia capture Fort William and Mary.
December-16-1774	RI, Newport: Rhode Island militia capture 44 guns at Fort George.

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
January-1-1775	American Colonies: The British fleet in America under the command of Vice Admiral Samuel Graves consists of 24 vessels of various sizes. They are responsible for covering the eastern seaboard from Nova Scotia to Florida. British Empire: The Royal Navy at the beginning of the Revolutionary war has 270 ships of the line, after the war the Royal Navy has 468 ships of the line.
January-5-1775	MA, Boston: American merchants vote to petition for the reopening of Boston Harbor.
January-7-1775	PA, Philadelphia: Committee of the city pledges to support the Provincial Congress.
January-13-1775	NJ: Governor William Franklin urges the General Assembly not to break with the King.
January-27-1775	MA, Boston: Lieutenant General Thomas Gage is authorized to use force to maintain royal authority in Massachusetts.
February-1-1775	NJ: Delegates declare support for the King only if liberties are restored.
February-2-1775	MA, Boston: The Second Massachusetts Provincial Congress meets in Cambridge.
February-7-1775	MA: The Provincial Congress condemns anyone aiding or supplying the British army in Boston.
February-9-1775	England, London: Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion.
February-18-1775	RI: First sale of firearms to the public.
February-21-1775	MA, Boston: Massachusetts Committee of Safety votes to buy military equipment for 15,000 men.
February-26-1775	MA, Salem: British arrive to destroy Patriot arsenal.
February-28-1775	England, London: Parliament places an embargo on Pennsylvania exports.
March-3-1775	RI: 300 pounds of tea burned in Providence.
March-6-1775	MA, Boston: A town meeting in Boston erupts in panic when a British soldier yells "'fie'" which is mistaken for "fire" by the townspeople.
March-17-1775	NC: Cherokees by the treaty of Sycamore Shoals, sell to the Transylvania Company of North Carolina, all land between the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers.

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
March-22-1775	England, London: Statesman Edmund Burke makes speech in House of Commons to adapt a policy of reconciliation in America.
March-23-1775	VA, Richmond: At the Second Virginia Convention Patrick Henry makes his famous "give me liberty or give me death" speech.
March-25-1775	VA, Richmond: The Virginia Convention requires each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry and infantry.
March-29-1775	VA: Thomas Jefferson named alternate to the Second Continental Congress.
March-30-1775	England, London: King George III, requiring New England to trade exclusively with England, endorses New England Restraining Act.
April-1-1775	MA, Boston: The New Assembly passes its final militia act as a colony, requiring all males 16 to 50 years of age to enlist under penalty of a fine.
April-3-1775	NY: The Colonial Assembly holds its last session and adjourns.
April-8-1775	NC: Governor Josiah Martin orders dissolution of North Carolina Assembly.
April-13-1775	England, London: Lord Frederick North extends Restraining Act to include MD, NJ, PA, SC, and VA.
April-14-1775	MA, Boston: Lieutenant General Thomas Gage gets orders to use force to implement Coercive Act and halt Colonial military buildup. The Coercive Act prohibits loading and unloading of ships in Boston Harbor until damages have been paid for tea destroyed at the "TEA PARTY." PA: The first society advocating the abolition of slavery is organized in Pennsylvania with Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Benjamin Rush as presidents.
April-15-1775	MA, Boston: Some British troops in Boston are relieved of normal duties in preparation for action.
April-18-1775	MA, Boston: Lieutenant General Thomas Gage orders expedition of 700 men to Concord. MA, Boston: Famous midnight ride of Paul Revere warning "the British are coming," also riding were William Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott.

Date:

June-21-1776

Event:

PA, Philadelphia: Thomas Jefferson shows the first draft of "a Declaration of Independence" to John Adams and other members of Congress.

NJ, Burlington: Governor William Franklin appears before the New Jersey Provincial Congress, but refuses to answer any questions on the grounds that, the body was an illegal instrument which usurped the powers of the rightful government. He was declared a dangerous enemy to American liberties and ordered confined in such place and manner as the Continental Congress may direct.

NY, NYC: The Hickey mutiny "Assassination Plot" against George Washington and others is discovered.

June-22-1776

Canada, La Prairie: General Baron Frederick Riedesel reports to the Duke of Brunswick that the British had recovered Canada and only the lack of shipping prevented a rapid advance into the rear of the American colonies.

NY: A resolution by the Provincial Congress recommends that residents of the seacoast sell their fit cattle to the army.

PA, Philadelphia: Congress prints first American money.

June-23-1776

PA, Philadelphia: The Provincial Conference of Committees urges the people to "select qualified patriots to the Convention, who shall know the ideas and sentiments of their constituents, and, above all, assure the timid and fearful of the high purposes of the Congress."

SC, Charleston: Commodore Peter Parker notifies General Sir Henry Clinton that he would land on the mainland tomorrow on the flood tide if the wind was from the south. Parker and his fleet were thwarted by a sandbar for nearly two weeks.

June-24-1776

Continental Congress: Congress resolves that New Jersey Governor Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, be sent under guard to Connecticut. Congress also appoints an investigative committee to "inquire into the cause of the miscarriages in Canada

NJ, Bergen: The County Committee of Bergen votes to raise troops and observe the movements of the enemy. It also asks the people of the county to "aid and assist the families of those brave men who are necessarily abroad in defense of their country, in getting in their harvest, so that their wives and families may not suffer by their absence."

Date:

June-24-1776

Event:

Quebec, Ile-Aux-Nois: General John Sullivan orders abandonment of Ile-Aux-Nois. He had 8000 sick and suffering men.

Continental Congress: Congress declares all Loyalists "guilty of treason" against the American colonies.

June-25-1776

Continental Congress: The Conference of Committees urges its more pacifist associates to military action by declaring that they were fighting for "permanent liberty, to be supported by your government, derived from you, and organized for all and not for the benefit of one man or class of men."

SC: Off the coast of South Carolina, after spending three weeks getting his fleet across a sandbar, Commodore Peter Parker's postponed plans to bombard the fort on Sullivan's Island due to unfavorable wind and tidal conditions

June-26-1776

PA, Philadelphia: In a letter to his wife Abigail, John Adams complains that the Congress was giving him "more business than I am qualified for, and more than I fear, that I can go through, with safety to my health." In the same letter, he attributes the Army's failure in Canada to the outbreak of smallpox.

VA, Gwynn's Island: Governor Dunmore reports to Lord Germain in England that the Island is his new base, and that if the fever had not killed most of the slaves that flocked to his banner, we would have stayed on the mainland.

SC, Seneca: Patriot Captain James McCall and a 30 man detachment of South Carolina rangers were sent on a peace making mission to the Cherokee Nation. They were ambushed by the Indians.

NJ: General Sir William Howe and the British fleet arrive off Sandy Hook.

June-27-1776

PA, Philadelphia: Congress resolves to organize rifle regiments in Virginia, New York, and Maryland. In addition, the members vote to form a battalion of Germans.

SC: Off the coast of South Carolina, Commodore Peter Parker gives the signal to get underway towards Sullivan's Island, but is again halted when the wind suddenly shifts to the opposite quarter.

Date:**June-28-1776****Event:**

NY, NYC: Convicted of mutiny and sedition, Thomas Hickey, former Life Guard to General George Washington, is hanged near Bowery Lane in New York in front of 20,000 spectators.

SC, Charleston: At about 10 AM Commodore Peter Parker's squadron opens fire on Fort Sullivan. To the surprise of the British, the fort's palmetto log wall absorbs the British shot like a sponge, preventing typical splinter injuries to the garrison. More surprising is the accurate and effective fire directed by Colonel Moultrie at the British fleet. Their two largest warships *HMS Bristol* (54 guns) and *HMS Thunder* (12 guns) suffered extensive damage and severe crew losses. Commodore Parker suffers painful physical injuries and the embarrassing loss of his breeches. *HMS Sphinx* (20 guns) loses her bowsprit. The *Actaeon* (26 guns) and *Syren* (24 guns) run aground, smaller frigates are damaged. Moultrie's attack costs Parker 261 injured and dead. American casualties are slight.

SC, Sullivan's Island: At the Battle of Fort Sullivan Island, American forces commanded by Colonel William Moultrie has a force of 436 men, 17 killed in action and 20 wounded in action. British forces are under command of General Henry Clinton, who has a force of 9 ships, he had 64 killed in action, 131 wounded in Action. This battle was considered an American victory.

PA, Philadelphia: Thomas Jefferson presents a draft of the Declaration of Independence to the Congress.

June-29-1776

Continental Congress: Contrary to most of his colleagues in Congress, Edward Rutledge of South Carolina advocates patience in regards to declaring independence. In a letter to John Jay of New York, Rutledge worries whether he and other conservatives can "effectually oppose" such a resolution.

NY, Staten Island: Signals indicate the appearance of General William Howe's fleet from Halifax, prompting Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Webb to declare, "a warm and bloody campaign is the least we may expect, may God grant us a victory and success."

SC: Inspired by his stunning success in repulsing Commodore Peter Parker's naval squadron, William Logan sends a gift of a hoghead of old Antigua rum to Colonel Moultrie.

VA: Virginia adapts a Constitution as a free Commonwealth.

Date:

June-30-1776

Event:

PA, Philadelphia: Now heading the newly created Board of War, John Adams asserts how military stores are of the utmost importance. "I cannot think the Country safe, which has not within itself every material necessary for war and the art of making use of those materials. I shall not rest easy, then, until we shall have made discoveries of Saltpeter, Sulfur, Flints, Lead, Cannon, Mortars, Ball, Shells, Muskets and Powder in sufficient plenty, so that we may always be sure to having enough of each."

VA, Gwynn's Island: Maryland's Royal Governor Robert Eden joins Governor Dunmore in self-imposed exile from the mainland.

July-1-1776

PA, Philadelphia: General George Washington's letter of June 29 is read to Congress. In it he announces the arrival of the British fleet in New York. Shortly thereafter, the Continental Congress approves Richard Henry Lee's resolution of respecting independence, South Carolina delegates postpone determination by the entire House until July 2.

VA: A committee from the Virginia Convention informs Patrick Henry of his election as Governor under the new constitution.

SC: In honor of Colonel William Moultrie, the state legislature of South Carolina renames Fort Sullivan" Fort Moultrie."

NY, Staten Island: General Sir William Howe's British Army arrives off Staten Island, eventually totaling 32,000 men.

July-2-1776

Continental Congress: Congress formally adopts Lee's resolution, asserting that the "United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved." The vote would be unanimous except that New York abstained.

NY, Crown Point: General John Sullivan writes to John Hancock about his experience in Canada "to give you a particular account of the miserable State of our Troops there, and the numbers of which daily kept dropping in their beds and graves would rather seem like the effect of imagination than a history of facts."

NY: After landing at New York, British Captain Archibald Robertson reports on "The Rebels" he encountered and notes how they "fired musketry at the nearest ships without effect. Lucky for us the rebels had no cannon here or we would have suffered a great deal."

Date:

July-2-1776

Event:

NY, Skeneboro: Benedict Arnold builds his fleet during July and August. It includes *USS Royal Savage* (12 guns), *USS Liberty* (8 guns), *USS Revenge* (8 guns), *USS Enterprise* (12 guns), *USS Lee* (6 guns) and gondolas, *Jersey*, *Spitfire*, *Providence*, *New Haven*, *Boston*, *Philadelphia*, *Connecticut* and *New York*, Galleys *Trumbull* and *Congress* all of which have 3 guns.

July-3-1776

PA, Philadelphia: In a letter to his wife Abigail, John Adams writes, "yesterday the greatest question was decided, which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps, never was or will be decided among men."

PA, Philadelphia: During the same day, Congress considers Jefferson's "Declaration for Independence," and decides to continue their examination at the next session.

NY: In New York, troops requested from the colonies to the south begin to arrive with Brigadier General Nathaniel Heard and his New Jersey militia.

NY, Crown Point: Army Doctor Lewis Bebe notes in his journal that, "since I have been writing, one more of our men has made his exit. Death visits us almost every hour."

NC, McDowell's Station: Cherokee Indians attacked and laid siege to McDowell's Station. The Indians killed 37 settlers. When the siege started Colonel Charles McDowell had 10 men and 110 women and children in the fort. A relief force mounted by General Rutherford relieved the fort, the Indians withdrew. The siege lasted from 3 July until 12 July.

July-4-1776

PA, Philadelphia: After much debate and compromise the Second Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence. As President of the proceedings John Hancock is the sole signer and remarks that "We must all hang together." Benjamin Franklin replies, "Or we will most assuredly hang separately." "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

NY, Staten Island: George Washington expresses dismay that many Islanders are "too favorably disposed" to join the British.

NY, Crown Point: Dr. Bebe writes that the Captains and Subs may generally be found at the grog shops, the soldiers either sleeping, swimming, fishing, or cursing and swearing most generally the latter."

England, London: King George III writes: "Nothing of importance happened today."

Date:

July-5-1776

Event:

NY: On this day, British prisoners of war become an issue. In New York, General George Washington asks to move prisoners from the city to a safer place in the country. In New Jersey, that colony's convention requests that Congress provide for the removal of prisoners because they were causing dissension by ridiculing the Congress and the American army.

VA, Williamsburg: The Virginia Convention resolves, to omit from their services, prayers that acknowledge the authority of the English King.

NY: Fort Ticonderoga is evacuated.

NY, Lake Champlain: Benedict Arnold ends Montreal siege to prepare for the defense of Lake Champlain.

NY, Crown Point: Major Generals Philip Schuyler and Horatio Gates arrive at Crown Point.

July-6-1776

PA, Philadelphia: John Hancock sends the Declaration of Independence to the New York Convention meeting in White Plains with a letter that closes, "The important consequences to the American States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the ground and foundation of a future government, will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner that the people may be universally informed of it." He sends the same letter to Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

PA, Fort Pitt: At a conference at Fort Pitt, a Mingo chief, just returned from a meeting at Niagara, advised the Virginians and Pennsylvanians that the Indians did not wish to fight, but would prevent either the English or the Americans from crossing their lands.

July-7-1776

NY, Crown Point: General Philip Schuyler withdraws his Northern Army and moves toward Ticonderoga.

NY: George Washington writes to New York's Governor Trumbull, "The situation of our affairs calls aloud for the most vigorous exertions and nothing else will be sufficient to avert the impending blow. General Howe has already about 10,000 men."

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
January-1-1781	Southern Colonies: Major General Nathaniel Greene clears the interior of South Carolina and Georgia of the enemy.
January-2-1781	NJ, Princeton: Mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line. Winter inactivity combined with grievances concerning enlistment, food, pay etc. culminates in mutiny in the Continental camp located near Princeton. The two leaders were William Bowzar and John Williams. The mutineers intended to confront the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Brigadier General Anthony Wayne manages to defuse the situation, but almost half the soldiers involved left the army. This lasts 10 days.
January-3-1781	VA, Hood's Point: General Benedict Arnold was leading a British expedition in Virginia, when they were fired upon by an American battery. The British anchored near Jamestown and Lieutenant Colonel John Simcoe led a group of 130 of the Queen's Rangers ashore. They then found the American garrison abandoned.
January-5-1781	SC, Winnsboro: Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis, commander of all British forces in the south established his headquarters at Winnsboro. It is the central point between all the outposts in the southern colonies.
January-6-1781	VA, Yorktown: As a brigadier general now under the service of King George III, Benedict Arnold lands a force of 1,200 men at Yorktown, marches and captures Richmond.
January-7-1781	VA, Richmond: Brigadier General Benedict Arnold approached the capital of Virginia. Arnold told the Governor Thomas Jefferson he would not burn the town if he was allowed to take all the tobacco from the warehouses. Jefferson refused the deal. The British burned the warehouses and a number of private and public buildings. Jefferson fled the city.
January-8-1781	VA: Brigadier General Benedict Arnold, in command of the Simcoe's Queen Rangers, captures the Charles City Courthouse in Virginia. In the skirmish the Patriots were commanded by Colonel Gunford Dudley with 150 men of the Patriot militia, after a short fight the British drove off the militia.
January-13-1781	SC, Waccaman Neck: Lieutenant Colonel Peter Horry and a detachment of Patriots were sent to Waccaman Neck to collect boats and drive off the cattle. The British captured an advance guard of 9 men, but they escaped. The Patriots opened fire and the Loyalists left the area. The Loyalists soon reappeared and Horry ordered his men into the swamps. The British did not pursue for fear of an ambush. Casualties on both sides were light.

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
January-17-1781	SC, Cowpens: Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, his riflemen and the Patriot militia annihilate Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton and his forces. The great southern victory buoys American forces. American forces numbered 1,025 men, with 12 killed in action, 60 wounded in action. British forces numbered 1,100 men, with 100 killed in action, 229 wounded in action and 829 captured.
January-18-1781	SC: Word of Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's defeat at Cowpens reaches General Charles Cornwallis. With 1,100 men under Tarleton's command, only 300 are fit for duty. There are many casualties, but many are taken prisoner by Morgan. SC, Love's Ford: A group of Newberry militia found Colonel Banastre Tarleton's baggage train. They captured horses, weapons, wagons, and some other property.
January-19-1781	NC: General Cornwallis leads his army into North Carolina giving chase to Major General Nathaniel Greene after the American victory at Cowpens.
January-20-1781	NJ, Pompton: Mutiny of the New Jersey Line. While in winter quarters at Pompton, soldiers have the same basic complaints as the Pennsylvania Line. General Washington sends 600 troops under Robert Howe to suppress the mutiny and enforce unconditional surrender. Sergeant David Gilmore and John Tuttle are tried and executed on the spot as an example to the others. This mutiny lasts 7 days.
January-22-1781	VA, Richmond: George Rogers Clark leaves Richmond for Detroit. NY, Morrisania: An American force led by Lieutenant Colonel William Hull attacked the headquarters of Lieutenant Colonel James Delaney's Tory battalion. The Americans withdrew with 52 Tory prisoners and some horses and cattle. The Americans were harassed by Delaney's troops, but drove off by American cannon and reinforcements. The Patriots had 25 killed or wounded. The British had 16 killed in action, 32 wounded in action and 52 captured.
January-24-1781	SC, Georgetown: Patriot commanders Francis Marion and Henry Lee combine their forces and conduct a raid on Georgetown, which is defended by 200 British soldiers commanded by Colonel Archibald Campbell. The British troops refuse to engage, the Americans paroled Campbell and his men.

Date:**January-24-1781****Event:**

SC, Wiggins Plantation: At Wiggins Plantation, a group of British, Loyalists and Indians made camp. The British commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown had a force of about 170. The Americans who were led by Lieutenant Colonel William Hardon learned of the camp and planned an attack. The Americans rode into the camp terrifying the Loyalist militia. The British rangers quickly formed a battle line and drove the Patriots out of the camp. The Patriots retreated into the swamp.

January-28-1781

NC, Wilmington: Wilmington is occupied by a British expedition from Charleston.

January-30-1781

NC, Heron Bridge: American Colonel Henry Young Led a force of 250 militia men to Heron Bridge. Major James Craig with a British force of 250 men learned of the Patriot position and decided to attack them. A Patriot mounted patrol discovered the British, who then engaged in a running battle. The Patriots left and the British burned the bridge.

February-1-1781

NC: Skirmish at Tarrant's Tavern, also known as Torrence's Tavern, North Carolina. American force (Patriot militia), are under Brigadier General William Lee Davidson. British forces are under Colonel Banastre Tarleton the British rout the Patriots, but actual losses on both sides are still debated.

NC, Wilmington: A British force commanded by Major James Craig entered Wilmington. The British remained in Wilmington until November 18.

NC. Huntersville Ford: After the British attempted to cross the ford, the water was too deep for the horses. The Patriots discovered them at the ford and fired on them in the water. The British losses were large, but it hardly slowed General Charles Cornwallis's drive. American General William Davidson was killed at the battle.

February-3-1781

WI, St. Eustatius: The British captured the Dutch island of St. Eustatius, which was a prime way station for contraband between Europe and the Patriots.

February-5-1781

NC, Trading Ford: A force of 100 Patriots under the command of Major David Campbell were laying in ambush waiting for the British to enter. The Patriots fired, the British made a bayonet charge. The Patriots quickly withdrew. The British artillery began firing on the American camp in the morning.

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Event:</i>
February-6-1781	NC, Grant's Creek: Colonel Francis Locke commands a militia unit that repulses a reconnaissance party under Tarleton at Grant's Creek.
	NC, Shallow Ford: Patriot troops under Captain Joseph Graham were following a column of British troops as they crossed the Yadkin River. The Patriots soon discovered a group of stragglers and overcome them.
February-7-1781	NC: General Charles Cornwallis continues his pursuit of Daniel Morgan and his Continentals. His progress is hampered by heavy rain. To make things more difficult for the British, Morgan's men are always ahead, securing or destroying all the boats they found, thus delaying Cornwallis more.
February-12-1781	MI, St. Joseph: A Spanish expedition from St. Louis captured the British at Fort St Joseph. They stayed at the fort but one night.
February-14-1781	VA: Patriots under the command of Major General Nathaniel Greene cross the Dam River.
February-17-1781	NC, Hart's Mill: Captain Joseph Graham and a group of militia discovered a detachment of British guarding Hart's Mill. At first light the Patriots charged the British detachment. Most of the British were captured, both forces were small
February-19-1781	SC, Fort Granby: Patriot General Thomas Sumter lays siege to Fort Granby under the command of Major Andrew Maxwell. The siege is broken when news of reinforcement is received. The siege lasted until 21 February.
February-20-1781	VA: General Charles Cornwallis' "Proclamation" invites Loyalists to help in "suppressing the remains of the Rebellion."
February-23-1781	SC, Big Savannah: Brigadier General Thomas Sumter on learning that a British supply column was headed south from Charleston to Camden set up an ambush at Big Savannah. The Patriots opened fire on the column. A detachment under Major David McIntosh quickly formed a line and drove Sumter's men back. The Patriots were able to surround the wagons. The skirmish was a British disaster, the entire force of 80 men were killed, wounded or captured along with 20 supply wagons.
February-25-1781	NC: Battle of Haw River (Pyle's Defeat). The Americans surround the British and asked for surrender but, the British decide to fight. American forces are led by Colonel Harry Lee and Andrew Pickens with 600 men. British forces are led by Colonel John Pyle with 400 men. Casualties numbered 90 killed in action and 250 wounded in action. Conclusion: American victory.

Date:**May-20-1782****Event:**

SC, Ogeechee Ferry: British Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown was waiting for some Creek Indians and the Augusta Volunteers at Ogeechee Ferry. Brigadier General Anthony Wayne discovered that the British detachment had left Savannah, and planned to intercept them. Wayne's troops consisted of light infantry and Continental Dragoons. Wayne received word that the British were in the area and a group of Loyalists was quickly captured. One of the captives escaped and spread the word of the approaching Patriots. The Dragoons crowded the bridge forcing the Loyalists to scatter into the nearby swamps. The British force had 560 men, with 40 killed or wounded in action and 18 captured. American casualties were light.

May-24-1782

SC, Dean's Swamp: A group of Patriot militia, commanded by Captain William Butler, learned that a British Major William Cunning and a force of 70 were in the area. The British were out to rescue prisoners being held at Dean's Swamp. The Loyalists set an ambush and killed or wounded 8 Patriots. The Patriots running low on ammunition, attacked with swords. The surprised Loyalists were confused, turned and ran even though they outnumbered the Patriots 2 to 1.

GA, Sharon: A British officer led a group of Cherokee Indians to Brigadier General Anthony Wayne's camp. The Indians attacked the camp inflicting several casualties, 6 killed in action and 8 wounded in action, after losing 20 warriors the Indians were driven off.

May-28-1782

SC, Dorchester: A Patriot cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens discovered a Loyalist force, commanded by Captain George Dawkins, at Dorchester. Laurens attacked and quickly defeated the Royalists.

June-1-1782

GA, Amelia Township: A Patriot militia group on their way to the camp of Major General Nathaniel Greene met a loyalists group of militia, who immediately attacked the Patriots killing 4 troops.

June-5-1782

OH, Sandusky: Patriot militia, commanded by Major William Crawford, with 500 men, attacked a group of Loyalist Rangers and Indians. The Patriots were winning until British reinforcements arrived. Casualties were light on both sides. Crawford was taken prisoner and killed by the Indians.

June-11-1782

OH, Upper Sandusky: Major William Crawford who was captured by Wyandot Indians who take revenge on him for a previous unrelated massacre. According to DR. John Knight, who escaped. Crawford was scalped and burned, taking him two hours to die. Knight reached fort Pitt after wandering in the wilderness for three weeks.

Date:**Event:****June-20-1782**

SC: After Camden, Ninety-Six is the most important position in South Carolina, a Loyalist message to abandon the place is intercepted by the Patriots. Ninety-Six has 550 Loyalists commanded by Colonel John Cruger, who have sufficient supplies, but little artillery. The patriots led by Major General Nathaniel Greene attack, are unable to breach the defenses, and are forced to retreat. They lose over 185 men killed and wounded, the British lose 75 killed or wounded.

PA, Philadelphia: United States adopts official Great Seal.

June-23-1782

GA, Ebenezer: During the night a group of Indians, led by Chief Emistisiguo attacked the camp of Brigadier General Anthony Wayne near Savannah. Emistisiguo approached the camp and a lone sentry fired a shot and alerted the camp. The Indians were driving the Patriots out of the camp, until the Patriots rallied and ordered a bayonet attack. Emistisiguo was killed in hand-to-hand combat, the Indians then fled into Savannah. The Indians had 18 killed in action and 12 captured. The Patriots captured 127 Indian horses and a large number of pelts.

July-11-1782

GA, Savannah: British evacuate Savannah. British Governor Sir James Wright along with other officials flee the city of Savannah for Charlestown, South Carolina. Another group consisting of regulars led by General Alfred Clarke proceed to New York, while Colonel Thomas Brown leads a mixed group of Regulars and Indians to St Augustine, Florida. The remaining soldiers are transported to the West Indies aboard the frigate *HMS Zebra* and the sloop of war *HMS Vulture*.

August-7-1782

NY: General Washington established the "Badge of Merit" later referred to as the Purple Heart. It was originally awarded for singular meritorious action. The original medal was awarded to only three men: Sergeant Daniel Bissell, 2nd Connecticut Regiment, Sergeant William Brown, 5th Connecticut Regiment and Sergeant Elijah Churchill, 2nd Continental Dragoons. The medal was revived on February 22, 1932 by General Douglas MacArthur, and given to those wounded in combat. The Purple Heart is America's oldest military medal and has been awarded to over 1,000,000 recipients.

Date:**August-19-1782****Event:**

KY, Blue Licks: Patriots commanded by, Colonels John Todd and Stephen Twigg led 180 Kentucky riflemen against a British force of 1,000 men, commanded by, Captain William Caldwell and Chief Joseph Bryant. The British force consisted of British regulars and Native Americans. The battle took place 10 months after the surrender at Yorktown. This is considered the low point in the struggle for possession of the western country. The British ambushed the Patriots killing 72 and capturing 10, British losses were 7 men killed or wounded in action. The Battle of Blue Licks is often referred to as the last battle of the Revolutionary War. Daniel Boone was one of the Kentucky riflemen.

August-27-1782

England, London: Parliament rejects Lord North's ministry and votes to abandon further prosecution of the American War.

SC, Combahee: Late in the war, a combined force of British regulars and Loyalists are trying to obtain forage for Charleston. Upon discovering the British intentions, the Patriots send a force commanded by Colonel John Laurens to intercept them. Lauren and his men are ambushed, resulting in the death of Laurens and one other man.

August-29-1782

SC, Fair Lawn: An American force commanded by Brigadier General Francis Marion had set up an ambush for an approaching British force of 200 dragoons, led by Major Thomas Fraser. After entering the ambush the British force lost 20 men killed in action, but Fraser captured Marion's ammunition wagon, which turned the tide of battle, Marion was forced to withdraw due to the lack of ammunition.

August-30-1782

SC, Whitehall: Patriot Captain G.S. Capers was sent to Berkeley County with 12 cavalymen. They discovered 26 British Black Dragoons, Capers charged the British and defeated them.

September-2-1782

SC, Royal Ferry: The British were at Royal Ferry along with the galley *HMS Balfore* and *HMS Shark*. Brigadier General Mordecai Gist followed them and planned an attack. The Patriots captured the *HMS Balfore*, along with its supplies then outfitted it for the Continental Navy.

September-3-1782

France, Paris: Peace negotiations commence in Paris. There are nine articles including recognition of the 13 colonies, free navigation of the Mississippi River, fishing rights off the Grand Banks, and removal of all British troops from American soil.

Battle of the Capes: The French Fleet under Admiral de Grass prevented the British Fleet under Admiral Graves from entering the Chesapeake Bay to relieve General Charles Cornwallis's army trapped at Yorktown. A sea battle took place on 5 September 1781. It was hardly a classic battle but, probably the most important naval battle of the war. Soon after Yorktown peace negotiations began.

British naval milestones during the American Revolution:

1775 - British Navy had 340 ships, 27 were in American waters.

1776 - British had 70 ships in American waters, plus 400 merchantmen,

1777 - British had 396 ships in service, Navy captures 15 American privateers, and American captured over 300 merchantmen.

1778 - British had 450 ships in service. Action between British and French in the West Indies increases.

1779 - Spain declared war on Britain. Near disaster in the West Indies when Admiral Byron leads a counterattack on the French Fleet.

1780 - 490 ships in service. British battle over three and one half years with Spain over Gibraltar.

1781 - Battle of the Chesapeake. Admiral Graves leads a confused and unsuccessful attack on the French Fleet.

1782 - 800 ships in service Battle of the Saints. Admiral Rodney smashes the French Fleet under Admiral de Grasse. This is Britain's greatest naval victory of the war.

1783 - 617 ships in service. War with America ends with the Peace of Versailles, between England, America, France, Spain and the Netherlands.

Action taken by Continental ships during the Revolutionary War:

October 10, 1775 - Continental Schooner *USS Hannah*, (4 guns) engages the British Sloop *HMS Nautilus* (16 guns) near Beverly, Massachusetts.

December 13, 1775 - The Continental Congress authorizes the construction of 13 frigates.

April 4, 1776 - Continental frigate *Columbus* (24 guns) captures the British schooner *HMS Hawke* (6 guns).

April 7, 1776 - Continental brig *USS Lexington* (14 guns), captures the British sloop *HMS Edward* (6 guns).

July 27, 1776 - Continental brig *USS Reprisal* (16 guns) engages the British *HMS Shark* (16 guns) Off St Pierre, Martinique

September 7, 1776 - The Submarine *USS Turtle* (invented by David Bushnell), attacks the 3rd rated *HMS Eagle* (64 guns), while she was anchored off New York.

October 11, 1776 - Vancour Island, Lake Champlain, Benedict Arnold's fleet fight the British.

December 10, 1776 - British frigate *HMS Pearl* (32 guns) captures the Continental brig *USS Lexington* (14 guns).

June 7, 1777 - Continental Frigate *USS Hancock* (32 guns) and *USS Boston* (24 guns) Captures the British frigate *HMS Fox* (28 guns).

September 1777 *USS Lexington* (14 guns) was a captured by the *HMS Alert* (10 guns)

March 7, 1778 - Continental frigate *USS Randolph* (32 guns) Nicholas Biddle) engages the *HMS Yarmouth* (64 guns), off South Carolina.

March 9, 1778 - British ships *HMS Ariadne* (20 guns) and *HMS Ceres* (14 guns) capture the Continental ship *USS Alfred* (24 guns) off Barbados.

April 24, 1778 - Continental sloop *USS Ranger* (18 guns) captures the British *HMS Drake* (14 guns) off Carrickfergus Ireland.

July 10, 1778 - France declares war on England.

September 17, 1778 British 4th rate *HMS Experiment* (50 guns) and frigate *HMS Unicorn* (26 guns) capture the Continental frigate *USS Raleigh* (24 guns), off Boston.

May 7, 1779 - Continental sloop *USS Providence* (12 guns) captures the British brig *HMS Diligent* (12 guns) off Sandy Hook.

June 16, 1779 - Spain declares war on Britain.

September 14, 1778 - British frigate *HMS Pearl* (32 guns) captures the Spanish frigate *Santa Monica*, off the Azores

September 23, 1779 - Continental Navy *Bonhomme Richard* (42 guns) (John Paul Jones) captures the British *HMS Serapis* (44 guns) off Flamborough Head.

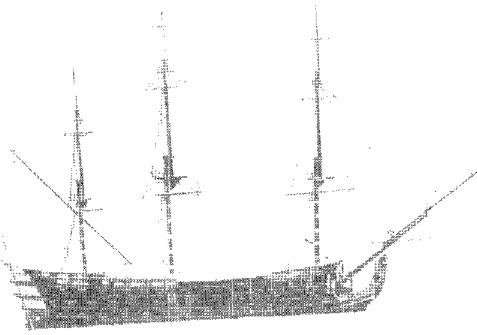
April 2, 1781 - Continental frigate *USS Alliance* (36 guns), captures the British privateers *Mars* (26 guns) and *Minerva* (10 guns), off the French coast.

May 18, 1781 - Continental frigate *USS Alliance* (36 guns), captures the British sloop *HMS Atalanta* (16 guns) and the *HMS Trepassy* (14 guns).

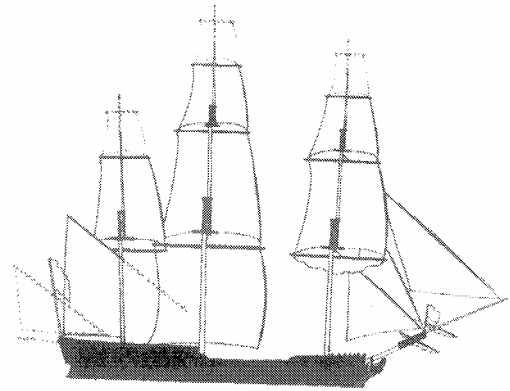
**American Revolution Navies
1775 - 1783**

Class	Name	Type	Guns	Crew	Captain	Station	In SVC	Out SVC	Remarks
	HMS Unity	sloop						transport	
1st rate	HMS Victory	ship	104		Kempenfelt				
	HMS Vigilant	galley	16						
	HMS Viper	sloop	10	110	Graves	Canada			
5th rate	HMS Virginia	frigate	32			MEPB	78		former USS Virginia
	HMS Vista	frigate	14						
	HMS Vulture	sloop							
5th rate	HMS Watt	privateer	36						privateer
4th rate	HMS Yarmouth	ship	64	500					
MA navy	USS Active	privateer	14			ME/PB			privateer
Cont navy	USS Alfred	ship	24		Hinman/JPJ		75	78 captured	
Cont navy	USS Alliance	frigate	32		Landais/Barry/JPJ		78	85 sold	
Cont navy	USS America	ship	74		JP Jones		82	France	donated to France
Cont navy	USS Andrew Doria	brig	16		Hopkins/Robertson/Biddle	PA DR	75	77 burned	
	USS Argo	sloop	12				79	79 sold	
Cont navy	USS Ariel	frigate	20		John Paul Jones		79	81 France	
	USS Beauford	brigantine				SC			
	USS Betsy	sloo	2						
Cont navy	USS Bohomme Richard	ship	42	380	JP Jones		79	79 lost	
Cont navy	USS Boston	frigate	24	45	McNeil	SC	76	80 captured	
	USS Boston	gondola	3		Summer	LC	76	76 burned	
	USS Bricole	frigate							
SC Navy	USS Briscol	ship	44			SC		lost	
	USS Broadboy	schooner							
Cont navy	USS Burbon	frigate	36				83	83 sold	
Cont navy	USS Cabot	brig	14		Hopkins/Olney		75	77 captured	
Cont navy	USS Cerf	cutter	18				79	sold France	
Pa navy	USS Champion	xebec	8		Biddle	PA DR	77	77 destroyed	
	USS Charolette	schooner							
	USS Coleworth Pinckney	privateer							privateer
Cont navy	USS Columbus	ship	28		Lampiere/Whipple		75	78 burned	
SC Navy	USS Comet	brig	10		Allen	SC			
Cont navy	USS Commerce		16				76	77	
Cont navy	USS Confederacy	frigate	32				79	81 captured	
Cont navy	USS Congress	frigate	28		Grennell/Geddes	NY	76	77 destroyed	
	USS Congress	galley	10	80		LC	76	76 burnrd	
	USS Connecticut	gondola	7	45		LC	76	76 burned	
Cont navy	USS Deane	frigate	32				77	83 decommission	

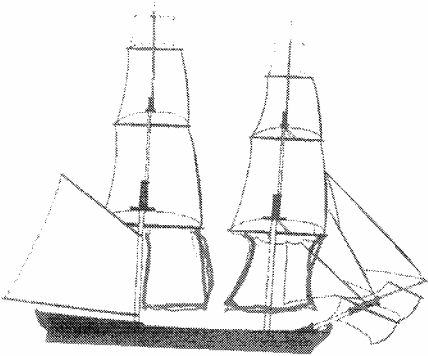
Sailing Ships



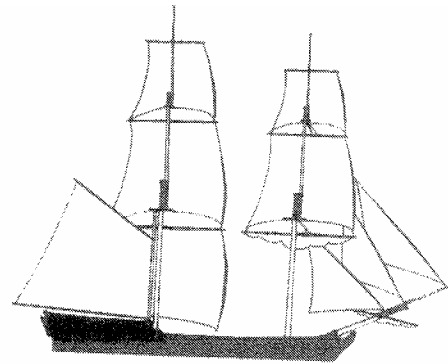
Ship of the Line



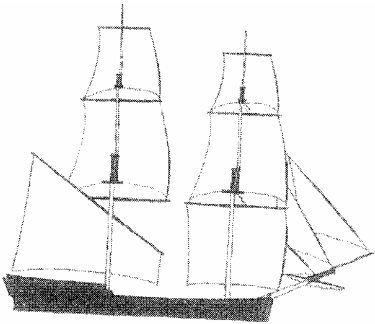
Frigate



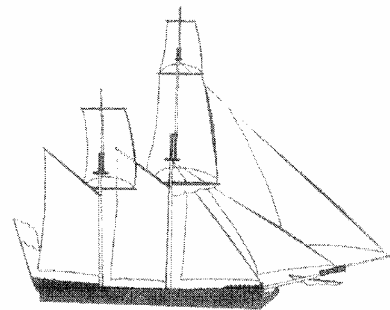
Brig



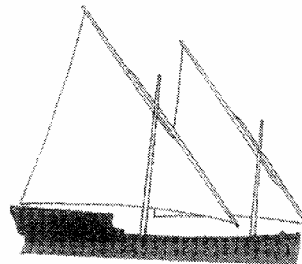
Snow



Brigantine



Ketch



Galley

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