



25/50

The Patriot

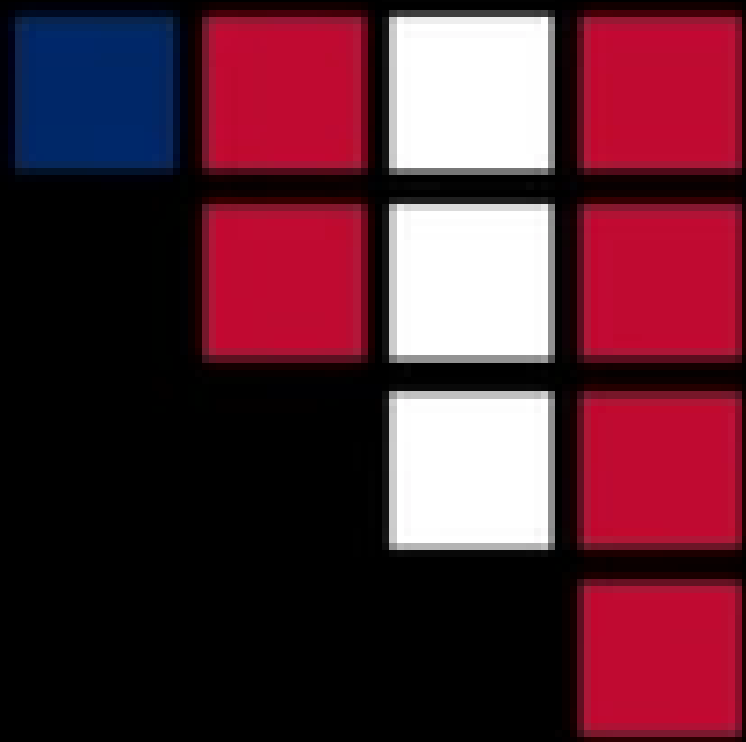
Martha Hudson





- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1N4B-04SJy940KDdD12IQjgMRqqWXzxp/view?ts=6605bc47>





LEGACY MARKER PROGRAM  
EDUCATION PRESERVATION STEWARDSHIP



# How I Became Involved

- Grandfather, under Paul Crete, designed the Valley Forge arch.
- Always had a strong interest in history.
- At the time of the bicentennial (1975-1976), uninvolved.
- Joined the First City Troop.
- Attended reenactments.
- Bought a horse.





# How I Became Involved

- 1992 – went to the Dresden Museum in Bolger, Germany, on a scholarship to learn about brownstone.
- Learned about Cathedral Stone in the US, applications for monuments (saving tombstones).
- Graduate work with handicapped and challenged youth.
- Grew up in the area, applied learnings to bronze markers.
- Studied under John Moore, then was hired by him to do the YY monuments at the Woodrow Wilson School of Government in Princeton (*see photo at right*).
- Heritage Guild Works (HGW), incorporated Township.
  - Planning with preservation.
  - Strategic plan vs. throw people on a bus and giving a tour.
- Met Brooks reenacting at the Battle of Princeton.





# Today

- Preserving cemeteries, like in Chester with PSSDAR.
- Provide courtesy safely lift and wax.
- Flag ceremonies (with/without Troop)
  - Princeton, Trenton, Paoli, Germantown
- Teach and engage/involve youth and veterans.
  - “Then and Now” comparisons.





# Ways to Engage

- Architecture (historical homes)
- Genealogy
- Education
- Advocate for Economic Tourism
- Flag Ceremonies
- Participate in / host 250<sup>th</sup> Commemorative Events



BERKSHIRE  
HATHAWAY



## LOCAL NEWS

ARCHITECTURE | CHANGING SKYLINE

### Philadelphia, a 'National Treasure'

#### Old Glory's Day



Paratroopers land while carrying American flags outside Independence Hall. Parades and birthday cake were also part of the festivities, beginning at the Betsy Ross House.



Eugene Hough teaches people how to fold an American flag at the National Constitution Center as part of the city's celebration of Flag Day on Wednesday in the historic area. PHILADELPHIA / Staff Photographer

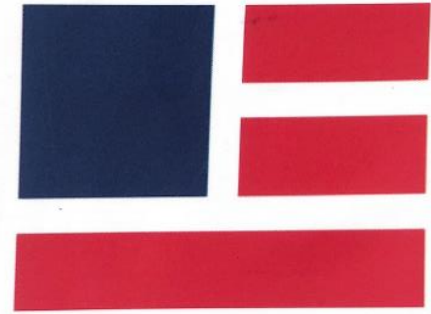


# Organizations to Engage

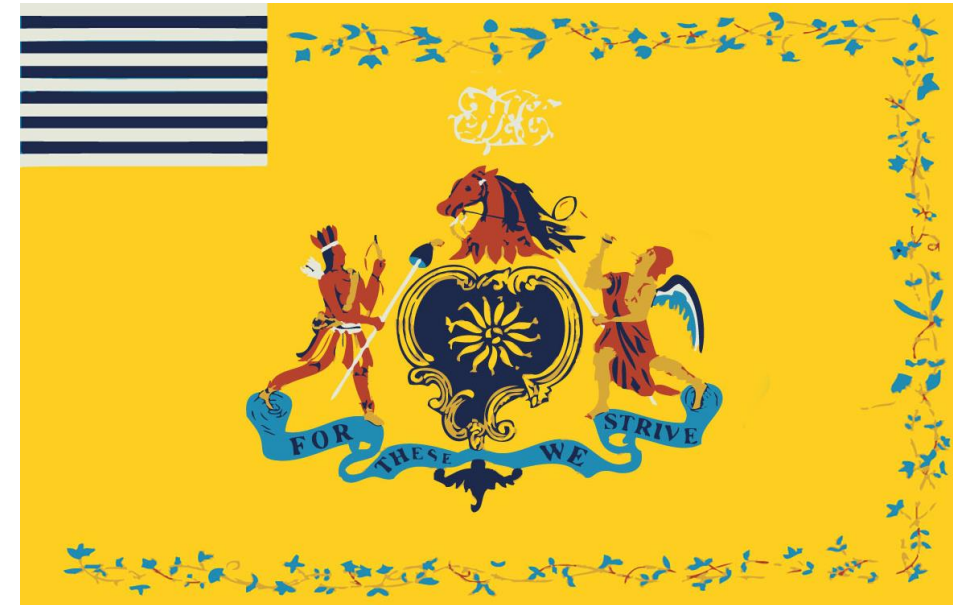
- SAR, DAR, C.A.R.
- The First City Troop
- Free Masons
- American Legions
- Townships/Counties/Government Entities
- Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts
- Related corporations (ex. Iron Mountain for document digitization)



FollowTheFlag.info



12 states so far, 9,185 participants





# Prepare for 250

- America 250 is an opportunity; how do we tell/engage others better?
  - Ex. Chester Cemetery PSSDAR project
    - Why we collected fragments; documentation.
- Coordinate with others to create opportunities.
  - Flag Ceremonies.
  - Hand out Challenge Coins.
  - Veterans, Urban and Rural Families.
- Seize the day – this is our shot; the timing is now; figure out what we can do as a group.
  - Ex. 250<sup>th</sup> Commemorative Ride (and fall 2024 walk in the footsteps of Washington), Philadelphia to Cambridge.

*Engage, preserve, and protect and in turn, share the unique historical narratives of our communities.*



# Defense of Little Egg Harbor in the Revolution, by AEHHS

250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the American  
Revolution POSTER SERIES  
(partial)

POC- Dale Denda, Exec. Dir.,  
AEHHS, [Inc.fpavp@aol.com](mailto:Inc.fpavp@aol.com)  
571-242-2197



The following posters depict a few of the over 2 dozen episodes of gunpowder importation and supply of the Continental Army, and related events, at the port of little Egg Harbor found in Original Archives. The larger historical picture directly links the importance of circumstances at the sea and riverport (1775-1779) to the seat of our government in Philadelphia.

Sources:

- Journals of Continental Congress
- Naval Documents of the American Revolution (USN)
  - N.J. State colonial archives
- The papers of George Washington
- The papers of Thomas Jefferson
- The selected papers of John Jay
- Ephraim Blaine papers - National Archives



## “For Gods sake attend to... *securing* that Port” (Little Egg Harbor’s Epic History Begins)

John Jay, a senior Member of Congress, received these 2 letters in Spring 1776 from New York Merchant Alexander McDougall. He was actually a vociferous Patriot of the Sons of Liberty pedigree, who also held a commission in a New York Continental regiment. The present letters contained many subjects, but also included **McDougall's Direct Call for a defense plan for the port of Little Egg Harbor. The importance of Defending the port from the perspective of a New York Continental officer, in a local command, is interesting as it points to a broader regional Focus on Little Egg Harbor.** The cargo of the ship was also significant --ammunition. He mentioned the subject in these two letter-fragments. As of that time, the Royal Navy had entered American Waters in strength the year before and now posed a serious threat to maritime Commerce. Within several months the British would capture the city of new York, with its harbor, and hold it for a period of 7 years.

**With Delaware Bay also shut, Little Egg Harbor rose to crucial importance under these conditions of coastal blockade, but not only because of trade between the colonies here mentioned. It also was the vital link for Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, to reach the Atlantic Ocean ensuring delivery of gunpowder, weapons and other war matériel from Europe and the Caribbean Islands to keep the Continental Army in the field.**

*From Alexander McDougall  
Newyork 20th March 1776*

*Dear Sir,  
I received your favor of the 13th, and am greatly pleased with the resolution of Congress ...*

*"A man of war's tender is either gone or goeing to egg-Harbour to intercept our amunition. It is some time since I put my thoughts together, for the Security of that place, which were Communicated to our Delegates by the Committee of Safety. For Gods sake attend to the securing [of] that Port."*

*In another letter (April 16th) to John Jay, he again wrote, "You know that Egg Harbour is not in our [New York] Colony, but it is frequented by the Trade of Penna, New Jersey & New-York and should therefore be secured..."*

John Jay

The Royal Navy observes a ship  
entering Little Egg Harbor Inlet

Alexander  
McDougall



## Cannon never delivered to a Fort never Built

### The Second Defense plan for Little Egg harbor port comes to *Naught*

Dramatic calls for the defense of the port of Little Egg Harbor coming from New York would echo along the Mullica River as well as in Philadelphia and, eventually, Trenton. In early 1776 the **Patriot New York Committee of Safety, recognizing the British Naval threat which arose in 1775, issued a plea to Continental Congress**: "*Egg Harbour is now known to our enemies as a place of debarkment for certain necessities. We therefore think that a small redoubt should be there built, garrisoned always by a proper captain's guard, with barracks to contain 200 men, so situated as to command the entrance of the harbour ... with cisterns to take rain water. Cedar wood is plenty there, which will answer all the purposes of wood work; and to complete the defence, a galley to mount a six pounder in her stem should, we think, be provided*". That Fort was never built, and the row galley plan would actually emerge as the 'First Defense plan' taken up by Congress. **Yet another plan, a reply to the early New York appeal, was funded by New Jersey's Legislature in 1777 to put cannon at a small, recently built breastwork (not shown) near Little Egg Harbor inlet as addressed in these documents.** However, this archive record also reveals these cannon ultimately were never placed at any point to defend the port, but for reasons unknown. The British reported no cannon were present there in the October 6, 7, 1778 Grand assault.

#### Journal of the Legislative-Council of New Jersey

20 September 1777, at page 111 (First Session: Collins - Burlington MDCLXXVII)

' A Memorial from Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott, Esqrs. was read  
" That they had erected, at their own Expence, a **small " Fort at the Foxburrows, near the Port of Little-Eggharbour: and had purchased a Number of Cannon for the Defence of the said Port;** relying on the " Publick for Payment of the Expence on that Occasion: That they had dispersed a Sum of Money, an Account whereof is annexed to the said Memorial, and praying a Reimbursement of the Monies so advanced." Where upon the House having taken the same into Consideration.  
**Resolved, That the Treasurer pay the Balance due ... being Four Hundred and Thirty Pounds One Shilling and Three pence.**  
And that their receipt... be a discharge to the Treasurer for Payment thereof; that they be empowered and instructed to sell such stores as are not useful, and pay the amount into the Treasury, and to take Charge of the said Cannon and necessary stores for Use of the State. Ordered.  
**Resolved, That the House concur in the Resolutions contained in the said Message. Ordered.**

#### Journal of the Legislative-Council of New Jersey

April 13th 1778, at Page 60 (Second Session: Collins - Trenton MDCLXXIX)

"Whereas by a Resolution of both Houses, of the 20th of September last, Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott, Esquires, were impowered and directed **to take Charge of a Number of Cannon belonging to this State, near the Port of Little-Egg-Harbour, for the Use of the State; and the said Cannon 'not being in Use.** Resolved, That the said Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott be 'impowered to sell and dispose of the same, and **pay the Amount of Sales into the Treasury,** and that the Receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient Discharge to the paid Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott therefor: ' Ordered.

Page 60 - April 14<sup>th</sup>

The Council having taken the message brought up to this House Yesterday by Mr. Camp and Mr. Van Cleve, into consideration, **relative to Mr. Clark and Mr. Wescott's disposing of a Number of Cannon belonging to the State;**  
**Resolved, That the House concur...**

#### Little Egg Harbor Inlet

(historical Inlet [18th C.] was oriented to the right)



View from Rutgers University Marine Field Station across from Little Egg Inlet in the Mullica River- Great Bay estuary



Hypothetical fort

Photos: <https://www.nps.gov/foel/learn/historyculture/index.htm>



## An Extraordinary letter from Thomas Jefferson, concerning also a load of Gun powder arrived at Little Egg Harbor and bound for Virginia

Written on the eve of the British Invasion of New York, this letter by Thomas Jefferson to John Page, of Virginia, captures a complex moment in history. Expansive in its detail about the Strategic situation America faced in late Summer 1776, **the letter also actually comes down to framing a single statement: "[It] shall wait your further order", he wrote to Page. The subject was a load of gunpowder and arms that had arrived at Little Egg Harbor port and was in transit to Philadelphia** [letter fragment]. The bill of lading from a Caribbean Trading Company revealed the contents as well as the destination: some 400 barrels of gunpowder and scores of arms for the Council of Safety of Virginia. John Page, a Jefferson confidant, was a leading member of colonial Virginia's political class and, as lieutenant governor, had a direct interest in arming his troops.

The larger extraordinary Jefferson letter, penned at just short of 1,500 words, contained no less than a dozen subjects ranging from maneuvers out of Canada to German Hessian soldiers, the strength of America's flotilla on Lake Champlain, native American Indians, British Lord Howe's Seaborne Army's numbers at New York and details of its approach in attack, a reference to Dutch ships, supplies for the Continental Army from the Caribbean Islands, as well as the fact now that the coast was free of British ships due to the New York invasion, the 'Eggharbour' War materiel cargo had come in.



Thomas Jefferson, in Continental Congress

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, vol 1, pp. 497–501 [Princeton, 1950]

**Thomas Jefferson to the Honble. John Page esq. Williamsburgh**

**At Philadelphia Aug. 20. 1776**

**Dear Page**

[letter fragment]

**We have been in hourly expectation of the great decision at New York but it has not yet happened. About three nights ago an attempt was made to burn the two ships which had gone up the river...**

**The enemy's men of war being withdrawn from our whole coast to N. York gives us now fine opportunities of getting in powder. We see the effect here already...**

**Davis with the 4000 lbs. of gun powder and 90 stand of arms for Virga.**

**[Virginia] got into Eggharbour. We have sent waggons for the powder to bring it here, and shall wait your further order. We were obliged to open Van Bibber & Harrison's letter\* to the Council of safety of Virga. in order to take out the bill of lading without which it would not be delivered.**

\* Archivist note: Van Bibber & Harrison's letter of 25 July 1776 from this firm of St. Eustatia merchants who furnished the Americans with military and other supplies; letter and invoice printed in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, xvi (1908), 165–6

Source: The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), part of the National Archives, at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-01-02-0207>



## Congress Orders Another Ten Tons of Gun Powder from Little Egg Harbor (While taking inventory of Cannon in the Continental Army)

Letters of Delegates to Congress: Volume: 3, at Pages 653,54  
Elbridge Gerry to William Heath

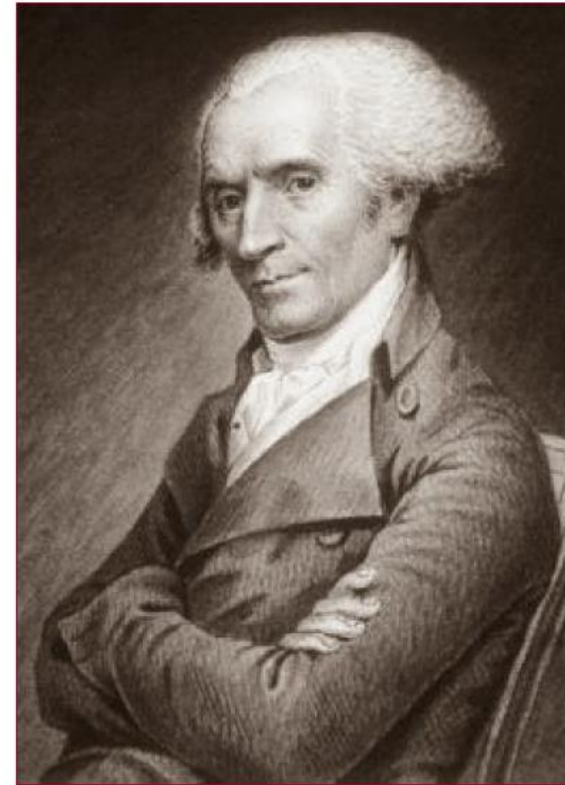
Dear sir, Philadelphia May 11th 1776

I have only Time to desire You (by Express now waiting) to inform me with the Number of Cannon left at the Lines in Cambridge &c, of those that were brot from Ticonderoga, & also of the Number brot to New York from the Camp aforesd which were supplied by the N England Colonies. The first if there are any left, are given by Congress to the Colony & the latter not being charged belong to it.

... Nothing new Occurs excepting that Congress have passed a Resolve recommending it to all the Colonies not having Governments competent to their exigent Circumstances to take up the same & **that 10 Tons of Powder are ordered from Egg Harbour to New York.\*** 10 3/4 Tons lately arrived in a Vessel belonging to Newbury Port at Kennebeck, 18 pieces Cannon, 1/2 Ton steel, & 5 1/4 Tons Brimstone.

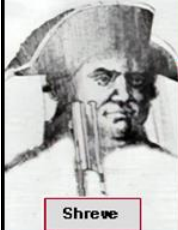
I hope We shall soon have agreable News from Canada & remain sincerely sir, your Friend & very huml serv,  
Elbridge Gerry

\*Journals of Continental Congress, 4:342 RC (MHi)



Elbridge Gerry  
Continental Congress





Shreve

## Little Egg Harbor port in the middle of the War of Supply - A Prize's Cargo awaits transport to Valley Forge from 'The Forks'



Washington

An estimated two-thousand five hundred pounds of meat and upwards of seventy-thousand pounds of Irish butter (some 2,200 barrel-containers) were reported warehoused at 'The Forks', Little Egg Harbor, there awaiting transport to the Continental Army. This episode was referenced in two letters: the Mount Holly letter and the Valley Forge letter. Gen. George Washington already knew about this shipment as the British captain of the captured Prize was sitting as a prisoner at Valley Forge. Besides Washington, senior Continental Army officers were well informed of the cargo, including the assistant Commissary of the Army. Further, Col. Shreve pleaded yet again for the need of a defense plan for 'The Forks' of Little Egg Harbor port on the Mullica River. [Archivist note\*: Forks of Little Egg Harbor was a shipbuilding and privateering settlement on the Mullica (Little Egg Harbor) River above Chestnut Neck. The prize was probably the brig Carolina Packet, which had been captured by the sloop Scorpion commanded by John Brooks. That brig's captain, William McCollam, was sent to Washington's headquarters in early April.]

The Papers of George Washington, Vol. 14, ed. David R. Hoth, at Pages 413-416  
Mount Holly Letter:

To George Washington from Colonel Israel Shreve (2nd New Jersey Regiment)  
Mount holley [N.J.] april 6th 1778

Sir, I fear If not Reignforced the Enemy will Ravage Great part of the Lower Counties, A prize from Cork Now Lies at or near the forks of Eggharber [Egg harbour], with 200 Barrels of Beef, 50 of pork, upwards of 2000 firkins<sup>±</sup> Rose Butter, 51 peices Linnin, &c. this Cargo is taken for the use of the Army But not Yet Removed, this port Cannot be Safe If a post is not kept at Haddonfield. I hope your Excey will pardon me for So Often [mutilated] a Reignforcement, I fear true Representations from this Quarter has not been made, I mean to Represent things Just as they are I Should Send a Return of what Militia I have But Cannot Obtain it, they Do not Exceed 150, I am your Excellencys very Huml. Servt \*

<sup>±</sup>"Firkín", "36 lbs., under Geo. III", as defined in The Century Dictionary, Vol. III. Whitney ed. 1889

Valley Forge Letter:

On 4 April, John Chaloner, an assistant commissary of purchases at Valley Forge, wrote New Jersey governor William Livingston: "I have the Honor of informing you that it is the order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the purchasing Commissary of the Middle Department to purchase the Cargo of the prize lately arrived into Egg harbour consisting of Butter Beef Pork &c&c to have the same immediately removed to a place of safety & brought on for the use of the Army with all possible expedition & as the effecting of this with that dispatch the nature of the case requires may interfere with the Laws of the state of N. Jersey in two Instances . . . His Excellency has desired me to solicit your aid to Justify Jos. Hugg Esqr. Colo. Blaines Assistant for purchasing the Cargo before Condemnation as also to advice with you the respecting the Continuance of the Waggons in the service for the Necessary duty"

(Ephraim Blaine Papers, DLC: Peter Force Collection)

©AEHHS 250th Anniversary  
poster series -DfD

The Hub & Spoke Road and Warehouse intersection at  
'The Forks' was the heart of Little Egg Harbor port



representations

Off-loading a ship at Little Egg Harbor port under Continental officer supervision

Approach to the Little Egg Harbor Upper port at 'The Forks' at Batsto,  
above Green Bank on the Mullica River



The following maps portray the progress and outcome of the 'defense of little Egg Harbor' campaign that culminated in the battle of October 15th 1778 at the Pulaski Monument.

Thomas Paine wrote of the campaign, if the British look back they see *"Nothing but loss and disgrace."*

Sources:

--The National Archives Collection/NARA (RG 360 R-181: NARA M247-164, at page 17)

--Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, (Washington, D.C.,1904-37), Vol. 13:183. (This report is in the Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 147, III, folio 46)

--The Crisis, No. 6 (1778), Thomas Paine, the author of Common Sense

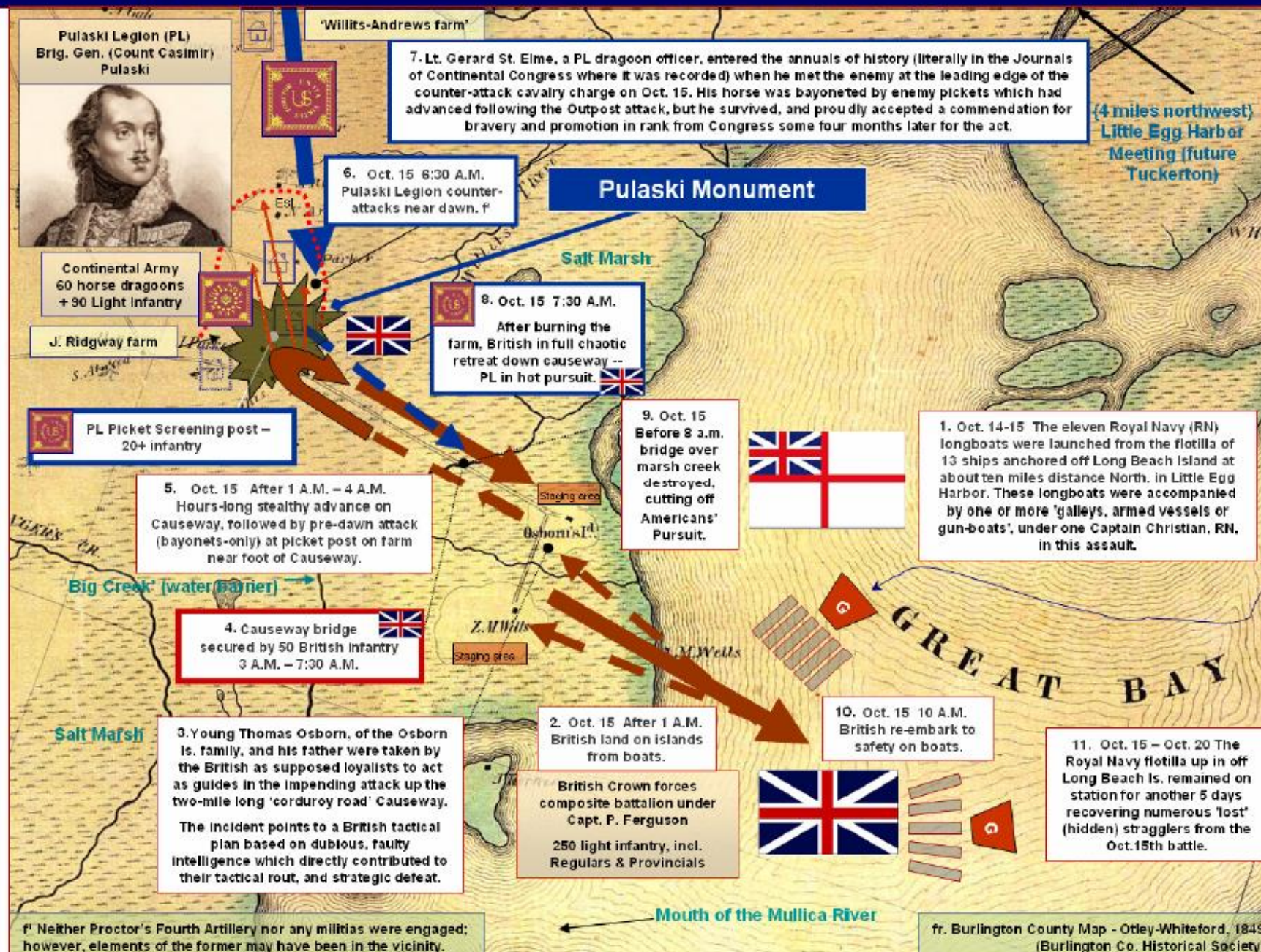
--B.F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts (Library of Congress): Transcripts (Great Britain) Colonial Office, 5: V.96, 347-49, 351-8

The Pulaski Monument was funded and erected by the Society of the Cincinnati in the 19th century



# Little Egg Harbor (Battle of October 15, 1778)

©AEHHS





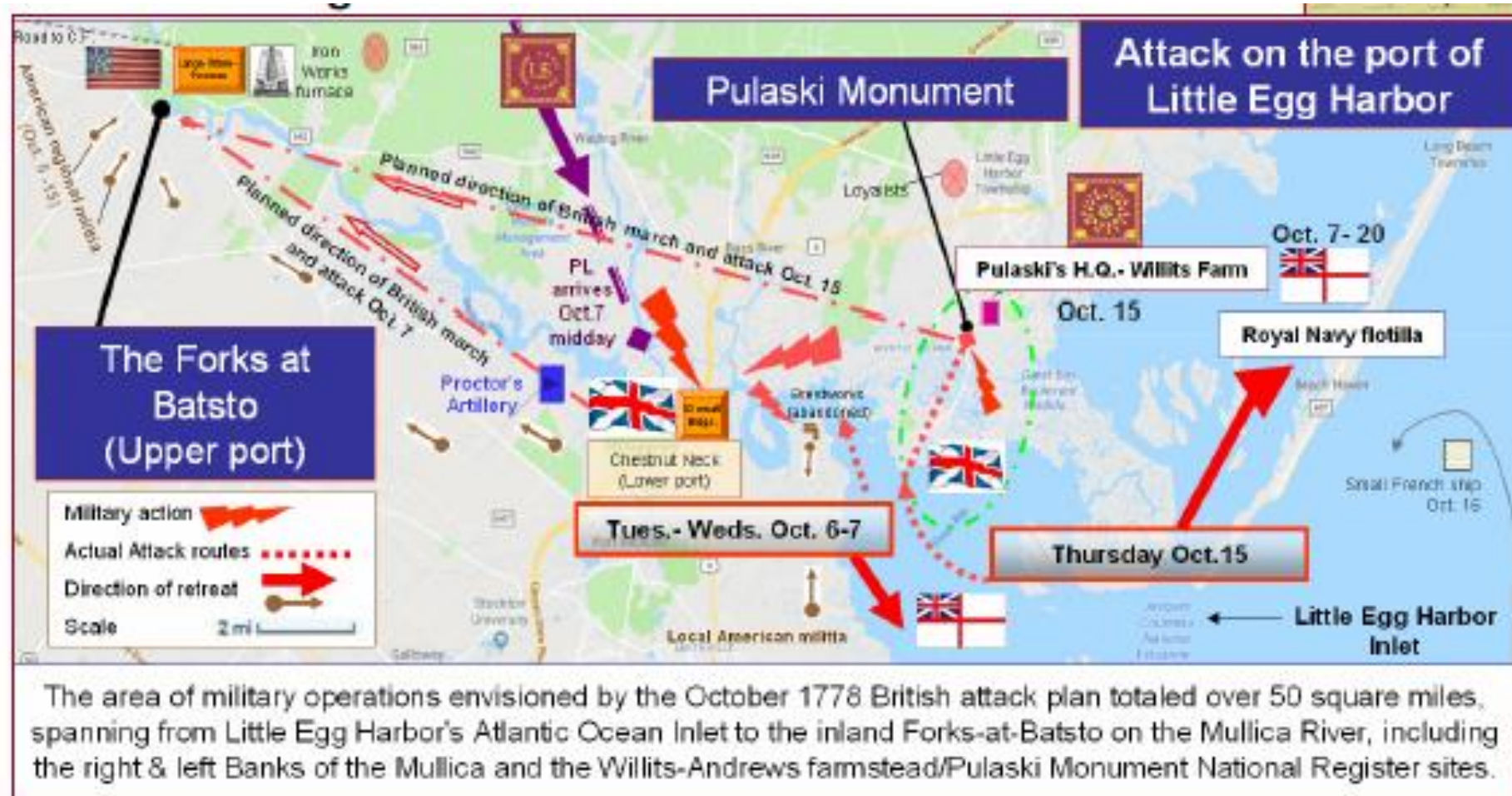
## Defense of Little Egg Harbor campaign:

Oct. 5

– Oct. 20, 1778

Little Egg Harbor (Atlantic coast) New Jersey

(Lower map)





# The Pulaski Legion's Counterattack during the Defense of Little Egg Harbor October 15, 1778



© AEHHS 2010

Historical Documentary Source: Vol. 13 at page 183: *Journals of the Continental Congress*,  
Worthington C. Ford et al., eds. 1774-1789 (Washington, D.C., 1904-37)

Photo imperfections present  
Painting by Artist and Illustrator Louis S. Glanzman



# Prepare for 250 – Ex. Brush Family Cemetery



- Existing lichen removed.



# Doughboy Monument – engaging Veterans

## VA Possible Partnership and Advocacy programs





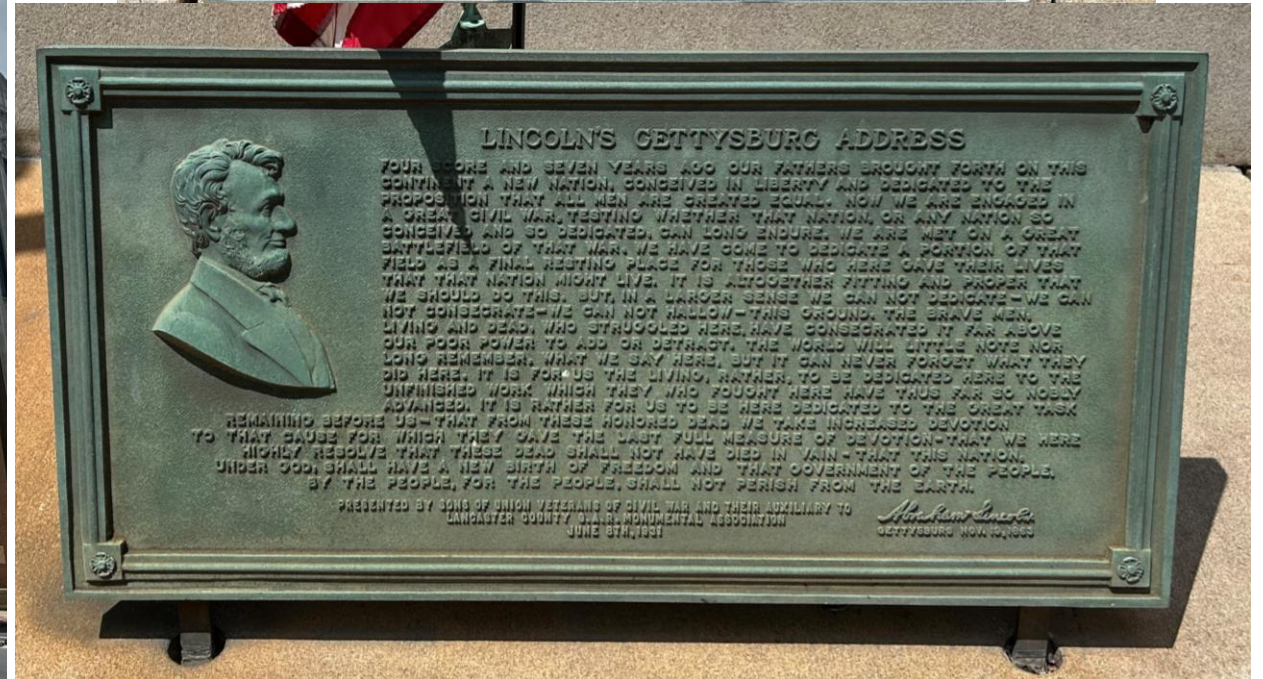
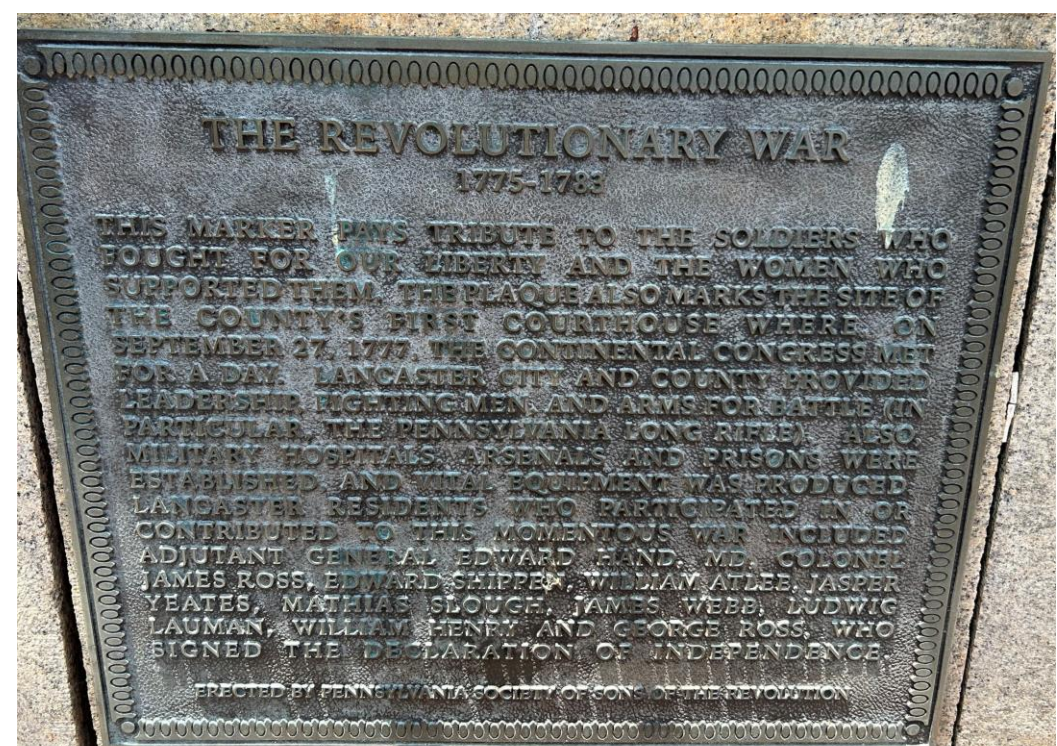
# Washington Memorial Bridge – engaging Veterans





# Lancaster this week

(before photos)



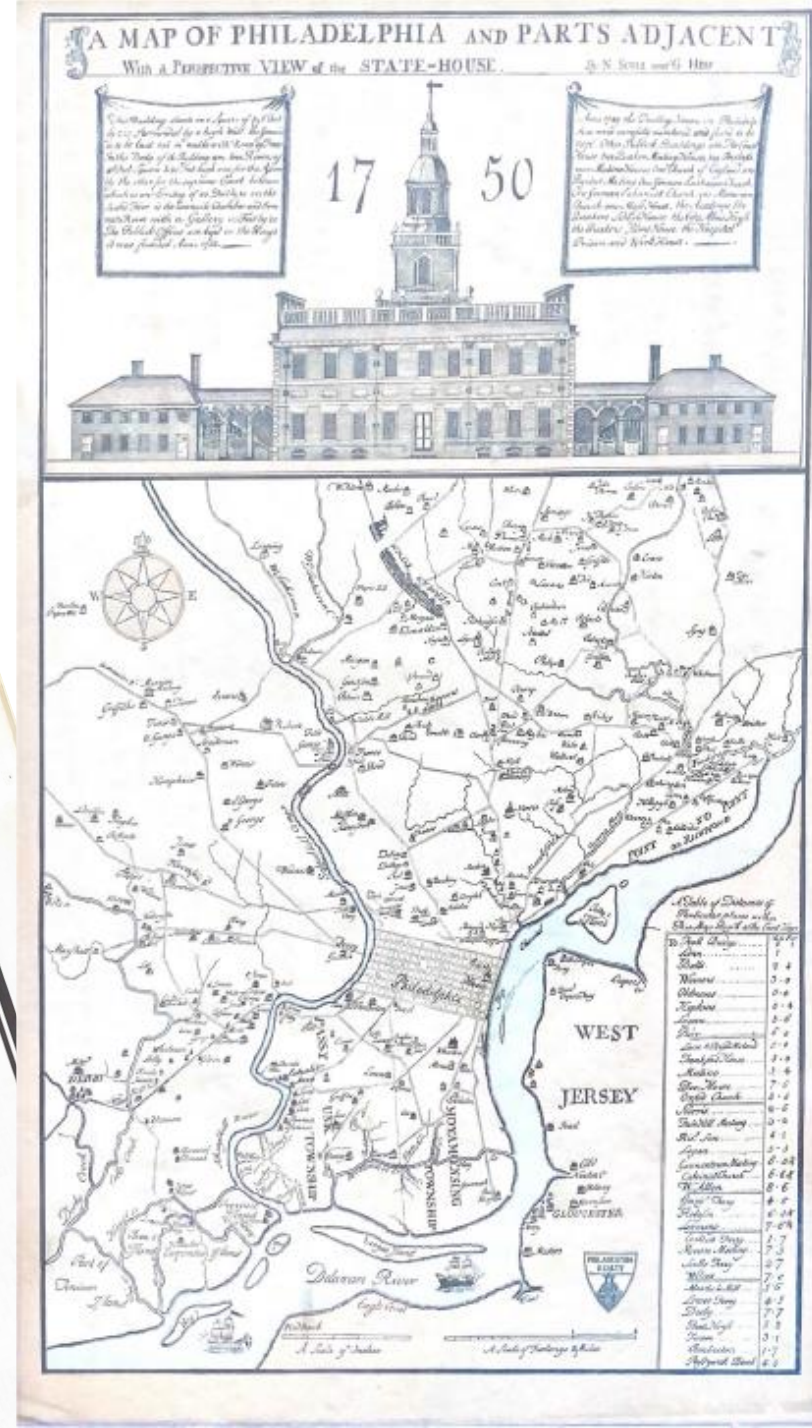
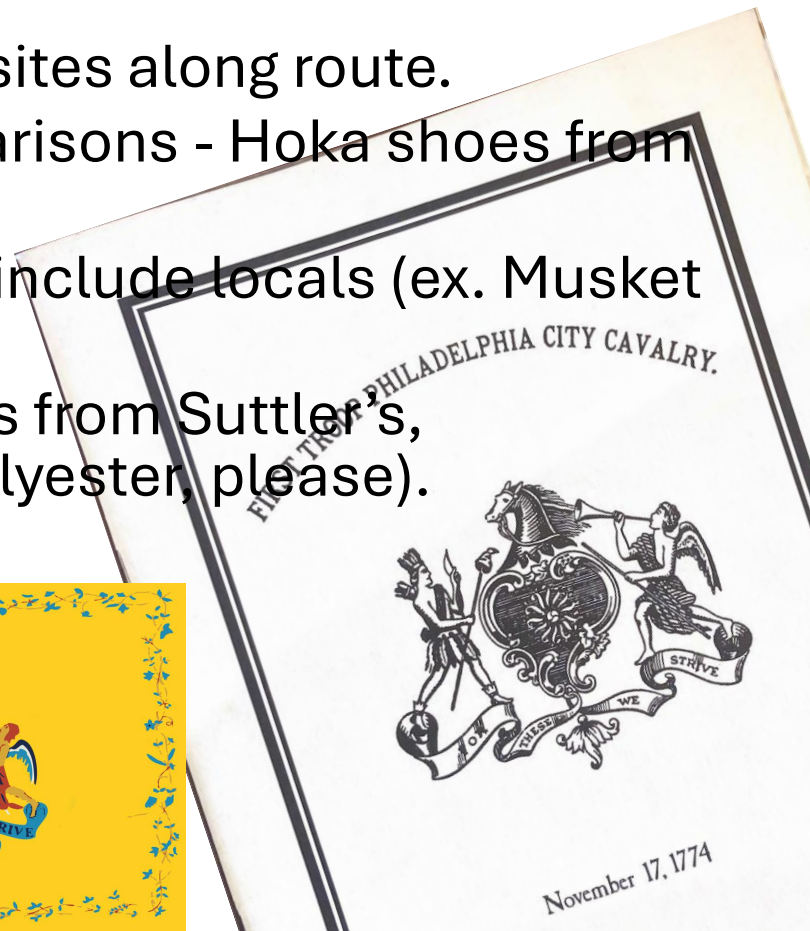
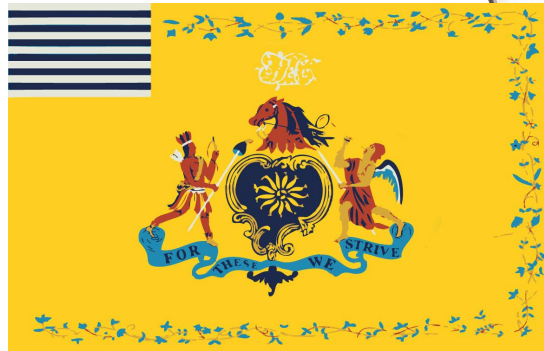


# Commemorative 250<sup>th</sup> Ride

(and preparatory walk)

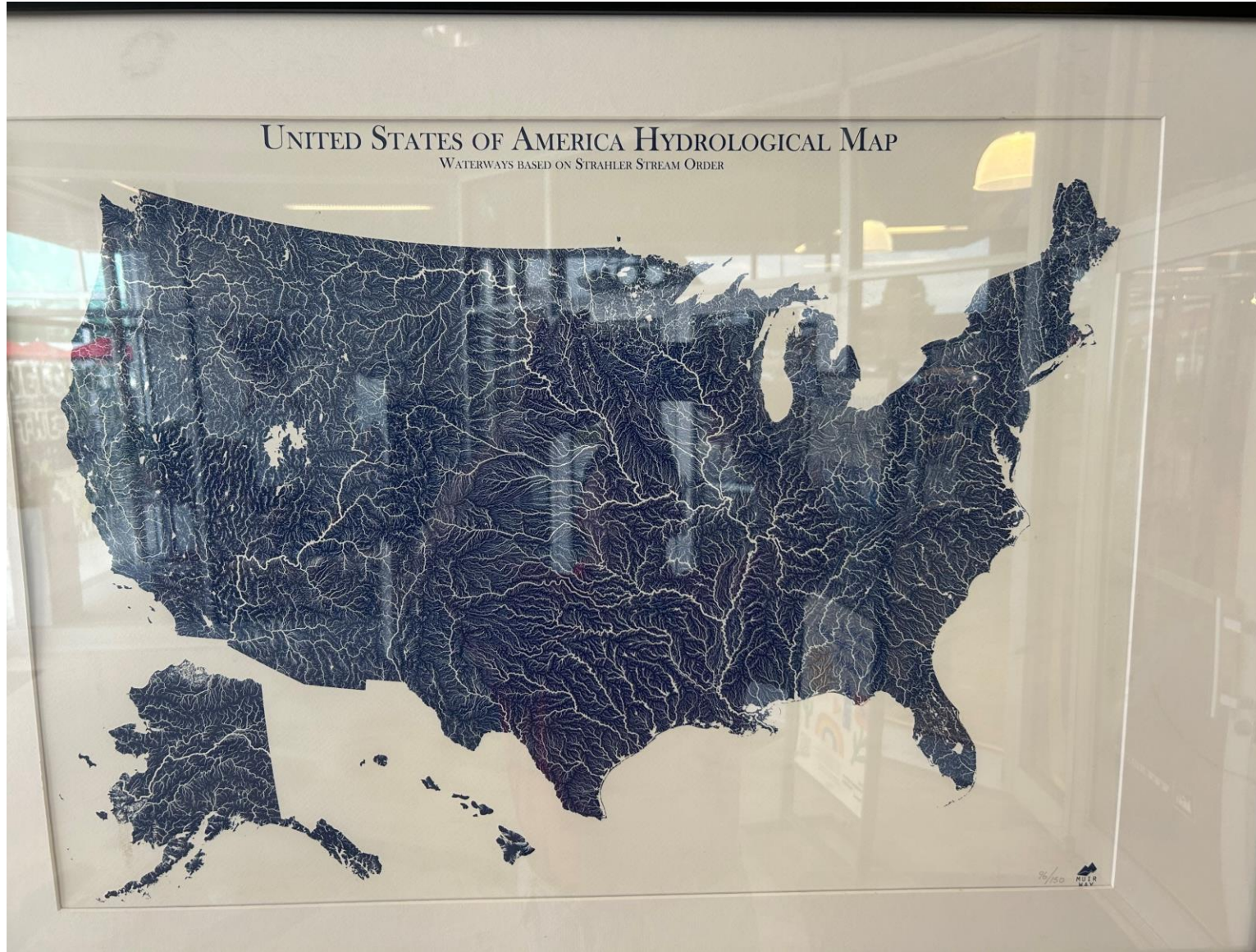
- Project to connect with people and engage communities.
  - Economic tourism – sites along route.
  - Then and now comparisons - Hoka shoes from REI.
  - Advocate safety and include locals (ex. Musket fire in Germantown).
  - Educate (ex. uniforms from Suttler's, *Muzzleloader*, not polyester, please).

- Join me!



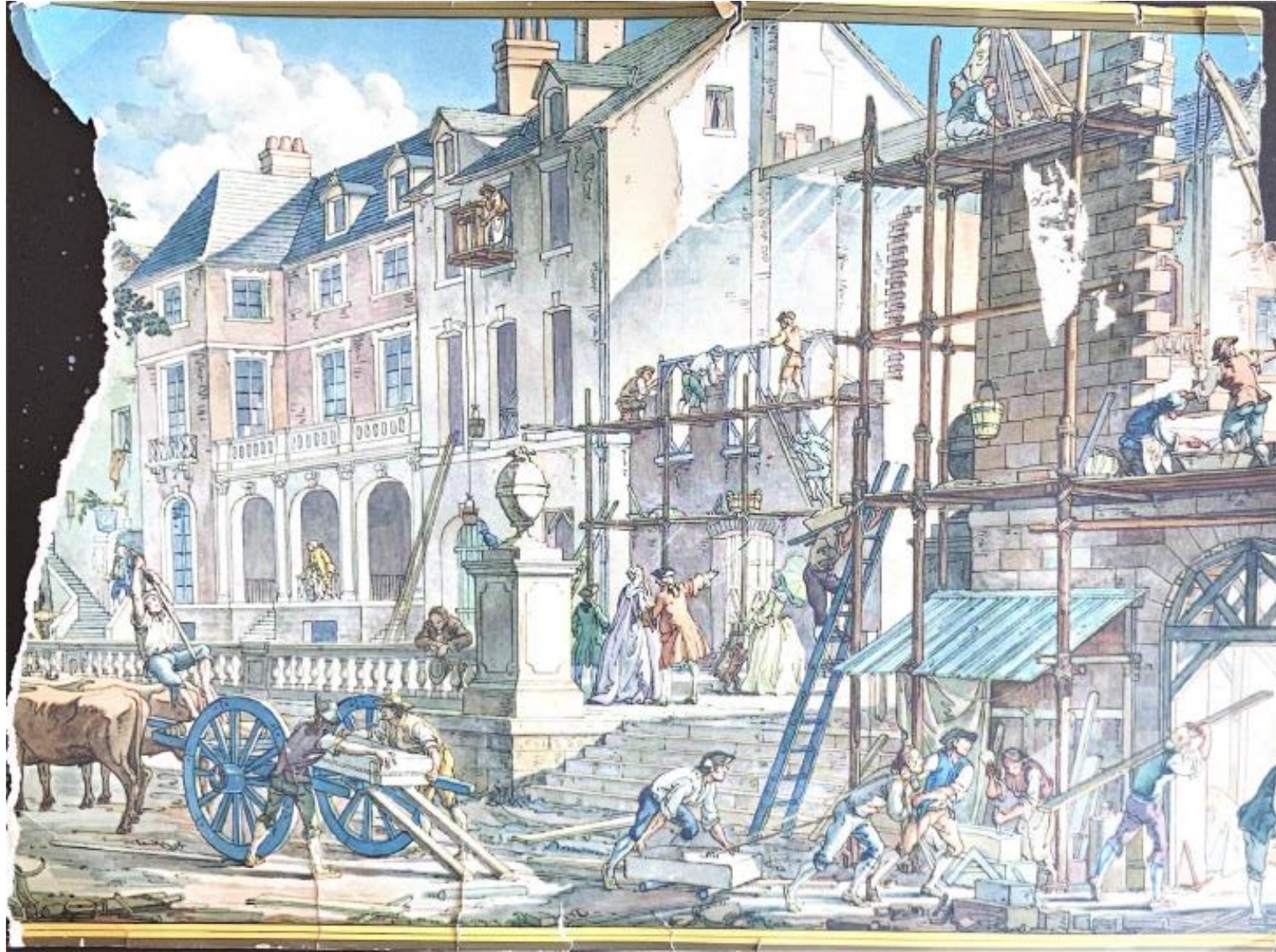


# Legacy Marker Program - Conservancy



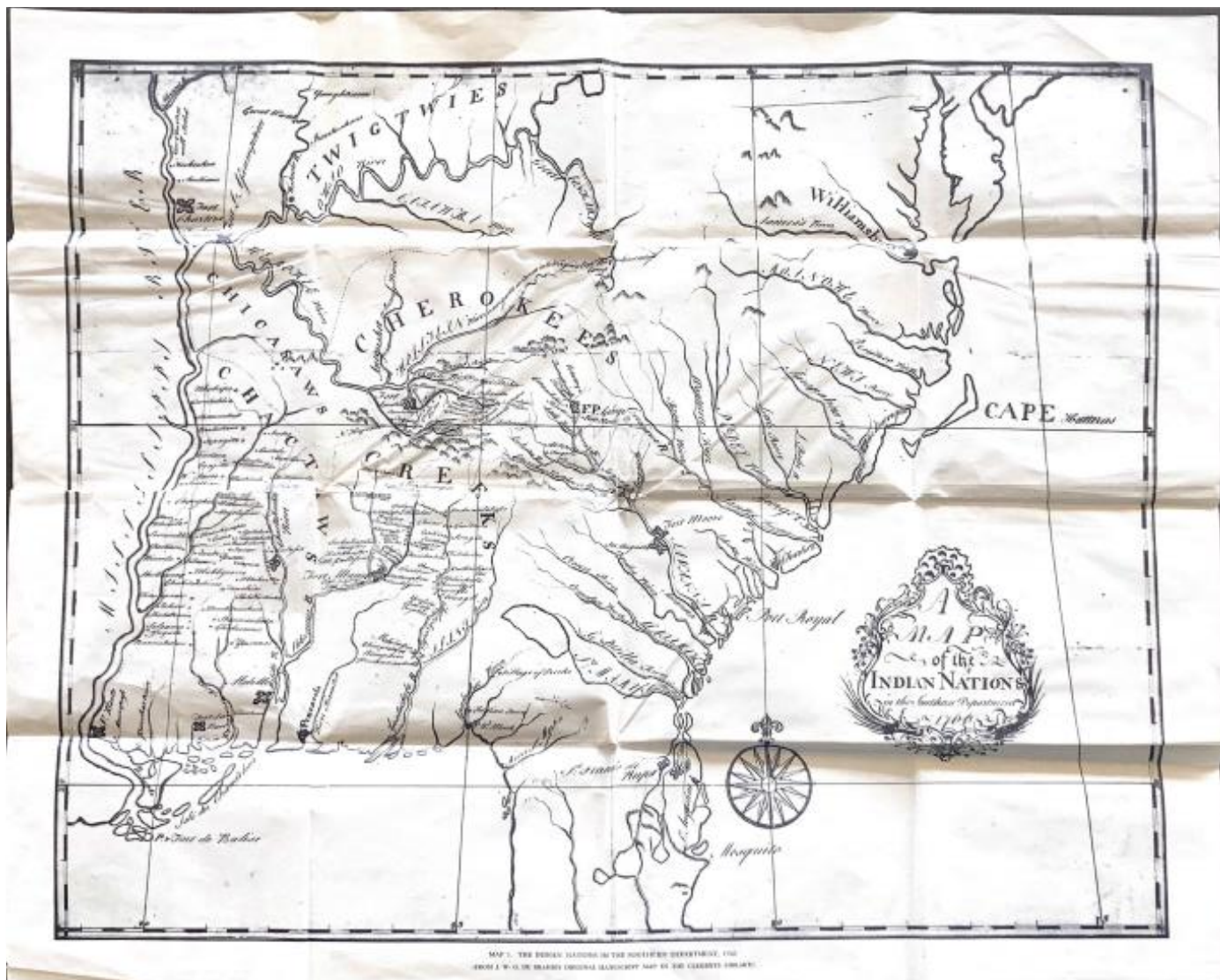


# Legacy Marker Program - Trades



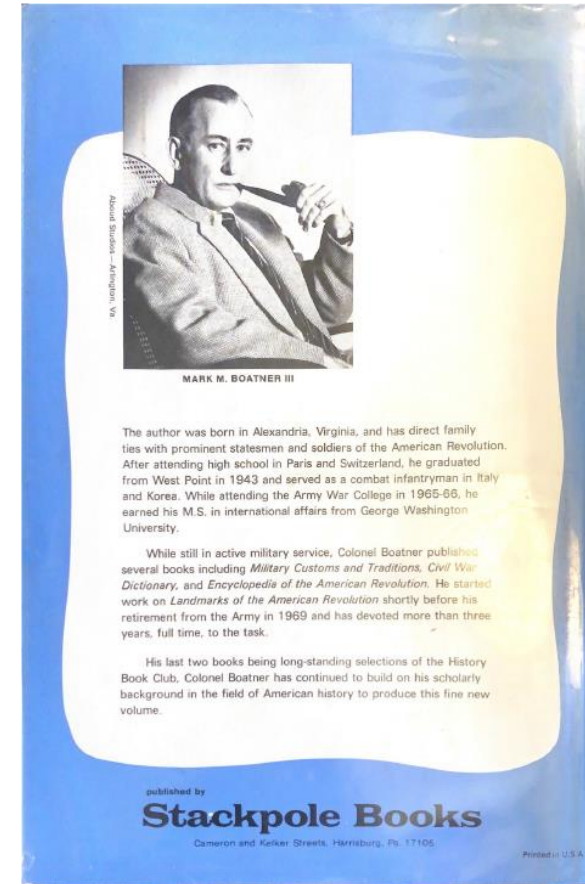
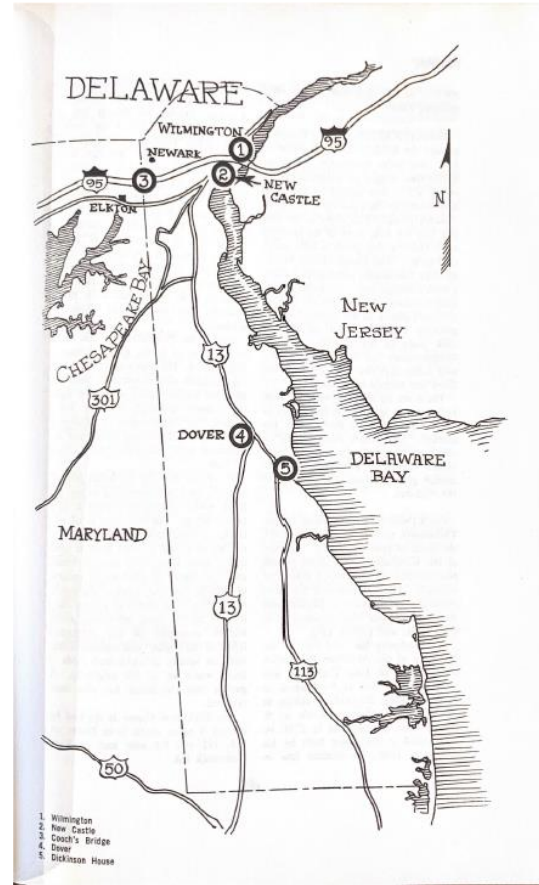
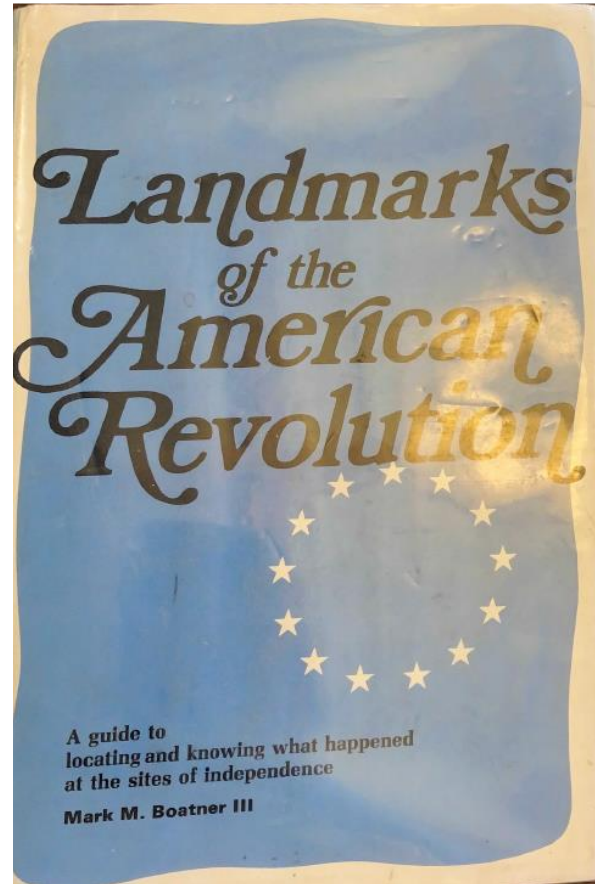


# Southern Frontier Campaign Map

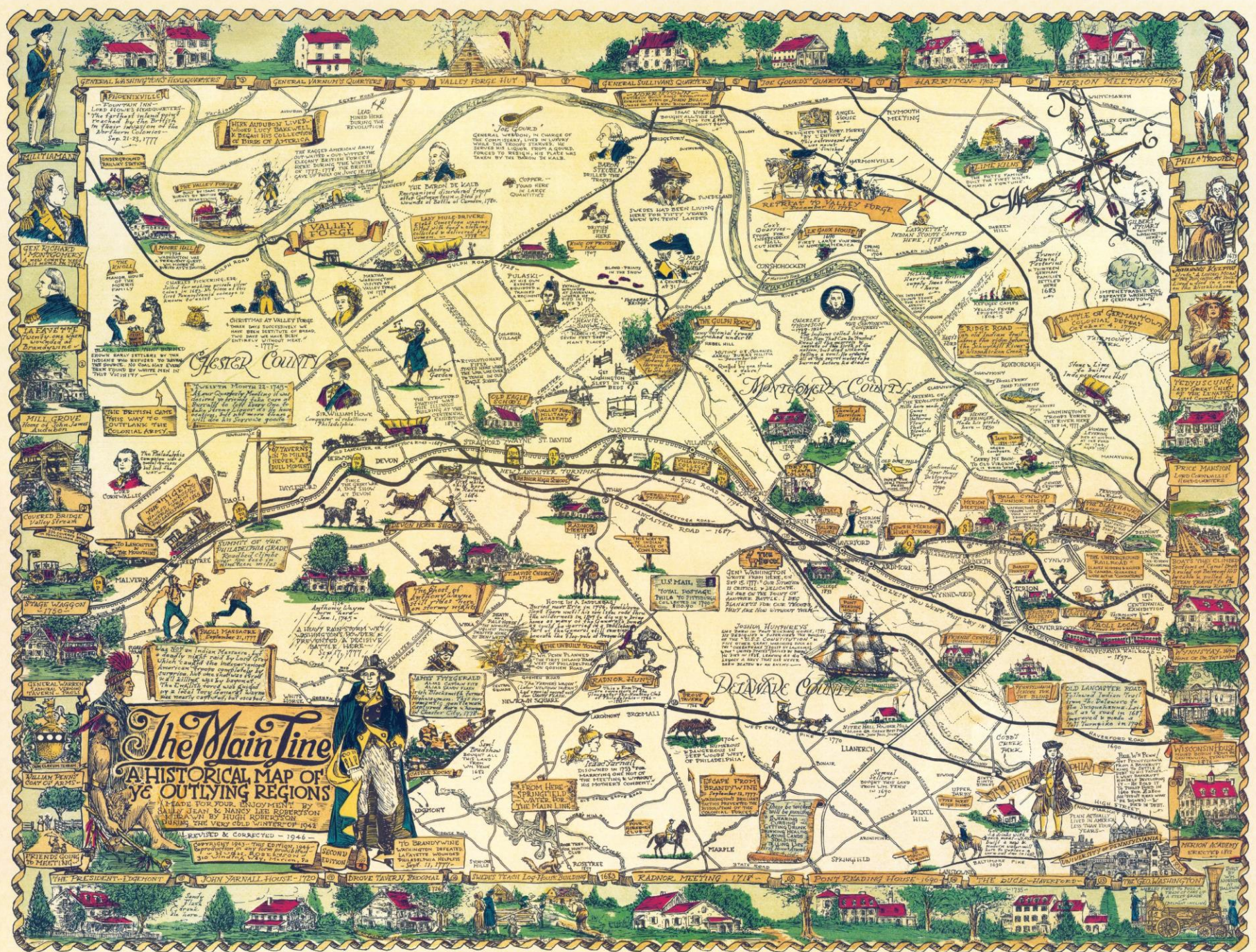




# Mapping and Documenting Historic Events









# The Continental Soldier

The Continental Soldier wore American independence. It is true that he had help from European allies, that British anxiety toward the war aided his cause, that militia and state troops occasionally performed well, and that his own political leaders probably helped more than they hindered. But it was the Continental soldier—officer as well as enlisted man—who bore the brunt of the campaigns, held fast under almost impossible conditions, suffered from lack of food, medicine, clothing, shelter, and pay, and in six years of fighting learned to face one of the world's best armies as an equal.

The Continental soldier's record is even more astonishing in view of the makeshift way his army developed. When fighting broke out at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, it caught the rest of the country almost com-

## Uniforms

On December 29, 1774, Congress passed a resolution that a complete outfit of uniform and equipment for the Continental Army was to be provided. The Continental Congress was in session in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but the Continental Army was in the field. The Continental Congress was in session in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but the Continental Army was in the field. The Continental Congress was in session in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but the Continental Army was in the field.



## Continental Dragoons

Continental dragoons have always been the most colorful and prominent of the Continental Army. They were also the most difficult to maintain. Continental dragoons were trained to fight on foot and on horseback. They were also the most difficult to maintain. Continental dragoons were trained to fight on foot and on horseback. They were also the most difficult to maintain.

published by the  
**United States National Park Service**  
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution

## Life of the Soldier

There are the times that try a man's spirit. There are the times that test a man's courage. There are the times that test a man's endurance. There are the times that test a man's faith. There are the times that test a man's loyalty. There are the times that test a man's honor. There are the times that test a man's integrity. There are the times that test a man's character. There are the times that test a man's soul.

## Washington Raises an Army

The Continental Army was born on June 14, 1775. On that day the Continental Congress passed a resolution that a Continental Army was to be raised. The Continental Congress was in session in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but the Continental Army was in the field. The Continental Congress was in session in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but the Continental Army was in the field.

## Officers

The officers of the Continental Army were the backbone of the army. They were the men who led the army into battle. They were the men who gave the army its direction. They were the men who gave the army its spirit. They were the men who gave the army its honor. They were the men who gave the army its integrity. They were the men who gave the army its character. They were the men who gave the army its soul.

## Weapons

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of weapons. The most common was the long rifle. The long rifle was a weapon that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a weapon that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a weapon that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Personal Equipment

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of personal equipment. The most common was the uniform. The uniform was a uniform that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a uniform that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a uniform that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Food and Cooking

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of food and cooking equipment. The most common was the tent. The tent was a tent that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a tent that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a tent that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Shelter

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of shelter equipment. The most common was the tent. The tent was a tent that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a tent that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a tent that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Music

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of music equipment. The most common was the drum. The drum was a drum that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a drum that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a drum that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Recruitment and Pay

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of recruitment and pay equipment. The most common was the recruitment poster. The recruitment poster was a poster that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a poster that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a poster that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Winter Soldier

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of winter soldier equipment. The most common was the winter soldier uniform. The winter soldier uniform was a uniform that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a uniform that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was a uniform that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Overlooked

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of overlooked equipment. The most common was the overlooked equipment. The overlooked equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Reynolds Invited

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of Reynolds Invited equipment. The most common was the Reynolds Invited equipment. The Reynolds Invited equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## How the Infantry Fought

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of how the infantry fought equipment. The most common was the how the infantry fought equipment. The how the infantry fought equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## The Battle Line

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of the battle line equipment. The most common was the battle line equipment. The battle line equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Brown Men

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of brown men equipment. The most common was the brown men equipment. The brown men equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Weapons

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## Cartridge Box

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## French Musket

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## American Long Rifle

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## Loading a Musket

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## Major Battles of the Continental Army

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of major battles of the Continental Army equipment. The most common was the major battles of the Continental Army equipment. The major battles of the Continental Army equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Food and Cooking

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## Music

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of music equipment. The most common was the music equipment. The music equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Fortifications

The Continental Army was equipped with a variety of fortifications equipment. The most common was the fortifications equipment. The fortifications equipment was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare. It was equipment that was used for both hunting and warfare.

## Commanders

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## Continental Artillery

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## Principal Duties of the Gun Crew

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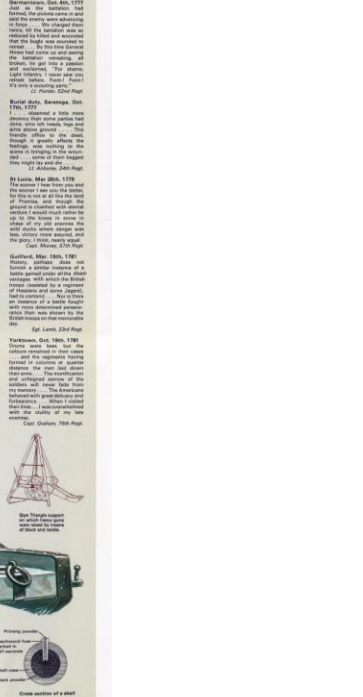
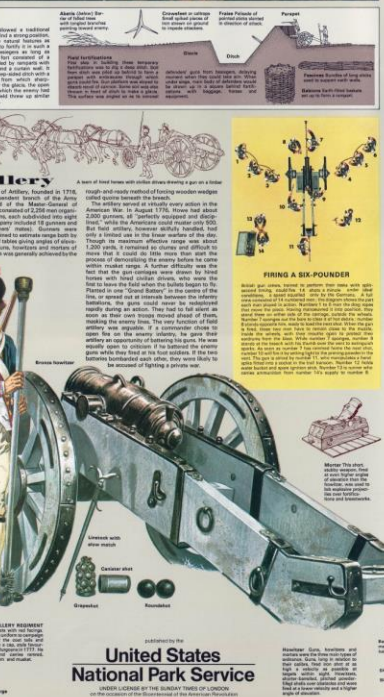
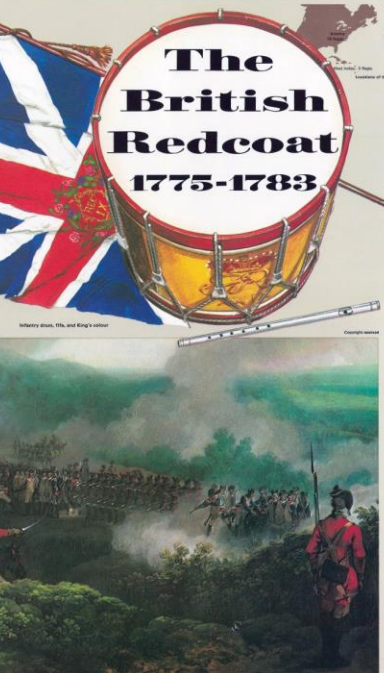
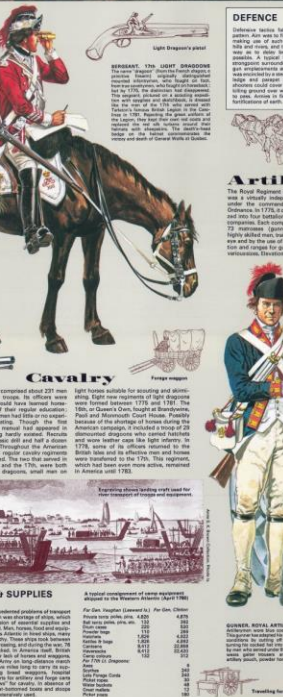
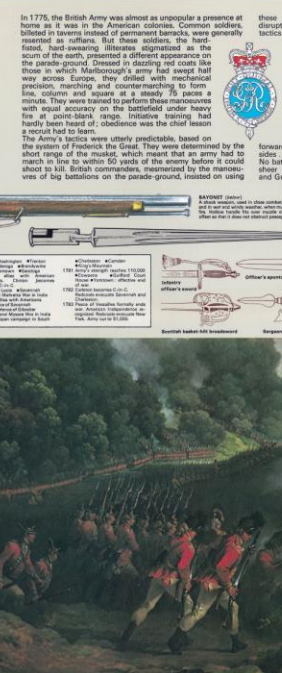
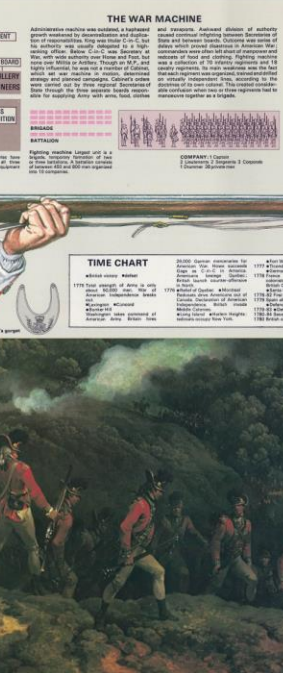
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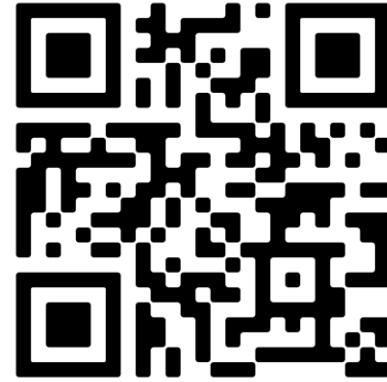






# For more information

- Go to [LegacyMarkerProgram.org](https://LegacyMarkerProgram.org)
  - “Projects” lists 250<sup>th</sup> Ride, Chester Cemetery, and more.
  - “Services” has videos, downloadable brochure, and more.



LegacyMarkerProgram.org

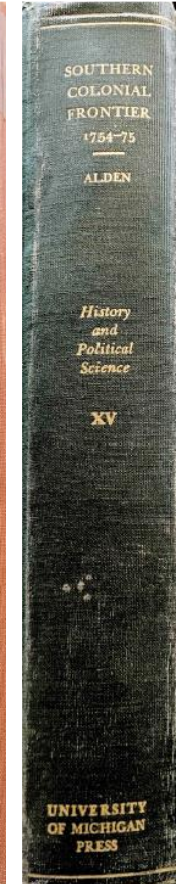


**Legacy Marker Program: Students Uncovering History in Chester**

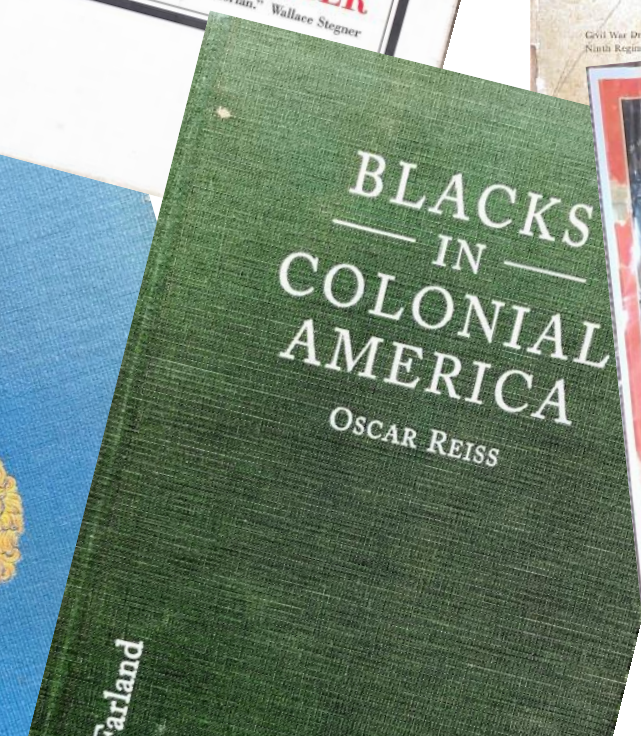
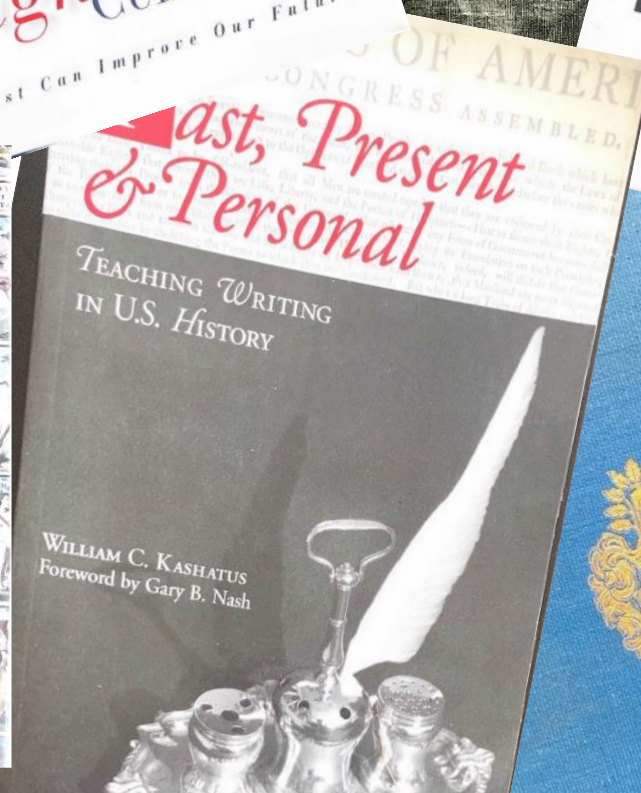
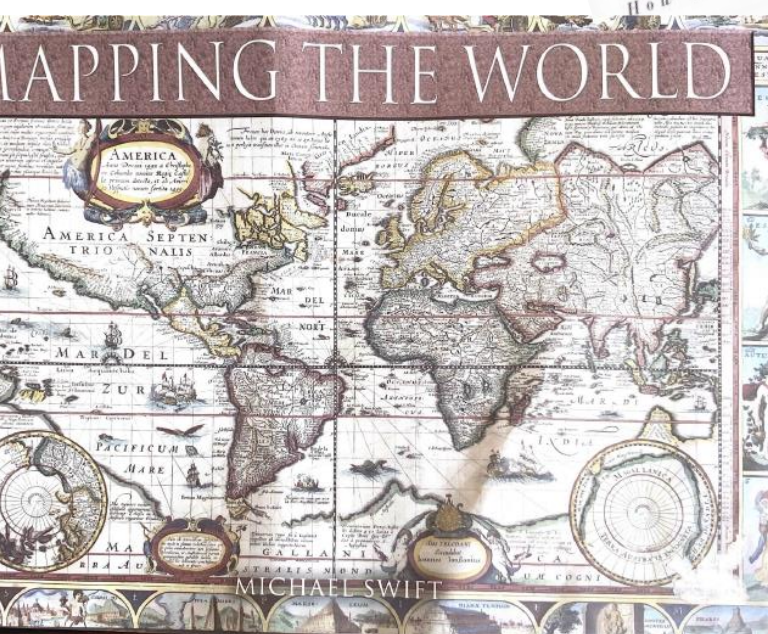
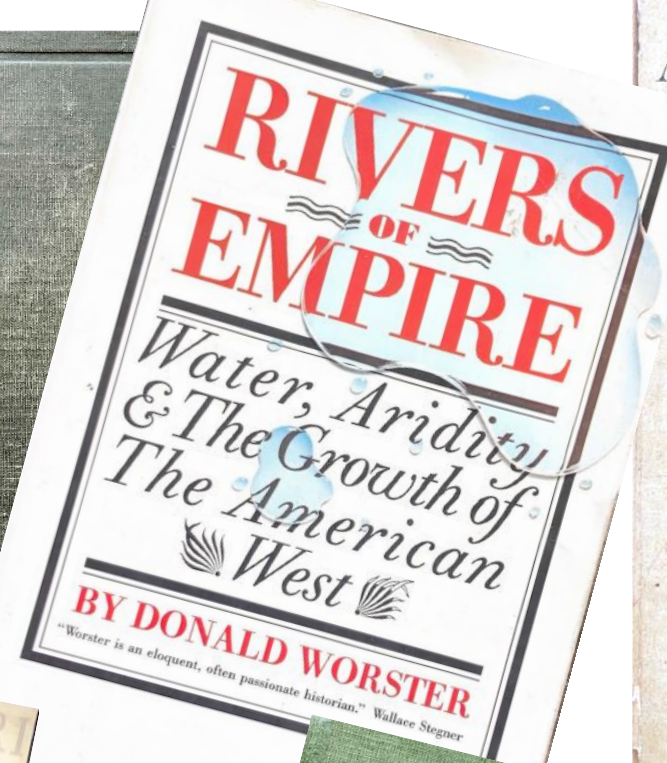
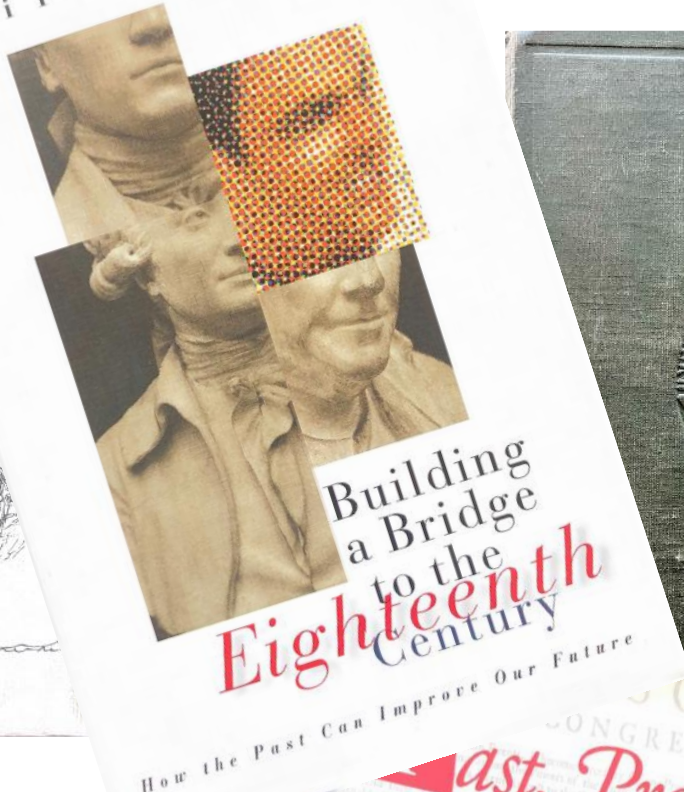
*The Gloucester*  
Est. 2010  
September, 2022  
Battle of Brandywine at  
**Sandy Hollow**  
West Chester, Pa  
September 24 & 25



**PAUL PHILIPPE CRET**  
*Architect and Teacher*  
Edited, with Introductory Text by  
**THEO B. WHITE**  
Foreword by John F. Harbeson









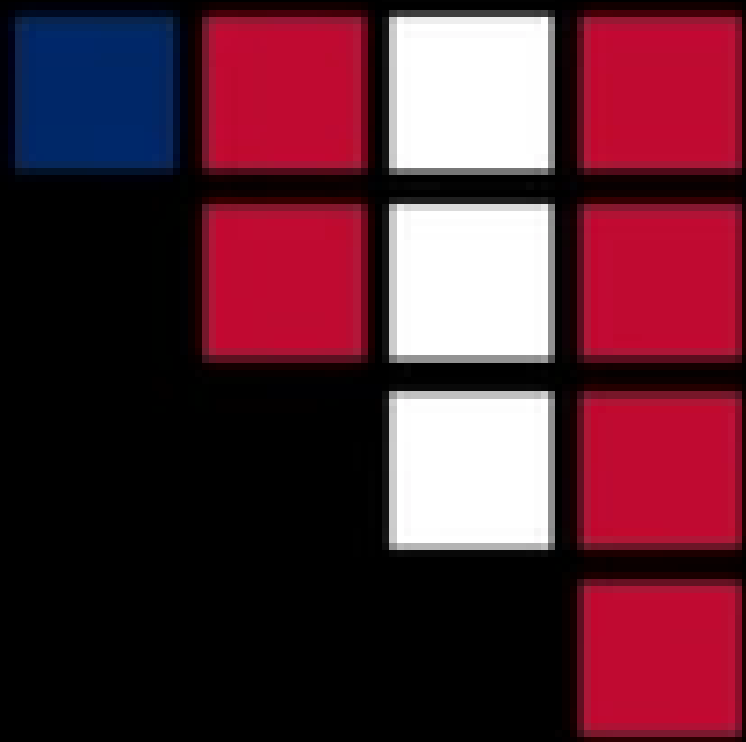






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