

**THE WASHINGTON - ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE  
IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1781 - 1783**

**An Historical and Architectural Survey**

**VOLUME II**

**ROBERT A. SELIG, Ph. D.**  
Project Historian



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**Carl E. Nittinger**  
Project Director

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**For additions/corrections/suggestions contact the author at**

[www.xenophongroup.com/vita/selig](http://www.xenophongroup.com/vita/selig)

**For additional copies of this report contact:**

New Jersey Historic Trust  
101 S. Broad Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
P.O. Box 457  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0457

TEL: 609-984-0473  
FAX: 609-984-7590

[www.njht.org](http://www.njht.org)

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Further information may be obtained by contacting formally organized collector organizations. Listings of qualified archaeologist may be obtained by contacting formally organized archaeological associations.

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→ Appendix D is cross-listed in: **8. CHRONOLOGY OF THE MARCHES**

<b>Map No.</b>	<b>Route Nos(s).</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates (1781)</b>
1.	Route No. 1 Route No. 4	Gen. Hazen and New Jersey Regiments from Sneed's Landing in route to Paramus Gen. Lincoln from Suffern in route to Paramus	19-25 August
2.	Route No. 2 Route No. 3 Route No. 4 Route No. 5	Maj. Baumann's detachment from Sloatsburg past Ringwood in route to Pompton Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb from Suffern in route to Pompton Gen. Lincoln from Suffern in route To Paramus First French Brigade in route to Pompton Second French Brigade follows next day	24-27 August
3.	Route No. 2 Route No. 3 Route No. 4 Route No. 5	Maj. Baumann's detachment in route to Pompton to join Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with Maj. Baumann from Pompton in route to Two Bridges Gen. Lincoln in route to Paramus French Army through Pompton in route to Whippany	24-27 August
4.	Route No. 3 Route No. 5	Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with Maj. Baumann in route to Two Bridges French Army from Suffern in route to Whippany	26-28 August
5.	Route No. 1 Route No. 4	Gen. Hazen through Paramus in route to Belleville Gen. Lincoln in route to Belleville	19-26 August
6.	Route No. 3	Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with	27-30 August

- |     |   |   |              |
|-----|---|---|--------------|
|     | Route No. 5   | Maj. Baumann in route to Chatham<br>French Army in route to Whippany  |              |
| 7.  | Route No. 1<br>Route No. 4  | Gen. Hazen to Belleville in route<br>to Springfield<br>Gen. Lincoln to Bellville in route<br>to Springfield   | 20-26 August |
| 8.  | Route No. 1<br>Route No. 4  | Gen. Hazen from Belleville in route<br>to Springfield<br>Gen. Lincoln from Belleville in route<br>to Springfield  | 21-27 August |
| 9.  | Route No. 5   | French Army from Whippany in<br>route to Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corner  | 27-28 August |
| 10. | Route No. 3<br>Route No. 3A<br>Route No. 5<br>Route No. 6<br>Route No. 8                | Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb<br>in route to Chatham<br>Rhode Island Regiment in route to<br>Springfield<br>French Army from Whippany in<br>route to Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corner<br>Col. Lamb in route to Middlebrook<br>Gen. Washington in route to Springfield  | 28-29 August |
| 11. | Route No. 5<br>Route No. 6<br>Route No. 7<br>Route No. 8                                | French Army from Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corners in route to Millstone<br>Col. Lamb in route to Bound Brook<br>Gen. Lincoln from Springfield in route<br>to Trenton<br>Gen. Washington from Springfield in<br>route to Trenton   | 29 August    |
| 12. | Route No. 1<br>Route No. 3A<br>Route No. 4<br>Route No. 6<br>Route No. 7<br>Route No. 8 | Gen. Hazen at Springfield<br>Rhode Island Regiment from<br>Chatham in route to Springfield<br>Gen. Lincoln at Springfield<br>Col. Lamb from Chatham in route<br>to Trenton<br>Gen. Lincoln from Springfield<br>through Westfield in route to Trenton<br>Gen. Washington from Springfield<br>through Westfield in route to Trenton | 29 August    |



- |     |             |   |               |
|-----|-------------|---|---------------|
| 13. | Route No. 5 | French Army through Millstone in route to Princeton                       | 29-31 August  |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Chatham through Millstone in route to Princeton            |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from New Brunswick through Rocky Hill in route to Trenton    |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from New Brunswick through Rocky Hill in route to Trenton |               |
| 14. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Whippany in route to Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corner | 28-30 August  |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Chatham in route to Rocky Hill                             |               |
| 15. | Route No. 5 | French Army through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                      | 30 August     |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                        |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                     |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                  |               |
| 16. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton      | 30 August     |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton        |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton     |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton  |               |
| 17. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Lawrenceville to Trenton                                 | 1-2 September |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Lawrenceville to Trenton                                   |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from Lawrenceville to Trenton                                |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from Lawrenceville to Trenton                             |               |

## VOLUME III

### APPENDIX E: RESOURCE-SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

**Note:** For the purposes of Appendix E, the term "Documentation" usually only refers to printed materials included in the appendix for resources for which a documented connection with the marches of American and French forces through New Jersey exists.

It does not all or any primary or secondary source evidence that qualifies other resources such as "Witness Sites" for inclusion in this survey. For those sources, the reader is requested to consult the footnotes in the narrative as well as the titles in the bibliography.

#### Tab 1

Resource 1: Old Paramus Reformed Church

660 E. Glen Avenue  
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Documentation: Carol W. Greene, *From Church to Church* (typed ms, 2005)

Register Status: Part of the Paramus Reformed Church Historic District  
(added 1975 - District - #75001121)

Resource 2: Zabriskie-Steuben House

Intersection of Main Street and Hackensack Avenue  
River Edge, NJ 07661

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: National Register of Historic Places (NHR), added 1970 -  
#70000381); part of the Steuben Estate Complex (added 1980 -  
District - #80004403)

Resource 3: Campsite of Hazen's Regiment in Belleville.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 4: Campsite of the New Jersey Line two miles south of Belleville.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 5: Campsite of Hazen's Regiment on Hobart Gap along Hobart Road.  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 6: Campsite of the New Jersey Line.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 7: Presbyterian Church

Morris Avenue/NJ-SR 22

Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1990 - #90000668

Resource 8: Statue of Reverend Caldwell in front of Presbyterian Church

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 9: Historic Marker in front of Presbyterian Church

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 10: Cannon Ball House (also known as Hutchings Homestead)

126 Morris Avenue

Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000915

Resource 11: Swaim House

South Springfield Avenue

Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: unknown

Resource 12: Sayre Homestead (also known as Old Sayre Homestead)  
Sayre Homestead Lane  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79001529

Tab 2

Resource 13: Ringwood Manor  
Sloatsburg Road (NJ-SR 72)  
Ringwood, NJ 07456

Documentation: Richard Greene, *Ringwood Company - Founded 1740*  
(typed ms, 2005)

Register Status: NHR added 1966 - District - #66000471, NHL 1966

Resource 14: Tomb of Robert Erskine  
In front of Ringwood Manor

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 3

Resource 15: Segment of the "Secret Road" in front of the Manor House  
and past Erskine's tomb.

Documentation: Richard K. Cacioppo, *Scenic Crossroads: The History of Wayne*  
(Wayne, 1995), pp. 64-65.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 16: Long Pond Iron Works State Park and Museum  
1304 Sloatsburg Road  
Ringwood, NJ 07456-1799

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

See also Long Pond Ironworks NHR District added 1974 - #74001189, north-east  
of West Milford on NJ 511 in West Milford

Tab 4

Resource 17: Battleship Maine Memorial  
Intersection of Hamburg Turnpike and Ringwood Avenue  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Documentation: Evelin A. Struble, *In the Ramapos* (n.p., 1966), pp. 13-16)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 18: Marker on Newark-Pompton Turnpike in Pompton Plains  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 5

Resource 19: Ponds Church Marker  
Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444  
Documentation: *The Church of the Ponds. A History with Reminiscences  
1710-1935* (Oakland, 1935), pp. 8-11.  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 20: Pompton Meeting House (First Reformed Church)  
529 Newark-Pompton Turnpike  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 6

Resource 21: Campsite along Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of  
Reformed Church in Pompton Plains  
Documentation: French Campsite Map from Rice and Brown, *American  
Campaigns* vol. 2.  
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 22: Hopper Grist Mill Marker on NJ 202  
156 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 7

Resource 23: Hopper Grist Mill Site on NJ 202  
156 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430  
Documentation: NHR nomination  
Register Status: NHR, added 1983 - #83001524

Tab 8

Resource 24: Arie Laroe/Sheffield/Lewis/Bugg House site and Indian Campsite  
280 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: Ramsey Historical Association, *Map of Ramsey and Mahwah*  
(Ramsey, 1964)

Register Status: n/a

Tab 9

Resource 25: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House  
398 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001079

Resource 26: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House Marker  
In front of Laroe-Van Horn House

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 27: Hopper Family Cemetery  
On Hopper/Van Horn property

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 28: Continental Army Campsite of 25/26 August on Route 202  
505 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 29: Henry O. Havemeyer/Continental Army Campsites Monument  
505 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 10

Resource 30: Andrew Hopper House Site (Henry O. Havemeyer House)  
510 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: State Register of Historic Places Inventory No. 0233-31  
Register Status: State Register

Resource 31: Henry O. Havemeyer House Plaque  
510 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 32: Abandoned Road Section near Sun Valley Farm  
near 800 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 33: Ramapo Valley Road Marker  
near 888 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 34: Continental Soldiers Memorial Highway Marker  
in townships along Ramapo Valley Road

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 11

Resource 35: John Bertholf's Mill Site  
Ramapo Valley Road just north of Darlington Avenue  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: Bergen County Stone House Survey Form  
Register Status: NHR added 1983, #83001463

Resource 36: Campbell's Tavern Site  
Slightly less one mile south of Bertholf Mill

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 37: Garrison/Dater/Price House ruins  
owned by Garret Garrison during the AWI (see No. 38)

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 38: Garret Garrison House (now called "Waternook")  
980 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001508

Resource 39: Abraham Garrison/C.E. Chapman House and Farm  
(now called "Kraus Farm")  
1010 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 39a: John Bertholf House (now called "Amberfields")  
1122 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: See Resource 35

Resource 40: Demarest/Hopper House  
21 Breakneck Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001490

Resource 41: Demarest House  
213 Ramapo Valley Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001491



Resource 42: Jacob Demarest House  
3 Dogwood Drive (252 Ramapo Valley Road)  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001493

Resource 43: Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
13-15 Ramapo Valley Road  
Intersection of Ramapo Valley Road and Franklin Avenue  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001080

Resource 44: Marker 1 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 45: Marker 2 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 46: Van Winkle/Fox Hall  
669 Ramapo Valley Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1983 - #83001578

#### Tab 12

Resource 47: Schuyler-Colfax House  
2343 Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike  
Wayne, NJ 07470  
Documentation: Pompton Lakes Centennial (Pompton, 1995)  
Register Status: NHR added 1973 - #73001133

Resource 48: Campsite of Lamb "5 Miles beyond Pompton on the road to the two  
Bridges at the "Forks of Posaic" possibly near Mountain View.  
The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 49: Campsite of Right Column along  
Main Street (NJ-SR 124)  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 50: Marker on Main Street in Chatham  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 51: Jacob Morell House  
63 East Main Street (opposite Presbyterian Church)  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 52: Site of the ovens in Chatham  
"East of River Road on the Union County side of the Passaic."  
Documentation: John T. Cunningham, *Chatham at the Crossing of the Fishawack*  
(Chatham, 1967), p. 37.  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 53: Bonnell Homestead  
Watchung Avenue  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 54: Day/Dey Mansion  
199 Totowa Road.  
Wayne, NJ 07470  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000392

Resource 55: Section of original eighteenth-century road  
near Ramapo Reformed Church (Island Rd. at W. Ramapo Ave.)  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Note: The Dutch Reformed Church at Romopock (also known as Island Church; Ramapo Reformed Church) itself is NHR added 1985 - #85002000

Resource 56: Lutheran Church Site  
on Island Road near intersection with North McKee Drive  
Mahwah, NJ 07430  
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 57: Old Stone House  
538 Island Road (= old King's Highway of 1703)  
Ramsey, NJ 07430  
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene  
Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000846

Resource 58: Robert Erskine's Bellgrove Store Site  
West Ramapo Avenue  
Mahwah, NJ 07430  
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Green  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 59: Maysinger-Ramsey-Wright House  
142 Island Road (north corner Beehive Court)  
Mahwah, NJ 07430  
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene  
Register Status: Bergen County Historic Sites Survey # 0233-17

Resource 60: Moffatt Road Cemetery  
on Moffatt Road between Island Road and Route 17  
Mahwah, NJ 07430  
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene  
Register Status: Bergen County Historic Sites Survey # 0233-80

Resource 61: "Petersfield"  
475 Franklin Turnpike  
Allendale, NJ 07401  
Documentation: information provided by Ms Carol Greene  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 13

Resource 62: The Hermitage

335 N. Franklin Turnpike

Hohokus, NJ 07423

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000379, NHL 1970

Resource 63: Campsite of Center Column of the Continental Army under

General Benjamin Lincoln on 25/26 August 1781

"within 3 Miles of Paramus."

Paramus, NJ 07652

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 64: Campsite of Lincoln's forces on 26/27 August 1781

"two Miles below Acquakenach Bridge [i.e. Passaic]."

Passaic, NJ 07057. The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 14

Resource 65: Dod's Tavern

Chapel Hill Road (633 South)

Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000895

Resource 66: Widow Jacobusse House Site

Intersection of Alt 655, Main Street and Alt 504, Jacksonville Road

Lincoln, Park, NJ 07035

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 15

Resource 67: Henry Doremus House

490 Main Road (Rt. 202).

Montville, NJ 07045

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1972 - #72000805

Resource 68: Henry Doremus House Marker  
in front of Doremus House  
Montville, NJ 07045

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 16

Resource 69: Abraham Lott-Lucas von Beverhoudt Archaeological Site  
Beverwyck Plantation  
Intersection South Beverwyck Road and US 46 in Troy Hills  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Documentation: NHR nomination  
Register Status: NHR added 2004 - #04000430

Tab 17

Resource 70: Campsite of First French Brigade on 27/28 and 28/29 August 1781  
67 Whippany Road/Lucent Technology Park (511 South)  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.  
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA  
French Army Reception Committee, *French Army Day in the  
Township of Hanover, October 12, 1981: Rochambeau at  
Whippany, 1781-1981* (Hanover Township, 1981)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 71: Marker in front of First Presbyterian Church  
494 Route 10 West  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 72: Peter Kemble House Site (built about 1765)  
Northwest corner of Kemble Avenue/Rte 202 and Tempe Wick Rd  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR added 1986 - #86003115

Resource 73: Washington Headquarters (Ford Mansion)

Morristown National Historical Park

30 Washington Place

Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: Morristown National Historical Park added 1966 - #66000053

Resource 74: F. Gerald New House

1270 Kemble Avenue

Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 75: Jockey Hollow, site of 1778/79 Continental Army winter quarters

Administered by

Morristown National Historical Park

30 Washington Place

Morristown, NJ 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 76: Van Dorn Mill

Intersection of NJ-SR 202 and North Maple Ave, toward

Somerville/I-287

Bernards, NJ 07920

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 77: Widow White Tavern Site Marker

South Finlay Avenue

Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 78: Lord Stirling Home Site

Lord Stirling Park and Environmental Education Center

96 Lord Stirling Road

Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1978 - #78001795

Resource 79: Bullions Tavern Site on Lyon's Road in Liberty Corner,  
(there is an Exxon Station there in 2005)  
Bernards, NJ 07920

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 80: Marker at the French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781  
Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 18

Resource 81: French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781, at the "English Farm"  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.  
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 81a: DAR Marker at French Campsite of 29/39 August 1781  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: Erected by the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American  
Revolution, on 17 September 2006, to commemorate the 225<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the  
encampment of 1781  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 19

Resource 82: Van Veghten Home  
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: NHR nomination  
Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79003253

Resource 83: Van Veghten Home Marker  
In front of Van Veghten Home  
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 84: John Van Doren House (Millstone)  
NJ-CR 533 South between Manville and Hillsborough, NJ  
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 20

Resource 85: French Campsite of 30/31 August 1781  
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.  
Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA  
Borough of Millstone in the Revolutionary War 1777-1782 (Map)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 86: Somerset Court House Marker  
Millstone, NJ 08844

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: NHR Somerset Courthouse Green added 1989 - #89001216

Resource 87: Marker at crossing of Millstone River at Griggstown

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 21

Resource 88: Black Horse Tavern  
1101 Canal Road  
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Documentation: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to  
Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse Tavern  
from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

Register Status: n/a

and

Resource 89: Red Horse Tavern  
1135 Canal Road  
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Documentation: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to  
Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse Tavern  
from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

Register Status: n/a



Resource 90: Nassau Hall  
Nassau Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1960 - #66000465, NHL 1960

Tab 22

Resource 91: French Campsite of 31 August/1 September 1781  
along Stockton Street across from Morven  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 23

Resource 92: Morven (Richard Stockton House)  
55 Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1971 - #71000503, NHL 1971

Resource 93: Markers in Monument Drive  
Off of Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 94: Thomas Clarke House  
500 Mercer Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: in NHR Princeton Battlefield Site, added 1966 - #66000466  
Princeton Battlefield State Park is an NHL, 1961

Resource 95: Trenton Victory Monument  
Intersection of North Warren and North Broad Streets  
Trenton, NJ 08600

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - Object - #77000881

Tab 24

Resource 96: William Trent House (Bloomsberry Court) and Museum

15 Market Street  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: NHR nomination

Register Status: NHR added 1970 - #70000388, NHL 1970

Tab 25

Resource 97: Old Barracks Museum (also known as Trenton Barracks)

Barrack Street  
Trenton, NJ 08608

Documentation: Old Barracks Assoc. *Old Barracks at Trenton* (Trenton, 1951)

Register Status: NHR added 1971 - #71000506, NHL 1972

Tab 26

Resource 98: French Campsite of 1/2 September 1781

along Broad Street to the east of the Assunpink  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: French campsite map from Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns* vol. 2.

Campsite map from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Tab 27

Resource 99: Continental Army Campsite from 29/30 August along Middle Brook

south of Main Street and East of the Middlebrook  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: Somerset County Historical Society, *Middlebrook Encampment 1778-1779* (map)

Register Status: NHR Middlebrook Encampment Site added 1975 - #75001160

Resource 100: Campsite of the Continental Army from 30/31 August

along South Street/Stockton Road to Trenton  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 101: Continental Army Campsite from 31 August to 1 September 1781  
Ferry Site for crossing the Delaware River  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 28

Resource 102: Campsite of the Center Column on 29/30 August 1781  
Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleugh Park  
between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue)  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Documentation: Rebecca Yamin, "Local Trade in Pre-Revolutionary New Jersey"  
*Northeast Historical Archaeology* 21-22 (1992-1993), p. 124.

Register Status: n/a

Resource 103: Buccleugh Mansion (Colonial estate built in 1739, local DAR HQ)  
200 College Ave., Buccleugh Park  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1977 - #77000883

Resource 104: Campsite of Second New York Regiment from 30/31 August 1781  
At "half moon [tavern]"

The location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 105: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment from 31 August to  
1 September 1781

six miles south of Basking Ridge about half-way between  
Liberty Corners and Martinsville.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 106: Campsite of Second New York Regiment on 1/2 September 1781  
Seven miles south of Somerset Court House/Millstone in the  
vicinity of Rocky Hill.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 107: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment of 2/3 September  
between Lawrenceville and Trenton.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 108: Embarkation site for Continental Army forces in Trenton

Trenton Landing

between Landing and Lalor Streets, (vicinity of Route 29 Tunnel)

Trenton, NJ 08648

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 109: Red Bank Battlefield National Park (also known as Fort Mercer)

100 Hessian Avenue

National Park, N. J. 08063

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHL added 1972 - #72000796

Resource 110: Continental Army Campsite of 30 November/1 December 1781

"past the town one mile"

Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 111: Continental Army Campsite of 1/2 December 1781

One mile further on the road toward Princeton

Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 112: Continental Army Campsite of 2/3 December 1781

"at Somerset Court House"

Millstone, NJ 08835

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 113: Continental Army Campsite of 3/4 December 1781  
"nigh wheir Gen. Lee was made Prisoner," i.e., White's Tavern  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 114: Continental Army Campsite of 4/5 December 1781  
"Near Troy"  
Parsippany, NJ 07054  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 115: Continental Army Campsite of 5/6 December 1781  
near "Pumpton"  
Pompton, NJ 07444

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 116: Continental Army Campsite of 6/7 December 1781  
"Rammapool"  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown, possibly near/at the  
Andrew Hopper House on 510 Ramapo Valley Road in Mahwah.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 29

Resource 117: Barracks in Burlington  
East Broad Street at Assiskunk Creek  
Burlington, NJ 08016

Documentation: Detail of *1976 National Bicentennial - 1977 Burlington  
Tricentennial Map* (Burlington, 1977)

Register Status: n/a

Resource 118: Site of Winter Quarters for Sappers and Miners  
Green Bank, estate of Gov. William Franklin, on Delaware River  
Burlington, NJ 08016

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 119: Campsite of the New York Line on 5/6 December 1781  
"one mile from town."  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation:  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 120: Campsite of the New York Line of 6/7 December 1781  
"near Genl Herds" i.e., General Nathaniel Heard.  
The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 121: Campsite of the New York Line of 7/8 December 1781  
"Near Bown Brook"  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 122: Campsite of the New York Line of 8/9 December 1781  
"to the half moon Tavern and Encamped."  
The exact location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 123: Campsite of the New York Line on 9/10 and 10/11 December 1781  
Near Rockaway River  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 124: Campsite of the New York Line on 11 to 14 December 1781  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 125: Winter Quarters of the New York Line  
"moved on to their Hutting Ground at Pequanneck."  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444  
The exact location of these huts is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 126: Winter Quarters of the New Jersey Brigade, 1781 to 1782.  
About 1,200 feet southwest of Tempe Wick/Jockey Hollow Roads  
Morristown, 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 127: Tempe Wick House  
Tempe Wick Road, about 325 feet west of intersection with  
Jockey Hollow Road  
Morristown, 07960

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Tab 30

Resource 128: Campsite of the French Army of 4/8 September 1782  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Documentation: Schedule for the return march of French forces through New  
Jersey, Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 3.  
French campsite maps from Rice and Brown, *American  
Campaigns* vol. 2.  
Campsite maps from the journal of unidentified officer of the  
Soissonnais Regiment in the Huntington Library, San Marino, CA

Register Status: n/a

Resource 129: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army  
of 7/8 September 1782  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 130: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army  
of 8/9 September 1782  
Somerset Courthouse [i.e., Millstone], NJ 08835

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 131: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army  
of 9/10 September 1782  
Bullion's Tavern/English Farm  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 132: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army  
of 10/12 September 1782  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 133: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army  
of 12/13 September 1782  
Pompton, NJ 07444

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 134: Campsite of the Legion of 2/3 September 1782  
Bordentown Road  
Trenton, NJ 08611

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 135: Campsite of the Legion from 3 to 7 September 1782  
"on a height overlooking the Brunswick Road."  
Kingston, NJ 08528

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a



Resource 136: Campsite of the Legion on 7/8 September 1782  
"behind a bridge across the Raritan River."  
New Brunswick, NJ 08899  
The exact location of this campsite is unknown

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 137: Campsite of the Legion on 8/9 September 1782  
Scotch Plains, NJ 07076  
The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 138: Campsite of the Legion of 9 to 11 September 1782  
"at the entrance to the passes that lead to Chatham facing the plain  
and the road to New York."  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Tab 31

Resource 139: Campsite of the Legion on 11/12 September 1782  
"Fock River, junction of three rivers."  
Glen Gray Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07436

Documentation: Schedule for the return march of French forces through New  
Jersey, Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 3.  
Maps provided by Richard Greene

Register Status: n/a

**Note:** An alternative possible campsite for that night is at the Forks of the  
Passaic/Two Bridges area, possibly near Mountain View.

Resource 140: Campsite of the Legion on 12/13 September 1782  
near Paramus.  
The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a  
Register Status: n/a

Resource 141: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion from 26 to 1 November (?) 1782  
Whippany, NJ 07981

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 142: Sussex County Courthouse  
Newton, NJ 07860

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: NHR added 1979 - #79001523

Resource 143: Pittstown Inn  
350 Pittstown Road  
Pittstown, NJ 08867

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 144: The Stockton Inn  
1 Main Street  
Stockton, NJ 08559

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

Resource 145: Reading's Ferry/Howell's Ferry  
Stockton, NJ 08559

Documentation: n/a

Register Status: n/a

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Source: Acomb, Evelyn, ed. *The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig von Closen, 1780-1783* (Chapel Hill, 1958), pp. 112-115.

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Figure 2: Comte de Clermont-Crèvecoeur's account of New Jersey, 1781

Source: Rice, Howard C. Jr., and Anne S.K. Brown, eds., *The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783* 2 vols., (Princeton and Providence, 1972), pp. 42-45.

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Figure 3: Annis Boudinot Stockton, "Lucinta and Aminta, a pastoral, on the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the british army, by General Washington." In:

*Only for the Eye of a Friend. The Poems of Annis Boudinot Stockton* Carla Mulford, ed., (Charlottesville and London, 1995), pp. 106-112.

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Source: *Revue economique française* Vol. 104, No. 2, (1982)  
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Robert A. Selig, PhD  
Holland, Michigan  
October 2006

## TIMELINE

- 1763 10 February. First Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War. France cedes Canada and territories east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.
- 1764 5 April. British Parliament passes the Sugar Act.
- 1765 22 March. British Parliament passes the Stamp Act.  
24 March. British Parliament passes the Quartering Act.
- 1767 29 June. British Parliament passes the Townshend Act imposing duties on tea, paper, and other items imported into the colonies.
- 1770 5 March. British troops in fire on rioters. The event becomes known as the Boston Massacre.  
12 April. Repeal of most of the Townshend Act duties.
- 1773 16 December. Boston Tea Party.
- 1774 31 March. British Parliament shuts down Boston Harbor under what the British call the Coercive Acts and colonists call the Intolerable Acts.  
20 May. British Parliament passes the Quebec Act, sharpening the divide between Canada and the lower 13 colonies.  
5 September. First session of the First Continental Congress. It adjourns in October.
- 1775 9 February. British Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in rebellion.  
19 April. Battles of Lexington and Concord, the “shot heard ’round the world.”  
10 May. First session of the Second Continental Congress begins.  
14 June. Congress establishes the Continental Army and appoints George Washington its commander-in-chief the following day.
- 1776 April. Silas Deane sent to Paris to obtain military supplies and skilled military engineers for the Continental Army.  
2 May. First shipment of arms and ammunition in support of the American rebels leaves France for the New World.  
June. Hortalez & Company receives one million livres from French Government, and another million from Spain, via the French Minister.  
4 July. Congress ratifies the Declaration of Independence.
- 1777 February. Duportail, first of about 100 French volunteers, joins Continental Army. By September 1777, Hortalez Cie. (Beaumarchais) already shipped 5 million livres worth of supplies to America.  
31 July. Congress appoints the *marquis* de Lafayette a major-general.



- 12 October. British forces under General John Burgoyne are surrounded at Saratoga. They surrender within a week.
- 1778
- 6 February. French-American treaties of Amity and Friendship and Alliance signed.
  - 4 May. French treaty recognizing American independence ratified by US Congress.
  - 5 April. An *Acte Royal* sets 17 June 1778 as the starting date of hostilities with Britain.
  - 17 June. First naval engagement of the war between French and British.
  - 12 May. Charleston, South Carolina, falls to the British.
  - 23 June. Spain declares war on Great Britain.
  - 27 June. Naval battle off Ile d'Ouessant [Ushant] -- indecisive engagement between France and Great Britain (English Channel)
  - 28 June. Following the Battle of Monmouth, Lafayette returns to France and requests more assistance from the king.
  - 11 July -31 August. French Admiral D'Estaing's unsuccessful naval operations at New York and at Newport.
  - 7 September. French capture Dominica (West Indies).
  - 14 September. British capture St. Pierre-et-Miquelon Islands
  - 1 October. British capture Pondichery (India).
  - 9 October. Franco-American forces are defeated at Savannah, Georgia.
  - 13 December. British capture St. Lucia (West Indies).
  - 13 December. French capture St. Louis (Senegal).
- 1779
- 1 May. Unsuccessful French raid on Jersey Island. (English Channel)
  - 18 June. French capture St. Vincent (West Indies).
  - 4 July. French capture Grenada (West Indies).
  - 23 September -20 October. D'Estaing and Americans conduct unsuccessful siege to Savannah (Georgia).
  - 23 September. French troops at naval battle of Flambourgh Head (La Manche/English Channel) -- (*Bonhomme Richard vs HMS Serapis*)
- 1780
- Winter. Lafayette returns from France to Morristown, New Jersey, with the promise of more support from the king.
  - 21 February -12 May. French troops at failed defense of Charleston, SC.
  - 17 April, 15 & 19 May. British and French forces engage in naval battles off Martinique (West Indies).
  - 10 July. Commanded by Admiral de Ternay, a fleet carrying some 450 officers and 5,300 men under the *comte* de Rochambeau sails into Narragansett Bay in Newport.
  - 21 September. Generals Washington and Rochambeau meet at the Hartford Conference.
  - 25 September. Benedict Arnold's attempt to hand West Point over to the British fails.

- 1781 5 January. Unsuccessful French raid on Jersey Island. (La Manche/English Channel). British capture Dutch possessions in West Indies, South America, Ceylon and India.
- 16 March. British and French naval battle off the Chesapeake Bay (1st 'Battle off the Virginia Capes').
- 16 May. British and French naval battle of Porto Praya (Cape Verde)
- 10-12 May, French raid on St. Lucia (West Indies).
- 22-24 May. Washington and Rochambeau meet at Wethersfield, Connecticut, to discuss their strategy for the upcoming campaign.
- 26 May. Spanish and French capture Pensacola (Florida).
- 4 June. French forces capture Tobago (West Indies).
- 10 June. The French infantry leaves its winter quarters in Newport.
- 19 June. The Regiment Bourbonnais is the first French unit to cross into Connecticut from winter quarters in Rhode Island on its way to Philipsburg, New York.
- 21 June. Lauzun's Legion leaves Lebanon, Connecticut, for Philipsburg, New York, on a route covering the left flank of the French infantry.
- 6 July. French forces join the Continental Army near Philipsburg, NY.
- 18 August. The Franco-American armies depart Philipsburg for Virginia.
- 19 August. Brigadier General Moses Hazen's Canadian Regiment and the combined New Jersey regiments cross the Hudson at Sneedens Landing and march to Paramus.
- 21 August. The two regiments reach Springfield
- 24 August. Major Sebastian Baumann's detachment encamps at Pompton.
- 25 August. Coming from Suffern, New York American forces under Generals Washington and Lincoln enter New Jersey.
- 26 August. The First Brigade of French forces enters New Jersey.
- 27 - 28 August. The Continental Army is encamped on the heights between Springfield and Chatham.
- 31 August. Elements of the Continental Army reach Trenton.
- 1 September. The first elements of the Continental Army embark in Trenton for Philadelphia.
- 2 September. The Continental Army parades before Congress.
- 3 September. The First French Brigade parades before Congress.
- 4 September. The Second French Brigade parades before Congress
- 4 September. The last elements of the Continental Army have crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.
- 5 September. At Chester Washington receives news of the arrival of Admiral de Grasse in the Chesapeake Bay.
- 5 September. British and French naval battle off the Chesapeake Bay (2nd 'Battle off the Virginia Capes').
- 9 September. The first elements of the Continental Army and parts of the French army embark at Elkton and sail two days later. The remainder begins its march to Baltimore.
- 12 September. The flotilla reaches Annapolis.
- 19-21 September. French army embarks in Annapolis.

- 26 September. The allied forces are re-united in Williamsburg.
  - 28 September - 19 October. American and French siege of Yorktown, VA
  - 19 October. Cornwallis surrenders.
    - 1 November. The first detachments of the Continental Army begin their march north to winter quarters. French forces will spend the winter of 1781-82 in and around Williamsburg.
    - 4 November. Admiral de Grasse sails from Yorktown for Martinique.
  - 26 November. French capture St. Eustatius (West Indies).
    - November- December. Continental Army troops march into and through Pennsylvania for their winter quarters 1781-1782 in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.
  - December. Lafayette sails back to France.
- 1782
- 6 January - 5 February. French and Spanish forces capture Fort St. Philip in Minorca.
  - 25-26 January French capture St. Kitts (West Indies).
  - 18 February. British and French naval battle off Madras (India).
  - 20 February. French capture island of Nevis (West Indies).
  - 22 February. French capture Monserrat (West Indies).
  - 12 April. British navy under Admiral Rodney destroys French naval squadron under Admiral de Grasse in Battle of the Saints, West Indies
  - 1 July. Rochambeau's infantry begins its march north to Boston.
  - 6 July. British and French naval battle off Negapatan (India).
  - July through March 1783. Unsuccessful Spanish and French blockade of Gibraltar.
  - 14-24 July. Washington and Rochambeau meet in Philadelphia to discuss plans for the campaign of 1782.
  - 17-20 July. French forces are encamped in Alexandria, Virginia.
  - 24 July-23 August. French forces are encamped in Baltimore.
    - 28 July. Rochambeau rejoins his forces in Baltimore.
  - 8 - 31 August. French capture and destroy Fort Prince of Wales in Hudson Bay (Canada).
  - 25-30 August. French besiege and capture Trincomalee (Ceylon).
    - 23 August. Lauzun's Legion departs from Baltimore.
    - 29 August. Coming from Wilmington Lauzun's Legion is the first French unit to enter Pennsylvania and encamps in Chester
    - 30 August. Lauzun's Legion camps in Philadelphia. The Bourbonnais Regiment camps in Chester.
    - 31 August. With Rochambeau at its head, the Bourbonnais parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. Lauzun's Legion rests in Philadelphia.
    - 1 September. The Bourbonnais rests in Philadelphia. The Royal Deux-Ponts parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. The Soissonais camps in Chester. Lauzun's Legion leaves Philadelphia for Red Lion.

- 2 September. The Saintonge camps in Chester. The Soissonnais parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. The Royal Deux Ponts rests in Philadelphia. Rochambeau and the Bourbonnais leave for Red Lion. Lauzun's Legion leaves Red Lion for Trenton.
  - 3 September. The Saintonge parades through Philadelphia before Congress and McKean. The Soissonnais rests in Philadelphia. The Royal Deux Ponts leaves for Red Lion. The Bourbonnais leaves Red Lion for Trenton. Lauzun's Legion rests in Trenton.
  - 6 September. The last French forces cross the Delaware into New Jersey
  - 4-13 September. French forces cross New Jersey on the way to Boston
  - 25 October - 22 December. Lauzun's Legion crosses New Jersey on its way to winter quarters in Wilmington.
  - 30 November. Preliminaries of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed in Paris
  - 9-11 December. Coming from Newburgh, New York, Rochambeau crosses New Jersey on his way to Philadelphia
  - 12 December. Rochambeau and his staff arrive in Philadelphia on their way to Baltimore. They stay until 2 January 1783
  - 21-23 December: Lauzun's Legion passes through Philadelphia on its way to winter quarters in Wilmington, Delaware.
  - 25 December. French infantry sails from Boston for the Caribbean
- 1783
- 20 January. Preliminaries of Peace are signed in Paris
  - 10 February. Rochambeau arrives in Saint-Nazaire
  - March - July. French participate in capture of Voloze; siege of Mangalore (India).
  - 3 April. Hostilities end in the territory of the United States.
  - 16 April. Peace is proclaimed in Philadelphia.
  - 11 May. Lauzun's Legion sails out of Philadelphia for France.
  - 20 June. British and French naval battle off Cuddalore (India).
  - 3 September. Second Peace of Paris signed. Britain acknowledges the independence of the United States of America.
  - 5 October. A final transport of 85 soldiers under Captain François Xavier Christophe baron de Hell of Lauzun's Legion sails from Baltimore on the *Pintade* and enters Brest on 10 November
  - 2 November. Congress disbands the Continental Army.
- 1784
- 14 January. Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris.
- 1787
- 7 December. Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution.
- 1789
- 4 February. George Washington is elected first president of the United States of America.
  - 30 April. George Washington is sworn in as first president of the United States of America.

## APPENDIX A: DOCUMENTS

### I) Treaty of Alliance between the United States and France (6 February 1778)

The most Christian King and the United States of North America, to wit, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhodes island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, having this Day concluded a Treaty of amity and Commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their Subjects and Citizens have thought it necessary to take into consideration the means of strengthening those engagements and of rendring them useful to the safety and tranquility of the two parties, particularly in case Great Britain in Resentment of that connection and of the good correspondence which is the object of the said Treaty, should break the Peace with France, either by direct hostilities, or by hindring her commerce and navigation, in a manner contrary to the Rights of Nations, and the Peace subsisting between the two Crowns; and his Majesty and the said united States having resolved in that Case to join their Councils and efforts against the Enterprises of their common Enemy, the respective Plenipotentiaries, empower'd to concert the Clauses & conditions proper to fulfil the said Intentions, have, after the most mature Deliberation, concluded and determined on the following Articles.

#### ARTICLE 1

If War should break out between France and Great Britain, during the continuance of the present War between the United States and England, his Majesty and the said united States, shall make it a common cause, and aid each other mutually with their good Offices, their Counsels, and their forces, according to the exigence of Conjunctures as becomes good & faithful Allies.

#### ARTICLE 2

The essential and direct End of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, Sovereignty, and independence absolute and unlimited of the said united States, as well in Matters of Gouvernement as of commerce.

#### ARTICLE 3

The two contracting Parties shall each on its own Part, and in the manner it may judge most proper, make all the efforts in its Power, against their common Ennemy, in order to attain the end proposed.

#### ARTICLE 4

The contracting Parties agree that in case either of them should form any particular Enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired, the Party whose concurrence is desired shall readily, and with good faith, join to act in concert for that Purpose, as far as circumstances and its own particular Situation will permit; and in that case, they shall regulate by a particular Convention the quantity and kind of Succour to be furnished, and the Time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its Compensation.

#### ARTICLE 5

If the united States should think fit to attempt the Reduction of the British Power remaining in the Northern Parts of America, or the Islands of Bermudas, those Countries or Islands in case of Success, shall be confederated with or dependent upon the said united States.

#### ARTICLE 6

The Most Christian King renounces for ever the possession of the Islands of Bermudas as well as of any part of the continent of North america which before the treaty of Paris in 1763. Or in virtue of that Treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great Britain, or to the united States heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this Time or have lately been under the Power of The King and Crown of Great Britain.

#### ARTICLE 7

If his Most Christian Majesty shall think proper to attack any of the Islands situated in the Gulph of Mexico, or near that Gulph, which are at present under the Power of Great Britain, all the said Isles, in case of success, shall appertain to the Crown of France.

#### ARTICLE 8

Neither of the two Parties shall conclude either Truce or Peace with Great Britain, without the formal consent of the other first obtain'd; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms, until the Independence of the united states shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the Treaty or Treaties that shall terminate the War.

#### ARTICLE 9

The contracting Parties declare, that being resolved to fulfil each on its own Part the clauses and conditions of the present Treaty of alliance, according to its

own power and circumstances, there shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other whatever may be the event of the War.

#### ARTICLE 10

The Most Christian King and the United states, agree to invite or admit other Powers who may have received injuries from England to make common cause with them, and to accede to the present alliance, under such conditions as shall be freely agreed to and settled between all the Parties.

#### ARTICLE 11

The two Parties guarantee mutually from the present time and forever, against all other powers, to wit, the united states to his most Christian Majesty the present Possessions of the Crown of France in America as well as those which it may acquire by the future Treaty of peace: and his most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the united states, their liberty, Sovereignty, and Independence absolute, and unlimited, as well in Matters of Government as commerce and also their Possessions, and the additions or conquests that their Confederation may obtain during the war, from any of the Dominions now or heretofore possessed by Great Britain in North America, conformable to the 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> articles above written, the whole as their Possessions shall be fixed and assured to the said States at the moment of the cessation of their present War with England.

#### ARTICLE 12

In order to fix more precisely the sense and application of the preceding article, the Contracting Parties declare, that in case of rupture between France and England, the reciprocal Guarantee declared in the said article shall have its full force and effect the moment such War shall break out and if such rupture shall not take place, the mutual obligations of the said guarantee shall not commence, until the moment of the cessation of the present War between the united states and England shall have ascertained the Possessions.

#### ARTICLE 13

The present Treaty shall be ratified on both sides and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months, sooner if possible.

In faith where of the respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit on the part of the most Christian King Conrad Alexander Gerard royal syndic of the City of Strasbourgh & Secretary of his majestys Council of State and on the part of the United States Benjamin Franklin Deputy to the General Congress from the State of Pennsylvania and President of the Convention of the same state, Silas Deane heretofore Deputy from the State of Connecticut & Arthur Lee Councillor at Law have signed the above Articles both in the French and English Languages

declaring Nevertheless that the present Treaty was originally composed and concluded in the French Language, and they have hereunto affixed their Seals

Done at Paris, this sixth Day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

C. A. GERARD

B FRANKLIN  
SILAS DEANE  
ARTHUR LEE

Source: *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Edited by Hunter Miller, Vol. 2, Documents 1-40: 1776-1818 (Washington, DC, 1931), pp. 3 - 27.

II) Act Separate and Secret (6 February 1778)

The most Christian King declares in consequence of the intimate union which subsists between him and the King of Spain, that in concluding with the united states of America this Treaty of amity and commerce, and that of eventual and defensive alliance, his Majesty hath intended and intends to reserve expressly, as he reserves by this present separate and secret act, to his said Catholick Majesty, the Power of acceding to the said Treatys, and to participate in their stipulations at such time as he shall judge proper.

It being well understood nevertheless, that if any of the Stipulations of the said Treatys are not agreeable to the King of Spain, his Catholick Majesty may propose other conditions analogous to the principal aim of the alliance and conformable to the Rules of equality, reciprocity & friendship.

The Deputies of the united states in the name of their constituents, accept the present Declaration in its full extent and the Deputy of the said states who is fully empower'd to treat with Spain, promises to sign on the first Requisition of his Catholic Majesty, the act or acts necessary to communicate to him the Stipulations of the Treaties above written; and the said Deputy shall endeavour in good faith the adjustment of the points in which the King of Spain may propose any alteration, conformable to the principles of equality, reciprocity and the most sincere and perfect amity; he the said Deputy not doubting but that the Person or Persons empower'd by his Catholic Majesty to treat with the United States will do the same with regard to any Alterations of the same kind that may be thought necessary by the said Plenipotentiary of the United States. In Faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present separate and secret Article, and affixed to the same their Seals.



Done at Paris, this sixth Day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

C. A. GERARD

B FRANKLIN  
SILAS DEANE  
ARTHUR LEE

Source: *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Edited by Hunter Miller, Vol. 2, Documents 1-40: 1776-1818 (Washington, DC, 1931), pp. 29-34.

III) Preliminaries of Peace (30 November 1782)

Articles agreed upon, by and between Richard Oswald Esquire, the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, for treating of Peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty, on the one part; and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of Peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their Behalf, on the other part. To be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded, between the Crown of Great Britain, and the said United States; but which Treaty is not to be concluded, untill Terms of a Peace shall be agreed upon, between Great Britain and France; and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly.

Whereas reciprocal Advantages, and mutual Convenience are found by Experience, to form the only permanent foundation of Peace and Friendship between States; It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty, on such Principles of liberal Equity, and Reciprocity, as that partial Advantages, (those Seeds of Discord!) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory Intercourse between the two Countries, may be establish'd, as to promise and secure to both perpetual

ARTICLE 1st

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, Viz New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free Sovereign and independent States; That he treats with them as such; And for himself, his Heirs and Successors, relinquishes all Claims to the Government, Propriety, and territorial Rights of the same, and

every part thereof; and that all Disputes which might arise in future, on the Subject of the Boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, It is hereby agreed and declared that the following are, and shall be their Boundaries Viz

#### ARTICLE 2nd

From the north west Angle of Nova Scotia, Viz that Angle which is form'd by a Line drawn due north, from the Source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River St Laurence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost Head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that River to the 45th Degree of North Latitude; from thence by a Line due West on said Latitude, untill it strikes the River Iroquois, or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said Lake, untill it strikes the Communication by Water between that Lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said Communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the Water Communication between that Lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the Water Communication between that Lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal & Phelipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water Communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods, thence through the said Lake to the most Northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west Course to the River Mississippi; thence by a Line to be drawn along the middle of the said River Mississippi, untill it shall intersect the northern-most part of the 31st Degree of North Latitude. South, by a Line to be drawn due East, from the Determination of the Line last mentioned, in the Latitude of 31 Degrees North of the Equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint River; thence strait to the Head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean. East, by a Line to be drawn along the middle of the River St Croix, from its Mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its Source; and from its Source directly North, to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the Rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River Se Laurence; comprehending all Islands within twenty Leagues of any part of the Shores of the united States, and lying between Lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid Boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been within the Limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

#### ARTICLE 3d

It is agreed, that the People of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the Right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the

other Banks of Newfoundland; Also in the Gulph of St Laurence, and at all other Places in the Sea where the Inhabitants of both Countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the Inhabitants of the united States shall have Liberty to take Fish of every kind on such part of the Coast of Newfoundland, as British Fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that Island,) and also on the Coasts, Bays, and Creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, and that the American Fishermen shall have Liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled Bays Harbours and Creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such Settlement, without a previous Agreement for that purpose with the Inhabitants Proprietors or Possessors of the Ground.

#### ARTICLE 4th

It is agreed that Creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful Impediment to the Recovery of the full value in Sterling Money of all bond fide Debts heretofore contracted.

#### ARTICLE 5th

It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the Restitution of all Estates, Rights, and Properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British Subjects; and also of the Estates Rights and Properties of Persons resident in Districts in the Possession of his Majesty's Arms; and who have not borne Arms against the said United States: And that Persons of any other Description shall have free Liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their Endeavours to obtain the Restitution of such of their Estates, Rights and Properties as may have been confiscated; And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States a Reconsideration and Revision of all Acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said Laws or Acts perfectly consistent not only with Justice and Equity, but with that spirit of Conciliation which on the Return of the Blessings of Peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the Estates Rights and Properties of such last mention'd Persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any Persons who may be now in Possession the bond fide Price, (where any has been given,) which such Persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said Lands, Rights, or Properties since the Confiscation.

And it is agreed that all Persons who have any Interest in confiscated Lands, either by Debts, Marriage Settlements or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful Impediment in the prosecution of their just Rights.

ARTICLE 6th

That there shall be no future Confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any Person or Persons, for or by reason of the Part which he or they may have taken in the present War, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future Loss or Damage either in his Person, Liberty or Property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the Ratification of the Treaty in America, shall be immediately set at Liberty, and the Prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

ARTICLE 7th

There shall be a firm and perpetual Peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the Subjects of the one and the Citizens of the other, Wherefore all Hostilities both by Sea and Land shall then immediately cease: All Prisoners on both sides shall be set at Liberty, & his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, & without causing any Destruction or carrying away any Negroes, or other Property of the American Inhabitants withdraw all his Armies Garrisons and Fleets from the said United States, and from every Port, Place, and Harbour within the same; leaving in all Fortifications the American Artillery that may be therein: And shall also order and cause all Archives, Records, Deeds and Papers belonging to any of the said States, or their Citizens, which in the Course of the War may have fallen into the hands of his Officers to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

ARTICLE 8th

The Navigation of the River Mississippi from its Source to the Ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the Subjects of Great Britain and the Citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 9th

In case it should so happen that any Place or Territory belonging to Great Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the Arms of either, from the other, before the Arrival of these Articles in America, It is agreed that the same shall be restored, without Difficulty, and without requiring any Compensation.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of November, in the year One thousand Seven hundred Eighty Two

RICHARD OSWALD [Seal]

JOHN ADAMS. [Seal]

B FRANKLIN [Seal]

JOHN JAY [Seal]

HENRY LAURENS. [Seal]

[On the page of the original next after the above signatures, is the following, the brackets being in the original.]

Witness

The Words [and Henry Laurens] between the fifth and sixth Lines of the first Page; and the Words [or carrying away any Negroes, or other Property of the American Inhabitants] between the seventh and eighth Lines of the eighth Page, being first interlined CALEB WHITEFOORD

Secretary to the British Commission.  
W. T. FRANKLIN  
Sec. to the American Commission

Source: *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Edited by Hunter Miller, Vol. 2, Documents 1-40: 1776-1818 (Washington, DC, 1931), pp. 96-100.

IV) Declarations for Suspension of Arms and Cessation of Hostilities  
(20 January 1783)

We the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, having received from Mr Fitz-Herbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, a Declaration relative to a Suspension of Arms to be establish'd between his said Majesty and the said States, of which the following is a Copy. viz:

Whereas the Preliminary Articles agreed to and signed this Day between his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his most Christian Majesty on the one Part, and also between his said Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty on the other Part, stipulate a Cessation of Hostilities between those three Powers, which is to Commence upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles; And whereas by the Provisional Treaty signed the thirtieth of November last, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of North America, it was stipulated that the said Treaty should have its Effect as soon as Peace between the said Crowns should be established; The under-written Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty declares in the Name, and by the express, Order of the King his Master, that the said United States of North America, their Subjects and their Possessions, shall be comprised in the suspension of Arms above-mentioned, And that they shall consequently enjoy the Benefit of the Cessation of Hostilities, at the same Periods and in the same Manner as the three Crowns aforesaid and their Subjects and Possessions respectively On Condition

however, that on the Part and in the Name of the Said United States of North America, there shall be deliver'd a similar Declaration expressing the Assent to the present Suspension of Arms, and containing an Assurance of the most perfect Reciprocity on their Part.

In faith whereof, we, the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, have signed this present Declaration, and have thereto caused the Seal of our Arms to be affixed, at Versailles this twentieth Day of January One Thousand seven hundred & Eighty three.

(signed)

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT  
(LS.)

We have in the Name of the said United States of North America & in Virtue of the Powers we are vested with, received the above Declaration and do accept the same by these Presents, and we do reciprocally declare, that the said States shall cause to cease all Hostilities against his Britannic Majesty, his Subjects and Possessions at the Terms or Periods agreed to between his said Majesty the King of Great Britain, his Majesty the King of France, and his Majesty the King of Spain, in the same manner as is stipulated between these , three Crowns, and to have the same Effect.

In faith whereof, We Ministers Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, have signed the present Declaration and have hereunto affixed the Seals of our Arms. At Versailles the twentieth of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

JOHN ADAMS. B FRANKLIN

Source: *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Edited by Hunter Miller, Vol. 2, Documents 1-40: 1776-1818 (Washington, DC, 1931), pp. 108-110.

V) Declaration Signed in Paris by the American Commissioners  
(20 February 1783)

By the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for making Peace with Great Britain. A Declaration of the Cessation of Hostilities as

well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and the United States of America.

Whereas Preliminary Articles were signed, at Paris, on the thirtieth Day of November last, between the Plenipotentiaries of his said Majesty the King of Great Britain, and of the said States, to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace to be concluded between his said Majesty, and the said United States when Terms of Peace should be agreed upon between his said Majesty and his most Christian Majesty: and Whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace, between his said Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and his most Christian Majesty, were signed at Versailles, on the twentieth day of January last, by the respective Ministers of their said Majesties: and Whereas preliminaries for restoring Peace, between his said Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Majesty the King of Spain, were also signed at Versailles, on the twentyeth Day of January last, by their respective Ministers: and Whereas, for putting an End to the Calamity of War, as soon and as far as possible, it hath been agreed, between the King of Great Britain, his most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces and the United States of America as follows, that is to say.

That such Vessells and Effects, as should be taken, in the Channell and in the North Seas, after the Space of twelve Days, to be computed from the Ratification of the said Preliminary Articles should be restored on all Sides; that the Term should be one Month from the Channell and North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; two Months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and lastly five Months in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception or any other more particular Description of Time or Place.

And Whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between his said Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and his most Christian Majesty, in due Form, were exchanged by their Ministers on the third day of this instant February, from which Day the several Terms abovementioned, of Twelve Days, of one Month, of two Months, and of five Months are to be computed, relative to all British and American Vessells and Effects

Now therefore, We, the Ministers Plenipotentiary, from the United States of America, for making Peace with Great Britain do notify to the People and Citizens, of the said United States of America that Hostilities, on their Part, against his Britannic Majesty, both by Sea and tend are to cease, at the Expiration of the Terms herein before specified therefor, and which Terms are to be computed, from the third day of February instant. And We do, in the Name and by the Authority of the said United States, accordingly warn and enjoin all their Officers and Citizens, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, whatever, either by Land or by Sea against his said Majesty, the King of Great Britain, or his Subjects under the Penalty of incurring the highest Displeasure of the said United States.

Given at Paris the Twentieth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven hundred and Eighty Three, under our Hands and Seals

JOHN ADAMS [Seal]  
B FRANKLIN [Seal]  
JOHN JAY [Seal]

Source: *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Edited by Hunter Miller, Vol. 2, Documents 1-40: 1776-1818 (Washington, DC, 1931), pp. 113-114.

VI) Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783)

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esqr., member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esqr., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esqr., late president



of Congress and chief justice of the state of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

Article 1.

His Brittanic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and independent states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

Article 2.

And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. ...

Article 3.

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Brittanic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Article 4. ...

Article 5. ...

Article 6. ...

Article 7.

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Brittanic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Brittanic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any Negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbor within the same; leaving in all fortifications, the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

Article 8.

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Article 9. ...

Article 10 ...

The solemn ratifications of the present treaty expedited in good and due form shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signatures of the present treaty. In witness whereof we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

D. HARTLEY (SEAL)  
JOHN ADAMS (SEAL)  
B. FRANKLIN (SEAL)  
JOHN JAY (SEAL)

Source: *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Edited by Hunter Miller, Vol. 2, Documents 1-40: 1776-1818 (Washington, DC, 1931), pp. 115-121.

## VII) EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CURRENCIES

### Currency/coins commonly circulating in the Holy Roman Empire:

1 Gulden (= fl; gold, after circa 1500 silver) = 60 Kreuzer

1 fl rhein.	= 15 Batzen	= 60 Kreuzer	= 240 Denar	= 480 Heller
1 Albus	= 1 1/2 Batzen	= 6 Kreuzer	= 24 Denar	= 48 Heller
1 Batzen		= 4 Kreuzer	= 16 Denar	= 32 Heller
1 Groschen		= 3 Kreuzer	= 12 Denar	= 24 Heller
1 Kreuzer			= 4 Denar	= 8 Heller
1 Denar				= 2 Heller

1 Königstaler:	1 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein.
1 Laubtaler:	2 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein.
1 Dukaten:	5 fl rhein. (since 1559)
1 Karolin:	11 fl

*Laubtaler* is the term commonly used for the French *écu* of six livres, which was widely circulating in Germany, especially along the Rhine.

### French Currency:

Louis (Gold)	= 24 livres	= 480 sous	= 5760 deniers
Ecu (Silver)	= 6 livres	= 120 sous	= 1440 deniers
Livre (Silver)		= 20 sous	= 240 deniers
Sous (Copper)			= 12 deniers
Liard (Copper)			= 3 deniers

1 Franc = 1 livre, an administrative unit only.

A 1 livre coin was only minted briefly by the East India Company in the 1720s.

### English Currency:

British currency is based on the Pound Sterling (silver) valued at 20 Shillings = 240 Pennies = 480 Halfpennies = 960 Farthings. There was no £ 1 coin; the largest silver coins minted in the eighteenth century were the Crown at 5 shillings, usually entered as: 5/ in merchant ledgers and account books, and the Half-Crown at 2 shillings 6 pence, written as 2/6 .

Shilling (Silver)	= 12 Pennies	= 24 Halfpennies	= 48 Farthings
Groat (Silver)	= 4 Pennies	= 8 Halfpennies	= 16 Farthings
Penny (Copper)		= 2 Halfpennies	= 4 Farthings
Ha'penny (Copper)			= 2 Farthings
Farthing (Brass)			

The most valuable coin minted was the Guinea, first minted on 6 February 1663 (1662 Old Style). Originally valued at 20 shillings, its value rose with the rise in the value of gold and it was traded at a fixed 21 shillings after 1717. The minting of 2 and 5 Guinea coins had stopped in 1753, and last gold 1 Guinea coins were struck in 1799, though in 1813, a final run of 80,000 guineas were minted to pay the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain.

In the cash-poor colonies in North America, Spanish coinage was widely used.

Spanish Currency:

Doubloon (Gold)	= 8 Escudos = 4 Pistols = 16 Pieces of Eight = 128 Reals
Pistol (Gold)	= 2 Escudos = 4 Pieces of Eight = 32 Reals
Escudo (Gold)	= 2 Pieces Of Eight = 16 Reals
Piece Of Eight (silver)	= 1 Peso = 8 Reals
Real (Silver)	= 8 Copper Pesos
Peso (Copper)	

Piaster (silver)	= 8 Reals = 1 Piece of Eight = 1 Spanish Milled Dollar
	= 1 Peso

Portuguese Currency:

Johannes (Gold, 1722)	= 1/2 Dobra = 1/2 Doubloon = 4 Escudos
	= 8 Pieces of Eight
	= 64 Reals = 48s. sterling, called a <i>Half-Joe</i> in America

The chief trade coin and the most commonly circulating coin in the American colonies was the Spanish Milled Dollar or Piece of Eight. Minted in silver, it was similar in size and weight to the German *Taler* or the French *écu* of 6 livres. A little less than a troy ounce of British sterling silver (.925 fine silver, valued at 62 d or 5 s 2 d), a Spanish dollar was worth 54 d or 4 s 6 d. As the demand for silver coinage far exceeded the available supply, silver coins traded at a premium; the premium above the 54 d level was termed the "crying up" of coinage. In order to limit this "crying up," to Queen Anne issued a proclamation in 1704, passed into law by parliament in 1707, which specified that a full weight Spanish dollar would pass in the colonies at 72 d or 6 s, a third above the sterling rate. Since 5 s were called a *Crown* in Britain, the Piece of Eight was also known as a *Spanish Crown* while *écus* were known as *French Crowns* in the colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, New England, Virginia, and the Carolinas adhered to this "Proclamation Rate" of a one third "up-crying" and currency issued at this rate was known as "Lawful Money" or "Current Money." The Middle colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland set the

exchange rate for a Spanish dollar at 90 d or 7 s 6 d, 66.66% over sterling. To distinguish it from the "Proclamation Money," it was referred to as "Common Money" or "Pennsylvania Money," though "Lawful Money" appears in Delaware ledgers as well. New York created its own rate of 96 d or 8 s to the Spanish dollar, a 78% increase over sterling. This means that:

4 s 6 d British = 6 s Massachusetts = 7 s 6 d Pennsylvania = 8 s New York

Or, expressed in terms of the value of a pound sterling the exchange rates were:

£ 1 (240 d) = £ 1 6 s 8 d (320 d) MA = £ 1 13 s 4 d (400 d) PA  
 = £ 1 15 s 7 d (427 d) NY

How did these currencies relate to each other? In 1764, Richard Wolters, British agent in Rotterdam, reckoned 1 Pistole at 17s. 2d.st., or 4s. 3.5d. st. per Piece of Eight.<sup>1</sup> In a letter of May 1780, Axel von Fersen wrote that 1 Piastre/ Piece of Eight/Peso was worth 6 livres. Since he only paid 5 livres 5 sous in Brest, he hoped to make a profit upon arrival in Newport. Georg Daniel Flohr gave the value of 1 Spanish dollar at 2 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein., and according to Harris, "the British pound sterling was equal to 23.17 *livres tournois*" during the 1780s.<sup>2</sup> The Abbé Robin, a chaplain in one of Rochambeau's regiments in turn gave the value of a shilling in New England in the summer of 1781 as 22 sous 6 deniers or 22 livres 8 sous to the pound sterling.<sup>3</sup>

While stationed in Boston in the summer of 1775, Corporal Thomas Sullivan of the British 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment gave the value of a Spanish milled dollar at 4 s 6 d.<sup>4</sup>

Based on the value of the Piece of Eight in England as well as admitting for currency fluctuations we get the following *approximate* exchange rates:

1 £ Sterling = 23 livres 3 sous 6 deniers  
 1 £ Sterling ~ 2.5 to 3.5 Pieces of Eight (depending on where its is exchanged)  
 1 £ Sterling ~ 9 fl 30 Kreuzer rhein.  
 1 Piece of Eight = between 6 s and 8 s, (depending on where its is exchanged)  
 1 Piece of Eight = 2 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein.  
 1 Piece of Eight = 5 livres 5 sous

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<sup>1</sup> Frank Spencer, An Eighteenth-Century Account of German Emigration to the American Colonies. *The Journal of Modern History* Vol. 28 (March-December 1956), pp. 55-59, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> Robert D. Harris, "French Finances and the American War, 1777-1783" *Journal of Modern History* Vol. 48 (June 1976), pp. 233-258, p. 247, note 41.

<sup>3</sup> Abbé (Charles César) Robin, *New Travels through North-America: In a Series of Letters* (Philadelphia, 1783), p. 16.

<sup>4</sup> S. Sydney Bradford, "The Common British Soldier - From the Journal of Thomas Sullivan, 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot." *Maryland Historical Magazine* Vol. 62 No. 3, (September 1967), pp. 219-253, p. 243.

1 Livre	= 24 Kreuzer rhein.
1 Livre	= 10 d 1.4 farthing
1 Livre	= 1 reales 1 copper peso
1 fl rhein.	= 2 s 2 d
1 fl rhein.	= 2 livres 10 sous
1 fl rhein.	= 4 reales

## Une "Voie de la Liberté" en France Une "Voie de l'Indépendance" aux USA

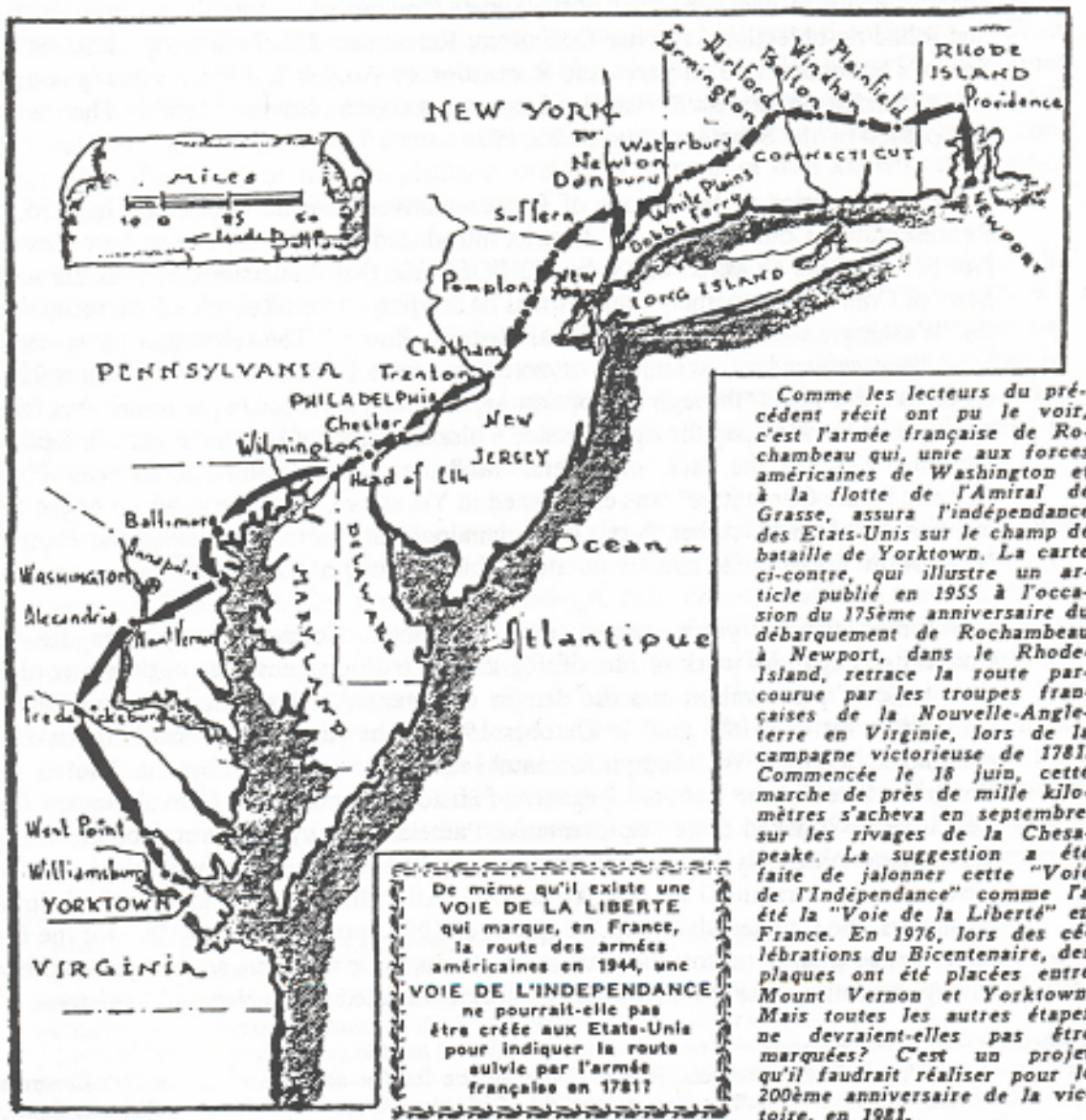


Figure 1: Un Projet pour le Bicentenaire de la Victoire (1981)  
Source: *Revue économique française* Vol. 104, No. 2, (1982)

One Hundred Sixth Congress  
of the  
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday,  
the twenty-fourth day of January, two thousand*

An Act

To require the Secretary of the Interior to complete a resource study of the 600 mile route through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, used by George Washington and General Rochambeau during the American Revolutionary War.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of  
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. STUDY OF THE WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, a resource study of the 600 mile route through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, used by George Washington and General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau during the American Revolutionary War.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with State and local historic associations and societies, State historic preservation agencies, and other appropriate organizations.

(c) CONTENTS.—The study shall—

(1) identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the route referred to in subsection (a), including its relationship to the American Revolutionary War;

(2) identify alternatives for National Park Service involvement with preservation and interpretation of the route referred to in subsection (a); and

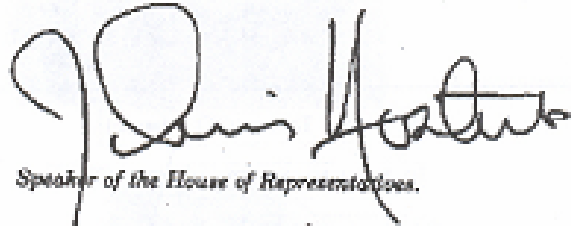
Figure 2.1: Text of H.R. 4794 requiring the Secretary of the Interior to complete a resources study of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (2000)


Source: <http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/>



H. R. 4794-2

(3) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate *pro tempore*

APPROVED  
NOV - 9 2000

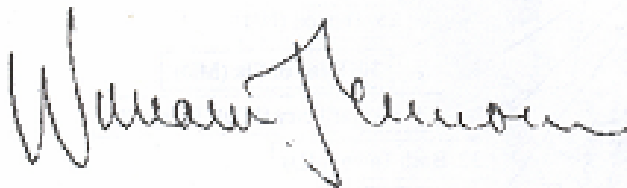


Figure 2.2: Text of H.R. 4794 requiring the Secretary of the Interior to complete a resources study of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (2000)

Source: <http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/>

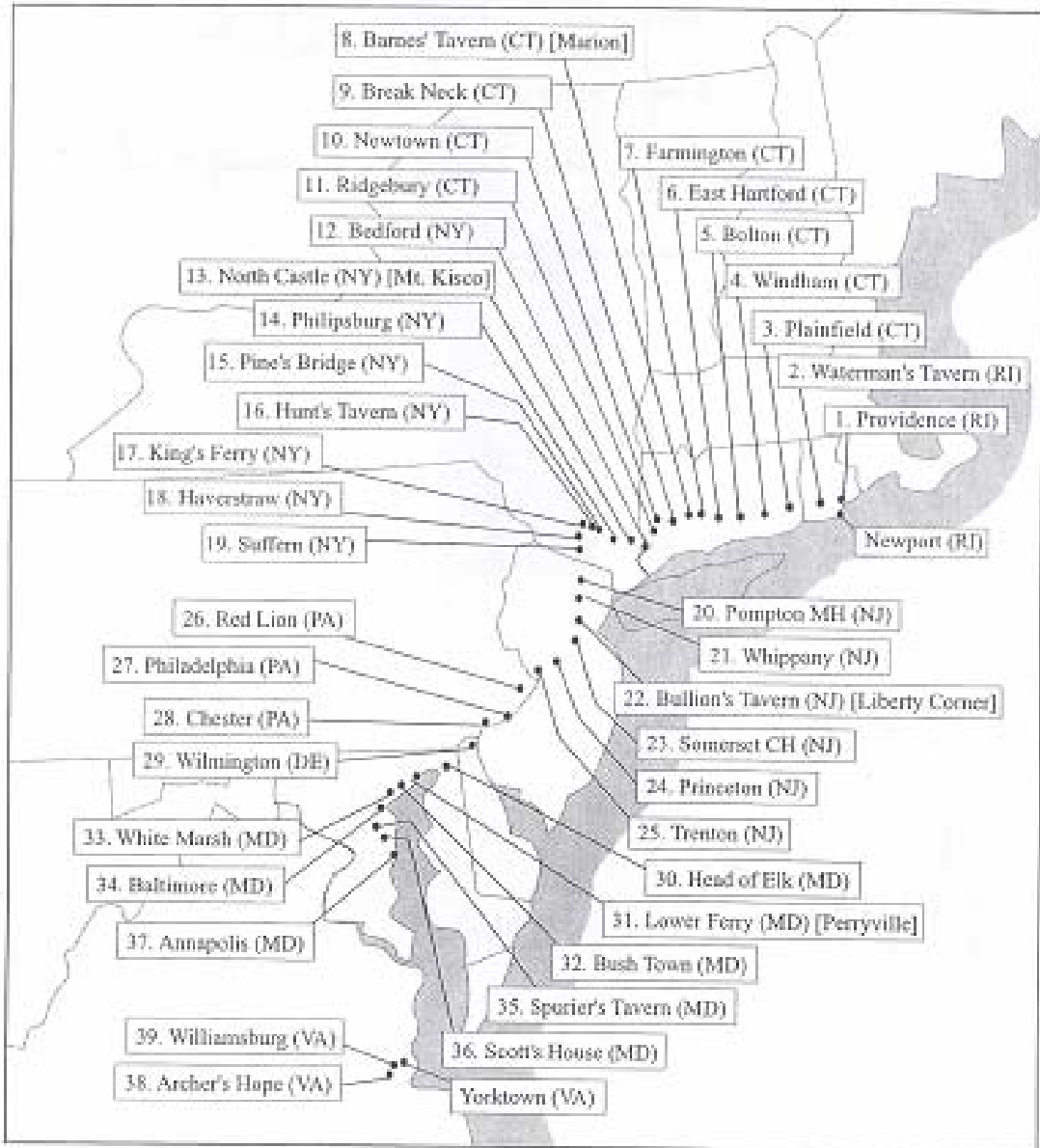


Figure 3: Map of the Route of French forces from Newport to Yorktown (1781)  
 Source: Courtesy of Albert D. McJoynt

## **APPENDIX B:**

### **RESOURCES ALONG THE WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

Sites and resources are listed in both chronological as well as geographical order, meaning that the first route listed is that of Major Sebastian Baumann, who entered New Jersey coming from Newburgh in August 1781, while the last route listed is that of Lauzun's Legion leaving New Jersey for Delaware in December 1782. In those cases where routes are traveled concurrently, as in August 1781, they are listed geographically with the easternmost, i.e., farthest inland, route first.

This inventory list five different kinds of resources:

- 1) campsites
- 2) houses and taverns
- 3) markers
- 4) river crossings
- 5) archaeological sites

Sites and resources are catalogued in three categories:

- 1) Contributing Resources

These are sites for which direct documentary evidence exists that connects them to the marches of 1781/82. This category also includes road-signs and historic markers identifying events of 1781/82. For these resources site forms that include a modern photograph, National Register of Historic Places nominations and additional supporting materials (where available) have been compiled.

- 2) Non-Contributing Resources

These are sites such as homes, taverns, churches and similar sites identified on contemporary maps as being along or in the vicinity of the march routes but for which no other documentary evidence exists connecting them to the campaigns of 1781/82. In many cases the boundaries between categories 1) and 2) turned out to be too ambiguous to allow an unequivocal identification and overt categorization within the framework of this survey.

- 3) Witness Sites

These are resources such as homes, taverns, or churches that existed in 1781 and 1782 and may or may not have been seen and/or visited by troops in 1781/82, but which do not appear in either journals or on maps.

These sites are identified as Witness Sites on the site forms.

A total of **26** land and water routes and route segments have been identified and inventoried for this report:

- 1) Route of the Left (eastern) Column of the Continental Army to Springfield
- 2) Route of Major Sebastian Baumann's Detachment
- 3) Route of Right (western) Column of the Continental Army to Chatham
- 4) Route of the Center Column of the Continental Army to Springfield
- 5) Route of the French Army to Trenton
- 6) Route of the Right (western) column of the Continental Army to Trenton
- 7) Route of the Center Column of the Continental Army to Trenton
- 8) Route of General Washington to Trenton
- 9) Route of General Rochambeau to Trenton
- 10) Route of the Rear-Guard to Trenton
- 11) Water Route of the Continental Army from Trenton to Philadelphia
- 12) Water route of Rochambeau from Philadelphia to Chester
- 13) Route of *Commissaire de guerre* Granville in September 1781
- 14) Route of the Return March of the Light Infantry and Artificers
- 15) Route of the Return March of the Artillery and Sappers and Miners
- 16) Route of the New York Regiments into New Jersey
- 17) Route of the New Jersey Regiments into New Jersey
- 18) Route of the Return March of the French Army through New Jersey
- 19) Route of the Return March of Lauzun's Legion through New Jersey
- 20) Route of Lauzun's Legion through New Jersey to Delaware
- 21) Route of Rochambeau to Baltimore via Newton, Hackettstown, Baptistown and Philadelphia for Baltimore and France in December 1782

**Not included as separate routes in this survey are the**

- 22) Marches of the Continental Army through New Jersey to the Hudson Highlands in the Summer of 1782
- 23) Route of General Washington from Philadelphia to Newburgh, New York, in the Spring of 1782
- 24) Route of the Passengers of the frigates *l'Aigle* and *la Gloire* through New Jersey in September 1782
- 25) Side trips such as the visits by French officers to the Falls at Totowa or Rochambeau's reconnaissances e.g., to Sandy Hook in September 1782
- 26) Sites mentioned in the journal of Lieutenant Ebenezer Wild who crossed New Jersey with a detachment of sick soldiers from 18 to 26 November 1781. The Light Infantry followed the same route a few days later.

In some cases the exact location of the campsites is unknown. Sites that were visited consecutively by detachments of the Continental Army and/or the French Army in August 1781, or during the return march of either the Continental Army in December 1781, or the French Army in 1782, they have only been listed once. For supplementary information on these sites see the "Chronology" as well the relevant chapters in the text of this report.

## **Route 1:**

### **Route of the Left (easternmost) Column of the Continental Army to Springfield**

- 1) Old Paramus Reformed Church  
660 E. Glen Avenue  
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

The Camp of the New Jersey Line and Hazen's Regiment in Paramus is "about 2 Miles from [i.e., north of] the Church". The exact location of the campsite is unknown. The "church" is Old Paramus Reformed Church.

- 2) Zabriskie-Steuben House  
Intersection of Main Street and Hackensack Avenue  
River Edge, NJ 07661

The camp of the New Jersey Regiments is "three Miles in our Front", i.e., one mile south of the "church." The exact location of the campsite is unknown but it was most likely on the Zabrieskie property located at the intersection of Main Street and Hackensack Avenue in River Edge.

Jan Zabriskie purchased the property at New Bridge in 1745 and erected a sandstone mansion nearby in 1752, overlooking his gristmill and wharf. It is today part of River Edge in Bergen County. In September 1780, Washington made the Zabriskie House his headquarters. Zabrieskie was a loyalist who had his property confiscated. At the end of the war the State of New Jersey presented Zabriskies' New Bridge estate to General Steuben. In order to cover his debts, Steuben in turn re-sold it in December 1788, to the son of the loyalist from whom it had been confiscated. The State of New Jersey acquired the Zabriskie-Steuben House in 1928 as a State Historic Site.<sup>1</sup>

- 3) Campsite of Hazen's Regiment in Belleville.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

- 4) Campsite of the New Jersey Line two miles south of Belleville.

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

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<sup>1</sup> Information on New Bridge is taken from <http://www.bergencountyhistory.org/>. The historic Demarest House and Campbell-Christie House are not listed as resources since they were moved onto the grounds in 1956 and 1977 only.

5) The campsite of Moses Hazen's regiment

It was "(about 2 Miles from the settled Part of [Springfield]) where the Reg[imen]t. encamped in a Field, on a Height, and a very advantageous Post, being on the turn of the Road."

The camp was located in the Hobart Gap along Hobart Road.

6) The campsite of the New Jersey Line

"about 2 Miles from us".

The exact location of this campsite is unknown but most likely northward along the ridge of the mountains since the purpose of the camp was for the British in New York to see the campfires.

7) Presbyterian Church  
Morris Avenue/NJ-SR 22  
Springfield, NJ 07081

8) Statue of Reverend Caldwell in front of the Presbyterian Church

9) Historic Marker in front of Presbyterian Church

10) Cannon Ball House  
126 Morris Avenue  
Springfield, New Jersey 07081

The house is today the headquarters of the Historical Society of Springfield.

11) Swaim House  
South Springfield Avenue  
Springfield, New Jersey 07081

12) Sayre Homestead (also known as Old Sayre Homestead)  
Sayre Homestead Lane  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Other potential witness sites include the Bottle Hill Tavern on 127 Main Street. It stood originally at Main Street and Waverly Place but was removed to present location 1923. It is owned and occupied by the Madison Historical Society.

## Route 2:

### Route of Major Sebastian's Detachment

- 13) Ringwood Manor  
Sloatsburg Road (NJ-SR 72)  
Ringwood, NJ 07456

Chastellux also visited here on his way to Newburgh in December 1780. I have found no corroborating evidence for the statement on the Ringwood web-site that "French soldiers of Rochambeau's army" are buried "in the old cemetery along with more than 400 pioneers, early iron makers and Revolutionary War soldiers." See <http://www.ringwoodmanor.com/history/hist.htm>

- 14) Tomb of Robert Erskine on Ringwood Manor House property.
- 15) Segment of the "Secret Road" taken by Major Baumann leading right in front of the Manor House and Erskine's tomb.
- 16) Long Pond Iron Works State Park and Museum  
1304 Sloatsburg Road  
Ringwood, NJ 07456-1799
- 17) Battleship Maine Memorial  
Intersection of Hamburg Turnpike and Ringwood Avenue  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

A tablet at the memorial marking identifying it as the site of "Curtis's Tavern" i.e., the "Little Yellow House at the Crossroads" mentioned in the secondary literature could not be located. The tavern itself, owned by the Ryerson family (who also owned the Pompton Iron-works) during the Revolutionary War, stood on the site of the Valley National Bank Building. It was demolished in 1890.

- 18) Marker on Newark-Pompton Turnpike in Pompton Plains.
- 19) Ponds Church Marker  
Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444
- 20) Pompton Meeting House (First Reformed Church)  
529 Newark-Pompton Turnpike  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444
- 21) Campsite along Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church in Pompton Plains (identical with that of French forces of 26/27 August).

### **Route 3:**

#### **Route of Right (western) Column of the Continental Army to Chatham**

- 22) Hopper Grist Mill Marker on NJ 202  
156 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 23) Hopper Grist Mill Site on NJ 202  
156 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 24) Arie Laroe/Sheffield/Lewis/Bugg House site and Indian Campsite  
280 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 25) Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House  
398 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 26) Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House Marker  
In front of Laroe-Van Horn House
- 27) Hopper Family Cemetery  
On Hopper/Van Horn property
- 28) Continental Army Campsite of 25/26 August on Route 202  
505 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

On the athletic fields/tennis courts of Ramapo Valley College  
Commemorates Continental Army Campsites of 1777, 1778, 1780 and 1781.

- 29) Henry O. Havemeyer/Continental Army Campsites Monument  
505 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 30) Andrew Hopper House Site (Henry O. Havemeyer House)  
510 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Washington spent the night of 25/26 August 1781 at the house. The Hopper House was attached to this house to the south.



- 31) Henry O. Havemeyer House Plaque  
510 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

The marker is attached to the Havemeyer House.

- 32) Abandoned Road Section near Sun Valley Farm  
near 800 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 33) Ramapo Valley Road Marker  
near 888 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 34) Continental Soldiers Memorial Highway Marker  
in townships along Ramapo Valley Road
- 35) Bertholf's Mill Site  
Ramapo Valley Road just north of Darlington Avenue  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Bertholf's Mill is most likely identical with the "Bartoli Moulin" of Berthier's itinerary and located on the west side of Ramapo Valley Road, on Darlington Brook just north of today's Darlington Avenue.

- 36) Campbell's Tavern Site  
Slightly less than one mile south of Bertholf Mill
- 37) Garrison/Dater/Price House ruins  
owned by Garret Garrison during the AWI  
(see No. 38)
- 38) Garret Garrison House (now called "Waternook")  
980 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 39) Abraham Garrison/C.E. Chapman House and Farm  
(now called "Kraus Farm")  
1010 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430
- 39a) John Bertholf House (now called "Amberfields")  
1122 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

- 40) Demarest/Hopper House  
21 Breakneck Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436
- 41) Demarest House  
213 Ramapo Valley Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436
- 42) Jacob Demarest House  
3 Dogwood Drive (252 Ramapo Valley Road)  
Oakland, NJ 07436
- 43) Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
13-15 Ramapo Valley Road  
Intersection of Ramapo Valley Road and Franklin Avenue  
Oakland, NJ 07436
- 44) Marker 1 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill
- 45) Marker 2 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill
- 46) Van Winkle/Fox Hall  
669 Ramapo Valley Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436
- 47) Schuyler-Colfax House  
2321 Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike  
Wayne, NJ 07470
- 48) Campsite of Lamb "5 Miles beyond Pompton on the road to the two  
Bridges at the "Forks of Posaic" possibly near Mountain View.

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

→ in Pompton Plains the Detachment of Major Sebastian Baumann joined this column for the march to Trenton.

- 49) Campsite of Right Column along  
Main Street (NJ-SR 124)  
Chatham, NJ 07928
- 50) Marker on Main Street in Chatham

- 51) Jacob Morell House  
63 East Main Street (opposite Prebyterian Church)  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Washington lodged here from 27-29 August 1781.

- 52) Site of the ovens in Chatham  
"East of River Road on the Union County side of the Passaic."

Source: John T. Cunningham, *Chatham at the Crossing of the Fishawack* (Chatham, 1967), p. 37.

- 53) Bonnell Homestead  
Watchung Avenue  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Mrs. Bonnell is reputed to have baked bread all night to provide soldiers sleeping on her floors with food for their march to Yorktown, Virginia.

- 54) Day/Dey Mansion  
199 Totowa Road.  
Wayne, NJ 07470

Site of present Ogden Memorial Church.

Other potential witness sites: Ward House, dated 1740, Talmadge Homestead, and Shepard Kollock's printing house where New Jersey journal was published (opposite Morrell House on Main Street) with marker in front of house.

## **Route 4:**

### **Route of the Center Column of the Continental Army to Springfield**

- 55) Section of original eighteenth-century road  
near Ramapo Reformed Church (Island Rd. at W. Ramapo Ave.)  
Mahwah, NJ 07436

This section of the "Old King's Highway of 1703" shown on Robert Erskine's maps runs through Ramapo Reformed Church Cemetery in north-south direction.

- 56) Lutheran Church Site  
on Island Road near intersection with North McKee Drive  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Shown on British General Howe's map and on Erskine maps, this was the site of a log church built prior to 1739. It was replaced in 1798 by Ramapo Reformed Church structure built jointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations.

- 57) Old Stone House  
538 Island Road (= old King's Highway of 1703)  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

This house, dating to ca. 1755, is identified on Robert Erskine's maps as "Wannamaker."

- 58) Robert Erskine's Bellgrove Store Site  
West Ramapo Avenue  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

The store was originally located on Ramapough/Island Road/Old King's Highway before road was moved.

- 59) Maysinger-Ramsey-Wright House  
142 Island Road (north corner Beehive Court)  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

The earliest sections of this house were built in the early to mid-eighteenth century. Bergen County Historic Sites Survey # 0233-17

- 60) Moffatt Road Cemetery  
on Moffatt Road between Island Road and Route 17  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

The cemetery, which was used from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries -- the earliest stone dates to 1749 -- was located at the corner of Moffatt and Ramapough Rd/Kings Highway before the road was straightened to become Island Road. Bergen County Historic. Sites Survey # 0233-80

- 61) "Petersfield"  
475 Franklin Turnpike  
Allendale, NJ 07401

This property, which dates to about 1766, was the house of John Fell, a member of the Continental Congress from 1778 - 1780.

- 62) The Hermitage  
335 N. Franklin Turnpike  
Hohokus, NJ 07423

- 63) Campsite of Center Column of the Continental Army under General Benjamin Lincoln on 25/26 August 1781  
"within 3 Miles of Paramus."  
Paramus, NJ 07652

The campsite was along River Road in the vicinity of the bridge over the East Saddle River in Hohokus about three miles north of Paramus.

→ Scammel's advanced detachment, at Kakeat since 19 August, rejoins Lincoln's column as it passes through Kakeat on its way to Paramus.

- 64) Campsite of Lincoln's forces on 26/27 August 1781  
"two Miles below Acquakenach Bridge [i.e. Passaic]."  
Passaic, NJ 07057

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

Potentially also of interest is a marker commemorating one of the beacons established across New Jersey on 226 Hobart Road in Springfield.

## **Route 5:**

### **Route of the French Army to Trenton**

**NOTE: Since the sites for the First and Second Brigade of the French Army are identical they will not be listed separately.**

→ Until they reach their camp at Pompton Plains on 26 August, sites and resources of the march of the French Army (Route 5) are identical with those of the Right Column of the Continental Army (Route 3).

The campsite of the French Army along the Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of the Reformed Church in Pompton is identical with the campsite of Major Sebastian Baumann's detachment.

- 65) Dod's Tavern  
Chapel Hill Road (633 South)  
Lincoln Park, NJ 07035
- 66) Widow Jacobusse House  
Intersection of Alt 655 (Main Street) and Alt 504 (Jacksonville Road)  
Lincoln, Park, NJ 07035

Driving on NJ-SR 202 you cross the railroad tracks via an underpass; you need to backtrack from the underpass to get to the site.

- 67) Henry Doremus House  
490 Main Road (Rt. 202).  
Montville, NJ 07045
- 68) Henry Doremus House Marker  
in front of Doremus House  
Montville, NJ 07045
- 69) Abraham Lott-Lucas von Beverhoudt Archaeological Site  
Beverwyck Plantation  
Intersection South Beverwyck Road and US 46 in Troy Hills  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Baron Cloisen and other French officers were entertained here on 27 August 1781; so was Lieutenant Verger on the march north in September 1782.

Colonel Van Cortlandt and the Second New Jersey stopped here for the night of 29/30 August 1781.

- 70) Campsite of First French Brigade on 27/28 and 28/29 August 1781  
67 Whippany Road/Lucent Technology Park (511 South)  
Whippany, NJ 07981
- 71) Marker in front of First Presbyterian Church  
494 Route 10 West  
Whippany, NJ 07981
- 72) Peter Kemble House Site (built about 1765)  
Northwest corner of Kemble Avenue/Route 202 and Tempe Wick Road  
Morristown, NJ 07960

The Kemble House was moved about 1/4 mile to the southward on NJ-SR 202.

- 73) Washington Headquarters (Ford Mansion)  
Morristown National Historical Park  
30 Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960
- 74) F. Gerald New House  
1270 Kemble Avenue  
Morristown, NJ 07960
- 75) Jockey Hollow, site of 1778/79 winter quarters of the Continental Army  
Administered by  
Morristown National Historical Park  
30 Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960
- 76) Van Dorn Mill  
Intersection of NJ-SR 202 and North Maple Ave, toward Somerville/I-287  
Bernards, NJ 07920
- 77) Widow White Tavern Site Marker  
South Finlay Avenue  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

General Charles Lee was captured by British forces while lodging in Widow White's tavern in December 1776. This incident is mentioned in many accounts.

- 78) Lord Stirling Home Site  
Lord Stirling Park and Environmental Education Center  
Lord Stirling Road  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

- 79) Bullions Tavern Site on Lyon's Road in Liberty Corner,  
(there is an Exxon Station there in 2005)  
Bernards, NJ 07920
- 80) Marker at the French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781
- 81) French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781, at the "English Farm"  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938
- 81a) DAR Marker at French Campsite of 29/39 August 1781  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938
- 82) Van Veghten Home  
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

The Van Veghten Home is the headquarters of the Somerville Historical Society.

- 83) Van Veghten Home Marker  
In front of Van Veghten Home  
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807
- 84) John Van Doren House (Millstone)  
NJ-CR 533 South  
between Manville and Hillsborough, NJ  
Millstone, NJ 08844
- 85) French Campsite of 30/31 August 1781  
Millstone, NJ 08844
- 86) Somerset Court House Marker  
Millstone, NJ 08844
- 87) Marker at crossing of Millstone River at Griggstown
- 88) Black Horse Tavern  
1101 Canal Road  
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

The "Black Horse Tavern" is identified on French road descriptions.

- 89) Red Horse Tavern  
1135 Canal Road  
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540



The "Red Horse Tavern" is identified on French road descriptions.

- 90) Nassau Hall  
Nassau Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540
- 91) French Campsite of 31 August/1 September 1781  
along Stockton Street across from Morven  
Princeton, NJ 08540
- 92) Morven (Richard Stockton House)  
55 Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540
- 93) Markers in Monument Drive  
Off of Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540
- 94) Thomas Clarke House - Princeton Battlefield  
500 Mercer Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

From Princeton toward Trenton all Allied forces used the "King's Highway," NJ-SR 206, through Lawrence. A section of the King's Highway from Raymond Road in South Brunswick (NJ\_SR 27) to Cold Soil Road (NJ-SR 206) in Lawrence Township has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

- 95) Trenton Victory Monument  
Intersection of North Warren and North Broad Streets  
Trenton, NJ 08600
- 96) William Trent House (Bloomsberry Court) and Museum  
15 Market Street  
Trenton, NJ 08611
- 97) Old Barracks Museum  
Barrack Street  
Trenton, NJ 08608
- 98) French Campsite of 1/2 September 1781  
along Broad Street to the east of the Assunpink  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Other potential witness sites include:

Dickerson Tavern, Spring and Water Streets in Morristown. Scene of Court Martial of Benedict Arnold, presided over by General Robert Howe.

Campfield House, 5 Olyphant Place in Morristown. Scene of courtship of Elizabeth or Betsy Schuyler by Alexander Hamilton, 1779-80, occupied at time by John Cochrane, Surgeon General of the Continental Army. The house is now owned by the Morristown Chapter, D.A.R.

Tempe Wick House, Jockey Hollow Road in Morristown. Built between 1747 and 1750 by Henry Wick, it is part of the Morristown National Historic Park

Liddell House, Jockey Hollow Road in Morristown. Built of stones used in the fireplaces of the soldiers' huts in the Revolution.

Peter Nevius House on Millstone River Road (NJ-CR 533) in Hillsborough, a mid-eighteenth-century Dutch house.

William Baird House on Millstone River Road in Montgomery.

Bainbridge House, 58 Nassau Street (1766), is the headquarters of the Historical Society of Princeton and one of the few remaining 18th-century houses in Princeton Borough.

Maclean House (1756), was built by Robert Smith as a residence for the presidents of Princeton; the first president who lived here was Aaron Burr, Sr., whose son Aaron Burr, Jr. became Vice-President of the United States in 1801.

Beatty House (c. 1780), originally located on Nassau Street opposite Bainbridge House, was the home of the Hudibras Tavern proprietor, Jacob Hyer. In 1816, the house was purchased by Colonel Erkuries Beatty. The Marquis de Lafayette is known to have spent the night of 15 July 1825 in the house on his tour of the United States. It was moved to 19 Vandeventer in 1875.

Princeton Battle Monument (1922) was designed by Frederick MacMonnies and Thomas Hastings and dedicated in 1922, with President Harding in attendance. On the sides of the monument are the seals of the United States and the original thirteen states, including New Jersey. The creation of the monument served to commemorate the Battle of Princeton, which took place on 3 January 1777. The sculpture depicts Washington leading his troops into battle, as well as the death of General Hugh Mercer.

## **Route 6:**

### **Route of the Right (western-most) column of the Continental Army to Trenton**

- 99) Continental Army Campsite from 29/30 August along the Middle Brook south of Main Street and East of the Middlebrook  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

This is the same site where Maryland troops had camped in the winter of 1778/79.

→ at Millstone this column enters the route taken by the French forces a few days later (Route 5)

- 100) Campsite of the Continental Army from 30/31 August  
along South Street/Stockton Road to Trenton  
Princeton, NJ 08540

This campsite and connected resources are (most likely) identical with the place where the French Army would camp the following day.

On 25 June 1999, New Jersey Assembly Joint Resolution No. 61 designated Stockton Avenue (NJ-SR 206) and continuing on to Trenton (Brunswick Avenue) past the Trenton Victory Monument, the "Washington Victory Trail."

- 101) Campsite of the Continental Army from 31 August to 1 September 1781  
Ferry Site for crossing the Delaware River  
"close by" the Lower Ferry  
Trenton, NJ 08611

The Lower Ferry was at the end of what was called Ferry Street, today's South Warren Street; the Continental Army Camp was most likely along the west side of South Broad Street between Ferry and Federal Streets, but it is also possible that it was further south closer to Lambertton.

During the late eighteenth century, there were three and possibly four ferry locations on the Delaware in Trenton and Lambertton, but the two main ferries in use in 1781-1783 were the Trenton Ferry and Bond's (or Lower) Ferry operated by Hugh Runyon in the 1780s. American and French forces camped close to, and made use of, this ferry located at the end of Ferry Street as well as the near-by ford to cross the river.

Other potential Witness Sites in Trenton include the

Eagle Tavern at 431 Broad Street, a private home owned by the Waln family in 1781-83, and enlarged for use as a tavern in the early nineteenth century.

Friends Meeting House on 151 Mercer Street. Quakers had settled at the falls of the Delaware, in 1679.

St. Michael's Church (1747) on 140 North Warren Street. Originally known as the English Church, St. Michael's is one of the oldest religious houses in Mercer County. Because its members were split between loyalist and patriot St. Michael's did not have religious services during the Revolutionary War

Alexander Douglass House (1766) Alexander Douglass served as Quarter Master to the Continental Army; on 2 January 1777, Douglass's home served as the General's headquarters. The Douglass House originally stood at on Broad Street but was moved within town four times and is now in Mill Hill Park.

First Presbyterian Church - While the current church building was not on its East State Street site at the time of the Revolution, the burial yards that flank it were. Buried here are some 150 Hessians who died in the First Battle of Trenton, including Colonel Johann Rall.

### **Route 7:**

#### **Route of the Center Column of the Continental Army to Trenton**

- 102) Campsite of the Center Column on 29/30 August 1781  
Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleugh Park  
between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue)  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
- 103) Buccleugh Mansion (Colonial estate built in 1739, local DAR HQ)  
200 College Ave., Buccleuch Park  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

→ at Kingston this column enters the route that will also be taken by French forces a few days later (Route 5)

### **Route 8:**

#### **Route of General Washington to Trenton**

Washington spent the night of 28/29 August 1781 at an unknown location in or near Bound Brook.

On 29 August, Washington met up with Rochambeau in Princeton and spent the night of 29/30 August in the William Trent House (Resource 96).

### **Route 9:**

#### **Route of General Rochambeau to Trenton**

Riding ahead of his forces, Rochambeau, Chastellux, and their aides-de-camp Fersen, Vauban, and Cloisen spent the night of 28/29 August 1781, at Bullion's Tavern in Liberty Corner.

The two generals spent the night of 29/30 August at the William Trent House in Trenton (Resource 96).

## **Route 10:**

### **Route of the Rear-Guard to Trenton**

The campsite of the Second New York Regiment from 29/30 August 1781, at the Abraham Lott-Lucas von Beverhoudt Archaeological Site, intersection of South Beverwyck Road and US 46 in Troy Hills - Parsippany is identical with Resource 69.

- 104) Campsite of Second New York Regiment from 30/31 August 1781  
At "half moon [tavern]"

The location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown. It was somewhere north of Bullion's Tavern between Liberty Corner and Morristown.

- 105) Campsite of the Second New York Regiment from 31 August to  
1 September 1781  
six miles south of Basking Ridge about half-way between  
Liberty Corners and Martinsville

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 106) Campsite of the Second New York Regiment on 1/2 September 1781  
Seven miles south of Somerset Court House/Millstone in the vicinity of  
Rocky Hill

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 107) Campsite of the Second New York Regiment of 2/3 September  
between Lawrenceville and Trenton

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

→ these are the only sites/resources of the American rear-guard that are different from the resources listed for the route of the French army (Route 5). The Beverhoudt property is listed there as well but not as a campsite.

## **Route 11:**

### **Water Route from Trenton to Philadelphia in September 1781**

- 108) Embarkation site for Continental Army forces in Trenton  
Trenton Landing  
between modern Landing and Lalor Streets, (vicinity of Route 29 Tunnel)  
Trenton, NJ 08648

During the 1780s, Trenton Landing (Lamberton) between modern Landing and Lalor Streets was the location of several wharves and was the most likely place of embarkation for the Continental Army. Once on board the vessels, the detachments did not land again until they had reached Philadelphia.

## **Route 12:**

### **Water Route of Rochambeau from Philadelphia to Chester in September 1781**

- 109) Red Bank Battlefield Park  
100 Hessian Avenue  
National Park, N. J. 08063

On 22 October 1777, American forces successfully defended Fort Mercer, an earthen fort erected as one of three military installations to guard the river approach to Philadelphia harbor and the communities along the Delaware River, in the Battle of the Red Bank. Their success delayed the opening of the Delaware River as a route of supply for General Howe's army, which had occupied Philadelphia on 26 September 1777.

As Washington left Philadelphia in the morning of 5 September 1781, Rochambeau decided to make a detour to see Red Bank with Fort Mercer, Fort Billingsport and Fort Mifflin on Mud Island. Visits such sites formed part of the continuing education process for his senior officers and his aides. Rochambeau was accompanied by Artillery Captain Mauduit du Plessis, who had been in command of the American artillery at Fort Mercer as a lieutenant colonel in the Continental Army during the British siege of 1777.

According to Baron Clostermann's and *comte* de Lauberdrière's account, the group started its excursion at Fort Mifflin, and then continued on to Fort Mercer and Fort Mifflin. Red Bank with Fort Mercer and Fort Billingsport lie on the New Jersey side of the river.

## Route 13:

### Route of *Commissaire de guerre* Granville in September 1781

On 15 August 1781, the French frigate *Magicienne*<sup>2</sup> under the *chevalier* de la Bouchetiere arrived in Boston with 1,800,000 *livres* in cash for Rochambeau.<sup>3</sup> Nine days later, on 24 August, Rochambeau from his headquarters in King's Ferry ordered Major Louis Aimable de Prez de Crassier of the Royal Deux-Ponts, who was stationed with 104 officers and men in Providence to guard the French stores, to furnish a detachment of one lieutenant and 24 men to *Commissaire de guerre* Jean Baptiste Louis Jujardy de Granville to go to Boston to retrieve these funds. Granville and the detachment under his command were to escort the funds from Boston via Springfield to New Windsor. From New Windsor they were to take the route to Chester, Warwick, Sussex Court House, Hacketstown and Coryell's Ferry to Philadelphia.<sup>4</sup>

The dates of the departure of this transport from Boston and of its arrival in Philadelphia as well as the places where the transport stayed overnight are not known. The knowledge of the arrival of these funds (together with the funds he knew de Grasse was bringing from Cuba) allowed Rochambeau to advance to Washington the funds the American needed urgently to pay his troops at Head of Elk on 8 September 1781.

In December 1782, Rochambeau followed an almost identical route (Route 21) to Philadelphia. For potential stopping places of de Granville's convoy see the resources listed under Route 21.

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<sup>2</sup> Launched in Toulon in 1778, the *Magicienne* carried 32 guns. Shortly thereafter as it was sailing from Boston to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the British 50-gun-ship *Chatham* overtook her after a long chase on 2 September 1781, and forced her to strike her colors after a 30-minute fight in which she lost 32 killed and 86 wounded. The surviving crew of the *Magicienne* was returned to Boston by a flag from Halifax on 10 October 1781. See Historical Society of Pennsylvania AM 6553, p. 30. When she ran aground in the harbor of Grand-Port, Isle-de-France, on 23 August 1810, her crew set her on fire to avoid her falling into the hands of the French.

<sup>3</sup> The arrival of the "Magician, accompanied by a transport laden with cloathing for the Continental army" is reported in the *Newport Mercury* for 18 August 1781. A few days later, on 25 August, John Laurens also sailed into Boston harbor with additional funds and supplies for Washington. He arrived in Philadelphia in the evening of 2 September. Gregory D. Massey, *John Laurens and the American Revolution* (Columbia, 2000), p. 190. The total valued of these supplies was almost 2.3 million livres and the equivalent of about 500.00 Spanish milled dollars in silver. Morris used more then half it, some 254.000 dollars, to establish the Bank of North America. "Fourteen wagons hauled by fifty-six oxen and lead horses conveyed the specie to Philadelphia," where it arrived only on 6 November. *Ibid.*, p. 191.

<sup>4</sup> The correspondence listing the amount of funds and the route to Philadelphia is contained in the Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 9.



## Route 14:

### Return Route Light Infantry Regiment and Artificers during November and December 1781

- 110) Continental Army Campsite of 30 November/1 December 1781  
"past the town one mile"  
Trenton, NJ 08611

One mile past Trenton on the road to Princeton puts the camp around the area of the Trenton Battle Monument, but the exact location is unknown.

- 111) Continental Army Campsite of 1/2 December 1781  
One mile further on the road toward Princeton  
Trenton, NJ 08611

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 112) Continental Army Campsite of 2/3 December 1781  
"at Somerset Court House"  
Millstone, NJ 08835

The exact location of the campsite is unknown, but it is possible that the campsites of the Light Infantry are identical with those of the French army on the way to and from Trenton.

- 113) Continental Army Campsite of 3/4 December 1781  
"nigh wheir Gen. Lee was made Prisoner," i.e., Widow White's Tavern  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 114) Continental Army Campsite of 4/5 December 1781  
"Near Troy"  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 115) Campsite of 5/6 December 1781  
near "Pumpton"  
Pompton, NJ 07444

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 116) Continental Army Campsite of 6/7 December 1781  
"Rammapool"

The exact location of the campsite is unknown, but it was possibly near/at the Andrew Hopper House Site on 510 Ramapo Valley Road in Mahwah.

### **Route 15:**

#### **Return Route Second Continental Artillery and Sappers and Miners during December 1781**

This route begins on 7 December 1781, when the two units cross into New Jersey from Bristol. The sappers and Miners remain in Burlington until May 1782, the artillery remains until August.

- 117) Barracks in Burlington  
East Broad Street at Assicunk Creek  
Burlington, NJ 08016

Winter quarter for Colonel Lamb's Second Continental Artillery Regiment

- 118) Site of Winter Quarters for Sappers and Miners  
Green Bank, estate of Gov. William Franklin, on Delaware River  
Burlington, NJ 08016

## Route 16:

### Return Route New York Regiments during November and December 1781

- 119) Campsite of the New York Line on 5/6 December 1781  
"one mile from town."  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Retracing the route they had taken a few months earlier, and possibly following two days behind the New Jersey Line, the New York regiments marched on the same route the French forces and the Second New York Regiment had taken in August 1781.

The exact location of this campsite is unknown but most likely identical with the campsite of the Light Infantry of 30 November/1 December.

- 120) Campsite of the New York Line of 6/7 December 1781  
"near Genl Herds" i.e., General Nathaniel Heard.

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

- 121) Campsite of the New York Line of 7/8 December 1781  
"Continued our march to Rariton River Steels Gap Near Bown Brook and Encamped."  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

"Steels Gap" is probably Steeles Tavern; there is also a Steel Gap Road in Middlebrook.

The camp could either be that of the Virginia Troops of 1778/79 to the west of the Middlebrook Gap or, more likely, that of the Maryland Camp of 1778/79 to the east of the gap on Gilbridge Road off of NJ-CR 527. Middlebrook was a small village west of Bound Brook, at the foot of Vosseller Avenue along West Main Street. The 1778/79 encampments were north of the village, at the gap into the Watchung Mountains just east of the junction of Routes 22 and 287.

→ this itinerary indicates that at Millstone the New York Line continued on the route the Second New York Regiment had taken from Chatham in August 1781.

- 122) Campsite of the New York Line of 8/9 December 1781  
"to the half moon Tavern and Encamped."

The location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown. It was somewhere north of Bullion's Tavern between Liberty Corner and Morristown.

Following the one night encampment at Bound Brook, the New York Line most likely continued north out of Bound Brook on either King George or Mt. Horeb Road to Mt. Bethel and then on Stone House Road to Lyons. Here it rejoined the French route of 1781 to Morristown and to its camp.

- 123) Campsite of the New York Line on 9/10 and 10/11 December 1781  
Near Rockaway River

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 124) Campsite of the New York Line on 11 to 14 December 1781  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Here the columns stopped moving, "the snow being about Eight Inches Deep."

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

- 125) Winter Quarters of the New York Line  
"moved on to their Hutting Ground at Pequanneck."  
Pompton Plains, New Jersey 07444

Pequannok is south of Pompton Plains. The regiments most likely quartered in the huts that had served the New Jersey Line as winter quarters during the winter of 1780/81. The regiment stayed there from 14 December 1781 to August 1782. The exact location of these huts is unknown.

Colonel van Cordlandt made his headquarters in the Curtis' Tavern, the "Little Yellow House."

## **Route 17:**

### **Return Route New Jersey Regiments during November and December 1781**

Unlike for the New York regiments, there is no source that details the route of the two New Jersey regiments to Morristown, where they spent the winter. Though it is known that the New Jersey regiments were ordered "take Post somewhere in the Vicinity of Morristown," for their winter cantonment, it is unknown how they marched there or when they arrived at Morristown. But it is fair to assume that the troops accompanied and followed the route (or possibly preceded) of the two New York Regiments and quite possible that they were housed in the old Pennsylvania Line huts at Mount Kemble.

- 126) Winter Quarters of the New Jersey Brigade, 1781 to 1782.  
About 1,200 feet southwest of the junction of Tempe Wick and Jockey  
Hollow Roads  
Morristown, NJ 07960

The Brigade remained there until 29 August 1782, when it marched to King's Ferry.

- 127) Tempe Wick House  
Tempe Wick Road, about 325 feet west of intersection with Jockey  
Hollow Road  
Morristown, NJ 07960

The winter quarters are part of Morristown NHP.

## Route 18:

### Return Route French Army during September 1782

**In most cases, i.e., in Somerset, the campsites are not on the identical site of the 1781 march, though they are in close vicinity to the 1781 sites. Since the Second French Brigade camped on the same sites as the First Brigade, their campsites have not been listed separately. The occasional bivouacs of the grenadiers and chasseurs in locations identified in terms such as "200 yards in front of the camp" have not been listed as separate sites.**

- 128) Campsite of the French Army of 4/8 September 1782  
Trenton, NJ 08611

The campsite is identical with the campsite of the 1781 march.

Verger recorded "Via Bristol to the Delaware, which we crossed near Trenton - 18 miles. The artillery forded the river. We camped to the left of Trenton and stayed there three days."

- 129) Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army of 7/8 September 1782  
Princeton, NJ 08540

- 130) Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army of 8/9 September 1782  
Somerset Courthouse [i.e., Millstone], NJ 08835

- 131) Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army of 9/10 September 1782  
Bullion's Tavern/English Farm  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

- 132) Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army of 10/12 September 1782  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Just like the previous year the French army camped for two days at Whippany.

- 133) Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army of 12/13 September 1782  
Pompton, NJ 07444

## Route 19:

### Return Route of Lauzun's Legion during September 1782

Just like for the march to the southward in 1781, French quartermasters drew sketches of the campsites, but there are no detailed route descriptions as they exist for the 1781 march. Rather the description in the official "Journal de la Campagne 1782" in the Rochambeau Papers is quite brief:

"The army crossed the Jerseys in two columns. The Legion of Lauzun under the orders of the *comte* de Dillon formed that of the right. It marched without its train and bivouaced, via Brunswick, Scotland [i.e., Scotch Plains?], Chatham, Forks [of the Passaic?] and Tortowa [sic] behind the chain of the mountains that separated it from us, from where one can discern Staten-island and New York. During which time the army marched within reach to support it as well as informed by it on the other side of the same mountains on the route it had taken the preceding year."<sup>5</sup>

Rochambeau's infantry did indeed take virtually the same route across New Jersey it had marched in 1781, but for once again there is conflicting information for the route taken by Lauzun's Legion. A description in chart form of the routes taken across New Jersey has the Legion camp in Trenton on 2/3 September and reach Kingston on 3 September. Here it took a four-day rest until 8 September, when it left for New Brunswick. From New Brunswick it reached Scotch Plains on 9 September and Chatham on 10 September, where it rested for a day. The following day it reached the "Forks" and on 13 September rested at Pompton Meeting House, where it joined up with the Brigade Bourbonnais consisting of the Bourbonnais and the Royal Deux-Ponts. On 14 September, these troops camped in Suffern.<sup>6</sup> A look at the map not only makes it unlikely that the Legion would have gone from the Forks to Pompton via the Falls of the Passaic and Paterson. More importantly, once it had reached Pompton, the Legion would no longer have been able to fulfill its mission of covering the flank of the infantry.

A third route for the Legion is outlined by Baron Closen. Following its two day rest at Chatham, he assigns the Legion a camp site on 11/12 September 1782 at "Fock River, junction of three rivers." If Closen meant indeed the Fock River, the men of the Legion, marching and riding north on Ramapo Valley Road, turned onto what is today Glen Gray Road at the Oakland Township line to their camp at Fock River. In order to reach Paramus the next day, they would have had to back-track briefly to Fike Road, which they had passed the previous day. Another possibility is that Closen really meant the Forks of the Passaic when he wrote

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<sup>5</sup> "Journal de la Campagne 1782", Rochambeau Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 5.

<sup>6</sup> The "Suite de la Marche de l'Armée partant de Trenton pour se rendre à King's Ferry sur la Riviere du Nord, en trois Divisions seulement" are taken from the Rochambeau Papers in the Library of Congress, vol. 3.

Fock River from where the Legion would have been on track for a camp at Paramus via the Falls of the Passaic at Totowa on 12/13 September and possibly as late as 15 September 1782.

Such a route also is suggested by Closen's journal entry for 14 September. Closen does not mention that the Legion joined with the First Brigade but rather writes under 14 September that "The Lauzun legion is always some miles to our right. The General [i.e., Rochambeau] while passing through Kiakia [i.e., Kakeat, modern-day New Hempstead in New York State], 7 miles from the North River, inspected a camp that the legion will occupy until the whole army has crossed this river. The position will guard the only two roads coming from the enemy's side, one along the river and the other from the region called the *Clove*."<sup>7</sup> The date of arrival in Kakeat is unknown, but if Rochambeau inspected a camp for the Legion as late as 14 September, 15 September suggests itself the earliest date of arrival.<sup>8</sup> Such an itinerary which took the Legion from New Brunswick to Scotch Plains, Chatham, the Forks of the Passaic/Mountain View, Totowa/Paterson and Paramus to Kakeat/New Hempstead would have best met the strategic needs of Rochambeau, but it rests on a composite of information available in different sources rather than a single account.

- 134) Campsite of the Legion of 2/3 September 1782  
Bordentown Road  
Trenton, NJ 08611

The exact location of this campsite is unknown, it was however most likely the site along Bordentown Road that had been used by American and French forces before.

- 135) Campsite of the Legion from 3 to 7 September 1782  
"on a height overlooking the Brunswick Road."  
Kingston, NJ 08528

The exact location of this campsite is unknown, perhaps near the junction of NJ-SR 27 and NJ-SR 518.

- 136) Campsite of the Legion on 7/8 September 1782  
"behind a bridge across the Raritan River."  
New Brunswick, NJ 08899

The exact location of this campsite is unknown but was most likely identical with the campsite of General Lincoln's column of 29/30 August 1781, at Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleogh Park between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue) New Brunswick.

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<sup>7</sup> Acomb, *Closen*, p. 239.

<sup>8</sup> Lauzun's Legion did not cross the Hudson until 19 September 1782. Acomb, *Closen*, p. 241.



- 137) Campsite of the Legion on 8/9 September 1782  
Scotch Plains, NJ 07076

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

- 138) Campsite of the Legion of 9 to 11 September 1782  
"at the entrance to the passes that lead to Chatham facing the plain  
and the road to New York."  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Closen described the position as "behind the river on an eminence facing the road to Springfield, the famous position that General Greene had defended and guarded for a long time with inferior forces." This reference to the Battle of Springfield of places the camp on or very near the same ground that the New Jersey regiments had occupied during the march to Yorktown in August 1781.

- 139) Campsite of the Legion on 11/12 September 1782  
"Fock River, junction of three rivers."

Marching and riding north on Ramapo Valley Road, the men of the Legion turned onto what is today Glen Gray Road at the Oakland Township line to the Fock River. In order to reach Paramus the next day, they had to backtrack briefly to Fike Road, which they had passed the previous day.

**Note:** An alternative possible campsite for that night as suggested above is at the Forks of the Passaic/Two Bridges area, possibly near Mountain View where Continental Army troops had camped on 25/26 August 1781.

- 140) Campsite of the Legion on 12/13 September 1782  
near Paramus

The exact location of the campsite is unknown. Lauzun's Legion may have camped here until 19 September when it finally crossed the Hudson at Peekskill.

## **Route 20:**

### **Lauzun's Legion Route to Wilmington during October to December 1782**

The march of Lauzun's Legion through New Jersey from October to December 1782 is the least-known of all march routes. Lauzun left Crompond/Yorktown Heights in New York some time after 21 October 1782, the date of Rochambeau's instructions to him. Lauzun had orders to follow the route that the French army had taken in 1781 and 1782, and though it seems reasonable to assume that the Legion stopped at the same locations it had stopped at before, no primary-source evidence exists for a campsite before the camp at Whippany/Hanover.

- 141) Campsite of Lauzun's Legion from 26 to (at least) 1 November 1782  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Though it is unknown, it is likely that Lauzun encamped on the same spot that had already been used twice before.

By 9 November 1782, at the latest, Lauzun and his Legion are in Burlington, where it quarters from 9 (?) November to 21 (?) December 1782 in the barracks on East Broad Street at Assicunk Creek.

## Route 21:

### Route of Rochambeau to Baltimore via Newton, Hackettstown, Baptistown and Philadelphia for Baltimore and France in December 1782

The only eyewitness account of Rochambeau's journey through New Jersey is contained in the *journal de guerre* by his aide-de-camp, the *comte* de Lauberdière.

Only a few of the sites mentioned for the New Jersey portion of the journey in this *journal* have been identified. Francis Baird's Tavern where the group spent the night of 8/9 December, is located in Warwick, New York. Lauberdière as well as the *chevalier* de Chastellux, however, also mention another "Beard's Tavern" across the New Jersey State Line possibly in Vernon, where the group breakfasted on 9 December 1782, which has not been identified.<sup>9</sup>

Next the group most likely spent the night of 9/10 December in the tavern kept by Jonathan Willis at Sussex County Courthouse. The tavern is no longer standing but there is a Court House on the site where the 1764 courthouse stood.

The next landmark mentioned, about six miles from Newton and ten miles from Hackettstown, is "Petitt's Tavern", which is also no longer standing.<sup>10</sup> Next came Hackettstown, then, after another 12 miles, Johnson's Mill and finally after six more miles of travel, the group reached "Burkirt's Tavern" on the left side of the road. Here the group spent the night of 9/10 December. Neither Johnson's Mill nor Burkirt's Tavern have been identified.

From there it was six miles to "Pichtown", i.e., Pittstown, another four miles to Baptisttown, and then came Hart's Tavern five miles from the Delaware River, where they had lunch. Next they crossed the Delaware at "Robert's Sons Ferry" and spent the night of 11/12 December 1782, at "Benet's Tavern" in Richboro in Pennsylvania. Pittstown was known as Hofftown or Hoff's Mill after Lawrence Hoff, an early settler of the area, and is identified under that name in the 1777 Faden map.<sup>11</sup> After 1781, John Rockhill ran a tavern which was reopened in 1801 as the Century Inn by Moore Furman, New Jersey's Revolutionary War Deputy

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<sup>9</sup> Chastellux (as well as Martha Washington) also stayed at this inn, the second oldest home in Warwick, built by Francis Baird in 1766. It is still standing at the intersection of Colonial Avenue, Main Street and Maple Avenue. See Chastellux, *Travels*, Rice, ed., vol. 2, p. 517 and p. 642, fn. 22. A Mr. Smith was renting the tavern from Baird at the time.

<sup>10</sup> On 20 November 1753, Jonathan Pettit applied for a tavern license in Hardwick (now Frelinghuysen) Township in what is today Johnsonburg in Warren County. Johnsonburg became county seat of Sussex in 1753, under the name of "The Log Jail." Courts were held in the tavern of Jonathan Pettit, who had built a row of log houses as annexes to his tavern. The "Log jail" was the first county building erected for Sussex County and remained County seat until a courthouse was built in Newton in 1763 and the county seat was moved there. It is identified as "Walpack" in the William Faden map.

<sup>11</sup> The name was changed during the revolution to honor William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Quartermaster General. Furman owned most of the village grounds and used it as a supply depot for the Continental Army. The house is still used as a tavern.

Baptistown, the next stop on the road, was founded in 1742 by the Bethlehem Baptist Church in what is today Kingwood Township. Hart's Tavern has not been identified. Neither has "Robert's Sons Ferry,"<sup>12</sup> though it may be a misspelling for Reading's Ferry (Howell's Ferry on the Faden map), in today's Stockton north of Lambertville.<sup>13</sup> Having crossed the Delaware there, the group rode on through Buckingham and Benet's Tavern in Richboro, Pennsylvania,<sup>14</sup> where the group spent the night of 11/12 December, whence they traveled on to Philadelphia and dinner with French ambassador the *chevalier* de la Luzerne on the evening of 12 December 1782.

In modern terms, such a route means that Rochambeau and his party entered New Jersey on NJ-SR 94, which they follow through McAfee, Hamburg and Monroe to Newton, where they spend the night. Continuing on NJ-CR 519 to Johnsonburg, where they probably turned south-east on NJ-CR 612, Johnsonburg Road, toward Allamuchy, where they entered NJ-CR 517, the old Hackettstown Road toward Hackettstown. From Hackettstown they continued on NJ-SR 57 through Changewater to NJ-SR 31 to NJ-CR 513 to Hoff's Mills, i.e., Pittstown and Everittstown. Here they turned south on NJ-CR 519 to Baptistown and Stockton, where they crossed the Delaware to Pennsylvania.

Based on this information, four Witness Sites have been identified:

- 142) Sussex County Courthouse  
Newton, New Jersey 07860
- 143) Pittstown Inn  
350 Pittstown Road  
Pittstown, NJ 08867
- 144) The Stockton Inn  
1 Main Street  
Stockton, NJ 08559
- 145) Reading's Ferry/Howell's Ferry  
Stockton, NJ 08559

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<sup>12</sup> A Thomas Roberson was living about three miles south of Baptistown along Muddy Run, east of Barbertown. See Barbara & Alexander Farnham, *Kingwood Township of Yesteryear*, available at [http://twp.kingwood.hunterdon.nj.us/township\\_history\\_of\\_yesteryear.html](http://twp.kingwood.hunterdon.nj.us/township_history_of_yesteryear.html)

<sup>13</sup> The village was renamed Stockton in 1851, and incorporated in 1898. The Stockton Inn, formally known as Colligan's Stockton Inn, was established in 1710.

<sup>14</sup> Richboro at the intersection of PA-SR 232 and PA-SR 332 was known in the eighteenth century as "Bennetts" or "The Bear" or "The Black Bear" after its famous tavern and sign.

**APPENDIX C:**  
**RESOURCE SURVEY FORMS**

**Resource 1**

Name: Old Paramus Reformed Church

Location: 660 E. Glen Avenue  
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Historical Significance:

Coming from Sneed's Landing, Moses Hazen's Regiment and the New Jersey Line encamp in the vicinity of this church on 19/20 August 1781. Hazen encamped "about 2 Miles from [i.e., north of] the Church", the New Jersey Line about one mile south of the church.<sup>1</sup> The exact location of the campsites is unknown, though in the case of the New Jersey Line the location was most likely at or near the Zabrieskie Mill. (See Resource 2)

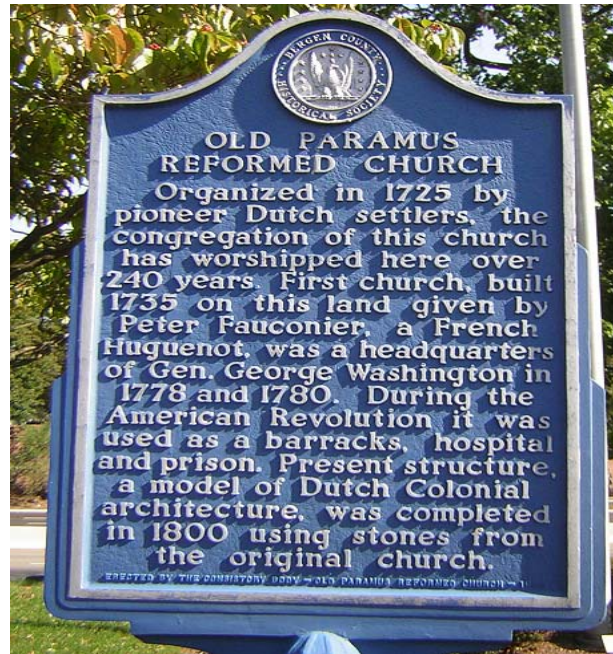


Figure 4: Old Paramus Reformed Church Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

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<sup>1</sup> For a detailed list of sources that form the basis of this, and all other, identifications, the reader is referred to Part 3 of this survey, CHRONOLOGY OF THE MARCHES THROUGH NEW JERSEY IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1781.



Figure 5: Old Paramus Reformed Church  
Source: Photograph by the Author

Note: Desirable as that may be, it turned out impossible within the parameters of this resource inventory to list every seventeenth or eighteenth-century home still standing in New Jersey that American and French forces might have seen or have marched past. Addresses and route patterns are those of 2005; it is understood that they are only occasionally identical with those of 1781 and 1782.

Sites that were visited consecutively by detachments of the Continental Army and/or the French Army in August 1781, or during the return march of either the Continental Army in December 1781, or the French Army in 1782, they have only been listed once. In some cases the exact location of the campsites is unknown.

## Resource 2

Name: Zabriskie-Steuben House

Location: Intersection of Main Street and Hackensack Avenue  
River Edge, NJ 07661

Historical Significance:

Jan Zabriskie purchased the property at New Bridge in 1745 and erected a sandstone mansion nearby in 1752, overlooking his gristmill and wharf. It is today part of River Edge in Bergen County. In September 1780, Washington made the Zabriskie House his headquarters. Zabrieskie was a loyalist who had his property confiscated. At the end of the war the State of New Jersey presented Zabriskies' New Bridge estate to General Steuben. In order to cover his debts, Steuben in turn re-sold it in December 1788, to the son of the loyalist from whom it had been confiscated. The State of New Jersey acquired the Zabriskie-Steuben House in 1928 as a State Historic Site.<sup>2</sup>

Coming from Sneed's Landing, Moses Hazen's Regiment and the New Jersey Line encamp in the vicinity of this church on 19/20 August 1781. Hazen encamped "about 2 Miles from [i.e., north of] the Church", the New Jersey Line about one mile south of the church. The exact location of the campsites is unknown, though in the case of the New Jersey Line the location was most likely at or near the Zabrieskie Mill.



Figure 6: Zabriskie - Steuben House in New Bridge Landing State Park  
Source: Photograph by the Author

<sup>2</sup> Information on New Bridge is taken from <http://www.bergencountyhistory.org/>. The historic Demarest House and Campbell-Christie House are not listed as resources since they were moved onto the grounds in 1956 and 1977 only.



### Resource 3

Name: Campsite of Moses Hazen's Regiment

Location: Belleville, New Jersey

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Historical Significance:

Coming from Paramus, Moses Hazen's Regiment and the New Jersey Line encamp in and south of Belleville on 20/21 August 1781. Hazen encamped in Belleville, the New Jersey Line about two miles south of the community. The exact location of the campsites is unknown.

### Resource 4

Name: Campsite of the New Jersey Line

Location: two miles south of Belleville, New Jersey

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Historical Significance:

Coming from Paramus, Moses Hazen's Regiment and the New Jersey Line encamp in and south of Belleville on 20/21 August 1781. Hazen encamped in Belleville, the New Jersey Line about two miles south of the community. The exact location of the campsites is unknown.

Figure 7: Soldiers of the First Rhode Island Regiment and the Canadian (Congress' Own) Regiment

Source: Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection





## Resource 5

Name: Campsite of Moses Hazen's Regiment

Location: Hobart Gap along Hobart Road  
Springfield, New Jersey

"(about 2 Miles from the settled Part of [Springfield]) ... in a Field, on a Height ... on the turn of the Road."

Historical Significance:

Coming from Belleville, Moses Hazen's Regiment encamps along the Hobart Gap and the New Jersey Line along the ridge of the mountains from 21 August until their departure for Trenton on 29 August 1781. The exact locations of these campsites is unknown.



Figure 8: View from Hobart Gap toward Springfield and New York City  
Source: Photograph by the author



Figures 9 and 10: Views on either side of Hobart Gap Road from the bridge  
Source: Photographs by the Author



## Resource 6

Name: campsite of the New Jersey Line

Location: "about 2 Miles" from Moses Hazen's Regiment  
Springfield, New Jersey

The exact location of this campsite is unknown but most likely northward along the ridge of the mountains since the purpose of the camp was for the British in New York to see the campfires.

Historical Significance:

Coming from Belleville, Moses Hazen's Regiment encamps along the Hobart Gap and the New Jersey Line along the ridge of the mountains from 21 August until their departure for Trenton on 29 August 1781. The exact locations of these campsites is unknown.



Figure 11: "View toward Chatham  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 7

Name: Presbyterian Church (1752)

Location: Morris Avenue/NJ-SR 22  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Historical Significance:

The Presbyterian Church is one of four buildings still standing from the British burning of Springfield in 1780. In 1781, Continental Army troops marched past the church on their way to Trenton.



Figure 12: Presbyterian Church in Springfield  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### **Resource 8**

Name: Statue of Reverend Caldwell next to the Presbyterian Church

Location: next to the Presbyterian Church  
Morris Avenue/NJ-SR 22  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Historical Significance:

The statue commemorates the heroic role of Reverend Caldwell in the defense of Springfield during the British raid on the village in 1780.

### **Resource 9**

Name: Historic Marker in front of Presbyterian Church

Location: next to the Presbyterian Church  
Morris Avenue/NJ-SR 22  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Historical Significance:

The marker commemorates the British raid on Springfield in 1780.

### **Resource 10**

Name: Hutchings Homestead (also known as the Cannon Ball House)

Location: 126 Morris Avenue  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Historical Significance:

This is one of the three houses left standing after the British burnt Springfield in 1780. A fourth house that had survived the burning of Springfield has since been torn down. The Continental Army troops marched past the Cannon Ball House in 1781 on their way to Trenton.

The house is today the headquarters of the Historical Society of Springfield.

## **Resource 11**

Name: Swaim House

Location: South Springfield Avenue  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Historical Significance:

This witness site is one of the three houses left standing after the British burnt Springfield in 1780. The Continental Army troops marched past the Swaim House in 1781. A fourth house that had survived the burning of Springfield has since been torn down.

## **Resource 12**

Name: Sayre House (also known as Old Sayre Homestead)

Location: Sayre Homestead Lane  
Springfield, NJ 07081

Historical Significance:

This is one of the three houses left standing after the British burnt Springfield in 1780. The Continental troops marched past the Old Sayre Homestead in 1781. A fourth house that had survived the burning of Springfield has since been torn down.

Other potential witness sites in Madison include the Bottle Hill Tavern, 127 Main Street, which stood originally at Main Street and Waverly Place. It was removed to present location 1923 and is now owned and operated by Madison Historical Society.

## Resource 13

Name: Ringwood Manor

Location: Sloatsburg Road (NJ-SR 72)  
Ringwood, NJ 07456

Historical Significance: Witness Site

For a contemporary description see the account by the *chevalier* de Chastellux who visited here on his way to Newburgh in December 1780.



Figure 13: Ringwood Manor  
Source: Photograph by the Author

Born in 1716 in Remscheid in the Ruhr Valley in Germany, iron-master Peter Hasenclever (1716-1793) emigrated in 1764, to New Jersey, where he purchased the Ringwood Ironworks, established by the Ogden family in 1742, for a group of British investors in 1765.

The following year 1766, Hasenclever founded the Long Pond Iron Works on a 55,000 acre tract that became part of the 150,000+ acre holdings of the British-owned *American Company* managed by Hasenclever. By 1767, its holdings had grown to include furnaces in Charlotteburg, New Jersey, opened in 1766 on the Pequannock River, Cortland, New York, and a pearl-ash and potash manufactory in New Petersburg, i.e., East Schuyler, in Herkimer County, where Hasenclever and eighteen others obtained a grant of 18,000 acres in 1769.

To work the blast furnaces and forges of his enterprises, Hasenclever imported 535 German miners between 1764 and 1767. These miners and their families cleared forests, built homes, constructed roads, and assembled furnaces and forges. At Long Pond, they dammed the river to provide waterpower year round for the blast furnaces. One of many innovations introduced by Hasenclever was lining the furnaces with durable slate and roofing the works for protection from the weather.

All of this cost more money (he expended £ 54,000 instead of the £ 40,000 allotted to him) than Hasenclever's investors wanted to spend. Deeming his plans too grandiose and expensive, they sent iron-master Jeston Humfray to replace Hasenclever in 1767. Humfray in turn was replaced by Johann Jacob Faesch (1729-1799) of Basel, who had arrived in New York in June 1764, with the a group of about 200 workers. In 1768, Faesch took over the Charlotteburg works, and in 1769, when Hasenclever returned to England, the works at Long Pond as well. Faesch served until the arrival in June 1771 of Scotsman Robert Erskine, the future geographer and surveyor-general of the Continental Army. Erskine, who was born on 7 September 1735, died on 2 October 1780. He was succeeded by Simeon deWitt as Surveyor General. Faesch left the service of the *American Company* in June 1772, and purchased the Mt Hope Ironworks in Morris County, New Jersey. When Hasenclever returned to Europe to defend his reputation contra his investors, he left behind the most complete economic-industrial unit in America at that time. He died in Landshut in Silesia in 1793.

Operated throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries -- Martin J. Ryerson purchased Ringwood in 1807; in 1854, Cooper Hewitt bought the works and amassed the sixth-largest fortune in America during and after the Civil War -- the Ringwood mines and furnaces ceased operation in 1957. Today, Ringwood Manor houses the Hewitt family's splendid collection of furnishings, firearms, Hudson River School paintings, prints and lithographs; Long Pond became a State Park in 1987.





Figure 14: Plaque on boulder behind Robert Erskine's tomb  
Source: Photograph by the Author

#### Resource 14

Name: Tomb of Robert Erskine

Location: Ringwood Manor House property

Historical Significance:

Robert Erskine (1735-1780) supervised the Ringwood Ironworks and was one of the most important American surveyors and mapmakers as well as geographer and surveyor-general of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.



Figure 15: Tomb of Robert Erskine.  
Source: Photograph by the Author

The walkway in the back is virtually identical with the path of the "Secret Road."



Figure 16: Grave of Robert Erskine  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### Resource 15

Name: "Secret Road" taken by Major Baumann passing in front of the Manor House and Erskine's tomb.

Location: Ringwood Manor House property

Historical Significance:

The "Secret Road" led from Newburgh to Ringwood and allowed for the safe transportation of much-needed military supplies from New Jersey to the Hudson Highlands.

See Resource 14.



## Resource 16

Name: Long Pond Iron Works State Park and Museum

Location: 1304 Sloatsburg Road  
Ringwood, NJ 07456-1799

Historical Significance: Witness Site

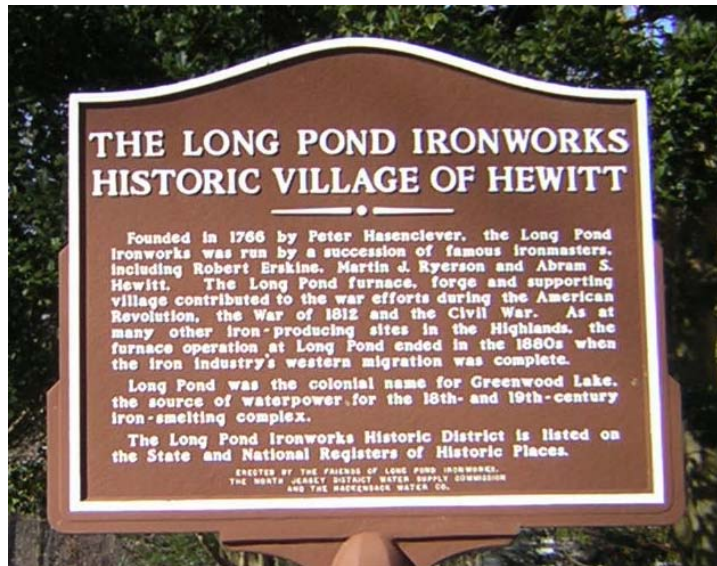


Figure 17: Long Pond Iron works Historic Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

Figure 18: Oven manufactured at Longpond Ironworks for the Continental Army  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 17

Name: Battleship Maine Memorial

Location: Intersection of Hamburg Turnpike and Ringwood Avenue  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Historical Significance:

A tablet at the memorial marking identifying it as the site of "Curtis's Tavern" i.e., the "Little Yellow House at the Crossroads" mentioned in the secondary literature could not be located.<sup>3</sup>

The tavern itself, owned by the Ryerson family which also owned the Pompton Iron-works during the Revolutionary War, stood on the site of the Valley National Bank Building. It was demolished in 1890.



Figure 19: Battleship Maine Memorial  
Source: Photograph by the Author

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<sup>3</sup> "Pompton's 'Little Yellow House' at the Crossroads. *Bulletin of the Passaic County Historical Society*, (September 1952).



Figure 20: View of the Yellow Tavern based on a nineteenth-century woodcut  
Source: Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* 2 vols.  
(New York, 1852)



## Resource 18

Name: Pompton Washington Headquarters Commemorative Marker

Location: Newark-Pompton Turnpike  
Pompton Plains, New Jersey

Historical Significance: Witness Site

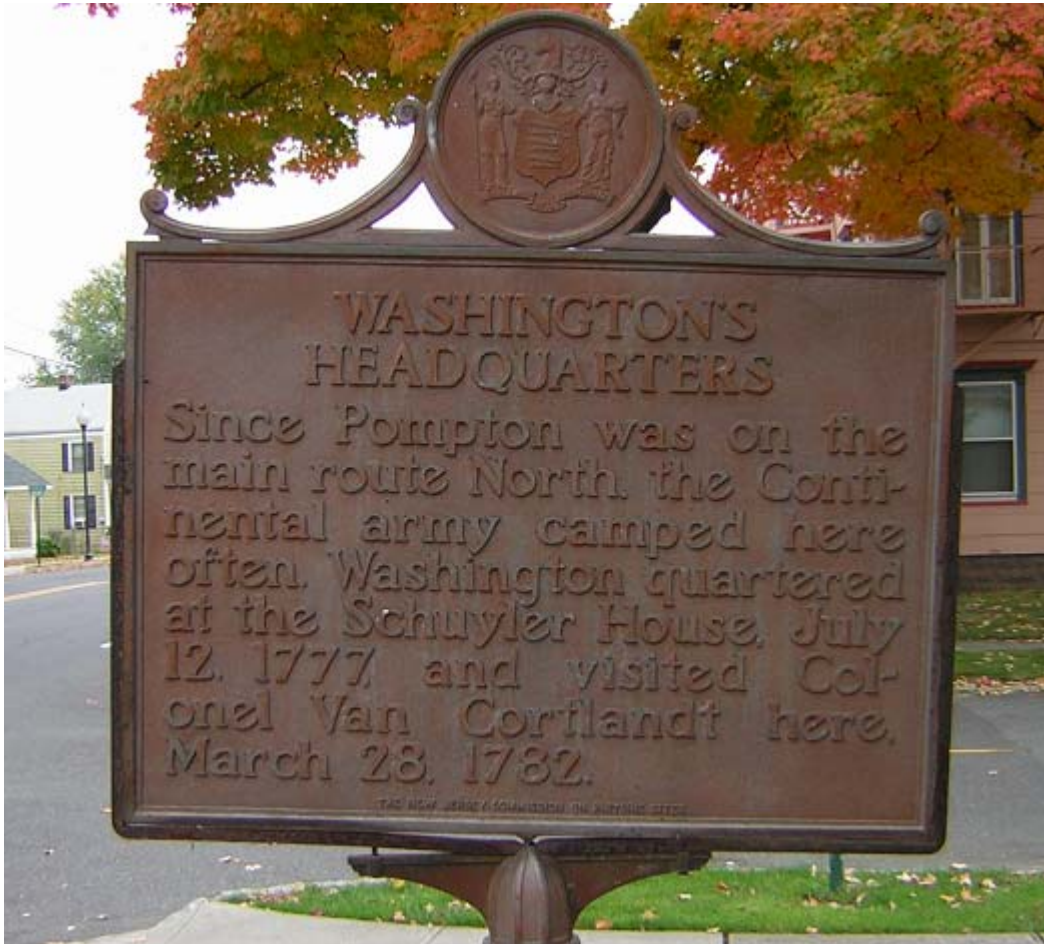


Figure 21: Marker on Newark-Pompton Turnpike in Pompton Plains  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 19

Name: Ponds Church Marker

Location: Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church  
Pompton Plains, New Jersey

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 22: Ponds Church Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 20

Name: Pompton Meeting House (First Reformed Church).

Location: 529 Newark Pompton Turnpike  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Historical Significance:

Major Baumann as well as French forces camped in the vicinity of the church from 24 to 26 August (Baumann) and 26 to 28 August 1781 (French forces) on their way to Yorktown.



Figure 23: Pompton Reformed Church Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 21

Name: Continental Army and French Campsite

Location: Newark-Pompton Turnpike north of Reformed Church  
Pompton Plains, New Jersey

Historical Significance:

American forces under Major Sebastian Baumann camped here on 24 to 26 August 1781. On 26/27 and 27/28 August 1781, French forces camped on the same site.



Figure 24: French and Continental Army Campsite area in Pompton Plains  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 25: French and Continental Army Campsite area in Pompton Plains  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 26: French coins  
Source: Collection of the Author

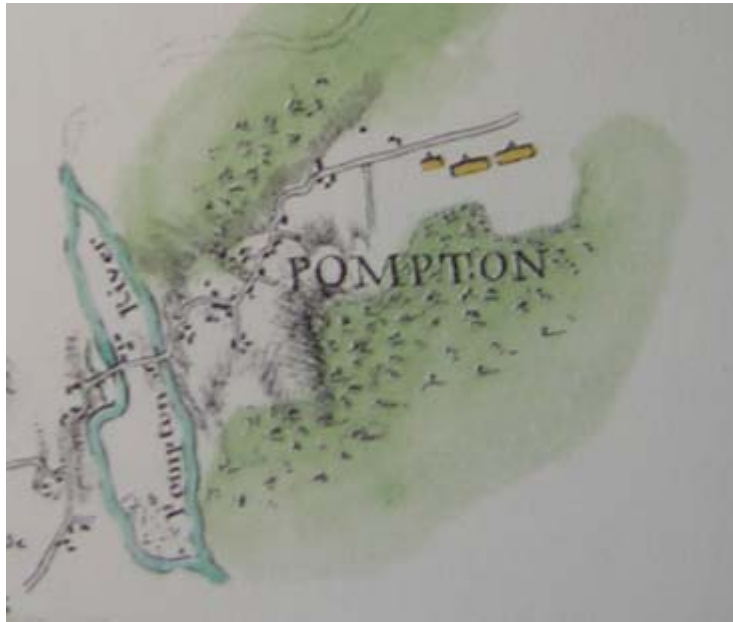


Figure 27: 1781 French Campsite in Pompton.  
Detail from Berthier Route Map "From Suffern to Pompton."  
Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 50.

## Resource 22

Name: Hopper Grist Mill Marker

Location: 156 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

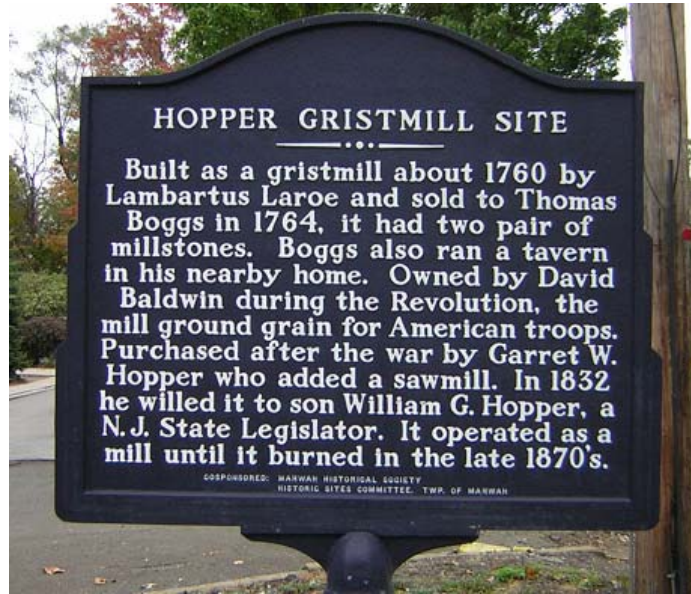


Figure 28: Hopper Grist Mill Marker  
Source: Photograph of the Author



*Grenadier, Soissonnais regiment*

Figure 29: Grenadier of the Soissonnais Regiment  
Source: Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection



## Resource 23

Name: Hopper Grist Mill Site

Location: 156 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

During the Revolutionary War, "the Mill was used by the Clothier General as a depot for military supplies and clothing, shoes and blankets for the soldiers. The French forces provided the supplies to the Clothier-General in 1780 as well."<sup>1</sup>

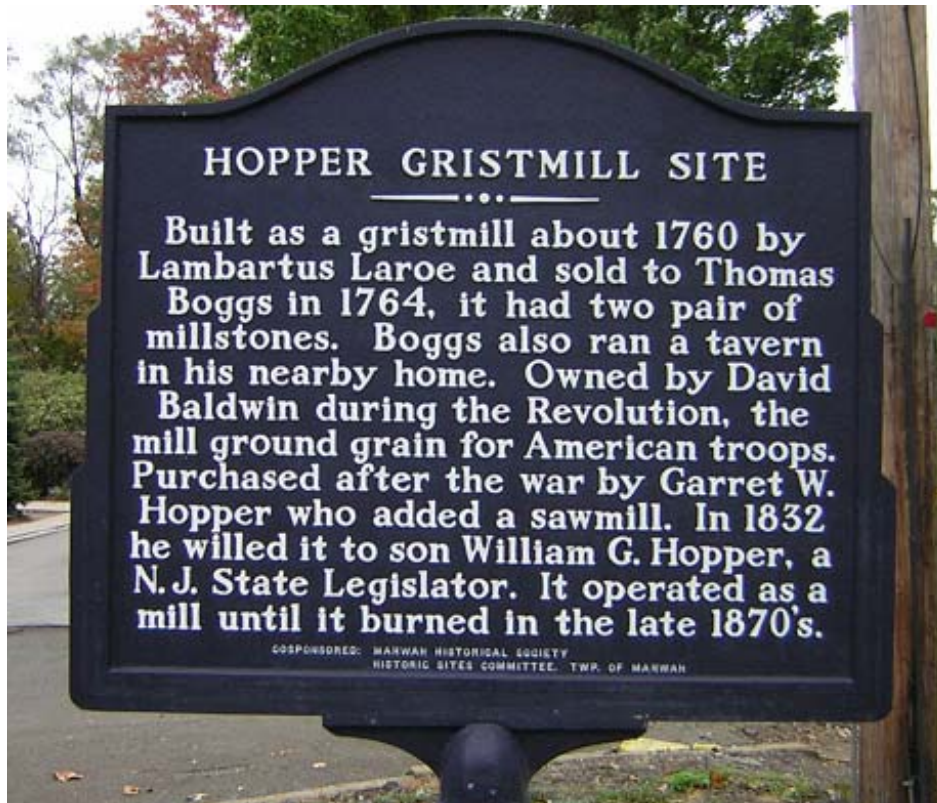


Figure 28: Hopper Grist Mill Marker  
Source: Photograph of the Author

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<sup>1</sup> Unpublished lectures notes of a lecture presented at the Hermitage on 30 November 2005, kindly provided to me by Mrs. Joan L. Dater.

## Resource 24

Name: Arie Laroe/Sheffield/Lewis/Bugg House site and Indian Campsite

Location: 280 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

When Willem A. Hopper, Andrew Hopper's father died in 1777, Andrew and his brother, Garret, each inherited half of the estate. Andrew bought the Van Allen house, on Ramapo Valley Road, in 1779, for Garret in exchange for Garret's half. Garret moved into the Van Allen House in early 1781; it is on the site of present-day Temple Beth Haverim.<sup>2</sup>



Figure 30: Arie Laroe/Sheffield/Lewis/Bugg House site and Indian Campsite  
Source: Photograph by the Author

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<sup>2</sup> Unpublished lectures notes of a lecture presented at the Hermitage on 30 November 2005, kindly provided to me by Mrs. Joan L. Dater.

## Resource 25

Name: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House

Location: 398 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

This was the home of John G. Hopper, son of Garret W. Hopper and Margaret Wanamaker, John and his wife Charity lived with his wife's parents Abraham Hopper and Geertje (Charity) Zabriskies in the Laroe-Hopper-Van Horn house.



Figure 31: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 26

Name: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House Marker

Location: In front LaRue/Hopper/Van Horn House  
398 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

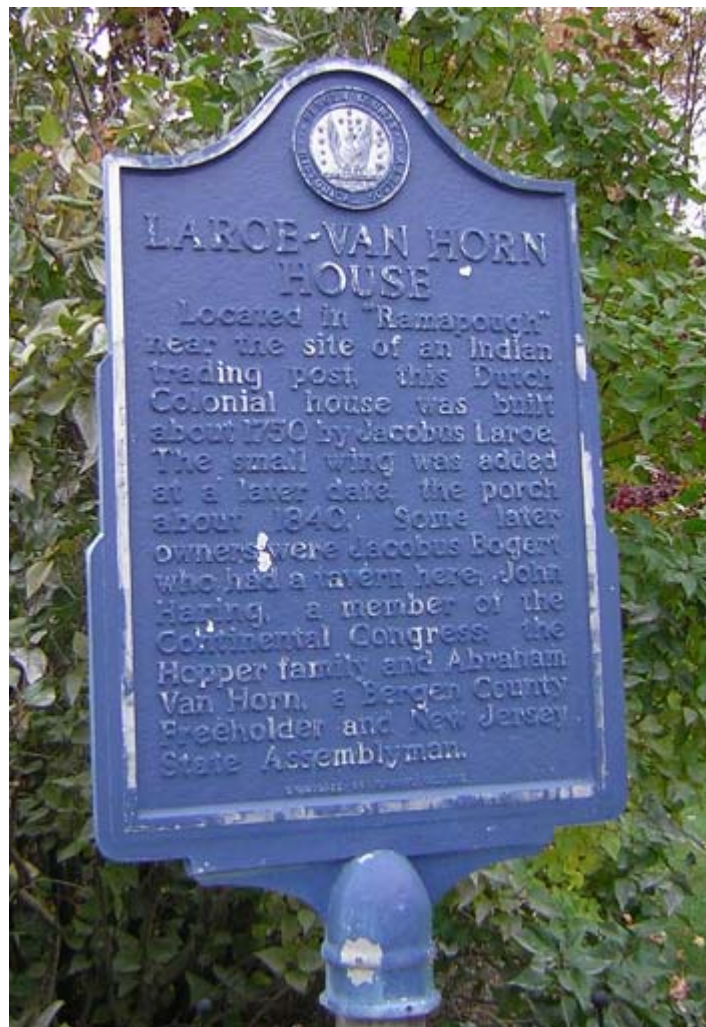


Figure 32: Laroe/Hopper/Van Horn House Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 27

Name: Hopper Family Cemetery

Location: On Hopper/Van Horn property  
398 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

The following information is taken from

[http://www.interment.net/data/us/nj/bergen/hopper\\_cem/hopper.htm](http://www.interment.net/data/us/nj/bergen/hopper_cem/hopper.htm)

Contributed by Richard Hrazanek, Feb 14, 2002 [rhrazanek@yahoo.com].

The cemetery is on the West side of Ramapo Valley Road directly left of the historic Laroe-Van Horn House, between River View Terrace and Halifax Road. It is visible from the road.

I walked and recorded this cemetery on Dec 29, 2001. This small family burial ground is located on land owned by Ramapo State College.

Today only a few stones remain. One looked as if it had been professionally restored. An older recording done around the early 1900's had around 60 listings. I made a complete listing and came up with 12 names.

B., C. A., d. 22 Aug 1777

Bartolf, Jacobus, d. 4 Jun 1800, age: 71y 9m 12d

Bogert, States, d. 3 Feb 1850, age: 79y

De Martino, Maria (Hagerman), d. 6 Aug 1853, age: 64y, w/o Antonio De Martino

Hagerman, Andrew H., no dates

Hagerman, Anna Hopper (Bogart), d. 8 Oct 1849, age: 54y, w/o Henry Brazier Hagerman

Hagerman, Eliza A. (Hopper), d. 28 Jan 1857, age: 35y, w/o Andrew Hagerman

Hagerman, Henry Brazier, d. 1 Apr 1853, age: 66y 6m

Hagerman, Willie J., b. 2 Jun 1861, d. 22 Dec 1876, s/o Andrew H. & Emily A. Hagerman

Hopper, Andrew, d. 31 Aug 1815, age: 67y ?m 26d

Hopper, Maria (La Rue), d. 28 Apr 1849

Smith, Jenne, d. 23 Feb 1780

## Resource 28

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 25/26 August 1781 on Route 202

Location: On site of athletic fields/tennis courts of Ramapo Valley College  
505 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

Continental Army troops under General Washington encamped here during the night of 25/26 August 1781.



Figure 33: Continental Army Campsite  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 29

Name: Henry O. Havemeyer/Continental Army Campsites Monument

Commemorates Continental Army Campsites of 1777, 1778, 1780 and 1781.

Location: On site of athletic fields/tennis courts of Ramapo Valley College  
505 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

Continental Army troops under General Washington encamped here during the night of 25/26 August 1781.

It is unknown when the monument was erected; it has no inscription or identifying marks.



Figure 34: Henry O. Havemeyer/Continental Army Campsites Monument  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 30

Name: Andrew Hopper House Site/Henry O. Havemeyer House

Location: 510 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

The Havemeyer House stands on the site of the Andrew Hopper House. It is today the home of the President of Ramapo College.

"The Andrew Hopper House was the home of Patriot Andrew Hopper and his wife, Maria LaRoe Hopper. They lived here during the Revolutionary War and afterwards. Built in 1764 by Andrew's father, Willem A., it is believed that the house was also used as a Colonial tavern. It served as the main House for the farm. All indications are that it was prosperous and the Hoppers had several slaves to help with the farm work. It was visited and used at least six times from 1777 to 1781 by General George Washington, his officers, bodyguards and his aides-de-camp. ... After the War the structure was called Hopper's Inn, housing a bar and furnishings for a tavern. Tax records for 1778 and 1779 list Jacob Bogert and Andrew Hopper as tavern owners."<sup>3</sup>

The current building dates to the nineteenth century.



Figure 35: Andrew Hopper House Site/Henry O. Havemeyer House  
Source: Photograph by the Author

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<sup>3</sup> Unpublished lectures notes of a lecture presented at the Hermitage on 30 November 2005, kindly provided to me by Mrs. Joan L. Dater.



Henry Osborn Havemeyer (1876-1965) was the son of Theodore A. Havemeyer (1839-1897) and grandson of Frederick Christian Havemeyer (1774-1841), who had immigrated from the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe in 1802 and together with his brother William (1770-1851) had established their first sugar refinery on Vandam Street in Lower Manhattan in 1805. Unable to fix prices in New York City in 1882, Henry O. Havemeyer and his brother Theodore in 1887 formed the Sugar Refineries Company, known as the Sugar Trust, which was incorporated the American Sugar Refining Company in New Jersey in 1891 with headquarters in the City on Wall Street.

As co-owner of the American Sugar Refining Company, Havemeyer was one of the wealthiest Americans at the turn of the century. By 1907, the Sugar Trust controlled 98% of the US sugar production.



*Fusilier, Saintonge regiment*



*Grenadier, Bourbonnais regiment*

Figure 36: Fusilier of the Saintonge Regiment  
Figure 37: Grenadier of the Bourbonnais Regiment  
Source: Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection

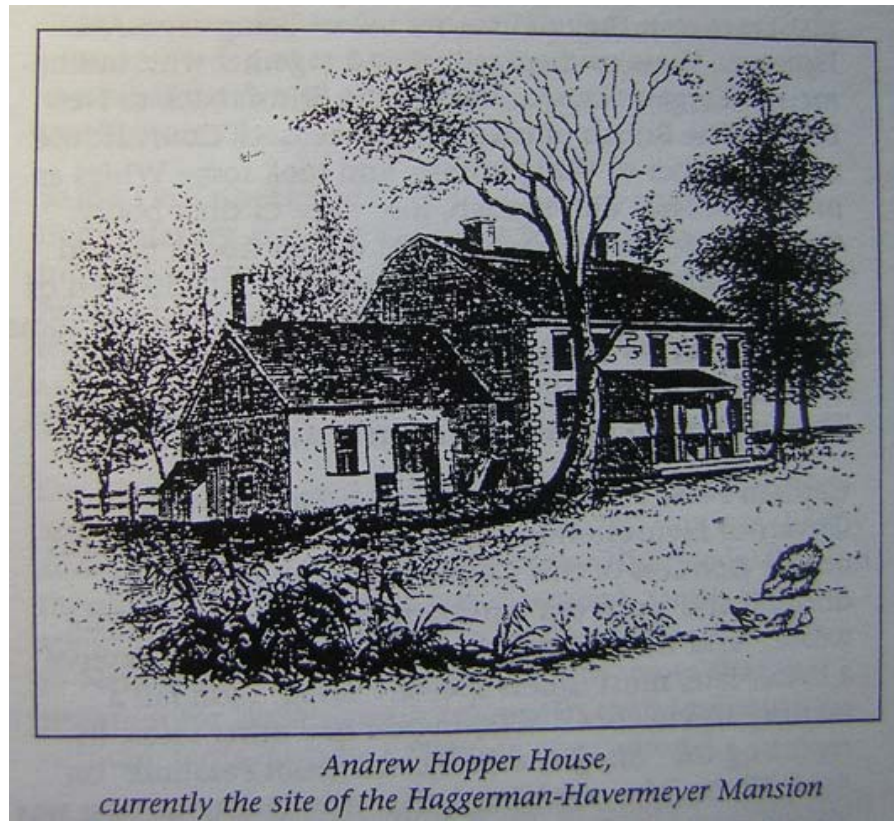


Figure 38: Nineteenth-century drawing of the Hopper House  
Source: Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* 2 vols.  
(New York, 1852)

## Resource 31

Name: Henry O. Havemeyer House Plaque

Location: Havemeyer House  
510 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

The plaque purports to commemorate a visit by Washington at the house from 4 to 18 September 1780. In her lecture given at the Hermitage in November 2005, Mrs Joan L. Dater makes a convincing argument that this information is incorrect and that Washington was more likely in Steenrapie, i.e., River Edge.

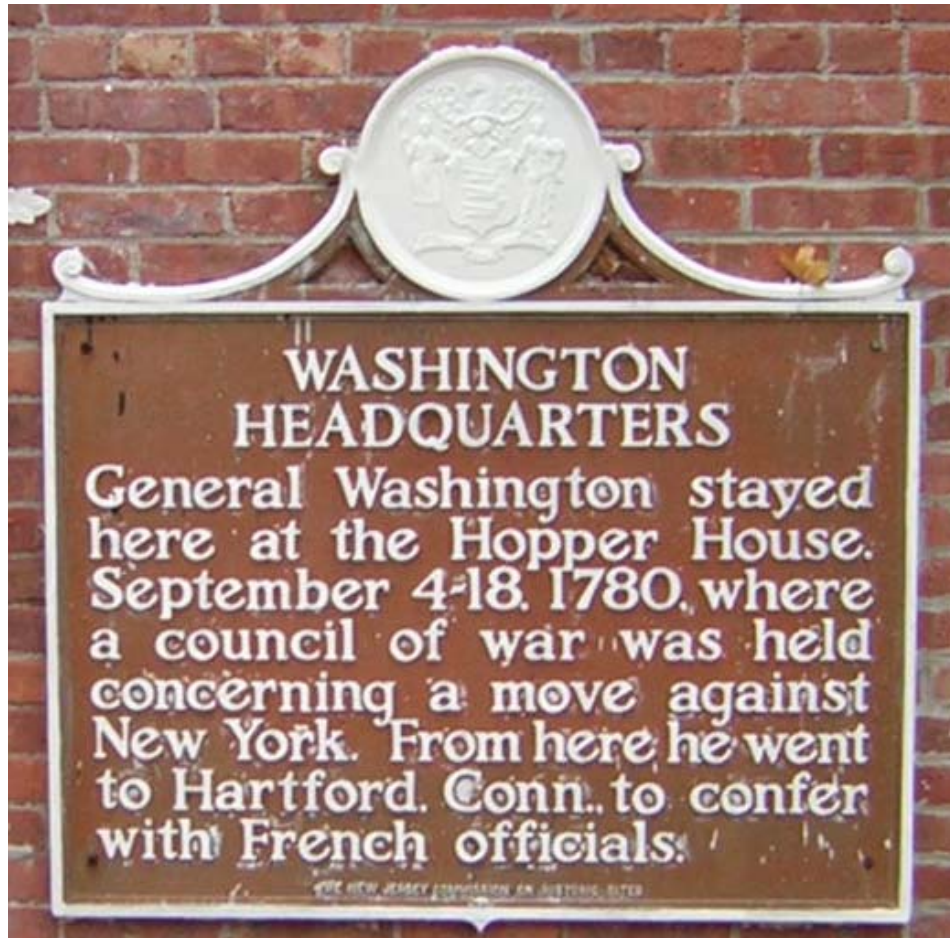


Figure 39: Henry O. Havemeyer House Plaque  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 32

Name: Abandoned Road Section near Sun Valley Farm

Location: near 800 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

This is one of the few remaining sections of the original road that runs between modern Route 202 the Ramapo River in Oakland

← Ramapo River

Route 202 →



Figure 40: Abandoned Road Section near Sun Valley Farm  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### Resource 33

Name: Ramapo Valley Road Marker

Location: near 888 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

The marker commemorates one of the most important roads in Colonial and Revolutionary history that was also taken by American and French forces on the way to Yorktown.

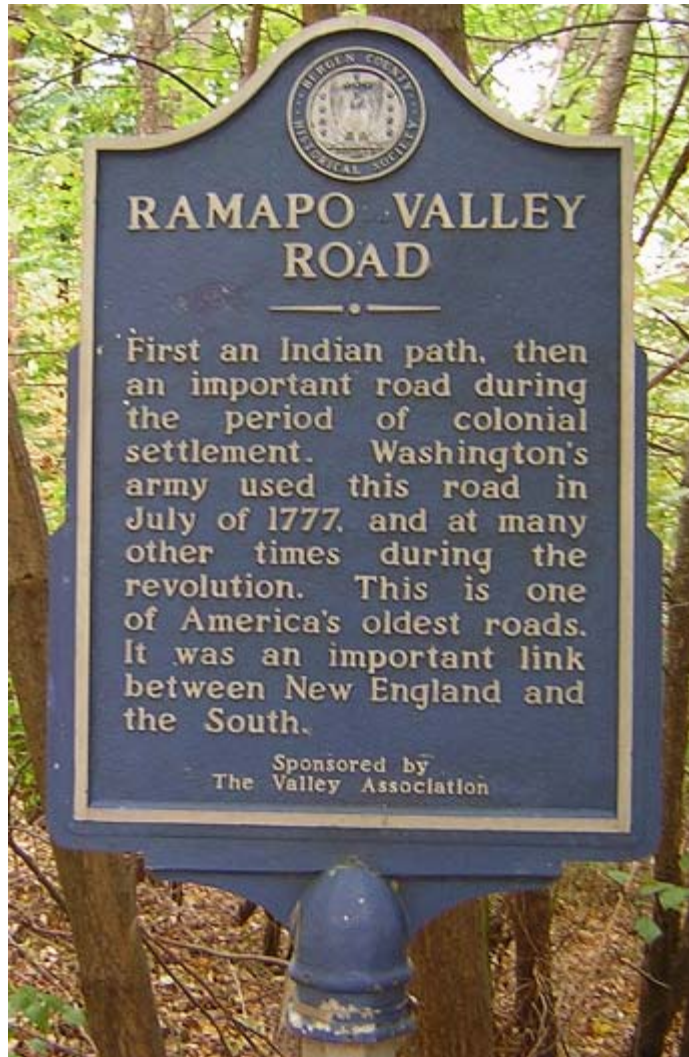


Figure 41: Ramapo Valley Road Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



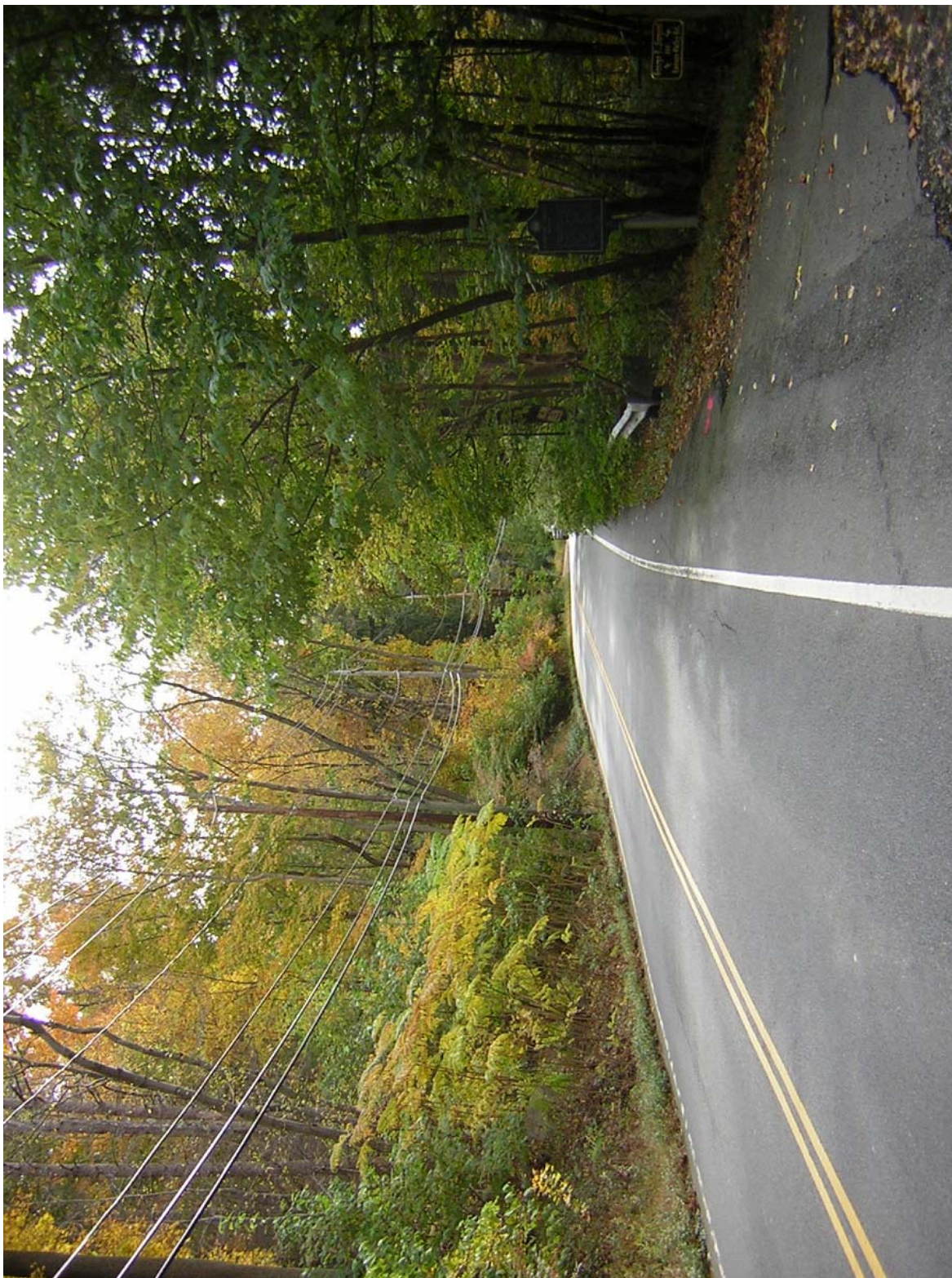


Figure 42: Scene along Ramapo Valley Road  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### Resource 34

Name: Continental Soldiers Memorial Highway Marker

Location: in townships along Ramapo Valley Road

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 43: Continental Soldiers Memorial Highway Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### Resource 35

Name: John Bertholf's Mill Site

Location: Ramapo Valley Road just north of Darlington Avenue  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

Bertholf's Mill is most likely identical with the "Bartoli Moulin" of Berthier's itinerary and located on the west side of Ramapo Valley Road, on Darlington Brook just north of today's Darlington Avenue.



### **Resource 36**

Name: Campbell's Tavern Site

Location: Slightly less than one mile south of Bertholf Mill

Historical Significance: Witness Site

### **Resource 37**

Name: Garrison/Dater/Price House ruins  
owned by Garret Garrison during the AWI (see No. 38)

Location: Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 44: Garrison/Dater/Price House ruins  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### **Resource 38**

Name: Garret Garrison House (now called "Waternook")

Location: 980 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

### **Resource 39**

Name: Abraham Garrison/C.E. Chapman House and Farm  
(now called "Kraus" Farm)

Location: 1010 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

### **Resource 39a**

Name: John Bertholf House (now called "Amberfields")

Location: 1122 Ramapo Valley Road  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance: Witness Site

### **Resource 40**

Name: Demarest/Hopper House

Location: 21 Breakneck Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Historical Significance: Witness Site

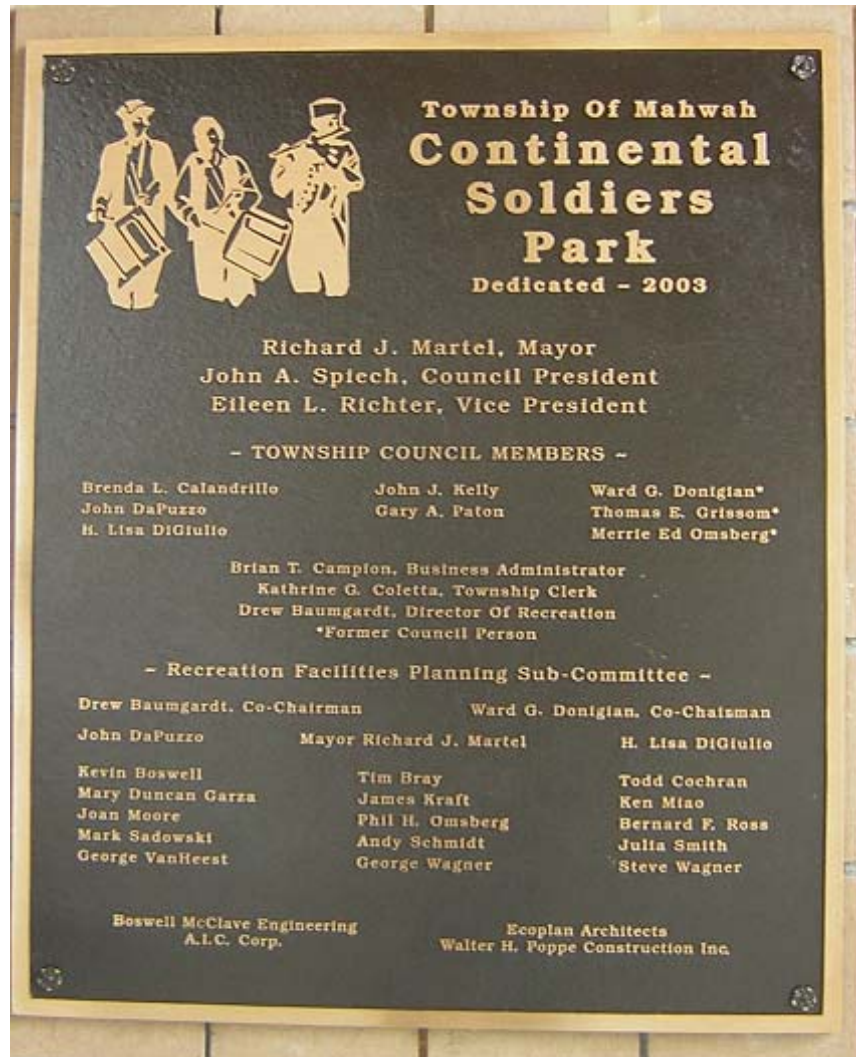


Figure 45: Continental Soldiers Park, located just off Ramapo Valley Road at Ramapo Valley College.  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 41

Name: Demarest House

Location: 213 Ramapo Valley Road  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Historical Significance: Witness Site

## Resource 42

Name: Jacob Demarest House

Location: 3 Dogwood Drive (corner of 252 Ramapo Valley Road)  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Historical Significance: Witness Site

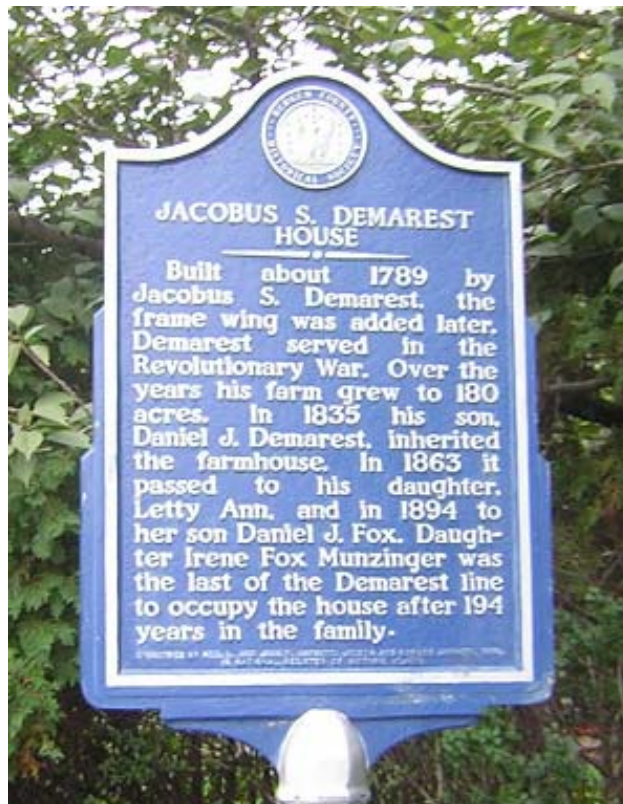


Figure 46: Jacobus Demarest House Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



### Resource 43

Name: Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill

Location: 13-15 Ramapo Valley Road  
Intersection of Ramapo Valley Road and Franklin Avenue  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Historical Significance:

As Washington and the American Army marched north in 1777, they passed Ponds Church to stop at the Hendrick Van Allen House where he made his headquarters on 14-15 July 1777.



Figure 47: Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 44

Name: Marker 1 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill

Location: 13-15 Ramapo Valley Road  
Intersection of Ramapo Valley Road and Franklin Avenue  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Historical Significance: Witness Site

See note to Resource 43.

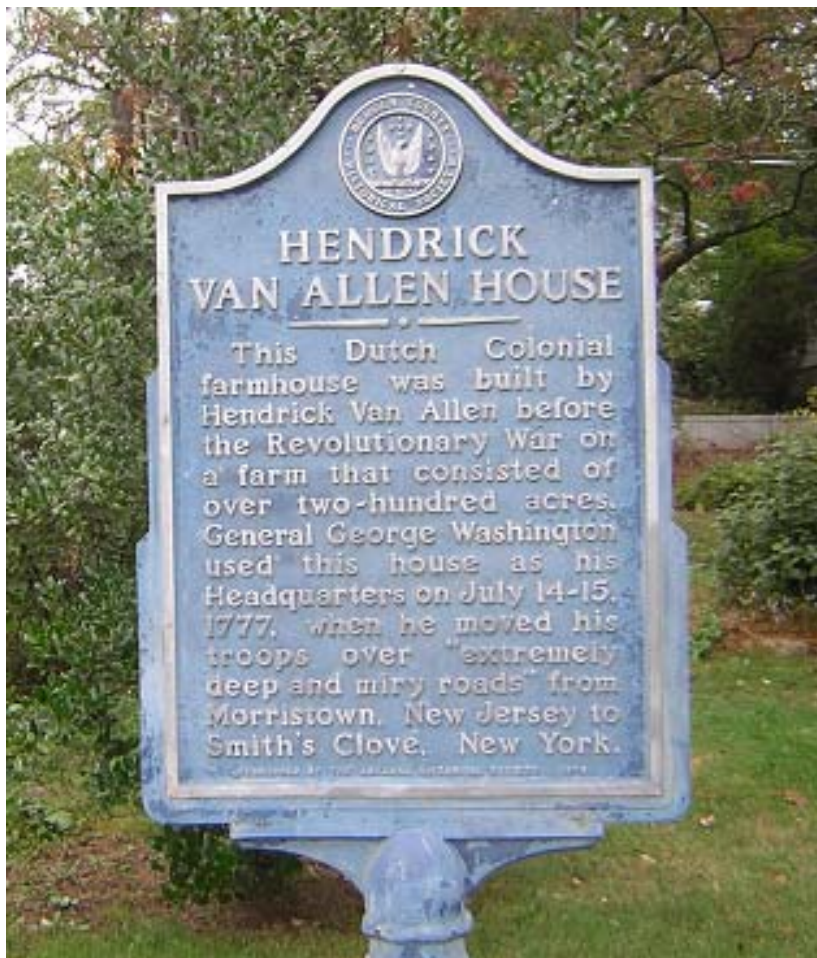


Figure 48: Marker 1 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 45

Name: Marker 2 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill

Location: 13-15 Ramapo Valley Road  
Intersection of Ramapo Valley Road and Franklin Avenue  
Oakland, NJ 07436

Historical Significance: Witness Site

See Note to Resource 43.



Figure 49: Marker 2 at Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 46

Name: Van Winkle/Fox Hall

Location: 669 Ramapo Valley Road  
Oakland, NJ

Historical Significance: Witness Site

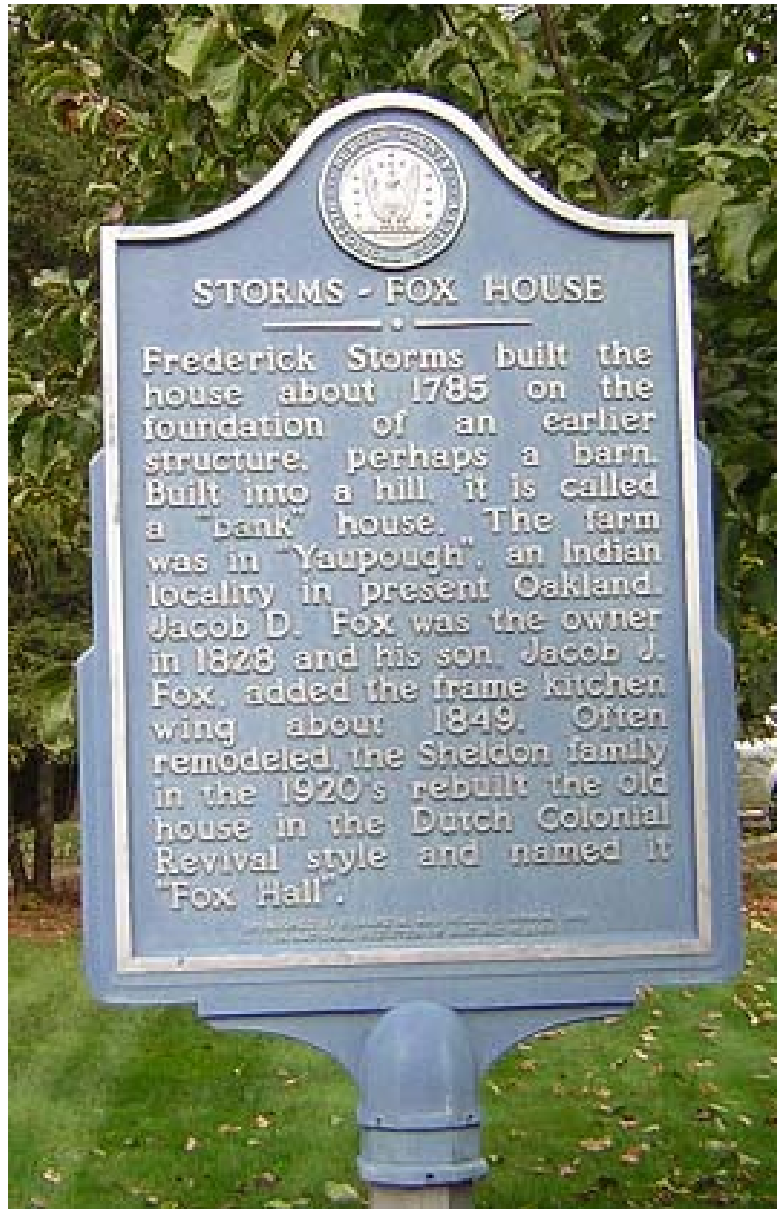


Figure 50: Van Winkle/Fox Hall Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 47

Name: Schuyler-Colfax House

Location: 2321 Paterson-Hamburg Turnpike  
Wayne, NJ 07470

Historical Significance: Witness Site

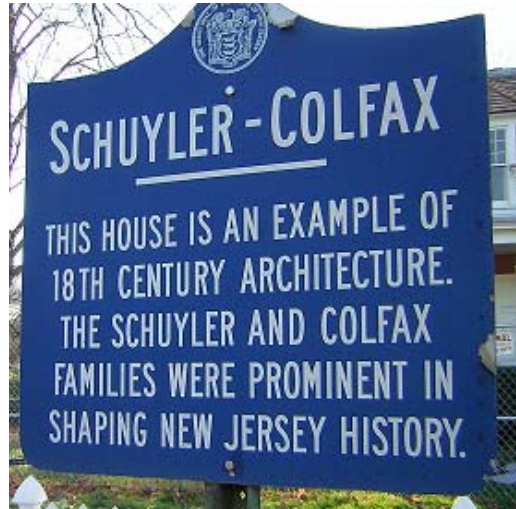


Figure 51: Schuyler-Colfax House Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 52: Schuyler-Colfax House  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 48

Name: Campsite of Colonel Lamb's column

Location: 5 Miles beyond Pompton on the road to the two Bridges at the "Forks of Passaic".

The exact location of this campsite is unknown, but it was most likely along the banks of the Pompton River in today's Mountain View.<sup>1</sup>

Historical Significance:

In Pompton Plains, the Detachment of Major Sebastian Baumann joined this column for the march to Trenton.



Figure 53: Campsite of Colonel Lamb's column on the road to the Forks  
Source: Photograph by the Author

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<sup>1</sup> The "Forks of the Passaic" are the confluence of the Pompton and Passaic Rivers south of Pompton. Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, Vol. 2, p. 56.





Figure 54: The "Two Bridges" as the soldiers of the Continental Army would have approached them.  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 55: Encampment Marker in the vicinity of the "Two Bridges" area.  
Consultant has been unable to trace the origins of these markers.  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 49

Name: Continental Army Campsite (Right Column)

Location: along Main Street (NJ-SR 124)  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Historical Significance:

Continental Army troops under General Washington camped in August 1781 in anticipation of the march to Trenton and Yorktown.



Figure 56: Right Column Continental Army Camp along Main Street in Chatham  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 50

Name: Marker on Main Street in Chatham

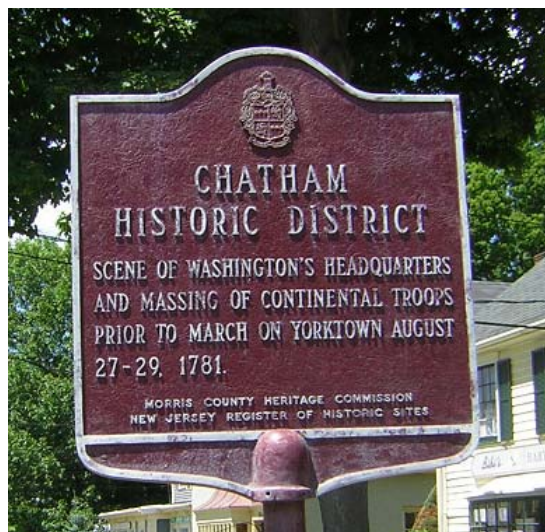
Location: Main Street  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Historical Significance:

The marker identifies the location of the Continental Army camp in Chatham in August 1781.



Figure 57 and 58: Marker on Main Street in Chatham  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 51

Name: Morell House

Location: 63 East Main Street (opposite Presbyterian Church)  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Historical Significance:

The Chatham House was owned by Jacob Morrell in 1781, when Washington lodged from 27-29 August.

Morrell's housekeeper was Elizabeth Thompson. See: George Washington's note dated

Chatham, 28 August 1781.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, housekeeper at headquarters. "Received Chatham State of N Jersey. 28th of August 1781, from His Excellency General Washington Twenty five Guineas in Specie, being on Account for what is due to me from the Public for my Services whilst in the Family of the Genl. I say received. Elizabeth her X mark Thompson. Teste Jona Trumbull Jur Secty."

The Morrell House, Chatham's most significant early building, was built in 1740 at a time when the village had only about 25 buildings. It is today occupied by a restaurant.

In 1773, the area was named Chatham in honor of the English Prime Minister, Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

## Resource 52

Name: Site of the Ovens in Chatham

Location: "East of River Road on the Union County side of the Passaic."  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Historical Significance:

The ovens played an important role in supplying bread to French forces as well as in deceiving Sir Henry Clinton into thinking that New York would be attacked.

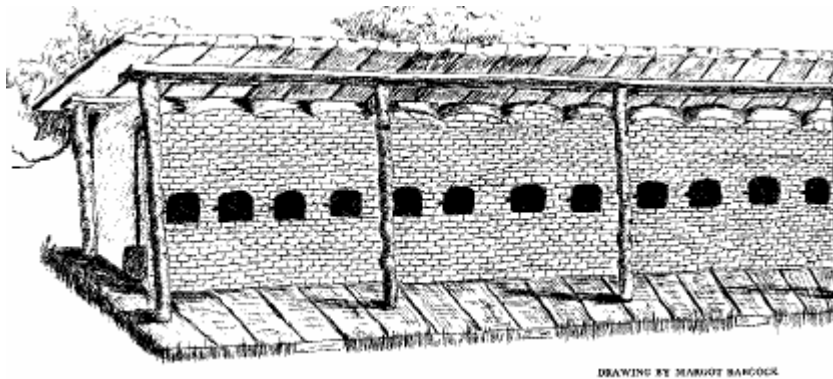



Figure 59: Artistic rendering of the ovens

Source: John T. Cunningham, *Chatham at the Crossing of the Fishawack*  
(Chatham, 1967), p. 37.

Other potential witness sites in Chatham include the Ward House, dated 1740, the Talmadge Homestead, and Shepard Kollock's printing house, where the *New Jersey Journal* was published. It stands opposite the Morrell House on Main Street.

Whippany Camp the 28<sup>th</sup> of August 1781 at 8 o'clock  
in the night

Sir



The general Count de Rochambeau setting out  
to go follow the orders of your Excellency  
and having assured me of your favourable disposition  
to protect our Bakers in Chatham till we could  
be done with them the Intendant told me today  
that it is a strong necessity to keep them till the  
second of September on purpose for ~~to~~ be able  
of giving bread to the army which would  
not be able to get any. I have the honour to  
beg your Excellency to give the orders that the  
we may have to protect our establishment in  
Chatham till the day mentioned

I Am with greatest respect from your Excellency  
Your most humble  
Servant. Vioménil

Figure 60: Letter by Vioménil asking Washington for troops to protect the bakery in Chatham  
Source: On-line edition of Washington Papers, Library of Congress

**Resource 53**

Name: Bonnell Homestead

Location: Watchung Avenue  
Chatham. NJ 07928

Historical Significance: Witness Site

Mrs. Bonnell is reputed to have baked bread all night to provide soldiers sleeping on her floors with food for their march to Yorktown, Virginia.

## Resource 54

Name: Day Mansion

Location: 199 Totowa Road.  
Wayne, NJ 07470

Historical Significance: Witness Site, occupied by Ogden Memorial Church.



Figure 61: The Falls of the Passaic in Totowa were an important stop on the route of many officers on their way through New Jersey.  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 55

Name: Section of the original eighteenth-century road

Location: near Ramapo Reformed Church  
Island Rd. at W. Ramapo Ave  
Mahwah, NJ 07436

Historical Significance: Witness Site

This is one of the few remaining sections of the eighteenth-century roadbed taken by Continental Army soldiers in 1781 still in existence in New Jersey.



Figure 62: Section of the eighteenth-century roadbed to the left of the Ramapo Reformed Church. Part of the roadbed was used as a cemetery during the nineteenth century.

Source: Photograph by the Author

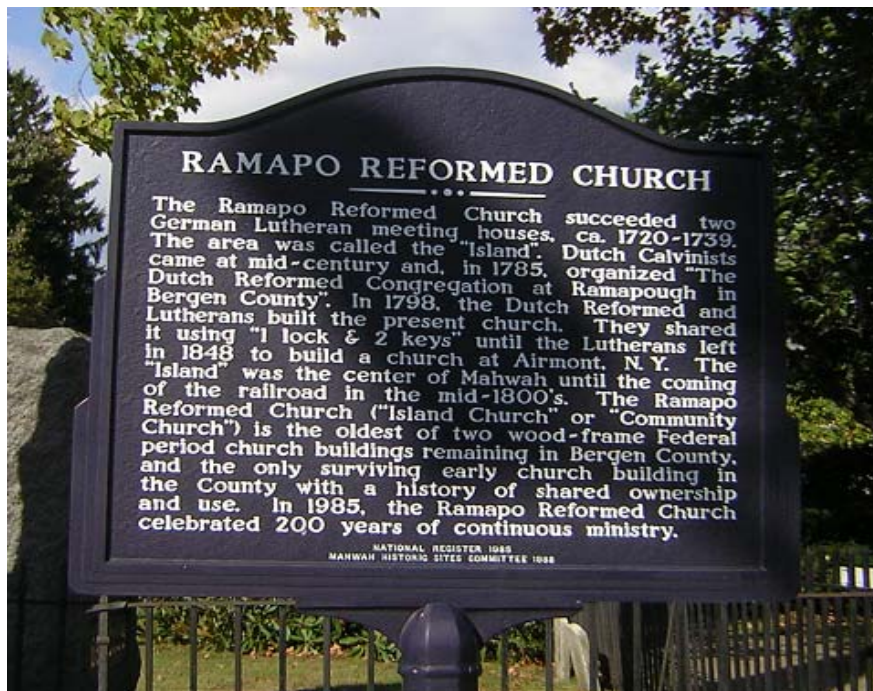


Figure 63: Historical marker identifying Ramapo Reformed Church  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 64: Ramapo Reformed Church  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### **Resource 56**

Name: Lutheran Church Site

Location: on Island Road near intersection with North McKee Drive  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

Shown on British General Howe's map and on Erskine maps, this was the site of a log church built prior to 1739. It was replaced in 1798 by Ramapo Reformed Church structure built jointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations.

### **Resource 57**

Name: Old Stone House

Location: 538 Island Road (= old King's Highway of 1703)  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

This house, dating to ca. 1755, is identified on Robert Erskine's maps as "Wannamaker."

### **Resource 58**

Name: Robert Erskine's Bellgrove Store Site

Location: West Ramapo Avenue  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

The store was originally located on Ramapough/Island Road/Old King's Highway before road was moved.



### **Resource 59**

Name: Maysinger-Ramsey-Wright House

Location: 142 Island Road (north corner Beehive Court)  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

The earliest sections of this house were built in the early to mid-eighteenth century.

### **Resource 60**

Name: Moffatt Road Cemetery

Location: on Moffatt Road between Island Road and Route 17  
Mahwah, NJ 07430

Historical Significance:

The cemetery, which was used from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries -- the earliest stone dates to 1749 -- was located at the corner of Moffatt and Ramapough Rd/Kings Highway before the road was straightened to become Island Road. Bergen County Historic.

### **Resource 61**

Name: "Petersfield"

Location: 475 Franklin Turnpike  
Allendale, NJ 07401

Historical Significance:

This property, which dates to about 1766, was the house of John Fell, a member of the Continental Congress from 1778 - 1780.

## Resource 62

Name: The Hermitage

Location: 335 N. Franklin Turnpike  
Hohokus, NJ 07423

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 65: The Hermitage  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 63

Name: Continental Army Campsite

Location: "within 3 Miles of Paramus," i.e., along River Road in the vicinity of the bridge over the East Saddle River in Hohokus  
Paramus, NJ 07652

Historical Significance:

The Center Column of the Continental Army under General Benjamin Lincoln camped here on 25/26 August 1781.

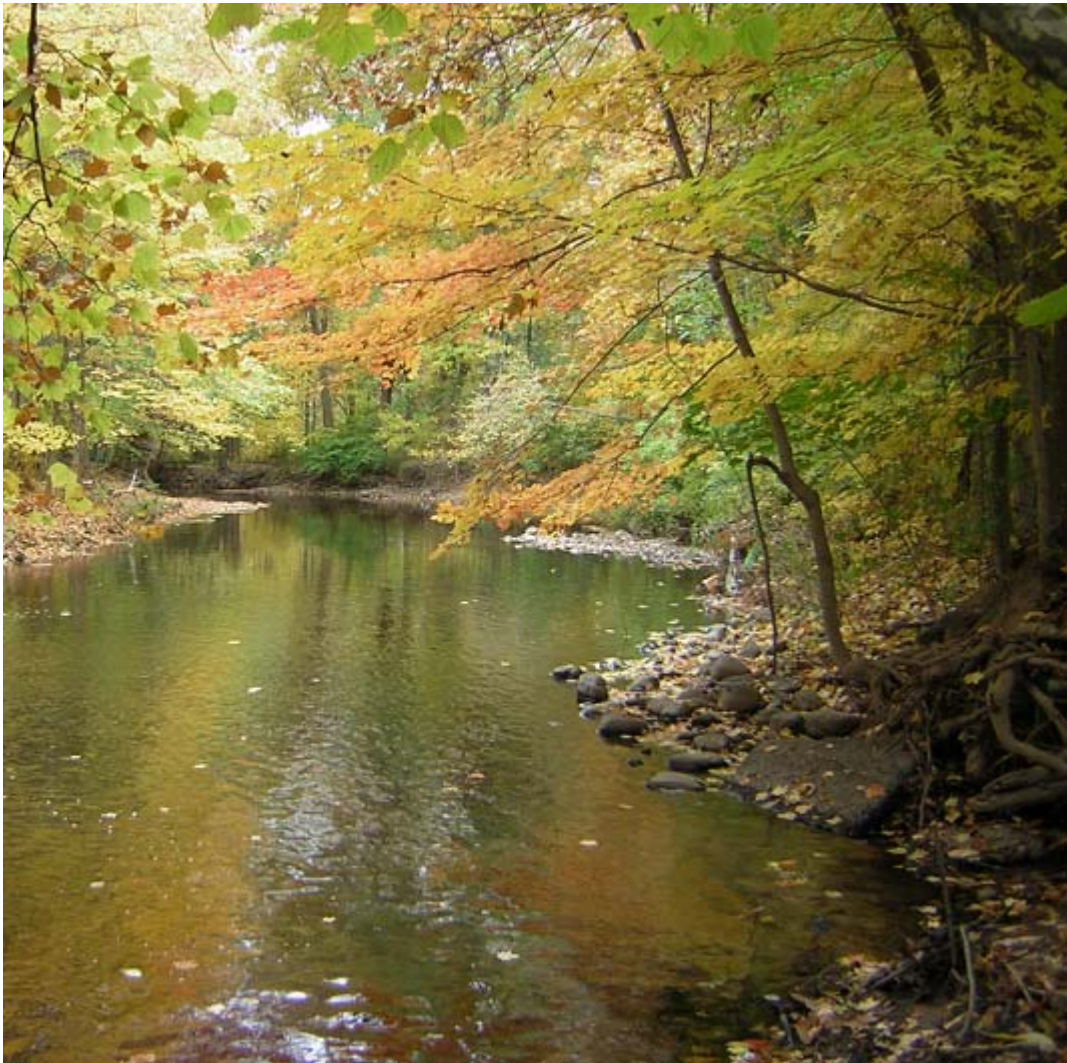


Figure 66: Continental Army Campsite in HoHoKus  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 64

Name: Continental Army Campsite

Location: "two Miles below Acquakenach Bridge [i.e. Passaic]."  
Passaic, NJ 07057

The exact location of the campsite is unknown

Historical Significance:

Continental Army troops under General Lincoln camped here on 26/27 August 1781.



**The Falls of the Passaic in Totowa were an important stop on the route of many officers on their way through New Jersey.**

## Resource 65

Name: Dod's Tavern

Location: Chapel Hill Road (633 South)  
Lincoln Park, NJ 07035

Historical Significance: Witness Site

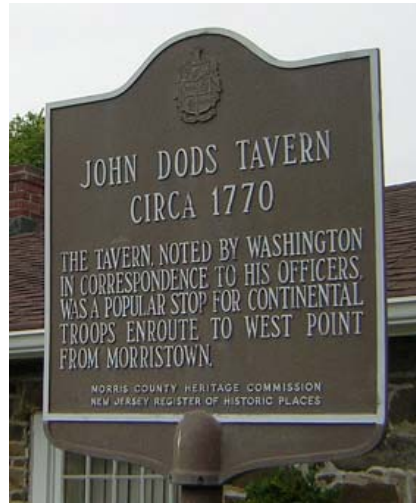


Figure 67: Dod's Tavern Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 68: Dod's Tavern  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 66

Name: Widow Jacobusse House

Location: Intersection of Alt 655 (Main Street) and Alt 504 (Jacksonville Road)  
Lincoln, Park, NJ 07035

Driving on NJ-SR 202 you cross the railroad tracks via an underpass; one needs to backtrack from the underpass to get to the site.

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 69: Site of Widow Jacobusse' House  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 67

Name: Henry Doremus House

Location: 490 Main Road (Rt. 202).  
Montville, NJ 07045

Historical Significance:

The Doremus House is a prime example of an eighteenth-century farmhouse that has survived the centuries almost unaltered.



Figure 70: Henry Doremus House  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 68

Name: Henry Doremus House Marker

Location: in front of Doremus House  
Montville, NJ 07045

Historical Significance: Witness Site

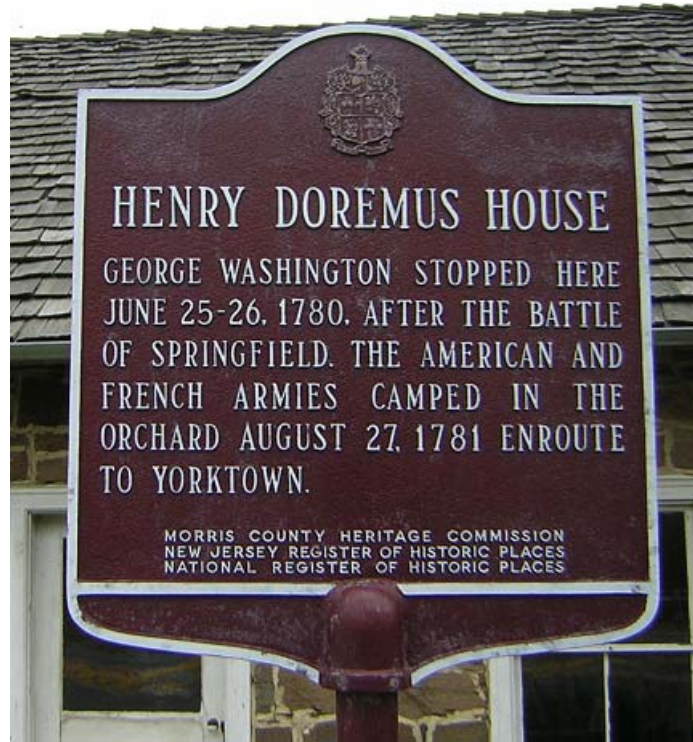


Figure 71: Henry Doremus House Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

The marker text is incorrect. Neither the American nor the French armies camped here on 27 August, though French forces marched past the house in August 1781 and again on the return march in 1782.

### Resource 69

Name: Abraham Lott-Lucas von Beverhoudt Archaeological Site

Location: Beverwyck Plantation  
Intersection South Beverwyck Road and US 46 in Troy Hills  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Historical Significance: Witness Site

Baron Closen and other French officers were entertained here on 27 August 1781; so was Lieutenant Verger on the march north in September 1782.

Colonel Van Cortlandt and the Second New Jersey stopped here for the night of 29/30 August 1781.



## Resource 70

Name: French Campsite

Location: 67 Whippany Road/Lucent Technology Park (511 South)  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Historical Significance:

French forces camped here on 27/28 and 28/29 August 1781, and again on the return march in October 1782.



Figure 72: French Campsite in Whippany  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 71

Name: Campsite Marker

Location: First Presbyterian Church  
494 Route 10 West  
Whippany, NJ 07981

Historical Significance:

The marker commemorates the campsite of French forces in Whippany in August 1781.



Figure 73: Marker in front of First Presbyterian Church  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 74: First Presbyterian Church in Whippany  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 75: Marker in front of First Presbyterian Church  
Source: Photograph by the Author

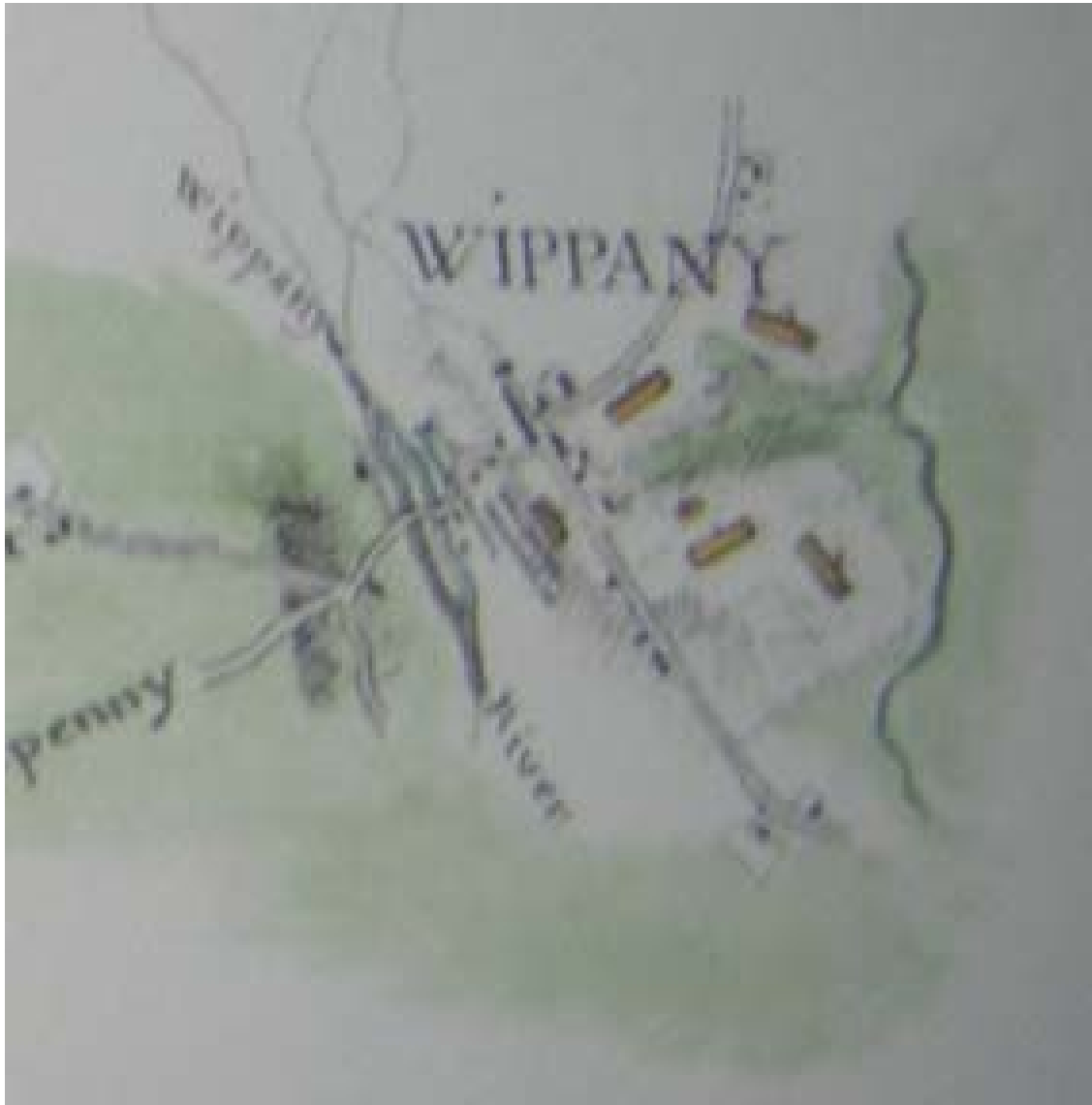


Figure 76: 1781 French Campsite in Whippany.  
Detail from Berthier Route Map "From Pompton to Whippany."  
Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 51.

## Resource 72

Name: Peter Kemble House Site (ca. 1765)

Location: Northwest corner of Kemble Avenue/Route 202 and Tempe Wick Road  
Morristown, NJ 07960

The house was moved about 1/4 mile from its original location to the north.

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 77: Peter Kemble House Site  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 78: Peter Kemble House Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



### Resource 73

Name: Washington Headquarters (Ford Mansion)

Location: Morristown National Historical Park  
30 Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Historical Significance:

Built by Colonel Jacob Ford Jr. between 1772 and 1774, this Georgian mansion housed Washington and his staff officers during the winter of 1779-1780. In 1933, it became the third national historical park in the United States.



Figure 79: Route through Morristown.

Detail from Berthier's map "From Whippany to Bullion's Tavern."

Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 52.

### **Resource 74**

Name: F. Gerald New House

Location: 1270 Kemble Avenue  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Historical Significance: Witness Site

### **Resource 75**

Name: Jockey Hollow

Location: Morristown National Historical Park  
30 Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Historical Significance: Witness Site

Site of 1778/79 winter quarters of the Continental Army of NJ-SR 202.  
Administered by Morristown NHP.

### **Resource 76**

Name: Van Dorn Mill

Location: Intersection of NJ-SR 202 and North Maple Ave  
(toward Somerville and I-287)  
Bernards, NJ 07920

Historical Significance: Witness Site



## Resource 77

Name: Widow White Tavern Site Marker

Location: South Finlay Avenue  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Historical Significance: Witness Site

General Charles Lee was captured by British forces while lodging in Widow White's tavern in December 1776. This incident is mentioned in many French accounts.



Figure 80: Widow White Tavern Site Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 78

Name: Lord Stirling Home Site

Location: Lord Stirling Park and Environmental Education Center  
Lord Stirling Road  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Historical Significance: Witness Site

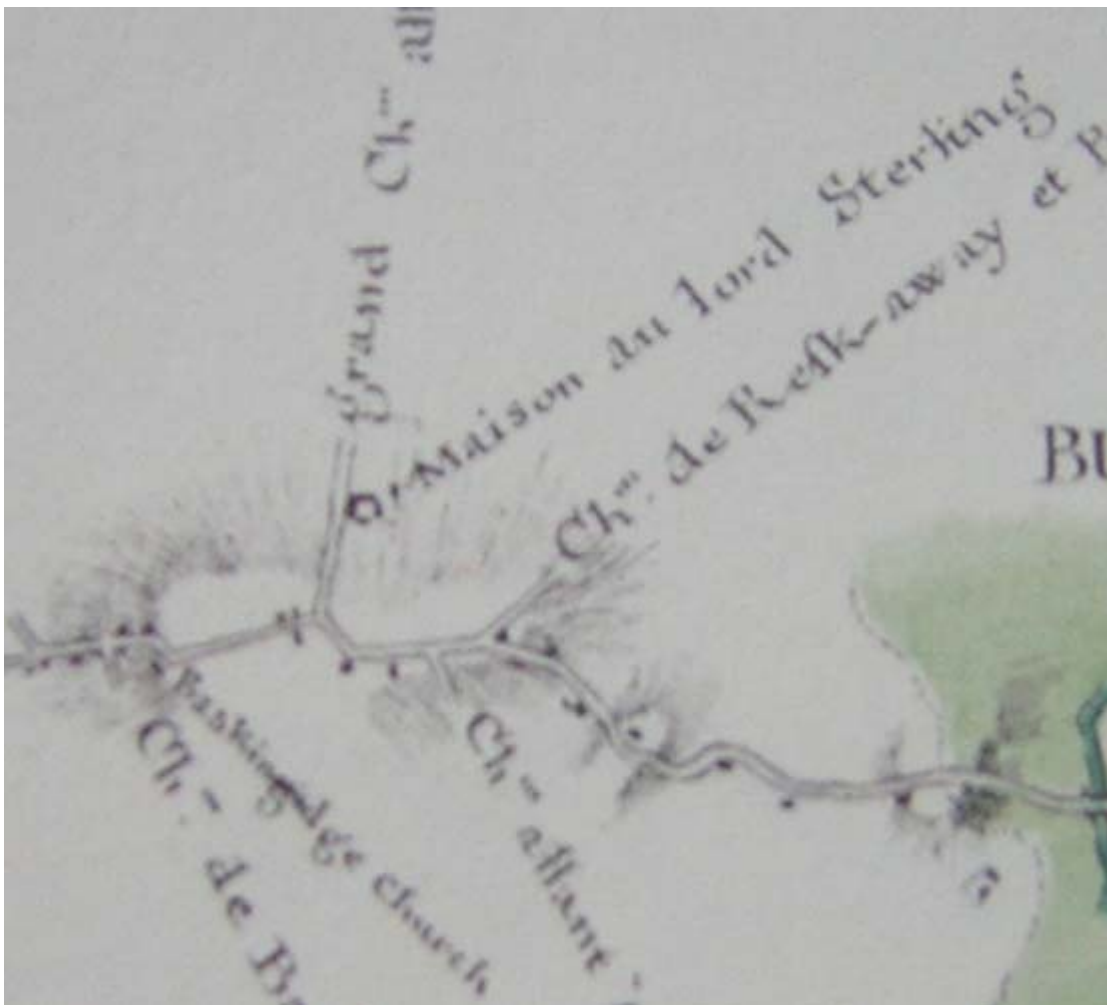


Figure 81: Lord Stirling Property. Detail from Berthier Route Map  
"From Whippany to Bullion's Tavern."  
Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 51.

### Resource 79

Name: Bullion's Tavern Site

Location: Lyon's Road in Liberty Corner (site of an Exxon Station in 2005)  
Bernards, NJ 07920

Historical Significance: Witness Site

### Resource 80

Name: Marker at the French Campsite of 29/30 August 1781

Location: "English Farm"  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 82: French Campsite Marker at Liberty Corner  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 81

Name: French Campsite

Location: "English Farm"  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Historical Significance:

On 29/30 and 30/31 August 1781, French forces camped on the grounds of what is today called the "English Farm." It is one of the few campsites in New Jersey that is still farmland and not developed.



Figure 83: English Farm in Liberty Corner  
Source: Photograph by the Author

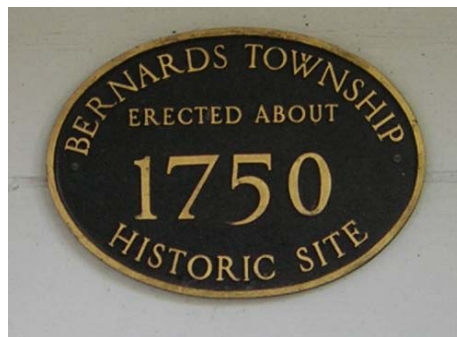






Figure 84: Campsite at Liberty Corner  
Source: Photograph by the Author

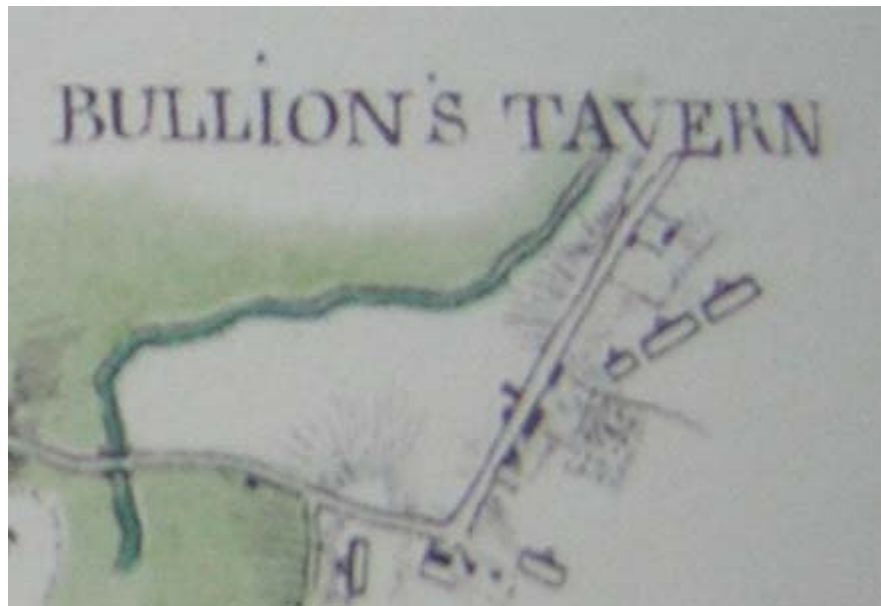


Figure 85: French Campsite at Bullion's Tavern. Detail from Berthier's  
Map "From Whippany to Bullion's Tavern."  
Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 52.

### Resource 81a

Name: DAR Marker at French Campsite of 29/39 August 1781

Location: English Farm Campsite  
Liberty Corner, NJ 07938

Historical Significance: Erected by the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on 17 September 2006, it is the only monument and/or marker erected in the State of New Jersey (as of October 2006) to commemorate the 225<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the encampment of 1781

### Resource 82

Name: Van Veghten Home

Location: Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Historical Significance: Witness Site

The Van Veghten Home is the headquarters of the Somerville Historical Society.



Figure 86: Van Veghten Home  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 87: van Veghten Home ("Vivington House"). Detail from Berthier's Route Map "From Bullion's Tavern to Somerset Court House." Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 53.



## Resource 83

Name: Van Veghten Home Marker

Location: In front of Van Veghten Home  
Van Veghten Drive (Finderne)  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Historical Significance: Witness Site



Figure 88: Van Veghten Home Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 89: View behind the Van Veghten House  
Source: Photograph by the Author

#### **Resource 84**

Name: John Van Doren House (Millstone)

Location: NJ-CR 533 South  
between Manville and Hillsborough, NJ  
Millstone, NJ 08844

Historical Significance: Witness Site

## Resource 85

Name: French Campsite

Location: along Road  
Millstone, NJ 08844

Historical Significance:

French forces encamped along Yorktown Road on 30/31 August and 31 August/1 September 1781, and again on the return march in September 1782.



Figure 90: French Campsite in Millstone  
Source: Photograph by the Author





Figure 91: French Campsite at Somerset Court House. Detail from Berthier's Route Map "From Bullion's Tavern to Somerset Court House."  
Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 53.



## Resource 86

Name: Somerset Court House Marker

Location: Millstone, NJ 08844

Historical Significance: Witness Site

Commemorates the burning of Somerset Court House on 26 October 1779 by Tories and Queens Rangers.



Figure 92: Somerset Court House Marker  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 93: Original roadbed leading to Somerset Courthouse.  
The Courthouse Marker is located behind the viewer.  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 87

Name: Marker at crossing of Millstone River at Griggstown

Location: Millstone River at Griggstown

Historical Significance:

Here French forces crossed the Millstone on 30/31 August 1781 on their way to Yorktown.

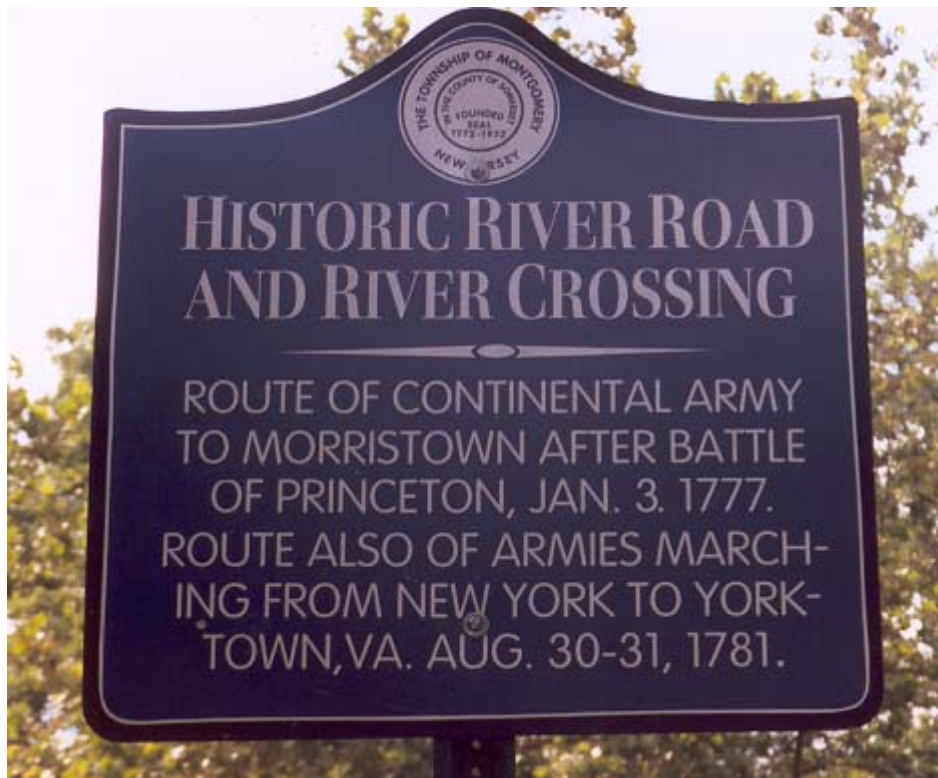


Figure 94: Tablet commemorating the crossing of the Millstone River at Griggstown

Source: Photograph by the Author





Figure 95: Bridge over the Millstone River  
Source: Photograph by the Author



Figure 96: Millstone River at Griggstown  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 88

Name: Black Horse Tavern

Location: 1101 Canal Road  
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

The "Black Horse Tavern" is identified as an important landmark in French road descriptions.



Figure 97: Detail of Berthier Route Map "From Somerset Court House to Princeton" showing the locations of the Black Horse and Red Horse Taverns. Both houses are still standing.  
Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.

## Resource 89

Name: Red Horse Tavern

Location: 1135 Canal Road  
Griggstown (Franklin Township), NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

The "Red Horse Tavern" is identified as an important landmark in French road descriptions.

## Resource 90

Name: Nassau Hall

Location: Nassau Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

Built in 1756, Nassau Hall was the largest academic building in the colonies at the time and home to the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, for nearly 50 years. Named for King William III, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Nassau Hall became the first capitol of New Jersey in 1776, and site of the nation's capital when the Continental Congress met there between June and November of 1783. Today it is the oldest building on the campus of Princeton University and houses the University President's office.



Figure 98: Nassau Hall  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 91

Name: French Campsite

Location: along Stockton Street across from Morven  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

French forces encamped in Princeton on 31 August/1 September 1781.



Figure 99: Detail of Berthier's Route Map "From Somerset Court House to Princeton" showing the location of the Campsite at Princeton. Source: Rice and Brown, *American Campaigns*, vol. 2, map 54.



## Resource 92

Name: Morven (Richard Stockton House, c. 1750-1800)

Location: 55 Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

Morven was home to Richard Stockton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the most important figures in Colonial and Revolutionary New Jersey. Much of the present building was constructed in the 1790s, with major alterations made in the 1850s by Commodore Robert F. Stockton. In 1954, the owners, Governor and Mrs. Walter Edge, donated Morven to the State, stipulating that it be used either as a Governor's mansion or a museum. New Jersey's governors lived in Morven until 1982.

His wife Annis Boudinot was a highly-respected poet and important in Revolutionary America her own right.



Figure 100: Morven  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 93

Name: Marker in Monument Drive

Location: Off of Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

Witness Site, erected by Souvenir Français in 1976.



Figure 101: Marker in Monument Drive  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 94

Name: Thomas Clarke House (c. 1722 - Princeton Battlefield)

Location: 500 Mercer Road  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

On 3 January 1777, the Battle of Princeton was fought on the farm, and the house served as a field hospital. American General Hugh Mercer died here. The 85-acre park is a National Historic Landmark; the Thomas Clarke House Museum is furnished in the Revolutionary period and contains several rooms of military artifacts and exhibits and a research library of 18th century subjects.



From Princeton toward Trenton all Allied forces used the "King's Highway," NJ-SR 206, through Lawrence. A section of the King's Highway from Raymond Road in South Brunswick (NJ-SR 27) to Cold Soil Road (NJ-SR 206) in Lawrence Township has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 102: Thomas Clarke House  
Source: Photograph by the Author



## Resource 95

Name: Trenton Victory Monument

Location: Intersection of North Warren and North Broad Streets  
Trenton, NJ 08600

Historical Significance: Witness Site

The monument commemorates the American victory at Trenton. It marks the site of the American artillery on the streets of Trenton on 26 December 1776. Most French officers visit the battlefield and include descriptions of the battle in their accounts.

A movement to erect a monument commemorating the success at Trenton began in 1843, but it was not until 26 December 1896, that the 148-foot high granite monument designed by John H. Duncan, was opened to the public.



Figure 103: Trenton Victory Monument  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 96

Name: William Trent House (Bloomsberry Court) and Museum

Location: 15 Market Street  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

William Trent built his country estate at the Falls of the Delaware River about 1719.



Figure 104: William Trent House (Bloomsberry Court) and Museum  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 97

Name: Old Barracks Museum

Location: Barrack Street  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

Built in 1758 to house British troops during the French and Indian War, the Trenton Barracks is one of the oldest public buildings in the country. During the American Revolution the Old Barracks housed soldiers at the time of the Battle of Trenton and served as a military hospital to wounded Continental Army soldiers after the siege of Yorktown. Today the Old Barracks Museum features historical interpreters and exhibitions exploring colonial and Revolutionary New Jersey.



Figure 105: Old Barracks Museum  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 98

Name: French Campsite of 1/2 September 1781

Location: along Broad Street to the east of the Assunpink  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

French forces camped here in September 1781 and again on the return march the following year.

Other potential witness sites include:

Dickerson Tavern, Spring and Water Streets in Morristown. Scene of Court Martial of Benedict Arnold, presided over by General Robert Howe.

Campfield House, 5 Olyphant Place in Morristown. Scene of courtship of Elizabeth or Betsy Schuyler by Alexander Hamilton, 1779-80, occupied at time by John Cochrane, Surgeon General of the Continental Army.

Tempe Wick House, Jockey Hollow Road in Morristown. Built between 1747 and 1750 by Henry Wick, it is part of the Morristown National Historic Park

Liddell House, Jockey Hollow Road in Morristown. Built of stones used in the fireplaces of the soldiers' huts in the Revolution.

Peter Nevius House on Millstone River Road (NJ-CR 533) in Hillsborough, a mid-eighteenth-century Dutch house.

William Baird House on Millstone River Road in Montgomery.

Bainbridge House, 58 Nassau Street (1766).

Maclean House (1756), was built by Robert Smith as a residence for the presidents of Princeton.

Beatty House (c. 1780), originally located on Nassau Street opposite Bainbridge House, was the home of the Hudibras Tavern proprietor, Jacob Hyer.

Princeton Battle Monument (1922), designed by Frederick MacMonnies and Thomas Hastings and dedicated in 1922.



## Resource 99

Name: Campsite of the Continental Army

Location: south of Main Street and East of the Middlebrook  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Historical Significance:

Continental Army troops camped here from 29/30 August 1781 along the Middle Brook

This is possibly the same site where Maryland troops had camped in the winter of 1778/79.

At Millstone this column enters the route taken by the French forces a few days later (Route 5)



Figure 106: Campsite of the Continental Army  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### **Resource 100**

Name: Continental Army Campsite

Location: along South Street/Stockton Road to Trenton  
Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

This campsite of 30/31 August 1781 and connected resources are (most likely) identical with the place where the French Army would camp the following day.

On 25 June 1999, New Jersey Assembly Joint Resolution No. 61 designated Stockton Avenue (NJ-SR 206) and continuing on to Trenton (Brunswick Avenue) past the Trenton Victory Monument, the "Washington Victory Trail."

### **Resource 101**

Name: Continental Army Campsite from 31 August to 1 September 1781  
Ferry Site for crossing the Delaware River

Location: "close by" the Lower Ferry  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

The Lower Ferry was at the end of what was called Ferry Street, today's South Warren Street; the Continental Army Camp was most likely along the west side of South Broad Street between Ferry and Federal Streets, but it is also possible that it was further south closer to Lambertton.

During the late eighteenth century, there were three and possibly four ferry locations on the Delaware in Trenton and Lambertton, but the two main ferries in use in 1781-1783 were the Trenton Ferry and Bond's (or Lower) Ferry operated by Hugh Runyon in the 1780s. American and French forces camped close to, and made use of, this ferry located at the end of Ferry Street as well as the near-by ford to cross the river.



Figure 107: View along the Raritan River at Raritan Landing.  
The river is to the left, Buccleuch Mansion and Park are to the right.  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 102

Name: Continental Army Campsite

Location: Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleugh Park  
between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue)  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Historical Significance:

Campsite of the Center Column of the Continental Army on 29/30 August  
1781.



## Resource 103

Name: Buccleugh Mansion

Location: 200 College Ave., Buccleuch Park  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Historical Significance:

Buccleuch Mansion was built in 1739 by Anthony White, son-in-law of Lewis Morris and a colonial governor of New Jersey. Continental Army troops camped here on 29/30 August 1781 on the way to Yorktown.

After the revolution, it was owned by Colonel Charles Stewart and was visited by several prominent men, such as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, General Kosciusko, General Gates, and John Hancock. Today it is the headquarters of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Figure 108: Buccleugh Mansion  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### **Resource 104**

Name: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment

Location: The location of the "Half Moon Tavern" is unknown.

It was somewhere north of Bullion's Tavern between Liberty Corner and Morristown.

Historical Significance:

The Second New York Regiment encamped here on 30/31 August 1781.

### **Resource 105**

Name: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment

Location: six miles south of Basking Ridge about half-way between  
Liberty Corners and Martinsville

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown. The Second New York Regiment camped here from 31 August to 1 September 1781.

### **Resource 106**

Name: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment

Location: Seven miles south of Somerset Court House/Millstone in the vicinity of  
Rocky Hill

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown. The Second New York Regiment camped here on 1/2 September 1781

### **Resource 107**

Name: Campsite of the Second New York Regiment

Location: between Lawrenceville and Trenton

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown. The Second New York Regiment camped here on 2/3 September 1781.

### **Resource 108**

Name: Embarkation site for Continental Army forces in Trenton

Location: Embarkation site for Continental Army forces in Trenton  
Trenton Landing  
between Landing and Lalor Streets, (vicinity of Route 29 Tunnel)  
Trenton, NJ 08648

Historical Significance:

During the 1780s, Trenton Landing (Lamberton) between modern Landing and Lalor Streets was the location of several wharves and was the most likely place of embarkation for the Continental Army. Once on board the vessels, the detachments did not land again until they had reached Philadelphia.

## Resource 109

Name: Red Bank Battlefield Park

Location: 100 Hessian Avenue  
National Park, N. J. 08063

Historical Significance:

Witness Site



Figure 109: Red Bank Battlefield Monument  
Source: Photograph by the Author

## Resource 110

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 30 November/1 December 1781

Location: "past the town one mile"  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

One mile past Trenton on the road to Princeton puts the camp around the area of the Trenton Battle Monument, but the exact location is unknown.

### **Resource 111**

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 1/2 December 1781

Location: One mile further on the road toward Princeton  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 112**

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 2/3 December 1781

Location: "at Somerset Court House"  
Millstone, NJ 08835

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown, but it is possible that the campsites of the Light Infantry are identical with those of the French army on the way to and from Trenton.

### **Resource 113**

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 3/4 December 1781

Location: "nigh wheir Gen. Lee was made Prisoner," i.e., Widow White's Tavern  
Basking Ridge, NJ 07939

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 114**

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 4/5 December 1781

Location: "Near Troy"  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 115**

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 5/6 December 1781

Location: near "Pumpton"  
Pompton, NJ 07444

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 116**

Name: Continental Army Campsite of 6/7 December 1781

Location: "Rammapoole"

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown, but it was possibly near/at the Andrew Hopper House Site on 510 Ramapo Valley Road in Mahwah.

### **Resource 117**

Name: Barracks in Burlington

Location: East Broad Street at Assicunk Creek  
Burlington, NJ 08016

Historical Significance:

Winter quarter for Colonel Lamb's Second Continental Artillery Regiment.

### **Resource 118**

Name: Site of Winter Quarters for Sappers and Miners

Location: Green Bank, estate of Gov. William Franklin, on Delaware River  
Burlington, NJ 08016

Historical Significance:

Green Bank was the seat of William Franklin, the only son of Benjamin Franklin, who became royal governor of New Jersey at the age of thirty-two upon his return to America in 1763.

### **Resource 119**

64) Name: Campsite of the New York Line on 5/6 December 1781

Location: "one mile from town."  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

Retracing the route they had taken a few months earlier, and possibly following two days behind the New Jersey Line, the New York regiments marched on the same route the French forces and the Second New York Regiment had taken in August 1781.

The exact location of this campsite is unknown but most likely identical with the campsite of the Light Infantry of 30 November/1 December.



### **Resource 120**

Name: Campsite of the New York Line of 6/7 December 1781

Location: "near Genl Herds" i.e., New Jersey native General Nathaniel Heard.

Historical Significance:

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 121**

Name: Campsite of the New York Line of 7/8 December 1781

Location: "Continued our march to Rariton River Steels Gap Near Bown Brook  
and Encamped."  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

"Steels Gap" is probably Steeles Tavern; there is also a Steel Gap Road in Middlebrook.

Historical Significance:

The camp could either be that of the Virginia Troops of 1778/79 to the west of the Middlebrook Gap or, more likely, that of the Maryland Camp of 1778/79 to the east of the gap on Gilbridge Road off of NJ-CR 527. Middlebrook was a small village west of Bound Brook, at the foot of Vosseller Avenue along West Main Street. The 1778/79 encampments were north of the village, at the gap into the Watchung Mountains just east of the junction of Routes 22 and 287.

→ this itinerary indicates that at Millstone the New York Line continued on the route the Second New York Regiment had taken from Chatham in August 1781.

### **Resource 122**

Name: Campsite of the New York Line of 8/9 December 1781

Location: "to the half moon Tavern and Encamped."

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the "Half Moon Tavern", about three miles south of Morristown, is unknown.

Following the one night encampment at Bound Brook, the New York Line most likely continued north out of Bound Brook on either King George or Mt. Horeb Road to Mt. Bethel and then on Stone House Road to Lyons. Here it rejoined the French route of 1781 to Morristown and to its camp.

### **Resource 123**

Name: Campsite of the New York Line on 9/10 and 10/11 December 1781

Location: Near Rockaway River

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 124**

Name: Campsite of the New York Line on 11 to 14 December 1781

Location: Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Historical Significance:

Here the columns stopped moving, "the snow being about Eight Inches Deep."

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 125**

Name: Winter Quarters of the New York Line

Location: "moved on to their Hutting Ground at Pequanneck."  
Pompton Plains, NJ 07444

Historical Significance:

Pequannok is south of Pompton Plains. The regiments most likely quartered in the huts that had served the New Jersey Line as winter quarters during the winter of 1780/81. The regiment stayed there from 14 December 1781 to August 1782. The exact location of these huts is unknown.

Colonel van Cordlandt made his headquarters in the "Little Yellow House."

### **Resource 126**

Name: Winter Quarters of the New Jersey Brigade, 1781 to 1782.

Location: About 1,200 feet southwest of the junction of Tempe Wick and Jockey  
Hollow Roads  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Historical Significance:

The Brigade remained there until 29 August 1782, when it marched to King's Ferry.

### **Resource 127**

Name: Tempe Wick House

Location: Tempe Wick Road, about 325 feet west of intersection with Jockey  
Hollow Road  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Historical Significance:

The winter quarters are part of Morristown NHP.

### **Resource 128**

Name: Campsite of the French Army

Location: Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

The French Army encamped here from 4 to 8 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia.

The campsite is almost identical with the campsite of the 1781 march.

Verger recorded "Via Bristol to the Delaware, which we crossed near Trenton - 18 miles. The artillery forded the river. We camped to the left of Trenton and stayed there three days."

### **Resource 129**

Name: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army

Location: Princeton, NJ 08540

Historical Significance:

The First Brigade of the French Army encamped here on 7/8 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia. The Second Brigade followed the next day.

### **Resource 130**

Name: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army

Location: Somerset Courthouse  
i.e., Millstone, NJ 08835

Historical Significance:

The First Brigade of the French Army encamped here on 8/9 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia. The Second Brigade followed the next day.

### **Resource 131**

Name: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army

Location: Bullion's Tavern  
Bernards, NJ 07920

Historical Significance:

The First Brigade of the French Army encamped here on 9/10 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia. The Second Brigade followed the next day.

### **Resource 132**

Name: Campsite of the French Army

Location: Whippany, NJ 07981

Historical Significance:

The French Army encamped here on 10/12 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia.

Just like the previous year the French army camped for two days at Whippany.

### **Resource 133**

Name: Campsite of the First Brigade of the French Army

Location: Pompton, NJ 07444

Historical Significance:

The First Brigade of the French Army encamped here on 12/13 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia. The Second Brigade followed the next day.

### **Resource 134**

Name: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion

Location: Bordentown Road  
Trenton, NJ 08611

Historical Significance:

Lauzun's Legion encamped here on 2/3 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia.

The exact location of this campsite is unknown, it was most likely a site along Bordentown Road that had been used by American and French forces before.

### **Resource 135**

Name: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion from 3 to 7 September 1782

Location: "on a height overlooking the Brunswick Road."  
Kingston, NJ 08528

Historical Significance:

Lauzun's Legion encamped here from 3 to 7 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia. The exact location of this campsite is unknown, perhaps near the junction of NJ-SR 27 and NJ-SR 518.

### **Resource 136**

Name: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion on 7/8 September 1782

Location: "behind a bridge across the Raritan River."  
New Brunswick, NJ 08899

Historical Significance:

The exact location of this campsite is unknown but was most likely identical with the campsite of General Lincoln's column of 29/30 August 1781, at Raritan Landing along River Road and in Buccleuch Park between George Street and NJ-SR 527 (Easton Avenue) New Brunswick.

### **Resource 137**

Name: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion

Location: Scotch Plains, NJ 07076

Historical Significance:

Lauzun's Legion encamped here on 8/9 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia.

The exact location of this campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 138**

Name: Campsite of the Legion of 9 to 11 September 1782

Location: "at the entrance to the passes that lead to Chatham facing the plain  
and the road to New York."  
Chatham, NJ 07928

Historical Significance:

Baron Cloisen described the position as "behind the river on an eminence facing the road to Springfield, the famous position that General Greene had defended and guarded for a long time with inferior forces." This reference to the Battle of Springfield of places the camp very close to, if not on the same ground, that the New Jersey regiments had occupied during the march to Yorktown in August 1781.

### **Resource 139**

Name: Campsite of the Legion on 11/12 September 1782

Location: "Fock River, junction of three rivers."

Historical Significance:

Lauzun's Legion encamped here on 8/9 September 1782 on the march back from Virginia.





Figure 110: Campsite of the Legion on 11/12 September 1782  
Source: Photograph by the Author

Marching and riding north on Ramapo Valley Road, the men of the Legion turned onto what is today Glen Gray Road at the Oakland Township line to the Fock River. In order to reach Paramus the next day, they had to backtrack briefly to Fike Road, which they had passed the previous day.

#### **Resource 140**

Name: Campsite of the Legion on 12/13 September 1782

Location: near Paramus

Historical Significance:

The exact location of the campsite is unknown.

### **Resource 141**

Name: Campsite of Lauzun's Legion from 26 to (at least) 1 November 1782

Location: Whippany, NJ 07981

Historical Significance:

Though it is unknown, it is likely that Lauzun encamped on the same spot that had already been used twice before.

Additional campsites of the Legion on the way to Burlington are unknown, but by 9 November 1782, at the latest, Lauzun and his Legion are in Burlington.

In Burlington, the Legion went into temporary winter quarters from 9 (?) November to 21 (?) December 1782 in the barracks built in 1758 on East Broad Street at Assicunk Creek.

### **Resource 142**

Name: Sussex County Courthouse

Location: Newton, NJ 07860

Historical Significance:

Witness Site.

The 1847 Courthouse stands on the site of the 1764 courthouse, which burnt in 1847. Rochambeau most likely spent the night of 9/10 December in a tavern kept by Jonathan Willis by the courthouse.



Figure 111: Sussex County Courthouse  
Source: Photograph by the Author

### **Resource 143**

Name: Pittstown Inn

Location: 350 Pittstown Road  
Pittstown, NJ 08867

Historical Significance:

Witness Site.



Figure 112: Pittstown Inn  
Source: Photograph by the Author

#### **Resource 144**

Name: The Stockton Inn

Location: 1 Main Street  
Stockton NJ 08559

Historical Significance:

Witness Site. The Stockton Inn, formally known as Colligan's Stockton Inn, was established as a private residence in 1710.

#### **Resource 145**

Name: Reading's Ferry/Howell's Ferry

Location: Stockton, NJ 08559

Historical Significance:

Established by Colonel John Reading, about 1711, the ferry connected to the Upper York Road, laid out in 1711, to Lahaska, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia. After Reading's death, it was operated by his son-in-law, Captain Daniel Howell, and was known as Howell's Ferry.

**APPENDIX D:**

**MAPS**

The maps in Appendix D were provided by the  
New Jersey Department of Transportation, GIS Unit

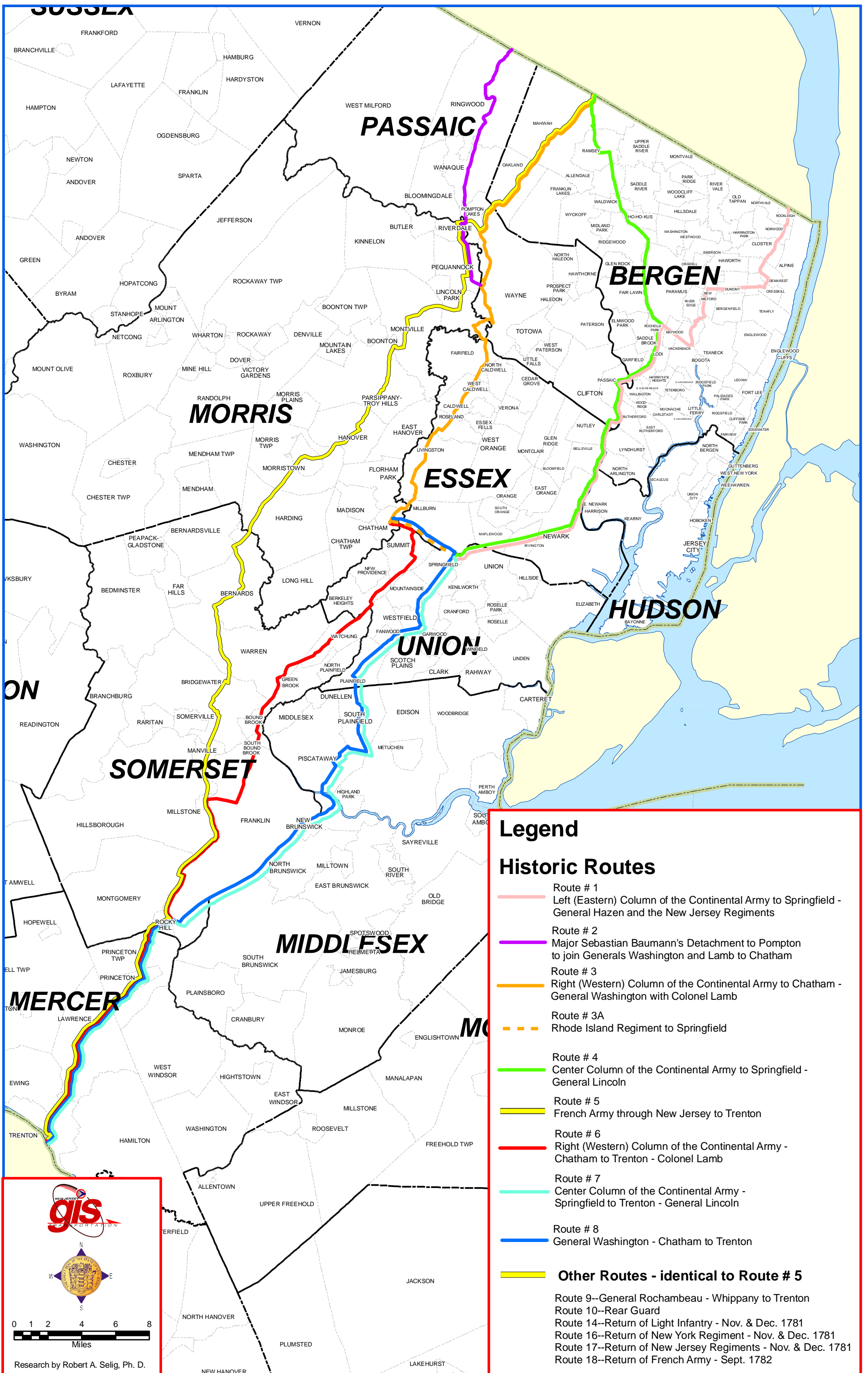
→ Appendix D is cross-listed in: **8. CHRONOLOGY OF THE MARCHES**

<b>Map No.</b>	<b>Route Nos(s).</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates (1781)</b>
1.	Route No. 1 Route No. 4	Gen. Hazen and New Jersey Regiments from Sneed's Landing in route to Paramus Gen. Lincoln from Suffern in route to Paramus	19-25 August
2.	Route No. 2 Route No. 3 Route No. 4 Route No. 5	Maj. Baumann's detachment from Sloatsburg past Ringwood in route to Pompton Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb from Suffern in route to Pompton Gen. Lincoln from Suffern in route To Paramus First French Brigade in route to Pompton Second French Brigade follows next day	24-27 August
3.	Route No. 2 Route No. 3 Route No. 4 Route No. 5	Maj. Baumann's detachment in route to Pompton to join Gen. Washington/Col.Lamb Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with Maj. Baumann from Pompton in route to Two Bridges Gen. Lincoln in route to Paramus French Army through Pompton in route to Whippany	24-27 August
4.	Route No. 3 Route No. 5	Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with Maj. Baumann in route to Two Bridges French Army from Suffern in route to Whippany	26-28 August
5.	Route No. 1 Route No. 4	Gen. Hazen through Paramus in route to Belleville Gen. Lincoln in route to Belleville	19-26 August

- |     |   |   |              |
|-----|---|---|--------------|
| 6.  | Route No. 3<br>Route No. 5  | Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb with<br>Maj. Baumann in route to Chatham<br>French Army in route to Whippany  | 27-30 August |
| 7.  | Route No. 1<br>Route No. 4  | Gen. Hazen to Belleville in route<br>to Springfield<br>Gen. Lincoln to Bellville in route<br>to Springfield   | 20-26 August |
| 8.  | Route No. 1<br>Route No. 4  | Gen. Hazen from Belleville in route<br>to Springfield<br>Gen. Lincoln from Belleville in route<br>to Springfield  | 21-27 August |
| 9.  | Route No. 5   | French Army from Whippany in<br>route to Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corner  | 27-28 August |
| 10. | Route No. 3<br>Route No. 3A<br>Route No. 5<br>Route No. 6<br>Route No. 8                | Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb<br>in route to Chatham<br>Rhode Island Regiment in route to<br>Springfield<br>French Army from Whippany in<br>route to Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corner<br>Col. Lamb in route to Middlebrook<br>Gen. Washington in route to Springfield  | 28-29 August |
| 11. | Route No. 5<br>Route No. 6<br>Route No. 7<br>Route No. 8                                | French Army from Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corners in route to Millstone<br>Col. Lamb in route to Bound Brook<br>Gen. Lincoln from Springfield in route<br>to Trenton<br>Gen. Washington from Springfield in<br>route to Trenton   | 29 August    |
| 12. | Route No. 1<br>Route No. 3A<br>Route No. 4<br>Route No. 6<br>Route No. 7<br>Route No. 8 | Gen. Hazen at Springfield<br>Rhode Island Regiment from<br>Chatham in route to Springfield<br>Gen. Lincoln at Springfield<br>Col. Lamb from Chatham in route<br>to Trenton<br>Gen. Lincoln from Springfield<br>through Westfield in route to Trenton<br>Gen. Washington from Springfield<br>through Westfield in route to Trenton | 29 August    |



- |     |             |   |               |
|-----|-------------|---|---------------|
| 13. | Route No. 5 | French Army through Millstone in route to Princeton                       | 29-31 August  |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Chatham through Millstone in route to Princeton            |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from New Brunswick through Rocky Hill in route to Trenton    |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from New Brunswick through Rocky Hill in route to Trenton |               |
| 14. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Whippany in route to Bullion's Tavern/<br>Liberty Corner | 28-30 August  |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Chatham in route to Rocky Hill                             |               |
| 15. | Route No. 5 | French Army through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                      | 30 August     |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                        |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                     |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington through Rocky Hill in route to Princeton                  |               |
| 16. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton      | 30 August     |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton        |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton     |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from Princeton through Lawrenceville in route to Trenton  |               |
| 17. | Route No. 5 | French Army from Lawrenceville to Trenton                                 | 1-2 September |
|     | Route No. 6 | Col. Lamb from Lawrenceville to Trenton                                   |               |
|     | Route No. 7 | Gen. Lincoln from Lawrenceville to Trenton                                |               |
|     | Route No. 8 | Gen. Washington from Lawrenceville to Trenton                             |               |

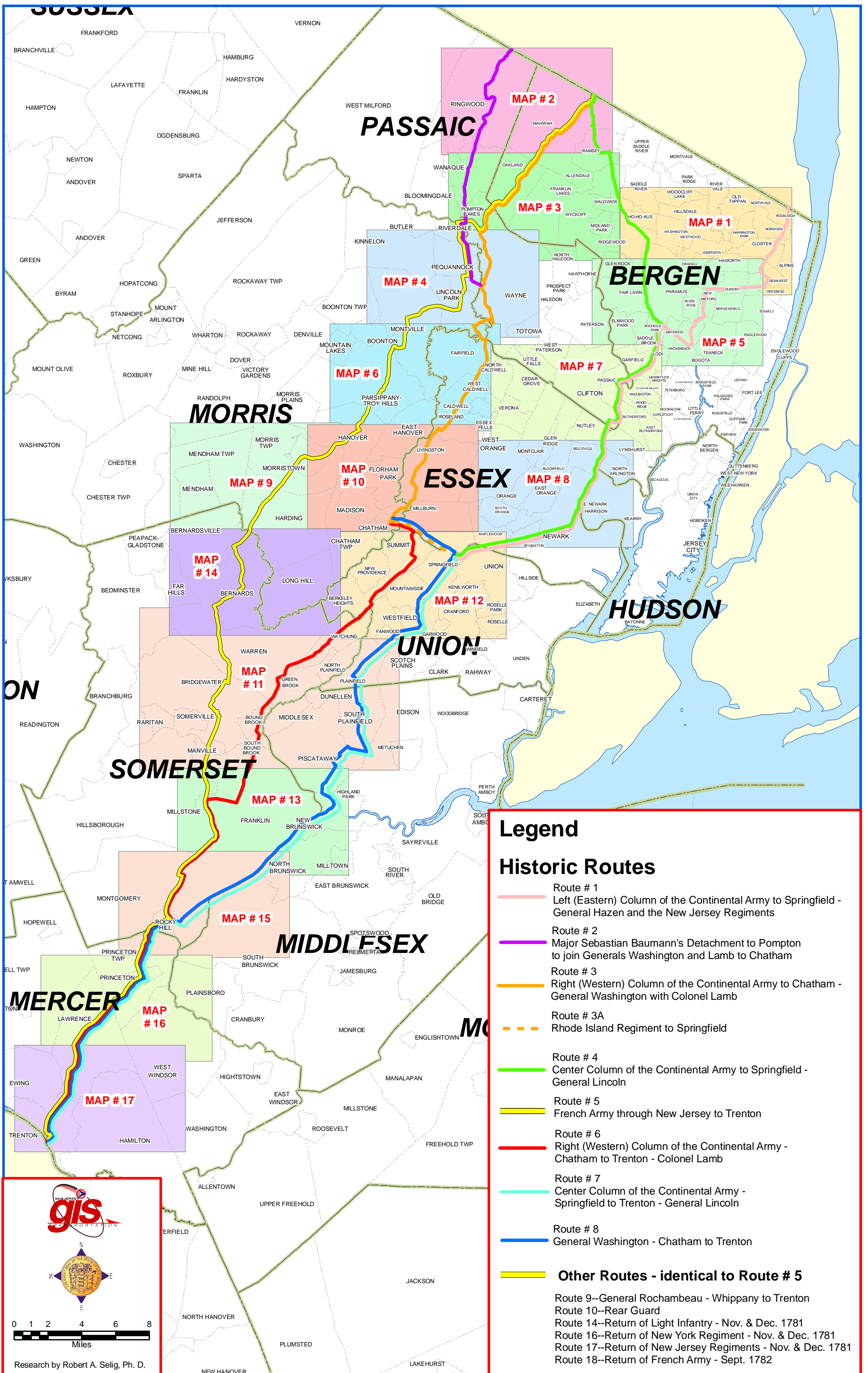


### Legend

#### Historic Routes

- Route # 1  
Left (Eastern) Column of the Continental Army to Springfield - General Hazen and the New Jersey Regiments
- Route # 2  
Major Sebastian Baumann's Detachment to Pompton to join Generals Washington and Lamb to Chatham
- Route # 3  
Right (Western) Column of the Continental Army to Chatham - General Washington with Colonel Lamb
- Route # 3A  
Rhode Island Regiment to Springfield
- Route # 4  
Center Column of the Continental Army to Springfield - General Lincoln
- Route # 5  
French Army through New Jersey to Trenton
- Route # 6  
Right (Western) Column of the Continental Army - Chatham to Trenton - Colonel Lamb
- Route # 7  
Center Column of the Continental Army - Springfield to Trenton - General Lincoln
- Route # 8  
General Washington - Chatham to Trenton
- Other Routes - identical to Route # 5**
- Route 9--General Rochambeau - Whippany to Trenton
- Route 10--Rear Guard
- Route 14--Return of Light Infantry - Nov. & Dec. 1781
- Route 16--Return of New York Regiment - Nov. & Dec. 1781
- Route 17--Return of New Jersey Regiments - Nov. & Dec. 1781
- Route 18--Return of French Army - Sept. 1782

Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.



### Legend

#### Historic Routes

- Route # 1  
Left (Eastern) Column of the Continental Army to Springfield - General Hazen and the New Jersey Regiments
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Major Sebastian Baumann's Detachment to Pompton to join Generals Washington and Lamb to Chatham
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French Army through New Jersey to Trenton
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- Route 9--General Rochambeau - Whippany to Trenton
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- Route 16--Return of New York Regiment - Nov. & Dec. 1781
- Route 17--Return of New Jersey Regiments - Nov. & Dec. 1781
- Route 18--Return of French Army - Sept. 1782

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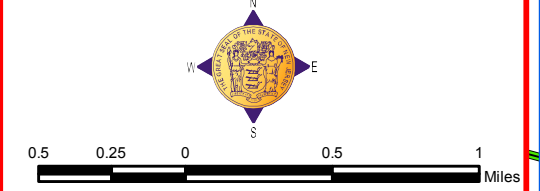




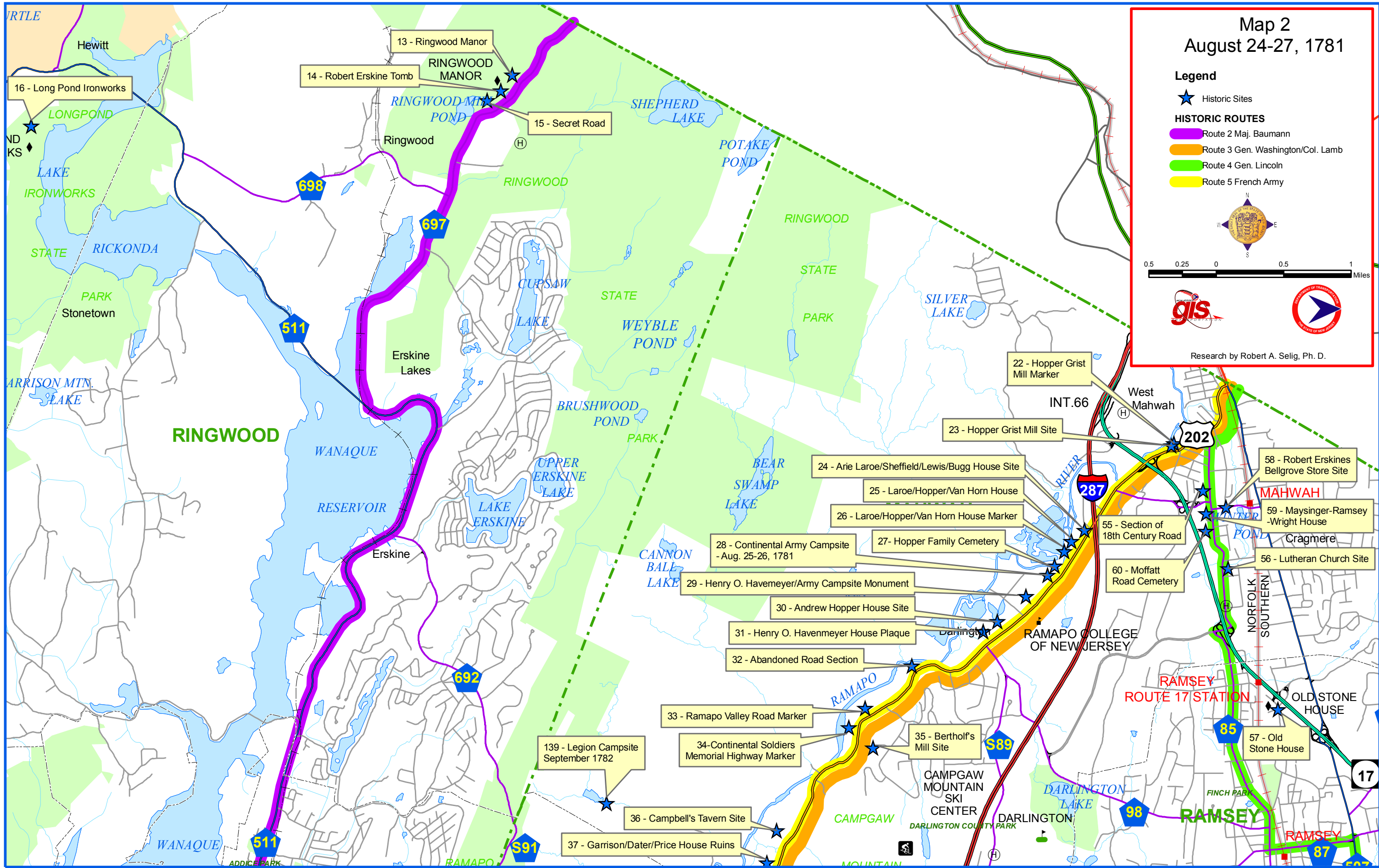
# Map 2 August 24-27, 1781

## Legend

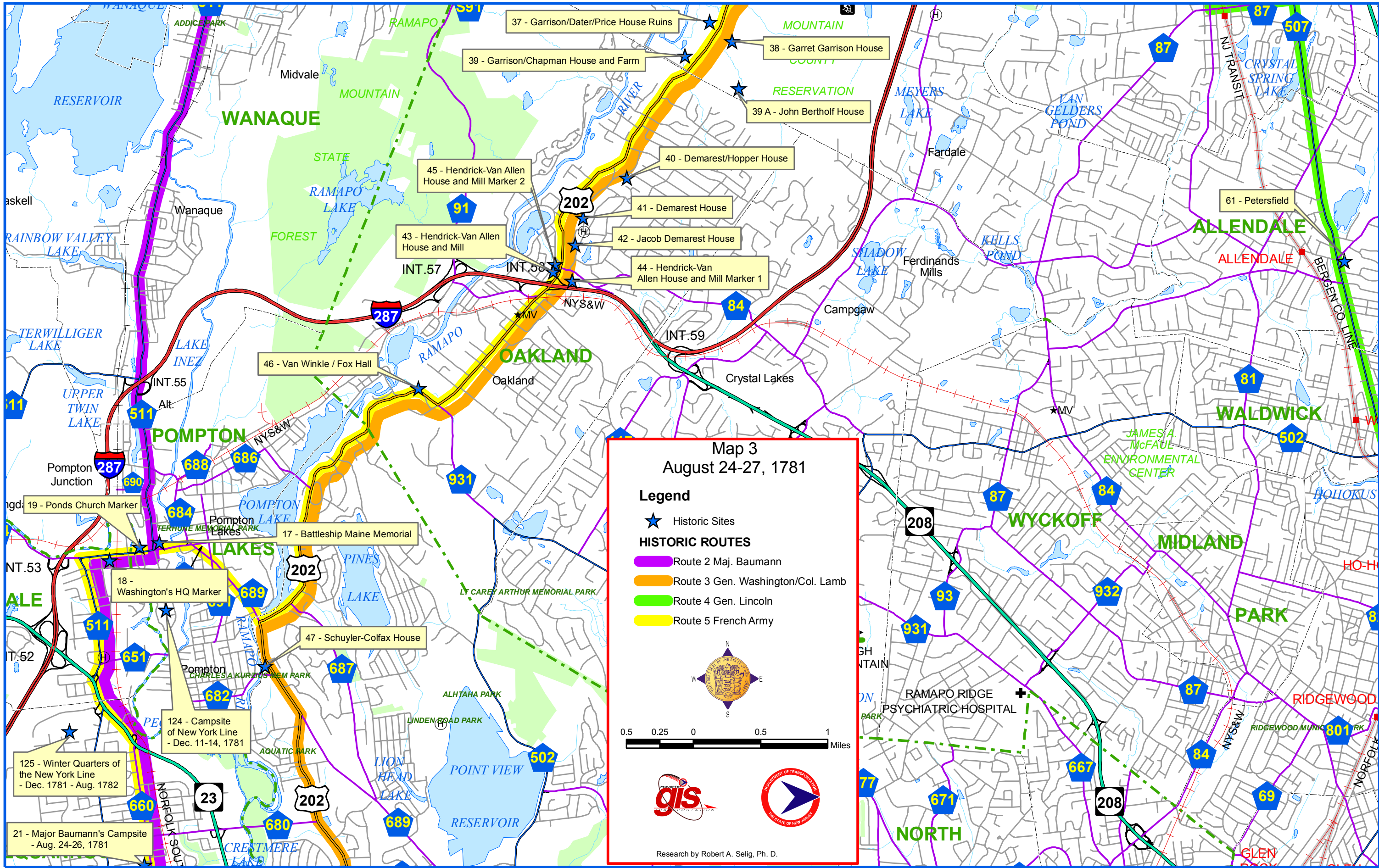
- ★ Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
- Route 2 Maj. Baumann
- Route 3 Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb
- Route 4 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 5 French Army



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.







**Map 3**  
August 24-27, 1781

**Legend**

- ★ Historic Sites

**HISTORIC ROUTES**

- Route 2 Maj. Baumann
- Route 3 Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb
- Route 4 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 5 French Army

Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.

37 - Garrison/Dater/Price House Ruins

38 - Garret Garrison House

39 - Garrison/Chapman House and Farm

39 A - John Bertholf House

40 - Demarest/Hopper House

41 - Demarest House

42 - Jacob Demarest House

43 - Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill

44 - Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill Marker 1

45 - Hendrick-Van Allen House and Mill Marker 2

46 - Van Winkle / Fox Hall

17 - Battleship Maine Memorial

18 - Washington's HQ Marker

47 - Schuyler-Colfax House

124 - Campsite of New York Line - Dec. 11-14, 1781

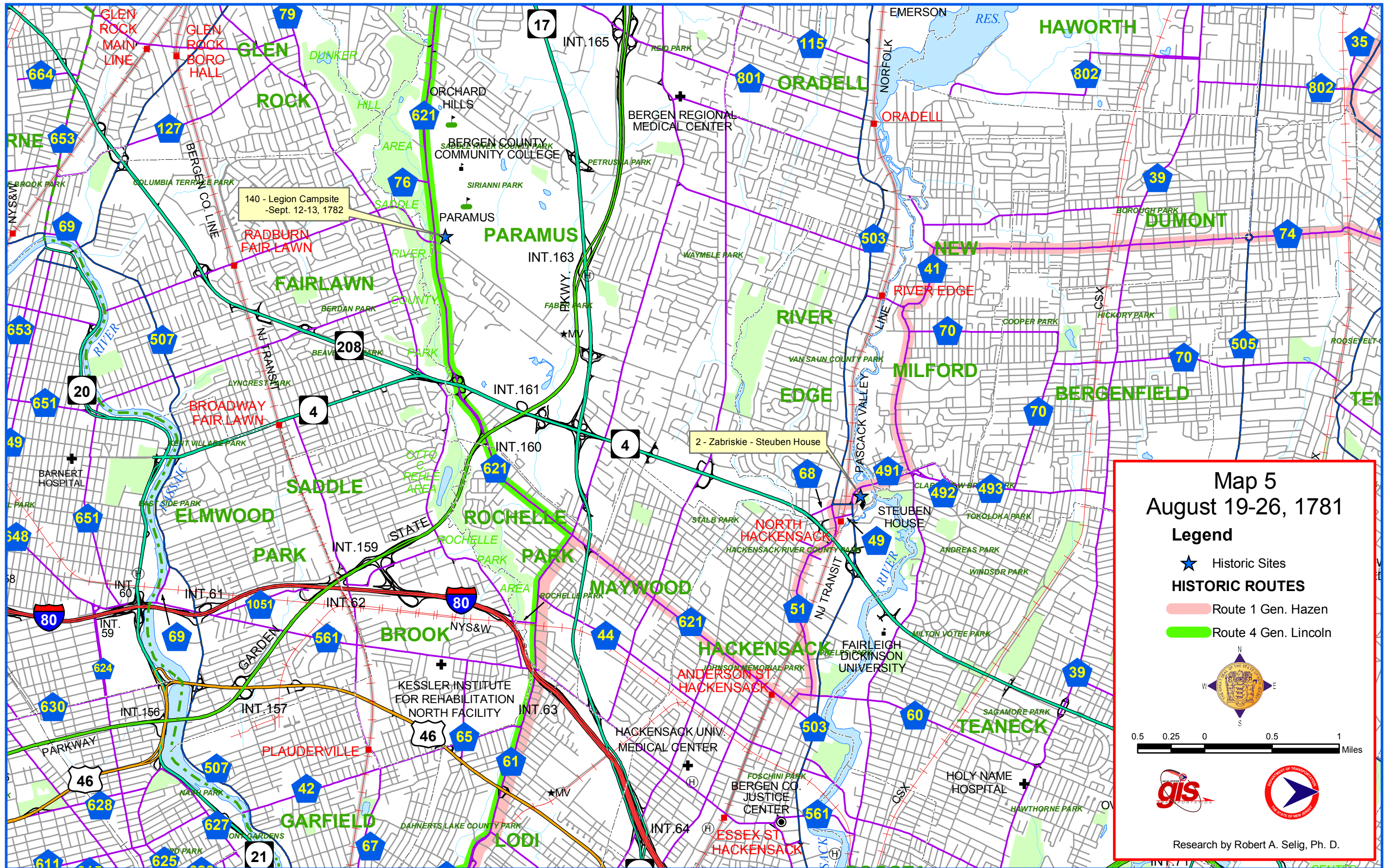
125 - Winter Quarters of the New York Line - Dec. 1781 - Aug. 1782

21 - Major Baumann's Campsite - Aug. 24-26, 1781









**Map 5**  
**August 19-26, 1781**

**Legend**

- ★ Historic Sites

**HISTORIC ROUTES**

- Route 1 Gen. Hazen
- Route 4 Gen. Lincoln

Miles

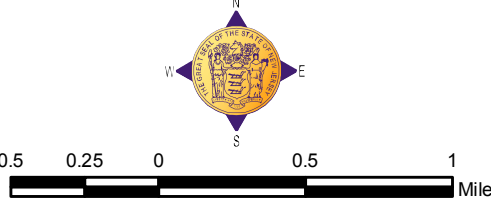
Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.





### Map 6 August 27-30, 1781

**Legend**

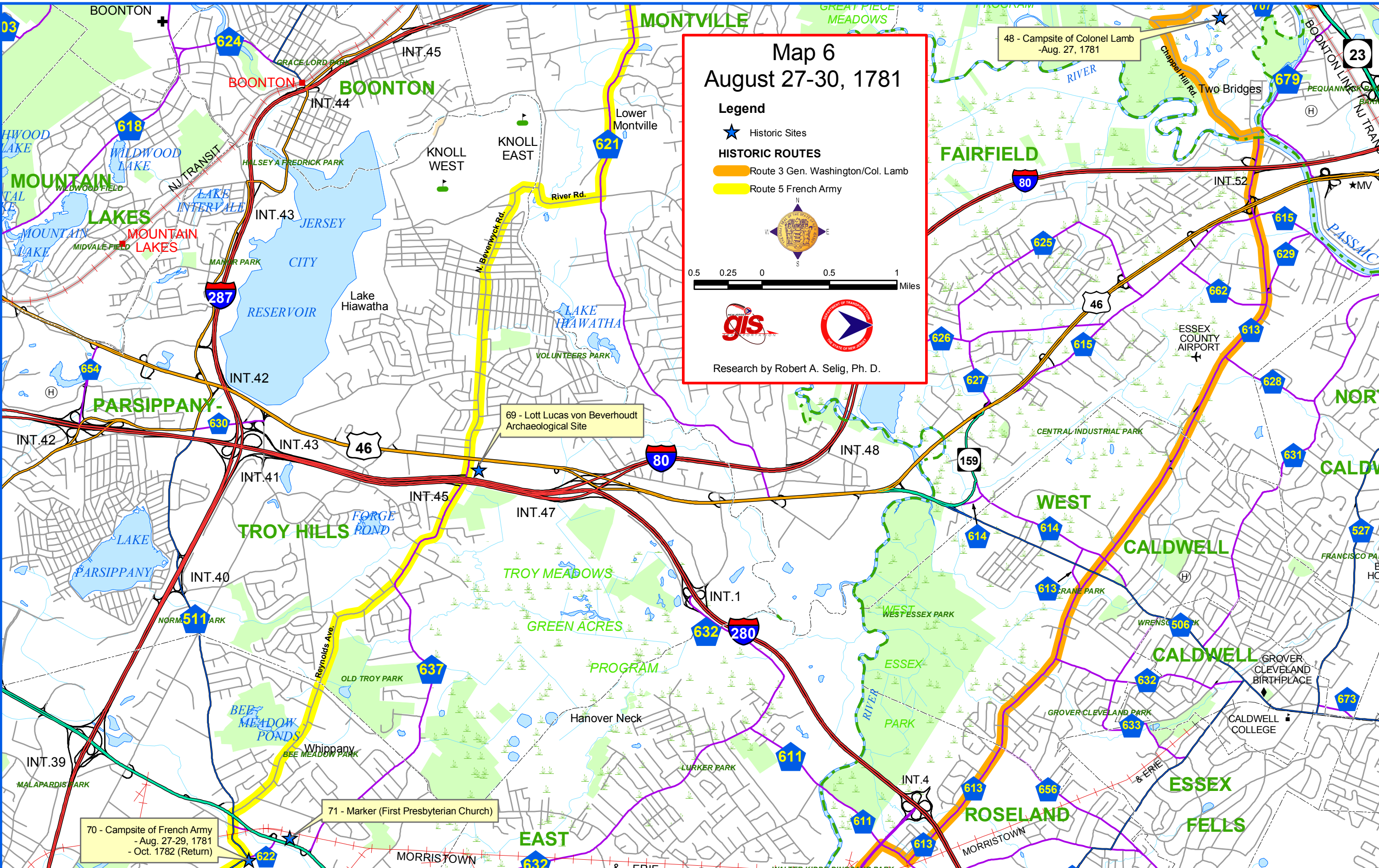
- ★ Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
- Route 3 Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb
- Route 5 French Army



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 Miles

Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.



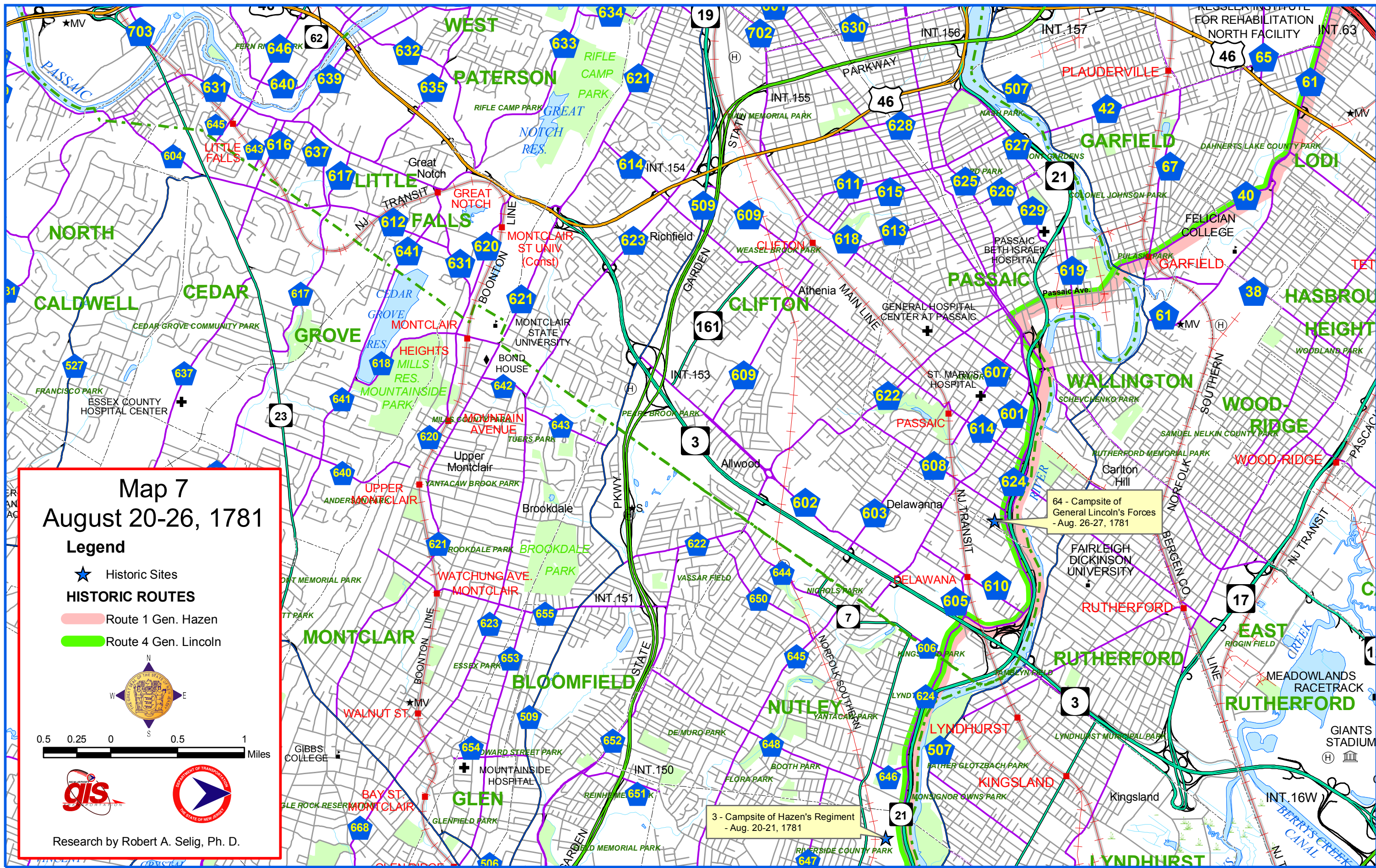
48 - Campsite of Colonel Lamb  
-Aug. 27, 1781

69 - Lott Lucas von Beverhoudt  
Archaeological Site

70 - Campsite of French Army  
- Aug. 27-29, 1781  
- Oct. 1782 (Return)

71 - Marker (First Presbyterian Church)





**Map 7**  
**August 20-26, 1781**

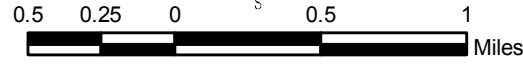
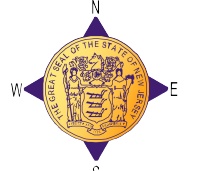
**Legend**

★ Historic Sites

**HISTORIC ROUTES**

Route 1 Gen. Hazen

Route 4 Gen. Lincoln



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.



# Map 8 August 21-27, 1781

## Legend

★ Historic Sites

### HISTORIC ROUTES

Route 1 Gen. Hazen

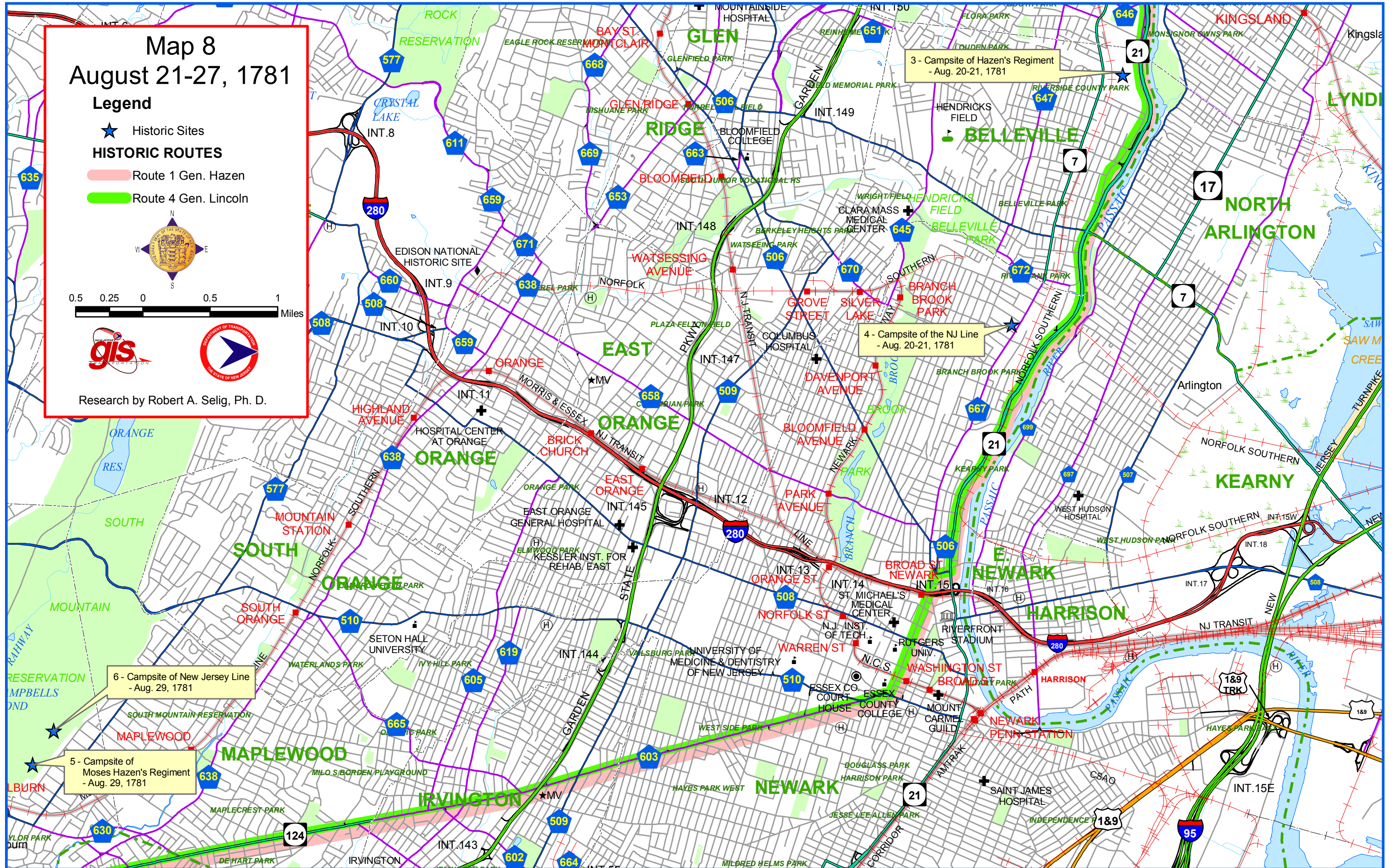
Route 4 Gen. Lincoln



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 Miles



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.





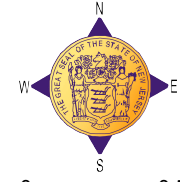
# Map 9 August 27-28, 1781

## Legend

★ Historic Sites

## HISTORIC ROUTES

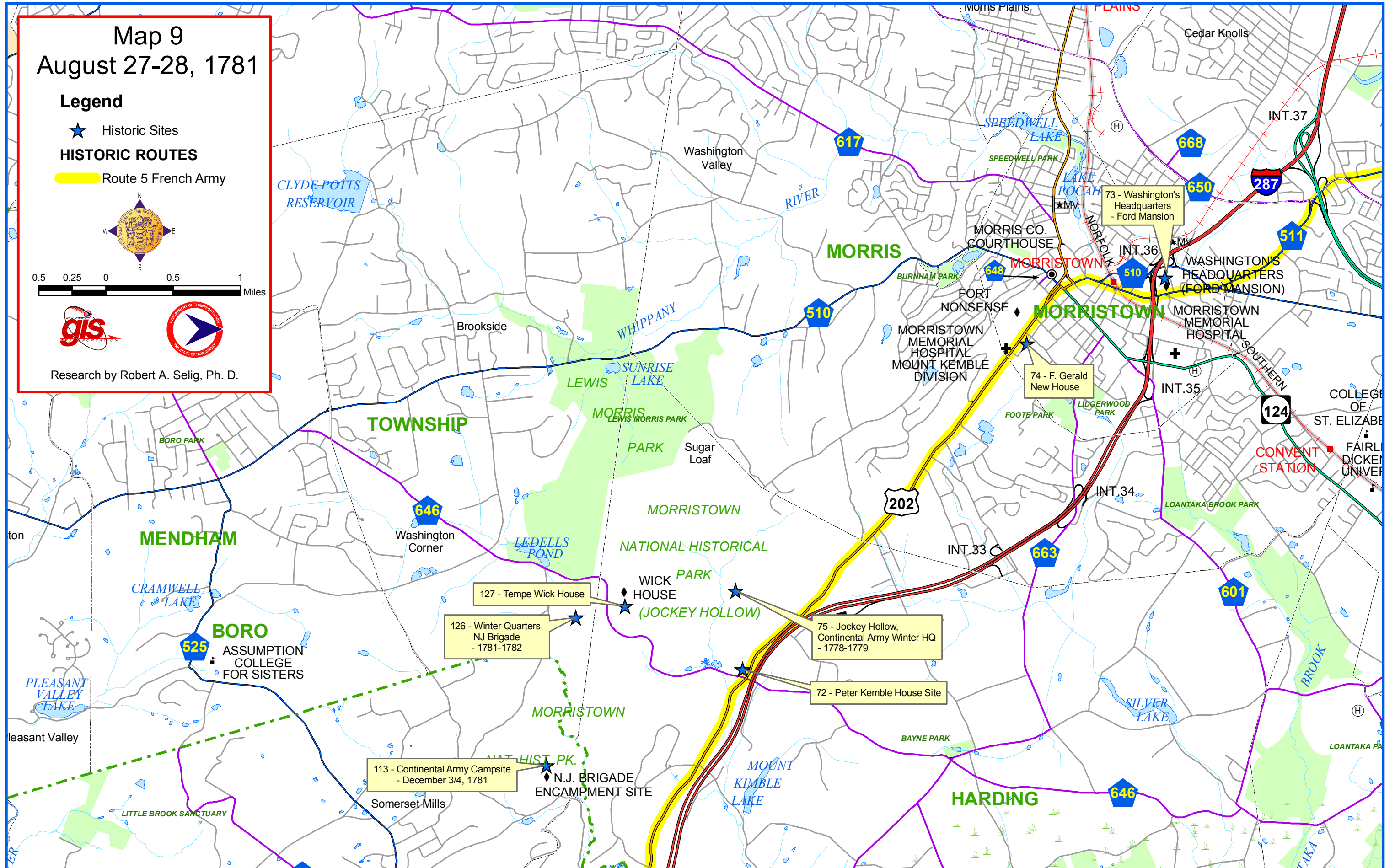
Route 5 French Army



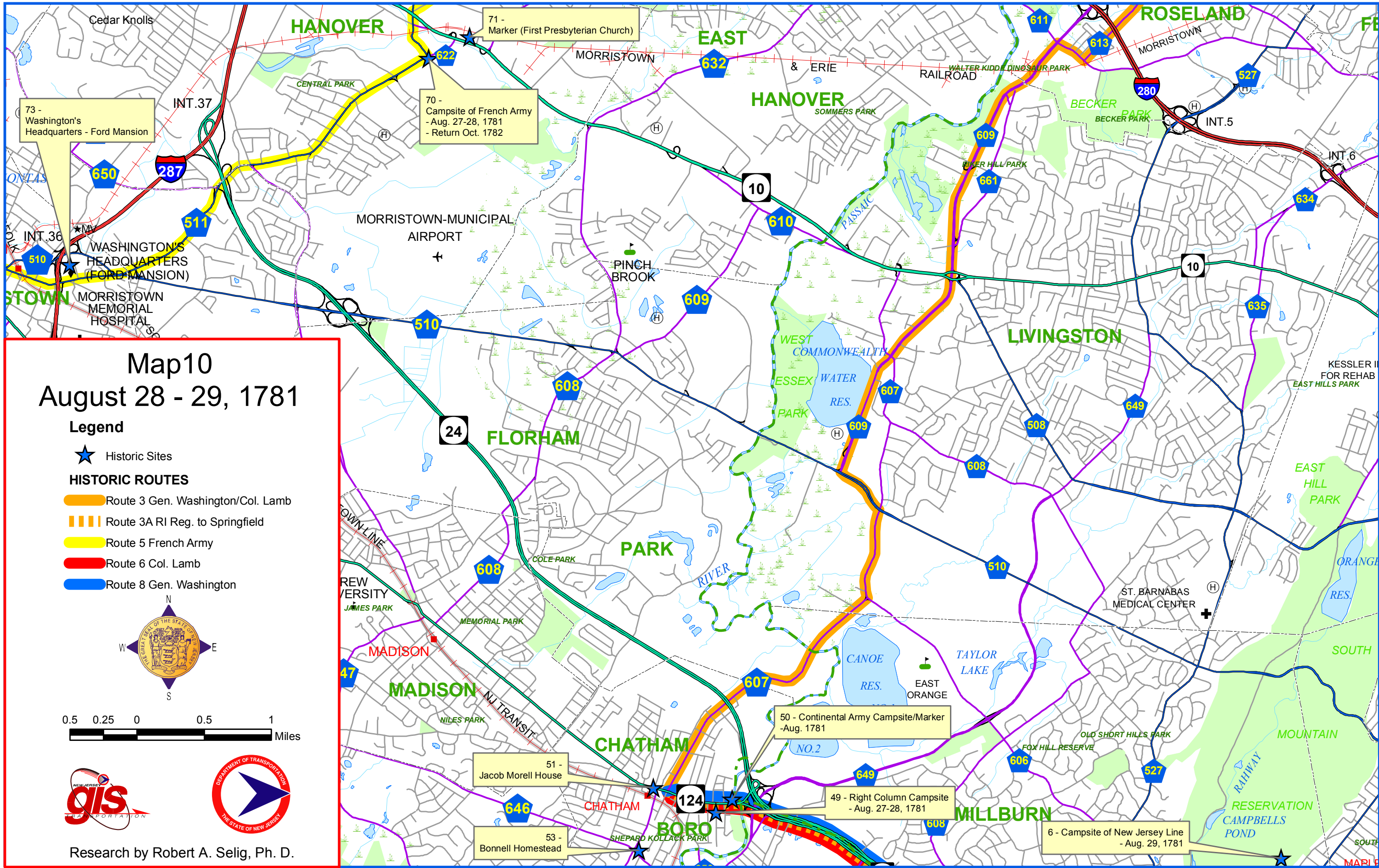
0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 Miles



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.








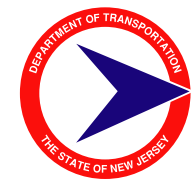
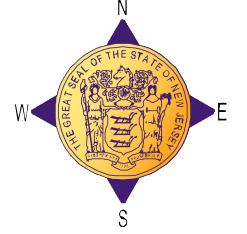




# Map10 August 28 - 29, 1781

## Legend

-  Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
-  Route 3 Gen. Washington/Col. Lamb
-  Route 5 French Army
-  Route 6 Col. Lamb
-  Route 8 Gen. Washington



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.

71 - Marker (First Presbyterian Church)

70 - Campsite of French Army  
- Aug. 27-28, 1781  
- Return Oct. 1782

73 - Washington's Headquarters - Ford Mansion

51 - Jacob Morell House

53 - Bonnell Homestead

50 - Continental Army Campsite/Marker  
- Aug. 1781

49 - Right Column Campsite  
- Aug. 27-28, 1781

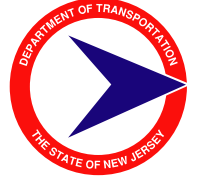
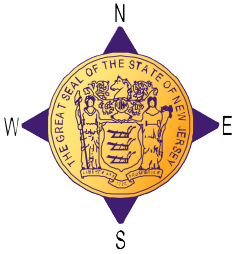
6 - Campsite of New Jersey Line  
- Aug. 29, 1781



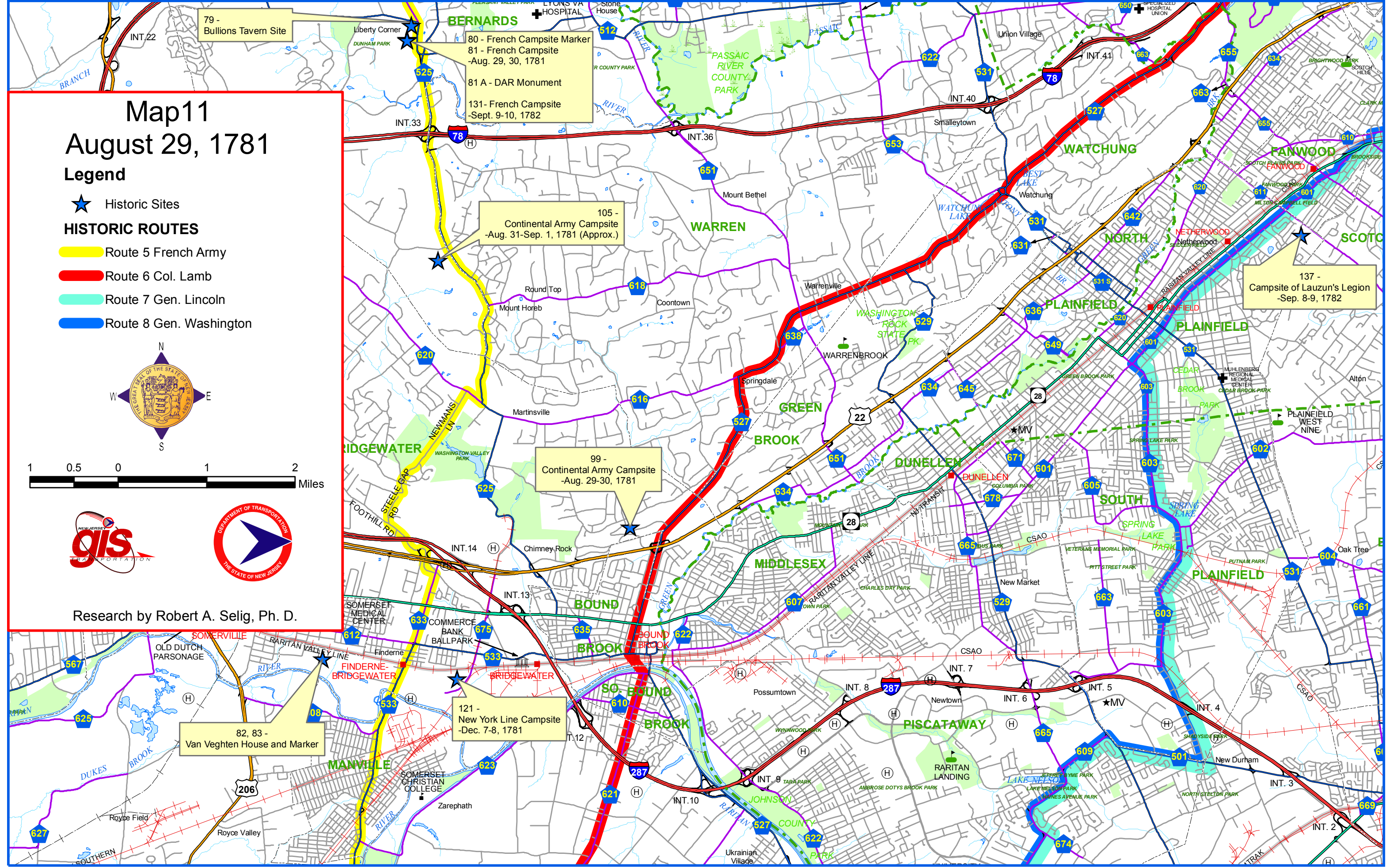
# Map11 August 29, 1781

## Legend

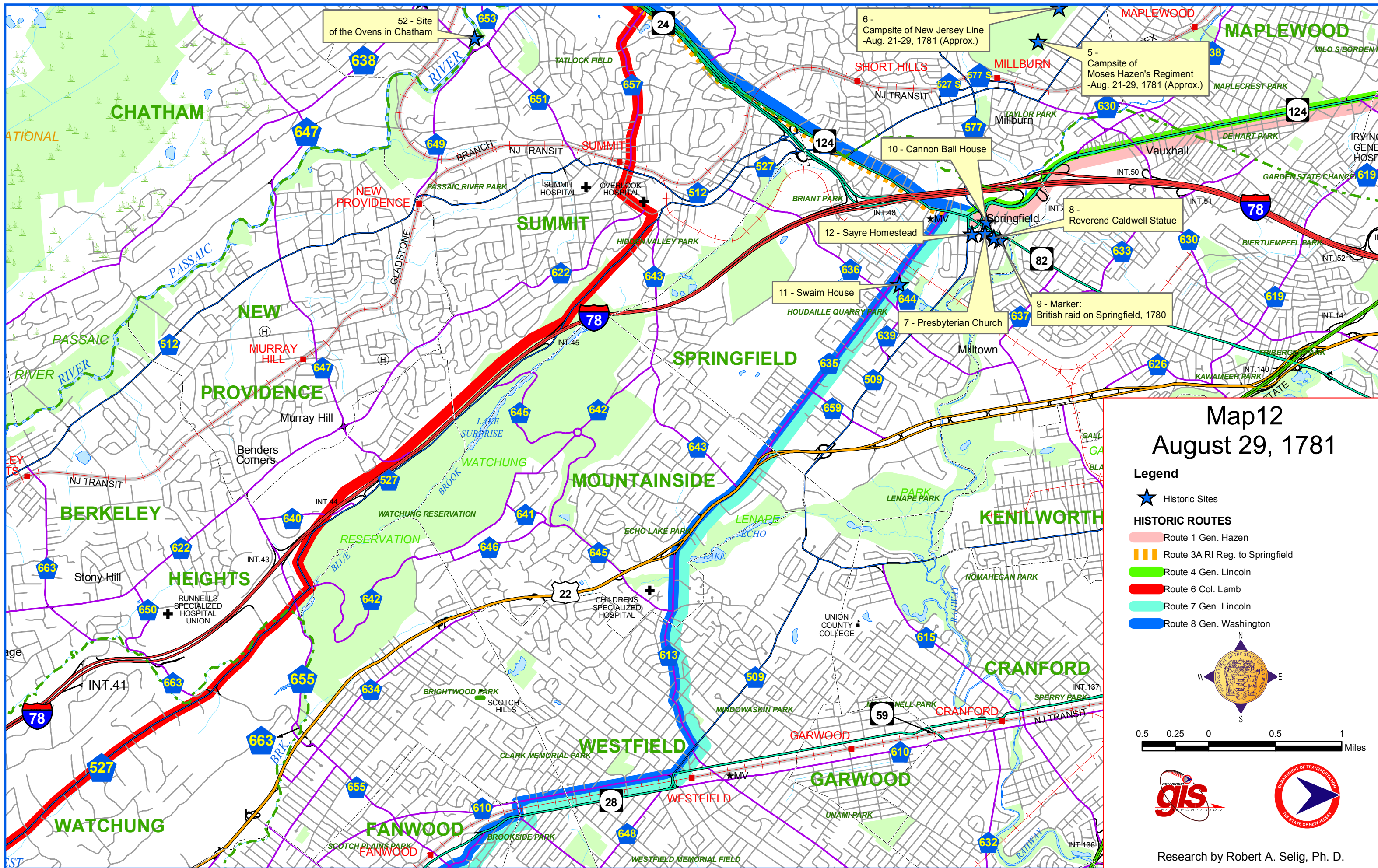
- ★ Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
- Route 5 French Army
- Route 6 Col. Lamb
- Route 7 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 8 Gen. Washington



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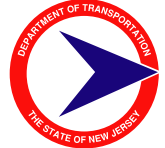
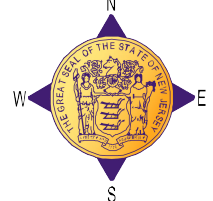




# Map12 August 29, 1781

## Legend

- ★ Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
- Route 1 Gen. Hazen
- Route 3A RI Reg. to Springfield
- Route 4 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 6 Col. Lamb
- Route 7 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 8 Gen. Washington



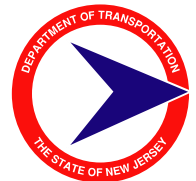
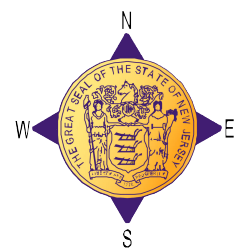
Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.



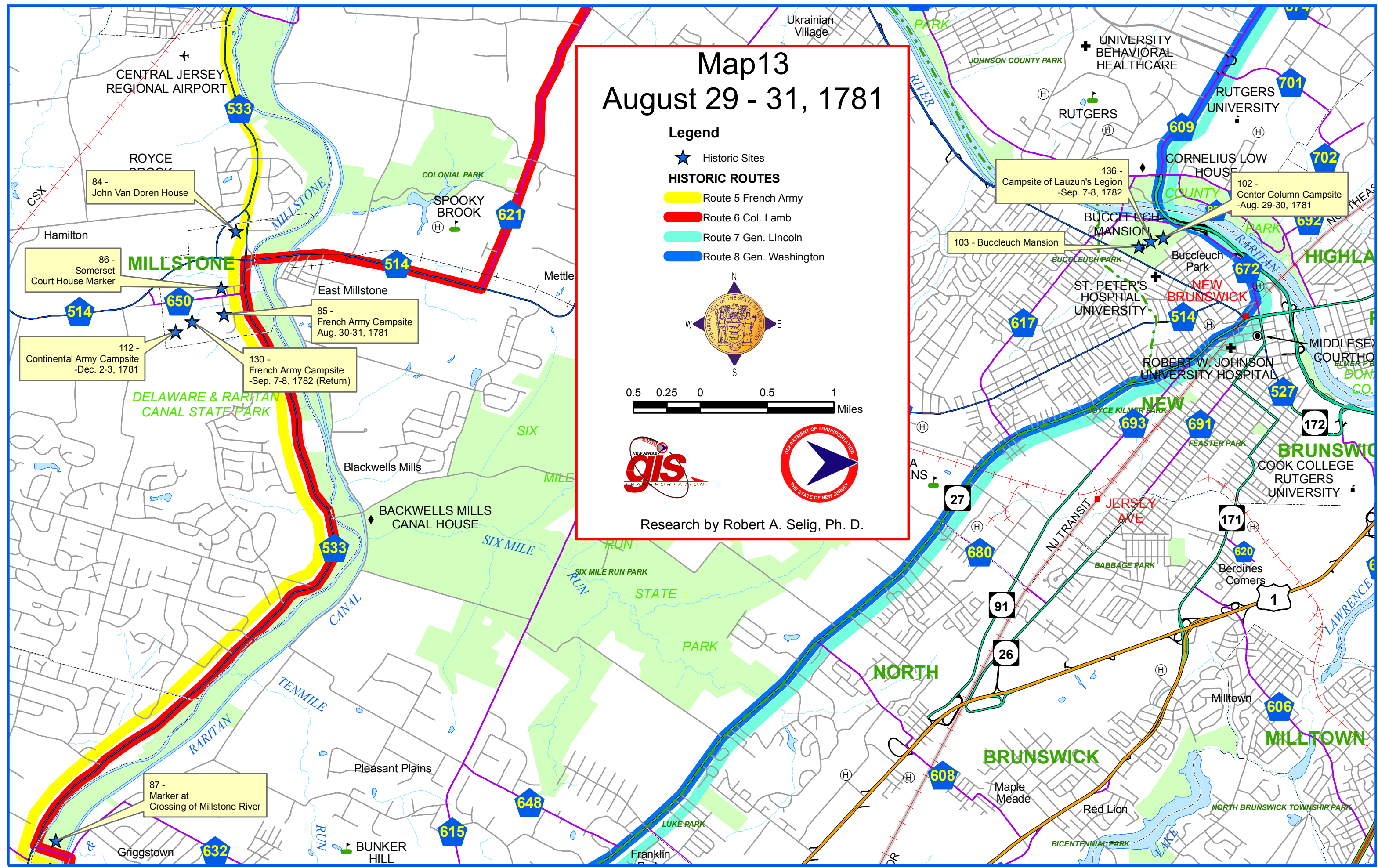
# Map13 August 29 - 31, 1781

## Legend

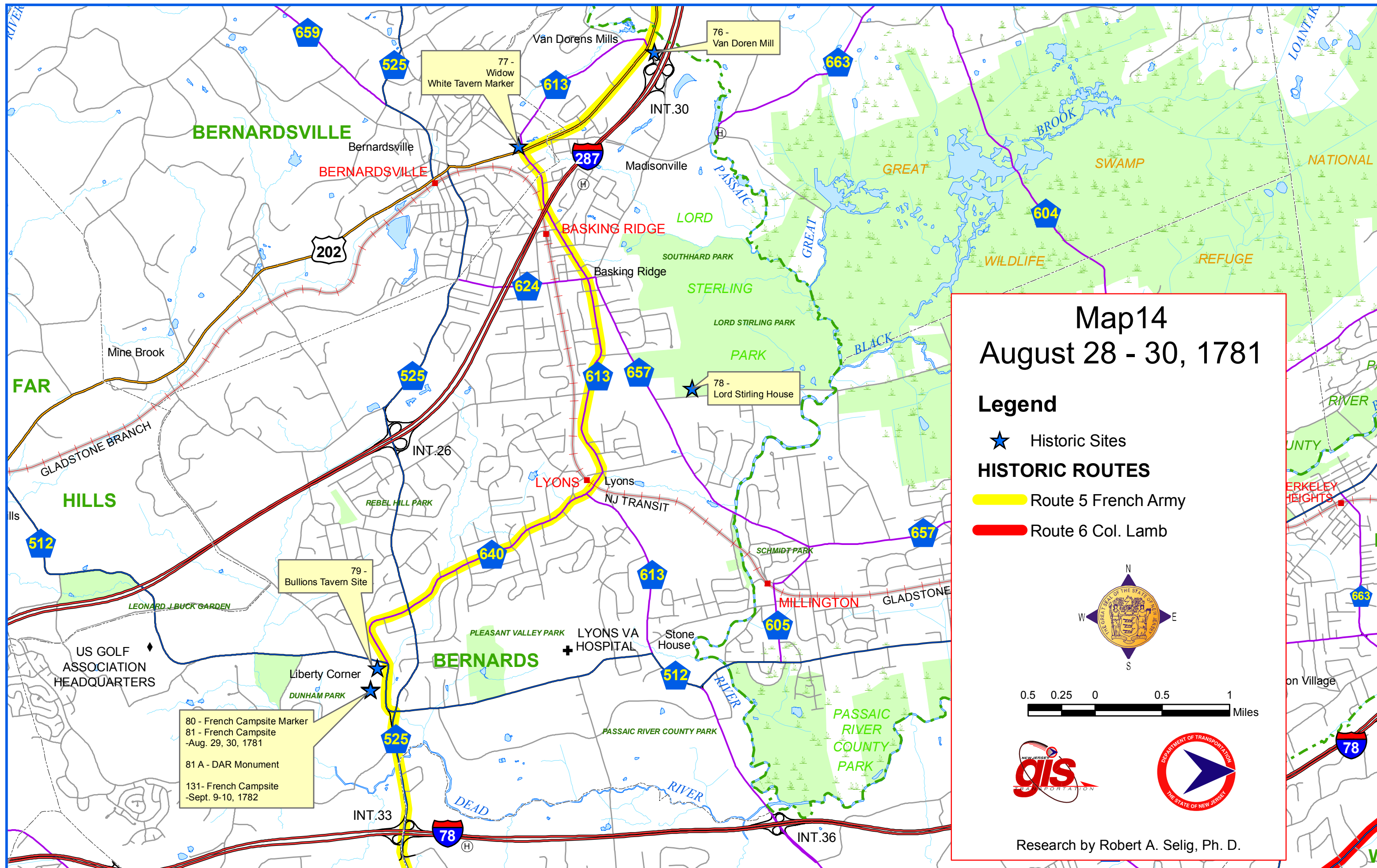
- ★ Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
- Route 5 French Army
- Route 6 Col. Lamb
- Route 7 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 8 Gen. Washington



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.







# Map14 August 28 - 30, 1781

## Legend

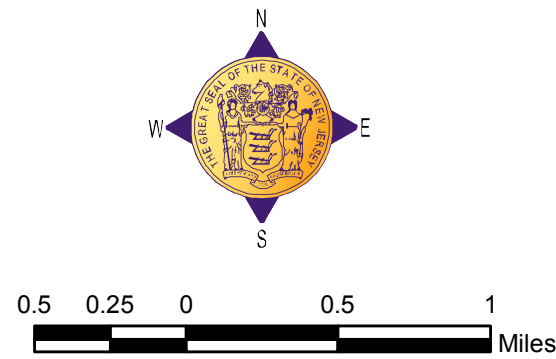
★ Historic Sites

### HISTORIC ROUTES

Route 5 French Army

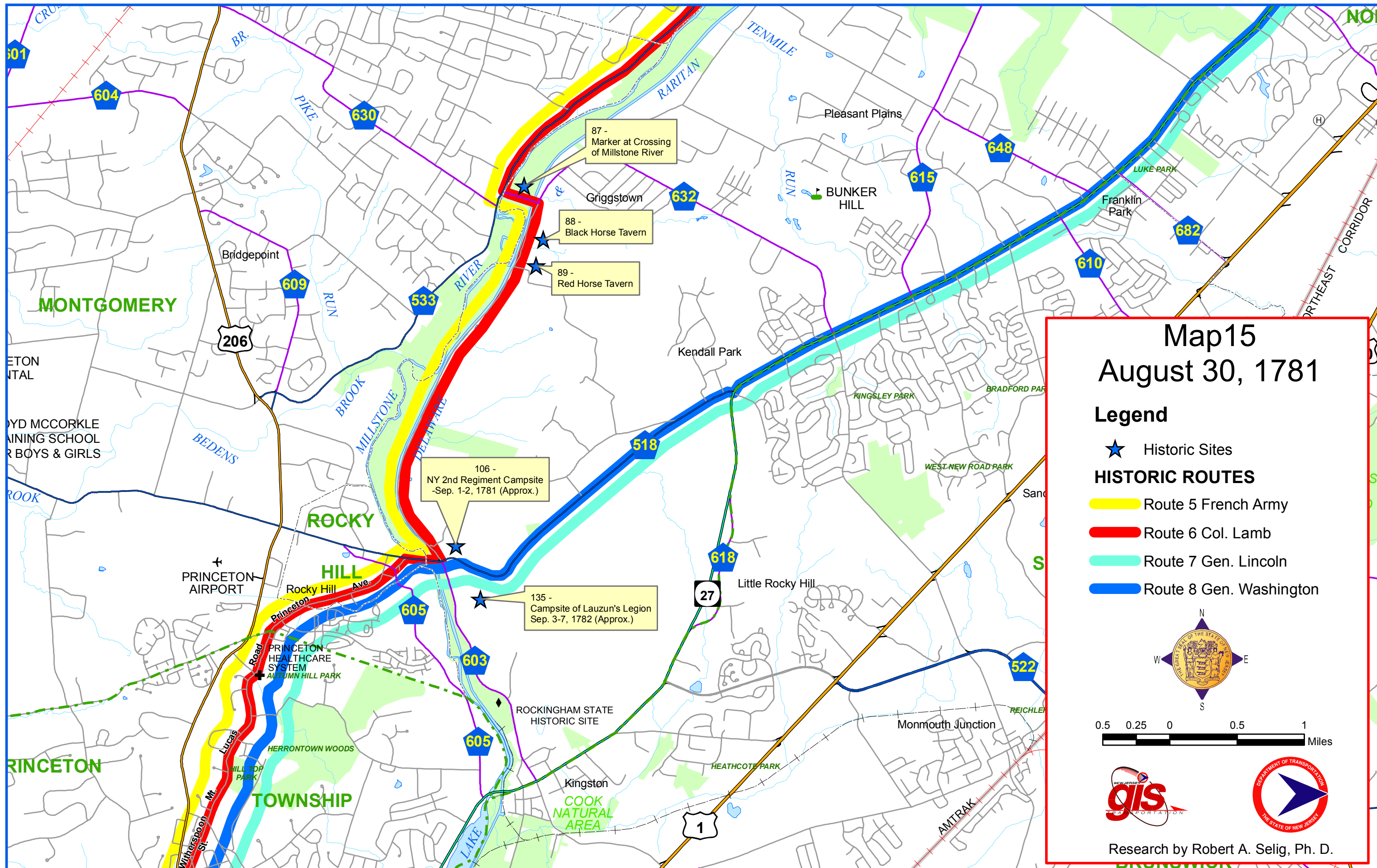
Route 6 Col. Lamb

80 - French Campsite Marker  
 81 - French Campsite  
 -Aug. 29, 30, 1781  
 81 A - DAR Monument  
 131 - French Campsite  
 -Sept. 9-10, 1782



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.





# Map 15 August 30, 1781

## Legend

★ Historic Sites

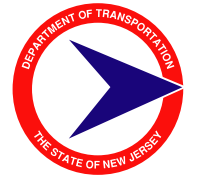
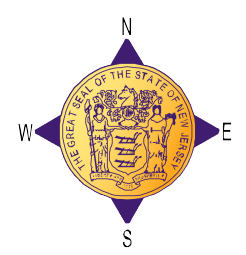
**HISTORIC ROUTES**

Route 5 French Army

Route 6 Col. Lamb

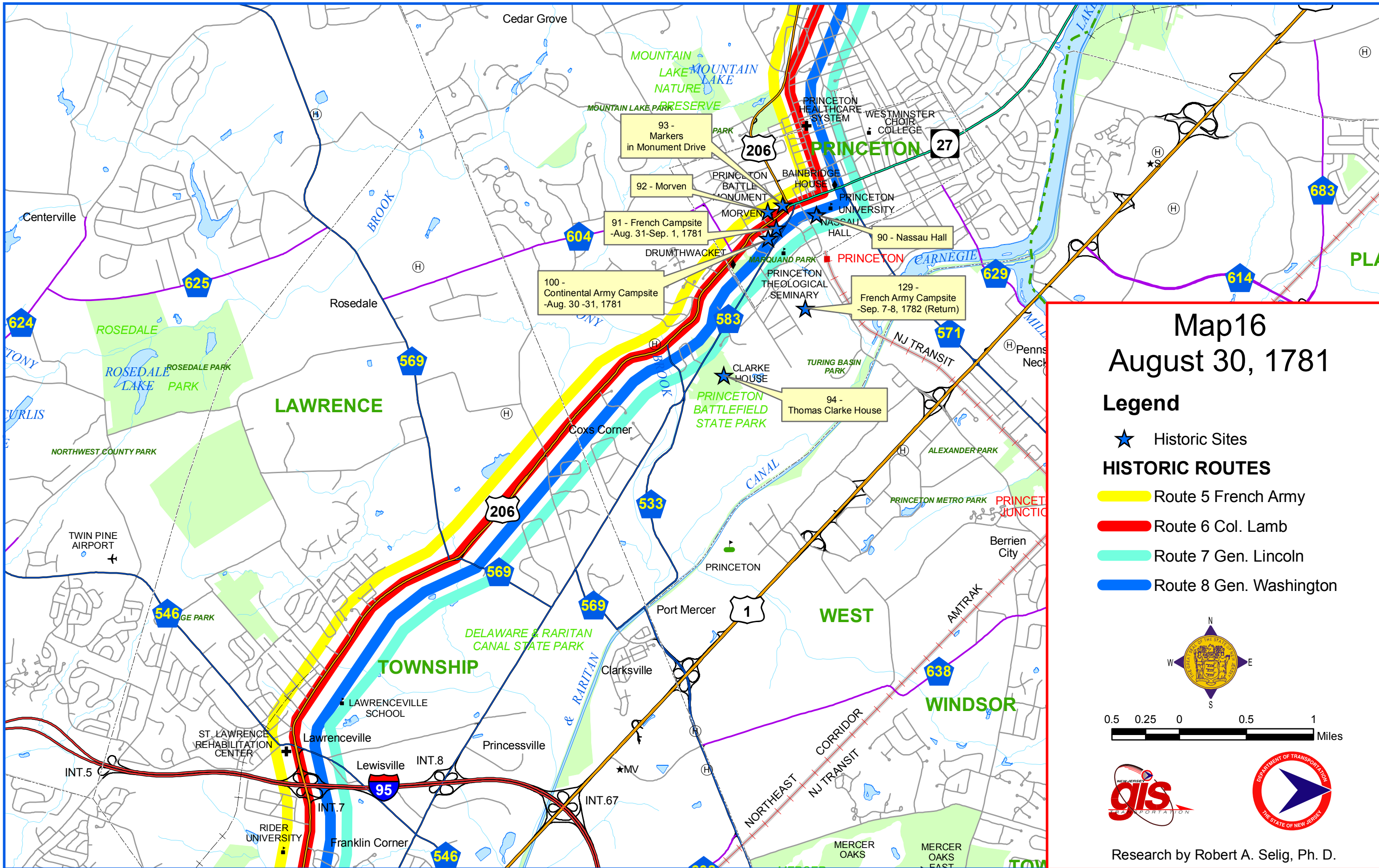
Route 7 Gen. Lincoln

Route 8 Gen. Washington



Research by Robert A. Selig, Ph. D.

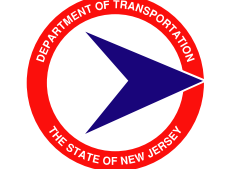
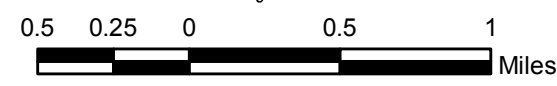
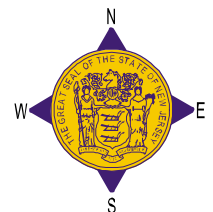




# Map16 August 30, 1781

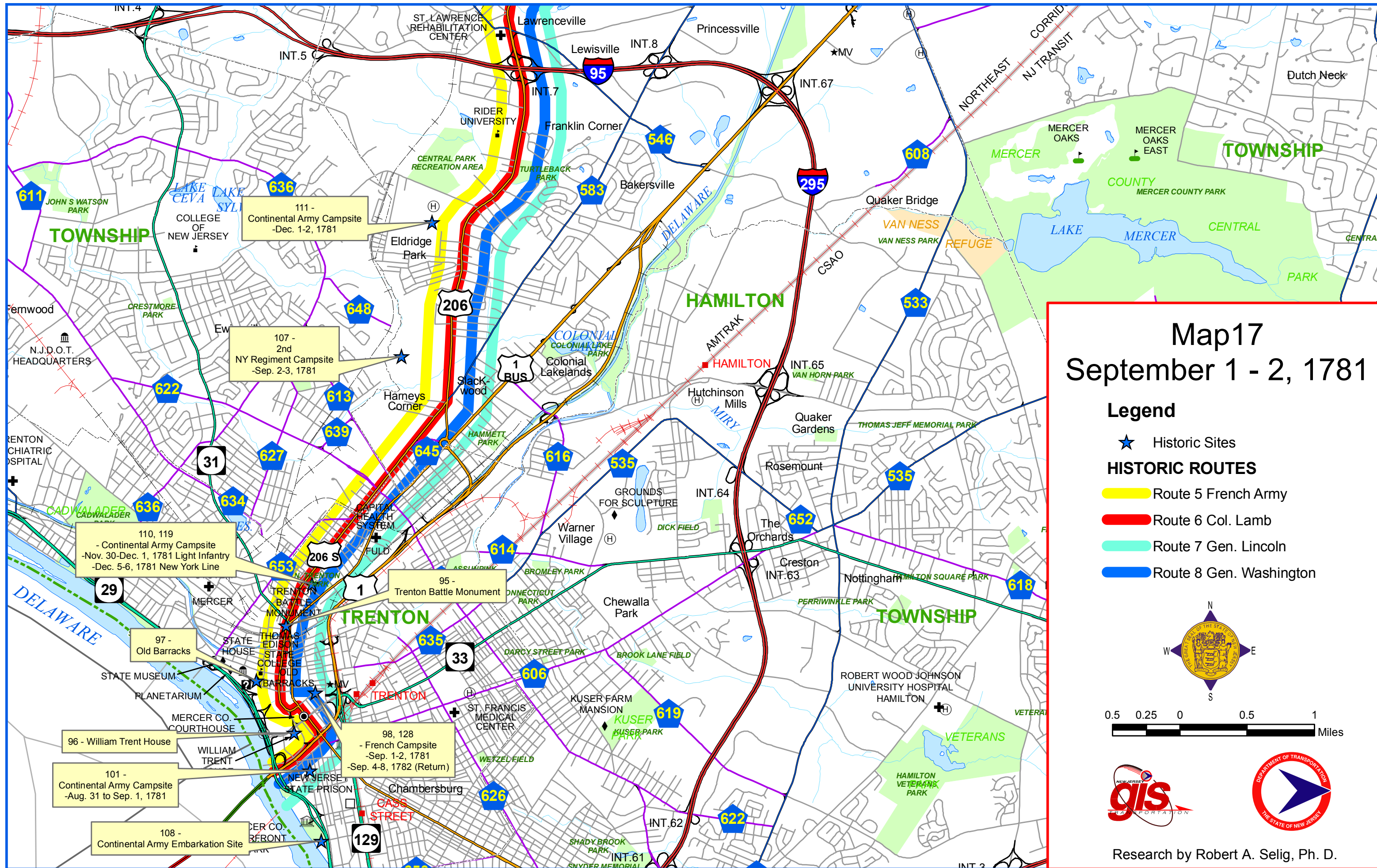
## Legend

- ★ Historic Sites
- HISTORIC ROUTES**
- Route 5 French Army
- Route 6 Col. Lamb
- Route 7 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 8 Gen. Washington



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## Map17


### September 1 - 2, 1781


**Legend**


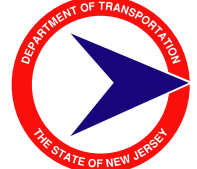
- ★ Historic Sites

**HISTORIC ROUTES**

- Route 5 French Army
- Route 6 Col. Lamb
- Route 7 Gen. Lincoln
- Route 8 Gen. Washington





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111 - Continental Army Campsite -Dec. 1-2, 1781

107 - 2nd NY Regiment Campsite -Sep. 2-3, 1781

110, 119 - Continental Army Campsite -Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1781 Light Infantry -Dec. 5-6, 1781 New York Line

95 - Trenton Battle Monument

97 - Old Barracks

96 - William Trent House

98, 128 - French Campsite -Sep. 1-2, 1781 -Sep. 4-8, 1782 (Return)

101 - Continental Army Campsite -Aug. 31 to Sep. 1, 1781

108 - Continental Army Embarkation Site