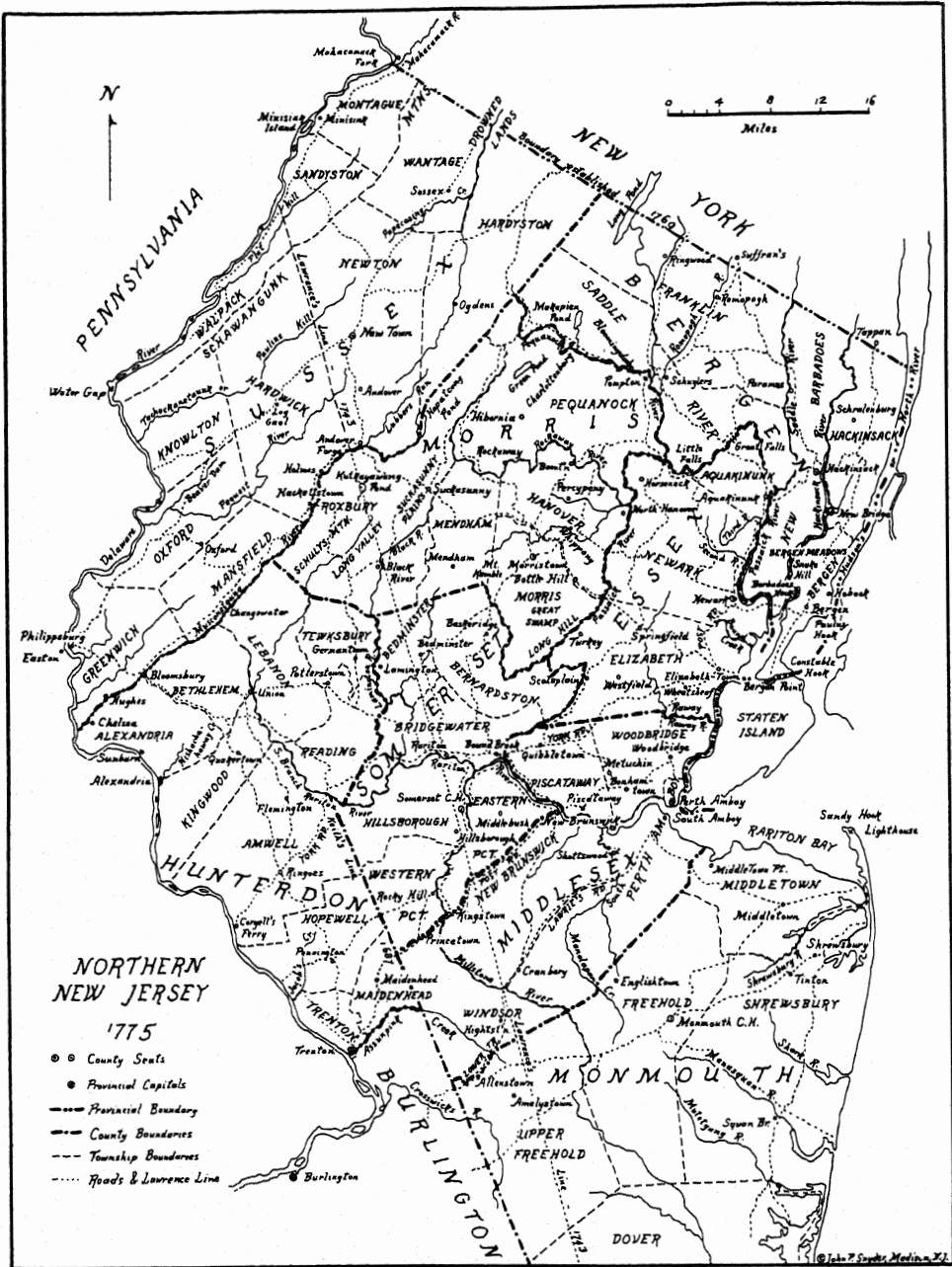


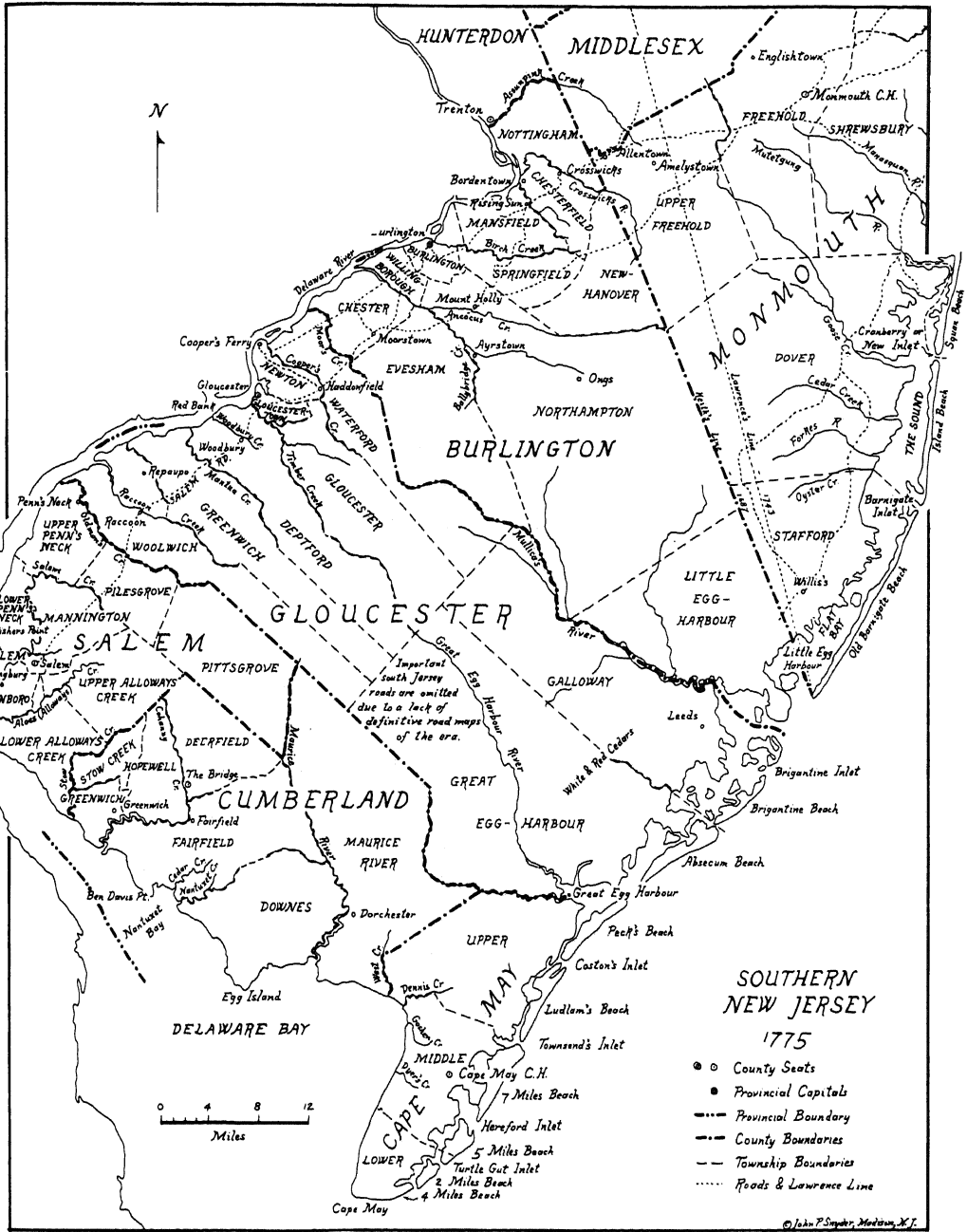
*New Jersey in the
American Revolution
1763-1783*

A Chronology

by
Dennis P. Ryan

New Jersey Historical Commission





SOUTHERN
NEW JERSEY
1775

- County Seats
- Provincial Capitals
- - - Provincial Boundary
- - - County Boundaries
- - - Township Boundaries
- Roads & Lowrance Line

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INTRODUCTION

This chronology is a guide to noteworthy events and dates that helped shape New Jersey's revolutionary history. Aside from providing a brief chronicle of significant political developments and military maneuvers, the chronology supports New Jersey's claim to the title, "The Cockpit of the Revolution." With the arrival of British troops and ships in New York Harbor, New Jersey became the arena in which the battle for American independence was fought and won. Equally important, fighting continued in New Jersey for almost two years after the British surrender at Yorktown. No state suffered more from military conflict, material devastation, and civil war.

Often neglected by American historians, New Jersey took an active part in the move for independence. After the passage of the Stamp Act, the colony joined with other colonies in meetings, boycotts, and sporadic acts of violence in protest over Parliamentary taxation. The year and a quarter from the tea dumping in Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773 to the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 was the gestation period of New Jersey's revolutionary consciousness and organization. The formation of a legislative Committee of Correspondence on February 8, 1774, and the tea burnings at Greenwich and Princeton marked the colony's active involvement in intercolonial unity and resistance, a grass-roots movement of concerned citizens and local leaders. Starting with a meeting of the freeholders and residents of Lower Freehold on June 6, 1774, counties and many towns chose Committees of Correspondence, Inspection, and Observation. Although still loyal to their king, New Jerseyans were beginning to oppose ministerial policies.

The "shot heard around the world" reverberated in town meeting halls, at county courthouses, and on village greens in New Jersey. As soon as word was received, military preparations began spontaneously. The first meeting of the Provincial Congress on May 23, 1775, at Trenton, clearly showed political power falling from the grasp of the royal government. This extralegal body supervised the organization and training of militia and minutemen, raised money, and appointed representatives to sit with other colonial delegations in the Continental Congress. The last meeting of the General Assembly on December 6, 1775 signaled the effective end of British rule, although it would linger until Governor William Franklin's arrest on June 18, 1776. The new government ratified a state constitution on July 2, 1776.

With the arrival of British naval and land forces in July 1776, New Jersey became an arsenal, a bread basket, and a battlefield. During the next seven years the Continental army relied heavily upon the state's manpower, iron, gunpowder, livestock and grain to sustain the American war effort. The war for independence reached its nadir and one of its greatest moments of triumph on New Jersey soil. With the fall of Fort Lee on November 20, 1776, and Washington's desperate retreat across the Delaware River on December 7, 1776, the war seemed lost. With the surprise attack at Trenton on December 26, 1776, however, the Americans scored perhaps the most significant psychological victory of the war. While the United States had not yet won its independence, it had proved its willingness to continue fighting.

The American Revolution in New Jersey is best remembered for its major military engagements. The battles of Monmouth, Princeton, Red Bank, Springfield and Trenton deserve a prominent place in American military history. However, New Jersey supported Washington's army in winter encampment. During the winters of 1777, 1778-1779, and 1779-1780, the bulk of the American forces sought shelter and sustenance at Morristown and Middlebrook. Although the mutinies of the Pennsylvania Line and the New Jersey Brigade in January 1781 exemplified the chronic problems of depreciating pay and inadequate clothing and food, still the beleaguered New Jersey citizens helped American soldiers to survive the long winters.

New Jersey has received little recognition for its "other" war—the unremitting skirmishes between the militia and foraging parties, Loyalists and patriots, and privateers and British shipping. Frequent raids by Loyalists, Hessians, and British regulars into

Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Somerset Counties matched numerous forays by American units upon Staten Island. All towns in the state lived in continual fear of British plunder and Loyalist retaliation. Massacres at Old Tappan and Osborn Island and atrocities at Hancock's Bridge provide ample evidence of the blood that was shed upon New Jersey soil. Both sides burned churches and courthouses, stole livestock, and plundered homes. The hanging of Captain Joshua Huddy symbolized violence and brutality in revolutionary New Jersey.

In this cauldron of protracted conflict, New Jersey formed a new political order. A government on horseback, it fled the British army from Haddonfield to Princeton, Morristown to Trenton. The operation of a viable government involved enormous problems. It needed a Council of Safety to contend with the disloyal. It required harsh penalties to suppress and punish fleeing Loyalists, counterfeits, spies, and robbers. The state's legislature and its indomitable governor, William Livingston, continually labored to combat the corrosive effects of inflation and local disorder while attempting to raise men, money and supplies for the defense of the state. Despite these obstacles, New Jersey's government survived and functioned.

On April 14, 1783, William Livingston proclaimed an end to hostilities. New Jersey's revolutionary generation had experienced war in all its intensity and duration. A chronology of New Jersey's role in the American Revolution testifies to the state's importance in the formation of our nation — and to the pride we take in acknowledging that contribution.

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1763

February 24 William Franklin arrives in New Jersey to assume the duties of royal governor.

1764

April 5 Parliament passes the "Sugar Act" (Revenue Act). Money raised by the measure is to be used to defray colonial expenses.

April 19 Parliament approves the Currency Act. This law curtails the amount of paper money in circulation in the colonies.

September 10 The "Committee of Correspondents for West Jersey" declares its opposition to Grenville's proposal for a new tax on the American colonies.

1765

1765

March 22 The Stamp Act, imposing a stamped duty on various letters and documents, becomes law.

May 15 The Quartering Act is passed by Parliament. The act requires that the colonial government provides supplies and quarters for British troops.

June 20 Speaker of the House Robert Ogden writes the Massachusetts Assembly of the New Jersey Assembly's reluctance to participate in an intercolonial Stamp Act meeting, or even to issue a protest against Parliamentary taxation.

September 2 William Cox, New Jersey's stamp officer, resigns his post.

September 13 Richard Stockton urges the General Assembly to send representatives to the Stamp Act Congress. Failure to do so, he suggests, will make New Jersey "look like a speckled bird among our sister Colonies."

September 19 New Jersey lawyers meet at Perth Amboy and unanimously agree to boycott stamps.

September 21 The *Constitutional Courant* is published in Woodbridge by James Parker. This broadside, issued for only one day, denounces the British Parliament for passage of the Stamp Act.

October 3 Robert Ogden, without Governor William Franklin's approval, summons the New Jersey General Assembly to meet in Perth Amboy. A small group of assemblymen selects New Jersey representatives to the Stamp Act Congress.

1765-1766

October 3 The *Pennsylvania Journal* reports that graduating students at the College of New Jersey have protested the Stamp Act.

October 7-24 Stamp Act Congress meets in New York City. Hendrick Fisher, Joseph Borden, and Robert Ogden unofficially represent New Jersey.

October 29 Robert Ogden is hanged in effigy in New Brunswick for his refusal to sign the resolves of the Stamp Act Congress.

November 1 With the exception of criminal cases, all legal activity ceases in New Jersey in protest over the Stamp Act.

November 30 The New Jersey General Assembly issues resolves against the Stamp Act. They denounce Parliamentary taxation as unconstitutional and the extension of Vice-Admiralty Courts as a violation of trial by jury. They also declare the act an infringement upon the freedom of the press.

December 30 Some of New Jersey's Sons of Liberty pressure William Coxe, former stamp officer for New Jersey, into reaffirming his resignation.

1766

March 18 The Stamp Act is repealed by the British House of Commons. The Declaratory Act affirms Parliamentary supremacy.

May 24 Governor William Franklin participates in a public celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act in Burlington.

June 20 The General Assembly adopts a resolution thanking the king for his "assent to the Repeal" of the Stamp Act.

1767

June 29 The "Townshend duties" become law. The measures impose an external tax upon paper, tea, lead and other commodities.

1768

May 6 The New Jersey General Assembly petitions King George III for relief from the Townshend duties.

July 21 Thieves steal treasury money of £7,814 from the home of the East Jersey treasurer, Stephen Skinner, in Perth Amboy. A reward is offered for their arrest.

1770

June 5 Essex County merchants vote to retain their non-importation agreement.

July 13 Students at the College of New Jersey intercept and burn a letter from the merchants of New York to the merchants of Philadelphia. The letter states that the New York merchants intend to break the non-importation agreement.

August Two New York merchants (Mr. Applegate and Mr. Abrahams), who had agreed to import British goods, are seized by citizens of New Brunswick. At Woodbridge, Mr. Abrahams is thrown into a creek.

1773-1774

1773

May 10 The Tea Act is passed by Parliament. The act permits the British East India Company to sell directly to the American colonies. American merchants interpret this action as an attack upon their commerce.

December 16 Boston citizens dump British tea into Boston Harbor – Boston “Tea Party.”

1774

January College of New Jersey students break into the steward’s tea supply and burn it in sympathy with Boston’s protest over the Tea Act.

February 8 New Jersey General Assembly at Burlington forms a nine man committee to correspond with other colonies and to obtain information regarding British actions that influence the “Liberties and Privileges” of the American colonies. This standing Committee of Correspondence is chaired by James Kinsey. Other members are Stephen Crane, Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, John Wetherill, Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Mehelm, and Edward Taylor.

February 15-16 Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex Counties petition Governor William Franklin to give Stephen Skinner a trial before his removal as East Jersey treasurer.

February 24 Stephen Skinner resigns as treasurer. He has often been blamed for failing to prevent the robbery of the East Jersey treasury in 1768.

March 31 Parliament passes the Boston Port Act. This was the first and most important of the British government's so-called "Intolerable Acts," which punished colonial resistance to the monopoly of the import of tea. This act closed the Boston port to commercial shipping.

May 31 Six members of the New Jersey legislative Committee of Correspondence meet in New Brunswick to consider New Jersey's reaction to the Intolerable Acts.

May 31 In a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, Governor William Franklin expresses uncertainty regarding the reaction to the closing of the Boston port. Franklin feels that the General Assembly's formation of the Committee of Correspondence is due only to a similar action by the New York Assembly.

June 1 The legislative Committee of Correspondence meets in New Brunswick on the date of the closing of Boston port. They pledge assistance and request that Governor William Franklin reconvene the assembly.

June 6 The freeholders and inhabitants of Lower Freehold in Monmouth County meet to form the first local Committee of Correspondence. The gathering denounces the Boston Port Bill. It approves a ban upon the import and export trade with Great Britain and the West Indies and expresses willingness to join an Association for the enforcement of the non-importation and non-exportation agreement.

June 7 A call is issued to Essex County inhabitants to meet to "secure and maintain the constitutional rights of his Majesty's subjects in America."

June 11 Essex County freeholders and inhabitants meet at the Newark Courthouse to form a Committee of Correspondence.

1774

June 18 Governor William Franklin reports to the Earl of Dartmouth that he is powerless to prevent county meetings to protest the Boston Port Act. He refuses to call a new session of the General Assembly.

June 25 Freeholders and inhabitants of Bergen County meet to form a Committee of Correspondence at the Courthouse in Hackensack.

June 27 Freeholders and inhabitants of Morris County convene at the Courthouse in Morristown to create a Committee of Correspondence.

July 4 At Somerset Court House freeholders and inhabitants of Somerset County select a Committee of Correspondence.

July 8 Hunterdon County citizens gather at John Ringo's tavern in Amwell to form a Committee of Correspondence.

July 15 Salem County freeholders and inhabitants conduct a meeting in Salem. They choose a Committee of Correspondence.

July 15 At the Presbyterian meeting house in New Brunswick the freeholders and inhabitants of Middlesex County form a Committee of Correspondence.

July 16 Sussex County freeholders and inhabitants gather in New Town to choose a Committee of Correspondence.

July 18 Freeholders and inhabitants of Gloucester County meet at the Courthouse in Gloucester City. A Committee of Correspondence is formed.

July 19 Freeholders and inhabitants of Monmouth County meet in Freehold to form a Committee of Correspondence. They select delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the Committees of Correspondence. They declare allegiance to George III, but pledge assistance to the citizens of Boston.

July 20 Burlington County freeholders and inhabitants meet at the Burlington Courthouse in Burlington to select a Committee of Correspondence.

July 21-23 The general meeting of the Committees of Correspondence is held in New Brunswick. The seventy-two delegates from the counties reject the Intolerable Acts as "repugnant to the common principles of humanity and justice." They urge that the people of New Jersey send money to help the citizens of Boston. Resolutions are passed to boycott British goods. James Kinsey, William Livingston, John DeHart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith are appointed as deputies to the Continental Congress.

September 5 First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia.

October 20 First Continental Congress adopts a non-importation, non-exportation agreement against Great Britain. This boycott called "the Association." Congress urges the various colonies to form local committees to inspect and enforce this measure.

November 28 The Committee of Correspondence of Essex County asks that Committees of Observation be formed in Elizabethtown, Newark, and Acquackanonk in compliance with the Association resolutions.

December 1 A meeting of the Gloucester County freeholders and inhabitants is announced for December 12. It will select a Committee of Observation for "relief from arbitrary and detestable measures of the British Parliament."

1774-1775

December 1 At a meeting of the Elizabethtown freeholders a Committee of Observation and Correspondence is chosen. Two pamphlets critical of the Continental Congress are burned in front of the Courthouse.

December 7 The freeholders of Newark meet to select a Committee of Observation.

December 12 A Committee of Observation of seventy-seven is selected at the Gloucester Courthouse. The committee urges farmers to raise flax and hemp, and women to learn to use the spinning wheel.

December 15 At Somerset Court House the freeholders of the county elect a new Committee of Correspondence by ballot. Committees of Inspection of the various townships and precincts serve until July 15, 1775.

December 19 The Committee of Observation of Elizabethtown boycotts the pamphlets and newspapers of James Rivington, a New York printer. He was accused of being "a vile Ministerial hireling."

December 22 A group of men dressed as "Boston Tea Party" Indians conduct their protest against British policy in Greenwich. They break into the storehouse containing tea from the ship *Greyhound* and burn tea in an open field while dancing around the fire.

1775

January 3 At a county meeting in New Brunswick a county Committee of Observation and township committees are appointed.

January 7 Salem Committee of Observation meets in Salem. Its members appoint a Committee of Correspondence.

January 7 The inhabitants of Woodbridge appoint a Committee of Observation.

January 9 Freeholders of Morris County approve the Association and urge the inhabitants of each township to select a Committee of Observation.

January 11 The General Assembly begins a new session at Perth Amboy.

January 13 Governor William Franklin speaks to the General Assembly and urges moderation by reminding the legislators of their responsibility as well as of the dangers involved in a civil war.

January 18 The township committees of Hunterdon County meet at John Ringo's tavern in Amwell and enter into the Association.

January 24 The General Assembly approves the proceedings of the Continental Congress.

January 24 New Jersey and Pennsylvania Friends meet in Philadelphia. They ask for moderation and "peace and harmony" in the dispute with Great Britain.

February 6 The Elizabethtown Committee of Observation captures two New York merchants smuggling goods into New Jersey from the ship *Beulah*. The goods are confiscated.

1775

February 8 *Rivington's New-York Gazetteer* reports a riot in Elizabethtown led by Jonathan Hampton against those "well-affected to the Constitution." Hampton later replies that he had not incited a disturbance.

February 13 The Committee of Observation of Elizabethtown breaks off trade with Staten Island after learning that its inhabitants did not join the Association.

February 13 Before being prorogued, the General Assembly adopts a petition to the king. A list of grievances include the closing of the port of Boston, taxation by Parliament, and a standing army in the American colonies. Despite this protest, the legislators profess continuing loyalty to George III.

February 14 Committees of Observation are chosen for the townships and county of Burlington.

February 15 The Committee of Observation of Hanover meets and discourages "extravagant entertainments."

March 6 The Committee of Observation and Inspection of Freehold reports that the townspeople have formed military companies.

March 14 The Committee of Observation of Freehold censures the inhabitants of Shrewsbury for failing to select a Committee of Observation at the annual town meeting.

March 14 A number of the inhabitants of Hackensack reaffirm their loyalty to George III and his officers.

April 19 British soldiers clash with the local militia at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. Couriers rapidly carry an account of the outbreak of fighting to other colonies.

April 24 The Essex County Committee of Correspondence, reacting to the outbreak of fighting near Boston, calls for military training and requests the heads of households to encourage all men of age to learn "the military exercise."

April 24 Reacting to the news of armed hostilities in Massachusetts, the inhabitants of Princeton call for a Provincial Congress.

May 1 Moses Bloomfield, chairman of the Woodbridge Committee of Correspondence and Observation, writes that the inhabitants of his town are "determined to stand or fall with the liberties of America."

May 1 The inhabitants and freeholders of Morris County make military preparations. Nine delegates are to guide the county in raising men and equipment "for the common defence."

May 2 At New Brunswick the Provincial Committee of Correspondence requests the calling of a Provincial Congress at Trenton on May 23, 1775.

May 3 Freeholders and inhabitants of Acquackanonk choose delegates to a Provincial Congress.

May 8 The people and militia in Newark enthusiastically receive John Adams, John Hancock, and other members of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York delegations to the Second Continental Congress.

May 10 The opening of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia. James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John DeHart, and Richard Smith are the New Jersey delegates.

May 12 Bergen County forms a standing Committee of Correspondence.

1775

May 15-20 The General Assembly meets in Burlington.

May 23 Provincial Congress, with eighty-five representatives from the thirteen counties, assembles in Trenton.

May 29 A report from New York City comments that a "martial spirit" prevails in Somerset County. Companies of volunteers are forming for training in Bridgewater Township.

May 31 Provincial Congress approves the Association for New Jersey.

June 3 The Provincial Congress passes a tax bill to raise £ 10,000. Collectors in each township are to be appointed. The money is to be assessed in proportion to each county's wealth.

June 3 A law is passed to organize and regulate the militia into companies and regiments. It involves males 16-50 fit for service. Each township has one or more companies.

June 3 The Provincial Congress thanks the counties of Morris and Sussex for raising "minutemen."

June 3 The Provincial Congress adjourns.

June 15 George Washington of Virginia is appointed by the Continental Congress to be Commanding General of the American army.

June 24 The general Committee of Observation of Burlington County meets in Mansfield Township.

June 24 General George Washington arrives in New Brunswick as he travels to be with his army near Boston.

June 25 General George Washington arrives in Newark on his way to Boston.

July 5 Pennsylvania Committee of Safety visits Red Bank to determine if it can be used to defend the Delaware River.

July 19 The Gloucester County Committee of Observation agrees to act with the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety to sink a chevaux-de-frise (spiked wooden barrier sunk in a river to prevent the passage of British ships) across the Delaware River. County residents contribute logs for this purpose.

July 28 The freeholders of Somerset County form township Committees of Inspection and a county Committee of Inspection.

August 5 The New Jersey Provincial Congress reconvenes in Trenton.

August 12 The Provincial Congress approves a system of annual elections. Citing the demands of war and the necessity for burdensome taxation, the Congress asserts that the "inhabitants thereof should have frequent opportunities of renewing their choice and approbation of the Representatives in Provincial Congress." Those qualified can elect up to five deputies from the "substantial freeholders" of the county. In most cases the election is to be held at the county courthouse on the third Thursday in September. The law also directs townships to form Committees of Observation and Correspondence.

1775

August 17 The Provincial Congress appoints eleven men to the Committee of Safety. They are Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, Isaac Pearson, John Hart, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Azariah Dunham, Peter Schenck, Enos Kelsey, Joseph Borden, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and John Schurman.

August 17 The Provincial Congress adjourns.

August 30-September 14 The Committee of Safety meets in Princeton.

September 21 First annual elections for the Provincial Congress.

October 3 The Provincial Congress meets in Trenton.

October 7 Monmouth County committeemen seize the cargo of the H.M.S. *Viper*.

October 9 Continental Congress asks New Jersey to raise two battalions of Continental troops.

October 16 The transport *Rebecca & Frances*, the first British ship destroyed in New Jersey waters, runs aground at Brigantine. The crew is taken into custody.

October 25 Philip Freneau, poet from Monmouth County, publishes his anti-British satire, *General Gage's Confession*.

October 28 The Provincial Congress calls for the forming of local companies of "minutemen." Citizens are to be armed and meet with their local captain. Fines are imposed for delinquent service.

October 28 The Provincial Congress adjourns.

November 5 Lieutenant John Tomlinson of Cumberland County becomes the first New Jersey soldier to die in military service.

November 15 The General Assembly meets in Burlington.

November 22 James Kinsey and John DeHart resign as members of the New Jersey delegation to the Continental Congress.

November 28 The General Assembly adopts resolutions opposing independence from Great Britain.

November 30 The Provincial Congress passes an act to issue £ 10,000 in bills of credit.

December 4 "Lycurgus" becomes the first New Jersey resident to call publicly for independence from Great Britain. His views are expressed in the *New-York Journal*.

December 6 The General Assembly is prorogued by Governor William Franklin. This legislative body never reconvenes.

December 22 Parliament passes the Prohibitory Bill. The measure declares that Americans are to be considered enemies of Great Britain.

December 25 The "Plain Dealer" is issued in Bridgeton. It is often considered the first New Jersey newspaper, although it was handwritten.

January 8 Lt. Colonel William Winds visits Governor William Franklin at his mansion in Perth Amboy, upon order of Lord Stirling (William Alexander). Franklin assures him that he will remain in New Jersey.

January 9-13 The Committee of Safety meets in Princeton.

January 10 The Committee of Safety passes a resolution to employ express riders to carry "every intelligence of any invasion or alarm" to neighboring towns.

January 23 Lord Stirling (William Alexander), leading Continental troops and local militia, seizes the ship *Blue Mountain Valley*, which carried supplies for British troops in Boston. At Elizabethtown the goods are confiscated and sold.

January 31 The Provincial Congress convenes in New Brunswick.

February 5 The eastern treasury is ordered to be removed to the home of Peter Schenck in Somerset Court House. The records and books of the Eastern Division of New Jersey are transported to Burlington.

February 12 A force of 700 volunteers from the Middlesex, Essex, and Somerset County Militia under Colonel Nathaniel Heard are ordered to Staten Island to prevent a British landing and to repel foraging parties.

February 13 The Provincial Congress orders the issuance of £ 50,000 of bills of credit due to the "present alarming state of public affairs."

February 14 The Provincial Congress elects William Livingston, John DeHart, Richard Smith, John Cooper, Jonathan Dickinson as delegates to the Continental Congress for a one year term.

February 15 Acting upon a request from the president of the Continental Congress, John Hancock, the Provincial Congress passes a resolution raising a battalion of minutemen to be sent to New York.

February 20 Due to the threat of British warships in New York Bay, the Provincial Congress acts to end trade from East Jersey to New York.

February 26 Treasury of the Eastern Division of New Jersey is removed to the home of John Stevens "for the sake of greater safety."

February 28 An election law revises the basis for voting. Persons without real property and £ 50 of personal estate can now vote. A freeholder must also be twenty-one years of age and sign the Association.

February 29 New Jersey "minutemen" are commanded to incorporate with the local militia.

March 2 The Provincial Congress adjourns.

April 13 George Washington arrives in New York to supervise the construction of fortifications.

May-June New Jersey troops are in Canada fighting under the command of General William Maxwell.

May 13 Governor William Franklin issues a proclamation for holding the General Assembly.

1776

May 27 Elections are held for deputies to the Provincial Congress.

June 3 A "Flying Camp" is established by General George Washington near Perth Amboy. These troops had to move rapidly to defend various battle sectors.

June 10 The Provincial Congress meets in Burlington.

June 12 Two petitions from the south ward of Perth Amboy are read in the Provincial Congress. Both demand that "the Government under the king of Great Britain may be suppressed and that this Congress . . . establish some more suitable form of Government."

June 14 The Provincial Congress passes an ordinance to raise 3,300 men to reinforce the Continental army in New York.

June 15 The Provincial Congress orders that the General Assembly disobey Governor William Franklin's proclamation for a new session.

June 16 The Provincial Congress censures William Franklin by a 41-10 vote for his call for a new session of the General Assembly. An order is issued to Colonel Nathaniel Heard to take Franklin into custody if he does not accept parole. The Provincial Congress ends the governor's salary and calls him an "enemy to the liberties of this country."

June 17 Governor William Franklin refuses Colonel Nathaniel Heard's offer of parole.

June 18 The Provincial Congress orders the arrest of Governor William Franklin and writes to the Continental Congress to ask if he should be removed to another colony.

June 19 Colonel Nathaniel Heard takes Governor William Franklin into custody. The Continental Congress advises that he be examined before confinement.

June 21 Governor William Franklin appears before the Provincial Congress. He refuses to answer any questions "denying the authority" of the Provincial Congress. He is ordered confined to a location that the Continental Congress directs.

June 21 The Provincial Congress agrees to draw up a constitution and recommends American independence. The vote is 53-3 in favor of a break with Great Britain.

June 21 General William Livingston is ordered to command the New Jersey militia. This force is to help defend New York.

June 22 Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, and John Witherspoon are elected as delegates to the Continental Congress. The Provincial Congress empowers them to approve a declaration of American independence and to enter into "a confederacy for union and common defence."

June 24 A committee of ten is appointed to draw up a constitution for New Jersey. They are Jacob Green, Lewis Ogden, Silas Condict, Jonathan D. Sergeant, John Covenhoven, John Cooper, Samuel Dick, Theophilus Elmer, Elijah Hughes, John Cleves Symmes.

June 25 Former Governor William Franklin is sent under guard to Connecticut upon the order of the Continental Congress.

June 25 General William Livingston resigns as commander of the New Jersey militia, which is sent to New York. He is replaced by Colonel Nathaniel Heard. Livingston remains in charge of troops stationed at Elizabethtown.

1776

June 26 Two companies of Burlington County Militia are sent to Monmouth County to apprehend suspected Loyalists.

June 26 The Somerset and Hunterdon County Militia are ordered to suppress and arrest the disaffected in Hunterdon County.

June 29 Pursued by British warships, Captain Montgomery of the brig *Nancy* runs aground at Cape May. His crew removes a cargo of weapons and gunpowder. British sailors engage in skirmish with local inhabitants and Montgomery's men. An explosion aboard the *Nancy* kills some British seamen. A Continental officer becomes the first American killed on New Jersey soil.

June 29 Upon the arrival of British forces at Sandy Hook, the New Jersey Brigade of 3,000 men is sent to New York. All public papers are moved from Perth Amboy to Burlington.

July 2 British General William Howe lands with his army on Staten Island.

July 2 Asserting that King George III has broken his compact with the people of New Jersey, and that it is necessary to preserve order and unity, the Provincial Congress adopts the Constitution of New Jersey by a 26-9 vote.

The three divisions of government are the governor, Legislative Council, and the General Assembly. Elections for the Legislative Council and General Assembly are to be held yearly on the second Tuesday in October. Each county can choose one member for the Legislative Council and three representatives to the General Assembly. A personal estate of £ 1,000 Proclamation money is required of those elected to the council; £ 500, assembly. All inhabitants "of full age," a personal worth of £50 and one year's residence in their home county are eligible to vote.

Both houses of the legislature can initiate legislation and both must approve a bill that is to become law. However, the General

Assembly retains the important colonial privilege of initiating money bills. The two bodies convene each year to select the governor.

By modern standards the governor's office is weak. The governor has no power to veto legislation. He is commander-in-chief of the state's armed forces. He and the Legislative Council comprise the highest court of appeal.

A system of state and county courts is established with provisions for selection of a county sheriff and township constables and commissioners of appeal.

A bill of rights is written into the constitution. The right of a defendant to witness and counsel is affirmed. There is a guarantee of liberty of conscience and prohibition against taxation to support any church and its ministers. All Protestant churches are treated equally, and all members are granted civil rights. The Common Law of England will prevail in the new state, including "the inestimable Right of Trial by Jury."

July 3 One thousand copies of the new state constitution are to be printed.

July 4 The Continental Congress approves the Declaration of Independence.

July 4 The Provincial Congress adjourns to Trenton.

July 5 President of the Continental Congress, John Hancock, sends a copy of the Declaration of Independence to the Provincial Congress.

July 5 The United States purchases ninety-six acres of land along the Delaware River for the construction of a fort at Billingsport. This is its first land purchase.

1776

July 8 First public celebration of independence in New Jersey at Trenton.

July 12 Members of the Provincial Congress are required to swear an oath of allegiance to the new state government.

July 12 The British fleet commanded by Admiral Richard Howe enters New York Bay.

July 17 The Provincial Congress formally declares independence. It pledges to "support the freedom and independence of the said States with our lives and fortunes, and with the whole force of New Jersey."

July 18 Captain Robert Erskine, at the Ringwood Iron Works, sends a letter to General John Morin Scott of the New York militia suggesting a plan for the use of a marine chevaux-de-frise in the Hudson River.

July 18 The Provincial Congress officially changes its name to the "Convention of the State of New Jersey."

July 18 The New Jersey Convention passes a law against treason, sedition, and counterfeiting.

August 2 The New Jersey Convention recommends that county officials appraise the real and personal property of fleeing Loyalists.

August 3 The first elections for the General Assembly and Legislative Council are held.

August 17 The New Jersey Convention resolves that Continental bills of credit are legal tender in the state of New Jersey.

1776

August 27 The Battle of Long Island inflicts a severe defeat upon the American forces defending New York.

August 27-October 8 The first state legislature meets at Nassau Hall in Princeton.

August 29-30 Facing the threat of a British seige, 10,000 men of Washington's army at Brooklyn Heights are secretly evacuated across the East River.

August 30-31 The Joint Meeting of the New Jersey legislature votes for the first governor of the state of New Jersey. After a tie is broken, William Livingston defeats Richard Stockton.

September 15 On the day the British capture New York, their ships shell Paulus Hook.

September 16 General William Howe's advance guard is turned back at Harlem Heights.

September 19 An act passed calls for all civil and military officers to swear a new oath of abjuration and allegiance to the state government.

September 23 Paulus Hook is evacuated due to the threat of British warships. The fort becomes the first New Jersey territory occupied by the British.

October 2 An act reestablishes the court system of the provincial period. It urges the continuation of court sessions in each county.

October 4 An act is passed to punish traitors and disaffected persons provides for jail and fines for those convicted of loyalty to George III, making war, and reviling the government.

October 5 An act establishes a Court of Admiralty and customs houses within the state of New Jersey.

October 17 General Hugh Mercer raids Staten Island.

October 28 The Battle of White Plains, New York.

November 12 George Washington crosses the Hudson River to Stony Point, New York.

November 13 George Washington arrives at Fort Lee.

November 13-30 The Legislative Council meets in Burlington.

November 13-December 2 The General Assembly meets in Burlington.

November 16 The British capture Fort Washington. American prisoners number over 3,000. With the surrender of this New York fort, Fort Lee is of little value in defending the Hudson River.

November 20 British troops under General Charles Cornwallis cross the Hudson River and land at Closter.

November 20 General Nathanael Greene abandons Fort Lee and retreats to Hackensack, leaving behind a large amount of supplies. Washington's army retreats towards the Passaic River.

1776

November 21 Retreating from Hackensack, Washington's army burns the bridge over the Passaic River at Acquackanonk and impedes the advance of the pursuing British forces.

November 22-28 George Washington establishes temporary headquarters at Newark.

November 22-28 At Newark, Thomas Paine writes the first number of the *Crisis Papers*. Paine's essay declares: "These are the times that try men's souls."

November 27 An act is passed to raise four battalions of Continental troops with service to last until April 1, 1777. A bounty of six dollars is paid to each volunteer.

November 29-December 1 Washington's army camps in New Brunswick.

November 30 Loyalists capture Richard Stockton, one of New Jersey's signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Monmouth County. They bring him to prison in New York.

November 30 General William Howe and Admiral Richard Howe proclaim pardon for all Americans who lay down their arms in sixty days.

December 1 As British approach the Raritan River, George Washington and his army hastily retreat from New Brunswick.

December 2 The proximity of the British army compels the disbandment of the General Assembly sitting in Burlington.

December 3 Passing through Princeton, the depleted American forces reach Trenton.

December 7 The American army crosses the Delaware River to the Pennsylvania side. They leave no boats for the advancing British army.

December 8 Washington's army, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, cannonades the British troops entering Trenton.

December 11 Hessians under Count von Donop attack Burlington. They retreat towards Mount Holly.

December 13 A detachment of British light dragoons captures General Charles Lee in Basking Ridge. He is brought to New York and denied parole.

December 17 British troops skirmish with Americans in Springfield.

December 22 A party of Hessians is routed near Slabtown after being attacked by a militia force under Colonel Samuel Griffin.

December 23 Facing a superior British force at Mount Holly, militia troops under Colonel Samuel Griffin retreat towards Moorestown in accordance with orders from General Washington.

December 25-26 Washington's army recrosses the Delaware River and marches towards Trenton.

December 26 The Battle of Trenton. General William Howe's army had assumed a winter posture after chasing Washington's army across New Jersey. British forces are stationed in loosely strung cantonments from Perth Amboy to Bordentown. In such an extended chain each link is vulnerable. At Trenton, Colonel Johann G. Rall commands a brigade of 1,400 Hessian troops.

1776-1777

Washington hopes to capitalize upon Rall's torpor and casual, almost condescending view of the potential of an American attack.

A battle plan calls for an advance from various directions in order to surprise and encircle the Hessian units. During the night of December 25-26, 1776, the American forces cross the Delaware River, struggling with ice and high winds. Although delayed, Washington's main force cross to a point above Trenton and proceed in two columns to the town. At 8:00 a.m. Hessian sentries sound the alarm. The men under Generals Henry Knox, John Sullivan and Nathanael Greene commence artillery and small arms fire upon the confused and semi-clothed defenders.

The Hessians attempting to escape eastward are confronted by additional American units. An attack upon General Arthur St. Clair's force results in the fatal wounding of Rall and the quick surrender of the bulk of the Hessian brigade. Some Hessians escape over the Assunpink Creek. Over 900 of Rall's men are captured. Only two Americans are killed—both frozen to death on the march. It is later learned that Rall had received intelligence concerning Washington's attack but had disregarded it. After this decisive victory, Washington cautiously retreats to Pennsylvania.

December 30-31 Washington's army recrosses the Delaware River to Trenton in order to reunite his forces.

1777

January-June British troops camp in New Brunswick.

January 1 British army units under Generals Charles Cornwallis and James Grant march to Princeton.

January 2 Loyalist detachment under Colonel John Morris suffers casualties in engagement with troops under General Thomas Mifflin near Monmouth Court House.

January 2 Cornwallis advances towards Trenton with over 5,000 men, hoping to trap Washington at a point on the Delaware River below the American boats. At a bridge over the Assunpink Creek in Trenton, British forces meet heavy resistance. Cornwallis decides to wait until the following day to “bag the fox.” This is often called the Second Battle of Trenton. Washington’s army escapes from Trenton towards Princeton.

January 3 The Battle of Princeton. Washington’s army moves silently towards Princeton under cover of darkness. At daylight, General Hugh Mercer unexpectedly encounters British troops under Lt. Colonel Charles Mawhood. In a brief and violent engagement, General Mercer is killed by bayonets. Washington quickly brings up reinforcements and the British troops break ranks and flee. By the end of the “fox chase” most of Mawhood’s men have retreated. Casualties are high on both sides. Washington’s tired army moves towards Morristown.

January 3 Continental Congress issues a resolution that George Washington inquire into the physical treatment of Richard Stockton. Soon thereafter Stockton is released.

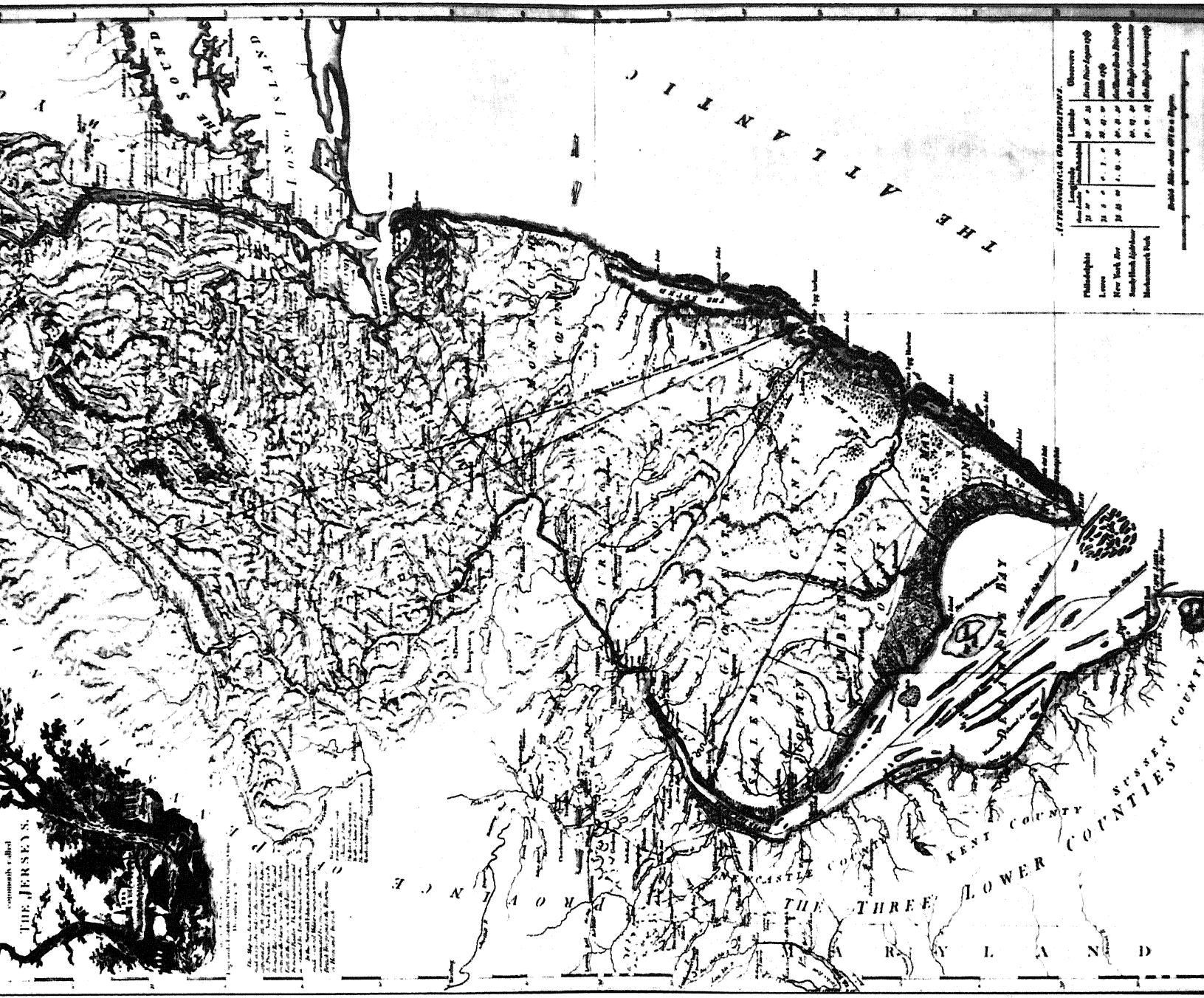
January 5 Festival day at Pluckemin. Washington and his army are at Pluckemin, where the citizens of the region celebrate his victories at Trenton and Princeton.

January 6 New Jersey militia under General William Maxwell collects salt at Spanktown. They battle with Highlanders and Hessians before the British forces retreat.

January 6 Washington’s army reaches Morristown. During the winter encampment, George Washington makes headquarters at Jacob Arnold’s tavern.

January 8 Americans under General William Maxwell recapture Elizabethtown.

- January 8** Smallpox epidemic breaks out in Morristown.
- January 16** A skirmish takes place in Bonhamtown. It is later reported in the *Pennsylvania Journal*; *And The Weekly Advertiser*.
- January 20** General Philemon Dickinson and the New Jersey militia rout a British foraging party near Somerset Court House.
- January 22-24** The New Jersey legislature meets in Pittstown.
- January 29-March 18** The New Jersey legislature meets in Haddonfield.
- February 1** British troops under Sir William Erskine guard a foraging party at Drake's farm near Springfield. In an engagement at close quarters with American forces, both sides report casualties.
- February 8** A British foraging party encounters American troops at Quibbletown.
- February 12-13** British raiders cross from Staten Island to the Middletown area. They conduct a surprise attack upon American forces before returning to their boats.
- February 18** Colonel John Neilson and troops of the New Jersey militia capture Major Richard V. Stockton of the New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists). This leading Loyalist is seized near Quibbletown and sent to Philadelphia.
- February 23** General William Maxwell's brigade meets British units under Colonel Charles Mawhood near Spanktown. The British troops retreat to Perth Amboy.



THE JERSEYS.

commonly called

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place	Latitude	Longitude	Observer
Philadelphia	39° 57' 30"	75° 10' 00"	John Ross (1791)
London	51° 30' 00"	0° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
New York Bay	40° 42' 00"	74° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Dist.)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (City)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Village)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Island)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Point)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Harbor)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Bay)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (River)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Lake)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Sound)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Strait)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Gulf)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Sea)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)
Washington (Ocean)	38° 53' 00"	77° 00' 00"	John Ross (1791)

Scale 1/100,000 of a Degree.

1777

March 8 A British foraging party under General William Howe meets Americans under General William Maxwell in an engagement at Strawberry Hill.

March 15 The Committee of Safety is reorganized into the Council of Safety, containing twelve members as well as Governor William Livingston, who acts as president.

March 15 First state militia act is passed. All males 16 through 50 are expected to drill once a month. Regiments are organized under colonels. Fines are imposed for non-attendance and dereliction of duty.

March 18 The Council of Safety meets for the first time in Haddonfield.

April 13 Marching from New Brunswick, British soldiers under General Charles Cornwallis surprise Americans under General Benjamin Lincoln at Bound Brook. Lincoln's detachment retreats.

April 22 Loyalists in Paramus capture John Fell, a member of the New Jersey Legislative Council.

May 7-June 7 The New Jersey legislature meets in Haddonfield.

May 10 Governor William Livingston presents the official seal of the state of New Jersey to the legislature.

May 10 General Adam Stephen's troops skirmish with British units in Piscataway. Stephen then retreats and camps near Metuchen.

May 13 New Jersey militia under Colonel Nathaniel Heard fights a brief battle with Loyalist raiders under Colonel Joseph Barton near Paramus.

May 26 American forces launch a surprise attack on the British Highlanders stationed at Bonhamtown.

May 26 George Washington leaves winter encampment at Morristown and establishes a new headquarters at Middlebrook.

June 4 A law establishing election practices provides for inspection by local justices and for oaths of allegiance from voters at the county courthouses.

June 5 A free and general pardon is offered to those who have remained loyal to Britain. They are given until August 1 to change sides and swear an oath of allegiance to the United States. Commissioners in each county will receive these oaths and seize the personal property of those who do not comply.

June 5 The militia laws are amended to include election of lower officers by the enlisted men.

June 13 A large British force under General William Howe advances towards Somerset Court House. The British hope to draw the American army into a major battle.

June 14 American troops skirmish with advancing British units at the Millstone River near Somerset Court House.

June 17-August 30 The Council of Safety meets in Morristown.

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June 19 Unable to lure Washington's army into a large-scale engagement, the British army retreats from Middlebush, burning homes and stores on the route to New Brunswick.

June 22 The British army evacuates New Brunswick and moves towards Perth Amboy. Colonel Daniel Morgan's riflemen and General Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania troops snipe at the retreating British forces. A number of homes are burned.

June 26 General William Howe's army attacks Lord Stirling's (William Alexander) detachment at Metuchen. Stirling and his men are pursued towards Westfield. Neither side suffers many casualties.

June 30 British army is transported from Perth Amboy to Staten Island.

July 11 Council of Safety orders suspected Loyalists and their wives into enemy lines.

July 18 The Privy Council meets in New Germantown. This is the first recorded meeting of this body.

July 23 The British army sets sail from New York for an unknown destination.

August 1 General George Washington and Marquis de Lafayette inspect the newly built fortifications at Billingsport and Red Bank.

August 14 The Privy Council meets in Morristown.

August 19 Colonel Edward Dongan of the New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists) leads a raid near Perth Amboy, capturing prisoners and seizing goods.

August 22 In retaliation for Colonel Edward Dongan's foray, General John Sullivan's men cross to Staten Island. As the force retreats, many American soldiers are captured.

September 3-24 The New Jersey legislature meets in Haddonfield.

September 5 In a letter to Governor William Livingston, John Hancock praises the New Jersey militia.

September 6-24 The Privy Council meets in Haddonfield.

September 20 An act is passed providing the death penalty for treason.

September 20 Due to the needs of war New Jersey inhabitants are to sell pitch, tar, turpentine and naval stores exclusively to the military. If the owners refuse to sell, the required materials are to be confiscated. Export of the enumerated commodities is forbidden.

September 22 The Council of Safety meets in Haddonfield.

September 23 A revision of the militia laws calls for a listing of those exempt because of age or infirmity and a division of the militia into classes. The governor may call only one half of the militia into service at any time.

September 23 A law institutes special town meetings for election of local officials when internal chaos or British occupation has prevented their functioning at the usual time.

September 23-26 The Council of Safety meets in Burlington.

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September 24 A company of artillery is to be raised and stationed in Monmouth County. The men are to be taken out of the militia and placed under the command of Captain Joshua Huddy.

September 26 General Charles Cornwallis's army occupies Philadelphia. A detachment of New Jersey militia retreats from the city.

September 27 The British navy captures the American ship *Delaware* in the Delaware River near Philadelphia.

September 29-October 11 The New Jersey legislature meets in Princeton.

September 30-October 13 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

October 2 New Jersey militia units under General Silas Newcomb skirmish with British troops under Colonel Thomas Stirling in Mickleton.

October 2-3 British naval units break through the chevaux-de-frise in the Delaware River. They capture the partially completed fortification at Billingsport.

October 4-November 12 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

October 6 Jurors and schoolmasters must take oaths of abjuration and allegiance or pay fines.

October 7 In order to encourage the production of salt at the Pennsylvania saltworks at Toms River, Pennsylvania workers are exempted from the state's militia laws. The saltworks must furnish arms and ammunition to the men for defense.

October 7 A number of workers at the Mount Hope and Hibernia iron furnaces in Morris County are exempted from active military service.

October 10 In compliance with a law of this date, John Stevens, Jr., the state treasurer, takes a £ 20,000 bond for his tenure in office.

October 11 Justices of the Peace are to supervise the equitable implementation of an act passed preventing abuses in the billeting of Continental troops within the state.

October 16-24 The Council of Safety meets in Pittstown.

October 17 General John Burgoyne's army surrenders at Saratoga, New York.

October 18 The Council of Safety appoints persons in each county to recruit and apprehend deserters.

October 18 Upon hearing of the American victory at Saratoga William Paterson, New Jersey's attorney general, exclaims: "Glorious news! Glorious news!"

October 21 Count von Donop and 2,000 men cross the Delaware River and march to Haddonfield.

October 22 The Battle of Red Bank. Count von Donop's troops march to Red Bank in Gloucester County to attack Fort Mercer, a major obstacle to British control of the Delaware River garrisoned by 400 Rhode Island Continentals under Colonels Christopher Greene and Israel Angell. Upon arrival, the Hessian commander calls upon the Americans to surrender or face death.

After Greene refuses to give up the fort, two columns of Hessians

1777

attack the breastworks, penetrating the outer defenses without return fire. At this point Greene orders fire at close range. Many Hessians are quickly cut down, including von Donop.

October 23 The guns of Fort Mifflin on Mud Island in the Delaware River and ships of the Pennsylvania navy destroy the British ships *Augusta* and *Merlin*.

October 28-December 12 The second New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton and Princeton.

October 29 Count von Donop dies from wounds suffered in the battle of Red Bank.

October 29 The Council of Safety meets in Trenton.

November 1 William Livingston is unanimously reelected governor of New Jersey. He is reelected annually until his death in 1790.

November 7-December 23 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

November 15 American and British fleets clash in the waters off Fort Mifflin. Shore batteries from Mantua Creek aid American vessels, and the British warships break off the engagement.

November 15-December 9 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

November 16 Fort Mifflin is abandoned by American units after a heavy bombardment by British ships in the Delaware River. They retreat to Fort Mercer on the New Jersey side of the river.

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November 18 General Charles Cornwallis and a large force cross the Delaware River to attack Fort Mercer.

November 20 Fort Mercer is abandoned. The threat posed by General Charles Cornwallis forces the Americans to evacuate the fortification and blow up vital equipment.

November 25 The Jersey militia under the command of Lafayette skirmishes at Gloucester with a Hessian force.

November 25 County commissioners are authorized to purchase and collect clothing for soldiers. Certificates are to be given for needed supplies.

December 5 Isaac Collins prints the first issue of the weekly newspaper, the *New-Jersey Gazette*. Published in Burlington, it is widely considered New Jersey's first newspaper.

December 9 Isaac Collins and four workers are exempted from militia service in order to print the laws of New Jersey and the *New-Jersey Gazette*.

December 11 Price ceilings are fixed for various commodities. Local officials compel hoarders to sell their stored goods.

December 24, 1777-January 1, 1778 The Council of Safety meets in Amwell.

December 30 The Privy Council meets in John Ringo's tavern in Amwell.

1778

1778

January 7-8 The Council of Safety meets in Springfield.

January 8 William Livingston and the Council of Safety direct that cattle, sheep, hogs and other livestock "that may be within the reach of the enemy's foraging parties" be moved away from the Burlington, Gloucester, and Salem County coasts.

January 9-31 The Council of Safety meets in Morristown.

February 6 France and the United States sign a formal treaty of alliance.

February 11-April 4 The New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

February 15-17 The Council of Safety meets in Trenton.

February 18 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

February 18-April 2 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

February 25-March 20 The Council of Safety meets in Trenton.

March 1 British troops skirmish with New Jersey militia at Cooper's Creek Bridge.

March 4 Isaac Collins moves the *New-Jersey Gazette* from Burlington to Trenton.

March 12 Colonel Charles Mawhood's British regulars and John Simcoe's Queen's Rangers cross the Delaware River to Salem.

March 18 The Battle of Quinton's Bridge. Colonel Charles Mawhood's raiders reach the crossing over Alloways Creek. Mawhood conceals a portion of his force from the militia commanded by Colonel Asher Holmes. This stratagem results in a severe defeat when the militia attacks. A number of Holmes's men drown while retreating.

March 21 The raiding party of Mawhood's regulars and John Simcoe's Queen's Rangers attack Hancocks Bridge after failing to destroy elements of the Salem County Militia. The raiders bayonet two leading Loyalists before retiring.

March 21-22 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

March 24 John Witherspoon announces the reopening of the Princeton Grammar School.

March 24-April 4 The Council of Safety meets in Trenton.

March 26 The first state tax law is enacted, assessing and taxing real estate, livestock and money at interest. No county quotas are established.

March 27 Loyalists and British marines raid Swedesboro. They plunder the inhabitants and engage in a brief skirmish with the local militia.

March 31 Four men employed in the making of gunpowder in Morris County are exempted from the militia.

April Captain William Marriner recaptures his privateer *Blacksnake*. He defeats and captures the British ship *Morning Star*.

1778

April 1 Congregations from Essex, Morris, Middlesex, and Somerset Counties send clothing to sick and injured soldiers.

April 4 British troops and Loyalists burn a school and plunder homes in Swedesboro.

April 5 British raiding party destroys the saltworks near Manasquan.

April 6-18 The New Jersey legislature meets in Princeton.

April 6-19 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

April 8-June 22 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

April 14 The legislature provides a bounty for those raising and selling wool, flax, and hemp.

April 18 County commissioners are to seize the personal property of Loyalists found guilty by a jury of twenty-four freeholders. The property will be sold or leased to tenants who pay rent to the commissioners.

April 29-May 9 The Council of Safety meets in Morristown.

May 7 A British raid in Bordentown results in the destruction of the unfinished American frigates *Washington* and *Effingham*. British units burn a number of houses in the town before returning to their ships.

May 8 British warships bombard the city of Burlington. The American artillery return their fire.

May 11 The British release John Fell, a member of the New Jersey Legislative Council.

May 20-June 21 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

May 27-June 22 The New Jersey legislature meets in Princeton.

June 18 British army commanded by Sir Henry Clinton completes the evacuation of Philadelphia. After crossing the Delaware River, Clinton moves towards Perth Amboy.

June 20 A legislative act encourages the manufacture of paper by granting militia exemptions to workers.

June 20 The export of provisions such as wheat, beef, and livestock is prohibited under penalty of seizure.

June 21 The American army crosses the Delaware River and lands at Coryell's Ferry.

June 23 George Washington establishes temporary headquarters in Hopewell.

June 24-27 The Council of Safety meets in Hillsborough.

June 26 The Privy Council meets in Hillsborough.

June 26 Clinton's army reaches Monmouth Court House.

1778

June 27 Washington gives General Charles Lee command of the attack upon the British scheduled for the next day. Lee, who makes neither battle plans nor reconnaissance of the enemy's position, disregards Washington's orders.

June 28 The Battle of Monmouth. At 10:00 a.m. General Charles Lee's forces clash with the British rear elements, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. Lee vacillates and gives little direction until ordering a general withdrawal in the face of British reinforcements. This dilatory behavior gives Clinton time to prepare for a general action.

Washington takes command of the attacking force after sternly rebuking Lee. Positions are established under the command of Generals Lord Stirling (William Alexander), Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne and Lafayette. For most of the afternoon, in temperatures reaching 100°, British troops under Baron von Knyphausen and Lt. Colonel Henry Monckton attack the American forces. After an inconclusive probe at the center of the Continental army, Clinton orders a withdrawal to a defensible position. Washington prepares for an attack but darkness ends the fighting. During the night Clinton's army marches towards Middletown. Both sides suffer heavy casualties, caused as much by heat and fatigue as battle.

June 29-30 The Council of Safety meets in Kingston.

July 1 The court martial of General Charles Lee begins in New Brunswick. Charges stem from Lee's conduct at the battle of Monmouth. He is accused of disobedience of orders, misbehavior and disrespect.

July 1-3 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

July 4 George Washington and his army celebrate the second anniversary of American independence with impressive ceremonies in New Brunswick.

July 5 The British army retreats from Middletown to New York.

August 3-26 The Council of Safety meets in Morristown.

August 9 At Paramus the court martial of General Charles Lee concludes with a guilty verdict. Lee is suspended from command for a year.

August 10 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

August 19 The Privy Council meets in Morristown.

September 9-October 8 The New Jersey legislature meets in Princeton.

September 11-October 8 The Council of Safety meets in Princeton.

September 12-October 8 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

September 28 British troops under General Charles Grey attack elements of the Third Dragoons of the Continental army at Old Tappan. They capture Colonel George Baylor, commander of the Dragoons, and reportedly kill 50 of 120 men including Major Alexander Clough. This night raid results in American atrocity claims.

October 5-7 British forces raid the privateer's base in Little Egg Harbor. The ships, *Halifax*, *Dependence*, and *Cornwallis*, enter the harbor and attack the fort at Chestnut Neck. The militia retreats and the British troops land and scuttle prize ships taken by the privateers. The fort and village are destroyed and the British soldiers retreat to their vessels.

October 8 Last recorded meeting of the Council of Safety in Princeton. The law providing for this revolutionary body is allowed to expire.

1778

October 15 British troops conduct a night raid upon units of Casimir Pulaski's Legion. They surprise and kill many soldiers resting on Osborn Island.

October 27-December 12 First sitting of the third New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

November 6-December 8 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

November 20 The legislature authorizes New Jersey delegates to the Continental Congress to ratify the Articles of Confederation for the "general Good of the Union."

November 20 New Jersey delegates John Witherspoon and Dr. Nathaniel Scudder sign the Articles of Confederation.

December 10 In order to encourage education, school teachers and masters are exempted from the militia or public office. Students and faculty of New Jersey colleges are also exempted.

December 11 An act is passed compelling all Loyalists to forfeit their real estate. An Inquisition of twenty-four freeholders in each county will judge whether high treason has been committed. A person found guilty has the right to appeal. County commissioners issue writs for the public sale of lands after public notice of sale is made.

December 11, 1778-June 3, 1779 General George Washington arrives at Middlebrook. The William Wallace house becomes his winter headquarters. The winter encampment finds the New Jersey Brigade at Elizabethtown. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania troops are in Middlebrook.

1779

- January 13-15** The Privy Council meets in Princeton.
- February 3** The Privy Council meets in Springfield.
- February 8** A British raiding party, led by Captain Samuel Ryerson of Van Bushkirk's Regiment, captures Captain Nathaniel FitzRandolph at Woodbridge. FitzRandolph dies in captivity in 1780.
- February 16** First issue of the *New-Jersey Journal* is published by Shepard Kollock in Chatham.
- February 18** George Washington and his army in Pluckemin celebrate the anniversary of the alliance with France. Fireworks highlight the festivities.
- February 25** British soldiers under General Thomas Stirling, guided by Loyalists, attack Elizabethtown in an attempt to capture Governor William Livingston. Livingston is not at home. The raiders demand that his daughters hand over important correspondence
- March 10** In Middlebrook, George Washington issues a pardon to deserters if they return by May 1, 1779.
- April 2** British troops from Paulus Hook attack and capture a small detachment of Continental troops in Bergen Neck.
- April 9** The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

1779

April 10 Answering William Livingston's letter of March 29, 1779, Sir Henry Clinton denies knowledge of a plot to assassinate the New Jersey governor. He comments: "I shall not blacken myself with so foul a crime to obtain so trifling an end."

April 12 The *New-York Gazette: And The Weekly Mercury* reports that Colonel Joseph Brant, the Indian leader, has issued a warning to the inhabitants of Sussex County either to join the British cause or be treated as an enemy.

April 17 Officers of the New Jersey Brigade in Elizabethtown petition the state legislature over the depreciation of their pay. They demand payment in Spanish milled dollars.

April 20-June 12 Second sitting of the third New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

April 26 British soldiers and Loyalists attack Tinton Falls and Middletown. They burn and loot the houses of leading civil and military officials before being driven back to their boats.

May 1 French minister Conrad A. Gérard visits George Washington in Middlebrook.

May 1-June 11 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

May 10 A party of British regulars raids Closter. They carry off many prisoners after destroying houses and barns. They also "abused many of the women."

May 11 John Hart dies in Hopewell. He was a farmer and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Hart had retired from public life in 1778.

May 14 George Washington holds a military review for the Delaware Indians who visit Middlebrook on their way to the Continental Congress.

May 28 In order to prevent "Revelling, Gaming, Drunkenness, and other scandalous Practices," the legislature forbids tavern keepers to permit gaming and giving excessive amounts of liquor to customers.

June 9 The frequency of armed robbery and murder by roving bands of men prompts the legislature to pass an act granting a reward for arrest and conviction of these outlaws.

June 10 Loyalists capture a number of leading officers of the Monmouth Militia in Shrewsbury. They retreat to their boats under fire.

June 10 An act is passed to stop the passage of spies and intelligence within the state. The passports needed to leave each county may be signed only by the governor, Legislative Council, or General Assembly.

June 10 The legislature grants pensions to those maimed or wounded in military service. Similar compensation is given widows and orphans of those killed in battle.

June 16 The legislature elects David Brearley as chief justice to replace Robert Morris. Morris had resigned.

June 25 The Privy Council meets in Bound Brook.

June 29 A party of British regulars and Loyalists from Staten Island surprise and capture American soliders at a tavern in Spank-town.

1779

July The Privy Council meets in Bridgewater.

July 22 The Battle of Minisink involves the Sussex County Militia under Major Samuel Meeker. After Joseph Brant and his Indians and Loyalists attack the New York town of Minisink, elements of the New York and New Jersey militia pursue his raiders. In a fierce engagement a large portion of the militia is killed.

August 18 Major Henry Lee leaves Paramus with men and wagons, creating the impression that he is embarking upon a foraging expedition.

August 19 Major Henry Lee launches a surprise predawn attack upon the fort in Paulus Hook. His men capture 150 prisoners in a few minutes. Lee and his men quickly retreat towards Hackensack when the British in New York City are alarmed. Lee receives the unusual tribute of a gold medal from the Continental Congress for this raid.

August 28 The Privy Council meets at an undetermined location.

September 15-October 9 The third sitting of the third New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

September 21-November 2 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

September 27 Commissioners are appointed to help relieve army provision problems. They are allowed to impress one-eighth part of all surplus wheat.

October 2 George Washington prescribes the official New Jersey regimental uniform of dark blue faced with buff. However, the uniform is never worn during the Revolution.

1779-1780

October 26-December 26 First sitting of the fourth New Jersey legislature is held in Trenton and Mount Holly.

October 28 A British raiding party under Colonel John Simcoe lands in Perth Amboy and burns the Dutch Reformed Church in Raritan and the Somerset County Courthouse in a march up the Raritan River. On the retreat Simcoe is captured.

October 29 The New Jersey General Assembly rejects a bill that would have required Isaac Collins, publisher of the *New-Jersey Gazette*, to give the name of a confidential correspondent. This action upholds the freedom of the press.

November 8-December 26 The Privy Council meets in Mount Holly.

December 1, 1779-June 22, 1780 General George Washington establishes winter headquarters in Morristown at the home of the widow of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr. The army is encamped in Jockey Hollow. An unusually severe winter adds to the soldiers' hardships.

December 12-23 British fleet, containing Clinton's army, leaves Sandy Hook for Charleston, South Carolina.

December 25 County contractors are appointed to buy provisions and supplies for the Continental army.

1780

January 14-15 American troops under Lord Stirling (William Alexander) attack Staten Island.

January 25 Two parties of British troops attack Newark and Elizabethtown. They burn the Presbyterian meeting house in Elizabethtown and the Newark Academy. A number of leading citizens are taken prisoner.

January 28-February 22 The Privy Council meets in Elizabethtown.

February 11-12 Four parties of British troops raid Woodbridge, Spanktown, and Hackensack. They retreat due to the deep snow.

February 16-March 21 The second sitting of the fourth New Jersey legislature is held in Trenton.

March 6-25 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

March 13 The charter of the College of New Jersey is reaffirmed under the state constitution.

March 23 Two parties of British troops raid Bergen County. They burn the Courthouse in Hackensack. An attack upon Paramus is unsuccessful.

March 30 A party of Loyalists attacks Shrewsbury.

April 3-27 The Privy Council meets in Morristown.

April 15 British units cross from Staten Island to Bergen Neck and reconnoiter with Hessians. They capture an American outpost in New Bridge and proceed to Hopperstown. There they skirmish with elements of the Pennsylvania Line before retreating.

1780

April 28 Don Juan de Miralles, unofficial representative of the Spanish government, dies and is buried in Morristown. He was visiting General George Washington and his army with the French ambassador.

May 10-June 19 Third sitting of the fourth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

May 12-June 19 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

May 24 The laws of inheritance are reformed. Primogeniture is eliminated in cases of a death without a will. All sons will share their father's estate equally. Sons are to receive twice as much land as daughters.

May 25 Two regiments of the Connecticut Line mutiny due to lack of provisions.

May 26 A party of British regulars under Major Charles Brown-ton lands in Newark meadows. They capture some Newark inhabitants before withdrawing.

June 6 General Wilhelm von Knyphausen's Hessian and British troops land at DeHart's Point at Elizabethtown. Their aim is to attack Morristown.

June 7 Colonel Elias Dayton's New Jersey Brigade and the local militia stop Knyphausen's advance. Thirty houses at Connecticut Farms are burned by the retreating British forces. Hanna Caldwell is killed during the day's fighting.

June 7 George Washington orders his troops to move to Springfield.

June 8-9 British forces withdraw to Elizabethtown.

June 12 Convicted horse thieves, according to an act passed this date, "shall suffer Death. . . ."

June 12 Philip Schuyler, chairman of the Committee of Congress sent to investigate the Continental army, writes of the alarming crisis caused by an imminent British attack upon Morristown to capture supplies and cannon. He asks Governor William Livingston to send more troops.

June 22 A party of British regulars, Loyalists, and blacks under their leader, Ty, raid Middletown. They carry off several prominent citizens.

June 23 The Battle of Springfield. Returning to New York from the South, Sir Henry Clinton orders General Wilhelm von Knyphausen to proceed towards Morristown. The British force of 6,000 men advance from Elizabethtown but are impeded by the militia under General William Maxwell. The delay enables Continental troops under General Nathanael Greene and militia under General Philemon Dickinson to move from Morristown to the bridges in Springfield.

The British unit, divided into two columns, attempts to outflank the American forces by crossing the Vauxhall bridge. A stubborn resistance by Henry Lee on the Vauxhall Road prevents Knyphausen's plan from succeeding. The American main force repels the British advance before taking a strong position on high ground. Making little headway due to the stout resistance, Knyphausen breaks off the engagement. Most of the homes in Springfield are burned during the British retreat towards Elizabethtown. American units, facing superior forces, suffer less than 150 casualties.

July 1 David Forman is elected chairman of the Monmouth Committee of Retaliation in Monmouth Court House. The group seeks vengeance for "Plundering's, Devastations, Kidnaping's [sic] and Even Murder. . . ."

1780

July 1-29 George Washington makes his headquarters at the Dey Mansion in Preakness.

July 4 The ladies of Trenton solicit help from the prominent women of other towns and counties to aid and support "those brave men in the Continental Army."

July 8 The Privy Council meets in Bloomsberry.

July 17-19 The Privy Council meets in Preakness.

July 21 General Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania Brigade attacks the blockhouse in Bull's Ferry. After shelling the fortification, a frontal assault by Wayne's men proves equally fruitless and results in a high rate of casualties.

July 31-August 23 The Privy Council meets in Morristown.

August 16 Major John Andre's satirical poem upon General Anthony Wayne's attack in Bull's Ferry, the "Cow-Chace," is published in New York. Andre is later hanged for his involvement in Benedict Arnold's treason.

September 7 The New Jersey Supreme Court, in reviewing the case of *Holmes v. Walton*, rules that the state statutory law regarding trade with the enemy violates the guarantees of trial by jury as defined in the state constitution. This establishes the primacy of constitutional law in judicial opinions.

September 10 Tory raiders attack the Middletown area and capture Joshua Huddy and others. As they retreat to their boats the Middletown militia fires upon them and Captain Huddy escapes.

1780-1781

September 13-October 7 The fourth sitting of the fourth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

September 14, 1780-February 6, 1781 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

October 7 Loyalists in Bergen Point skirmish with American troops.

October 24, 1780-January 9, 1781 The first sitting of the fifth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

1781

January 1 Six regiments of General Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania Line mutiny in Morristown. Discontent over provisions, quarters, and pay sparks the mutiny. About half of the Pennsylvania Line begin a march towards Philadelphia to present their grievances to the Continental Congress. Wayne and his officers are unable to dissuade them.

January 3 Mutineers from the Pennsylvania Line occupy homes when they reach Princeton.

January 6 A committee sent by the Continental Congress to negotiate with the Pennsylvania Line mutineers reaches Trenton.

January 6 The legislature passes an act to relieve the financial distress of New Jersey's Continental troops. Due to the depreciation of their pay, soldiers are to receive interest-bearing notes for redemption of pay in specie based upon a scale of depreciation.

1781

January 8 Mutineers of the Pennsylvania Line accept the proposals of Joseph Reed, who represents the Continental Congress.

January 8 In a comprehensive revision of the militia laws, changes are made in organization, discipline, and procedures for activation.

January 9 Tax collectors are to accept certificates for payment of taxes. The state government's delay in redeeming these promissory notes necessitates this action.

January 10 John Mason and James Ogden are hanged as spies. Sir Henry Clinton had sent them as emissaries to negotiate with the revolting Pennsylvania Line.

January 20 Men of the New Jersey Brigade under Colonel Israel Shreve mutiny in Pompton. The revolt of the Pennsylvania troops influences their actions. Two hundred men head south towards Chatham.

January 21 Mutineers of the New Jersey Brigade reach Chatham.

January 23 Mutineers return to Pompton under their commander, Colonel Israel Shreve.

January 27 Continuing discontent among troops of the New Jersey Brigade prompts Washington to surround the men with a large American force. Some of the leaders of the mutiny are quickly tried and executed.

February 28 Richard Stockton dies in Princeton. He was fifty years old, a lawyer and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

March 1 On their march south to participate in the Virginia campaign New Jersey's Continental troops under Lt. Colonel Francis Barber cross the Delaware River at Trenton.

March 2 Samuel Huntington, president of the Continental Congress, informs Governor William Livingston that the Articles of Confederation have finally been ratified by all the states.

March 26 The Essex County Militia raids Staten Island.

March 27 British troops under Major George Beckwith attack Elizabethtown.

March 28-29 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

April 28-June 2 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

May 15-June 28 The second sitting of the fifth New Jersey legislature meets in Princeton.

June 1 Indian incursions and threats create need for an additional company of Sussex County Militia.

June 13-27 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

June 21 Cortlandt Skinner leads a large force of Loyalists in a plundering expedition in Monmouth County. They burn houses and carry off sheep and cattle.

June 26 The sale of Loyalist real property is suspended by the legislature.

1781

June 27 A new law allows Governor William Livingston to grant commissions for privateers to attack British shipping.

July 20-August 2 The Privy Council meets in Bound Brook.

July 26 American whaleboats under Captain David Maffet capture a British sloop and Loyalist boats off the Monmouth County coast.

August 13 Captain John Paul Jones, the naval hero, visits Trenton.

August 23 State troops under Lieutenant Asher FitzRandolph attack Fort Richmond on Staten Island before returning to Woodbridge.

August 26-September 1 The American and French armies cross New Jersey on their march south towards Yorktown.

September 19-October 6 The third sitting of the fifth New Jersey legislature meets in Princeton.

September 21-October 5 The Privy Council meets in Princeton.

October 5 Privateersman Adam Hyler attacks a British garrison at Sandy Hook in a whaleboat in one of his Raritan River forays.

October 15-16 A party of Loyalist raiders lands in Shrewsbury. They attack Colts Neck before retreating. Many Freehold inhabitants pursue the invaders. In an attack upon the rear of the Loyalist party, Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, a leading citizen of Monmouth Court House and a former member of the Continental Congress, is killed.

1781-1782

October 19 General Charles Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Virginia.

October 23-December 29 First sitting of the sixth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

October 27 In Trenton, the governor and legislature celebrate the victory at Yorktown with toasts, church services and a cannonade.

October 31, 1781-April 8, 1783 The Privy Council meets in Trenton.

November 24 Reverend James Caldwell is shot and killed by an American sentry in Elizabethtown while he is escorting a woman to the town under a flag of truce.

December 13 Governor William Livingston proclaims this a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the victory at Yorktown.

December 20 An act is passed to appoint appraisers to assess and inventory the damages upon civilian property by both British and American armies.

December 21 An act is passed to employ naval officers to regulate navigation and trade in New Jersey.

1782

January 9 British troops and Loyalists raid New Brunswick. They occupy the town for an hour.

1782

January 29 James Morgan, a member of the New Jersey militia, is hanged in Westfield for the "wilful murder" of Reverend James Caldwell.

February 8 Loyalists raid in Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County. They take prisoners who later escape at Sandy Hook.

February 28 General David Forman orders high sheriff of Monmouth County to arrest John Bacon, a Loyalist retaliator.

March 24 Loyalists attack the blockhouse in Toms River. Captain Joshua Huddy and his men surrender after their powder runs out. The village is burned.

March 30 Philip White, a Loyalist, kills the son of a Monmouth County Militia colonel. In his flight, White is struck and fatally wounded.

April 12 Under the direction of Captain Richard Lippincott, a Monmouth Loyalist, Captain Joshua Huddy is hanged in Middletown, presumably in retaliation for the killing of Philip White.

May 15-June 24 The second sitting of the sixth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

June 5 Captain Charles Asgill is chosen by lot to be executed for the hanging of Captain Joshua Huddy. On this date he is brought to the Jersey Line in Chatham.

September 1 Fort Delancey is burned by Loyalists.

1782-1783

September 18-October 5 Third sitting of the sixth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

October 22-December 26 First sitting of the seventh New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

October 25 Loyalists under Captain John Bacon massacre Gloucester County Militia under Captain Andrew Steelman. Steelman's men had been resting on the beach in Barnegat after unloading the cargo of a British ship that had run aground on Barnegat shoals.

November 4 Elias Boudinot of New Jersey is elected president of the Continental Congress.

November 6 An act is passed to compensate soldiers discharged from duty due to disability incurred in service.

November 7 The Continental Congress orders that Captain Charles Asgill be freed and sent home.

1783

April 3 Captain John Stewart shoots and kills Loyalist Captain John Bacon.

April 14 Governor William Livingston proclaims the official end of hostilities.

May 15-June 19 The second sitting of the seventh New Jersey legislature meets in Burlington.

1783

May 23-June 20 The Privy Council meets in Burlington.

May 27 An act for the "Promotion and Encouragement of Literature" grants authors fourteen-year rights within the state for printing, publishing, and selling their works.

June 30 Continental Congress meets in Princeton.

August 2-September 17 The Privy Council meets in Springfield.

August 24-November 9 General George Washington establishes his headquarters in Rocky Hill.

August 26 General George Washington visits the Continental Congress in Princeton where the townspeople receive him warmly. Congress also gives him an official expression of gratitude.

September 3 Formal peace treaty is signed in Paris.

October 28-December 24 First sitting of the eighth New Jersey legislature meets in Trenton.

November 1 Word is received of the signing of the Treaty of Paris by the Continental Congress in Princeton.

November 2 At Rocky Hill, George Washington issues his farewell orders to the United States Army.

November 4 Continental Congress adjourns to reconvene in Annapolis, Maryland.

- November 5** The Privy Council meets in Burlington.
- November 11-December 24** The Privy Council meets in Trenton.
- November 25** British troops evacuate New York City.
- December 16** County commissioners to resume sale of confiscated Loyalist lands.
- December 23** The forfeited estate of John Zabriskie in Bergen County is given to Major General Baron von Steuben for his "many and signal services."

PLACE-NAMES

The following eighteenth century names mentioned in this pamphlet have been changed or the places have been incorporated into a larger political unit.

18th Century Names

Acquackanonk
Bergen Neck
Bull's Ferry
College of New Jersey
Cooper's Creek Bridge
Coryell's Ferry
Elizabethtown
Fort Delancey
Hopperstown
Middlebrook
Monmouth Court House
New Germantown
New Town
Osborn Island
Paulus Hook
Quibbletown
Red Bank
Slabtown
Somerset Court House
Spanktown
Strawberry Hill
Tinton Falls

Present Day Names

Clifton, Passaic, Paterson
Bayonne
near Hoboken
Princeton University
Camden
Lambertville
Elizabeth
Bayonne
Ho-Ho-Kus
Bound Brook
Freehold
Oldwick
Newton
Little Egg Harbor Township
Jersey City
New Market
West Deptford Township
Jacksonville
Millstone
Rahway
Woodbridge
Shrewsbury

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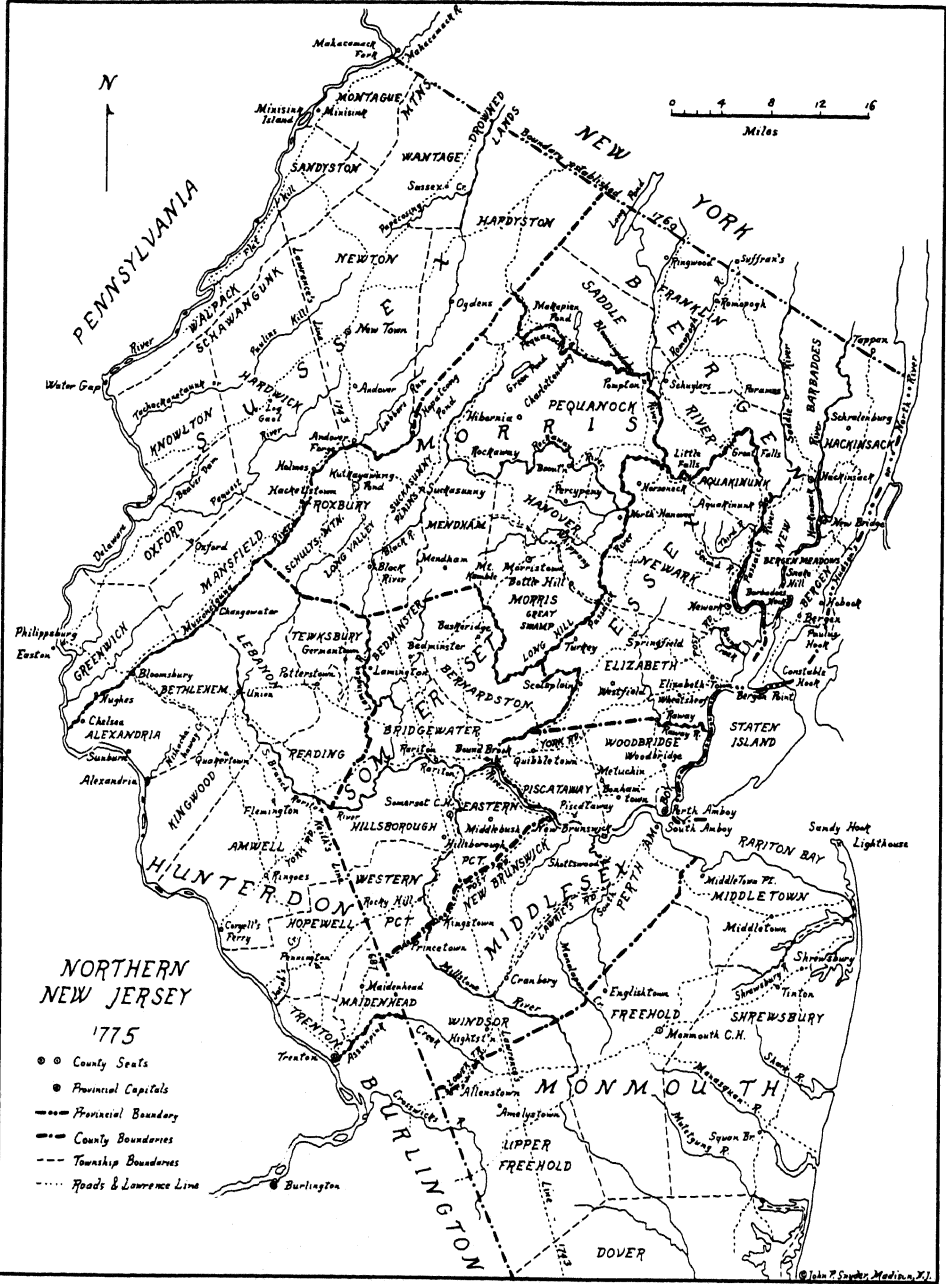
The following list of books and dissertations includes some of the materials consulted in the preparation of this chronology. They represent a basic compilation of the readily available literature on New Jersey in the American Revolution.

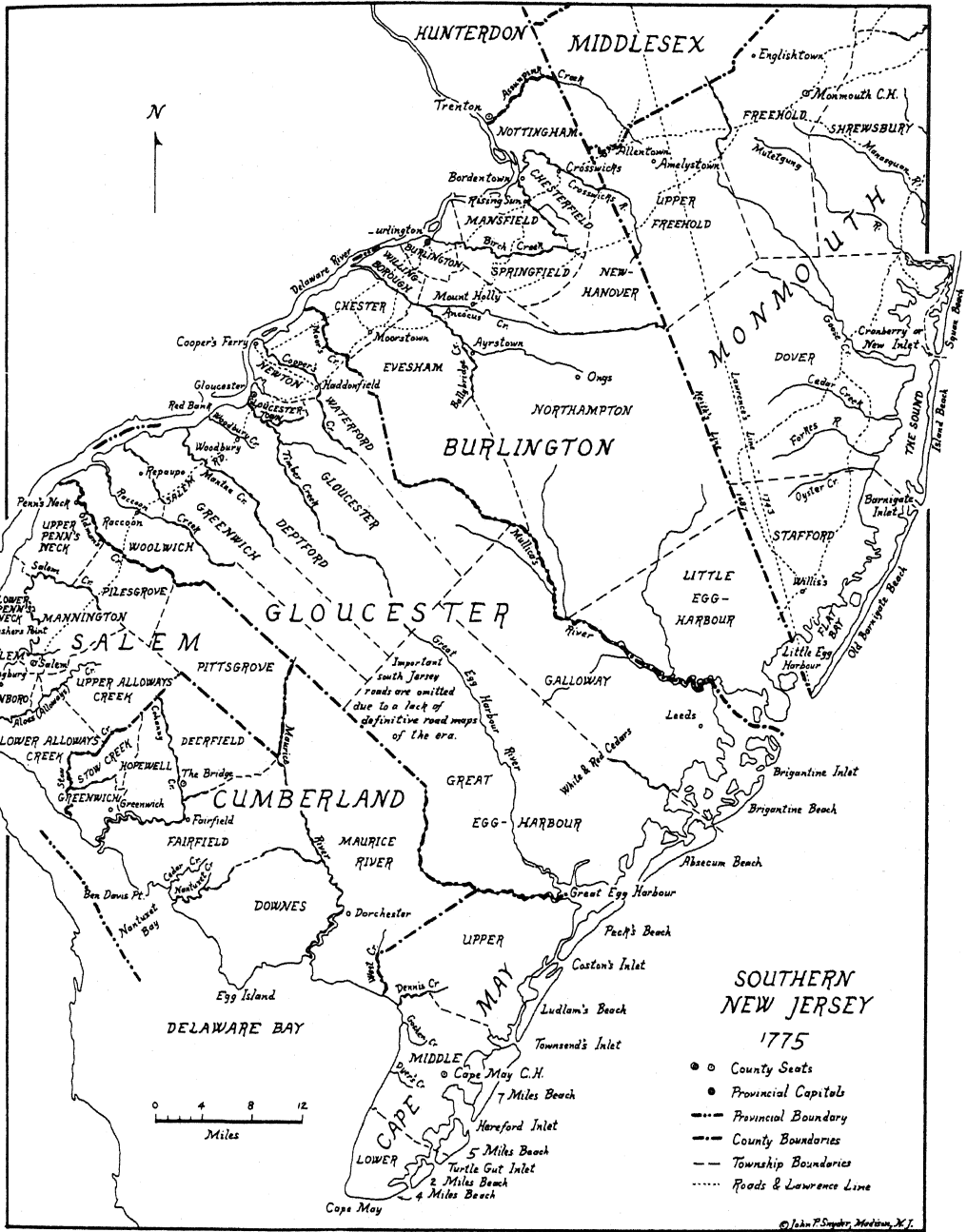
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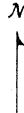
End Papers: Northern and Southern New Jersey, showing townships and counties as they existed in 1775. Reconstructed by John P. Snyder in The Mapping of New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1973. Courtesy Mr. Snyder. ©John P. Snyder, Madison, N.J.

Cover and title page photograph by Joseph Crilley: NEW JERSEY Six Shilling Note printed by Isaac Collins, Burlington, 1776. From the New Jersey State Museum exhibition, "A Royal Province, New Jersey 1738-1776" (June 9-September 9, 1973). The Burlington Smiths, John Jay Smith Historical Collection.





Important south Jersey roads are omitted due to a lack of definitive road maps of the era.



0 4 8 12 Miles



Six Swellings.

To counterfeit is Death.



BURLINGTON in New-Jersey,
Printed by Isaac Collins, 1776.