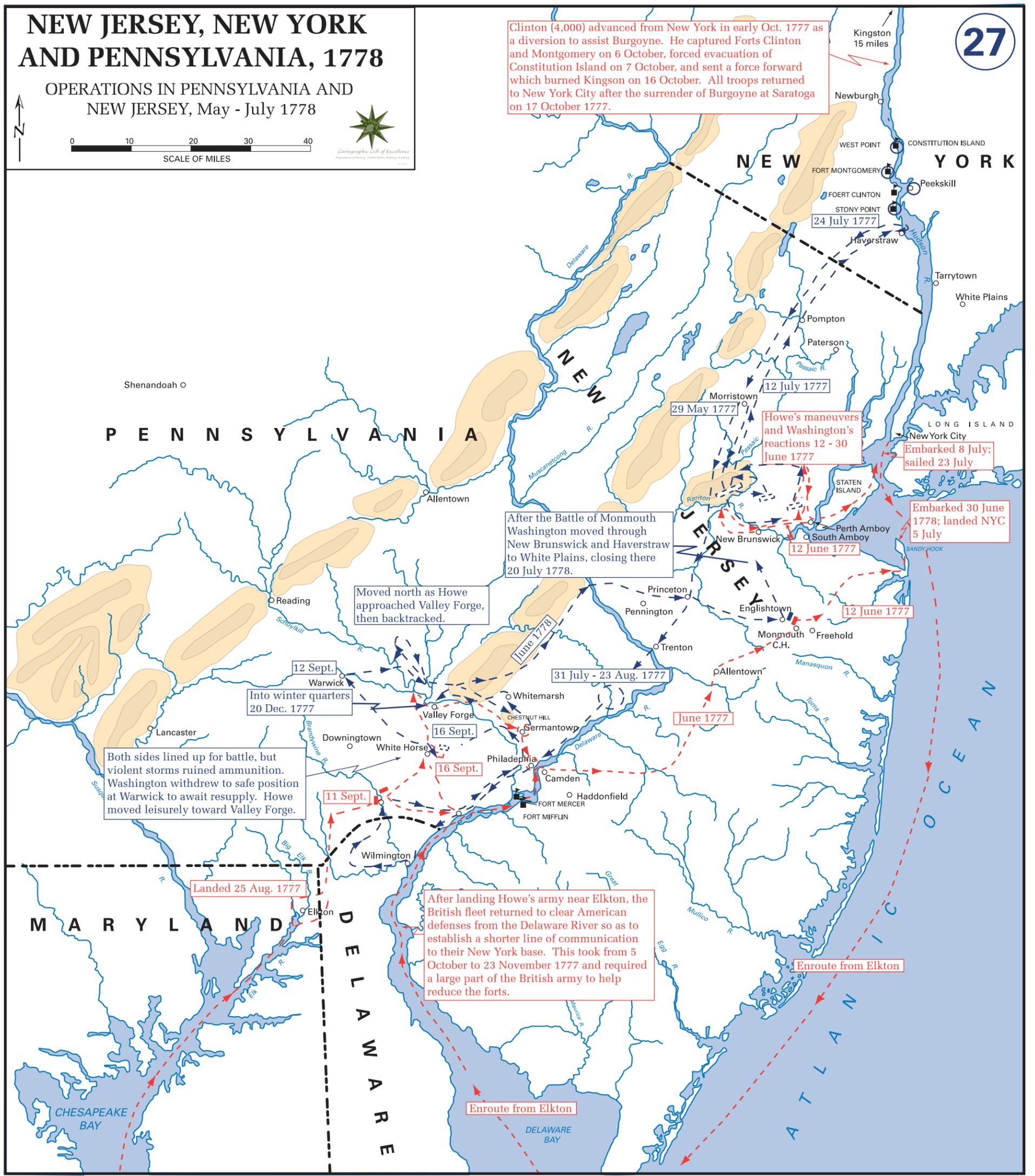
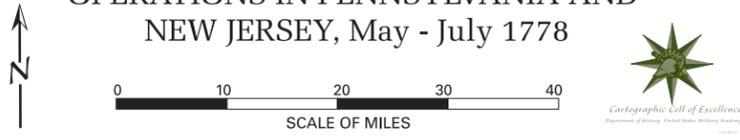


NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA, 1778

OPERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY, May - July 1778



Clinton (4,000) advanced from New York in early Oct. 1777 as a diversion to assist Burgoyne. He captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery on 6 October, forced evacuation of Constitution Island on 7 October, and sent a force forward which burned Kingston on 16 October. All troops returned to New York City after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on 17 October 1777.

Kingston 15 miles

24 July 1777

Howe's maneuvers and Washington's reactions 12 - 30 June 1777

Embarked 8 July; sailed 23 July

Embarked 30 June 1778; landed NYC 5 July

After the Battle of Monmouth Washington moved through New Brunswick and Haverstraw to White Plains, closing there 20 July 1778.

Moved north as Howe approached Valley Forge, then backtracked.

12 Sept.
Warwick
Into winter quarters 20 Dec. 1777

Both sides lined up for battle, but violent storms ruined ammunition. Washington withdrew to safe position at Warwick to await resupply. Howe moved leisurely toward Valley Forge.

After landing Howe's army near Elkton, the British fleet returned to clear American defenses from the Delaware River so as to establish a shorter line of communication to their New York base. This took from 5 October to 23 November 1777 and required a large part of the British army to help reduce the forts.

Enroute from Elkton

Enroute from Elkton

Landed 25 Aug. 1777

31 July - 23 Aug. 1777

June 1777

12 June 1777

12 June 1777

29 May 1777

12 July 1777