

Chapter 1 : Continental Army - Wikipedia

The book includes photographs of actual specimens and special paintings and drawings by leading military artists, THE BOOK OF THE CONTINENTAL SOLDIER offers an eyewitness kind of understanding of how the Continental Army functioned, of the things the soldier used to live and to win.

Baron Wilhelm von Steuben and his wife, Elizabeth von Jagvodin. Despite his military education by a Catholic order, von Steuben remained critical of Roman Catholicism. First military service[edit] Baron von Steuben joined the Prussian Army at age 17. Later that year he was taken prisoner by the Russians at Treptow. That same year he accompanied the prince to France , hoping to borrow money. Failing to find funds, they returned to Germany in 1757, deeply in debt. They met again in Paris in 1761. The Count, fully realizing the potential of an officer with Prussian general staff training, introduced him to Benjamin Franklin. Franklin, however, was unable to offer Steuben a rank or pay in the American army. The Continental Congress had grown tired of foreign mercenaries coming to America and demanding a high rank and pay. Promoting these men over qualified American officers caused discontent in the ranks. Von Steuben would have to go to America strictly as a volunteer, and present himself to Congress. Steuben left these first meetings in disgust and returned to Prussia. He was advanced travel funds and left Europe from Marseilles on Friday, September 26, 1776, on board the frigate Flamand. Arrangements were made for Steuben to be paid following the successful completion of the war according to his contributions. He arrived at Valley Forge on February 23, 1777, and reported for duty as a volunteer. The trappings of his horse, the enormous holsters of his pistols, his large size, and his strikingly martial aspect, all seemed to favor the idea. He turned the volunteers into a great army. He went out into the camp to talk with the officers and men, inspect their huts, and scrutinize their equipment. Steuben established standards of sanitation and camp layouts that would still be standard a century and a half later. There had previously been no set arrangement of tents and huts. Men relieved themselves where they wished, and when an animal died it was stripped of its meat and the rest was left to rot where it lay. Steuben laid out a plan to have rows for command, officers, and enlisted men. Kitchens and latrines were on opposite sides of the camp, with latrines on the downhill side. There was the familiar arrangement of company and regimental streets. The internal administration had been neglected, and no books had been kept either as to supplies, clothing, or men. Steuben became aware of the "administrative incompetence, graft , war profiteering" that existed. His inspections saved the army an estimated loss of five to eight thousand muskets. In full military dress uniform, he twice a day trained the soldiers who, at this point, were themselves greatly lacking in proper clothing. His secretary, Du Ponceau, then translated the drills from German into French, and a secretary for Washington translated it to English. They did this every single night so Washington could command his soldiers in the morning. Colonel Alexander Hamilton and General Nathanael Greene were of great help in assisting Steuben in drafting a training program for the Army. Upon meeting Walker for the first time he exclaimed, "If I had seen an angel from Heaven I should not have more rejoiced. This corrected the previous policy of simply assigning personnel to regiments. Each company commander was made responsible for the training of new men, but actual instruction was done by sergeants specifically selected for being the best obtainable. In the earlier part of the war, the U. In the Battle of Stony Point , U. Steuben would help in the defense of Virginia with approximately 1, militia fighting a delaying action in the Battle of Blandford. During the spring of 1776, he aided Greene in the campaign in the South, culminating in the delivery of Virginia Continentals to Lafayette in June. In May 1776, Steuben presided over the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati. With the war over, Steuben resigned from service and first settled with his longtime companion, William North , for whom he created a special room at his retreat he called the Louvre [23] on Manhattan Island , where he became a prominent figure and elder in the German Reformed Church. From until his death in 1815, he served as president of the German Society of the City of New York , a charitable society founded in 1784 to assist German immigrants. Congress giving him large sums of money, he became largely indebted. On December 23, 1776, the state of New Jersey presented him with the use of an estate in Bergen County now known as Steuben House , [25] which had been confiscated from Loyalist Jan Zabriskie in 1776. Legislators initially conditioned the grant, requiring

Steuben to "hold, occupy and enjoy the said estate in person, and not by tenant. Philemon Dickinson of the New Jersey Militia informed the baron of this gift and responded to his inquiries that "there are on the premises an exceeding good House, an excellent barn, together with many useful outbuildings, all of which I am told, want some repairs A month later, recognizing his financial embarrassment, Steuben wrote another former aide-de-camp and companion, William North, recognizing: Walker is my administrator, all debts are to be paid out of it. I support my present poverty with more heroism than I Expected. All Clubs and parties are renounced, I seldom leave the House. It is the only remaining eighteenth-century building that von Steuben owned. Von Steuben moved upstate and settled in Oneida County on a small estate in the vicinity of Rome, New York , on land granted to him for his military service and where he had spent summers. He was later appointed a regent for what evolved into the University of the State of New York. Sexuality[edit] Baron von Steuben was a homosexual. Von Steuben formally adopted Walker and North and made them his heirs. Steuben did not marry and had no children. He did not care much for his European relatives. It is often considered the German-American event of the year. Participants march, dance, wear German costumes and play German music, and the event is attended by millions of people. It is one of the largest parades in the city and is traditionally followed by an Oktoberfest in Central Park as well as celebrations in Yorkville, Manhattan , a German section of New York City. The German-American Steuben Parade has been taking place since It is now one of the largest organizations for Americans of German descent. The statue by Albert Jaegers was dedicated in A new cast was given in honor of German-American friendship in , and to celebrate the th anniversary of the founding of Berlin. It was installed in the Dahlem district, in what had been the U. The house and surrounding farmland were seized in from a Loyalist family. The house looks much as it did after Steuben renovated it. It was opened as a public museum in September The Bergen County Historical Society opens the building for special events. The First American Army. The minute, live-action documentary details the life, uniforms, camp life, food, weapons, equipment and drill of the Continental soldier "as taught and developed by Baron von Steuben. A gift to Steuben from the State of New Jersey, this is the only extant house he owned.

Chapter 2 : Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben - Wikipedia

All aspects of the Continental, the army created by Washington on the British model and formed into a formidable battlefield weapon by the Baron von Steuben, are covered here. And the Continental Army became more than a match for the British and German regulars, as well as the Loyalists, whom they had to fight.

George Washington was appointed the commander-in-chief and he served throughout the war without pay, requesting only that his expenses be paid. Washington was immediately confronted by the lack of discipline and training in his troops, and he devoted the entire war to building a fighting force from inexperienced and generally short-term soldiers. The Continental Army suffered from the shortcomings of the Continental Congress. The Congress had no authority to legislate, to levy taxes, or to raise troops except by appeals to volunteers. They could only request that the states provide soldiers and funds with which to pay them, which was never easy. The states had their own militias, which they would from time to time provide to support the regular army, but which they might also prefer to support as the militias were dedicated to local defense. Throughout the war, the continental soldiers were poorly armed, poorly clothed, poorly fed, and poorly paid. The rifles they carried were an assortment of home made and imported weapons. The men from the frontiers used long rifles that had longer range than their British opponents, and they were often better shots. There was no uniform, and many soldiers were reduced to rags. Although Crispus Attucks, a black man, was the first American to die from British fire in the American Revolution at the Boston Massacre, this did not signify a tolerant attitude on the part of all revolutionary leaders. Horatio Gates, as adjutant general of the new Continental Army, issue instructions to recruiters in Massachusetts: You are not to enlist any deserter from the ministerial army, nor any stroller, Negro, or vagabond, or person suspected of being an enemy of the liberty of America, nor any under eighteen years of age. There are no reliable figures as to the number of men who served in the Continental Army. The rolls indicate that, men enlisted, but many were for short duration and reenlistments can be counted twice. Washington had as few as men at the worst of the winter of Valley Forge and never more than the 26, he commanded in November, In April, Benjamin Rush was appointed surgeon general of the army. He developed a very negative view of the standard of medical care of the soldiers and wrote to Washington on December 26, sharply criticizing Dr. William Shippen, the director of the medical service. Washington referred the question to Congress, which cleared Shippen of the charges. Unhappy with the turn of events, Rush wrote anonymously to Patrick Henry on January 12, suggesting that George Washington should be replaced. Henry sent the letter to Washington, who recognized Rush as the author and rebuked him. Rush then retired to private practice in Philadelphia. By early, it became evident to Washington that the organization of the army needed to be reformed. Washington wrote to Congress on January 28, explaining the many problems: A small knowledge of human nature will convince us, that, with far the greatest part of mankind, interest is the governing principle; and that almost every man is more or less, under its influence. Motives of public virtue may for a time, or in particular instances, actuate men to the observance of a conduct purely disinterested; but they are not of themselves sufficient to produce a persevering conformity to the refined dictates and obligations of social duty. Few men are capable of making a continual sacrifice of all views of private interest, or advantage, to the common good. It is vain to exclaim against the depravity of human nature on this account; the fact is so, the experience of every age and nation has proved it and we must in a great measure, change the constitution of man, before we can make it otherwise. No institution, not built on the presumptive truth of these maxims can succeed. Near the end of the war, with the officers and men of the Continental Army still not receiving what they had been promised by Congress, some voices were raised in defiance, suggesting that the army should take by force if necessary what was owed them. Washington addressed the officers and rebuked those who spoke in this fashion, urging them on practical and ethical grounds to be patient. Although criticized by some as an attempt for form an aristocratic military elite, the Society has perservered to the present in its efforts to preserve the heritage of the American Revolution. Valley Forge is a name that resonates in the minds of many Americans. As the site of the encampment of the Continental Army during the Revol The defining moments of the Revolutionary War did

not occur on the battlefield or diplomatic table, claims Fleming, but at Valley Forge where the Cont

Chapter 3 : Continental Army | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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A living historian, or sometimes referred to as a re-enactor, is someone who recreates history by portraying the look and actions of a person from a particular time period. In the case of The Continental Line, living historians demonstrate the life and activities of an 18th Century military camp. Many folks stay involved because they enjoy educating the public about history. Others enjoy being with friends, demonstrating a particular talent or craft, or simply escaping the complexities of 21st Century life for a weekend. Your first move should be to find a unit. Go to the Continental Line Unit directory to find some units in your area or contact local historic sites. Find out when the next event is going to occur. Visit the event and get to know the people in the various units. Ask plenty of questions. At these various events, you may see vendors called Sutlers selling clothing and accoutrements. As tempting as it may be to start getting your uniform or outfit together right away, find your regiment before spending any money on equipment or clothing. Feel free to get an idea about becoming a living historian and the period through the excerpts from *The Continental Soldier*, the quarterly newsletter of The Continental Line. This is an inexpensive book available at most Revolutionary War sites. Additionally, the following books and publications may also give you a better insight into the period: *Books for Starters* by Thaddeus Weaver The average American views the Revolutionary War as a set of disjointed scenes, too far removed from modern day life to be anything more than quaint vignettes: As a new reenactor, it can be difficult at first to get beyond those initial images and try to understand the nature and scope of the War for Independence. However, there is a rich developing literature on the Revolutionary War with an increasing focus on what life was like for ordinary citizens. Although some of the books below are scholarly or specialized, they are an excellent start to a well-rounded library. Atwater Kent Museum, which was written during the Bicentennial with the specific goal of discussing the everyday experience of soldiers in and from Philadelphia. The paperback can be read in an afternoon and is illustrated with photographs of period arms and equipment. A basic book on the clothing, equipment, and branches of the Continental Army is *Harold L. Stackpole Company*, a standard work. Martin was a Connecticut soldier who served in portions of the New York and Philadelphia campaigns, as well as in the siege of Yorktown. The University of North Carolina Press, Although addressing the service of the Massachusetts militia during the French and Indian War, there are obvious comparisons to be drawn with the Continental Army. In portraying a revolutionary soldier, there is a particular need to be familiar with the drill and manual of exercise adopted by the recreated unit. Along with a knowledge of the manual exercise, a military reenactor should have a knowledge of the history of the unit portrayed. A good bibliography of regimental histories is available in Robert K. The books listed above are only a start for the serious reenactor. Most such sites have a gift shop with potential books for your library. Some of the more scholarly works may be assigned by college professors; the used book section of a college bookstore may hide some bargains. *Scaffold* by Danny Cooper.

The book of the Continental soldier: Being a compleat account of the uniforms, weapons, and equipment with which he lived and fought by Peterson, Harold Leslie A copy that has been read, but remains in clean condition.

Origins[edit] The Continental Army consisted of soldiers from all 13 colonies and, after , from all 13 states. When the American Revolutionary War began at the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, , the colonial revolutionaries did not have an army. Previously, each colony had relied upon the militia , made up of part-time citizen-soldiers, for local defense, or the raising of temporary "provincial regiments" during specific crises such as the French and Indian War of 1754–60. As tensions with Great Britain increased in the years leading to the war, colonists began to reform their militias in preparation for the perceived potential conflict. Training of militiamen increased after the passage of the Intolerable Acts in 1773. Colonists such as Richard Henry Lee proposed forming a national militia force, but the First Continental Congress rejected the idea. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut soon raised similar but smaller forces. On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress decided to proceed with the establishment of a Continental Army for purposes of common defense, adopting the forces already in place outside Boston 22, troops and New York 5, On June 15, 1775, the Congress elected by unanimous vote George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, who accepted and served throughout the war without any compensation except for reimbursement of expenses. As the Continental Congress increasingly adopted the responsibilities and posture of a legislature for a sovereign state, the role of the Continental Army became the subject of considerable debate. Some Americans had a general aversion to maintaining a standing army; but on the other hand the requirements of the war against the British required the discipline and organization of a modern military. As a result, the army went through several distinct phases, characterized by official dissolution and reorganization of units. Soldiers in the Continental Army were citizens who had volunteered to serve in the army but were paid , and at various times during the war, standard enlistment periods lasted from one to three years. Early in the war the enlistment periods were short, as the Continental Congress feared the possibility of the Continental Army evolving into a permanent army. The army never numbered more than 17, men. Turnover proved a constant problem, particularly in the winter of 1777, and longer enlistments were approved. Broadly speaking, Continental forces consisted of several successive armies, or establishments: The Continental Army of 1775, comprising the initial New England Army, organized by Washington into three divisions, six brigades, and 38 regiments. The Continental Army of 1776, reorganized after the initial enlistment period of the soldiers in the army had expired. Washington had submitted recommendations to the Continental Congress almost immediately after he had accepted the position of Commander-in-Chief, but the Congress took time to consider and implement these. Despite attempts to broaden the recruiting base beyond New England, the army remained skewed toward the Northeast both in terms of its composition and of its geographical focus. This army consisted of 36 regiments, most standardized to a single battalion of men strong and formed into eight companies, with a rank-and-file strength of 280. The Continental Army of 1780 evolved out of several critical reforms and political decisions that came about when it became apparent that the British were sending massive forces to put an end to the American Revolution. The Continental Congress passed the "Eighty-eight Battalion Resolve", ordering each state to contribute one-battalion regiments in proportion to their population, and Washington subsequently received authority to raise an additional 16 battalions. Enlistment terms extended to three years or to "the length of the war" to avoid the year-end crises that depleted forces including the notable near-collapse of the army at the end of 1781, which could have ended the war in a Continental, or American, loss by forfeit. The Continental Army of 1782 saw the greatest crisis on the American side in the war. Congress was bankrupt, making it very difficult to replenish the soldiers whose three-year terms had expired. Popular support for the war reached an all-time low, and Washington had to put down mutinies both in the Pennsylvania Line and in the New Jersey Line. Congress voted to cut funding for the Army, but Washington managed nevertheless to secure important strategic victories. The Continental Army of 1784 was succeeded by the United States Army , which persists to this day. As peace was restored with the British, most of the regiments were disbanded in

an orderly fashion, though several had already been diminished. Sometimes the militia units operated independently of the Continental Army, but often local militias were called out to support and augment the Continental Army regulars during campaigns. The militia troops developed a reputation for being prone to premature retreats, a fact that Brigadier-General Daniel Morgan integrated into his strategy at the Battle of Cowpens in 1781. The financial responsibility for providing pay, food, shelter, clothing, arms, and other equipment to specific units was assigned to states as part of the establishment of these units. States differed in how well they lived up to these obligations. There were constant funding issues and morale problems as the war continued. This led to the army offering low pay, often rotten food, hard work, cold, heat, poor clothing and shelter, harsh discipline, and a high chance of becoming a casualty. Operations[edit] Infantry of the Continental Army. At the time of the Siege of Boston , the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts , in June , is estimated to have numbered from 14,000 to 16,000 men from New England though the actual number may have been as low as 11,000 because of desertions. It was during this siege that Washington allegedly uttered his famous words, "It is cold out here. It served as a piece of satire as it was a remark about cold conditions, while the men experienced some of the hottest temperatures of that year. The British force in Boston was increasing by fresh arrivals. It numbered then about 10,000 men. Major Generals Howe , Clinton , and Burgoyne , had arrived late in May and joined General Gage in forming and executing plans for dispersing the rebels. Feeling strong with these veteran officers and soldiers around him and the presence of several Men-of-War under Admiral Graves the governor issued a proclamation, declaring martial law , branding the entire Continental Army and supporters as "rebels" and "parricides of the Constitution. This proclamation only served to strengthen the resolve of the Congress and Army. After the British evacuation of Boston prompted by the placement of Continental artillery overlooking the city in March , the Continental Army relocated to New York. For the next five years, the main bodies of the Continental and British armies campaigned against one another in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These campaigns included the notable battles of Trenton , Princeton , Brandywine , Germantown , and Morristown, among many others. The Continental Army was racially integrated, a condition the United States Army would not see again until Truman ordered the desegregation of the military in 1948. African American slaves were promised freedom in exchange for military service in New England, and made up one fifth of the Northern Continental Army. In the beginning, soldiers enlisted for a year, largely motivated by patriotism; but as the war dragged on, bounties and other incentives became more commonplace. Two major mutinies late in the war drastically diminished the reliability of two of the main units, and there were constant discipline problems. The army increased its effectiveness and success rate through a series of trials and errors, often at great human cost. General Washington and other distinguished officers were instrumental leaders in preserving unity, learning and adapting, and ensuring discipline throughout the eight years of war. In the winter of 1777, with the addition of Baron von Steuben , of Prussian origin, the training and discipline of the Continental Army began to vastly improve. This was the infamous winter at Valley Forge. Washington always viewed the Army as a temporary measure and strove to maintain civilian control of the military , as did the Continental Congress , though there were minor disagreements about how this was carried out. Near the end of the war, the Continental Army was augmented by a French expeditionary force under General Rochambeau and a squadron of the French navy under the Comte de Barras , and in the late summer of 1781 the main body of the army travelled south to Virginia to rendezvous with the French West Indies fleet under Admiral Comte de Grasse. This resulted in the Siege of Yorktown , the decisive Battle of the Chesapeake , and the surrender of the British southern army. This essentially marked the end of the land war in America, although the Continental Army returned to blockade the British northern army in New York until the peace treaty went into effect two years later, and battles took place elsewhere between British forces and those of France and its allies. Newburgh Conspiracy A small residual force remained at West Point and some frontier outposts until Congress created the United States Army by their resolution of June 3, 1784. Planning for the transition to a peacetime force had begun in April at the request of a congressional committee chaired by Alexander Hamilton. Significantly, there was a broad consensus of the basic framework among the officers. He wanted four infantry regiments, each assigned to a specific sector of the frontier, plus an artillery regiment. His proposed regimental organizations followed

Continental Army patterns but had a provision for increased strength in the event of war. Washington expected the militia primarily to provide security for the country at the start of a war until the regular army could expand—the same role it had carried out in and Steuben and Duportail submitted their own proposals to Congress for consideration. Although Congress declined on May 12 to make a decision on the peace establishment, it did address the need for some troops to remain on duty until the British evacuated New York City and several frontier posts. The delegates told Washington to use men enlisted for fixed terms as temporary garrisons. On November 2, Washington then released his Farewell Order to the Philadelphia newspapers for nationwide distribution to the furloughed men. In the message he thanked the officers and men for their assistance and reminded them that "the singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such, as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalleled perseverance of the Armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle. On December 23 he appeared in Congress, then sitting at Annapolis, and returned his commission as commander-in-chief: When moderate delegates then offered an alternative in April which scaled the projected army down to men in one artillery and three infantry battalions, Congress rejected it as well, in part because New York feared that men retained from Massachusetts might take sides in a land dispute between the two states. Another proposal to retain men and raise new recruits also failed. On June 2 Congress ordered the discharge of all remaining men except twenty-five caretakers at Fort Pitt and fifty-five at West Point. The next day it created a peace establishment acceptable to all interests. Congress instructed the Secretary at War to form the troops into eight infantry and two artillery companies. Pennsylvania, with a quota of men, had the power to nominate a lieutenant colonel, who would be the senior officer. New York and Connecticut each were to raise men and nominate a major; the remaining men came from New Jersey. Under Josiah Harmar, the First American Regiment slowly organized and achieved permanent status as an infantry regiment of the new Regular Army. However the United States military realized it needed a well-trained standing army following St. The plans, which were supported by U. The command would be based on the 18th-century military works of Henry Bouquet, a professional Swiss soldier who served as a colonel in the British army, and French Marshal Maurice de Saxe. In Anthony Wayne, a renowned hero of the American Revolutionary War, was encouraged to leave retirement and return to active service as Commander-in-Chief of the Legion with the rank of Major General. The legion was recruited and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It was formed into four sub-legions. These were created from elements of the 1st and 2nd Regiments from the Continental Army. These units then became the First and Second Sub-Legions. The Third and Fourth Sub-Legions were raised from further recruits. Throughout the winter of 1793, existing troops along with new recruits were drilled in military skills, tactics and discipline at Legionville on the banks of the Ohio River near present-day Baden, Pennsylvania. The overwhelmingly successful campaign was concluded with the decisive victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, Maj. The training the troops received at Legionville was also seen as an instrumental to this overwhelming victory. In 1794, the United States Army was raised following the discontinuation with the legion of the United States. Rank insignia [edit] Ribands as rank insignia: During the American Revolutionary War, the Continental Army initially wore ribbons, cockades and epaulettes of various colors as an ad hoc form of rank insignia, as General George Washington wrote in Rank insignia of the Continental Army [13] Ribands across the breast Epaulettes or stripes on the right shoulder General.

Chapter 5 : Frequently Asked Questions – The Continental Line

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

The British force in Boston was increasing by fresh arrivals. It numbered then about 10,000 men. Major Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, had arrived late in May and joined General Gage in forming and executing plans for dispersing the rebels. Feeling strong with these veteran officers and soldiers around him and the presence of several ships-of-war under Admiral Graves the governor issued a proclamation, declaring martial law, branding the entire Continental Army and supporters as "rebels" and "parricides of the Constitution. This proclamation only served to strengthen the resolve of the Congress and Army. After the British evacuation of Boston prompted by the placement of Continental artillery overlooking the city in March, the Continental Army relocated to New York. For the next five years, the main bodies of the Continental and British armies campaigned against one another in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These campaigns included the notable battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Morristown, among many others. African American slaves were promised freedom in exchange for military service in New England, and made up one fifth of the Northern Continental Army. In the beginning, soldiers enlisted for a year, largely motivated by patriotism; but as the war dragged on, bounties and other incentives became more commonplace. Two major mutinies late in the war drastically diminished the reliability of two of the main units, and there were constant discipline problems. The army increased its effectiveness and success rate through a series of trials and errors, often at great human cost. General Washington and other distinguished officers were instrumental leaders in preserving unity, learning and adapting, and ensuring discipline throughout the eight years of war. In the winter of 1777, with the addition of Baron von Steuben, of Prussian origin, the training and discipline of the Continental Army began to vastly improve. This was the infamous winter at Valley Forge. Washington always viewed the Army as a temporary measure and strove to maintain civilian control of the military, as did the Continental Congress, though there were minor disagreements about how this was carried out. Near the end of the war, the Continental Army was augmented by a French expeditionary force under General Rochambeau and a squadron of the French navy under the Comte de Barras, and in the late summer of 1781 the main body of the army travelled south to Virginia to rendezvous with the French West Indies fleet under Admiral Comte de Grasse. This resulted in the Siege of Yorktown, the decisive Battle of the Chesapeake, and the surrender of the British southern army. This essentially marked the end of the land war in America, although the Continental Army returned to blockade the British northern army in New York until the peace treaty went into effect two years later, and battles took place elsewhere between British forces and those of France and its allies. Newburgh Conspiracy A small residual force remained at West Point and some frontier outposts until Congress created the United States Army by their resolution of June 3, 1784. Planning for the transition to a peacetime force had begun in April at the request of a congressional committee chaired by Alexander Hamilton. Significantly, there was a broad consensus of the basic framework among the officers. He wanted four infantry regiments, each assigned to a specific sector of the frontier, plus an artillery regiment. His proposed regimental organizations followed Continental Army patterns but had a provision for increased strength in the event of war. Washington expected the militia primarily to provide security for the country at the start of a war until the regular army could expand the same role it had carried out in and Steuben and Duportail submitted their own proposals to Congress for consideration. Although Congress declined on 12 May to make a decision on the peace establishment, it did address the need for some troops to remain on duty until the British evacuated New York City and several frontier posts. The delegates told Washington to use men enlisted for fixed terms as temporary garrisons. On November 2 Washington then released his Farewell Order to the Philadelphia newspapers for nationwide distribution to the furloughed men. In the message he thanked the officers and men for their assistance and reminded them that "the singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such, as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalleled perseverance of the Armies of the United States, through almost

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Chapter 6 : Suggested Reading - Fort Stanwix National Monument (U.S. National Park Service)

BOOK OF THE CONTINENTAL SOLDIER man who life, from PICTURE clothes the and fought so long ago in striking, startling reality. A full index, a guide to where.

Reading Level th grade. Outline of Revolutionary War. An introduction to some concepts of the Revolutionary War. Fully illustrated with color caricatures of the people involved. A look at professions, with detail to clothing of Revolutionary War. Coloring Book with text. Story of the American Revolution. An outline of, with detail to specific events of the Revolutionary War. Uniforms of the American Revolution. A look at uniforms, with detail to clothing, used in the Revolutionary War, Coloring Book with text. Reading level th grade. Illustrated with full color photographs. Shows some of the causes of the Revolutionary War. Kalman, Bobbie and David Schimpky. Historic Communities; Fort Life. An introduction to Life in a fort. Sneve, Virginia Driving Hawk. An introduction to Iroquois history and their culture. Reading level 3rd grade and up. Stories and activities books centered around a girls life in The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the American Revolution. An Anthology of articles about the Revolutionary War. A Journal of the Siege of Fort Stanwix in Edited by Lowenthal, Larry. Covers the Life of George Washington. Mostly during, put goes beyond, the Revolutionary War time period. Construction and Military History. Government Printing Office, Three articles written before the Reconstruction of Fort Stanwix, written for the National Park Service use in planning. To date the most complete written histories of Fort Stanwix. The Iroquois in the American Revolution. A history of the Iroquois during the Revolution. The War of American Independence: Military Attitudes, Policies, and Practice, Outline of the Revolutionary War. Klinger, Robert Lee and Richard A. The American Soldier, Sketches of items used by a Continental Army soldier. The Book of the Continental Soldier: One of the best books written about the daily life of the Continental Army soldier. The Revolutionary Soldier, This selective list was compiled to facilitate your search for relative works. There are several other well written books that did not make this list. For availability of titles call

Chapter 7 : Continental Army

The book of the Continental soldier: being a compleat account of the uniforms, weapons, and equipment with which he lived and fought.

Chapter 8 : - Picture Book of the Continental Soldier by C. Keith Wilbur

The book of the Continental soldier; being a compleat account of the uniforms, weapons, and equipment with which he lived and fought by Harold Leslie Peterson starting at \$

Chapter 9 : Harold Leslie Peterson (Author of Round Shot and Rammers)

The Continental Army was formed by the Second Continental Congress after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War by the colonies that became the United States of America.