

Chapter 1 : Full text of "The soldier of the valley"

*The Soldier of the Valley [Nelson Lloyd] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This collection of literature attempts to compile many of the classic works that have stood the test of time and offer them at a reduced.*

Valley Forge was one of those places on our list of things to see since it was such an important event in the history of the United States during the American Revolutionary War. While on a trip to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in , we also took a short 40 minute drive to Valley Forge which is located just 25 miles from downtown Philadelphia. For more information on our trip and travel suggestions, please check out the link to the post Philadelphia, PA. It is always a good idea when visiting any of our National Parks to stop at the information counter to pick up a park map and brochures and take the time to speak with a ranger for suggestions on places to visit and guided or driving tours that are available within the park. The Valley Forge Visitor Center also has a small museum with several exhibits pertaining to the Continental Army winter encampment as well as the Revolutionary War and the culture and natural history of Valley Forge. Before leaving the Valley Forge Visitor Center, be sure to get your National Park Passport book stamped and if you have children in your group pick up a Junior Ranger worksheet for them to earn their Junior Ranger badge at the end of your visit! The exterior and interior of the building have been fully restored and the interior is furnished with period pieces, artifacts and exhibit items pertaining to the use of the building by Washington and his staff. About two thousand cabins within the encampment were laid out in parallel rows. In general, the cabins measured approximately 14 feet by 16 feet with a door situated on the south side to allow the sun to heat the cabin during the day. Roofs were constructed in a variety of materials but oak shingles proved to be the best for insulation. Wooden fireplaces were lined with 18 inches of clay to prevent a fire hazard. The cabins housed either twelve enlisted men, six junior officers, three staff officers or one general. Valley Forge Train Station – The train station is located on a hilltop overlooking the Schuylkill River and construction was completed in for use by the Reading Railroad, at that time passenger rail excursions were popular with the general public. Currently the train station is the site where guided-ranger tours of the nearby Washington Headquarters start and within the building there are several exhibits. He has been credited with training the Continental Army during their winter encampment at Valley Forge into a more efficient military force. The history of Valley Forge The original story of Valley Forge was a very carefully constructed tale told after the Revolutionary War to teach the American people about perseverance. It recalled the suffering of the Continental Army during their winter encampment from to With harsh weather and miserable conditions caused by inadequate clothing and limited food supplies, the soldiers were transformed during that six month period and they became strong in patriotic spirit and able to fight with renewed vigor for the cause of liberty and independence. Traditionally as the winter months came, the normal course of military action at the time called for battles and military maneuvers to stop and the armies would withdraw into winter encampments. In the third year of the American Revolutionary War, the British had recently captured Philadelphia and Washington decided to set up camp in Valley Forge which was a location close enough to Philadelphia to maintain pressure on the enemy yet far enough away to prevent any surprise attacks from the British troops. Washington ordered log cabins to be built to house the troops and officers from the cold weather and trenches and earthen fortifications were built for a line of defense against the British. It has always been depicted that the Continental Army suffered unusually harsh weather conditions, but according to the records at the time the temperatures were on the average 33 degrees during that first month of the winter encampment, December to January Supplies to the troops were also very limited because the supply wagons were delayed due to muddy roads and rising rivers that were difficult to cross due to heavy rainfall. Despite the delays, the soldiers looked to alternative resources and began foraging for food within the area and making clothing from rags to keep them warm during the winter months while many of the soldiers lacked shoes because they were destroyed during long marches and blankets were scarce. Eventually Washington commissioned the Continental Congress to fund the war effort and by February food, clothing and military supplies started to arrive in Valley

Forge. Sadly, most of the casualties and deaths of the soldiers was not from cold or starvation but from diseases such as influenza, typhoid and dysentery during the warmer months of March, April and May. During the following months Steuben directly trained the army to become a more efficient military unit with improved weapon skills and marching precision. As a result by June the Continental Army had a new confidence that would sustain them in their fight for independence from the British.

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The Soldier of the Valley has 1 rating and 1 review. Nelson (Mcallister) Lloyd () was the author of *The Chronic Loafer* (), *The Soldier of th.*

Pre-encampment[edit] In , Valley Forge consisted of a small proto-industrial community located at the juncture of the Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River. Largely thanks to capital improvements made by John Potts of Pottstown, Pennsylvania and his family over the following decades, the small community expanded the ironworks , established mills, and constructed new dwellings for residents. Fearing such a concentration of military supplies would undoubtedly attract the British, the forge-ironmaster, William Dewees Jr. Following the Battle of Brandywine September 11, and the abortive Battle of the Clouds September 16 , on September 18 several hundred soldiers under General Wilhelm von Knyphausen raided the supply magazine at Valley Forge. Despite the best efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton and Captain Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee , the two Continental army officers selected to evacuate the supplies from Valley Forge, Crown soldiers captured supplies, destroyed others, and burned down the forges and other buildings. Washington conferred with his officers to select the site that would be most advantageous to his army. Site selection[edit] Washington first asked his generals where to quarter the Continental Army in the winter of " on October 29, Pennsylvania state legislators and the Continental Congress expected the Continental Army to select an encampment site that could protect the countryside around Philadelphia. Some members of the Continental Congress also believed that the army might be able to launch a winter campaign. However, following the inconclusive Battle of Red Bank from December 5"8, increasing numbers of officers and politicians began to appreciate the need to defend the greater Philadelphia region from British incursions. Considering these questions, an encampment at Valley Forge had notable advantages. Wide, open areas provided space for drilling and training. The encampment was primarily situated along the high, flat ground east of Mount Joy and south of the Schuylkill River. Valley Forge would mark the first time Washington ordered the army primarily concentrated into a more permanent post where they constructed their own shelters. This strategic shift encouraged a whole new host of problems for the American Patriots. While no accurate account exists for the exact number of log huts built, experts estimate a range between 1,, structures. Military historian John B. In a letter to his wife Adrienne, Lafayette described the huts as "small barracks, which are scarcely more cheerful than dungeons. Throughout the winter, patriot commanders and legislators faced the challenge of supplying a population the size of a colonial city. In May and June , the Continental Congress had authorized the reorganization of the supply department. Consequently, the supply chain had broken down even before the Continental Army arrived at Valley Forge. Washington chose the area partly for its strategic benefits, but wintertime road conditions impeded supply wagons en route to the encampment. Other rations became lost or captured by the enemy. Traveling to market proved dangerous for some vendors. Therefore, during the first few days of constructing their huts, the Continentals primarily ate firecake, a tasteless mixture of flour and water cooked upon heated rocks. In his memoir, Joseph Plumb Martin wrote that "to go into the wild woods and build us habitations to stay not to live in, in such a weak, starved and naked condition, was appalling in the highest degree. Washington related how his commanders had just exerted themselves with some difficulty to quell a "dangerous mutiny" fomenting, due to the lack of provision. Washington continued with a dire warning to Congress: On January 7, Christopher Marshall related how "ten teams of oxen, fit for slaughtering, came into camp, driven by loyal Philadelphia women. They also brought 2, shirts, smuggled from the city, sewn under the eyes of the enemy. Years later, General Marquis de Lafayette recalled that "the unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats, hats, shirts, nor shoes; their feet and legs froze till they had become almost black, and it was often necessary to amputate them. Yet he and his staff better supplied the troops at a time when the weather began to improve, and with it, road conditions. The Schuylkill River also thawed, allowing the Continental Army to more easily to transport convoys from the main supply depot at Reading. Scabies broke out due to the filthy conditions within the encampment, as did other, deadlier ailments. The army had a limited water supply for cooking, washing, and bathing. Dead horse remains often

lay unburied, and Washington found the smell of some places intolerable. To combat the spread of contagion, Washington commanded soldiers to burn tar or "the Powder of a Musquet Cartridge " in the huts everyday, to cleanse the air of putrefaction. Germ theory was not yet widely accepted. Subsequently, outbreaks of typhoid and dysentery spread through contaminated food and water. Soldiers contracted influenza and pneumonia, while still others succumbed to typhus , caused by body lice. Although the inconsistent delivery of food rations did not cause starvation, it probably exacerbated the health of ailing soldiers. Some patients might have suffered from more than one ailment. In total, about 1,, troops died during the Valley Forge encampment, mostly at general hospitals located in six different towns. Valley Forge had the highest mortality rate of any Continental Army encampment, and even most military engagements. The death toll for civilians connected to Valley Forge remains unknown. Despite the mortality rate, Washington did curb the spread of smallpox , which had plagued the Continental Army since the American Revolution had begun in . In January , Washington had ordered mass inoculation of his troops, but a year later at Valley Forge, smallpox broke out again. An investigation uncovered that three to four thousand of their troops had not gotten inoculated, despite having long-term enlistments. A precursor to vaccination introduced by Edward Jenner in , inoculation gave the patient a milder form of smallpox with better recovery rates than if the patient had acquired the disease naturally. The procedure provided lifetime immunity from a disease with a roughly fifteen to thirty-three percent mortality rate. Throughout the encampment period, Mary Ludwig Hays and approximately other women had followed their soldier husbands or sweethearts to Valley Forge, sometimes with children in tow. Washington once wrote that "the multitude of women in particular, especially those who are pregnant, or have children, are a clog upon every movement. They often earned income either by laundering clothes or by nursing troops, which kept soldiers cleaner and healthier. In turn, this made the troops appear more professional and disciplined. On 22 December, Martha Washington predicted that her husband would send for her as soon as his army went into winter quarter, and that "if he does I must go. About thirty percent of Continental soldiers at Valley Forge did not speak English as their first language. Many soldiers and commanders hailed from German -speaking communities, as with Pennsylvania-born Brigadier General Peter Muhlenberg. Local residents sometimes conversed in Welsh. Over a four-month period in , the Rhode Island General Assembly allowed for their recruitment. Regis Mohawk had all joined the troops at Valley Forge. Most served as scouts against British raiding parties in the area, and in May , they fought under Lafayette at the Battle of Barren Hill. In oral histories, however, a prominent Oneida woman named Polly Cooper also brought "hundreds of bushels of white corn " to hungry troops, teaching them how to process it for safe consumption. Yet some Native Americans did support the Patriots "due to personal ties, shared religious beliefs," or past mistreatment by the British. Organizational challenges[edit] Among the challenges befalling the Continental Army during the Valley Forge winter included poor organization. Two years of revolutionary war, shuffling leadership, and uneven recruitment resulted in irregular unit organization and strength. One anonymous letter in January disparaged Washington. It read, "The proper methods of attacking, beating, and conquering the Enemy has never as yet been adapted by the Commander in [Chief]. The Conway Cabal involved an attempt by a handful of military officers and American politicians to replace Washington with Major General Horatio Gates as the head of the Continental army. The Continental Army had been hindered in battle because units administered training from a variety of field manuals, making coordinated battle movements awkward and difficult. They struggled with basic formations and lacked uniformity, thanks to multiple drilling techniques taught in various ways by different officers. He drilled the soldiers, improving their battle and formation techniques. In part, they worried that revolutionary fervor might spread into their own empire it did by , but they also did not think the American colonists could win. In response, Great Britain declared war on France five weeks later, on March . On May 6, having already received word of the French Alliance , Washington ordered the Continental Army to perform a Grand Feu de Joie , a formal ceremony consisting of a rapid and sequential firing of guns down the ranks. Continental officer George Ewing wrote that the troops then shouted, "three cheers and Long live the King of France after thisâ€"three cheers and shout of God Save the friendly Powers of Europeâ€"and cheers and a shout of God Save the American States. As empires, both France and Great Britain had territory around the world that required protection. On June 18,

Washington and his troops marched after them, with the remainders vacating Valley Forge one day later—exactly six months after the Continental Army had arrived. Battle of Monmouth[edit] Following the formal declaration of the Franco-American alliance, the British decided to abandon Pennsylvania, fearing they could not continue to occupy both Philadelphia and New York City. On June 18, , the British army completed its evacuation of Philadelphia, and began the long overland march through New Jersey towards New York City. The next day, the Continental Army marched out of Valley Forge in pursuit of their enemy. Continental soldiers under the command of General Charles Lee engaged the British, in approximately five hours of continuous fighting in a ferocious heat. Both sides claimed elements of victory. The British army completed its march to New York City, while the Continental Army had forced a battle and performed admirably overall. The standardized training instilled in veterans and new recruits at Valley Forge improved their performance on the battlefield. Myth and memory[edit] Valley Forge long occupied a prominent place in American storytelling and memory. The image of Valley Forge as a site of terrible suffering and unshakeable perseverance emerged years after the encampment ended. One of the most enduring myths about the Valley Forge encampment concerned the weather. Valley Forge has long been portrayed in stories and pictures as blanketed in snow or coated in ice. In such stories, exposure and frostbite supposedly claimed the lives of many soldiers. While amputations did occur, no corroborating sources claim that death occurred from the freezing temperatures alone. Rather, at Valley Forge snowfall was infrequent, above-freezing temperatures were regular, and ice was uncommon. Stories of harsh winter largely originate from the winter encampment at Jockey Hollow , near Morristown , New Jersey. The winter of was reportedly one of the worst of the century, and its stories and images have seeped into the American consciousness about Valley Forge. The image has been popularized in paintings, in newspapers, and at one point President Ronald Reagan even repeated it. Yet no contemporary evidence exists suggesting such a prayer ever occurred. The story first appeared in an article by Mason Locke Weems , an itinerant minister, popular folklorist, and Washington biographer. Despite these dubious origins, many have repeated the story over the years.

Chapter 3 : Valley Forge Legacy

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According to his family, Franco did not want to be buried in the Valley, but in the city of Madrid. Before his death, nobody had expected that Franco would be buried in the Valley. Moreover, the grave had to be excavated and prepared within two days, forcing last minute changes in the plumbing system of the Basilica. Unlike the fallen of the Civil War who were laid to rest in special tombs behind the chapels on the sides of the basilica, Franco was buried behind the main altar, in the central nave. His grave is marked by a simple tombstone engraved with just his Christian name and first surname, on the choir side of the main high altar between the altar and the apse of the Church; behind the altar, from the perspective of a person standing at the main door. Franco is the only person interred in the Valley who did not die in the Civil War. The argument given by the defenders of his tomb is that in the Catholic Church the developer of a church can be buried in the church that he has promoted. Franco was the second person interred in the Santa Cruz basilica. Primo de Rivera died on 20 November, exactly 39 years before Franco. His grave is in the corresponding position on the other side of the altar. Accordingly, 20 November is annually commemorated by large crowds of Franco supporters and various Falange successor movements and individuals, flocking to the Requiem Masses held for the repose of the souls of their political leaders. Controversy[edit] Presenting the monument in a politically neutral way poses a number of problems, not least the strength of opposing opinions on the issue. The Times quoted Jaume Bosch, a Catalan politician and former MP seeking to change the monument,[clarification needed] as saying: Although Spanish law at the time prohibited forced labour, it did provide for convicts to choose voluntary work on the basis of redeeming two days of conviction for each day worked. This law was in force until Only convicts with a record of good behaviour would qualify for this redemption scheme, as the works site was considered to be a low security environment. The motto used by the Spanish Nationalist government was "el trabajo enoblece" "Work ennobles". It is claimed that by, the number of prisoners who were working at the site reached close to six hundred. Only of these were convicts. During the eighteen-year construction period, the official tally of workers who died as result of accidents during the building of the monument totalled fourteen. Political rallies in celebration of the former leader are now banned by the Historical Memory Law, voted on by the Congress of Deputies on 16 October This law dictated that "the management organisation of the Valley of the Fallen should aim to honour the memory of all of those who died during the civil war and who suffered repression". The Commission based its decision upon Franco having not died in the Civil War and the aim of the Commission that the Valley of the Fallen be exclusively for those on both sides who had died in the Civil War. The Commission further conditioned its recommendation for the removal of the remains of Franco from the Valley of the Fallen and the relocation of the remains of Primo de Rivera within the Basilica mausoleum upon the consent of the Catholic Church since "any action inside of the Basilica requires the permission of the Church. The motion further called for the creation of a truth commission, the declaration of November 11 as a day of remembrance for victims of Fascism, the government undertake necessary actions for the location and exhumation of graves and identification of the remains of victims of the Civil War and dictatorship, and the Valley of the Fallen be converted from a "Francoist and National-Catholic landmark" to instead a "space for reconciliation and collective and democratic memory, aimed at dignifying and recognizing the victims of the Spanish Civil War and of the dictatorship". The conservative Popular Party government of Mariano Rajoy responded it would not act on the PSOE motion as to the Valley of the Fallen because it considered the Valley of the Fallen to no longer be a Francoist monument since governed by rules generally applicable to places of worship and public cemeteries and by law acts are prohibited at the Valley of the Fallen of a political nature or exalt of the Civil War, its protagonists, or Franco and the Historical Memory Law does not contemplate or call for the disinterment of anyone. Since the PSOE has only 85 deputies in a parliament of, any legislation to remove the remains of Franco will require the support of other groups. In addition for its statement, the Archdiocese of

Madrid re-affirmed its position that although the Valley of the Fallen is officially a national monument, the Catholic Church must be consulted on burial-related matters under agreements between the Spanish state and the Vatican. The decree to become law must be passed by a vote of the Congress of Deputies. The conservative Popular Party PP and the center-right party Ciudadanos have announced they will not support the decree. The Popular Party further stated it will appeal the measure to the Constitutional Court arguing using a decree to change the Historical Memory Law is not valid because the proposed modifications to the Historical Memory Law do not respond to a situation of urgent need. As a result, thereof, the trust filed several lawsuits against the Spanish government. Balada triste de trompeta. But it is possible that these free standing pillars or Nazraney Sthambas employing the socket and cylinder technique to fit the shaft to the base piece and the arms to the shaft and finally the capital to the arms, altogether a four-piece work of precise architecture may have influenced the Spanish missionaries and scholars.

Chapter 4 : Starving Soldiers at Valley Forge - HISTORY

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Only about one in three of them had shoes, and many of their feet had left bloody footprints from the marching. The first properly constructed hut appeared in three days. These huts provided sufficient protection from the moderately cold, but mainly wet and damp conditions of a typical Pennsylvania winter of 1777. By the beginning of February, construction of 2, huts were completed. They provided shelter, but did little to offset the critical shortages that continually plagued the army. Mud was also chipped between the logs to improve ventilation. Occasionally, there would be "pepper hot soup," a black pepper -flavored tripe broth. So severe were conditions at times that Washington despaired "that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place The layer of snow was often too thin to be collected and melted into drinking water. Animals fared no better. By the end of the winter, about horses had died. Clothing, too, was wholly inadequate. Many wounded soldiers from previous battles died from exposure. Long marches had destroyed shoes. Tattered garments were seldom replaced. Hardships and Supply Shortages Edit Undernourished and poorly clothed, living in crowded, damp quarters, the army was ravaged by sickness and disease. Typhoid, typhus, smallpox, dysentery, and pneumonia were among the numerous diseases that thrived in the camp during that winter. These diseases, along with malnutrition and exposure to the freezing temperatures and snow, contributed to the 2, soldiers that died by the end of the winter. General Varnum warned that the desperate lack of supplies would "force the army to mutiny. A group of people called Regimental Camp Followers also helped increase the morale of the soldiers and provided necessary support to the men. Restoration of Army Supplies Edit Although Washington repeatedly petitioned for relief and supplies, the Continental Congress was unable to provide it and the soldiers continued to suffer. Finally, on January 24, 1778, five Congressmen came to Valley Forge to examine the conditions of the Continental Army. Washington greeted them imperatively, "Something must be done. Important alterations must be made. The army had been handicapped in battle because unit training was administered from a variety of field manuals, making coordinated battle movements awkward and difficult. The soldiers were trained, but not uniformly. The task of developing and carrying out an effective training program fell to Baron Friedrich von Steuben. This skilled Prussian drill master, who had recently arrived from Europe, tirelessly drilled the soldiers, improving their battle and formation techniques greatly. She visited soldiers in the huts and in the camp hospital. Martha Washington also organized a sewing circle of women who knitted, crafted, and patched socks, shirts, and trousers. These camp followers often served as laundresses, cleaning and mending the uniforms of the soldiers. Washington understood a soldier would die quickly from disease if his uniform was dirty and threadbare. These women and children also provided the emotional support to the army, encouraging them to remain at camp and continue on training and soldiering during the winter months. Women gained half the rations of soldiers, half the wages of a soldier as well as a half pension after the war if they had done enough work. Children would receive quarter rations if enough work was done. Camp followers faced the issues of disease along with the soldiers. While playing an important role in scouting and finding supplies and food, some women lost their lives on the battlefield trying to obtain goods from wounded or dead soldiers. At Valley Forge women averaged 1 to every 44 men, adding up to around women. Washington himself was aware of an increasing impatience and criticism of his leadership. Some members of the Continental Congress complained that Washington had left the surrounding countryside unprotected by moving into the isolated area of Valley Forge. This scheme is known today as the Conway Cabal. He addressed them by saying: I shall quit the helm France had signed an alliance pact, on February 6, with the 13 colonies, after General Horatio Gates had led his army and won the decisive Battles of Saratoga. Long live the friendly powers! Long live the American States! On June 19, 1778, exactly six months after the soldiers arrival at Valley Forge, the tested army marched away from Valley Forge and retook Philadelphia. They later charged in pursuit of the British, who were moving toward New York. Washington always acknowledged that the perseverance gained by the soldiers at Valley Forge was what made the Continental

Army bind together even stronger and eventually win the war.

Chapter 5 : Soldier's cabins at Valley Forge | The Enchanted Manor

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Chapter 6 : The Soldier of the Valley by Nelson Lloyd

Join us for tours of the Soldier Valley Spirits facilities. During the one hour tour, you will learn about how we create the deep, rich flavors of our spirits and you will be able to sample some of our products.

Chapter 7 : Historic Valley Forge

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Chapter 8 : Valley Forge - Wikipedia

Put yourself in the shoes of a soldier in Washington's army, preparing to spend a winter in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The weather is finally turning colder, and the crisp morning air can only.

Chapter 9 : Guardian of the Valley " The Lone Soldier Center

The Valley Forge Muster Roll, a project of the Valley Forge Park Alliance, is dedicated to the memory of those who were at winter quarters from December 19, to June 19, The Continental Army used monthly muster rolls to track the army's strength.