

# This Date in History

## America 250-Ohio

The staff of the Ohio Statehouse Museum Education Center created this list in 2026 to help remember 250 years of our country's history. This document includes notable events from January through June. To learn more about this year of remembrance, please visit our website, <https://www.ohiostatehouse.org/about/america-250-ohio>. Updated 1-13-2026.

### January

January 1, 1776 – During the Burning of Norfolk, a military action ordered by Lord Dunmore, the Virginia town burned for three days. ([Smithsonian Magazine](#)) [Image](#)

January 2, 1776 – The Continental Congress published the “Tory Act” resolution. It described the guidelines local “councils of safety” would follow to handle people loyal to Great Britain in their communities. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

January 3, 1777 – The Battle of Princeton was a victory for the Continental Army. (*Ohio Rising*) [Image](#)

January 4, 1777 – A Philadelphia newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, published a letter that George Washington wrote to John Hancock and the Continental Congress describing crossing the Delaware River and the victory at the Battle of Trenton. It was subsequently picked up by other newspapers, spreading the story to the general public. [Image](#)

January 5, 1776 – New Hampshire became the first colony to adopt their own constitution, officially separating themselves from Great Britain. (<https://constitutingamerica.org/new-hampshire-the-first-in-the-nation-guest-essayist-honorable-bill-obrien/>) [Image](#)

January 6, 1777 – George Washington established the Continental Army's winter camp at Morristown, New Jersey where he could monitor British troops in New York City. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/january-6/washington-sets-up-winter-quarters-in-morristown>) [Image](#)

January 7, 1782 – The Bank of North America, chartered by the Continental Congress and the brainchild of Robert Morris, opened in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (<https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/bank-of-north-america/>) [Image](#)

January 8, 1776 – During a production of the play *The Blockade of Boston* in Boston, a farce written by General John Burgoyne to make fun of Americans, colonists attacked nearby Charlestown, interrupting the play. (<https://www.californiasar.org/2023/01/general-john-burgoynes-play-the-blockade-of-boston-is-interrupted/>) [Image](#)

January 9, 1777 – The Continental Army observed a partial eclipse of the sun. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/george-washingtons-eclipse>) [Image](#)

January 10, 1776 – Common Sense by Thomas Paine was released. ([American Battlefield Trust](#)) [Image](#)

January 11, 1775 – Francis Salvador joined the South Carolina Provincial Congress after being elected. In 1775 he died after being ambushed by Cherokee and Loyalists in South Carolina, becoming the first recorded Jewish soldier killed during the American Revolution. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

January 12, 1777 – After being wounded in the Battle of Princeton, Brigadier General Hugh Mercer died. He was a doctor who had previously served in the French and Indian War. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/hugh-mercer>) [Image](#)

January 13, 1777 – Prince Hall, a free Black man in Massachusetts, submitted a petition to free enslaved persons in the new state, drawing upon the Declaration of Independence which declared that “all men are created equal” and that they have been “endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights.” The petition was ignored, but a 1783 case ended slavery in Massachusetts. (<https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/massachusetts-antislavery-petition/>; <https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/prince-hall-petition-to-the-massachusetts-legislature>) [Image](#)

January 14, 1784 – The Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris, officially ending the Revolutionary War. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/january-14/continental-congress-ratifies-the-treaty-of-paris>) [Image](#)

January 15, 1777 – Vermont declared itself independent from both Great Britain and the colony of New York. They would create and adopt their first state constitution in 1777. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

January 16, 1775 – A drawing of the Edenton Tea Party of 1774 appeared in the London newspaper the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser. On October 25, 1774, women

from Edenton, NC agreed to boycott English goods, and sent a letter to England with their decision. (<https://www.ncpedia.org/edenton-tea-party-0>) [Image](#)

January 17, 1781 – The Battle of Cowpens was an important Patriot win that demonstrated that they could win against the British without surprise or terrain advantage, even if they had more troops. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

January 18, 1777 – A second printing of the Declaration of Independence was approved by the Second Continental Congress, complete with the names of all signers. It was originally printed by Mary Katharine Goddard, a female printer in Baltimore, Maryland.

(<https://constitutioncenter.org/declaration/about-the-declaration-of-independence>) [Image](#)

January 19, 1778 – The Conway Cabal, an effort to replace Washington as commander of the Continental Army led by Thomas Conway, ended.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/conway-cabal>) [Image](#)

January 20, 1777 – George Johnston accepted the position of Aide-de-Camp to George Washington. Johnston was with Washington in December 1776 when Washington crossed the Delaware River before the Battle of Trenton.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/george-johnston>) [Image](#)

January 21, 1776 – Peter Muhlenberg, a pastor in Virginia, gave a farewell sermon to his congregation. During the sermon he threw off his robes and revealed a Continental Army uniform. Because of his sermon, nearly 300 men enlisted in his regiment, the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia.

(<https://allthingsliberty.com/2020/04/the-fighting-parsons-farewell-sermon/>) [Image](#)

January 22, 1779 – A supply column from Fort McIntosh was attacked by Simon Girty and Haudenosaunee warriors from Fort Detroit. (*Ohio Rising*) [Image](#)

January 23, 1782 – Abner Weston, who kept a diary during the Revolutionary War, wrote of the “uncommon affair” of Deborah Sampson, a woman, dressing in men’s clothing and attempting to enlist. She was recognized and failed to enlist, but she was successful a few months later.

(<https://www.amrevmuseum.org/virtualexhibits/when-women-lost-the-vote-a-revolutionary-story/pages/abner-weston-s-diary>) [Image](#)

January 24, 1781 – Patriot commanders “Light Horse” Henry Lee and Francis “Swamp Fox” Marion conducted a raid on Georgetown, South Carolina. Met with surprisingly little resistance, they took over the hold and captured the British leader Lt. Col. George

Campbell. The British fired Lt. Col Campbell, who was so heavily disliked by his soldiers that they refused to aid him in battle and fired him. ([Revolutionary War and Beyond](#)) [Image](#)

January 25, 1776 – The Continental Congress approved the first national Revolutionary War memorial. It honors Brigadier General Richard Montgomery who was killed during an assault on Quebec in December of the previous year. It now sits in front of St. Paul's Chapel along Broadway in New York City. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

January 26, 1780 – Benedict Arnold, on trial for accusations of misconduct in Philadelphia, was acquitted of all but two charges. Unhappy with the outcome, Arnold would soon begin conspiring with the British. (<https://www.encyclopedia.com/people/history/us-history-biographies/benedict-arnold>) [Image](#)

January 27, 1775 – Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote a dispatch to General Thomas Gage instructing him to arrest the “principal actors & abettors in the Provincial Congress” in Massachusetts. Gage received the letter in April 1775, and quickly took action, which led to the Battle of Lexington and Concord, starting the Revolutionary War. (<https://allthingsliberty.com/2020/11/lord-dartmouths-war-of-words-1775/>) [Image](#)

January 28, 1781 – The British Navy began an attack on Wilmington, NC, leading to an occupation of the city. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/wilmington>) [Image](#)

January 29, 1778 – George Washington wrote the Letter to the Camp Committee with the help of Alexander Hamilton. The letter was addressed to the Continental Congress and listed ways to improve the “numerous defects” in the Continental Army. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/letter-to-the-camp-committee>) [Image](#)

January 30, 1781 – Brigadier General Daniel Morgan met with General Nathaniel Greene following his victory at the Battle of Cowpens earlier in the month. (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/forty-eight-hours-following-the-battle-of-cowpens.htm>) [Image](#)

January 31, 1776 – The Second Continental Congress passed a resolution saying that any prisoners enlisted in the Continental Army are to be discharged, and no more prisoners were to be enlisted. (<https://americanfounding.org/entries/second-continental-congress-january-31-1776/>) [Image](#)

## February

February 1, 1781 – At the Skirmish at Cowans Ford, the British attempted a surprise attack on the Patriots and were instead met by American militia who knew they were coming. Sadly this battle led to the death of Patriot William Davidson, leading to the American retreat allowing for a British victory. ([American Battlefield Trust](#)) [Image](#)

February 2, 1781 – Maryland became the final of the thirteen colonies to ratify The Article of Confederation [Image](#)

February 3, 1780 – Barnett Davenport, a 19-year-old deserter from the Continental Army, murdered his employer and four other members of his employer's family. He was hanged for his crime in May 1780. ([Today in Connecticut History](#)) [Image](#)

February 4, 1783 – King George III officially proclaimed an end to fighting during the American Revolution. [Image](#)

February 5, 1777 – George Washington issued an order mandating that all troops receive an inoculation against smallpox. (<https://historyofvaccines.org/blog/washingtons-war-against-smallpox-revolutionary-inoculation-campaign>) [Image](#)

February 6, 1778 – The Treaty of Alliance with France formalized. The treaty laid out terms for the alliance and recognized the “United States of North America” as its own separate and independent country. ([National Archives](#)) [Image](#)

February 7, 1778 – Daniel Boone and a party from Boonesborough were captured by Shawnee Chief Blackfish. He eventually managed to escape months later. In September the Shawnee began a siege to capture Boonesborough that ultimately failed. ([American Battlefield Trust](#)) [Image](#)

February 8, 1777 – Benjamin Franklin wrote to Emma Thompson who had insulted him by saying he is participating in a Rebellion instead of the Revolution he considered it. His response was a very long winded and insulting letter about how she should not speak so plainly about matters she does not understand. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

February 9, 1778 – Major General Lafayette wrote to George Washington about battles to come and lamented the idea that he could not be by Washingtons side. ([National Archives](#)) [Image](#)

February 10, 1780 – Paul Cuffee and other free Black men petitioned the Massachusetts government to give African American men the right to vote. The House of Representatives voted against the petition, but the Massachusetts Constitution, approved later in 1780, included the provision that any male property owner would be able to vote. ([Paul Cuffe Biography](#)) [Image](#)

February 11, 1779 – Militias from Georgia and South Carolina met with British forces under the command of Col. Boyd at the Battle of Van Creek. They attempted to cut off the British forces from joining other members of the British Army in Augusta, Georgia. The Patriots failed, and Boyd continued and fought the Battle of Kettle Creek three days later. ([Journal of the American Revolution](#)) [Image?? ??](#)

February 12, 1781 – Spanish forces take Fort St. Joseph in modern-day Michigan. ([National Park Service](#)) [Image](#)

February 13, 1778 – Two future presidents, John Adams and his 10-year-old son John Quincy Adams, prepare to leave for France aboard the frigate, *Boston*. There John Adams will replace Silas Deane in Congress' commission to negotiate a treaty of alliance. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

February 14, 1779 – During the Battle of Kettle Creek the Patriots ambushed a camp of Loyalists along the creek who were going to rendezvous with British forces in Augusta, Georgia. Patriots managed to defeat British Colonel Boyd's regiment that day. This was noted as one of the first big wins for the Patriots in Georgia. [Image](#)

February 15, 1776 – Col. George Rogers Clark continued his march from Kaskaskia, Illinois to the British held town of Vincennes, Indiana. In his memoir, he wrote about crossing a river using scaffolding to transport the baggage the troops were carrying across the river. They reach Vincennes 8 days later and begin a siege that is ultimately successful. (<https://www.in.gov/history/for-educators/all-resources-for-educators/resources/george-rogers-clark/225th-anniversary-exhibit/march-to-vincennes-february-15-1779/>) [Image](#)

February 16, 1776 – During the Siege of Boston, George Washington reached the decision to capture Dorchester Heights after meeting with his officers. A couple of weeks later, the operation is successful. ([American Battlefield Trust](#)) [Image](#)

February 17, 1776 – Robert Morris, best known as the “Financer of the American Revolution”, wrote to Charles Lee about his current illness and the possession of Canada for the Patriots. ([The American Founding](#)) [Image](#)

February 18, 1776 – John Adams sent Abigail Adams a copy of Common Sense wanting to correspond about it. Stating about the conflict “Reconciliation if practicable and Peace if attainable” would be agreeable to him, but he could not see a future where that was possible. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

February 19, 1777 – The Continental Congress voted to promote five men, including Benjamin Lincoln, to the rank of major general. However, Brigadier General Benedict

Arnold felt slighted that junior officers received promotions instead of him and threatened to resign from the Continental Army. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

February 20, 1779 – An 11-year-old John Quincy Adams wrote to his mother Abigail. “a letter from you to my Pappa dated Jany. 4<sup>th</sup>. in which you complain much of my Pappa’s not writing. He cannot write but very little because he has so many other things to think of , but he can not let slip one opportunity without writing a few lines and when you receive them you complain as bad or worse than if he had not wrote at all and it really hurts to receive such letters.” ([Educating Youth](#)) [Image](#)

February 21, 1778 – George Washington wrote to Brigadier General William Smallwood about what to do with deserters and how they should be handled. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

February 22, 1777 – George Washington turned 45. He was at the Army’s winter quarters in Morristown, Pennsylvania. [Image](#)

February 23, 1779 – The siege of Fort Laurens begins when British and Native American forces attack and kill nineteen men from the garrison. (*Ohio Rising*) [Image](#)

February 24, 1778 – George Washington wrote to Colonel Joseph Ellis about assisting Captain Lieutenant Symonds in annoying the British by firing on their shipping. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

February 25, 1779 – The Siege of Fort Sackville ended with a British surrender. George Rogers Clark captured several British posts in the Ohio Territory (present day Illinois and Indiana) without firing a shot. Eventually attacking Fort Sackville, they won by deceiving the British in to thinking they had more men than they did. (*Ohio Rising* | [National Park Service](#)) [Image](#)

February 26, 1779 – George Washington wrote to Major General Steuben about translating his military training manual into English. ([Founders Archieves](#)) [Image](#)

February 27, 1776 – At Moore’s Creek Bridge, British General Donald MacDonald led a charge against the Patriots to reassert control in North Carolina. MacDonald was forced to retreat after an onslaught of rifle fire came down, strengthening the Patriots in North Carolina. [Image](#)

February 28, 1777 – In regards to the Saratoga Campaign of 1777, John Burgoyne submitted a plan to the British Government to isolate New York from the rest of the colonies. With 8,000 men his campaign went into effect that summer. ([National Park Service](#)) [Image](#)

## March

March 1, 1780 – Peter Salem, a formerly enslaved man who had served in the militia and Continental Army since the beginning of the war, was discharged. He fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill where it is believed he shot British officer Major John Pitcairn. He died in 1816 and never received a pension for his service. (<https://www.nps.gov/people/peter-salem.htm>) [Image](#)

March 2, 1775 – The Providence Tea Party took place. One of many tea parties modeled after the Boston Tea Party, citizens of Providence led by a group of women gathered in Market Square and burned 300 pounds of British tea. (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/providence-tea-party.htm>) [Image](#)

March 3, 1779 – The Battle of Brier Creek in Georgia was a British victory and allowed the British forces to strengthen their presence in Georgia, before invading South Carolina. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/brier-creek>) [Image](#)

March 4, 1776 – The Continental Navy and Marines captured the town of Nassau, Bahamas, where the British were storing gunpowder. (<https://revolutionarywar.us/year-1776/battle-of-nassau/>) [Image](#)

March 5, 1770 – In the Boston Massacre, a group of colonists were protesting the presence of British troops in Boston, when the troops opened fire. The five men who were killed, including Crispus Attucks, an African American, are considered the first fatalities of the Revolutionary War. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-5/the-boston-massacre>) [Image](#)

March 6, 1781 – The Battle of Weitzel's Mill took place when American troops under the command of Col. Otho Holland Williams met British troops under the command of Col. James Webster. The battle was a British victory, and was a precursor to the Battle of Guilford Court House nine days later. (<https://www.dncr.nc.gov/blog/2024/01/08/weitzells-mill-j-37>) [Image](#)

March 7, 1778 – Martha Washington wrote to Mercy Otis Warren while she is staying with General George Washington in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. She wrote about her hopes for an American victory, and about conditions at the camp. (<https://marthawashington.us/items/show/31.html>) [Image](#)



March 8, 1782 – American militia forces massacred 96 Native American men, women, and children who were part of the pacifist Moravian Christian faith, at Gnadenhutten, Ohio. (*Ohio Rising*) [Image](#)

March 10, 1776 – Mercy Otis Warren wrote to John Adams about the qualities of a Republic, and says that she hopes “never to see an American Monarchy.” The letter is in reply to one sent to her in January 1776.

(<https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/an-american-monarchy-or-a-republic/>) [Image](#)

March 11, 1779 – The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was established to aid in the planning, building, and preparation of facilities for the Continental Army. The Corps was dissolved at the end of the war, and reestablished permanently in 1802. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-11/congress-establishes-the-u-s-army-corps-of-engineers>) [Image](#)

March 12, 1776 – Caleb Gibbs was appointed commander of the Commander-in-Chief's guard. For five years, he served as Washington's steward and the head of his security. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/caleb-gibbs>) [Image](#)

March 13, 1780 – Spanish Governor of Louisiana General Bernardo de Galvez captured Mobile, Alabama from the British and ends the Battle of Fort Charlotte. (<https://www.californiasar.org/2024/03/the-battle-of-fort-charlotte-ends-2/>) [Image](#)

March 14, 1776 – Alexander Hamilton became a captain of a New York artillery company. About a year later, he joins General George Washington's staff as a personal aide. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-14/alexander-hamilton-is-named-captain-of-artillery-company>) [Image](#)

March 15, 1783 – George Washington delivered the Newburgh Address to a group of officers on the brink of mutiny because of ill treatment by the Continental Congress. (<https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/george-washington-newburgh-address-1783>) [Image](#)

March 16, 1780 – George Washington issued an order saying that the next day, St. Patrick's Day, would be a holiday for all “working parties” in the Continental Army. (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/stpatricksdays1780.htm>) [Image](#)

March 17, 1776 The Siege of Boston ends when British troops evacuate the city. ([History](#)) [Image](#)

March 18, 1778 – The Battle of Quinton’s Bridge was fought near Salem, New Jersey, when members of the New Jersey militia met British troops commanded by Lt. Col. Charles Mawhood. The Continental Army won the battle.

(<https://www.californiasar.org/2023/03/the-battle-of-quintons-bridge/>) [Image](#)

March 19, 1776 – General George Washington wrote to John Hancock informing him of the British evacuation from Boston, and updating him about the condition of his property, which General Henry Clinton had lived in during the British occupation.

(<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-03-02-0363>) [Image](#)

March 20, 1778 – Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee were received in King Louis XVI’s court at Versailles, one month after France officially recognized the United States. The three were there as official representatives of the new country.

(<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-20/king-louis-xvi-receives-u-s-representatives>) [Image](#)

March 21, 1778 – Loyalist troops under the command of Col. John Simcoe started the Massacre at Hancock’s Ridge when they attacked Salem militia members in the middle of the night, killing 20 men. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-21/massacre-at-hancocks-ridge>) [Image](#)

March 22, 1782 – Captain James Estill was killed at the Battle of Little Mountain in Kentucky when he attacked a group of Wyandot warriors at Little Mountain Creek. The Wyandots had attacked his settlement of Estill’s Station two days prior, killing a young girl.

(<https://www.californiasar.org/2024/03/captain-james-estill-killed-at-the-battle-of-little-mountain-2/>) [Image](#)

March 23, 1775 – In Richmond, Virginia, at a meeting of the Second Virginia Convention, Patrick Henry proclaimed “give me liberty or give me death.”

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/patrick-henry>) [Image](#)

March 24, 1779 – The British end the siege of Fort Laurens after one month in defeat. The fort was running low on supplies, but they deceived the British into thinking they were well supplied by sending barrels of food out of the fort.

(<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/fort-laurens>) [Image](#)

March 25, 1777 – Marquis de Lafayette left France bound for America to fight the British in the American Revolution. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/george-washington-and-the-marquis-de-lafayette>) [Image](#)

March 26, 1778 – Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish engineer, arrived at West Point. After being appointed by General George Washington, he would design the fortifications there. (<https://allthingsliberty.com/2022/01/thaddeus-kosciuszko-patron-saint-of-west-point/>) [Image](#)

March 27, 1775 – Thomas Jefferson was selected as a delegate from Virginia to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-27/jefferson-elected-to-the-continental-congress>) [Image](#)

March 28, 1775 – Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation prohibiting the appointment of Virginia delegates to the Second Continental Congress. (<https://www.lva.virginia.gov/collections/educator-resources/online-classroom/stc/entries/a-proclamation-to-virginia-march-28-1775>) [Image](#)

March 29, 1780 – The Siege of Charleston began when the British Army and Navy converge on the city. The siege would last until May 12, 1780 when the American forces were forced to surrender. (<https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/master-teacher-lesson-plans/the-revolutionary-war/siege-of-charleston-1780/>) [Image](#)

March 30, 1775 – King George III endorsed the New England Restraining Act, which declared that New England colonies could exclusively trade with Great Britain. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/march-30/king-george-endorses-new-england-restraining-act>) [Image](#)

March 31, 1776 – Abigail Adams wrote to her husband John Adams, a delegate to the second Continental Congress, to “Remember the Ladies.” (<https://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/doc?id=L17760331aa>) [Image](#)

## April

\*April 1<sup>st</sup> 1778 – John Adams wrote to Henry Laurens, the President of Congress at the time. The contents of the letter were about Adams heading to Paris to discuss the Treaty of Alliance, and the fact that the British government had been informed of this Treaty taking place. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1777 – George Washington wrote to Major General Benedict Arnold about not taking any drastic measures in response to feeling slighted because of the lack of promotion in comparison to his juniors which even Washington thought was strange “it may

serve to shew you, that the promotion which was due to your seniority was not overlooked for want of Merit in you.” ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1776 – In a bill signed by John Hancock current president of the Continental Congress, it was decided to give privateers permission to attack any and all British ships to make up for their lack of naval power. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 4<sup>th</sup> 1776 – General George Washington begins marching his soldiers from Cambridge Massachusetts, toward New York in anticipation of the British invasion. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 5<sup>th</sup> 1777 – George Washington wrote to his younger brother Samuel about his shock on how General Howe has not moved on the Patriots yet, and talks about the struggle to get troops “whether owing to an unwillingness in the men to enlist... and their reluctance to leave their friends” ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 6<sup>th</sup> 1776 – In the Battle of Block Island on Rhode Island, forces were led by Esek Hopkins, commander-in-chief of the new Continental Navy. It was considered a victory for the British because their ship the *Glasgow* escaped from the Patriots. ([Portsmouthhistorynotes](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 7<sup>th</sup> 1780 – 750 Virginia soldiers completed a nearly 800-mile trek from Morristown, New Jersey to Charleston, South Carolina. ([Emerging Revolutionary War](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 8<sup>th</sup> 1780 – The Royal Navy forced their way past Fort Moultrie, giving them control of Charleston Harbor. ([National Park Service](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 9<sup>th</sup> 1780 – The Royal Navy having pushed past Fort Moultrie began attacking the city of Charleston from the harbor. Commodore Abraham Whipple, leader of a small American Naval force, then maneuvered his fleet to obstruct the onslaught from hitting the city. ([George Washingtons Mount Vernon](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 10<sup>th</sup> 1781 – The Marquis de Lafayette wrote to George Washington about the lack of basic necessities for soldiers such as clothes, shoes, baggage and money. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 11<sup>th</sup> 1783 – The Continental Congress issued the proclamation “Declaring the Cessation of Arms” against Great Britain ([AmericanRevolutionMuseum](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 12, 1782 – In retaliation for the death of Loyalist Phillip White the previous month, Loyalists hanged American Captain Jack Huddy, a prisoner of the British. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/asgill-affair>) [Image](#)

\*April 12<sup>th</sup> 1779 – Treaty of Aranjuez was a mutual agreement between France and Spain. The details were for Spain to provide France aid so they could help the American Revolution in return for France to help Spain in their conflicts. ([George Washingtons Mount Vernon](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 13<sup>th</sup> 1778 – Thomas Jefferson turns 35. In 1778, he was serving in the Virginia House of Delegates and began revising the state's laws. He was elected governor the next year. (<https://constitutioncenter.org/signers/thomas-jefferson>) [Image](#)

\*April 14 1778 – Titus Coburn, an African American man who served at the Battle of Bunker Hill and Saratoga, dies at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. (<https://www.nps.gov/people/titus-coburn.htm>) [Image](#)

\*April 15<sup>th</sup> 1783 – The Continental Congress ratified the preliminary peace treaty that will end the Revolutionary War ([American Revolution Museum](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 16 1779 – The Van Schaick expedition was led against the Onondaga. It set off from Fort Schuyler and troops arrived along with supplies to ready for detachment. 558 troops were assigned to the expedition. ([National Park Service](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 17<sup>th</sup> 1779 – George Washington wrote to Major General Horatio Gates about movement of troops to Rhode Island. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 18<sup>th</sup> 1775 On Paul Revere's midnight ride, Revere was given the task of riding to Lexington, Massachusetts, with news that British soldiers stationed in Boston were about to march into town. ([Paul Revere House](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 19<sup>th</sup> 1775 In the Battles of Lexington and Concord, in what are considered the first battles of the American Revolution, Massachusetts colonists defied British authority, outnumbered and outfought the Redcoats. ([American Battlefield Trust](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 20<sup>th</sup> 1777 – The first New York state constitution was formally adopted in Kingston, New York. Three governmental branches were created by the new constitution: an executive, judicial and legislative branch. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 21<sup>st</sup> 1775– In the early hours of the morning, forces under the order of Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, seize the gunpowder from the public magazine in Williamsburg, Virginia. Colonists rally around the Governor's Mansion in Williamsburg to demand the return of the gunpowder. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/gunpowder-incident>) [Image](#)

\*April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1774 – The *London* arrived in the New York City area. The captain originally denied having tea on board, but when it was discovered that he had eighteen chests, the

ship was boarded, the tea was thrown into the harbor, and the empty chests were taken to the city to be used in a bonfire. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/other-tea-parties>) [Image](#)

\*April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1778 – In Whitehaven, England, Commander John Paul Jones led a small detachment of two boats from his ship the USS *Ranger* to raid a shallow port which by his account close to 400 boats were anchored. After they made it to port they took the southern fort and then set it on fire which subsequently engulfed the whole town. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1781 – The Siege of Fort Watson ended. The fort was built on top of a Santee Indian Burial and Ceremonial mound that had been abandoned. Run by the British the fort was already attacked once which failed. The follow up attack lead by Colonel Henry Lee was successful and took the fort for the Patriots. ([AmericanBattlefieldTrust](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 24<sup>th</sup> 1782 – Benjamin Franklin wrote to John Jay. The letter is about an Act passed in Britain for exchanging American Prisoners. Britain held nearly 1100 American prisoners all charged with high treason. The king acknowledged the commitments of treating them as Prisoners of War and now they will be returned back home. ([Founders Archives](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 25, 1775 – Cato Smith, an enslaved person, enlisted in the company raised by his enslaver, William Smith, in Massachusetts. He died during the war on January 23, 1777. (<https://www.nps.gov/people/cato-smith-enlisted-and-enslaved.htm>) [Image](#)

\*April 26, 1777 – After hearing that the British were going to attack a stockpile of provisions at Danbury, Connecticut, sixteen-year-old Sybil Ludington rode through the night to warn troops there. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/sybil-ludington>) [Image](#)

\*April 27<sup>th</sup> 1776 – Abigail Adams wrote to Mercy Otis Warren about letters she had sent to John Adams asking him to remember the women of the country when Congress was making laws. She tries to recruit Warren to also write to him on behalf of women. (<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/04-01-02-0257>) [Image](#)

\*April 28<sup>th</sup> 1777 – In the final day of the Battle of Ridgefield, the British were able to bite back. Forcing their way through General Benedict Arnold's forces they took the win that day by shooting two of the Major Generals and overwhelming their forces. ([AmericanBattlefieldTrust](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 29<sup>th</sup> 1779 - The British learned that the Patriots had weakened their guard on Charleston, South Carolina, so Brigadier General Augustine Prevost crossed the Savannah River with his troops, marching towards Charleston in hopes of capturing it. ([AmericanBattlefieldTrust](#) | [Carolana](#)) [Image](#)

\*April 30, 1781 – Earlier in the spring, the HMS *Savage* anchored on the Potomac River near Mount Vernon. Seventeen enslaved persons at George Washington's plantation fled to the ship in an effort to secure their freedom. George Washington wrote to his cousin and Mount Vernon's acting manager, Lund Washington, to admonish him for boarding the ship and offering provisions to the British when they threatened to attack.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/slavery/resistance-and-punishment/savage>) [Image](#)

## May

\*May 1, 1775 – Officer Epaphras Bull arrived in Stockbridge, Massachusetts on the way to capture Fort Ticonderoga. Nine days later they reach the fort and capture it.

(<https://fortticonderoga.org/news/the-road-to-ticonderoga-epaphras-bulls-journey-begins/>) [Image](#)

\*May 2, 1778 – Simeon Deane arrived at the Continental Congress in York, Pennsylvania with an alliance treaty from the French. The treaty is quickly ratified.

(<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/alliance-day>) [Image](#)

\*May 3, 1779 – George Washington wrote a letter to Elias Boudinot, who served as an intelligence officer for him, describing ways to use codes and invisible ink in messages.

(<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-20-02-0267>) [Image](#)

\*May 4, 1775 – George Washington left Mount Vernon bound for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He would not return home for more than six years.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/revolutionary-war/five-days-philadelphia>) [Image](#)

\*May 5, 1781 – During the Siege of Pensacola, Spanish General Don Bernardo de Gálvez opened fire on British forces. The Spanish took the city five days later.

(<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/siege-pensacola>) [Image](#)

\*May 6, 1776 – The House of Burgesses met for the last time in Virginia, ending the colonial government in that state. Later that day, the Virginia Revolutionary Convention met to vote for independence from Great Britain and elect Patrick Henry as governor of the commonwealth.

([https://www.lva.virginia.gov/collections/educator-resources/online-classroom/stc/entries/final-meeting-of-the-house-of-burgesses-\(%22finis%22-document\)-may-6-1776](https://www.lva.virginia.gov/collections/educator-resources/online-classroom/stc/entries/final-meeting-of-the-house-of-burgesses-(%22finis%22-document)-may-6-1776)) [Image](#)



\*May 7, 1776 – Abigail Adams wrote to John Adams that she “can not say that I think you very generous to the Ladies, for whilst you are proclaiming peace and good will to Men... you insist upon retaining an absolute power over Wives.”

(<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/04-01-02-0259>) [Image](#)

\*May 8, 1777 – Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, left the office of Governor of Georgia when he failed to be elected by the new state legislature. He died eleven days later as a result of injuries received during a duel.

(<https://www.nga.org/governor/button-gwinnett/>) [Image](#)

\*May 9, 1775 – Benedict Arnold arrived near Fort Ticonderoga and met with Ethan Allen, who is already planning an attack. They negotiate a joint command and begin the attack on the fort the next day.

([https://www.army.mil/article/285260/capture\\_of\\_fort\\_ticonderoga\\_led\\_to\\_washingtons\\_first\\_victory](https://www.army.mil/article/285260/capture_of_fort_ticonderoga_led_to_washingtons_first_victory)) [Image](#)

\*May 9, 1754 – Benjamin Franklin published the “Join or Die” political cartoon in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Picturing a dead snake in eight sections, with each section representing a state or region, and the words “Join, or Die” beneath the snake, the image was used throughout the American Revolution. (<https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/the-story-behind-the-join-or-die-snake-cartoon>) [Image](#)

\*May 10, 1775 – Jude Hall, a formerly enslaved man from New Hampshire, enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment. He would go on to reenlist and serve in the Continental Army at the Battle of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Monmouth among other battles

(<https://www.nps.gov/people/jude-hall.htm>) [Image](#)

\*May 11, 1781 – General Thomas Sumter captured Orangeburg, South Carolina, a supply post on the route to Charleston, from the British forces.

(<https://www.californiasar.org/2023/05/general-thomas-sumter-captures-orangeburg/>) [Image](#)

\*May 12, 1775 – Two days after the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, Captain Seth Warner led American forces to capture the British garrison at Crown Point, supplying the army with badly needed artillery. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/crown-point>) [Image](#)

\*May 12, 1778 – Alexander Hamilton, while serving as an aide de camp to George Washington, signed an oath of allegiance to the United States of America. The oath of allegiance was required by a February 3, 1778 congressional resolve announcing that all



officers must sign an oath of allegiance.

(<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Hamilton/01-01-02-0453>) [Image](#)

\*May 13<sup>th</sup> 1783 – The Society of Cincinnati was founded. Named after Roman hero Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus. The organization was created to maintain fraternal bonds between revolutionary war officers. ([The Society of Cincinnati](#) | [Mount Gulian Historic Site](#)) [Image](#)

\*May 14, 1781 – Colonel Christopher Greene, commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Rhode Island Regiment which consisted of two companies of formerly enslaved men, was killed by Loyalists at Pines Bridge, New York. (<https://american-revolution-experience.battlefields.org/people/christopher-greene#greene-death>) [Image](#)

\*May 15, 1778 - A delegation of 50 Oneida and Tuscarora warriors requested by George Washington to help fight against British raids in the area arrived at Valley Forge. (<https://www.nps.gov/vafo/learn/historyculture/americanindians.htm>) [Image](#)

\*May 16, 1778 – Members of the Wyandot and Mingo tribes attacked Fort Randolph in modern-day West Virginia, on the Ohio River. The attack could have been in response to the killing of Cornstalk, Red Hawk, and Elinipsico, who had been killed by local residents earlier in the year. (<https://wvpublic.org/story/radio/may-16-1778-wyandot-and-mingo-indians-attack-the-fort-randolph-2/>) [Image](#)

\*May 17, 1777 – The Battle of Thomas Creek ended with a loss for the Continental Army when Continental troops under the command of Col. John Baker were ambushed by British troops and Loyalists under the command of Col. Thomas Brown. The battle ended the Second Florida campaign. (<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/thomas-creek>) [Image](#)

\*May 18, 1778 – British officers in Philadelphia threw an elaborate farewell party for General Sir William Howe and Admiral Richard Howe that they called “Meschianza.” Over 400 people attended, and the party received criticism by Philadelphia residents for its lavishness in a time of war. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/meschianza>) [Image](#)

\*May 19, 1780 – Many New England states experienced a “dark day” when it was as dark as night at noon. The cause was a mystery until a century later when it was discovered that smoke from forest fires in Ontario caused the darkness. (<https://historicipswich.net/2025/11/15/dark-day-1780/>) [Image](#)

\*May 20, 1778 – British forces occupying Philadelphia were cut off from communication and supply routes by American forces commanded by Marquis de Lafayette during the Battle of Barren Hill. They would abandon the city a month later.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/battle-of-barren-hill-1778>) [Image](#)

\*May 21, 1776 – The Continental frigate *Raleigh*, named after Sir Walter Raleigh, was launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Prior to being captured by the British in 1778, she captured or burned three Royal Navy ships.

(<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/nmusn/explore/photography/american-revolution/continental-navy-ships/continental-frigate-raleigh.html>) [Image](#)

\*May 22, 1781 – Patriot forces began a siege of Ninety Six, South Carolina, an important stronghold for the defense of the northwest portion of the state. The siege lasts until June 18<sup>th</sup>, and the Americans failed to take the city from the British.

(<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/may-22/patriot-siege-of-ninety-six-south-carolina-begins>) [Image](#)

\*May 23, 1782 – Deborah Sampson, a teacher and weaver from Middleborough, Massachusetts, enlisted in the Continental Army under the name Robert Shurtliff. She served until October 25, 1783 when her identity was discovered.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/deborah-sampson>) [Image](#)

\*May 24, 1775 – John Hancock was elected the president of the Second Continental Congress by the delegates. As president, he was the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence the following year. (<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/may-24/john-hancock-becomes-president-of-congress>) [Image](#)

\*May 25, 1781 – Richard Varick, who had previously served briefly as Benedict Arnold's military secretary, was chosen as George Washington's recording secretary.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/richard-varick>) [Image](#)

\*May 26, 1780 – The Battle of St. Louis occurred when British forces consisting mostly of Native Americans attacked Spanish forces in present-day St. Louis, Missouri, a French settlement in Spanish Louisiana. The British also attacked Patriot forces across the river in Cahokia. Both settlements repulsed the attacks and the British forces retreated.

(<https://revolutionarywar.us/year-1780/battle-st-louis/>) [Image](#)

\*May 27, 1775 – The Battle of Chelsea Creek occurred when British troops invaded islands near Boston in an attempt to capture livestock and supplies. During the battle, the schooner HMS *Diana* ran aground and was abandoned by the British.

(<https://guides.bpl.org/c.php?g=800717&p=10418670>) [Image](#)

\*May 28, 1777 – William Douglas, a merchant from Connecticut, died. He served in the French and Indian War as a teenager and rejoined the military at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He also used his wealth to aid the Revolutionary cause.

(<https://connecticuthistory.org/william-douglas-a-colonial-heros-sacrifice/>) [Image](#)

\*May 29, 1777 – Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia upholsterer, received 14 pounds from the Continental Congress for making “ships colours”, or flags. This transaction is used as evidence for the story that Ross made the first flag, a story that was first told nearly a hundred years after the event. (<https://www.history.com/articles/did-betsy-ross-really-make-the-first-american-flag>; <https://historicphiladelphia.org/stories/did-she-or-didnt-she/>) [Image](#)

\*May 30, 1777 – Shawnee warriors attacked Logan’s Fort in Kentucky. Over several days, the Shawnee and inhabitants of the fort exchanged gunfire. The Americans maintained hold of the fort, and on June 1, 1777 the Shawnee retreated.

(<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/logans-fort>) [Image](#)

\*May 31, 1775 – A committee met at the Mecklenburg Courthouse in North Carolina to create and adopt the Mecklenburg Resolves, consisting of 20 articles of anti-British sentiment that resulted in the creation of a local regiment of the militia.

(<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/mecklenburg-resolves>) [Image](#)

## June

\*June 1<sup>st</sup> 1779 – Benedict Arnold was sentenced to be court-martialed, charged with 13 counts of misbehavior including misusing government wagons and illegally buying and selling goods. ([History](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1774 – The British parliament renewed the Quartering Act which demanded that colonists provide barracks for British soldiers. This act was one of the final acts to punish Boston for the Boston Tea Party ([History](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1781 – Captain Jack Jouett, known as Virginia’s Paul Revere, rode his horse to alert the arrival of Lt. Col Banastre “Bloody” Tarleton and his 250 mounted British soldiers. Tarleton intended to capture Governor Thomas Jefferson and other such officials.

([ColonialWilliamsburg](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 4, 1782 – Troops under the command of Colonel William Crawford were defeated at the Battle of Sandusky. (*Ohio Rising*) [Image](#)

\*June 5<sup>th</sup> 1781 – The British troops at Fort Augusta on the Savannah River, who were under siege by Generals Henry Lee and Andrew Pickens, surrendered. ([RevolutionaryWarUS | FoundersArchives](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 6<sup>th</sup> 1776 – Nathan Hale turned 21. He entered Yale at the age of 14 and he joined the Revolutionary War at the age 20, operating a spy for the Patriots. He was quickly discovered by the British and was hanged on September 22, 1776. ([AmericanBattleFieldTrust](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 7<sup>th</sup> 1776 – Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced a resolution for the Independence of the colonies to the Continental Congress. His resolution declared. “That these United Colonies are, and of right out to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown-” ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 8<sup>th</sup> 1783 – In a letter from George Washington to the States about his upcoming resignation from the Army, he wrote “I left with the greatest reluctance, a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painfull absence, and in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the World)” ([FoundersArchives](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 9<sup>th</sup> 1783 – Cash Pallentine, an African American soldier, was discharged from the Continental Army. He enlisted in May 1777 and served in the Army during the encampment at Valley Forge and the Battle of Monmouth. (<https://www.amrevmuseum.org/collection/cash-pallentine-s-continental-army-discharge>) [Image](#)

\*June 10<sup>th</sup> 1775 – John Adams proposed that the men laying siege to Boston during the British occupation should be considered a Continental Army and suggested George Washington to lead them. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 11<sup>th</sup> 1776 – The Continental Congress selects Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston to draft a declaration of independence. They have come to be known as the Committee of Five. ([HISTORY](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 12<sup>th</sup> 1776 – Virginia’s Declaration of Rights, written by George Mason, was ratified by their Constitutional Convention. This document was notable for its influence on the future Declaration of Independence and the basis of the Bill of Rights. ([GMU](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 12, 1780 – The broadside “Sentiments of an American Woman” was published. Written by Esther De Berdt Reed, wife of the Pennsylvania Governor, it was meant to lead women to support the Revolution. It led women to go door to door collecting funds, and by July \$300,000 Continental dollars had been collected. (<https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/ladies-association-of->

[philadelphia/#:~:text=De%20Bertdt%20Reed-,Library%20Company%20of%20Philadelphi a,2%2C200%20shirts%20for%20the%20troops.\)](#) [Image](#)

June 13<sup>th</sup> 1777 – 19-year-old Marquis de Lafayette arrives in South Carolina with the intent to serve as Washington’s second-in-command. Though his youth made congress reluctant. He quickly earned their respect and rose to Major General by July 31, 1777. [\(HISTORY\)](#) [Image](#)

\*June 14<sup>th</sup> 1777 – The Continental Congress adopts the Stars and Stripes stating “the flag of the United States be thirteen alternate stripes red and white” and that “the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation.” [\(HISTORY\)](#) [Image](#)

\*June 15, 1779 – Colonel Joseph Louis Cook (Akiatonharonkwen), an officer in the Continental Army of both African American and Native American descent, received his commission. (<https://www.nps.gov/people/atayataghlonghta-lewis-cook.htm>) [Image](#)

\*June 15, 1781 – Lieutenant Colonel David Cobb was appointed as an aide-de-camp to George Washington. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/david-cobb>) [Image](#)

\*June 16, 1775 – George Washington accepts his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/appointment-as-commander-in-chief>) [Image](#)

\*June 17<sup>th</sup> 1775 – Considered to be one of the first major battles of the American Revolution, in the Battle of Bunker Hill 2,200 British soldiers fought against inexperienced colonial militia who managed to hold their own. Though they eventually had to abandon their position, the battle inspired the thirteen colonies to fight back. [\(National Park Service\)](#) [Image](#)

\*June 18<sup>th</sup> 1778 – After nine months of occupation, 15,000 troops under General Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia after France recognized the United States and declared war on Great Britain. [\(HISTORY\)](#) [Image](#)

\*June 19<sup>th</sup> 1778 – The Continental Army finally marched out of Valley Forge. Washington remained their commander and they headed out for New Jersey where they would make a stand against the British army who were on their way from Philadelphia. [\(MountVernon\)](#) [Image](#)

\*June 20, 1777 – Lewis Nicola, the mayor of Philadelphia, assembled a Corps of Invalids consisting of disabled veterans.

(<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/lewis-nicola>) [Image](#)

\*June 21, 1779 – The Spanish declared war on Great Britain, bringing them into the American Revolution. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/treaty-of-aranjuez-1779>) [Image](#)

\*June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1775 – The Second Continental Congress authorizes the printing of 2 million paper bills called “Continental Currency” to help fund the Continental Army. ([HISTORY|NYTimes](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1778 – The Continental Army entered Hopewell Valley in New Jersey and paused to camp on John Hart’s farm as Washington made a plan on how to attack the British who were going through New Jersey on their way back to New York City. ([TheHopewellMuseum](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 24, 1778 – In the days leading to the Battle of Monmouth, a total eclipse of the sun is seen from New England to the Carolinas. (<https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/george-washingtons-eclipse>) [Image](#)

\*June 25<sup>th</sup> 1781 – George Washington wrote to John Hancock about drawing back troops from the Continental Army that were present on Northern frontiers because “there is very great reason to apprehend an incursion of the Enemy from Canada” ([FoundersArchives](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 26<sup>th</sup> 1777 – The Battle of Short Hills was General Howe’s last attempt to lure the Continental Army out of their positions in the Watchung Mountains. General William Alexander held them off allowing Washington time to retreat back into the mountains stifling British opposition. ([https://revolutionarynj.org/storyline\\_photo2/battle-of-short-hills-and-oak-tree-pond-edison-and-scotch-plains-nj/](https://revolutionarynj.org/storyline_photo2/battle-of-short-hills-and-oak-tree-pond-edison-and-scotch-plains-nj/)) [Image](#)

\*June 27<sup>th</sup> 1778 – General Lee’s vanguard readying for the Battle of Monmouth was within striking distance of the British army camped around Monmouth Courthouse. They had orders to march the next morning and pin the rear of the British force so Washington could deliver a blow that would hopefully result in a win. ([AmericanBattlefieldTrust](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 28<sup>th</sup> 1778 – The Battle of Monmouth takes place, with George Washington entrusting Charles Lee to command. Lee lacked confidence in his soldiers, failing to press their advantage against the British. Eventually Washington handed over command to Marquis de Lafayette and General “Mad” Anthony Wayne who secured victory. ([American Battlefield Trust](#) | [Journal of The American Revolution](#)) [Image](#)

\*June 29, 1776 – Private Daniel McCurtin watched at the British fleet enters New York Harbor and wrote that he “thought all London was in afloat.”

(<https://revwar75.com/library/bob/pdfs/Daniel%20McCurtin%20Diary%20from%20Seventy-Six%20Society.pdf>) [Image](#)

\*June 30<sup>th</sup> 1778 – In the Battle of Fort Mifflin and Alligator Creek the Continental Army made a third attempt at capturing St. Augustine. After splitting forces one half went and captured Fort Mifflin, while the other moved to attack British forces blocking the Kings road.

([AmericanBattlefieldTrust](#)) [Image](#)

*Prepared by the staff of the Ohio Statehouse Museum Education Center, 2026.*

<https://www.ohiostatehouse.org/Assets/Files/1007641.pdf>