

1: Dr. Matthew Paoli, DO, Philadelphia, PA () Primary Care Doctor

The Battle of Paoli (also known as the Battle of Paoli Tavern or the Paoli Massacre) was a battle in the Philadelphia campaign of the American Revolutionary War fought on September 20, 1794, in the area surrounding present-day Malvern, Pennsylvania.

A blog of wargaming and military history. He was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel, then colonel, in the Pennsylvania Flying Camp in 1777, then given command of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment in October of 1777 and commanded it through the battle of Trenton. Humpton commanded the 2nd Brigade in the campaign, fighting at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown. After the battle of Monmouth, the 11th Pennsylvania was merged into the 10th, Humpton taking command of the combined regiment. Following the Pennsylvania Line mutiny of 1778, the 10th was dissolved, and Humpton took command of the 6th Regiment, then headed the 2nd Regiment before he retired in 1783 with the brevet rank of brigadier general. Humpton became the center of a bitter dispute with Anthony Wayne following the battle of Paoli. Humpton maintained he had been warned of the attack at Paoli by a Scots deserter and that he had attempted to convey the news to Wayne, whom he said mocked him and refused to believe an attack was imminent. Wayne denied any such discussion had taken place and blamed Humpton for reacting slowly and ineffectively with his brigade when the British attacked, forcing Wayne who claimed to have been alert and prepared to fight to fall back to avoid encirclement. A court martial eventually acquitted Wayne unreservedly, though it cast no direct aspersion on Humpton. The battalion was detached from the Main Army to help build fortifications around New York and so missed the battle of Long Island. The unit rejoined the Main Army and served in the rest of the battles of the New York campaign, eventually returning to the fortifications it had helped build. A large part of the unit was captured when Fort Mifflin surrendered to the British. The remainder was reorganized as the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment in January 1781. As such, it fought at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown in 1777 and at Monmouth in 1778, and it took part in the genocidal campaign against the Iroquois ordered by Washington and carried out by Major General John Sullivan in 1779. Of interest, Lambert Cadwalader, a Philadelphia merchant and a member of the Provincial Assembly, served as the lieutenant colonel of the 3rd Battalion and was taken captive at Fort Mifflin. He was released on parole, and he was appointed colonel and commander of the now renamed 4th Pennsylvania. But as he had not been exchanged Washington having prohibited the release of British field officers held as prisoners of war, his scruples prevented him from accepting that commission, and he eventually resigned from the army and returned to politics in Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1781. In his absence, the regiment seems to have been commanded by Lt. William Butler, one of five brothers, first-generation immigrants from Ireland, who fought in the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution. Deserters from the regiment captured in 1781 suggest that the regiment at that time was uniformed in brown regimentals faced white, buckskin breeches, and hats bound with white tape. A deserter captured the following year wore a hunting shirt, linen trousers, and woolen stockings no colours given and had no shoes! It served in Canada and in the defense of Lake Champlain. Johnson commanded the 5th for the rest of the war. Under Johnson, the regiment fought at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown. The 4th Battalion had been uniformed in blue coats faced white. More coats were issued to the 5th in 1781 by the Clothier General, but I have not been able to ascertain what colours they were. Deserter descriptions from 1781 include a rainbow of clothing, including blue and white or brown and white regimentals, brown or "light-colored" coats, grey or green or blue jackets, purple or yellow hunting shirts, and one blanket coat! The regiment, lacking tents and even coats for some of its men, suffered considerable loss from its mid-winter march across the state; 50 men died, including the colonel and lieutenant colonel, and many more became ill. After some recovery, the unit took part in the Forage War, including the battle of Spanktown. Colonel Daniel Broadhead transferred from the 4th to command the 8th, while Maj. Richard Butler another of the "fighting Butlers" was promoted to serve as lieutenant colonel. The 8th was part of the small garrison of Bound Brook that was severely handled by the British attack. Although most of the regiment got away, the experience, after the grueling trek of January 1781 and the loss of their senior officers, put the regiment into what General Washington referred to in a letter as a

"distracted State"; disciplinary actions were taken, and an inquiry into the state of the unit was undertaken conclusions unknown. Finally, in the regiment took part in the Pennsylvania Line mutiny and was disbanded, with its remaining men being consolidated into the new 2nd Pennsylvania. Deserters after Bound Brook were reported wearing, variously, brown coats, blue coats, and hunting shirts, though none of these are described in terms that convince the reader they were military issue. It may well be that there had been no issue of uniforms to the regiment even as late as that. A portrait of Col. The 11th had been raised in September and had served at Assunpink Creek and at Princeton in that year. In , the regiment fought at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown. It was present but saw no action at Whitemarsh. In , it fought at Monmouth; later that year it was consolidated into the 10th Pennsylvania. The 11th wore blue coats faced red. In August , his grew to a battalion, with Proctor, now a major, in command. The regiment served at the battle of Monmouth, where it may have provided the source for the legend of Molly Pitcher. Returning to the main army, the regiment fought in smaller battles around New York. The 4th served at the siege of Yorktown and was finally dissolved in . For his version of Molly Pitcher, see American Artillery 3.

2: Paoli, Pennsylvania | www.enganchecubano.com

The Battle of Germantown was a major engagement in the Philadelphia campaign of the American Revolutionary War. It was fought on October 4, 1777, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, between the British Army led by Sir William Howe, and the American Continental Army, with the 2nd Canadian Regiment, under George Washington.

The Battle of Germantown took place on October 4, as the American Revolution entered its second year. There had been little to celebrate in terms of military success up until that point, although Washington had scored some minor successes, one of the most notable of which was his surprise victory in New Jersey at the Battle of Trenton. But events were not to go so well on the ground for the rag-tag American army of patriots in Germantown, Pennsylvania, which was actually an outlying hamlet near the city of Philadelphia. What is even more agonizing about the Battle of Germantown is that an American victory would certainly have ended the war and sent the British packing, but it was not meant to be. There was also some bad luck – dense fog in the area the morning of the battle created confusion and thwarted the ability of American forces to communicate and coordinate.

Prelude to the Battle of Germantown At Germantown Washington once again faced his old nemesis, General William Howe, who had dealt the Americans a series of defeats throughout the previous year. After the British took Philadelphia, Howe divided his forces, leaving more than 3,000 troops to occupy and hold the city, while mustering some 11,000 troops to Germantown. October 4, Washington, however, considered this an opportunity. Washington wanted to attack at night to surprise his enemy the same way he did at Trenton. Although the attack did begin before dawn on the morning of October 4, the Americans were not able to make as much progress as they hoped. The darkness, and later a heavy morning fog, made communication difficult between the four columns sent against British positions. Although the Americans started successfully by routing a column of light British infantry, the greater British contingent was able to quickly rally and eliminate the element of surprise on which Washington had pinned much hope. Also, Washington rather rashly ordered further assaults on a number of key British positions, all of which were beaten back, spelling certain disaster for the American initiative.

Casualties Despite having superiority in numbers with 11,000 troops to the 8,000 British, the Americans took more casualties. The official tally of the Battle of Germantown is 1,100 Americans killed, wounded and captured. By contrast, the British lost 71 men, were wounded and 14 were listed as missing. One of the most significant American casualties was General Francis Nash who had his leg blown off by a cannonball while leading his brigade in retreat. He survived the day, but died three days later. He was shot by a civilian sniper by the name of Hans Boyer.

Significance of the Battle So why is the Battle of Germantown considered one of the highlights for the Americans in the Revolutionary War? Well, as most seasoned military historians will tell you, most wars are not won on the battlefield, but in the halls of diplomacy, and what goes on behind the scenes. In the case of the Battle of Germantown, a number of powerful members of the French government were sufficiently impressed by the American effort at Germantown to move forward with significant political and military backing for the Revolutionaries. In short, the Americans might have been defeated in this bout, but powerful foreign observers were impressed enough by what they had seen to decide that the Americans could eventually win out in the long run. One of those impressed by the performance of American forces at Germantown was Comte de Vergennes, a high-level French diplomat who had enormous influence within the French government. Another European power that was watching closely and liked what they saw at Germantown were representatives of Prussia, then led by Frederick the Great, one of the greatest military minds of his day. European observers were incredibly impressed by the tenacity of Washington and the uncanny resolve of his army, all of whom had suffered defeat after defeat, including a thorough whipping just a month earlier at Brandywine and Paoli – yet they pressed the attack at Germantown. Prussia and France, but mostly France, decided to weigh in heavily on the side of the newly formed United States of America. Once the French began to provide naval power to thwart the movement of British ships along the coasts, the Brits lost a significant element of their advantage in the overall war effort. French military advisors on the ground also proved invaluable in bringing higher professional standards to field commands. It must also be noted that the British, inexplicably, failed to press

their advantage after winning the Battle of Germantown. Like in so many other conflicts, they were content to win and withdraw, while allowing the Americans to withdraw as well and regroup to fight yet again. This persistent behavior on behalf of the British is one of the major reasons why they eventually lost the war of the American Revolution.

3: Dr. Thomas Lanchoney | Urologist Paoli and Bryn Mawr, PA

There are 6 ways to get from Paoli to Germantown by train, bus, taxi, car or towncar. Select an option below to see step-by-step directions and to compare ticket prices and travel times in Rome2rio's travel planner.

Background[edit] The Philadelphia campaign had begun badly for the Americans. The Continental Army had suffered a string of defeats at Brandywine , and at Paoli , leaving the city of Philadelphia defenseless. Charles Cornwallis subsequently seized Philadelphia for the British on September 26, , dealing a blow to the revolutionary cause. Howe left a garrison of 3, men to defend the city, moving the bulk of his force north, some 9, men, to the outlying community of Germantown. Howe established his headquarters at the Stenton Mansion , the former country home of James Logan. Despite having suffered successive defeats, Washington saw an opportunity to entrap and decisively defeat the divided British army. He resolved to attack the Germantown garrison, as the last effort of the year before entering winter quarters. His plan called for a complex, ambitious assault; four columns of troops were to assail the British garrison from different directions, at night, with the goal of creating a double-envelopment. British positions[edit] Germantown was a hamlet of stone houses, spreading from what is now known as Mount Airy on the north, to what is now Market Square in the south. Howe had established his main camp along the high ground of Schoolhouse and Church lanes. A brigade of Hessians, and two brigades of British regulars camped along Market Square. East of the Square, two British brigades under the command of General James Grant had encamped, with two squadrons of dragoons, and the 1st battalion of Light Infantry. To differentiate friend from foe in the darkness, the troops were instructed to put a piece of white paper in their hats to mark them out. For the Americans, it seemed their attempt to repeat their victory at Trenton was on the road to success. However, the darkness made communications between the American columns extremely difficult, and progress was far slower than expected. At dawn, most of the American forces had fallen too short of their intended positions, losing the element of surprise they otherwise enjoyed. The three remaining American columns continued their advance. Battle[edit] See Germantown Order of Battle for a detailed list of units and organizations of the British and American armies. Map of the Battle of Germantown, October 4, British, Hessian and Loyalist forces Continental Army and Militia forces A thick fog [8] clouded the battlefield throughout the day, greatly hampering coordination. The British pickets fired their cannon in alarm, and resisted the American advance. Howe rode forward, thinking they were being attacked by foraging or skirmishing parties, and ordered his men to hold their ground. Howe, still believing his men were facing only light opposition, called out; "For shame, Light Infantry! I never saw you retreat before! It is only a scouting party! Howe and his staff quickly withdrew out of range. Several British officers were shocked to see their own soldiers rapidly falling back before the enemy attack. One British officer later described the number of attacking Americans as "overwhelming". The American troops launched a determined assault against Cliveden, however, the outnumbered defenders repulsed their attempts, inflicting heavy casualties. Washington called a council of war to decide how to deal with the fortification. Some of his subordinates favoured bypassing Cliveden entirely, leaving a regiment behind to besiege it. Knox positioned four 3-pound cannon out of musket range to bombard the mansion. However, the thick walls of Cliveden withstood the bombardment from the light field guns. The Americans launched a second wave of infantry assaults, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses. The few Americans who managed to get inside the mansion were shot or bayoneted. It was becoming clear to the Americans that Cliveden was not going to be taken easily. While the tactic was effective in suppressing enemy opposition, his troops rapidly ran low on ammunition. Sullivan was subsequently forced back, although the regiments fought a stubborn rear-guard action. The two American brigades opened fire on each other in the fog, causing both to flee. Despite the reversal in fortune, the Continentals were still convinced of a possible victory. However, they were soon surrounded by two arriving British brigades under Cornwallis. Cornwallis then launched a counter-charge, cutting off the Virginians completely, forcing them to surrender. The primary attacks on the British and Hessian camp had all been repulsed with heavy casualties. Casualties[edit] Grave stone in upper burrying ground. His body was interred with military honours on October 9 at the Mennonite Meetinghouse

in Towamencin. Washington mistakenly believed his troops were sufficiently trained and experienced to launch such a complicated, coordinated assault. Communication was lacklustre because of the night march, and it was further handicapped by the fog. When the British 40th Foot put up stubborn resistance, Stephen disobeyed orders and attempted to assail the Chew House. All attempts were repulsed. Stephen was later court-martialed and cashiered from military service after evidence surfaced that he was intoxicated during the battle. Had everything gone according to plan, Washington may have trapped and destroyed a second major British force. Howe had, once again, failed to follow up on his success and allowed Washington to escape with his army, leading to their encampment at Valley Forge. The battle in particular made a strong impression upon the French court that the Americans would prove worthy allies. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, in Volume IV of his *History of the American Revolution*, concluded that although the battle had unquestionably been a defeat for the Americans, it was of "great and enduring service to the American cause". In particular, the engagement persuaded the Comte de Vergennes to vouch for the United States against Britain. That the battle had been fought unsuccessfully was of small importance when weighed against the fact that it been fought at all. Eminent generals, and statesmen of sagacity, in every European Court were profoundly impressed by learning that a new army, raised within the year, and undaunted by a series of recent disasters, had assailed a victorious enemy in his own quarters, and had only been repulsed after a sharp and dubious conflict. John Fiske, in *The American Revolution*, wrote: The genius and audacity shown by Washington, in thus planning and so nearly accomplishing the ruin of the British army only three weeks after the defeat at the Brandywine, produced a profound impression upon military critics in Europe. Frederick of Prussia saw that presently, when American soldiers should come to be disciplined veterans, they would become a very formidable instrument in the hands of their great commander; and the French court, in making up its mind that the Americans would prove efficient allies, is said to have been influenced almost as much by the battle of Germantown as by the surrender of Burgoyne.

4: Battle Of Germantown

Matthew Paoli is a practicing Family Medicine doctor in Philadelphia, PA. Overview. Dr. Paoli works in Philadelphia, PA and specializes in Family Medicine and Internal Medicine.

Wayne adopted a military career at the outset of the American Revolutionary War, where his military exploits and fiery personality quickly earned him a promotion to the rank of brigadier general and the sobriquet of Mad Anthony Wayne. He became a leader in Chester County and served in the Pennsylvania legislature in . At the onset of the American Revolutionary War in , Wayne raised a militia and in became colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops. His service resulted in the promotion to brigadier-general in February 21, . Later, he commanded the Pennsylvania line at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown. On July 16, , in a nighttime, bayonets-only assault lasting thirty minutes, light infantry commanded by Wayne overcame British fortifications at Stony Point, a cliffside redoubt commanding the southern Hudson River. The success of this operation provided a boost to the morale of an army which had at that time suffered a series of military defeats. Congress awarded him a medal for the victory. Subsequent victories at West Point and Green Spring in Virginia, increased his popular reputation as a bold commander. After the British surrendered at Yorktown, he went further south and severed the British alliance with Native American tribes in Georgia. He then negotiated peace treaties with both the Creek and the Cherokee, for which Georgia rewarded him with the gift of a large rice plantation. He became major general on October 10, . After the war, Wayne returned to Pennsylvania and served in the state legislature for a year in . He then moved to Georgia and settled upon the tract of land granted him by that state for his military service. He was a delegate to the state convention which ratified the Constitution in . Representative of Georgia but lost his seat during a debate over his residency qualifications and declined running for reelection in . President George Washington recalled Wayne from civilian life in order to lead an expedition in the Northwest Indian War, which up to that point had been a disaster for the United States. In the Treaty of Paris that had ended the conflict, the British had ceded this land to the United States. The Indians, however, had not been consulted, and were now resisting annexation of the area by the United States. They were encouraged and supplied by the British, who had refused to evacuate British fortifications in the region, as called for in the Treaty of Paris. Washington placed Wayne in command of a newly-formed military force called the "Legion of the United States. He then dispatched a force to Ohio to establish Fort Recovery as a base of operations. Wayne then negotiated the Treaty of Greenville between the tribal confederacy and the United States, which was signed on August 3, . Wayne died of complications from gout during a return trip to Pennsylvania from a military post in Detroit, and was buried at Fort Presque Isle now Erie, Pennsylvania. His body was disinterred in and after boiling the body to remove the remaining flesh where the modern Wayne Blockhouse stands, was relocated to the family plot in St. There are many political jurisdictions and institutions named after Wayne, especially in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, the region where he fought many of his battles. Counties, cities, towns, communities, rivers Wayne County, Georgia.

5: à1• Train Germantown TN to Paoli PA from \$ - GoTicketio

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He wanted to protect Philadelphia from British forces under the command of Lieutenant General William Howe , and he needed to replenish the rapidly dwindling supplies and munitions stored in Reading, Pennsylvania. Washington withdrew across the Schuylkill River , marched through Philadelphia, and headed northwest. Washington reconsidered, and recrossed the river to face the British, who had moved little since Brandywine, due to a shortage of wagons to carry their wounded and their baggage. When the British columns passed by, Wayne followed, under orders from Washington to harass the British and attempt to capture all or part of their baggage train. Wayne assumed that his presence was undetected and camped close to the British lines in Paoli, Pennsylvania. All told, it was about 1, strong. Camped about 1 mile 1. The British heard rumors that Wayne was in the area, and General Howe sent out spies who reported his location near the Paoli Tavern on September Since his position was just 4 miles 6. Paoli order of battle At 10 p. Altogether, his brigade comprised some 1, men. The British forces, led by a local blacksmith forced to act as guide, approached the camp from a wood and were able to achieve complete surprise. They stormed the camp in three wavesâ€”the 2nd Light Infantry in the lead followed by the 44th and the 42nd. With casualties of only 4 killed and 7 wounded, [2] the British had routed an entire American division. McGuire says that 53 Americans were buried on the battlefield but "whether these were all of the American dead or only those found on the campsite-battlefield is uncertain". Wayne was enraged and demanded a full court-martial. On November 1, a board of 13 officers declared that Wayne had acted with honor. The incident gained notoriety partly because of accounts by eyewitnesses, who stated that the British had bayoneted or mutilated Americans who tried to surrender. Among them were the following: Adam Hubble, 10th PA Regiment. Our Men just raised from Sleep, moved disorderly â€” Confusion followed The Carnage was very great Thomas Hartley, 1st PA Regiment. Samuel Hay, 7th PA Regiment. A number of the prisoners were then later treated brutally and starved before being hanged, drawn and quartered. British soldiers attacked the helpless men with bayonets and musket butts and killed them all. When the Americans recovered the mangled bodies they were infuriated. The "no quarter" charge is refuted by the fact that the British took 71 prisoners. The "mangled dead" is explained by the fact that the bayonet is a messy weapon. There is a tradition that, to show their defiance, the men of the 2nd Light Infantry dyed their hat feathers red so the Americans would be able to identify them. In , the Light Company of the 46th Regiment of Foot were authorized to wear red cap distinctions instead of the regulation Light Infantry green, [10] apparently in commemoration of this gesture, and in , the Royal Berkshire Regiment , which carried on the traditions of the 49th Foot, were authorized to wear a red distinction in their head dress although, misleadingly, this was granted "to commemorate the role of the Light Company at the battle of Brandywine Creek". Monument[edit] In , a granite monument was erected at the site of the battle to replace an monument that was in poor condition; the Paoli monument inscription replicates the words of the monument on one side.

6: "Mad" Anthony Wayne | "Mad" Anthony Wayne statue in Valley Forge | Flickr

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Encyclopedia of the American Revolution: But Wayne was strictly ordered to avoid being caught by the British main body. On the 20th, Wayne camped along a wooded ridge. Howe decided to strike at this force while it was isolated and sent Major General Charles "No Flint" Grey with almost two thousand men to make a night attack. Grey marched at 10 p. Since accidental discharges of muskets were the most common way to betray night attacks, Grey directed that the British regulars were to remove the flints from their weapons and rely entirely on the bayonet, thereby earning his nickname. The light infantry led, with the Forty-fourth following and the Highlanders at the end of the column. Expertly guided by several local Loyalists, Grey made a fast and skilful approach. As they made contact, the light company of the Fifty-second Foot led the British advance. The attack hit about one in the morning, striking the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, which bore the brunt of the blow. Its resistance, with support, bought time for the rest of the division to disengage and for all of the artillery to get to safety. British pursuit continued for several miles. The British lost no more than 20 killed and 40 wounded, although Howe reported less. Civilian accounts of the "mangled dead" gave rise to the perception of a "Paoli Massacre. Wayne was acquitted by a court-martial "with the highest honors" of charges that he had failed to heed "timely notice" of the attack. The Battle of Paoli. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Library of Military History. Retrieved November 15, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

7: Battle of Paoli - Wikipedia

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Germantown Date of the Battle of Germantown: Combatants at the Battle of Germantown: Uniforms, arms and equipment at the Battle of Germantown: The British wore red coats, with bearskin caps for the grenadiers, tricorne hats for the battalion companies and caps for the light infantry. The Highland Scots troops wore the kilt and feather bonnet. The two regiments of light dragoons serving in America, the 16th and 17th, wore red coats and crested leather helmets. Grenadier of the British 40th Regiment of Foot: Battle of Germantown on 4th October in the American Revolutionary War The Hessian infantry wore blue coats and retained the Prussian style grenadier mitre cap with brass front plate. The Americans dressed as best they could. Increasingly as the war progressed infantry regiments of the Continental Army mostly took to wearing blue or brown uniform coats. The American militia continued in rough clothing. Both sides were armed with muskets. The British and German infantry carried bayonets, which were in short supply among the American troops. Many men in the Pennsylvania and Virginia regiments carried rifled weapons, as did other backwoodsmen. Both sides were supported by artillery. The British won the battle, but failed to follow up the success, permitting Washington to withdraw and reform his army behind fortified positions. British Regiments at the Battle of Germantown: The British Regiments that can be identified at the battle are: Light Dragoons not clear which regiment 16th or 17th , two composite battalions of grenadiers, two composite battalions of light infantry, two composite battalions of Foot Guards 1st, 2nd and 3rd Guards , 5th Foot, 25th Foot, 27th Foot, 40th Foot and 55th Foot. American Units at the Battle of Germantown: The camp stretched in a line astride the main northern road. Washington determined to surprise the British army in camp. The second column, which Washington commanded, with Stirling and Sullivan, would advance down the main Philadelphia road and attack the British centre. The intention was to surprise the whole British army in much the way the Hessians had been surprised at Trenton. Dawn found the American forces well short of their start line for the attack, and there was an encounter with the first British piquet which fired its guns to warn of the attack. The outpost was supported by a battalion of light infantry and the 40th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Musgrave. General Howe rode forward, initially thinking the advanced force was being attacked by a raiding party, his view impeded by a thickening fog that clouded the field for the rest of the day. During the fighting, Musgrave caused six companies of the 40th to fortify the substantial stone house of Chief Justice Chew, Cliveden House situated on the main road, and use it as a strong point. The American advance halted, while furious attacks were launched against the house, aided by an American artillery barrage. Hearing the firing, Major-General Adam Stephen, heading the other main American column, ignored his orders to continue along the lane to attack the British right wing, swung to his right and made for the Chew House. His brigade joined the attack on the house, which was assailed for a full hour by the infantry and guns of several American brigades. In the meantime, Sullivan and Wayne continued past the Chew House and began their attack. Both brigades broke and fled. As the American army retreated, its condition deteriorated and Washington was forced to withdraw some sixteen miles, harried by the British light dragoons. Casualties at the Battle of Germantown: It is said that the Battle of Germantown was a profound influence in convincing the French Court that the American cause was worth supporting with war on England. The French were more impressed by the ability of the Americans to raise their army and deliver an attack on the British than by its lack of success. A noteworthy feature of the battle was the failure of the British to exploit their battlefield success by pursuing and destroying the defeated American force. Battle of Germantown on 4th October in the American Revolutionary War General Stephen was discovered by the American authorities at the end of the battle incapably drunk. He was cashiered and his command given to Lafayette. The Americans suffered at the Battle of Germantown from the perennial difficulty of 18th Century armies to re-supply their troops. Many of the American regiments ran out of ammunition during the battle. General Sir George Osborn, the colonel of the 40th Regiment of Foot, caused

a medal to be struck to commemorate the defence of the Chew House by the regiment at the Battle of Germantown. Silver medals were awarded to the officers and copper medals to the soldiers: Battle of Germantown on 4th October in the American Revolutionary War As after the Battle of Paoli, the light company soldiers of the 40th Regiment dyed their hat feathers red, on hearing of threats of vengeance from the Americans, so that the Americans would know who they were. The successors to the 40th, the South Lancashire Regiment, wore a red patch behind the cap badge to maintain the tradition. References for the Battle of Germantown:

8: Paoli to Germantown - 6 ways to travel via train, line 65 bus, and line 92 bus

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9: References for Battles and Skirmishes in

Dr. Matthew Paoli is a thoughtful and dedicated primary care doctor serving the community of Philadelphia, PA. Dr. Paoli attended the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, where he received his medical degree. [read more.](#)

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