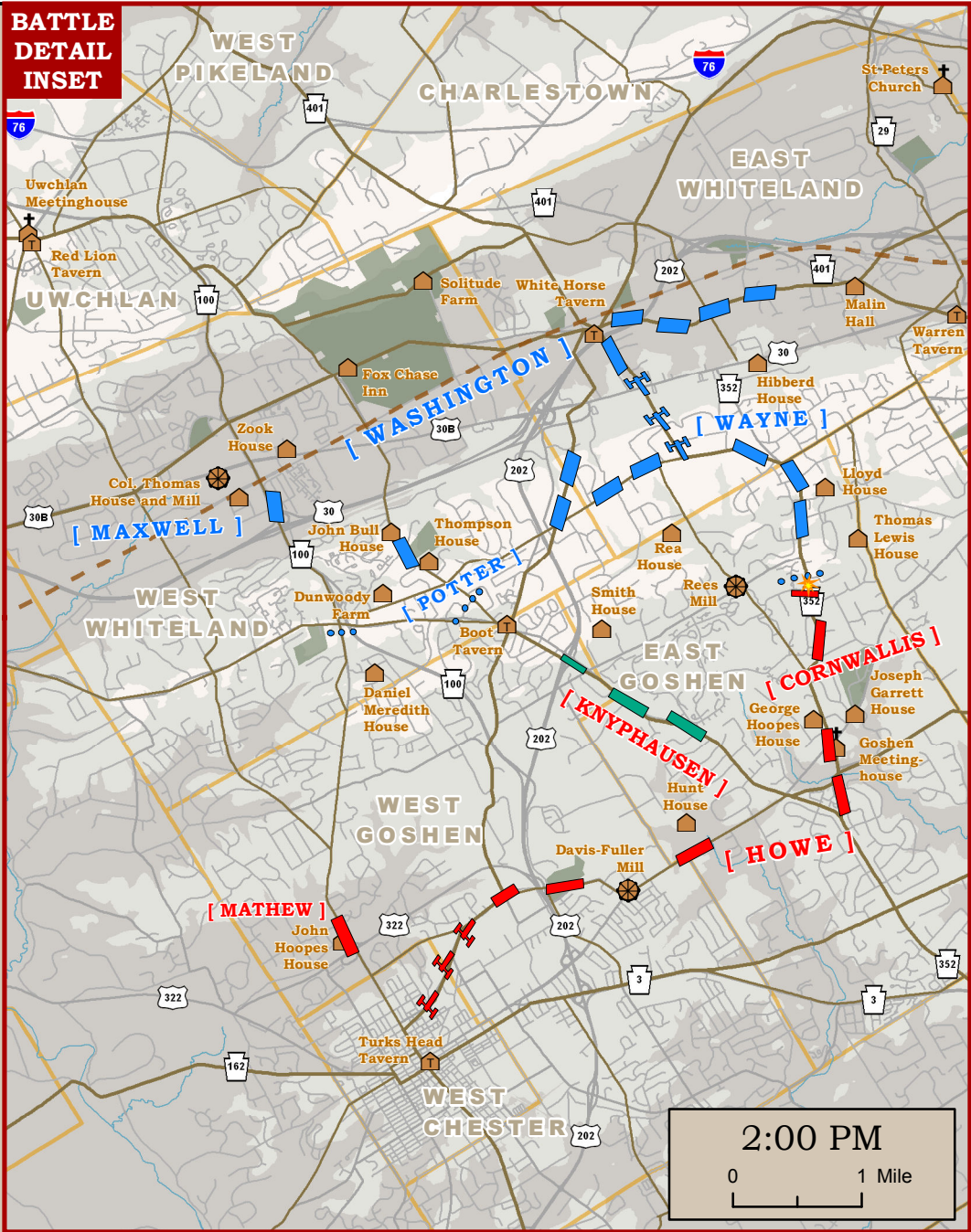
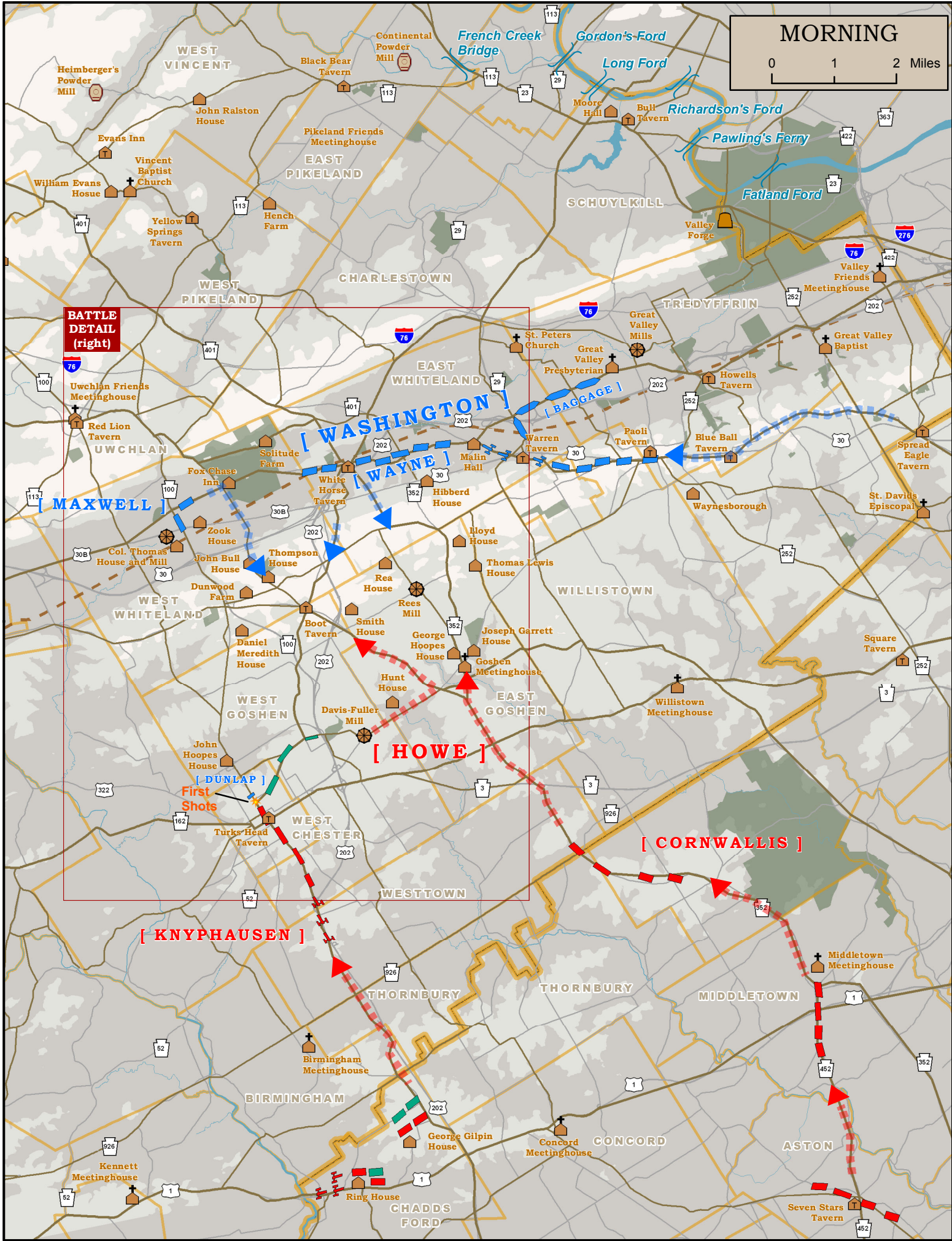


Appendix B

Battle Maps



September 16, 1777

TROOP POSITIONS

Morning

BATTLE DETAIL INSET

2:00 PM

Troop Positions

Brigade / Artillery

- Continental
- British
- Hessian
- Engagement

- 1777 Ford
- 1777 Ferry
- 1777 Road
- 21st Century Road
- 21st Century Municipality
- 21st Century Regional Trail
- Terrain
- Significant 1777 Structure
- 1777 Church
- 1777 Tavern
- 1777 Ironworks
- British Headquarters
- British Quarters
- Continental Headquarters



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BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS

September 16, 1777

On September 16, 1777, the Battle of the Clouds was fought in Northern Chester County. The battle is named so because it was halted due to a September Hurricane. The battle represented General Washington's second attempt to stop the British approach to Philadelphia through Chester County.

- Approximate Casualties and Deaths:
 - 25 Continentals wounded
 - 23 Continentals killed
 - 9 Crown Forces wounded
 - 6 Crown Forces killed
- The Battle of the Clouds occurred five days after the Battle of Brandywine and four days before the Battle of Paoli
- The Crown Forces had troop strength close to 15,000 men
- The Continental Army's troop strength was about 11,000 men
- This was one of the few battles where George Washington was the commanding general
- The battle was fought three days before the first Battle of Saratoga in New York
- After the Battle of Brandywine Washington's army camped near Germantown
- Washington marched to the Great Valley on the Lancaster Road on the 15th of September
- General Howe remained on the field near Chadds Ford for four nights after the Battle of Brandywine
- General Cornwallis camped near the Seven Stars Tavern in Aston after the Battle of Brandywine
- Both Howe and Cornwallis converged on the Goshen Meetinghouse on the morning of the 16th
- Washington chose the location of the battle based on a desire to protect both the upper fords of the Schuylkill River leading to Philadelphia, and the military supplies stored near Reading Furnace
- The first shots of the battle were fired near the Turks Head Tavern in today's West Chester Borough

September 16-18, 1777

TROOP POSITIONS

BATTLE DETAIL INSET

3:30 PM, September 16

Troop Positions

Brigade / Artillery

Continental

British

Hessian

Engagement

1777 Ford

1777 Ferry

1777 Road

21st Century Road

21st Century Municipality

21st Century Regional Trail

Terrain

Hill | Upland | Valley

Significant 1777 Structure

1777 Church

1777 Tavern

1777 Ironworks

British Headquarters

British Quarters

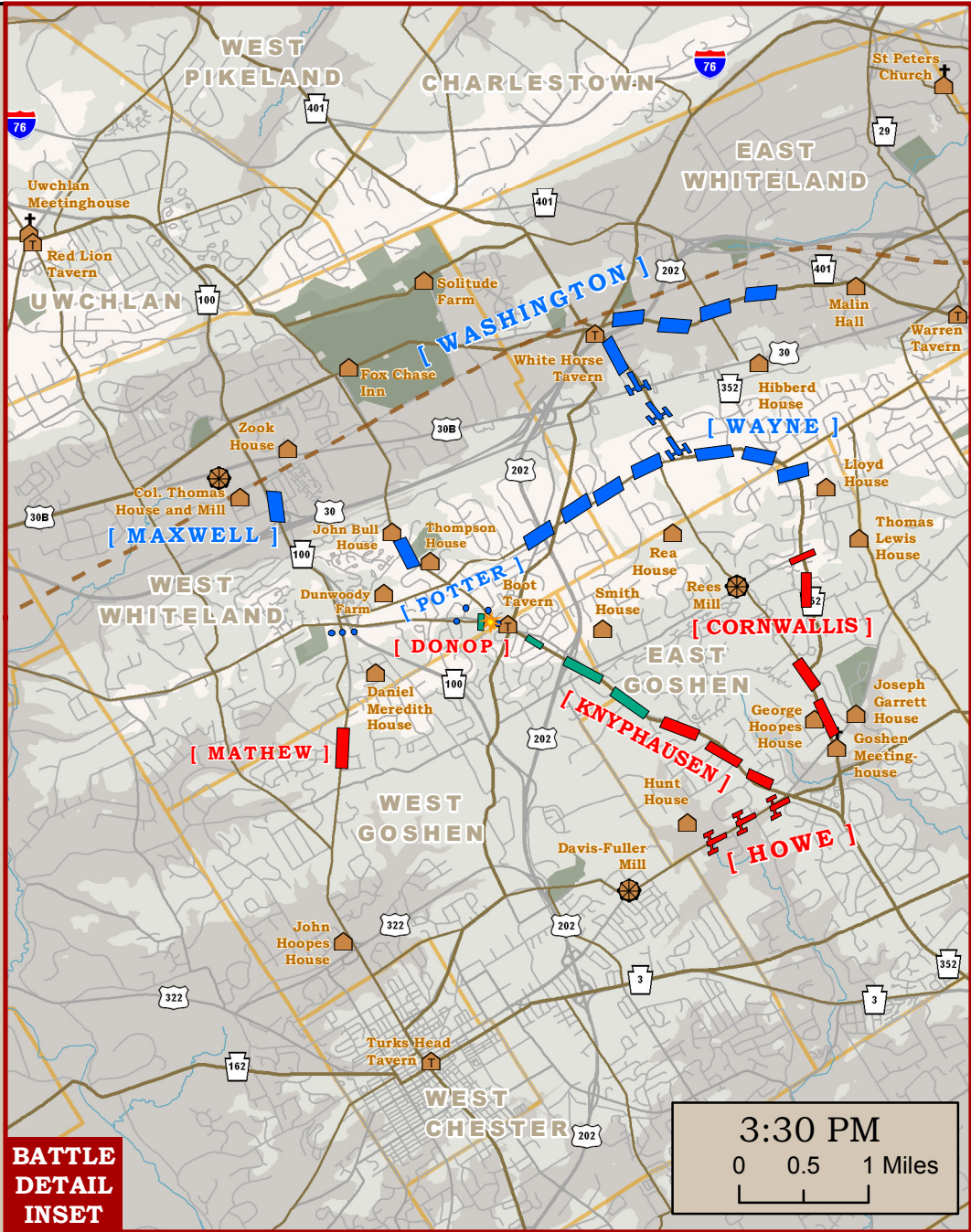
Continental Headquarters



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BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS

September 16-18, 1777

- 16-year old Jacob Nagle and African American teamster, Ned Hector, helped to haul artillery up and down the Great Valley ridges for Proctor's Artillery before and after the battle
- Immediately after the battle, the Continental Army moved to Yellow Springs
- Two days after the battle, the main army marched to Reading Furnace while General Wayne remained near Yellow Springs
- The Crown Forces camped on the field of battle and then moved to Tredyffrin Township on the 18th
- While the British were camped in Tredyffrin General Wayne took his division behind the Paoli Tavern, setting the stage for the Paoli Massacre
- On the week of September 15th, the Continental Army marched passed the Whitehorse Tavern four separate times
- The Crown Forces also marched passed the Whitehorse on their way to Tredyffrin

Philadelphia Campaign Timeline, 1777

- August 25, Howe arrives near Elkton, Maryland
 - September 11, Battle of Brandywine
 - September 16, Battle of the Clouds
 - September 20, Battle of Paoli
 - September 26, British occupy Philadelphia
 - October 4, Battle of Germantown
 - December 19, Valley Forge Encampment established
- In addition to George Washington, future founding fathers Alexander Hamilton and James Monroe also fought in the Philadelphia Campaign
- Three days after the battle, the Continental Congress evacuated Philadelphia to reconvene in Lancaster

