

# 18th Century Material Culture Colonies to States Pennsylvania





“The South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia By Peter Cooper”

1718

(The Library Company of Philadelphia)



"The South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia By Peter Cooper"

1718

(The Library Company of Philadelphia)

The South East Prospect of The City of Philadelphia By Peter Cooper Painter



“The South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia By Peter Cooper”

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“The South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia By Peter Cooper”

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(The Library Company of Philadelphia)

A MAP OF PHILADELPHIA, AND PARTS ADJACENT.  
 With a PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the STATE-HOUSE.

By N. SCULL and G. HEAR.

This Building stands in a Space of 290 Feet by 125, surrounded by a high Wall, the Ground is to be laid out in walks with Rows of Trees, the Body of the House are two Stories of 40 Feet front, the Height of the Front is 40 Feet, the Height of the Cupola is 20 Feet, the Height of the Tower is 40 Feet, the Height of the Spire is 40 Feet, the Height of the Top of the Spire is 120 Feet, the Height of the Top of the Spire is 120 Feet, the Height of the Top of the Spire is 120 Feet.

Among the Small Houses in Philadelphia are several hundred, and found to be 2070. Other Public Buildings are, The Court House, two Banks, two Taverns, two Churches, one Synagogue, one Church of England, one Episcopal Meeting, one Church of Sweden, one Dutch Calvinist Church, one American Church, one Baptist House, the Academy, the Quakers School House, the City Almshouse, the Soldiers Almshouse, the Hospital, Prison and Work House.



A Table of Distances of Particular places within Philadelphia, from the Court Street.

To Court Street	0
City	1-0
Market	3-4
Market	3-5
Market	3-10
Market	3-1
Market	3-5
Market	6-0
Market	3-0
Market	3-0
Market	3-4
Market	7-0
Market	2-5
Market	2-5
Market	3-4
Market	4-0
Market	3-3
Market	5-34
Market	5-64
Market	7-7
Market	4-0
Market	5-04
Market	7-64
Market	1-7
Market	7-3
Market	2-7
Market	7-0
Market	3-3
Market	4-0
Market	7-7
Market	3-0
Market	3-1
Market	1-7
Market	4-0

NO 3256  
GGL

"A MAP OF PHILADELPHIA AND PARTS ADJACENT"  
 by N. Scull 1752  
 (Library of Congress)

# A MAP OF PHILADELPHIA, AND PARTS ADJACENT.

With a PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the STATE-HOUSE.

By N. SCULL and G. HEAR.

*This Building stands in a Square of 396 Feet by 255 Surrounded by a high Wall, the Ground is to be laid out in walks with Rows of Trees In the Body of the House are two Rooms of 40 Feet Square 220 Feet high one for the Assembly the other for the Supreme Court between which is an Entry Hall of 40 Feet by 20 on the second Floor is the Council Chamber and Commercials Room with a long Gallery 120 Feet by 20 The Publick Offices are kept in the Wings it was founded Anno 1732.*

*Anno 1749 the Dwelling Houses in Philadelphia were carefully numbered, and found to be 2076. Other Publick Buildings are, The Court House, two Quaker Meeting Houses, two Presbyterian Meeting Houses, one Church of England, one Baptist Meeting, one Dutch Lutheran Church, one Dutch Calvinist Church, one Moravian Church, one Mass House, the Academy, the Quakers School House, the City Almshouse, the Quakers Almshouse, the Hospital, Prison and Work House.*

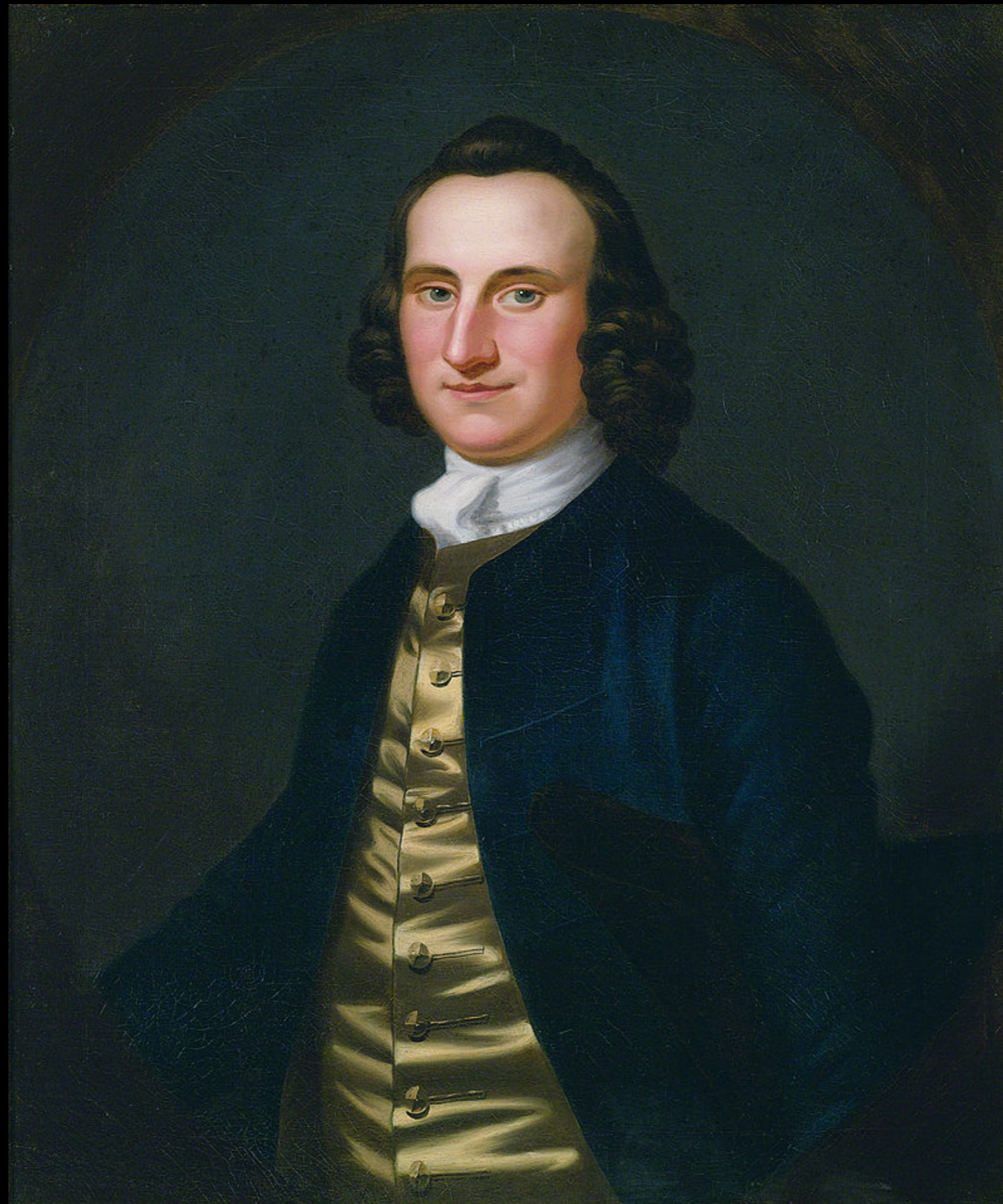


"A MAP OF PHILADELPHIA AND PARTS ADJACENT"

by N. Scull 1752

(Library of Congress)

# Government



Thomas Willing Delegate to the Continental Congress  
by John Wollaston c. 1760  
(Sotheby's)



Thomas Willing Delegate to the Continental Congress  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1782  
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Dr. Benjamin Rush, Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
by Charles Wilson Peale  
(Winterthur)



Mrs. Benjamin Rush (Julia Stockton)  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1776  
(Winterthur)



Robert Morris  
United States Minister of Finance & Signer of the Declaration of Independence  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1783



Mrs. Robert (Mary) Morris  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1783



Robert Morris and his Brother, and Assistant, Gouverneur  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1783

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

# The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a solemn and candid appeal is made to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions. In the first place, they declare their adherence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and their determination to stand by the same to the last. They then proceed to recite the various wrongs and injuries which they have suffered from the British crown, and to show that these are not only unjust and oppressive, but also unconstitutional. They conclude by declaring their unanimous consent to the Declaration of Independence, and their determination to stand by the same to the last.

We therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, solemnly publish and declare, that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connections between them and that crown are and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free, independent and sovereign States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts which States of equal power may do.

The Declaration of Independence  
July, 1776

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.  
A DECLARATION  
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

**W**HEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has attempted to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and an Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

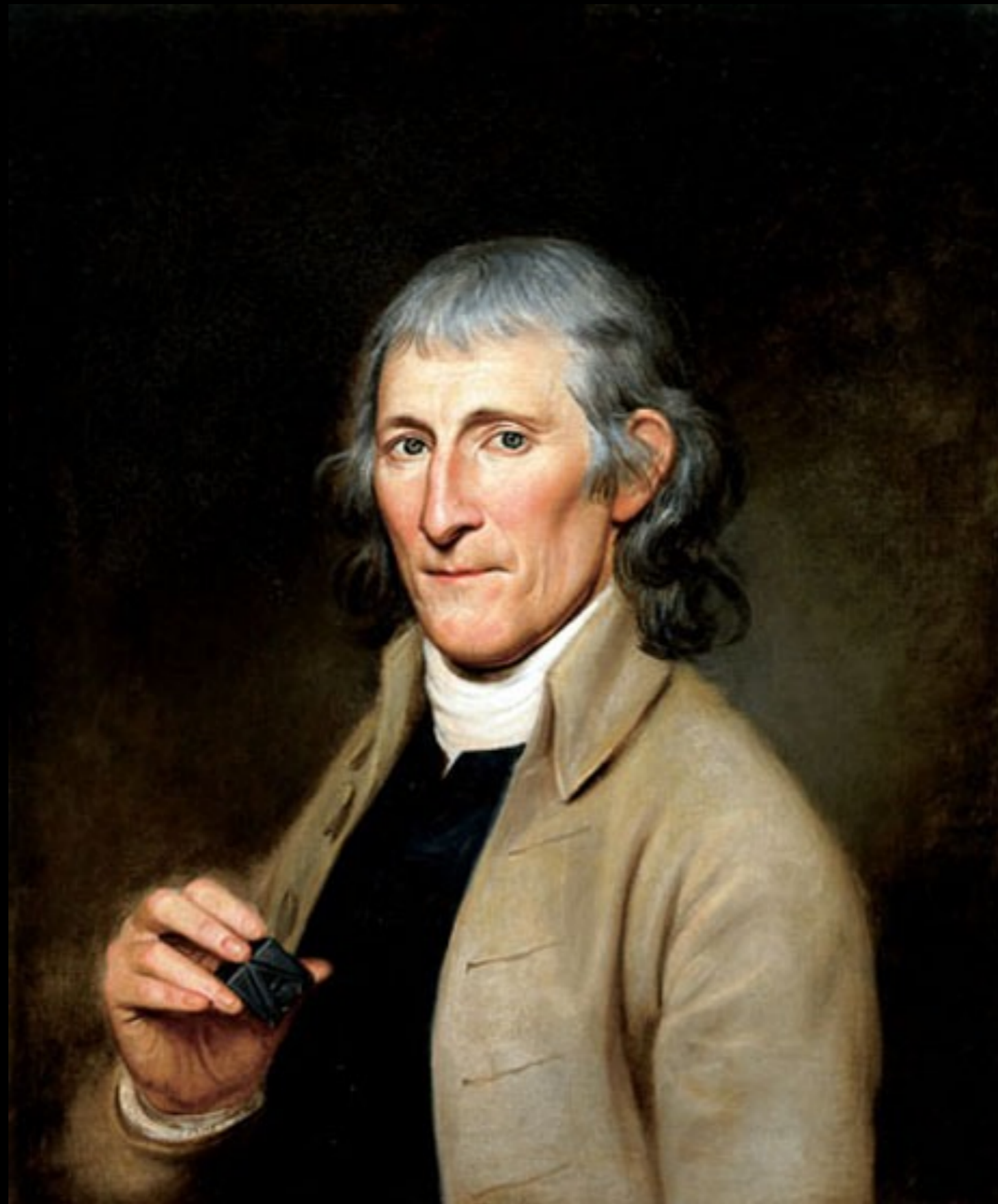
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.  
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.



Timothy Matlack - Colonel, Philadelphia Associators & Transcriber of the Declaration of Independence  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1790  
(Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



Frances Bailey, Journalist and Official Printer for Congress  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1785



*Duques del* a Paris chez Enaute et Rapilly, rue St Jacques à la Ville de Coutancee .A.P.D.R. *Dupuis Sculp*

Congressman General Reed  
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



Samuel Mifflin, Commander of 3 Artillery Battalions & Member of Pennsylvania's Council of Safety During the American Revolution  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1777 - 1780  
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Mrs. Samuel Mifflin and Her Granddaughter, Rebecca Mifflin Francis  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1777 - 1780  
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)

# Armed Forces



Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bicker of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment  
by Unknown (Charles Wilson Peale?) c. 1777 - 1778  
(Private Collection)



Colonel Clement Biddle, Deputy Quartermaster General to the New York & Pennsylvania Militia  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1778  
(Smithsonian)



Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, John Cadawalader, with his Wife, Elizabeth, and Daughter, Ann  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1772  
(Philadelphia Museum of Art)



John Cadwalader, Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1788  
(Luce Foundation Center for American Art)



Brigadier General John Phillip De Haas , Colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1772  
(National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C.)



Major Benjamin Fishbourne of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1778  
(Private Collection)



Major James Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to Major Arthur St. Clair  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1778  
(The Society of the Cincinnati)



Colonel Robert Knox of the Pennsylvania Militia  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1780  
(Fort Ticonderoga - Photo Courtesy Wm. Booth, Draper)



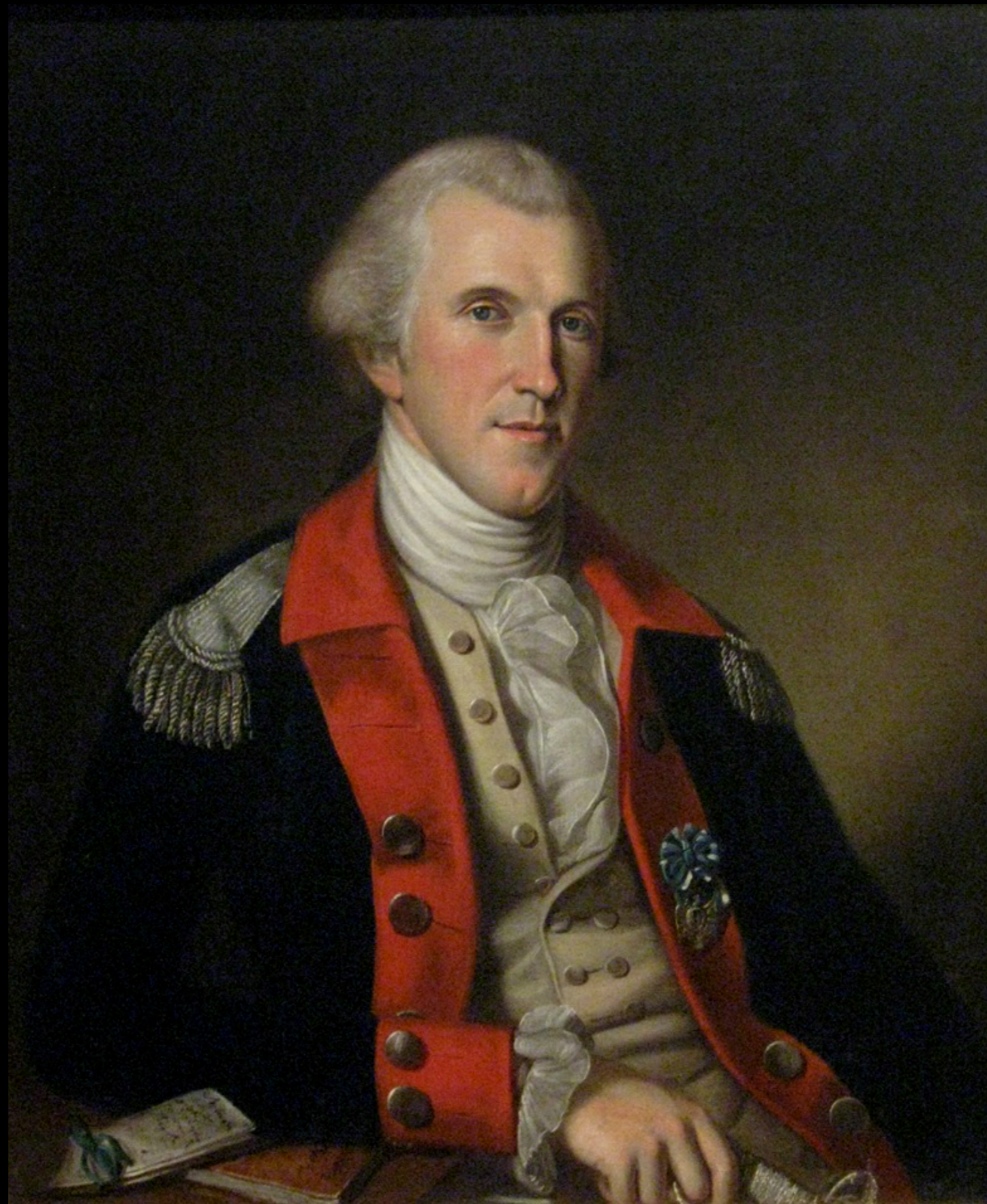
Colonel Robert Knox of the Pennsylvania Militia  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1780  
(Fort Ticonderoga - Photo Courtesy Wm. Booth, Draper)



Colonel Robert Knox of the Pennsylvania Militia  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1780  
(Fort Ticonderoga - Photo Courtesy Wm. Booth, Draper)



Captain Charles Wilson Peale of the Philadelphia Associators  
Self Portrait  
(American Philosophical Society)



Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Robinson of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1784  
(2nd Bank of the United States - Photograph by Gregory Urwin)



Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Robinson of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1784  
(2nd Bank of the United States - Photograph by Gregory Urwin)



Colonel Isaac Sidman of the Pennsylvania Militia  
Possibly by Charles Wilson Peale 1776  
(The Museum of the American Revolution)



Colonel Walter Stewart of the Pennsylvania State, Later 13th, Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1781  
(Yale Center for British Art)



Colonel Walter Stewart of the Pennsylvania State, Later 13th, Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1781  
(Yale Center for British Art)



Colonel Walter Stewart of the Pennsylvania State, Later 13th, Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1781  
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



Mrs. Walter Stewart (Deborah McClanahan)  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1782  
(Yale University Art Gallery)



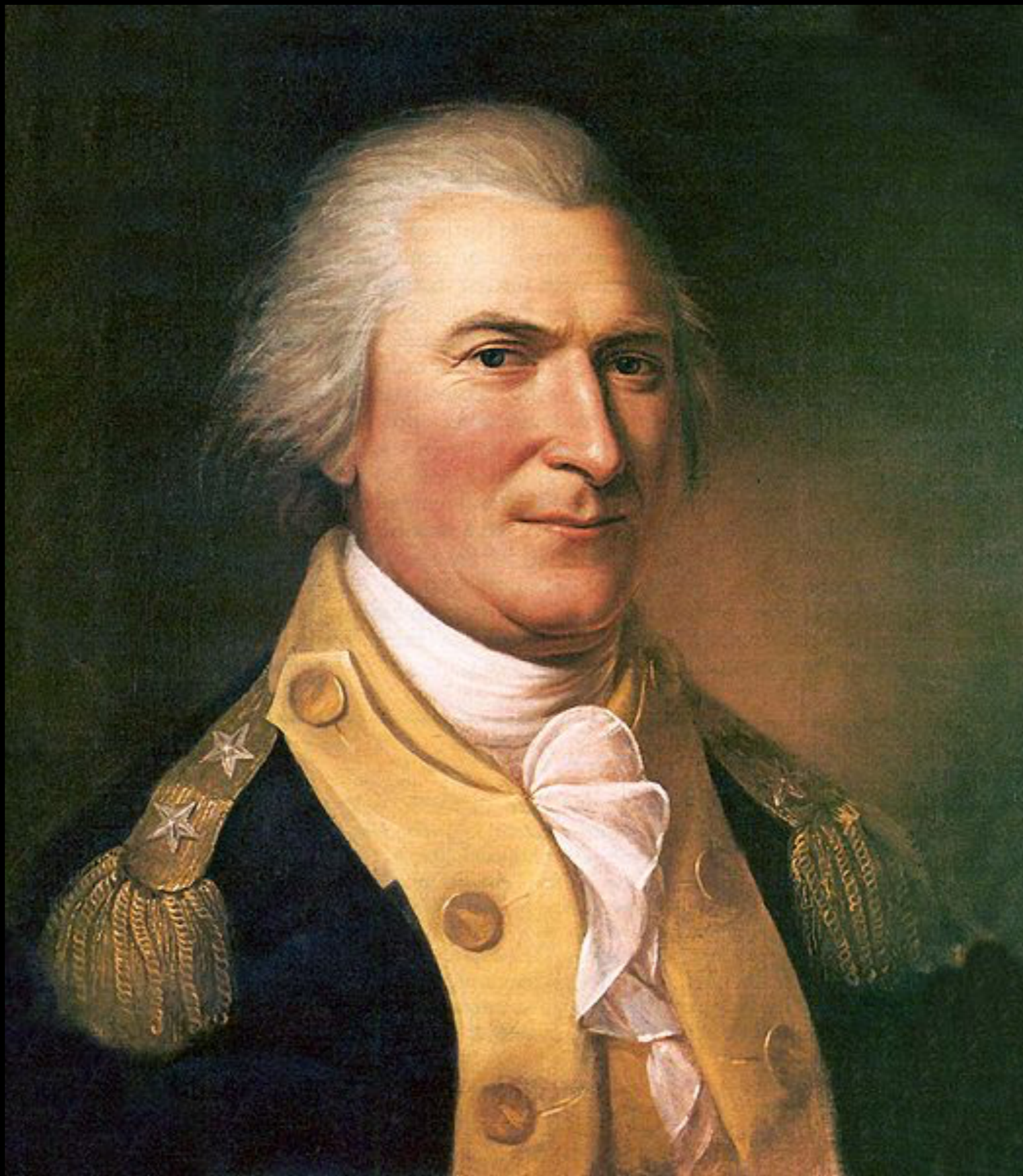
Mrs. Walter Stewart, Deborah McClanahan  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1782  
(Yale University Art Gallery)



Major General Arthur St. Clair



Major General Arthur St. Clair  
by Charles Wilson Peale



Major General Arthur St. Clair  
by Charles Wilson Peale



General Anthony Wayne  
by James Peale  
(Smithsonian)



Gustavus Heinrich Baron von Wetter-Rosenthal AKA Gustavus Henderson AKA John Rose  
Surgeon 7th PA Regt., Privateer Ship Revolution, Privateer Ship Revenge, 4th PA, and last 3rd PA  
Member of the Society of Cincinnati



Major Ennion Williams, 1st Battalion Pennsylvania State Rifle Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1776  
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)



Major Ennion Williams, 1st Battalion Pennsylvania State Rifle Regiment  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1777  
(Private Collection)



Standard of the 1st Continental (Rifle) Regiment  
“ P.M./1st Rt’ “ with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776  
(State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission)



Standard of the 1st Continental (Rifle) Regiment  
“ P.M./1st Rt’ “ with the motto ‘Domari Nolo’ (‘I will not be subjugated’) 1776  
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(State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission)



American Silver Hand Seal for the 1st Continental (Rifle) Regiment  
“ P.M./1st Rt’ “ with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776  
(Sotheby's)



American Silver Hand Seal for the 1st Continental (Rifle) Regiment  
“ P.M./1st Rt ” with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776  
(Sotheby's)

of Foot, in acct. with Colonel Edward Hand

James Milligan

Brought Forward	2660. 0. 4
to paid Capt. Ross on the recruiting acct. as per Act. & Ret. N. 15.	49. 1. 11
to paid Capt. Harris on d. of Act. N. 16.	326. 15. 8
to paid Capt. Chas. Craig on d. as per his Act. & Lieut. W. Wilson & Lt. Buchanan's & Lieut. Weiser's recruiting Act. N. 21.	154. 0. 17. 6
to paid Capt. Harris & Hamilton on the recruiting acct. as per Act. N. 22.	106. 9. 18. 7 1/2
to paid Lieut. Weiser on d. of Act. N. 23.	67. 10. 0
to paid Lieut. Hamilton on d. of Act. N. 24.	180. 0. 0
to paid Serjt. Leiper of Capt. Matson's Comp. on d. of Act. N. 25.	22. 10. 0
to paid Lieut. Paton for Capt. Simpson on d. of Act. N. 26.	45. 0. 0
to paid Lieut. Hubley on d. of Act. N. 27.	81. 3. 1
to paid Capt. Miller & Lieut. McConnell to purchase Blankets for the reg. as per their acct. & receipts N. 28.	350. 5. 0
to paid William Day for Blankets purchased & Deliv. to the Regim. as per his Act. & Ret. N. 29.	137. 16. 6
to Cash advanced Capt. Boyle at Coyell's Ferry.	15. 0. 0
to paid Capt. Grier by an Order on Jas. Milligan in favour of John Dunahy.	27. 0. 0
to paid by Jas. Milligan for Regim. Colours & Seal.	29. 13. 6
to Amt. of my pay as Colonel of the first Regiment for the Months of Jan'y, Feb'y & March 1776 & 45 S. 11.	84. 7. 6
Carried Over	6716. 19. 1

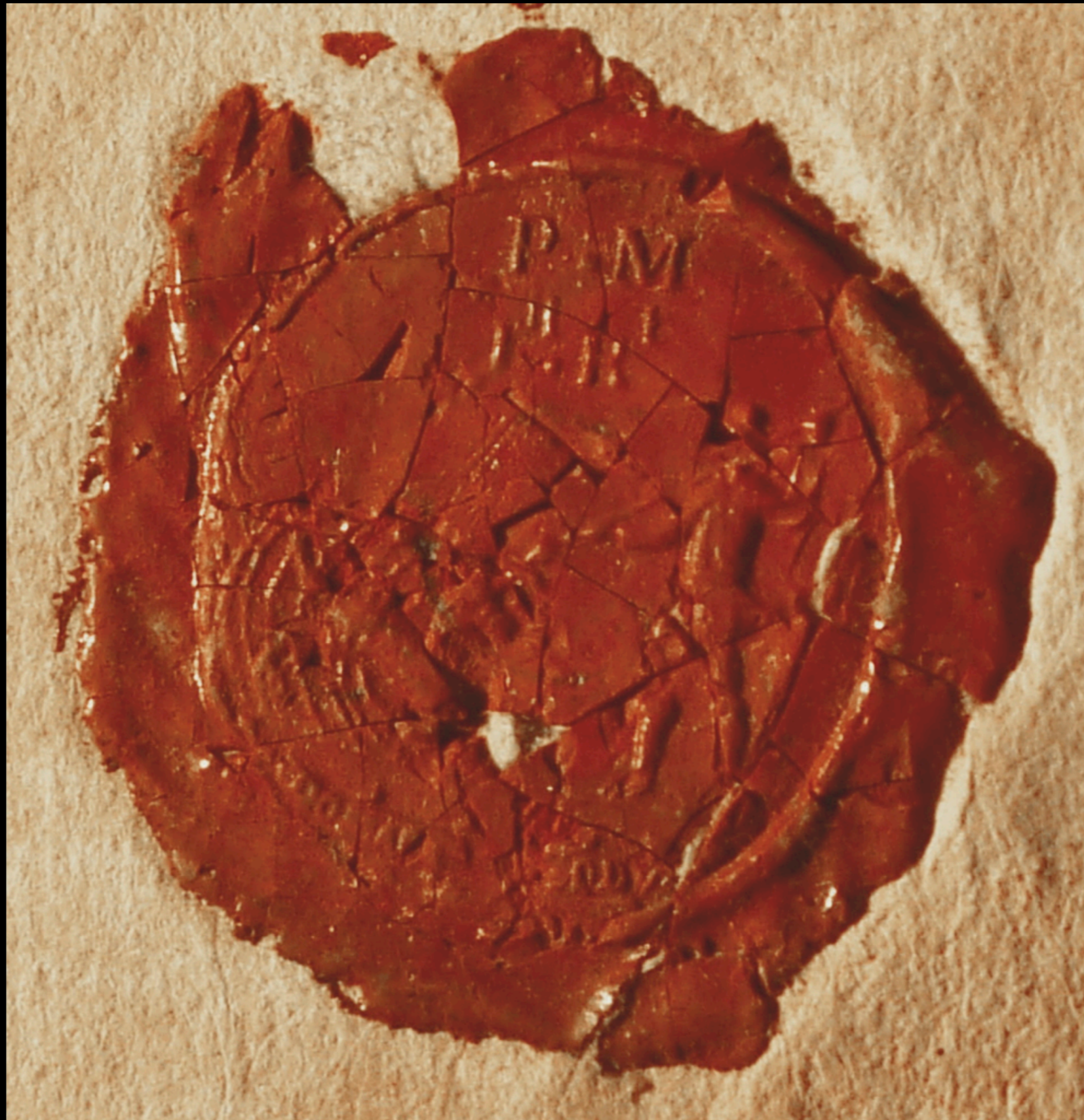
James Milligan's Receipt for Standard and Seal "P.M./1st Rt" with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776 (Sotheby's)

of John Dunahy - - - - - 27 0 0  
to paid by Jam. Milligan for Regim. Colours & Seal - - - 29 13 6  
- - - - -

James Milligan's Receipt for Standard and Seal  
"P.M./1st Rt" with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776  
(Sotheby's)



Wax Seal on Private Christopher Hartong's Discharge Paper, July 1st 1776  
“ P.M./1st Rt’ “ with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776  
(Sotheby's)



Wax Seal on Private Christopher Hartong's Discharge Paper, July 1st 1776  
“ P.M./1st Rt’ “ with the motto 'Domari Nolo' ('I will not be subjugated') 1776  
(Sotheby's)



Standard of the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment  
Captured at Brandywine



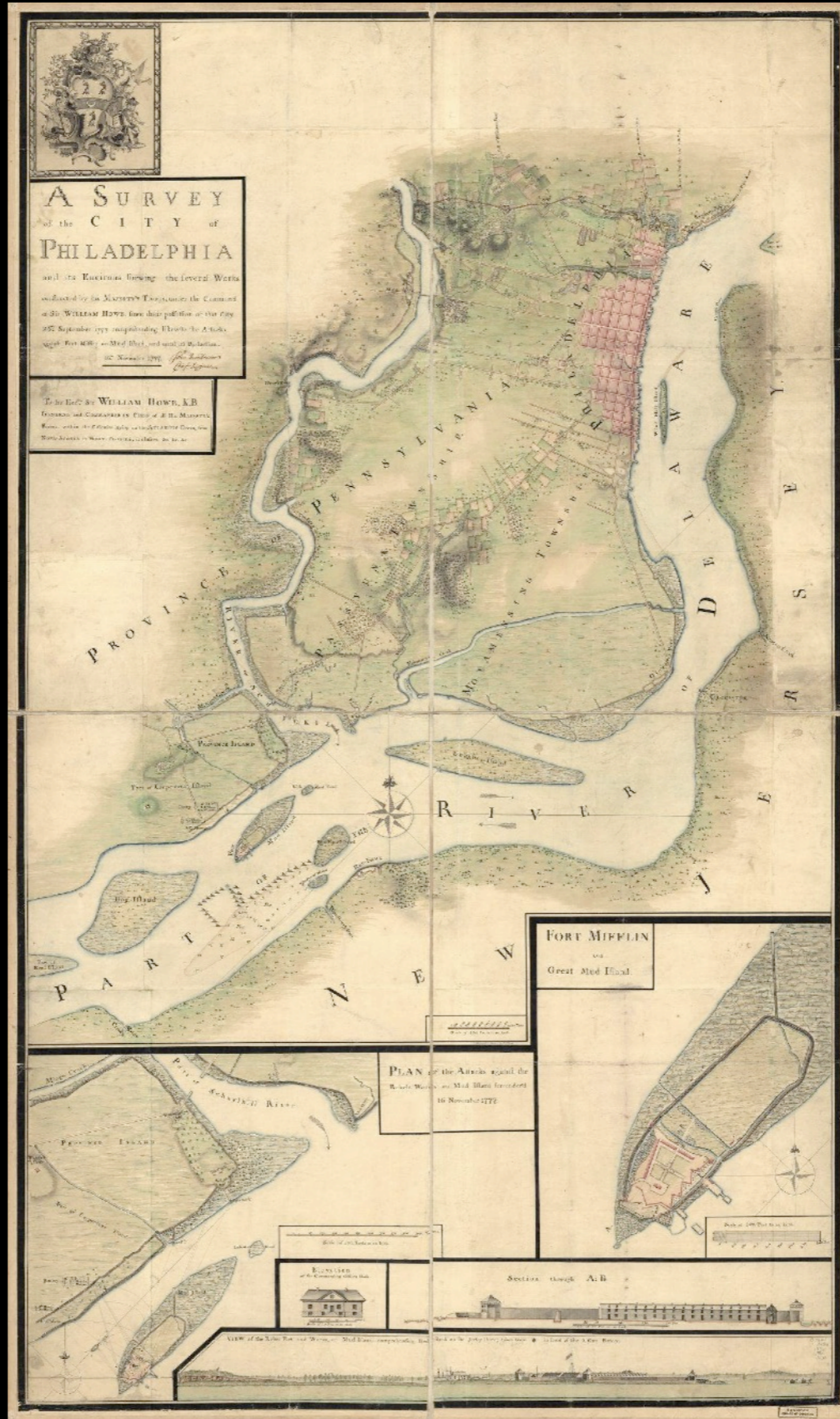
“PLAN of the BATTLE of BRANDYWINE”

1777

(Museum of the American Revolution)



Silver Epaulettes Worn by Anthony Wayne as Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776  
(Colonel Craig Nannos Collection)



A SURVEY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA SHEWING SEVERAL WORKS CONSTRUCTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS



Button Pennsylvania State Regiment



Button of the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion Excavated in the Lake Champlain Region  
(Don Troiani)



Button of the 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion. Most of the Battalion was Taken at Fort Washington  
(Don Troiani)

A  
NEW SYSTEM  
OF  
MILITARY  
DISCIPLINE,  
FOUNDED UPON PRINCIPLE.

*Rich. Batted 15<sup>th</sup> July 1776*

BY A GENERAL OFFICER.

*Col. of the 9<sup>th</sup> Regt.*

*R.A.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY R. AITKEN, PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,  
OPPOSITE THE LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, FRONT-STREET.

M.DCC.LXXVI.

*Price, in Boards, One Dollar,—Bound, Ten Shillings.*

“A NEW SYSTEM OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE”  
9th Pennsylvania Regiment



"THE TAKEING OF MISS MUD I LAND."  
(Library of Congress)



In the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the FREEMEN of  
the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*,

The SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
of the said Commonwealth,

To *James Hamilton Gentleman*

WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct  
and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be *first*  
*Lieutenant of a company of foot in the seventh*  
Battalion of Militia, in the County of *Lancaster* — You are therefore carefully and  
diligently to discharge the Duty of *first Lieutenant* by doing and performing all  
Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And We do strictly charge and require all Officers  
and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *first Lieutenant*.  
And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from Time to  
Time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, or from your  
superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, and in Pursuance of the Acts  
of Assembly of this State. This Commission to continue in Force until your Term, by the  
Laws of this State, shall of Course expire.

*Lancaster*  
GIVEN under the lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at ~~Philadelphia~~, this  
*Eighth* Day of *December* — in the Year of our  
Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and *Seventy seven*

*N. 3*  
ATTEST.  
*J. Mottack*

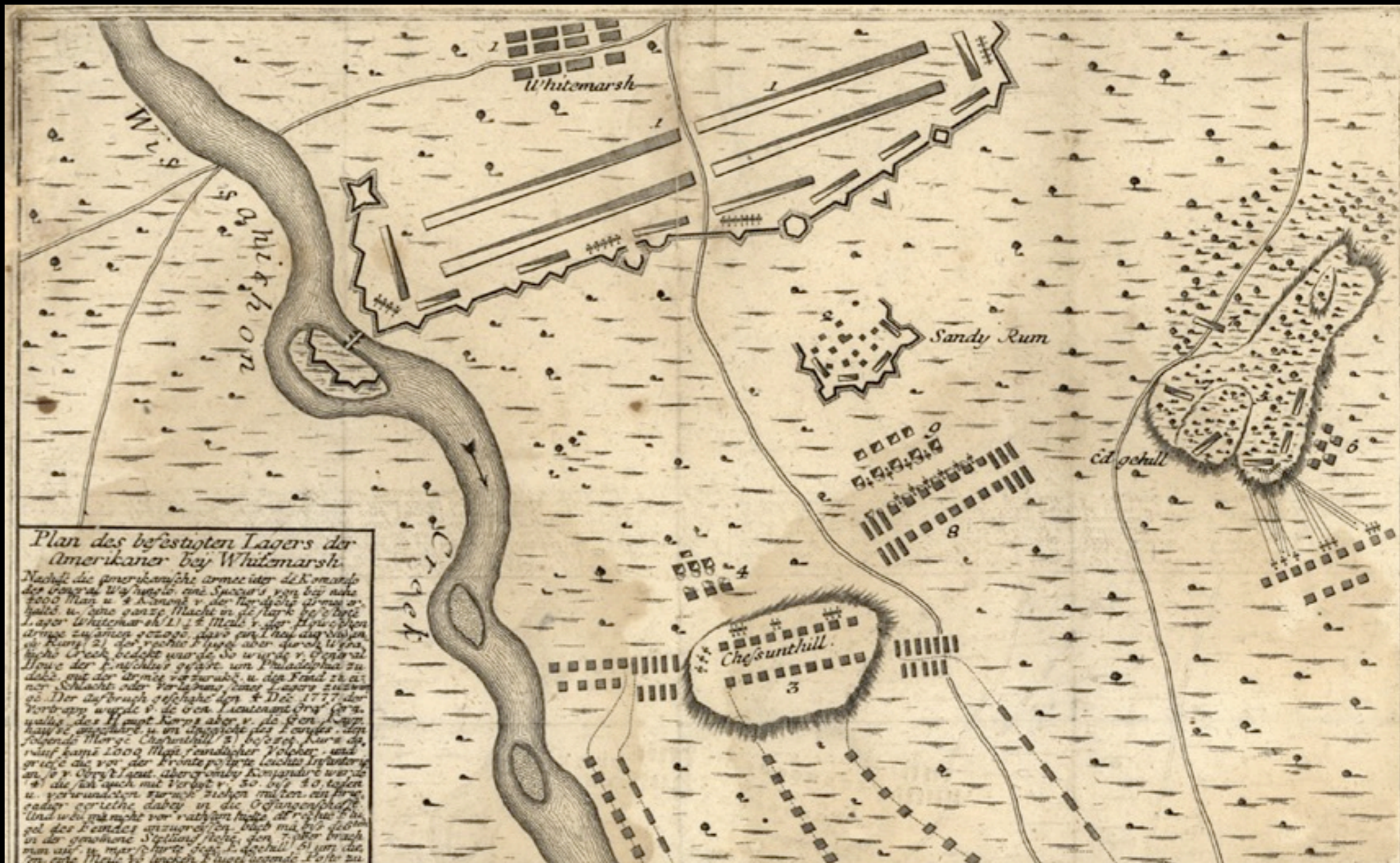
*Thos Wharton jun Secy*

A Commission for James Hamilton Gentleman  
First Lieutenant of a Company of Foot  
7th Battalion of Militia in the County of Lancaster  
8 December, 1777



### Contemporary German Illustration of the Battle of White Marsh

“Vorstellung nach dem Plan so d. 4. bis zum 8ten Dec. 1777 so zwischen dem Engl. Troupen von der Howaischen Armee unter Anführung des Generals Kniphausē u. den Amerikanern von der Washingtonischen Armee 14 englische Meilen von Philadelphia verfallen...”



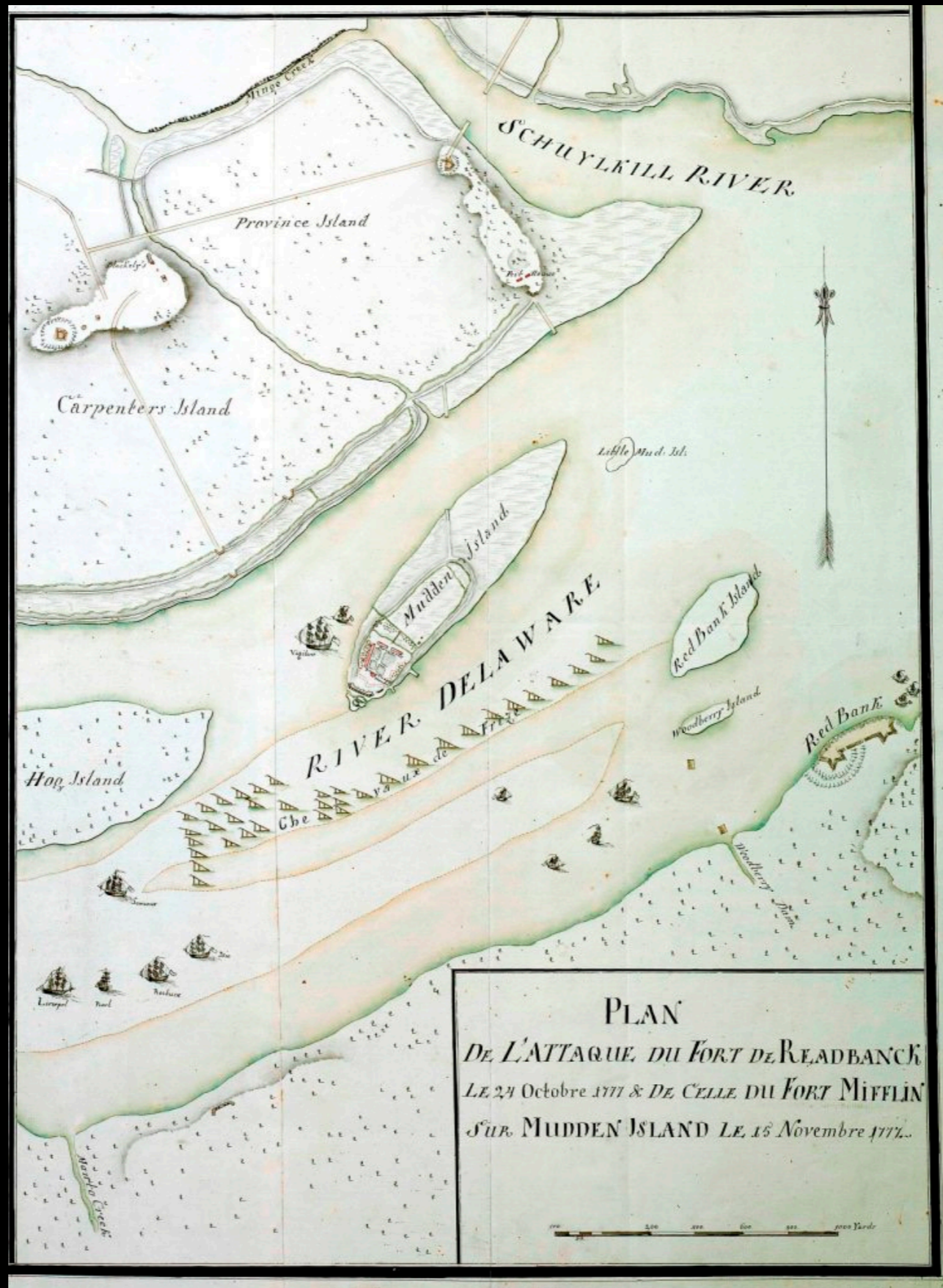
*Plan des befestigten Lagers der Amerikaner bey Whitemarsh*

Nachst die amerikanische Armee unter dem Kommando des Generals Washington, eine Spacurs von bey nahe 1000 Mann u. 4 Kanonen v. der Nordseite der Armee hielt u. ohne ganze Macht in die Mark bey dem Lager Whitemarsh (1) u. Meade v. der Nordseite der Armee zusammen schickte, dass sich die Armee in dem Camp (2) der rechten Flanke aber durch die Whitehick Creek bedeckt wurde, so wurde v. General Howe der Fingehut gefasst, um Philadelphia zu decken, mit der Armee vorzurück, u. den Feind zu einer Schlacht oder Verlassung eines Lagers zu zwingen. Der Aufbruch geschah den 4. Dec. 1777, der Vorzug wurde v. dem Lieutenant Graf Graffall, des Haupt Korps aber v. dem Hauptmann v. der Artillerie u. in der Schlacht des Lagers, den folgenden Morgen Che'sunthill (3) besetzt, nur a. d. ruf kam 1000 Mann feindlicher Volcker, und griff die vor der Fronte postierte leichte Infanterie an, v. der Fronte aber v. dem Kommandant wurde die sich auch mit Verlust v. 50 bis 40 toten u. verwundeten durch Zucken mit den an ihre cadier corsethe dabey in die Gefangenschaft, und weil man nicht vor rathen hatte, die Fronte zu verlassen, so wurde die Fronte durch die leichte Infanterie in der gemöhnlichen Stellung gehalten, den 7. aber brach man auf, u. marschirte gegen Edgell (6) um den von dem Meade v. linken Flanke folgende Posten zu besetzen. Es hatte aber daselbe die Rebelle mit 1000 Rufflemen u. andern Volkern der Nordseite der Armee zuvor bewerkstelligt; daher der Graf Cornwallis solche so gleich mit der leichten Infanterie (6) angriff, u. mit einer beträchtlichen Verlust an Officieren u. Gemeinen über 11 Mann warff sie ab, u. die Rebelle nach dem Verlust hat gerettet wurde können, u. von nicht entdener Wald (7) die Rebelle den Tag über in einer Truppe entzogen hatte, so wurde der Verlust noch weit v. 1000 Mann, die Rebelle aber v. dem König, eine Verlust von vielen toden, u. verwundeten, u. die Rebelle v. dem König wurde 120 bis 130 Mann theils getödet theils verwundet. In der Nacht, die der Generalmajor Graf Fo'to zur linken, der Mittellegende (8) des feindlichen Lagers. Der Feind

aber schickte ihn zu bewachen einen Haufen (9) ab, welcher aber durch des Generals Vorposten, mit einem Verlust von 80 Mann an toden u. verwundeten zurück geschicket wurde. Wegen aber, der Feind aus seiner Stellung nicht zu bringen, die Truppe ohne Verlust u. Gepäck bey dieser Lagerszeit, nicht aus halten konnten, so zogen sich dieselbe den 8. Dec. nach Philadelphia zurück, um die Winterquartiere daselbst zu beziehen, über haupt sind in dem vorerwähnten Schachmatt vom 4. bis 8. Dec. 1. Lieutenant 2. Sergeants, 10. Gemeine getödet; 3. Licut. 4. Sergeants, 52. Gemeine verwundet, u. 33. Gemeine vermisst, in allem 111. Mann.

*Ich. Mar. v. Will. excud. Aug. v. d. d.*

Contemporary German Map of the Battle of White Marsh  
December 5-8, 1777



German Map of the Taking of Mud Island 1777





English Holster Pistols  
Brigadier General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg  
1776  
(Museum of the American Revolution)



Samuel Mifflin of Philadelphia  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1777 - 1780



Mrs. Samuel Mifflin of Philadelphia & Her Granddaughter Rebecca Mifflin Francis  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1777 - 1780



Mrs. Thomas Harwood (Margaret Strachan)  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1771



Cheval de Frise  
Found in the Delaware River, Probably from Fort Mifflin



Cheval de Frise  
Found in the Delaware River, Probably from Fort Mifflin



*The pie from Bake-house she had brought  
But 'twas it fell for want of thought*

**The ACCIDENT in LOMBARD-STREET**  
PHILAD<sup>a</sup> 1787 *designed & engraved by C. W. Peale*

*And laughing sweeps collect around  
The pie that's scatter'd on the ground N<sup>o</sup> 1*

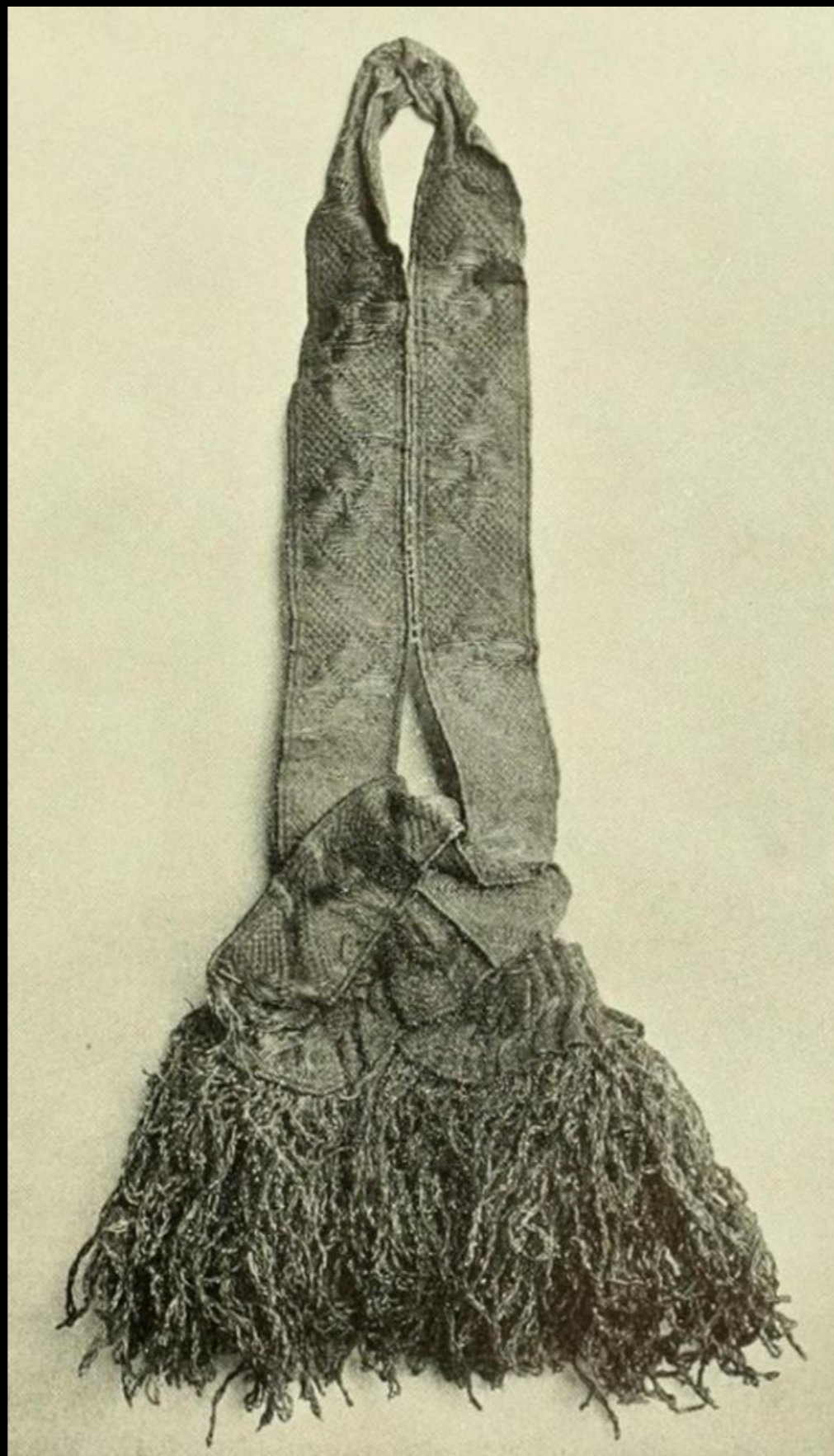
“The ACCIDENT in LOMBARD STREET”  
by Charles Wilson Peale 1787  
(Winterthur)





1. Americanischer Scharfschütz oder Jäger, (Riffler)  
2. reguläre Infanterie von Pennsylvania.

German Illustration of an American Rifleman & Pennsylvania Line Private  
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



Epaulette of Lieutenant Colonel Persifor Frazer, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment  
From "General Persifor Frazer, a Memoir compiled principally from his own Papers." Philadelphia, 1907



Markoe Standard - Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia  
Named after the Troop's 1st Captain, Abraham Markoe

S I R,

*Philad. Feb. 4 the 14 1777*

*of the* PLEASE to deliver ~~for the~~ *to Joshua Williams Lieutenant*  
of an Armed Vessel under my Command, *thirty one barrels*  
Rations of Provisions of all Species and Rum

CAPTAIN.

To Mr. JOHN MITCHELL.

RATIONS.

No.	Beef, Mutton or Pork,	
	Bread,	
	Flour,	
	Rum, or	Beer,
	Vegetables,	

*Edw. Jones*

Philadelphia,

Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> the 14<sup>th</sup> 1776.

RECEIVED of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL

*Thirty one Mark*

Rations of Provisions of all Species and Rum for  
this Order.

*John Bannan*

19a 90-293012



Commodore John Hazelwood of the Pennsylvania Navy  
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1777  
(Independence National Historic Park)



*"Old Battle Scarred Door of the Chew House"  
from Charles Francis Jenkins, Washington in Germantown (1905)*

# Acknowledgements

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