



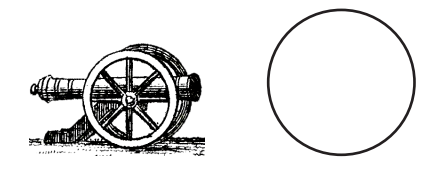
EXPLORE MORE OF GERMANTOWN'S REVOLUTIONARY PAST



CLIVEDEN.ORG

1 SECOND BATTALION ALARM PICKET
7301 GERMANTOWN AVE

This British outpost was where the first shots of the Battle of Germantown were fired on the morning of October 4, 1777. Continental troops from Pennsylvania and Maryland began the attack at 5:30 am. With the 6th PA Regiment in the first attack was 22 year old Germantown native Ensign Mackinett.



2 SECOND BATTALION CAMP
7119 GERMANTOWN AVE

The British had a camp of wigwams or brush huts 400 yards behind the alarm picket at Mt Airy. Lieutenant Hunter of the British Light Infantry wrote in his journal that the Second Battalion charged Washington's army twice before retreating to avoid being taken or killed.



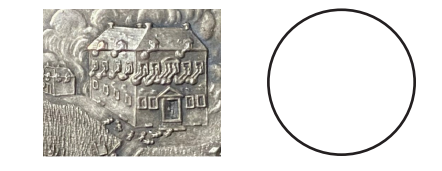
3 DECIDING A PLAN FORWARD
6505 GERMANTOWN AVE

General Washington and his staff stopped here to discuss a plan forward. There was concern about spending too much ammunition early in the fight. General Knox, the Chief of Artillery, suggested attacking Cliveden with cannon fire before they continued toward Philadelphia. Washington agreed with Knox to bombard Cliveden.



4 EPICENTER OF THE BATTLE
6401 GERMANTOWN AVE

After the fateful decision, Lieutenant Colonel Smith from Virginia attempted to offer the British in Cliveden a chance to surrender. As he approached the house, the British wounded him in the leg. The house was then bombarded by cannon fire from Proctor's Continental Artillery. A member of Proctor's unit was African American teamster Ned Hector.



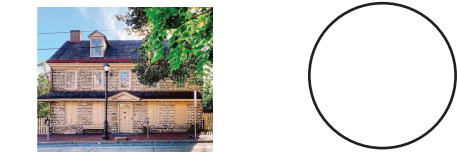
5 REMEMBERING THE LOST
6309 GERMANTOWN AVE

Set aside in 1683, the Upper Burying Ground became the final resting place for 58 Revolutionary War soldiers. Many of their graves are unmarked. An early memorial to nine soldiers was placed by historian John Fanning Watson in the 19th century.



6 A QUAKER FAMILY IN HIDING
6306 GERMANTOWN AVE

John Johnson, a pacifist Quaker farmer and tanner, and his family sought refuge in their cellar as the battle raged outside. Even as soldiers entered their home to steal food, the Johnson family's unwavering commitment to non-violence held firm, but the battle left indelible scars on the walls.



7 A GENERAL WOUNDED ON PACIFIST GROUND
6119 GERMANTOWN AVE

This community of Mennonites penned the first protest against slavery in the colonies in 1688. Mennonites and Quakers were both pacifists and anti-slavery advocates. It was near the meetinghouse, built in 1770, that General Agnew was wounded by a volley of shot from Continental forces.



8 A FIELD HOSPITAL
6026 GERMANTOWN AVE

Wyck was home to the Quaker Wister family. Like many buildings in the area, Wyck became a field hospital for the British Army. Despite best intentions, medical treatments during the Revolution sometimes caused more harm than they helped. Infections, fevers and disease all compounded wounds from battle.



9 BRITISH MAIN CAMP
5501 GERMANTOWN AVE

Camped below School House Lane were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades of the British Army. John Ashmead, a 12 year old boy when the army came to Germantown, remembered "There was, however, no display of colors and no music - everything moved like machinery in silence."



10 GENERAL AGNEW'S HEADQUARTERS
5267 GERMANTOWN AVE

Grumblethorpe, John Wister's home, was largely unoccupied during the Revolution. Like many wealthy Philadelphians, John was at his home in the city while his son's family fled. Brigadier General Agnew of the 4th British Brigade used the house as his quarters during the Battle of Germantown and he died here from his wounds after the battle.



11 BURYING THE LOST
4901 GERMANTOWN AVE

One of two secular burial grounds set aside in 1693, the Lower Burial Ground, now called Hood Cemetery, is the final resting place of 41 Revolutionary War soldiers. General Agnew and Colonel Bird were originally buried here before being moved to the de Benneville Family Cemetery in 1778.



12 GENERAL HOWE'S HEADQUARTERS
4601 N. 18TH ST

Stenton, home to the Logan family, was mostly vacant during the Revolution. The house served as headquarters for General Howe before the Battle of Germantown. Six weeks after the battle, Dinah, a formerly enslaved servant, saved Stenton from being burned by British soldiers.



13 JÄGER OUTPOST
4900 RIDGE AVE

Hessians were German mercenaries, or hired soldiers, attached to the British Army. This outpost of German Jägers, or riflemen, under the command of Captain Ewald were posted near Verdeeren's Mill. Captain Ewald wrote that when the Hessians arrived in the area, the German inhabitants "could hardly conceal their anger and hostile sentiments."



14 WITNESS TO THE MARCH
553 S. BETHLEHEM PIKE

Home to William West and his family, Whitmarsh Farms or Whitmarsh Estate (now known as Hope Lodge) witnessed the Continental Army's march to and retreat from the battle. It served as a camp for the Continental Army for four weeks after the Battle of Germantown and before the army's winter encampment at Valley Forge.



15 PLANNING THE ATTACK
2030 SHEARER RD

The Peter Wentz Farmstead was used as a headquarters by General Washington and his staff before the Battle of Germantown and the attack on Germantown was planned here. Washington's Army set off from here on the overnight march toward Germantown. Washington paid Matthias Wentz, son of Peter, for food and lodging.



16 OCCUPIED PHILADELPHIA
101 S. THIRD ST

Beginning in September of 1777, Philadelphia was occupied by the British Army for nine months. Life in the city was a challenge, with soldiers quartered in the city and access to provisions limited. Churches and Pennsylvania Hospital were used as hospitals, temporary quarters and prisons.

