

DATE	LOCATION	EVENT
June, 1776	(Perth) Amboy	British vessels in Raritan Bay exchange volley fire with gun in a breastwork in St. Peter's churchyard.
July 25, 1776	(Perth) Amboy	The fort near Billops Point on Staten Island exchanges cannonades or bombardments with battery at Amboy.
December 2, 1776	New Brunswick	British begin occupation of New Brunswick that ends June 22, 1777
December 11, 1776	Woodbridge	American Foraging party captures 400 cattle and 200 sheep at Woodbridge, then behind enemy lines.
January 6, 1777	Piscataway	[42d Highlander (The Black Watch)] Regiment moved to Pisquata, New Jersey, an important location on the line of communication between New York and Cornwallis' headquarters at Brunswick. Repelled a superior force of Americans attacking provision wagons, for which they received an extra ration of rum.
January 23, 1777	Woodbridge	"... we [Americans] trimmed two regiments near to Woodbridge." No report of American casualties.
February 1, 1777	Piscataway	Militia have a "hot fight" at Piscataway.
February 1, 1777	Metuchen	Ninety men under Col. Charles Scott attacks British foraging party of Hessian Grenadiers and troops of Black Watch (42nd Regiment) at Drake's Farm. Americans lose one officer, seven men killed, 22 wounded. British lose one officer, six men killed, 23 wounded.
February 13, 1777	(Perth) Amboy	[42d Highlander (The Black Watch)] Grenadiers in Amboy, New Jersey, first of a series of skirmishes involving the 42nd in the New Jersey campaigns.
February 15, 1777	New Brunswick	Americans capture 15 British troops near New Brunswick.
February 18, 1777		On the morning of February 18th, 1777, Colonel John Neilson, of the Second Regiment, Middlesex county, New Jersey Militia, with a small detachment of his command, captured Major Richard V. Stockton, of the Sixth Battalion of the Volunteers, with fifty-nine enlisted men, on Lawrence Island. Four men were killed in the skirmish, their arms were taken and some camp equipage.
February 26, 1777	New Brunswick	Batter of six 32-pound guns fires on boats coming up Raritan to deliver supplies.
March 1, 1777	New Brunswick	Colonel Scott attacks a British foraging party.
March 5, 1777	New Brunswick	Americans attack Hessian pickets and capture forage.
March 8, 1777	(Perth) Amboy	Gen. William Maxwell attacks the British. Engagement spreads from Punk Hill at Amboy to BONHAMTOWN and METUCHEN. Americans get the better of the action but have too little cover to pursue. British report several casualties, but no mention of American losses.
March 8, 1777	Metuchen	Gen. William Maxwell attacks the British. Engagement spreads from Punk Hill at AMBOY to BONHAMTOWN and METUCHEN.
March 8, 1777	Piscataway	Militia has skirmish with British.
March 8, 1777	Woodbridge	Militia and British skirmish at Strawberry Hill.
March 9, 1777	New Brunswick	Rebels attack Gen. William Howe's escort as he travels from New Brunswick to New York.
March 12, 1777	Cranberry	Middlesex County militia skirmishes with Refugee foraging party.
March 18, 1777	New Brunswick	Americans capture several wagons, take eight prisoners and kill four or five in skirmish.
March 21, 1777	New Brunswick	Americans drive off British foraging party.
March 22, 1777	Woodbridge	The enemy attempts to plunder property of Barnes family, but local militia drives them off.
April 13, 1777	Landing	Gen. Charles Cornwallis attacks Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's force on the Palm Sunday. Americans lose 30 men killed and wounded with some eighty taken prisoner.
April 19, 1777	(Perth) Amboy	British surprise Rebels in raid near Amboy and take seventeen prisoners, kill two.
April 19, 1777	Woodbridge	British capture Isaac Cotheal, a private in Capt. Christopher Marsh's Company of Light Horse.
April 22, 1777	New Brunswick	Americans overrun British picket near New Brunswick.

	April 23, 1777	(Perth) Amboy	Americans attempt surprise raid on British pickets on outskirts of Amboy, but pickets have already been removed.
	April 24, 1777	(Perth) Amboy	Rebels attempt again to take pickets.
	April 25, 1777	(Perth) Amboy	Rebel attack on guards fails as all are taken prisoner or killed.
	May 10, 1777	Landing	Americans attack outpost on Raritan Landing.
	May 10, 1777	Piscataway	Maj. Gen. Adam Stephen (Am.) attacks the 42d Highlander (Black Watch).
	May 10, 1777	Piscataway	Hoping to surprise the British 42nd Highlanders that was posted at Piscataway, Maj. Gen. Adam Stephen, with about 150 men, attacked them. Piscataway is located between Brunswick and Amboy. The Americans were driven off, with the British pursuing them for almost 3 miles to the American camp at Metuchen. Gen. George Washington investigated the engagement, causing him to write a strong letter to Stephen expressing how displeased he was with Stephen's conduct.
	May 10, 1777	Piscataway	<p>Battle of Pisquata, New Jersey. The regiment [42d Highlander (The Black Watch)] fought bravely in this battle, receiving special commendation from Cornwallis. Losses were "3 sergeants and 9 privates killed; and Captain Duncan Macpherson, Lieutenant William Stewart, 3 sergeants, and 35 privates wounded. Stewart of Garth tells the story of Serjeant Macgregor:</p> <p>"On this occasion, Sergeant Macgregor, whose company was immediately in the rear of the picquet, rushed forward to their support, with a few men who happened to have their arms in their hands, when the enemy commenced the attack. Being severely wounded, he was left insensible on the ground. When the picquet was overpowered, and the few survivors forced to retire, Macgregor, who had that day put on a new jacket with silver lace, having besides, large silver buckles in his shoes, and a watch, attracted the notice of an American soldier, who deemed him a good prize. The retreat of his friends not allowing him time to strip the sergeant on the spot, he thought the shortest way was to take him on his back to a more convenient distance. By this time Macgregor began to recover; and, perceiving whither the man was carrying him, drew his dirk, and, grasping him by the throat, swore that he would run him through the breast, if he did not turn back and carry him to the camp. The American, finding this argument irresistible, complied with the request, and, meeting Lord Cornwallis (who had come up to the support of the regiment when he heard the firing) and Colonel Stirling, was thanked for his care of the sergeant; but he honestly told him, that he only conveyed him thither to save his own life. Lord Cornwallis gave him liberty to go whithersoever he chose." Brunswick, 14th May, 1777</p> <p>EARL CORWALLIS'S ORDERS.</p> <p>His Excellency the commander-in-chief has requested Earl Cornwallis to communicate his thanks to the Forty-Second Regiment, for its spirited behaviour on the 10th instant, when it defeated a body of the enemy much superior to itself in numbers; and he his much pleased with the alertness with which the second brigade got under arms to support the Forty-Second Regiment.</p>
	May 17, 1777	Piscataway	42d Regiment, 2d Battalion of the 71st and the 33rd Regiment (Br.) conduct raids against BONHAMTOWN and Piscataway. Americans have 67 killed, 130 wounded (British figures). British lose two killed, sixteen wounded and twelve captured.
	June 12-15, 1777	New Brunswick	(Map) Plan of our camp in New Brunswick the 12th. June [1777], our march on the 14th at Middlebush, the situation of the camp on the 15th of June, and that of Genl. Washington to Boundbrook, the post that Genl. Sullivan occupied the 15th at night to run Philadelphia, posting himself on the Pennington Road,
	June 20, 1777	New Brunswick	Rebels fire on British pickets.
	June 21, 1777	New Brunswick	Rebels fire on "our pickets."

		<p>The town of Brunswick was also known as New Brunswick. The town became the major British outpost in New Jersey. By the end of March 1777, American intelligence reported that around 7,800 British and German troops in the vicinity. With his efforts to lure Gen. George Washington into an open battle bearing no fruit, Gen. Sir William Howe withdrew Gen. Philip von Heister's troops from Middlebrook to the anchor post of New Brunswick.</p> <p>On June 21, Washington had learned that the British were withdrawing from Brunswick and heading to Amboy. He developed a plan to harass the British withdrawal. The plan called for Maj. Gen. John Sullivan to make a feint toward Brunswick while Maj. Gen. William Maxwell would take a flanking position on the British line of retreat and occupy a position between New Brunswick and Amboy. His mission was to forestall any attempt by Howe to assault the Americans' exposed left flank. On June 22, during the morning, Washington changed the orders and sent Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene and 3 brigades plus a detachment to attack the British rear. The plan went wrong from the beginning. Maxwell never received the new instructions and Sullivan got his new instructions too late to make his changes. The Americans made a horrible pursuit with only a small part of Greene's detachment getting close enough to the British to inflict only very minor damage. The small part of the detachment ended up routing a German outpost at the bridge at Brunswick. They pursued the Germans until they caught up with the British rear guard. The Americans had to call off their pursuit because of a lack of support. The British made their way to Amboy unmolested for the rest of the way. They retaliated against the American attack by burning down houses on their way to Amboy.</p>
June 21-22, 1777	New Brunswick	
June 22, 1777	New Brunswick	Skirmish occurs as British evacuate New Brunswick.
June 22, 1777	Piscataway	As the British evacuate New Brunswick, Americans follow, harassing them as much as possible.
June 26, 1777	Short Hills (Metuchen)	Gen. William Howe attacks William Alexander, Lord Stirling's division at Metuchen Meeting House.
June 26, 1777	Woodbridge	Small skirmish occurs during movement of Gen. William Howe in the WESTFIELD and SCOTCH PLAINS area. Main action is battle of SHORT HILLS.
June 26, 1777	Woodbridge	Gen. William Howe sent Gen. Charles Cornwallis' force through Woodbridge to attempt to outflank the American left while he moved to Metuchen meeting House. Howe sent still a third detachment to Bonham Town to confront Maj. Gens. Nathaniel Greene and Anthony Wayne. On the outskirts of Woodbridge, Cornwallis encountered Lord Stirling. Though outnumbered 2-to-1, Stirling's division fought valiantly, and suffered perhaps 100 men killed. Gen. George Washington took advantage of the delay in Cornwallis' advance to withdraw the main army to the protected positions at Middlebrook. Howe's tactics had failed, and he began to withdraw all of his troops to Staten Island.
June 29, 1777	Woodbridge	A detachment from the 37th Regiment surprises party of rebels in a tavern, kill two men including the commanding officer, and take several prisoners.
September 13, 1777	Piscataway	Americans capture James Illif and John Moor, Loyalists, during raid.
June 12, 1778	(Perth) Amboy	Battery fires on British brig, forcing it to withdraw.
July 1-4, 1778	Piscataway	
February 9, 1779	Woodbridge	Tories under Capt. Joseph Ryerson raid house of Charles Jackson (Tavernkeeper) and take Nathaniel Fitz Randolph (Am. Capt.), just returning from a raid on Staten Island.
February 25, 1779	New Brunswick	British burn Presbyterian Academy in raid.
June 12, 1779	New Brunswick	Cornelius Hetfield and five other loyal Refugees plunder John Haviland's house, take him and another prisoner.
June 29, 1779	Woodbridge	British in skirmish at Six Roads or Crossroads Tavern kill Capt. Richard Skinner.
August 16, 1779	Woodbridge	Persons unknown fire upon party of rebel militia and put them to rout.
October 10 1779	(Perth) Amboy	Local militia surprises British foraging party and drives them off with only small part of their booty. Many wounded.
October 26, 1779	New Brunswick	Refugees under Maj. John Simcoe kill Capt. Peter Voorhees during raid.
October 27, 1779	Near New Brunswick	Simcoe ambushed and captured. He returned to active duty 31 December 1779.

	March, 18, 1780	Naval	Capt. William Marriner (Am.) of New Brunswick has two engagements of coast and takes prizes to Egg Harbor.
	April 20, 1780	Naval	Capt. William Marriner (Am.) on previously captured Blacksnake engages and captures schooner Morning Star.
	May 11, 1780	Woodbridge	Thirty Refugees raid Woodbridge and capture Justice Freeman, Mr. Edgar, six other whites and two Negroes.
	June 1, 1780	Woodbridge	Thirty Refugees carry off prisoners to New York.
	July 30, 1780	Woodbridge	Party of Refugees take Dr. Moses Bloomfield, Jonathan Bloomfield and Ens. Britton Moores prisoners.
	August 12, 13, 1780	Naval	Capt. William Marriner (Am.) captures two ships on consecutive days.
	September 17, 1780	Woodbridge	Refugees take Mr. Thomas Brown, and two others in raid.
	January 10, 1781	(Perth) Amboy	British raiding party from Staten Island takes ten to twelve captives.
	January 16, 1781	South Amboy	Middlesex County militia skirmishes with British.
	February 20, 1781	Naval	Two whaleboats from New Brunswick take two prizes into Raritan River.
	August 29, 1781	Raritan Landing	Campsite of the American Center Column, General Benjamin Lincoln with Colonel Alexander Scammell's Light infantry and the First New York Regiment. Destination: Yorktown, Virginia (1781)
	August 30, 1781	Raritan Landing	Campsite of the American Center Column, General Benjamin Lincoln with Colonel Alexander Scammell's Light infantry and the First New York Regiment. Destination: Yorktown, Virginia (1781)
	January 9, 1782	New Brunswick	Enemy lands and captures New Brunswick. After daybreak, militia drives them off with casualties. Refugees suffer at least two killed and several wounded. The raid, probably to capture whaleboats is successful.
	September 7, 1782	Raritan Landing	Lauzun's Legion camps at Raritan Landing.
	September 8, 1782	Raritan Landing	Lauzun's Legion camps at Raritan Landing.
	March 3, 1783	Naval	Capt. Thomas Quigley (Am.) takes sloop Katy.