

**Summary Information
on Events Recognized as National Events by the
National Society, Sons of the American Revolution**



Compiled by
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Introduction

The SAR National Historic Sites & Celebrations Committee works to preserve, mark and interpret historic sites and buildings; making recommendations to the national-level SAR, its state-level societies and local chapters as appropriate. The committee monitors special historic celebration events and encourages SAR participation. The committee is authorized under SAR Bylaw 21 – Special Advisory and Program Committees, Section 2.

Beginning during the 1995-1996 year, the committee began to authorize various events as Official National SAR Events. The first such event that was commemorated was the Battle of Cowpens on 13 January 1996. Since then another 26 events have been authorized.

At its meeting on 28 September 2012, the committee adopted specific criteria that a state society or chapter would have to address in order for an event to be considered as an Official National SAR Event. Given that the majority of Official National SAR Events had been approved prior to the adoption of these criteria, the committee began the process of compiling similar information on the already approved events. The objective of this process was to generate a document that outlined why these events had been so designated as well as to provide an example of what the committee would look for in any new proposals. The author wishes to thank all the various compatriots from the various state societies who provided additional information to complete the work for all of the listed events.

This document is the culmination of that project. In it the reader will find a listing of the Official National SAR Events that have been approved by the SAR National Historic Sites & Celebrations Committee. These events are presented in a chronological order based on the approximate date when the events are celebrated.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark C Anthony

Chairman, SAR National SAR Historic Sites & Celebrations Committee (2012-2016)

19 January 2018

UPDATED 31 January 2020

Event: Battle of Cowpens

17 January 1781

Chesnee, SC

35.08' 12.6 N / 81.48' 57.6 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Cowpens was the decisive victory by the Continental Army over the British Army in the back country of South Carolina during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Battle of Cowpens was the first event recognized by the Historic Site & Celebrations Committee. It was first celebrated in 1996. Since inception, the event has been hosted by the Daniel Morgan Chapter of the South Carolina SAR.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Since inception, the Cowpens celebration has been supported by members from the Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and other societies. The annual event routinely has between 8 and 10 SAR State Societies attending. National officers have also routinely attended often with at least three or four of the general officers attending. Between 80 and 90 wreaths are presented annually representing SAR, DAR, C.A.R., Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge and descendants.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

Started in 1996, the annual celebration has grown to include not only the commemoration event at the battlefield but also a wreath laying at the Statue of General Daniel Morgan in downtown Spartanburg, SC, a quarterly meeting of the South Atlantic District and a lecture series co-sponsored with the National Park Service and the Spartanburg County Library.

5) Information about the battle or event

In response to the loss of his forces at Kings Mountain, British General Charles Cornwallis detached approximately 900 men under the command of Lt Colonel Banastre Tarleton to pursue and destroy the American Flying Army commanded by General Daniel Morgan. This Flying Army had been earlier detached by General Nathanael Greene in an effort to harass the British outpost at Ninety Six as well as allow them to forage for food and supplies in the backcountry of South Carolina as there were insufficient supplies to support the entire army in the midlands area of the state.

Morgan's strategy was to draw Tarleton's force deep into the backcountry and away from the close support of Cornwallis' force that remained in the midlands. Through a series of retrograde marches, Morgan was able to draw Tarleton west while simultaneously denying him the ability to supply his forces from land that Morgan had already stripped of supplies during his march. Thus the British forces were compelled to sustain forced marches with limited supplies during the dead of winter.

Morgan finally chose to offer battle at a place called the Cowpens, an open piece of land with rolling hills bordered by soft marshy land. The advantage of the topography was such that cavalry, Tarleton's strength, would have to operate in a confined space that limited mobility, and which offered modest protection and concealment for the defenders. Morgan aligned his men in three lines with militia in the front, provincial troops (state troops, many with prior Continental training) in second line and a third line comprised of Continental troops. His cavalry was held in reserve. Men in the first two lines were ordered to provide two volleys after which they could withdraw.

During the battle, the first line of militia was ordered to fire at officers which effectively removed command and control of the British force. When the militia line withdrew, the British began to charge with no order to their lines. The charging British then were fired upon by the second line which did more damage and upon their withdrawal created a situation whereby the British infantry began to charge with no order. This charging force was then met by the American third line which fired with devastating effect.

During the battle, the feared British Legion under Tarleton attempted to turn one American flank. This charge was repulsed by the American cavalry under the command of Lt Colonel William Washington. While this was occurring the militia forces were able to reform and attack the British from the other flank. Thus, the British were effectively surrounded and forced to surrender when Tarleton and the remainder of the British Legion fled the field.

The Battle of Cowpens represented arguably the largest defeat of the British Army by American forces in a classical "set piece" battle. The American forces were aligned in three successive lines that maximized the inherent strengths of the men placed in the lines. In his orders, General Daniel Morgan established expectations that not only allowed his militia units to fight and withdraw with honor; they were also designed to continually draw the impetus Colonel Banastre Tarleton into a trap.

The American forces were able to successfully execute a "double envelopment" that has been compared to the Battle of Cannae in 216 BC. The battlefield and tactics are still studied annually by cadets from the United States Military Academy.

As a result of the nearly hour long battle, Morgan was able to capture 712 prisoners including 200 wounded and kill 110 British soldiers representing 86% of the total British force at the battle. These losses were unsustainable for General Cornwallis. In response, he began to pursue Morgan and eventually General Nathanael Greene in what has become known as The Race to the Dan, a "race" that Cornwallis would lose. This subsequent campaign further weakened the British Army in the South and continued the pathway that eventually led to Yorktown.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Cowan's Ford

1 February 1781

Huntersville, NC

35.3648678 N / - 80.8838147 W (church)

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Cowan's Ford was a delaying action at the start of the Race to the Dan after the Battle of Cowpens. The annual commemoration is held at Hopewell Presbyterian Church (10500 Beattie's Ferry Rd) approximately 5 miles south of the actual battle site which lies under the waters of Lake Norman. The battle site's approximate location is near the Lake Norman Dam where Highway 73 crosses the lake.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Mecklenburg Chapter has sponsored this event since 2009 and participated in it for many years prior. This event is the second largest event held in the State of North Carolina behind the annual Battle of Kings Mountain observance.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

This event annually draws participants from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and other state societies including the Alaska SAR. In addition members of the DAR, C.A.R., Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century and the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge participate.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

Annual commemorations sponsored by the SAR began in 2000. It was celebrated sporadically over many prior decades. Most notably, on 1 February 1971, a monument to General William Davidson was dedicated at the church. On 28 March 2010, the Mecklenburg Chapter SAR placed an SAR marker on the gravesite. There is an agreement in place with Hopewell Presbyterian Church for the SAR to conduct an annual commemoration including the use of the church sanctuary for the event.

5) Information about the battle or event

After the Battle of Cowpens on 17 January 1781, where General Daniel Morgan captured approximately 500 British soldiers, General Charles, Lord Cornwallis began a pursuit to recapture these vitally needed men. In beginning this pursuit, Cornwallis encamped at Ramsour's Mill (45 miles from Cowan's Ford) on the 25 January where he burned all the extraneous baggage to allow for quicker movement of his force.

On 28 January, Cornwallis marched toward the Catawba River but was slowed due to heavy rains which swelled the various streams and other bodies of water in the area. This caused a delay in arriving at the Catawba River where the American Army, which by now included General Nathanael Green, was camped.

On the night of 31 January-1 February 1781, the American army began its crossing of the rain swollen Catawba River with its prisoners. General Morgan placed members of the North Carolina militia at

Cowan's, Beattie's, Tool's and Tuckasegee Fords to protect against an attack while the American army was vulnerable.

Cornwallis began his attack by sending a diversionary force to attack Beattie's Ford while the main force (nearly 2,500 men) attacked Cowan's Ford. The American forces (approximately 350 men) at this location were under the command of General William Lee Davidson. The Americans were placed on the east side of the river and were able to inflict heavy casualties on the British as they crossed the fast moving river.

Toward the close of this engagement, General Davidson was killed by a bullet through his heart. Oral tradition held that the bullet was fired by a local Tory guide.

The result of the this delaying action was that Cornwallis and the British army were delayed approximately 24 hours in its pursuit after crossing the Catawba River. This time along with the other time lost during the prior rains, generated a gap between the Americans and the British that the British were not able to overcome in the Race to the Dan.

The successful retreat of the Americans into Virginia across the Dan River allowed them time to resupply and recruit new men while the exhausted and now unsupplied British were forced to begin a march toward Wilmington, NC to seek resupply. It was during this march that General Greene was able to seize the initiative in the Southern Campaign with subsequent actions at Guilford Courthouse, Eutaw Springs and Ninety Six.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Crossing of the Dan

13-14 February 1781

South Boston, VA

36.6954 N / -78.9030 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Crossing of the Dan River was the culmination of the Race to the Dan between the American army under the command of General Nathanael Greene and the British army under General Charles, Lord Cornwallis. This "race" was the attempt by Cornwallis to recapture troops captured at the Battle of Cowpens.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Dan River Chapter, Virginia SAR has commemorated the Crossing since 2005.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participation began with members of the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia SAR. Since that time, other state societies, the DAR, the C.A.R. and other patriotic organizations have participated. The event now includes many re-enactor units recreating the actual crossing.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

Sponsorship of the event now includes the Dan River Chapter, the Virginia SAR, the Berryman Green DAR Chapter, the Halifax County Historical Society and the Town of South Boston. Events include two weeks of activities for local school children as well. The event has also been recognized by a Joint Resolution of the house and Senate of the Virginia Legislature. It has been supported in the past with grants from the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, the Virginia Tobacco Commission and the Department of Housing & Urban Development.

5) Information about the battle or event

There are ignominious retreats and tactical and strategic retreats. The Race to the Dan is a quintessential example of the later. This is a story of a "surgical" use of the Army of the South, across a stretch of some 230 miles, where the enemy was bled by a thousand needles, from Kings Mountain, to Cowpens, to the narrow escape over the Dan, culminating in an attack at Guilford Courthouse where the enemy was routed, sending them in retreat to the coast at Wilmington, NC

Saving the Southern Army from possible annihilation had it been caught with its back to the Dan River, the Crossing enabled Guilford Courthouse, strengthened the Charles Fox led Parliamentary opposition to the Revolution and pushed Cornwallis to decide to concentrate his forces in the Tidewater of Virginia. This sequence of events bought time for Washington and Rochambeau to march their combined force to Virginia and Admiral De Grasse to secure victory at sea blocking up Cornwallis at Yorktown. In short, the Crossing was a crucial key to unlocking the door to the Yorktown opportunity.

The Crossing is the story of great patriots rising to the occasion including General Nathanael Greene, Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Daniel Morgan, Otho Williams, William Washington, John Howard, Thaddeus Kosciusko, Edward Carrington and Isaac Huger. It is the story of the bravery of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware Continentals as well as militia from Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. It is the story of the sacrifices made by the ordinary citizens of Virginia to resupply the hungry American army. And, finally, it is the story of worthy opponents such as Lord Cornwallis, Charles O'Hara and Banastre Tarleton who deserve recognition.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Kettle Creek

14 February 1779

Washington, GA

33.41447 N / - 82.53153 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Kettle Creek "was the severest check and chastisement, the Tories ever received in South Carolina or Georgia" as described by General Andrew Pickens.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The event has been celebrated by various organizations since the 1890's beginning with the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1998, the Georgia SAR created its annual celebration which is now co-sponsored by three local state chapters, one of which was chartered as a result of the annual event. This event has grown to include a parade around the town square, a re-enactment of the battle at a city park and the actual commemoration at the battle field known as War Hill.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The event is currently co-sponsored by three Georgia SAR chapters. Participants from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia and other states attend. As part of the annual program at War Hill, the Georgia Society C.A.R. places flags of the each of the original 13 colonies at the monument.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The City of Washington, GA and the county are wholly engaged in the event's success and lend assistance in every possible way. Several hundred thousand dollars have been raised from private and governmental sources to improve the battle site and assure its long term viability.

5) Information about the battle or event

On 14 February 1779 approximately 400 patriot militiamen under the command of Colonels Andrew Pickens and John Dooly and Lt Colonel Elijah Clarke surprised a Loyalist force of approximately 800 men under the command of Colonel James Boyd. The Loyalist force had been recruited from the back country of North and South Carolina and was marching toward Augusta to join forces with the main British army.

The initial battle plan was for the Americans to divide into three units and surround the Loyalists and pin them against Kettle Creek. This plan was not executed as the men under Pickens began firing early due to their approach being much closer to the Loyalist sentries than anticipated. During the nearly two hour battle, Col Boyd was mortally wounded. The result of the battle was an American victory with only 270 of the Loyalists escaping and eventually making their way to Augusta.

The importance of the battle was that the determination of the Southern Patriots was shown in the face of the earlier defeats and losses to the British in Georgia in December 1778. Likewise, the large loss of Loyalists served to dampen Loyalist spirit and willingness to operate in an area outside of the immediate protection of a larger British Army. This allowed the Patriots to consolidate their forces and take control of much of the back country until the return of the British later in late 1780.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Massing of the Colors & Salute to the Armed Forces

- 1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location.**

N/A – Original event held in Burbank, CA. As of 9/2016, the event can be held anywhere in the nation at any time.

- 2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR chapter or state society.**

The original event in California has been sponsored by the California Society's Sons of Liberty Chapter since its inception 1982. It is the largest celebration of its kind in the western United States.

- 3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR state societies or chapters and other organizations at the event.**

State societies that have participated in this event include: California, Arizona, Texas, Georgia, Florida and Virginia. Many Presidents General and National Color Guard Commanders have participated in the event.

- 4) A history of the event that indicates it will continue into the future.**

This event began in 1982.

- 5) Information about the battle or event.**

The event is held annually at the Hall of Liberty at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Hollywood Hills near Los Angeles, CA.

- 6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the event should be considered of national significance.**

Over 600 people and fifty unique color guards participate each year. Many Greater Los Angeles area high school and college color guards take place in this event. While Forest Lawn might initially seem a strange place for an event, it offers an area that showcases a collection of American architecture and artworks that honor the nation. There's the world's largest historical mosaic that celebrates the Revolution and American history entitled "The Birth of Liberty", a faithful reproduction of Boston's Old North Church, and larger than life-sized statues of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Visitors can also watch a 26 minute movie about the American Revolution as well.

Event: Washington's Birthday Parade

22 February 1732

Laredo, TX

27.30' 24.2928" N / -99.30' 10.4904" W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

N/A – held in Laredo, TX

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Texas SAR began its participation in the parade in 2000. This coincided with the chartering of a new SAR chapter in Laredo, TX.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The Texas SAR and its chapters and color guard support and participate in the parade. Compatriots from other states have participated as well. Every President General since PG Ed Butler have participated either during their term of officer or prior to it. Representatives from the DAR and C.A.R. also participate with the SAR.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Washington's Birthday Parade is considered to be the largest and oldest such parade in the world having been conducted every year since 1898.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Washington's Birthday Parade is an annual parade celebrating the birth of the Father of the Country. Annual estimates are of 200,000 participants and spectators.

As part of the parade, the SAR annually presents the colors at the Martha Washington Debutante Ball which is considered the premier social event in South Texas.

Likewise, the SAR is given the honor of escorting George Washington to the middle of the International Bridge over the Rio Grande River as the opening ceremony of the parade.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge

27 February 1776

Currie, NC

34.27' 26.84 N / -78.06' 34.6 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge was a victory of North Carolina militia forces over Southern Loyalists which helped build political support for the Revolution and suppress Loyalist activity in eastern North Carolina.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Lower Cape Fear Chapter has supported the Moore's Creek Battleground Association since 1994 through financial contributions and participation in the annual commemoration of the battle.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The commemoration has been attended regularly by state color guard members from North Carolina chapters in Alamance Battleground, Salisbury, le Marquis de Lafayette, Halifax Resolves, Gen George Washington, Lower Cape Fear and New Bern. Compatriots from South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia and Georgia have attended the event.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The North Carolina SAR and its chapters have participated in and sponsored this event since 1994 with the size and scope of the event growing each year.

5) Information about the battle or event

The year 1776 dawned with Royal authority in North Carolina in a precarious situation. Governor Martin had evacuated his residence in New Bern and was aboard the British sloop *Cruizer*, off the coast near Wilmington. On January 10, Governor Martin called on the loyal subjects to unite and suppress the Patriot rebellion. Loyalists were to congregate on the Carolina coast in February and join the inbound British Army forces that were embarked aboard shipping. Martin appointed Highlander Donald MacDonald a brigadier general of the militia and gave him command of all North Carolina Loyalist forces. A portion of the inland forces were comprised of Highlanders who were recent Scottish immigrants.

They rendezvoused at Cross Hill in Cumberland County, North Carolina in early February and prepared for action. Patriot forces under Colonels James Moore, Alexander Lillington, Richard Caswell and John Ashe deployed in an attempt to interdict the Loyalist march to the sea. Colonel Moore positioned his force at the bridge over Rockfish Creek, south of Cross Creek, in an attempt to block the Loyalists' most direct route to their destination. While at their respective Cross Hill and Rockfish Creek positions, MacDonald and Moore exchanged proclamations demanding allegiance be sworn to the other's cause. On February 18, MacDonald slipped his force past Moore, but other Patriot units blocked MacDonald's route at Moore's Creek Bridge, twenty miles northwest of Wilmington.

Upon arrival at Moore's Creek Bridge, Colonel Caswell had his men cross the bridge and begin to construct entrenchments and an encampment on the western side of the creek. A Loyalist courier under a flag of truce arrived at the position the day before the battle, and upon returning to the Loyalist camp promptly informed Colonel MacDonald of Caswell's tactical disposition. Colonel Caswell, in the meantime, thought twice about having Moore's Creek to the rear of his position, and had his men move back to the east side of the creek. Early the next morning an hour before dawn as the Highlanders approached the creek, they discovered the abandoned camp with camp fires still burning. Confused as to the true disposition of the Patriots, the Highlanders continued to the banks of the creek in search of their enemy. By his opportune actions, Caswell had inadvertently deceived the Loyalists. He further surprised them by having pulled the planks off the bridge and greased the remaining girders with soap and tallow.

While the Loyalists had a larger force of approximately 1600 men (compared to the approximately 1,000 patriots), they only had about 500 firearms. The majority of the force carried broadswords. Despite being outmatched in fire power, they attacked. These attacks were piecemeal with smaller assault forces that wound up being funneled onto the severely damaged bridge over a rain-swollen creek running through swampy ground into earthworks manned by the Patriots which included two cannon. After a short time, the Loyalist forces retreated leaving many casualties.

After the Patriot victory at Moore's Creek Bridge, the Fourth North Carolina Provincial Congress met in Halifax, NC. Members unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves on April 12, 1776. The Resolves were simply entered into the Congressional minutes, and as such, are not "signed" documents. After adoption, the secretary of the Congress, James Green, sent copies of the Resolves to the North Carolina delegation assembled with the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia for execution. The Halifax Resolves ordered North Carolina's delegation to the second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, not only to form foreign alliances, but also to seek and vote for independence from Great Britain. This action made North Carolina the first of the colonial governments to call for total independence.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution

10 March 1783

Atlantic Ocean off Cape Canaveral

28.396837 N / -80.605659 W

(GPS for Cape Canaveral)

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution engagement was off shore of Cape Canaveral Florida.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution was first celebrated in 2007. Since inception, the event has been hosted by the Brevard Chapter of the Florida SAR.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Since inception, The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution celebration has been supported by members from the Georgia, North Carolina, Illinois and other societies. The annual event routinely has between 2 and 4 SAR State Societies attending. National officers have also routinely attended. Between 20 and 40 wreaths are presented annually representing SAR, DAR, C.A.R., JROTC units, Multiple Veterans Groups, and individuals.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

Started in 2007, the annual celebration has grown to include not only the commemoration event at the Veterans Memorial park but also a wreath laying at the associated Historic Marker.

5) Information about the battle or event

On 9 March 1783, the *Alliance*, Captain John Barry, and the *Duc de Lauzun*, Captain John Green, split up onto each ship their precious cargo of Spanish silver dollars that were badly needed by the Congress in Philadelphia. Off the coast of what would be today, Fort Pierce, FL, they completed the transfer and headed northward along the Florida coast.

At this same time, the British ships, *Alarm*, thirty-two gun frigate, Captain Charles Cotton, *Sybil*, twenty-eight gun frigate, Captain James Vashon, and *Tobago*, eighteen gun sloop-of-war, Captain George Martin, met off of the coast of Cape Canaveral, FL and began cruising southward, looking for the American ships.

The British ships were spotted by Captain Barry on the morning of 10 March 1783. Captain Barry decided to head southwest for the protection of the Spanish fleet, which he knew was sailing for a raid on Jamaica. As they tried to escape, the slower ship, the *Duc de Lauzun* lagged behind. Captain Barry slowed his ship for the *Duc de Lauzun* to come alongside and advised Captain Green to jettison his cannon to lighten his ship. A fourth ship appeared on the horizon and the British ships shifted their positions, one breaking off from the pursuit.

Captain Barry decided that the fourth ship was an ally, so he made the daring move to engage the one British ship, *Sybil*, which was closing in, and thus buy sufficient time for the *Duc de Lauzun* to escape to safety. Captain Barry deliberately placed his ship between the *Duc de Lauzun* and the oncoming *Sybil*. The *Sybil* continued firing her cannon and the *Alliance* took several shots, one smashed into the captain's cabin killing a master's mate and wounding several others. Captain Barry left the quarter deck and personally walked from cannon to cannon encouraging and cautioning his men to not fire until he gave the order himself. He wanted to lure the enemy in as close as possible, "half a pistol range." The *Alliance* took a full broadside from the *Sybil* and still did not fire her cannon.

At the last moment, Captain Barry ordered the main topsail hove to mast to position the *Alliance* directly abreast of the *Sybil*. At the order from Captain Barry the full fury of a broadside from his ship was unleashed upon the *Sybil*. The British guns went silent after forty minutes of close fighting; the *Sybil* lost two sails and had considerable damage to her hull. The *Sybil* quickly broke off from the fight and fled back to the other British vessels.

Her casualties were reported to range up to thirty-seven killed and forty wounded. Thanks to the courage and skill of Captain Barry both American ships completed their mission and on 20 March 1783, the *Alliance* sailed into New Port, Rhode Island, abandoning the plan to return to Philadelphia given the strong presence of a British patrol.

Sometime later news reached America that on 3 February 1783, the peace treaty had been ratified – the war for independence was over. Thus, the last naval battle of the American Revolutionary War was fought and won off the coast of Florida, just south of Cape Canaveral – sealing another American naval victory!

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Guilford Courthouse

15 March 1781

Greensboro, NC

36.132 N / -79.844 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought between American forces under the command of Major General Nathanael Greene and British forces under the command of Lt General Charles, Lord Cornwallis on 17 March 1781.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The North Carolina SAR has hosted this event annually since its inception prior to 2007.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Compatriots from the North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia societies routinely participate in this event. Members of the Sons of the Revolution, DAR and C.A.R. also participate regularly.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The North Carolina SAR continues to organize and conduct this event each year.

5) Information about the battle or event

Following the Battle of Cowpens, Cornwallis was determined to drive the Patriot forces from the South. After chasing Greene across the Dan River and into Virginia, Cornwallis camped at Hillsborough, NC. On March 14, 1781, Cornwallis was informed that Greene was back in North Carolina and camped at Guilford Court House with about 4500 men.

Cornwallis found the American position but was unable to obtain much information on the disposition of the American troops. On the day of the battle, Greene established 3 lines. The first line was made up primarily of North Carolina Militia. Marksmen had been placed on both flanks to act as snipers. The Virginia militia was the second line of defense. The third line of defense consisted of regulars including troops from Virginia, Delaware and the 1st and 2nd Maryland regiments.

While Greene appears to have used a strategy similar to that employed by General Daniel Morgan at Cowpens – 3 lines with the militia being told to fire 2 or 3 volleys before retreating, the lines were spaced hundreds of yards apart. This meant that the lines could not support each other.

The British forces took significant losses against these first two lines before the militia retreated into the nearby woodlands which were too dense to allow the British to use bayonets in a continued frontal charge.

The British then encountered the third line and met stiff resistance. The troops of both sides became entangled at this point in heavy hand-to-hand combat. The battle concluded when Greene withdrew his men from the field so as to not suffer a defeat after Cornwallis began to concentrate artillery fire into the mass of soldiers.

Cornwallis reported his casualties as 3 officers and 88 soldiers killed, 24 officers and 384 soldiers wounded and 25 missing in action. Greene reported 57 killed, 111 wounded and 161 missing from the Continental Line and 22 killed, 74 wounded and 885 missing from the militia.

Instead of following Greene into the backcountry of North Carolina, Cornwallis returned to Hillsborough. Two weeks later, he moved to Wilmington, North Carolina to recruit soldiers and refit his troops. However, there were problems in Wilmington, mainly a lack of supplies and equipment from the British troops. Therefore, Cornwallis decided to move north.

For 3 months, Cornwallis raided every plantation and town in northern North Carolina and into Virginia. In addition to the food and materials, the British took enough horses to convert 700 Infantry into mounted Dragoons. He also freed slaves of which about 12,000 joined his forces prior to moving to Yorktown.

The end result of this 90 minute battle was that while the British were outnumbered more than two to one, they were able to claim a victory by having possession of the battlefield at the conclusion of the battle. However, this victory cost the British over 25% of their force, a loss that could not be easily replaced.

Also, Cornwallis was forced to abandon the Carolinas in search of supplies in Virginia. This allowed the Greene and the American Army to face smaller residual British garrisons throughout the Carolinas and Georgia over the ensuing seven months and force them into a central location in Charleston, SC. By removing all vestiges of British rule, this allowed the colonies of South Carolina and Georgia, where royal government had nominally been restored, to not be bargaining chips in the peace negotiations in Paris where they might have been retained by the British under the concept of *Uti Possidetis*.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Halifax Resolves

12 April 1776

Halifax, NC

39.19' 56" N / -77.35' 16" W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Halifax Resolves were a set of resolutions adopted by the North Carolina Provincial Congress that led to the Declaration of Independence gaining support of North Carolina's delegates to the Second Continental Congress.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The annual commemoration of the signing of the Halifax Resolves began in 2003 concurrent with the chartering of the Halifax Resolves Chapter of the North Carolina SAR. While the initial event was sponsored by the North Carolina SAR, the ongoing annual event is sponsored by the chapter.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participating societies since 2003 include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia and Massachusetts. Chapters of the DAR and C.A.R. are active participants in each annual event.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The event gained national recognition in 2005. There have been visits from two President Generals, one Secretary General and four Vice President Generals. The event has had growing participation each year and beginning in 2017 the event will be held on 12 April to have additional participation and publicity among the general public and local school systems.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Provincial Congress of North Carolina was convened 4 April 1776 on the heels of the Patriot victory at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. A committee drafted a document to express the almost unanimous sentiments of the colonists following the victory.

In writing this document, the committee not only outlined the colonist's grievances with Great Britain, it also included language not seen in previous calls for independence.

The last paragraph of the resolves was ground breaking in stating, "Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out."

When the Resolves were presented to the Continental Congress on 15 May 1776, it was acted on after being seconded by the Colony of Virginia.

- 6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance**

N/A

Event: Patriot's Day

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

This event celebrates the events of 19 April 1775 and the Battles of Lexington & Concord (MA).

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

While not growing out of the specific celebration in Massachusetts, the Historic Sites & Celebrations Committee named this as one of the original annual events approved in 1996.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The primary event in Massachusetts has had annual attendance by many of the state societies located in New England as well as annual participation by the sitting President General.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The SAR is an active participant in the annual events planned in Lexington & Concord.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Battles of Lexington & Concord are universally recognized as the first battles of the Revolution.

The initial battle occurred around 6:00am on 19 April 1775 when approximately 100 local militia exchanged fire with 700 British forces marching toward Concord to capture and/or destroy American supplies. In this exchange the Americans suffered 8 killed compared to 1 British and the Americans fell back in the face of the enemy who continued their march to Concord.

By the time the British reached Concord (about 9:00 am) they had divided their forces to accomplish the various orders. At 11:00 am, a group of 100 regulars were engaged by 400 American militia at the Old North Bridge and were driven back toward the town.

Shortly thereafter, the British began their return march of 25 miles to Boston as more militia continued to arrive in Concord. During this return march, the British were continually harassed by various militia companies that had responded to the various warnings sent out earlier in the day.

By the time the British returned to Boston, they had suffered 73 killed, 174 wounded and 53 missing compared to the Americans 49 killed, 39 wounded and 5 missing. By the morning of 20 April, the British forces were trapped in Boston facing 15,000 militiamen. It was this force that eventually became the first Continental Army that came under the command of General George Washington.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Pensacola

10 May 1781

Pensacola, FL

30.25144 N / -87.13010 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Pensacola was fought between Spanish forces under the command of General Bernardo de Galvez and the British garrison under the command of General John Campbell. The garrison surrendered after a siege began on 9 March 1781.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Pensacola Chapter has hosted a commemoration event for many years.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Compatriots from the Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia societies have participated in this event. DAR and C.A.R. members also participate regularly.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

This event is one of two events in Florida. As such the Florida SAR has provided ongoing support for the Pensacola Chapter.

5) Information about the battle or event

When Spain entered the Revolutionary War in 1779, Bernardo de Galvez, the governor of Spanish Louisiana, immediately began offensive operations to gain control of British West Florida. He was successful in gaining control of the Lower Mississippi with the capture of Fort Bute and Baton Rouge in September 1779 and the capture of Mobile on 14 March 1780.

By early 1780, the British garrison at Fort George, located in present downtown Pensacola, consisted of nearly 1,800 men consisting of British Regulars, local militia and Native Americans. These forces were arrayed behind two defensive structures – the Crescent and the Sombrero – and finally Fort George.

The Spanish forces arrived on 8 March 1780 and consisted of 21 ships with 1,700 sailors and a total of 3,000 regulars after reinforcements arrived in April. The formal siege began on 24 March.

Enduring a series of attacks from both British shelling and Native Americans, the Spanish also contended with a series of storms in early May that flooded their trenches and forced the Spanish ships to withdraw from the harbor for fear of damage from running aground.

On 8 May, a Spanish mortar landed in the British powder magazine in the Crescent and exploded killing 57 of the British defenders. The Spanish quickly acted to take this fortification. Realizing that the defenses could not be held after this loss, General Campbell surrendered on 10 May.

The Siege and Victory at Pensacola is recognized as a major battle in support of the United States' struggle for independence from Great Britain. While no American units were involved, the victory completed a series of victories by Spanish units under the command of General Bernardo de Galvez which eliminated British military control of the lower Mississippi Rivers and Gulf Coast. That loss of control was a significant factor in Great Britain ceding the land between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains to the United States and the colonies of East and West Florida to Spain as part of the 1783 Peace Treaty.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Raid on Martin's Station

12 May

Ewing, VA

36.633168 N / -83.527348 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

Martin's Station was the last fortified location on the western end of the Wilderness Road. It was also one of the first attempts at a permanent settlement west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Albemarle County, VA having been initially settled on March 26, 1769. This initial settlement was abandoned in the fall of 1769 after numerous Indian raids. With the Transylvania Purchase of 32 million acres of land from the Cherokee was signed on 17 March 1775, Martin's Station was once again settled by Joseph Martin who had been named as an agent and entry taker for those wishing to obtain land in this new territory which would become Kentucky.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Raid at Martin's Station was recognized in 2004 and is celebrated on the second weekend in May of each year. The Raid event was first celebrated in 2000 although earlier smaller events have been held at Wilderness Road State Park since 1997. Since being recognized in 2004, the SAR portion of the event, the SAR Tribute to Pioneers & Patriots, has been co-hosted by the Martin's Station Chapter and the Overmountain Men Chapter of the Virginia SAR.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Since inception, the SAR portion of the Raid celebration has been supported by members from the Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky state societies. The annual event routinely has between 5 and 8 SAR State Societies attending. National officers have also attended, with the President General attending the 15th anniversary of the Raid. Between 20 and 30 wreaths are typically presented annually representing SAR, DAR, C.A.R. and Colonial Dames of the 17th Century.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

SAR involvement in the area of the park began in the fall of 2002 when Virginia SAR members started a local membership drive. It commenced in earnest after the Martin's Station Chapter was formally chartered in February 2004 and, in September of that year, the event was designated a National NSSAR event. Following preliminary remarks, greetings and speeches, there is a procession to a monument erected by the SAR in 2004 near the historically accurate reproduced frontier fort where wreaths are presented by the attending organizations. The wreath laying is promptly followed by the main battle re-enactment of the Raid. In 2007, the Paul M Frantz & Charlotte Philen Trust Fund was established through the Virginia SAR to provide financial assistance to the park for the Raid in perpetuity.

5) Information about the battle or event

Martin's Station takes its name from Joseph Martin, a veteran of the French & Indian War, who built a stockade, some crude cabins and planted a corn crop in Powell's Valley in southwest Virginia near the

current village of Rose Hill, VA in 1769. Martin was a friend of Dr. Thomas Walker who had extensive holdings in Powell's Valley and was selected to lead an expedition to establish the legitimacy of Walker's claims to the region. If he succeeded he would be awarded 21,000 acres. In May of that year, he met a party led by Daniel Boone. An Indian attack in the fall of that year caused the settlement to be abandoned until January 1775 when Martin returned with a party of 16-18 men to fend off Indian attacks. A more permanent station was then constructed with four or five cabins for the men and a stockade on the site of the old station. The Indian attacks in the region continued on a regular basis and the station's importance greatly increased with the thirty-two million acre Transylvania Purchase between Judge Richard Henderson and the Cherokee Nation on March 17, 1775 finalized at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River. Martin was hired by Henderson to serve as entry taker and civil leader in the Powell Valley. Martin again met with Boone, who had been hired by Henderson to serve as chief guide, scout and civil leader for the Kentucky side of the mountains, when he and his 30 axmen rested at Martin's Station. As the last fortified station along the Wilderness Road before entering Kentucky, it was a well-known stop for early settlers and was considered instrumental both in protecting settlers in the region and in developing the western lands. An estimated 300,000 settlers travelled the Wilderness Road between 1775 and 1810.

The history of the Raid dates back to 1997, shortly after the Commonwealth of Virginia purchased the land for a new park and a "Friends of the Park" group was formed for the new park. In the spring of that year, they organized a "long hunter's camp" that was set up along an old railroad bed and groups of people were brought in on old style wagons. The event continued to grow and by 1999 it included Indians and Pioneers. By 2000, the first reconstructed cabin was built and an Indian encampment area was established in the nearby woods. The first official Raid at Martin's Station was held that year. Construction of the nearby frontier fort using only colonial building methods was started in 2001 and completed in 2003.

The Raid normally includes daytime and nighttime battles, militia drills, artillery demonstrations, sutlers selling their wares, Indian lore, storytelling, soap making and other skills. Attendance during the Raid weekend draws between 1,000 and 4,000 people depending on weather. It also attracts about 300 to 500 re-enactors and merchants each year with participants including those from Hawaii and foreign nationals from as far away as Australia.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Field of Honor and the Healing Field

- 1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location.**

N/A – Held at various sites across the nation.

- 2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR chapter or state society.**

The California Society has participated in this event since 2010 in such locations as USMC Camp Pendleton and other sites around the state. This event can be held at any appropriate location in any state.

- 3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR state societies or chapters and other organizations at the event.**

More than twenty states have similar ceremonies in various cities. The National SAR Color Guard recognized this event as a national event for color guard medal purposes in 2012.

- 4) A history of the event that indicates it will continue into the future.**

Traditionally, this event is held on Armed Forces Day which falls in the middle of May each year.

- 5) Information about the battle or event.**

The Field of Honor and the Healing Field is an open field which normally features 1,776 American Flags as a "living" display in honor of the heroism and sacrifice of the American Serviceman and Servicewoman.

- 6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the event should be considered of national significance.**

The intent of the Field of Honor and the Healing Field is to provide a temporary tribute to the strength and unity of Americans, honor all military, law enforcement and first responder personnel and honor the men and women who have served and are serving in the military protect and defend American freedom. While containing the current American Flag, it serves to honor those who died and are forever young in their loved one's memories and those who have been forever changed by their sacrificial service to America.

Event: Battle of Fort San Carlos

26 May 1780

St Louis, MO

38.37' 27.4 N / 90.11' 21.2 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Fort San Carlos was fought between Spanish forces and settlers and British and Indian forces in an attempt to obtain control of the Mississippi River.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Missouri SAR began its sponsorship of this commemoration in 2013.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The initial commemoration included chapters from the SAR, DAR, Sons of the Revolution, National Society of New England Women, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the American Colonists, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Societe Francaise. Since 2013, the event has included other SAR state societies and organizations.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Missouri SAR continues its sponsorship of this program with local support from the Spirit of St Louis Chapter.

5) Information about the battle or event

Spain declared war on Britain in June of 1779. In retaliation, Canada's British Governor General Frederick Haldimand was instructed to take the tiny town of Saint Louis which was the Spanish seat of government for Upper Louisiana. Haldimand placed Captain Emmanuel Hesse, a Tory from Pennsylvania, in charge of this task. Captain Hesse recruited Indians, other Tories and French-Canadian trappers for his expeditionary force.

Saint Louis was under the command of Lieutenant Governor Captain Fernando de Leyba. Following the receipt of a warning about the British force, Leyba began to organize a defense using only 29 regular army soldiers of the Fijo de Luisiana Colonial Regiment and approximately 168 militia forces. Knowing that reinforcements and funding from New Orleans would not arrive in time, Leyba asked the villagers to contribute funds and provide the labor necessary to construct four planned towers.

By mid-May, a single tower had been completed and fearing insufficient time to build the remaining planned towers, trenches were dug between the tower and the river to the north and south of the village. On the day of the battle, a simultaneous attack was made on an American fort located at Cahokia was repulsed by the timely arrival of reinforcements led by George Rogers Clark. The main British force was repulsed by directed fire from the cannon located in the tower and trenches. Most of the reported Spanish casualties were the result of captured civilians who were brutally killed before the defenders in an effort to have them sortie out from the defenses. This was not successful and the British forces soon retreated.

The battle was very important for the American cause for Independence from Britain. If the British had captured the town of Saint Louis, the Americans would have had to fight the British not only on the eastern side of the United States, but from the west as well.

We must thank the defenders of the small village of Saint Louis and the forces of George Rogers Clark for their courage. If they had lost, Britain would have controlled the West Bank of the Mississippi Rivers at the close of the American Revolution and Canada's border would have extended down to this river. In 1803 both Spain and France gave up their claims to all the lands west of the Mississippi River. President Thomas Jefferson was then able to purchase the Louisiana Territory from France.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Spirit of Vincennes

25 February 1779

Vincennes, IN

38.40' 45.1" N / -87.32' 8.14" W

(celebrated on Memorial Day Weekend)

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

American forces under the command of Lt Colonel George Rogers Clark captured Fort Sackville and British Lt Governor Henry Hamilton on 25 February 1779 during the Illinois Campaign of 1778-1779.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Indiana SAR initiated this event in May 2012 and continues to sponsor the event.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participating societies include Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. Chapters of the DAR and C.A.R. are active participants in each annual event.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The annual event coincides with a State of Indiana event that attracts large numbers of the general public and re-enactor communities. Estimates are of 40,000 attendees annually. The Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous has been held annually since 1976.

5) Information about the battle or event

Fort Sackville was a fort from the French & Indian War that gained importance during the Revolution as a key point of control of the Northwest Territory which was then part of the Colony of Virginia. While initially garrisoned by American forces, it was captured by the British in 1778.

Lt Colonel George Rogers Clark was directed by the Colony of Virginia to lead forces into the area to recapture the fort. After a forced march through rain swollen lowlands, Clark and his men were able to affect the surrender of the fort and the capture of British Lt Governor Henry Hamilton.

The result of this victory was the continued control of the area between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River which the United States was able to claim through the 1783 Treaty of Paris. This land area later became the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Buford's Massacre

29 May 1780

Buford, SC

34.741949 N / -80.626124 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The site of Buford's Massacre is the location of an engagement between retreating Virginia Continental forces under the command of Colonel Abraham Buford and the British Legion under the command of Lt Colonel Banastre Tarleton following the fall of Charles Town, SC.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The South Carolina SAR has conducted an annual commemoration since 2005 initially sponsored by the Colonel Lemuel Benton Chapter and since 2010 by the General Francis Marion Chapter.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The initial event was for the 225th anniversary of the battle. Since that time, members of the South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia SAR have participated annually. The State Park system of South Carolina has provided logistical and other support over that time. Members of the DAR and C.A.R. also participate annually.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

Around 2012, a Friends of the Battlefield group was formed after a group from a local retirement community attended the event. This group has solicited additional support from the local community and includes members of the SAR as its members. This group helps maintain and improve the battle site and co-sponsors the annual commemoration. Additional support comes from the Lancaster County Historical Association.

5) Information about the battle or event

Upon hearing of the pursuit by the British Legion, Colonel Buford chose to make a stand near the Waxhaws community on the border between North and South Carolina. He had approximately 300 men along with some light cannon. The British Legion had only about 150 men but had the advantage of being mounted on horse.

This advantage was further enhanced by Colonel Buford's decision to not order his men to fire until this mounted force was within approximately 10 yards which effectively allowed the Americans only one shot and not time to reload before the British were upon them.

During the ensuing close quarters battle, Buford attempted to surrender but before this was accepted, Tarleton's horse was shot from under him and he was trapped under the dead horse. The British force believed that Tarleton had been killed during the attempt to surrender and began to take revenge on the defeated Americans.

The result of the battle was 113 Americans killed versus 5 British and 203 American prisoners of which 150 were so badly wounded that they could not be moved and subsequently left on the field versus 12 British wounded. According to eyewitness accounts, the majority of the wounds were saber wounds and often multiple wounds to the body.

The result of this British victory was that Tarleton became known as "Bloody Ban" or the "Butcher of the Waxhaws." The phrase "Tarleton's Quarters" became a rallying cry for many patriots resulting in the growth of many patriot militia units by men incensed by the brutal treatment of Buford's men by Tarleton who they accused of refusing to accept the surrender of defeated men.

This growth in patriotic sentiment and manpower provided a defense against the British who thought they had conquered South Carolina after the fall of Charles Town.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Ramsour's Mill

20 June 1780

Lincolnton, NC

35.4784 N / -81.2591 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Ramsour's Mill was fought between Patriot & Loyalist militia units.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The North Carolina SAR and its Catawba Valley and Mecklenburg Chapters have organized and conducted annual events since 2000.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The commemoration has been attended regularly by members from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee societies. DAR and C.A.R. members have also participated. The local little theater does dramatic presentations as part of the annual ceremony.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The North Carolina SAR has partnered with the Town of Lincolnton and the local historical association in planning and organizing the annual commemoration.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Battle of Ramsour's Mill was fought during the British campaign to gain control of the southern Colonies. The battle did not involve any regular forces. The Patriots placed white paper in their hats while the Loyalist wore green pine twigs.

It was basically fought between families, friends and neighbors and involved a few cases of fratricide. A Patriot scout named William Simpson killed his brother Reuben and Thomas Costner was killed by his Loyalist brother Peter. Due to a lack of ammunition, the battle was eventually fought with muskets and rifles being used as clubs, knives or swords.

Following the capture of Charleston, SC in May 1780, Loyalist militia returned home with the news. They began recruiting troops and gathered 200 men at Ramsour's Mill. Following the British victory at the Battle of the Waxhaws, the number grew to 1,300.

In response, local Patriot militias determined that they should do something to check this growing Loyalist presence. June 20 was a foggy morning which allowed the Patriots to advance very close to the Loyalist camp.

The battle began with a cavalry charge by the Patriots. The infantry moved up but were unable to turn the Loyalist flank and gain the high ground. The fight broke down into a confused battle that last between 1 and 2 hours. After Patriot reinforcements arrived, the Loyalists were soon cast in disarray and fled.

No exact count of the casualties exists. It is estimated that the Patriots started with 400 men and had approximately 150 killed or wounded. On the Loyalist side, 150 were killed or wounded and 50 captured of the 1,300 encamped at the beginning of the battle.

The impact of this Patriot victory was that the defeat demoralized the Loyalists in the back country of North Carolina so that they were never able to organize again. Due to the weakened support this battle caused, Patrick Ferguson was deprived of potentially an additional force of up to 1,300 men at the Battle of Kings Mountain fought just 3 months later.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Monmouth**28 June 1778****Freehold, NJ****40°15'19.20" N -74°16'18.60" W****1. A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location**

On June 28, 1778, the Continental Army under the leadership of General George Washington intercepted and engaged the British column under Sir Henry Clinton. This was the first engagement after the Army left Valley Forge. It was significant in the sense that it was one of the battles that helped turn the tide of the overall Revolutionary War. Revolutionaries stood toe to toe with the greatest army on earth.

2. Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The NJSSAR along with members of the Ohio State Society Color Guard, Monmouth Chapter, South Jersey Chapter, Westfield Chapter, Raritan Valley Chapter all of NJSSAR and members of the New Jersey Society of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution have attended this event for the past five years. Individuals from the Monmouth, Raritan Valley and Pineland Chapters, NJSSAR, have been attending this event for over twenty years.

3. Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Among other societies involved periodically in the past have been the Color Guard and Chapter members of the Ohio Society, New Jersey Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution. Mid Atlantic District Vice President Generals have also attended. A half dozen Chapters of the New Jersey Society SAR have attended. The principal state officers of these societies and chapters have presented wreaths. The event in June 16 & 17, 2018 marked the 240 Anniversary of the Battle.

4. The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Friends of the Monmouth Battlefield have been organizing this event for the past 20 years with involvement of the members of the Monmouth Chapter SAR. The event has grown in attendance by other SAR chapters, the DAR, the CAR and national and state officers of these organizations in the past decade. There is always a battle reenactment in front of a significant number of spectators.

5. Information about the battle or event

On the 1,818 acres of land, General George Washington along with General Charles Lee led the American attack on the end of the British rear but retreated quickly when the British attempted to flank the Americans. The retreat nearly led to massive disorder by the Americans. However, Washington single handily managed to rally the troops to withstand two British counter attacks. These British counter attacks failed to defeat the Americans. After the battle, Lee was court-martialed for his poor army command. Over a thousand British lives were lost on that hundred-degree day while the Americans lost four hundred and fifty-two men, including that of William Hayes, the husband of Mary Ludwig Hayes, also affectionately known as Molly Pitcher.

6. In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance. N/A

Battle of Bunker Hill
Cambridge, MA
June 17, 1775

1. A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location:

Battle of Bunker Hill fought June 17, 1775 on Breed's Hill in Charlestown, MA. This hill is adjacent to Bunker Hill on what was the Charles Town peninsula. It is the first major battle of the American Revolution involving several thousand fighters on both the British and the Patriot side.

2. Established history of an event being held by a NSSAR Chapter or State Society:

The Connecticut Line has participated every year at Bunker Hill from 1997 to 2018. They have also participated in the 225th Anniversary Battle of Bunker Hill Tactical Demonstration/Reenactment narrated by George C. Neumann on the afternoon of June 17, 2000 at the Bunker Hill Monument, and they were the official color guard for the NPS Bunker Hill Museum Grand Opening Ribbon Cutting Ceremony on June 14, 2007. They also set up a 1-day Revolutionary War encampment at the Charlestown Navy Yard (home to Old Iron Sides) on June 11, 2000. They were the first unit to be allowed to fire black powder on NPS property as part of the event.

3. Evidence of participation by multiple NSSAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event:

It's a NPS event that starts with a church service, followed by a parade to the Bunker Hill monument on Breed's Hill, where officials from the United States (Federal, State and Local) and Great Britain speak about the history of that day. The Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire Color Guard have a long history of participating in this historic event. On occasion, a President General or New England VPG has spoken at the podium. It probably can be arranged in future events if the individual is interested. A New England VPG or Past New England VPG usually participates in the SAR Wreath Laying Ceremonies at the Gates.

4. The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future:

It is a state holiday in Massachusetts and Suffolk County; the event at the monument is planned by a large committee consisting of the Federal Park Service, City of Boston, Masonic Lodge, Saint Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Church, the Charlestown Militia, and The Bunker Hill Monument Association. Color Guardsmen from the Massachusetts Col. Henry Knox Regimental Color Guard, along with Guardsmen of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont will continue to follow the traditions incorporated on that day, both as Sons of the American Revolution, and as part of the greater citizenry, in order to keep faith with our forefathers and our selves. There has been a tradition of over 20 years of going to this event. The Wreath Laying Ceremonies at the gates to the monument commemorate the three colonies who participated in the first major battle of the American Revolution; Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. The fourth gate is the United States gate. These four gates were erected during the Bicentennial. The wreath ceremonies begin at the conclusion of main ceremonies, following the SAR musket salute to the heroes of Bunker Hill. Connecticut Society SAR received permission for this musket salute in 1999 from NPS, and it continues today including New England SAR and Charlestown Militia. The annual wreath laying ceremonies begin at the Connecticut gate, marching/parading in turn to New Hampshire, United States, and finishing at Massachusetts. Words are spoken at each gate, a wreath is placed at each gate, and each gate receives three huzzahs!

5. Evidence as to why it is important that the event be considered of national significance:

The **Battle of Bunker Hill** was fought on June 17, 1775, during the [Siege of Boston](#) in the early stages of the [American Revolutionary War](#). The battle is named after Bunker Hill in [Charlestown, Massachusetts](#), which was peripherally involved in the battle. It was the original objective of both the colonial and British troops, though the majority of combat took place on the adjacent hill which later became known as [Breed's Hill](#).^{[5][6]}

On June 13, 1775, the leaders of the colonial forces besieging [Boston](#) learned that the British were planning to send troops out from the city to fortify the unoccupied hills surrounding the city, which would give them control of Boston Harbor. In response, 1,200 colonial troops under the command of [William Prescott](#) stealthily occupied Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. During the night, the colonists constructed a strong [redoubt](#) on Breed's Hill, as well as smaller fortified lines across the [Charlestown Peninsula](#).^[7]

By daybreak of June 17, the British became aware of the presence of colonial forces on the Peninsula and mounted an attack against them that day. Two assaults on the colonial positions were repulsed with significant British casualties; the third and final attack carried the redoubt after the defenders ran out of ammunition. The colonists retreated to [Cambridge](#) over Bunker Hill, leaving the British in control of the Peninsula.^[8]

The battle was a tactical, though somewhat [Pyrrhic victory](#) for the British,^{[9][10]} as it proved to be a sobering experience for them, involving many more casualties than the Americans had incurred, including a large number of officers. The battle had demonstrated that inexperienced militia were able to stand up to [regular army](#) troops in battle. Subsequently, the battle discouraged the British from any further frontal attacks against well defended front lines. American casualties were comparatively much fewer, although their losses included General [Joseph Warren](#) and Major [Andrew McClary](#), the final casualty of the battle.

The battle led the British to adopt a more cautious planning and maneuver execution in future engagements, which was evident in the subsequent [New York and New Jersey campaign](#), and arguably helped rather than hindered the American forces. Their new approach to battle was actually giving the Americans greater opportunity to retreat if defeat was imminent.

Event Parking: It's city parking, street parking, so there will always be an issue. We have always been able to park. The SAR attended a planning meeting several years ago with Arthur Hurley and NPS about how we could improve the event. One of the suggestions was parking at Bunker Hill Community College, and a shuttle bus, but it never happened. Another option is the T. Before we instituted the SAR musket salute, we would take the T to the Bunker Hill Community College Station, and walk up to the monument, etc.

Event: Fort Laurens

2 August 1779

Bolivar, OH

40.3820 N / -81.2722 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

Fort Laurens was the only American fort built in present day Ohio during the Revolution. Its location on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River made it a staging area for a planned attack on the British garrison at Detroit. The fort was an active base from November 1778 until it was abandoned on 2 August 1779.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Western Reserve Society held its first memorial service at the Tomb of the Unknown Patriot of the American Revolution in 1999. This soldier had being interred at this location in 1976 with full military honors by the Ohio National Guard. The event has been held annually on the last weekend of July.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Since inception, participation has included numerous Ohio SAR chapters, state societies including Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, National SAR officers, the DAR, the C.A.R., Founders & Patriots, the Mayflower society and the Early Settlers Association.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Western Reserve Society, one of the largest SAR chapters nationally, continues to sponsor this event with cooperation from the Ohio SAR.

5) Information about the battle or event

In early 1778, General George Washington prepared a military plan to attack the British. The plan was to attack Fort Detroit because the British were encouraging their Indian allies in the area north of the Ohio River to attack American settlements in the frontier region. Due to political pressure from the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the inability to secure the necessary numbers of men and supplies, the expedition's original purpose was changed by the Continental Congress to simply attacking Indian towns and villages along the southwestern edge of Lake Erie.

Following a well-established Indian trail known today as the Great Trail, an American army of 1,200 men and their Delaware Indian guides marched west into the Ohio territory from Fort Pitt in the fall of 1778 under the command of Georgia native General Lachlan McIntosh. Twenty miles downriver from Fort Pitt near present-day Beaver, Pennsylvania, Fort McIntosh was constructed to store provisions and supplies. On November 4, 1778, McIntosh departed from there to head west toward the Sandusky towns.

As they neared the end of the year and the weather worsened, McIntosh arrived in the Tuscarawas Valley. He decided to forego the attacks on the Indian towns and to build a fort near the crossing of the Great Trail and the Tuscarawas River. He would then leave a small garrison of 172 men and women at the fort and return to the area the following spring to continue his march toward Detroit or the Sandusky Towns.

Fort Laurens was built in late November, 1778, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River near what is now Bolivar, Ohio. General McIntosh named the fort in honor of the President of the Continental Congress, Henry Laurens. The wooden stockade was approximately one acre in size. It was a quadrangular-shaped fort with four bastions approximately 240 feet from the top of one angle of a bastion to another. Barracks and storehouse buildings were located inside the walls.

Fort Laurens remained an active American military post from November of 1778 through early August of 1779. During that time, the fort was clearly perceived by the British and their Indian allies in the northwest as a very serious threat. This was evident from the numerous attacks on the fort by Indians, Loyalists and British soldiers. These attacks resulted in the death of more than 20 American soldiers, who were later buried a short distance from the fort, near the fort hospital.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Blue Licks

19 August 1782

Mount Olivet, KY

38.25' 42.2682 N / 73.59' 40.73 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Blue Licks was fought on August 19, 1782 near present day Mount Olivet, KY. The battlefield is now contained in Blue Licks State Park which was the fifth state park established by the State of Kentucky on January 25, 1927

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

Members of the Gov. Isaac Shelby Chapter and the Kentucky Society have conducted the Memorial Service every year since 2006.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participation in 2014 is indicative of typical participation which included President General Lindsey Brock, Treasurer General Michael Tomme, Central District Vice President General Tony Robinson, Southern District Vice President General Rick Hollis, International District Vice President General Doug Collins, members of over a dozen SAR Chapters representing seven State Societies, five DAR Chapters and two C.A.R. Chapters. Over 30 wreaths were presented at the memorial service.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

Started in 2006, participation has grown each year to include participants from states throughout the Central, Southern, South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Districts. The Blue Licks battle site is commemorated at Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, on U.S. Route 68 between Paris and Maysville, just outside the town of Blue Licks Springs. The site includes a granite obelisk, burial grounds, and a museum. Every August, on the weekend closest to the 19th, a re-enactment and memorial service is held.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Battle of Blue Licks, fought on August 19, 1782, was one of the last battles of the American Revolutionary War. While that claim is debatable, the struggle at Blue Licks embodies the conflict between the American Indian, Kentucky settlers, and the British Crown.

Although Lord Charles Cornwallis had surrendered British forces at Yorktown, VA on October 19, 1781, bringing to a close the major hostilities of the American Revolution, isolated conflicts between the Americans, British and Indians still occurred. The Kentucky frontier experienced some of the bloodiest British and Indian raids of the war. With the surrender of Cornwallis, many Kentuckians hoped that the attacks on their homes and settlements had come to an end. Unknown to them, a large force of British and Indians had gathered at Old Chillicothe, OH, to prepare for a raid on the frontier settlements.

The British invasion force, made up of an estimated 1,100 men, included a number of Butler's Rangers from Canada, along with Shawnee and Wyandot Indians. Their invasion plans had targeted Wheeling,

VA (now WV), but on their way there they received word that George Rogers Clark and the Americans had planned a possible attack on Shawnee territory. The majority of the Shawnee decided to return home to defend their homes. British commanders along with sixty Canadians and 300 Indians, some Shawnee, Delaware, Chippewa, Mingo, Ottawa, and mostly Wyandot, changed their plans and decided to attack some of the Kentucky outposts. They chose Bryan's Station, north of Lexington. On August 15, 1782, this force surrounded the fortified settlement but seeing that it had stronger defenses than anticipated, they withdrew and began their journey home.

When word of the attack on Bryan's Station reached other Kentucky settlements, groups of militiamen prepared to come to their neighbors' defense. Col. John Todd, commander of the Fayette County militia, raised a force of 180 men comprised of about 130 men from Lincoln County under the command of Lt. Col. Stephen Trigg, and about 45 men from Fayette County under the command of Lt. Col. Daniel Boone, to help repulse the enemy. Col. Benjamin Logan and a large force of militia were also on their way to assist their beleaguered fellow Kentuckians. By the time Todd and his militiamen arrived at Bryan's Station the enemy had gone. Instead of waiting for Logan and reinforcements, Todd decided to pursue and overtake the British and Indians. His decision would be disastrous.

On August 19, the Kentucky militia caught up with the British and Indians at Blue Licks. The night before the battle Todd's men had debated whether they should wait for Logan or engage the enemy at once. An advance column of Kentuckians then proceeded up a hill where some Indians had been spotted, followed by three groups of the main force. As the advance party reached within 50 yards of an area of ravines, the British and Indians who had been lying in wait launched their attack on the Kentuckians. Within 15 minutes the Kentucky militiamen had been defeated. The British and Indians inflicted heavy casualties on the surprised Kentuckians, forcing them to flee for their lives. Both Todd and Trigg died in the battle, as did Daniel Boone's youngest son, Israel. The Indians pursued the routed Kentuckians for about two miles, and then came back to the battlefield to scalp and mutilate their victims - some 70 men. The British and Indians suffered about two dozen casualties with only 10 killed. Logan's force of 500 men met some of the fleeing survivors about five miles from the battle site. Logan and his men arrived at Blue Licks and buried the grisly remains of their fallen comrades.

The Battle of Blue Licks did not have an effect on the Revolutionary War. It did, however, cause George Rogers Clark to lead another military expedition against the Indians in Ohio. He destroyed Chillicothe and five other Indian towns in his reprisal for Blue Licks. The power of the Indians in the Old Northwest had been weakened.

With the deaths of Todd, Trigg and others, the Kentucky frontier lost some of its most prominent leaders and again proved the vulnerability of the Kentucky settlements to attack. Kentuckians would not feel secure from Indian raids from across the Ohio River until the end of the War of 1812.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Groton Heights

6 September 1781

Groton, CT

41.35389 N / -72.08056 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

Groton, CT was a seaport from which many privateers operated. After the seizure of the British ship *Hannah*, the British launched a raid to recover the supplies and personal effects of many British officers that were part of the cargo.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Connecticut SAR began its sponsorship of this event in 2005.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participation has included members from many of the state societies located in New England as well as members of the DAR, C.A.R. and other heritage organizations.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Connecticut SAR plans the annual event in conjunction with the Fort Griswold Battlefield State Park. This event has been held annually since at least 2005.

5) Information about the battle or event

The port of Groton, CT was protected by a "V" shaped earthen fort called Fort Griswold. From this port, many privateers attacked British shipping sailing into and out of New York City. This activity culminated in 1781 with the seizure of the British ship *Hannah* which contained the personal supplies of the officers stationed in New York City.

The British assembled a force of 800 men under the command of Benedict Arnold, who was a native of nearby Norwich, CT, due to his familiarity with the area. This force was ordered to recover what they could, destroy other supply depots and destroy the patriot ships in harbor.

On 6 September, this British force attacked Fort Griswold which only had 150 men present who elected to defend the fort due to expected reinforcements after two requests for surrender from the British. After an exchange of gun and artillery fire, the British were able to force the gates and enter the fort. After the surrender, there were American reports of a massacre but this was not mentioned in any British reports.

Arnold and his men then set about burning the supplies found in New London and attempted to destroy Fort Griswold. However, the attempt to burn the fort failed when an American was able to snuff the burning powder trail after the British left. As a result of this battle, the privateering activity out of Groton, CT was curtailed for a time as resources were used to rebuild the city of New London. Likewise the infamy of Benedict Arnold grew as a result of this attack on his home colony after his betrayal of the American cause.

- 6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance**

N/A

Battle of Eutaw Springs

8 September 1781

Eutawville, SC

1. A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location:

The Battle of Eutaw Springs, fought on 8 September 1781 near present day Eutawville, South Carolina, was an event of national importance (its national importance will be described in the first attachment to this submission cover document).

As will be addressed in the first attachment, the Battle of Eutaw Springs had a very significant impact on the progress of the British Southern Strategy and therefore on the entire war.

While a portion of the overall site was later inundated by Lake Marion in the 1940s as a part of a hydroelectric project on the Santee River, the battlefield originally covered four and a half square miles and the majority of the site is still above water. Currently there are plans to purchase an additional 400 acres of the battlefield and combine them with the existing Eutaw Springs Battleground Park (this park was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970). These plans, which are a joint effort of the Civil War Trust and the South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, are a strong indication of the national significance attached to the Battle of Eutaw Springs and will be described in greater detail in the first attachment.

2. Established history of an event being held by a NSSAR Chapter or State Society:

Our annual battle commemoration has been sponsored by the Battle of Eutaw Springs Chapter, South Carolina Society Sons of the American Revolution since 2006. The event has been designated as a State Event for a number of years. Over the years there has been growing participation from both SAR chapters across South Carolina, SAR chapters from a number of other State Societies, and from succeeding District Vice-Presidents General. The second attachment addresses the event's past support by the SAR.

3. Evidence of participation by multiple NSSAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations to the event:

In addition to SAR support, the event has been well supported by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, other historical/patriotic groups, and descendants of the men who fought at Eutaw Springs. The level of participation by these other organizations is also detailed in the second attachment.

4. The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future:

Our annual battle commemoration has become a two-day event with a dinner given on the Friday evening before the event and the actual battle commemoration on Saturday is preceded by a ceremony in a nearby historic church. The battle commemoration is then followed by a lunch at a local BBQ restaurant and, finally, a wreath laying ceremony at Brigadier General Francis Marion's (the Swamp Fox) tomb that is approximately twenty-three miles from the Battleground Park.

In addition to the invited keynote speakers on both days (the Friday Dinner and the Saturday Church Service), National Society representatives are given the opportunity to speak at any/all of the event components (and may be the featured keynote speaker at one or more of them). Additionally, the actual battle commemoration ceremony always includes a wreath laying component in which SAR protocol is followed allowing the senior National Society representatives to present wreaths before other wreaths are presented by the participating senior State Society representatives, SAR chapters, senior representatives of other historical/patriotic organizations, and other interested organizations and parties.

5. Information about the battle or event

We believe that both the historical significance of the battle and the level of support that has been developed for this event over the twelve years of its operation both strongly indicate that our Commemoration Ceremony of the Battle of Eutaw Springs should be designated by the NSSAR as a National Event. Therefore, we request that the Historic Sites & Celebrations Committee act favorably on this request.

Event: Battle of Saratoga

17 September – 7 October 1777

Stillwater, NY

42.5956 N / -73.3815 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

Over the course of nearly three weeks, American and British forces engaged in a series of battles that served as the climax of a British campaign intended to sever the New England colonies from the Southern colonies. The resulting American victory was a pivotal moment in the American Revolution.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Empire State SAR and the Saratoga Battle Chapter have conducted annual commemorations since at least 2003.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participation has included members from many of the state societies located in New England as well as members of the DAR, C.A.R. and other heritage organizations.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Empire State SAR and the Saratoga Battle Chapter host an annual event in cooperation with the National Park Service.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Battle of Saratoga is the overall name given to a series of battles fought near Stillwater, NY that concluded the campaign down the Hudson River Valley with the defeat of British forces under the command of General John Burgoyne. The campaign was an attempt to sever the New England colonies from the rest of the colonies. The overall campaign was doomed when British forces in New York City under the command of General William Howe moved south to capture the American capital in Philadelphia instead of moving north to support Burgoyne.

The British assembled an initial force of 7,200 British and Hessian soldiers which departed from Quebec in June 1777. After initial victories on Lake Champlain and over Forts Independence and Ticonderoga, the British began to suffer from logistical problems due to the length of the supply line back to Canada. This logistical challenge led General Burgoyne to sever communications with Canada and proceed south so that his force would not be reduced by having to man numerous garrisons along the line.

The first of two battles was fought at Freeman's Farm on 19 September. Burgoyne sought to turn the American left flank after the British vanguard encountered American scouting parties. During the course of the battle, Daniel Morgan utilized marksmen protected in a copse of trees to inflict devastating losses among the British officer corp. The battle ended at nightfall with the British in control of the field but with the American forces able to strategically withdraw into their defenses on the heights.

The second battle was fought at Bemis Heights on 7 October. This battle resulted in the American forces in possession of two redoubts that were meant to protect the British camp. With their capture, the American forces had basically encircled the British force. However, this victory came at a price with General Benedict Arnold being severely wounded in the same leg that had been wounded during the ill-fated Canadian campaign in 1775.

On 17 October, General Burgoyne surrendered the remaining British force. With this surrender, the French government formally recognized the fledgling United States.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Gathering at Sycamore Shoals

25 September 1780

Elizabethton, TN

36.3441 N / -82.2541 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Gathering at Sycamore Shoals was the major mustering point for the Overmountain Men as they prepared to march in search of the British forces under the command of Patrick Ferguson. This march culminated in the Patriot victory at Kings Mountain.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Tennessee SAR has hosted this event for many years prior to approval in 2008.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Compatriots from the North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky societies routinely participate in this event. Members of the Overmountain Victory Trail Association, DAR and C.A.R. also participate regularly.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Tennessee SAR along with its Watauga and Colonel Benjamin Cleveland Chapters host this event each year at Sycamore Shoals State Park. Events are coordinated with this park, its Friends organization and the Overmountain Victory Trail Association.

5) Information about the battle or event

Following the British victory at Charleston, SC on 12 May 1780, General Henry Clinton detached Major Patrick Ferguson as the Inspector of Militia to recruit and train Loyalist forces in the back country of the Carolinas. In August of 1780, Ferguson and his force were defeated by Patriot militia under the command of Col Elijah Clarke (GA) and Col Isaac Shelby (NC). However, the Patriots began a retreat over the mountains into present day Tennessee when they learned of the British victory at Camden just days before their own victory.

Ferguson began a pursuit of these forces eventually capturing some near Gilbert Town, NC. A single prisoner was paroled to deliver a message to the Patriot leaders over the mountains requiring them to cease their rebellion or face "fire and sword" from Ferguson.

This message was delivered to the Patriot leaders who responded by calling up their militias to muster and attack Ferguson before he could attack them and their families. Additional messages were sent to nearby Virginia settlements who responded in kind.

On 25 September 1780, over 1000 men had mustered at Fort Watauga at the Sycamore Shoals on the Holston River. Oral tradition holds that the men lined up and every seventh man was chosen to remain

behind to protect the families in case of an Indian attack. The remaining men then began their two week march to destiny at Kings Mountain.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Kings Mountain

7 October 1780

Blacksburg, SC

35.11935 N / 81.39359 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Kings Mountain was the decisive victory by American Patriot Militia forces over Loyalist Militia forces during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Battle of Kings Mountain commemoration has been celebrated since the late 1990s. This event was originally hosted by the South Carolina SAR but per an agreement in 2007, the event has been co-hosted by a chapter in the North Carolina SAR and the South Carolina SAR.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Since inception, the Battle of Kings Mountain celebration has been supported by members from the South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and other societies. The annual event routinely has between 8 and 10 SAR State Societies attending. National officers have also routinely attended often with at least three or four of the general officers attending. Between 80 and 90 wreaths are presented annually representing SAR, DAR, C.A.R., Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge, the Overmountain Victory Trail Association and descendants.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The annual celebration has grown to become the opening event in a day of activities at the National Military Park. Representatives of the SAR participate in a wreath laying in the morning and the formal commemoration of the arrival of the American forces at 3:00 pm which was the time the battle began.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Battle of Kings Mountain has its roots in the aftermath of earlier battles in South Carolina. Many of the patriot leaders fought together at the Battle of Musgrove's Mill against Major Patrick Ferguson who was the commander of the British Loyalist forces. Ferguson had been named Inspector of Militia earlier in 1780 by General Charles Cornwallis and detached to build a force to protect the British western flank and subdue the patriots located in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

As a result of the battle at Musgrove's Mill, the American leaders promised to provide mutual support in the event of future British attacks. They did not have to wait long as Ferguson sent a strongly worded demand for surrender to the communities located in and beyond the Blue Ridge shortly after Musgrove's Mill. This demand was met by calls for the patriot militia to muster and meet the anticipated attack.

The Kings Mountain campaign began approximately two weeks prior to the actual battle at Sycamore Shoals in present day Tennessee. During the march, two men deserted and were able to reach Ferguson's

camp in North Carolina and warn him of the approaching army. Ferguson then began a retreat toward Cornwallis' army which was encamped at Charlotte, NC. During this retreat, Ferguson chose to make camp on the high ground of Kings Mountain and await reinforcement from Cornwallis.

On October 6th, the forces were approximately 16 miles apart with the Americans camping at Cowpens. The Americans sent a force of approximately 900 men forward with the remaining 200 to 300 men tasked with coming up as they were able. The Americans arrived at Kings Mountain in the early afternoon and were able to completely surround Kings Mountain. The battle began at 3:00 pm and saw the Loyalist forces mount 3 bayonet charges before the American riflemen were finally able to gain the summit and force the Loyalists to surrender.

The surrender occurred shortly after Major Ferguson was shot from his saddle by no fewer than seven rifle balls. After the battle, Major Ferguson was buried under a mound of rocks at the foot of the mountain that he had previously stated that "God Himself cannot remove me."

British forces suffered 290 killed, 163 wounded and 668 taken prisoner. Patriot forces suffered 29 killed and 58 wounded.

The Battle of Kings Mountain was described by British General Henry Clinton as "the first link in a chain of evils that ended in the total loss of America." Presidents Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover all publically called the battle a turning point of the American Revolution.

The immediate impact was that General Cornwallis lost the force that was his flank protection comprised of nearly 1000 men. This loss represented nearly 1/3 of his fighting force and nearly 100% of the loyalist forces under his command. With such a staggering defeat and loss of loyalists, Cornwallis was never again able to call in any sort of sizeable loyalist force for the remainder of the Revolution even though all but 130 of the 668 prisoners eventually were able to escape.

From a Patriot perspective, the American force was the most unique in American military history. The force was an entirely volunteer army. It was comprised of units from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and present day Tennessee. After the battle, the vast majority of the men returned to their homes never to fight as such a large unit ever again.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Point Pleasant

10 October 1774

Point Pleasant, WV

38.5127 N / -82.0742 W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Point Pleasant was a decisive early victory that prevented the Indian Federations from helping the British government in the east.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The commemoration was first established in 1995 by Paul Franz, chairman of the Historic Sites & Celebrations Committee. President General William Gist Jr was the first President General to attend. It has been hosted by the Point Pleasant Chapter every year since. The event was recognized at the 1996 Congress in San Antonio, TX.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Every President General except two have attended the event since 1995. Compatriots from OH, VA, PA, NH, MO, DE, MD, SC, NC, TN, GA, KY, IN, CA and MI have participated. Wreaths have been presented by the SAR, DAR, C.A.R., SR, Colonial Dames, City & County officials and descendants.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The event includes a parade on Saturday afternoon, a Colonial Governors (President General) Reception and a Colonial Ball on Saturday Night and an SAR Luncheon on Sunday prior to the annual Memorial Service. The event is held in conjunction with the Battle of Point Pleasant Memorial Committee. A living history program is conducted in which 400-500 fourth grade students attend. The 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team of the National Guard attends and portrays the militia during the reenactments.

5) Information about the battle or event

Dr John B Hale says in *The History of the Great Kanawha Valley*, Vol I, pp 114-115:

Early in the spring of 1774, it was evident that the Indians were combining for aggressive action. It was decided that an army of two divisions should be organized as speedily as practicable, one to be commanded by General Lewis and the other by Lord Dunmore in person. General Lewis' army rendezvoused at Camp Union (Louisburg) about the 1st of September and was marched from there to the mouth of the Kanawha River, while Lord Dunmore was to go the northwest route over the Braddock Trail by way of Fort Pitt, thence down the Ohio River to meet with General Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha.

The aggregate strength of the southern division under General Lewis was about eleven hundred and of the northern division under Lord Dunmore was about fifteen hundred. Lord Dunmore never arrived at the Kanawha River. On the morning of 10 October 1774 General Lewis' division found themselves

confronted by an army of eight hundred to one thousand Indian braves commanded by their able leaders Cornstalk, Red Hawk, Blue Jacket and Elinipsico. Instead of a hard day's march, Lewis' army had a harder day fighting.

No official report of this battle was ever written, so far as can be learned. Apparently there are several good reasons for this omission. In the first place the time, place and circumstances were not favorable for preparing a formal official report. In the second place Lord Dunmore, the superior officer to whom General Lewis should have reported was in the field, but a few miles distant. General Lewis was expecting that the two divisions would be united in a few days. In the third place the strained relations between the Colonies and the mother country were such and recent action of Lord Dunmore were so ambiguous that General Lewis was probably not inclined to report to him at all.

Vergil A Lewis, West Virginia State Historian & Archivist, says in his *History of West Virginia*, published in 1889, on page 133:

To the student of history no truth is more patent than this, that the Battle of Point Pleasant was the first in a series of the Revolution, the flames that were being kindled by the oppression of the mother country and the resistance of the same by the feeble but determined Colonies. It is a well-known fact that emissaries of Great Britain were inciting the Indians to hostilities against the frontier for the purpose of distracting attention and thus preventing the consummation of the union which was then being formed to resist the tyranny of their oppressors. It is also well known that Lord Dunmore was an enemy to the colonists, by his rigid adherence to the royal cause and his efforts to induce the Indians to cooperate with the English and thus assist in reducing Virginia to subjection. It has been asserted that he intentionally delayed the progress of his division of the army so General Lewis' division might be destroyed at Point Pleasant. Then at the mouth of the Kanawha River on the 10th day of October, 1774 there went whizzing through the forest the first volley in the struggle for liberty, which in the grandeur and importance of its results stands parallel of the history of the world.

(Information in this description was taken from *Battle of Point Pleasant: First Battle of the Revolution* by Livia Nye Simpson-Poffenbarger)

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Yorktown Days

19 October 1781

Yorktown, VA

37.14' 21" N / -76.30' 38" W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Siege of Yorktown was the final major campaign of the American Revolution resulting in the surrender of the southern British Army under the command of Charles, Lord Cornwallis to the combined Franco-American Army under the command of George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau which effectively ended the American Revolution.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The Virginia SAR has hosted this Commemoration on October 19th for many years, even before it became a National Event, and will continue to participate in it. The first commemoration of the Victory at Yorktown was celebrated while Lafayette was on his Triumphant Tour of America. That celebration occurred on October 19, 1824. In his honor, George Washington's tent was erected on the battlefield and he dined with war veterans by the light of wax candles taken from Cornwallis' stores after his surrender. Chief Justice John Marshall and approximately 10,000 people attended the celebration.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

The Virginia SAR hosts a Wreath Laying Ceremony at the grave of General, Governor and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Nelson, Jr. at the Grace Episcopal Church in Yorktown every October 19th. Since being deemed a National Historic event many State SAR Presidents along with many President Generals and various officers have attended. Between 30-40 wreaths are presented during each ceremony representing SAR, DAR, CAR, Order of Founders and Patriots of America and Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence to name a few.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The annual celebration held on October 19th of each year has grown into a multi-organizational effort. The SAR is the lead organization on a rotating basis every seven (7) years. Besides the SAR Wreath Laying at the grave of Thomas Nelson, Jr. a Commemorative Ceremony is held at the French Cemetery in the Yorktown Battlefield sponsored by The American Friends of Lafayette and The Friends of Rochambeau and a Wreath Laying Ceremony at the French Memorial in memory of French war veterans. The Colonial National Historical Park sponsors the Yorktown Day Parade and the Yorktown Day Association sponsors The Patriotic Exercises and Memorial Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Monument to Alliance and Victory. The SAR participates in both of the above events. Also, the Yorktown Day Association hosts a Yorktown Victory Celebration Dinner on the 18th of October at the American Revolution Museum in Yorktown and a reception on the 19th on the grounds of the DAR Custom House.

5) Information about the battle or event

Due to the large number of casualties the British forces suffered during the battles of Kings Mountain, Cowpens and Guildford Courthouse, General Charles Cornwallis determined that his army could no longer operate as a viable fighting force. Thus, he changed his strategy of trying to gain control of North and South Carolina and headed to Virginia after resting and being resupplied in Wilmington, NC. On May 13, 1781, the British crossed the Roanoke River into Virginia and continued to the Tidewater area to join up with other British troops that were raiding economic and military targets in the colony. After conducting a series of raids against towns and plantations he found out that he did not have enough support from the Loyalists in Virginia for a decisive battle.

Upon receiving conflicting orders from General Henry Clinton, Cornwallis occupied Yorktown located on the York River at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay on August 1, 1781. The British immediately began fortifying the town and Gloucester Point across the James River. During this time Cornwallis requested reinforcements be sent to Yorktown so that he could continue his Virginia campaign.

On August 25th French Admiral Comte de Grasse arrived in the Chesapeake Bay with a naval fleet of 24 ships to blockade the British access to Yorktown. A British naval fleet consisting of 19 ships commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas Graves arrived just outside of the Chesapeake Bay on the morning of September 1st. Around 4:00 PM that afternoon the two forces began fighting (Battle of the Capes) and ended around 6:00 PM. The battle was inconclusive but left the French in control of the Chesapeake Bay, thus, eliminating any chance that Cornwallis had for reinforcements or evacuation.

Washington sent General Marquis de Lafayette with 5,000 American troops to block Cornwallis' escape by land. Toward the end of September General Washington and French General Comte de Rochambeau had amassed 17,000 American and French troops and had surrounded Cornwallis at Yorktown.

On September 28th, General Washington ordered the Battle/Siege of Yorktown to begin. For the next three weeks the allies bombarded the British fortifications day and night with cannon and artillery fire. On the night of October 14th a daring offensive was undertaken by a combined force of 400 American and French soldiers commanded by Major General Alexander Hamilton. The objectives were the British redoubts 9 and 10. The attack was carried out with only fixed bayonets and unloaded muskets by the soldiers. The result was violent hand to hand combat and within 30 minutes the Americans and French had taken the redoubts and captured 190 British and Hessian soldiers. With the capture of these redoubts, Washington was able to move his artillery and cannons closer to the British fortifications and continued to incessantly bombard the British.

Realizing there were no reinforcements coming and supplies were running low, Cornwallis was forced to begin negotiations on the terms of surrender on October 17th. On October 19, 1781, General Cornwallis formally surrendered to the American and French forces. However, Cornwallis pleads illness and had his 2nd in command General Charles O'Hara carry his sword to the American and French Commanders. Although the war continued on the high seas and in other theaters, the victory at Yorktown ended the fighting in the American colonies. Peace negotiations began in 1782 and on September 3, 1783 the Treaty of Paris was signed formally recognizing the United States as a free and independent Nation.

- 6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance**

N/A

**Event: Battle of Red Bank
October 221777**

National Park, NJ

39.871371°N 75.18941°W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Red Bank was a decisive victory by the Americans over British Hessian forces on October 22, 1777. Fort Mercer, on the Red Bank Battlefield in New Jersey, was designed, along with Fort Mifflin in Pennsylvania, to prevent the British navy from supplying the British Army, under the command of General Sir William Howe after the British captured Philadelphia in September 1777. On October 18, 1777, General Howe sent 1200 Hessian troops under the command of Colonel Carl von Donop to capture Fort Mercer. The Hessians engaged 400 American soldiers, the 1st and 2nd Rhode Island Regiments, under the command of Lt Col Christopher Greene.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The NJSSAR along with members of the State Chapters, and members of the New Jersey State Society of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, have attended this event for at least twenty years. In fact, two Chapters of the DAR are called the Whittall House Chapter DAR (for the 1748 house on the battlefield) and the Red Bank Chapter DAR. This year's 242nd Anniversary of the Battle of Red Bank commemorative event is scheduled for October 27, 2019.

The South Jersey Chapter SAR conducts one of their annual Chapter meetings at the Battlefield. This year, NJSSAR President Robert Meyer was guest speaker.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

SAR Chapters in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and others throughout the Mid-Atlantic Region have participated in the annual Battle of Red Bank event through participation in revolutionary war reenactment, both from The Continental Line and British Brigade. The New Jersey Society and the South Jersey Chapter SAR, along with several DAR chapters are prominent at the event.

A Special Ceremony during the Red Bank Battlefield event will be conducted to recognize the four memorial monuments on the Battlefield: B/G Hugh Mercer (The fort at Red Bank is known as Fort Mercer), Thaddeus Kosciuszko (designer of Fort Mercer), Colonel Christopher Greene (Commander of the Fort on the day of the Battle), and 14 Rhode Island soldiers (Members of the 1st & 2nd Rhode Island Reg, who died as a result of the Battle). The South Jersey Chapter SAR initiated the design and erection of a monument to recognize the 14 Rhode Island soldiers killed during the Battle of Red Bank.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The Battle of Red Bank has been a public event sponsored by Gloucester County since 1985 known as **18th Century Field Day**. The annual celebration has grown to include many activities throughout the year. On the day of the Battle it provides a Revolutionary War battle reenactments and demonstrations, colonial demonstrators, vendors, sutlers, etc. Additionally, the South Jersey Chapter and DAR Chapters sponsor a recruitment booth during the annual Field Day.

Members of the South Jersey Chapter SAR participate as docents (volunteer) for the Whitall House and Battlefield Tours on a regular basis. Special 18th Century events during the year, 18th Century (Revolutionary War era) week-long History Camps, and school tours are also held.

5) Information about the battle or event

After the capture of Philadelphia on September 26, 1777, the Americans tried to deny the British the use of the city by blockading the Delaware River. Two forts were used to command the river, newly constructed Fort Mercer on the New Jersey side and the existing Fort Mifflin on the Pennsylvania side opposite Fort Mercer. River barriers stretched across the Delaware River between the two forts. Along with a small flotilla of Continental Navy ships of the Pennsylvania State Navy, under the command of Commodore John Hazelwood, the British Navy was prevented from advancing up the Delaware River.

On October 18, General Sir William Howe, the commander of the British Army sent a part of his force to capture the two American forts denying him use of the Delaware River. 2,000 Hessian troops, under the command of Colonel Carl von Donop, landed at Cooper's Ferry in Camden, New Jersey, about four miles (6.4 km) upriver from Fort Mercer, and made preparations to attack the Fort Mercer, located on the high ground at Red Bank.

Hessian Commander Colonel Von Donop, whose attack had been repulsed at the Second Battle of Trenton, was eager to avenge what he considered to be a humiliation. Von Donop divided his force into two regiments totaling 1,200 men for a three-pronged attack upon the fort on the morning of October 22. Von Donop and Hessian grenadier Lieutenant Colonel von Linsing attacked the southern part of the fort, while Colonel Friedrich Ludwig von Minnigerode's grenadiers and Lieutenant Colonel Werner von Mirbach's infantry attacked the northern and eastern approaches. After a cannonade by the Hessian artillery, Linsing moved against the nine-foot-high southern parapet, and his men were cut down by devastating cannon and musket fire and were forced to retreat. On the north, Minnigerode's grenadiers managed to scale the ramparts of an abandoned section of the fort. But when they moved on they were confronted by an abatis, protecting the main wall of the fort. They were stymied by the barricade and suffering heavy casualties, causing them to retreat. Von Donop was wounded and left on the battlefield by his retreating troops. Mortally wounded, von Donop died three days later. The total losses for the Hessians were 382, while the Americans reported total losses of 14 killed and 23 wounded.

In December Howe then sent Lord Cornwallis with 2,000 men from Philadelphia and 3000 troops from York to attack Fort Mercer, landing them by ferry at Billingsport, three miles (4.8 km) to the south. Rather than let the garrison be captured in an overwhelming British assault, Colonel Christopher Greene decided to abandon the fort on November 20, leaving the British to occupy it the following day.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Great Bridge

9 December 1775

Chesapeake, VA

36.42' 49.54" N / -76.14' 19.78" W

1) A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location

The Battle of Great Bridge was a decisive victory by American Patriot Militia forces over units of British Regulars, Loyalist Militia and the newly formed Royal Ethiopian Regiment which gave the Patriots control of the port of Norfolk, VA and led to the departure of Royal Governor Lord Dunmore from Virginia.

2) Established history of an event being held by a National SAR Chapter or State Society

The initial commemoration began in 1953 under the leadership of the Great Bridge Chapter NSDAR. Over the years, compatriots of the Norfolk and Culpeper Minuteman Chapters of the Virginia SAR began participating eventually leading to a co-sponsorship of the event.

3) Evidence of participation by multiple National SAR State Societies or Chapters and other organizations at the event

Participants have included many chapters from the Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky and North Carolina SAR. Other organizations that participate include the DAR, the General Society of the War of 1812, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century and the C.A.R.

4) The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The annual celebration has grown to include sponsorship of the Great Bridge Battlefield & Waterways Historic Foundation, the City of Chesapeake and the DAR. A committee is in place with representatives from these organizations and the SAR to plan the annual event.

5) Information about the battle or event

The Great Bridge was the main access north/south access point to Norfolk, VA, then the largest city in Virginia and the seventh largest city in the colonies. It was the major seaport for the Colony of Virginia thus making it a vital military objective.

In early 1775, Royal Governor Lord Dunmore had ordered the confiscation of the gunpowder stored in the Armory in Williamsburg. This gunpowder was placed aboard British vessels at Norfolk. After the angry colonists had forced the Royal government to pay for this powder, Lord Dunmore and his supporters removed themselves to the more easily defensible Norfolk area due to the proximity of the Royal Navy.

From his ship, the *Fowey*, Lord Dunmore then publish his infamous proclamation declaring those Virginians who did not swear allegiance to the crown as traitors and offering freedom to any slaves that would join the British against their masters.

In response, the Virginia Committee of Safety ordered Colonel William Woodford with the Virginia 2nd Regiment and the Culpeper Minuteman militia to attack the British forces in Norfolk. Realizing that the British had been able to fortify the northern end of the Great Bridge, located approximately 12 miles south of Norfolk, Colonel Woodford sent for reinforcements before planning an attack.

The American plan was to lure the British out of their fortifications by sending false intelligence to them which would indicate that they had a numerical advantage before expected Patriot reinforcements would arrive the next day. This deception worked resulting in the 670 British to begin to attack the entrenched 900 Patriots on the southern side of the Elizabeth River.

Further aiding the Patriots was the fact that the Great Bridge effectively created a bottleneck whereby only 6 soldiers could advance in column across the bridge.

The battle lasted approximately 30 minutes and resulted in an estimated 60-100 British Regulars killed or wounded and an unknown number of Loyalist Militia and Royal Ethiopian Regiment casualties. The Patriots suffered only one wounded person who had a slight injury to his thumb.

As a result of this battle, the British forces retreated into Norfolk when reinforcements from North Carolina arrived in the Patriot lines. After having evacuated onto the British ships in the harbor, Lord Dunmore demanded supplies prior to their departure. This was refused and on New Year's Day 1776, the British bombarded the city and sent forces ashore to burn what buildings they could. Shortly thereafter, Lord Dunmore and the last vestiges of the Royal government departed never to return.

The British Army did not return to Virginia for three years which allowed the colony to become a major source of men and supplies to General Washington and the Continental Army and later to General Nathanael Greene during the Southern Campaign and the ultimate victory at Yorktown in 1781.

6) In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

N/A

Event: Battle of Princeton

Jan 3, 1777

Princeton Battlefield State Park

40° 19' 51.09" /N 74° 40' 36.68" W

1. A recognize battle or event of the revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location.

The Trenton and Princeton Campaigns occurred in the Ten Crucial Days Historic District of Washington's Crossing, PA/NJ, Trenton and Princeton New Jersey. The Ten Crucial Days campaigns from December 25, 1776 to January 3, 1777 where several decisive battles fought between the Continental Army under Gen. George Washington Crown troops under General Karl Donop (Hessian) and Lieut. Gen. Charles Cornwallis (British). After a disastrous New York Campaign, the Continental cause was all but lost – wrote Thomas Paine “These are the times that try men's souls”. Washington badly needed a victory and hoped to come up with a plan to drive the enemy out of New Jersey. It was imperative that he achieve success or the American cause of Independence would have all but vanished just six short months after the Declaration of Independence. When British Commanders William Howe, and his brother Admiral Richard, had decided to go into winter quarters, Washington came up with a daring gambit of a strategy that would turn the tide, boost waning American morale and launch a recruitment drive that would rebuild the army. A “War of Posts”, Washington would launch a series of attacks on British cantonments along the vital supply corridor south of the British base in New York. So begins the battle of Trenton on the banks of the Delaware River.

2. Established history of an event being held at a National SAR chapter or state society.

The NJSSR, and members of the National Historic Sites and Celebrations Committee participated with the NJSSAR Color Guard at this event which took place on December 31, 2017 at 5:30 a.m. It was dark and very very cold! Over 200 spectators were present. Held in conjunction with the Princeton Battlefield Society's annual “Real Time Tour” of the Battle of Princeton Re-enactment, the NJSSAR is now an official part of the day long program.

3. Evidence of participation by multiple SAR state societies or chapters and other organizations at the event.

- * 2016 – Hosted by the Princeton Cranbury Chapter, chapter members from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut attended the Princeton Battlefield Society Real Time Tour, on December 31st, 2016.
- * 2017 - Hosted by the Princeton Cranbury Chapter, the event drew members from multiple NJSSR Chapters including Monmouth, South Jersey and Jockey Hollow. Also attended, Brooks Lyle, Vice President General, International District and Vice Chair History Committee, and WH “Skip” Cox, San Diego California Color Guard Commander.
- * 2018 – Hosted by the Princeton Cranbury Chapter, the event drew members from multiple NJSSAR chapters and from MDSSAR Secretary/Vice President General Lou Raborg.
- * 2019 – February 22nd. President General, Walter M. Alter came to Princeton Battlefield to command in the laying of a wreath at the site of the mortal wounding of Gen. Hugh Mercer. Also attending was the NJSSAR Color Guard.
- * Throughout the year, the Princeton Cranbury Chapter hosts SAR Chapters in the Ten Crucial Days Historic District culminating in a tour of the Princeton Battlefield.

4. The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future.

Washington's Crossing of the Delaware at the (PA) Washington Crossing Historic Park) has been celebrated and reenacted for more than two decades. WCHP, and The Brigade of the American Revolution actively support this as a premier living history event. Now a part of the Patriot's Week Celebration organized by the Trenton Downtown Association, the crossing, the battle re-enactments in

Trenton and Princeton, the historic sites and organizations are committed to growing the program involving a coordinated effort. The Princeton Cranbury Chapter, along with sister heritage chapters of the DAR, and SR are all working together to promote the Patriot's Week celebrations. The NJSSAR intends to play a leading role in these events moving forward

5. Information about the battle or event.

In response to the American raid in Trenton on December 26, 1776 the Hessian garrisons in Burlington area with true Northeast enjoying British forces further away from the Delaware river at Princeton. Washington sees the opportunity to repeat his recent success in Trenton. During the final days of 1776 the American army recross the Delaware river and took positions on the South Bank of the Assunpink Creek overlooking Trenton and called up the militia to join. To retain New Englanders whose enlistments expired, Washington offered a \$10 dollars bonus if they stayed for an additional six weeks. About 1500 men agreed to stay and were joined buy militia from Pennsylvania and New Jersey as the force in Trenton grew to about 5500 men. Washington also sent scouting parties to map the approaches to Trenton from Princeton. The scouts captured British light dragoons and learned that the enemy was assembling an army a 7 to 8000 men in British and Hessian regulars commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles Lord Cornwallis who was at Princeton with orders from Gen. William Howe to engage and destroy Washington's army and the end of the rebellion against the king.

On the morning of January 2 Cornwallis's forces March self on the Trenton Princeton Road to confront the Continentals and militia in Trenton. Cornwallis's column was hampered by moderate temperatures in the 40s and rain which turned the roads into quagmires, as well as American delaying actions along the route from Princeton. At about 11 AM approximately 1200 Americans engage British troops at 5 mile run in Maidenhead. The second, even larger skirmish took place Shabbakunk Creek, and then a third, smaller engagement near Stockton Hollow. These delaying actions caused the British forces to arrive in Trenton too late in the day to initiate a general assault against Washington's army. However, they're light infantry arrived in Trenton after 430 in the afternoon, engage the Revels and street fighting and force them to retreat across the Assunpink.

American troops and artillery have the advantage of position on the high ground along the South Bank of the awesome pink creek which was running high and fast due to the rain. To dislodge the Americans from their stronghold, Cornwallis ordered three successive attacks across the Queen St., Bridge. The British and Hessian Grenadier's and counted heavy and concentrated fire that inflicted heavy losses. As the winner darkness settled in, Cornwallis and did the battle for the day. Believing the Americans were pins against the Delaware river, he planned to use his superior force to finish off the Americans the next morning– January 3, 1777

The Americans, with the help from the weather, at Fort Cornwallis to a standstill, not only avoiding Annihilation but gaining another victory. But they were still in a tough spot with their backs against the Delaware river. Washington called a counselor for. He and his subordinate commanders formulated yet another audacious plan. That night they would march around Cornwallis his left flank and rear with its quartermaster stores and a war chest of £70,000. After midnight the Americans started to slip away from the Assunpink, leaving men to tend fires and occupying Trenton's, which created the illusion that the Americans were staying to fight for the next day.

The weather changed. The temperature dropped into the low 20s, freezing the damp ground. Led by local militia Washington's army marched 12 miles in bitter cold, but relatively dry conditions, along the Quaker Road to the east. As they approach to Princeton from the south, Washington detached units of his army to surrounded and attacked Princeton from different directions. The main force marched North, then east along the sawmill Road, a back road which passed through the Quaker settlement forms of Thomas Clarke and his brother, William, and entered Princeton from the Southwest.

Washington planned to surprise the British 43K of about 12 to 1500 men which he expected to be located

entirely in Princeton. However, having received orders the night before, a column of about 900 men detached from the British Garrison, commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles Mawhood, had already begun their march south on the Trenton Princeton Road to reinforce Cornwallis in Trenton. British troopers of the British 16th Queens light dragoons on top of Cochran's Hill and Washington's men marching on the back road observed each other about 745 in the morning. After recognizing that the Americans were dancing on Princeton, Mawhood turned his column about to intercept them. Washington ordered Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer's brigade to engage the British. The Battle of Princeton had begun.

The British counter marched at double quick back down the Trenton Princeton Road, across the Stony Brook Bridge and up the high ground to the north side of the William Clark Orchard to prevent the Americans from getting to Princeton. Washington sent dear Gen. Hugh Mercer's small brigade of about 350 infantry and two artillery pieces to counter the British move. Mercer's men advanced across William Clark's farm field toward the south side of the Orchard.

At about 8:15 AM, the British and American forces collided in the orchard and began to exchange volleys of musketry at a range of 40 yards. The British held two advantages: they outnumbered the Americans and nearly all the British headband that's. Most of the Americans were rifleman who did not have bayonets. After a few minutes, the British launch the band that attack that push the Americans back through and out of the Orchard. Many of the American battle casualties occurred during this retreat, including Gen. Mercer, who is mortally wounded, and Col. John Hazlitt of Delaware who was killed out right, leaving the Americans without their commanders on the field.

At 8:30 AM, Brig. Gen. John Cadwallader's militia brigade, totaling about 1150 men and consisting largely of Philadelphia Associators, Advanced piece meal across the field to support Mercer. They were hit hard by the British. Shaken by the sight of the defeated continental veterans retreating, they began to retreat and disorder as well. The British continue to advance. Washington galloped back to the Clark Farms with his aides and cavalry escort, giving orders to the Pennsylvania rifle regiment and Col. Daniel Hitchcock's small New England brigade to turn left and attack the British left flank. Washington needed time, just a few minutes, to rally Mercer's Brigade and the Philadelphia Associators to stop the British advance and counterattack.

By 830 a.m.— As the British continue to charge into the roundhead Americans with six bayonets, Capt. Joseph molders Philadelphia artillery company positioned to 4 pounder cannons on the high ground and began to fire grapeshot into the British line halting its advance. Molders cannons gave Washington the time he needed to gallop back to the Clarke farms with his aides, cavalry escort and some of John Sullivan's new England troops. He gave orders to Lieut. Col. Edward Hans Pennsylvania rifle regiment and Col. Daniel Hitchcock's brigade to attack the British left flank. Washington's counterattack rally to Cadwallader, with Mercer's brigade and the Philadelphia Associators, to reengage.

Washington's counter attack on the British left and Cadwallader in the center, Brig. Gen. Thomas Mifflin moved his brigade of Pennsylvania continentals Northeast from the Quaker Road to attack the British right flank. The British we're now being attacked on three sides, outnumbered three to one. The momentum of the battle has now completely shifted to Washington and his troops. Riding into the thick of the battle, between his own man and the British, cheering his men on to victory, Washington cried out, "Parade with me my brave fellows!". The American units surge forward in a grand assault and more hood ordered a general retreat.

By 9:15 AM, the Americans routed them now outnumbered British positions at the Clarke farms. A number of the red coats were captured, although several hundred hot their way out of the encirclement. More British troops were taken prisoner has they fled to the north and northwest, pursued by the victorious Americans exploiting their success. The battle, however, was not over yet since additional British troops, elements of the 40th and the 55th regiments of infantry, remained in Princeton. After some additional skirmishing, they also gave way and fled or work captured. The last British resistance in Princeton was offered by redcoats who barricaded themselves in Nassau Hall for a final stand. They

finally surrendered after the Americans brought up artillery and open fire.

Backing trend, having woken up two deserted heights where Washington's army had, in the prior evening, been fortified, Cornwallis realized that he had been outgeneraled. British and Hessians moved quickly toward the cannon fire they heard coming from Princeton in the north. Washington, realizing that Cornwallis was not far behind with troops in greater numbers than his own moved his troops north out of Princeton. Having fought the night before, marched all night, then for once again, Washington and his commanders decided to forgo moving on to Brunswick. Instead they moved northwest into the Watchung Mountains and into winter quarters.

The British return to Princeton where they remained until well into the afternoon of January 3 to concentrate your forces. Cornwallis was badly shaken, furious, and embarrassed. Convinced that Washington's next target was Brunswick, he ordered the larger part of this army to march there. The British never returned to garrison Princeton and by spring evacuated most of their forces from New Jersey. The results of the Ten Crucial Days campaigns, and the Battle of Princeton reverberated throughout the colonies, and indeed all the way back to England. Never again with the British occupied "The Jerseys". Enlistments in the continental cause soared. Tories fled, the British and Hessian allies blamed each other for the losses. The British army would be confined to small slivers of land in Brunswick, Staten Island and Manhattan. Supplies, moral and communications with loyalists became a tremendous challenge for the Crown troops. It was that Trenton and ultimately Princeton where Washington's "war of posts" became the model for sustaining, then ultimately winning, America's War for Independence.

Event: Liberty Tree Dedications

1. A recognized battle or event of the Revolution must have occurred at or near the proposed location.

N/A – Held at various sites throughout the Nation.

2. Established history of an event being held by NSSAR Chapter(s) or State Society

The Florida Society SAR has conducted Liberty Tree dedications throughout the State since at least 2000 and there are currently 38 chapter-dedicated trees in 31 of the 67 counties in Florida. At this point, 21 of the 34 chapters in the Florida Society have held dedication ceremonies with many of them having done so multiple times.

3. Evidence of participation by multiple NSSAR State Societies or Chapters and other Historical/Patriotic organizations (DAR, CAR, SR, etc.) at the event

We cannot confirm that multiple NSSAR State Societies have conducted Liberty Tree dedications. In Florida, these events have generally been organized as joint events including representatives from DAR, C.A.R., and scouting organizations along with representatives from municipal and county governments. Often the Mayor of the host city along with the County Commissioners will present proclamations at the ceremonies. Frequently, the State Color Guard (Sons of Liberty) Commander will participate along with Guardsmen from other chapters in the region. Recently, the President General and the Vice President General for the South Atlantic District both attended a dedication.

4. The history of the event that indicates that it will continue into the future

The event began in Florida about 2000 and there have been additional Liberty Tree dedications nearly every year since, including one at the Florida State Capitol grounds. These are not expensive events to plan and conduct and are within the means of even smaller chapter's resources. They provide high visibility to the SAR and the Chapter conducting the ceremony, and attract the attention of both TV and the print media. They facilitate cooperation with other patriotic/historical organizations who may be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

5. In a state with no Revolutionary War battle or event sites, an explanation as to why the proposed event should be considered of national significance

In the years leading up to the American Revolution, a mature elm tree near Boston Common became a gathering place for patriots, where they discussed American ideas of liberty and planned resistance to British tyranny. They called the elm the Liberty Tree. Soon, Liberty Trees were designated in towns throughout the colonies as powerful symbols and gathering places. The Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia features a full-scale replica of a Liberty Tree in its core exhibition. At the groundbreaking celebration, the roots of the contemporary Liberty Tree were enriched with soils collected from battlefields, encampments, homes and other sites where the American Revolution was fought and won. Often, these soil samples were collected and submitted by members of the SAR

While Florida has several Revolutionary War battle or event sites, Liberty Tree dedications are appropriate for all 50 states. Because of our weather patterns and the influx of snowbirds in the winter, our Liberty Tree dedications are most frequently conducted in the winter for maximum participation. Others in more northern areas may find that the summer is best. Whenever the event is held, it is an opportunity to engage in our basic SAR objects: historic, patriotic, and educational. It emphasizes more than most activities the genesis of our most important rights – the freedom of speech and the right to assembly – and how Liberty Trees contributed to our independence from Britain. Ultimately, flags bearing a representation of the Liberty Tree were flown to symbolize the

unwavering spirit of liberty

As a note, the National SAR Color Guard Committee recognizes additional holidays and events occurring at multiple locations so that individual members can more easily qualify for certain Color Guard medals.

- A. The Massing of Colors is now applicable to any such event held in any location across the nation on any date.
- B. Fields of Honor/Healing Field,
- C. Memorial Day,
- D. July 4th,
- E. Veterans Day
- F. Wreaths Across America