



Bethabara Chapter
of Winston-Salem
North Carolina State Society
Sons of the American Revolution



The Bethabara Bugler

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Winston Salem SAR Chapter

The Bethabara Bugler is the Newsletter of the Bethabara Chapter of Winston-Salem. It is, under normal circumstances, published monthly (except during the months of June, July, and August when there will only be one summer edition). It will be distributed by email, usually at the first of the month. Articles, suggestions, and ideas are welcome – please send them to: Allen Mollere, 3721 Stancliff Road, Clemmons, NC 27012, or email: amollere@msn.com.

The Official Pledge to The S.A.R.

We the descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution who, by their sacrifice, establish the United States of America, reaffirm our faith in the principles of liberty and our Constitutional Republic, and solemnly pledge ourselves to defend them against every foe.

Bethabara Chapter May Meeting **May 14, 2020**

As you are aware, there was no Bethabara Chapter SAR on-site meeting in May due to continuing

concerns over the Corona virus. The Chapter did, however, conduct a meeting via Zoom with nine Compatriots participating. Chapter President Ed Hosmer called the meeting to order at 12:30 PM and reported on the following:

- The State National Convention for 2020 has been postponed until April 2021. All commitments, refunds, etc. have been taken care of.
- Eleven potential new members have been contacted since the last meeting.
- LTC Brown contacted Ed and Orin requesting JROTC medals and certificates. Orin will obtain the list of JROTC recipients and provide the medals and certificates.
- A letter of appreciation was read from the wife of a reinstated member that just returned from a 25 day stay in the hospital.
- The Bethabara Chapter website has been updated. Ed is the new webmaster and is learning the WordPress software. The goal is to keep it current and to include the Bugler newsletter monthly.
- The spring Executive Board meeting is cancelled, and the fall meeting is scheduled for 10 A.M. August 27, 2020.
- Ed has two certificates for Compatriots that will be presented at the September meeting.
- Meetings for next season will continue to be held at Pizza 66.

Gary Fraysier gave the treasurer's report and mentioned that the annual 990N report for non-profits has been submitted.

Fred Learned gave a report on State SAR activities. The Battle of Ramsour's Mill ceremony has been postponed until June 20, 2020. It will be held via Zoom and all compatriots are encouraged to participate. The SAR National Convention is still scheduled for July 15 in Richmond, VA but may be changed.

Larry McRae reviewed a few of the eleven prospective member applications and indicated several of them are ready for submission. SAR National is slowly starting to review new applications.

Bill Ewalt mentioned that Battlefields.org supports Revolutionary and Civil War Battlefields and has several 4-minute videos on many battles.

I mentioned that the Forsyth County Library has virtual genealogist available to help members do genealogical research through Zoom.

The meeting adjourned at 1:35 PM.

Recording Secretary
Andy Kelly

Battle of Fort Moultrie

(Sullivan's Island, SC)

June 28, 1776

(Compilation by Allen Mollere)

Colonel William Moultrie commanded Patriot forces on Sullivan's Island in June 1776. The son of a wealthy physician, Moultrie rose to prominence as a Captain in the South Carolina Militia in 1761. He was appointed Colonel of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment on June 17, 1775.

Fort Moultrie's location at the mouth of the Charleston Harbor proved to be the key to its success. Every ship sailing into Charleston Harbor came within range of the fort's guns. The first fort on Sullivan's Island, it was constructed of thousands of cut and spongy palmetto logs that were rafted to Sullivan's Island to build the fort. The logs were placed upon one another in parallel rows 16 feet apart and were linked together like a log cabin. The interior was filled with sand. The fort, only equipped with 31 cannons, was square with a bastion at each corner.

Major General Charles Lee, third in command of the Continental Army at the time, arrived in Charleston on June 8, 1776. After an examination of the fort and its defenses, Lee criticized Moultrie as a commander too "easy going" in his duties. As for the fort on Sullivan's Island, Lee referred to it as a "slaughter pen."

The time had finally come to fight for freedom in late June. Although still incomplete, the fort on Sullivan's Island was the Patriots' only hope to keep the British out of Charleston Harbor. Major General Charles Lee, commander of the American forces in the South, asked Colonel Moultrie, "Do you think you can maintain this post?" Moultrie replied, "Yes, I think I can."

On June 28, 1776, the fort faced nine British warships armed with about 300 guns. Commodore Sir Peter Parker, commander of the Royal Navy appeared with a fleet of nine British men-of-war, and "displayed about 50 sail before the town". Parker attacked the fort and the battle of Sullivan's Island was on. General Henry Clinton was in command of the British troops during the battle.

While he was standing on the quarter-deck of the flag ship *Bristol*, a shot fired from the fort left Sir Peter Parker's "Britches ... quite torn off, his backside laid bare, his thigh and knee wounded." After a nine-hour battle, with 26-pound cannonballs fired by both sides, the British ships were forced to retire. The palmetto log and sand construction absorbed much of the shock of enemy fire. Colonel Moultrie and his troops defeated the British fleet in the battle that resulted in one of the first decisive victories in the American Revolution.

During the battle, a British cannonball broke the fort's flagstaff and the colors fell outside the fort. Sergeant William Jasper, a Revolutionary War Hero, reacted quickly. Captain Peter Horry recounted the event, writing that Jasper jumped over the ramparts and "deliberately walked the whole length of the fort, until he came to the colors. When Jasper cut the same from the mast, and called to me for a sponge staff, and with a thick cord tied the colors' and stuck the staff on the rampart in the sand. The sergeant fortunately received no hurt, though exposed for a considerable time into enemy's fire." South Carolina President (Governor) John Rutledge presented his sword to Jasper for his bravery. Charlestown was saved from British occupation, and the fort was named in honor of its commander, Colonel William Moultrie.

The June 28, 1776 Patriot victory on Sullivan's Island raised morale after the American defeat in Quebec and the British capture of Boston. After the battle, Major General Charles Lee wrote, "The behavior of the garrison, with Colonel Moultrie at their head, I confess astonished me. It was brave to the last degree. "

On May 7, 1780, the British returned to capture Charlestown. They bypassed Fort Moultrie and landed 30 miles south of Charleston at Edisto Inlet. Marching over Johns and James Islands to the Charleston peninsula, the British placed the city under siege. On May 12, 1780, the Patriot forces, under the command of Major General Benjamin Lincoln, surrendered in the greatest loss to Patriot forces in the war. Over 5,500 Continentals and militia were captured along with many artillery pieces, arms, and munitions. and the now complete Fort Moultrie, without firing a single shot. General Henry Clinton, commander of all British forces during the 1780 siege of Charleston, had led the British troops to "the one solid British triumph of the war."

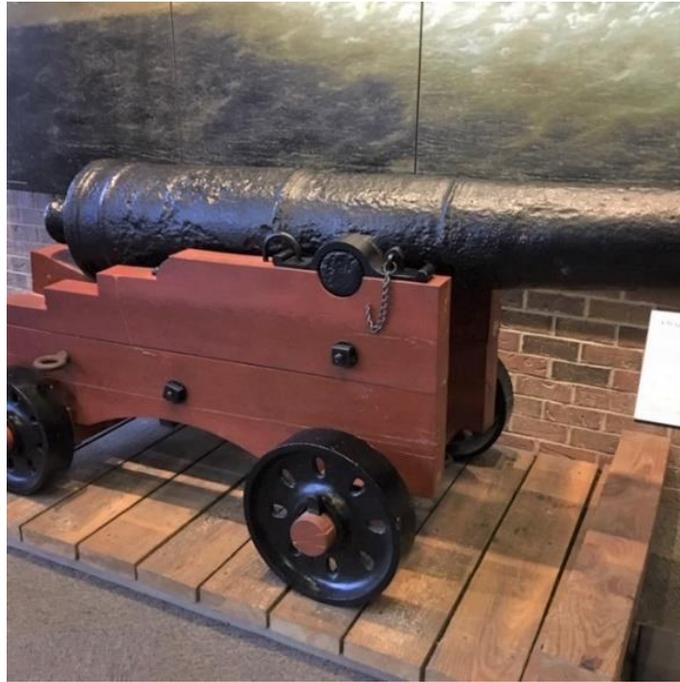
During the British occupation, the fort was called Fort Arbuthnot, in honor of the Commander of the British fleet. Admiral Maniot Arbuthnot finally evacuated the city in December 1782 as the Revolution entered its final year. The 63rd Regiment of Foot, garrisoned the fort from 1780 until the British Army left on December 14, 1782.

By the end of the war, Moultrie had been promoted to Major General. After the war, he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives as Lieutenant Governor and then two terms as South Carolina Governor. For his victory on Sullivan's Island, the fort was named Fort Moultrie. After the Revolution, Fort Moultrie was neglected, and by 1791 little of it remained.

A second Fort Moultrie, one of twenty new forts along the Atlantic coast, was completed in 1798. It too suffered from neglect and was finally destroyed by a hurricane in 1804. By 1809 a new brick fort stood on Sullivan's Island. Fort Moultrie was modernized in the 1870s.



Fort Moultrie built with Spongy palmetto logs placed upon one another and linked together like a log cabin.



This original British 12-Pounder was discovered on the property and restored. Cast between 1673-1679 in England, it was sent to South Carolina when it became a Royal Colony in 1729. When used in the 1770's, it was nearly 100 years old.



Type 26-Pound cannonball fired by both sides during the June 28, 1776 battle



Reproduction leather cap of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment, 1776

Francis "Swamp Fox" Marion

(Compilation by Allen Mollere)



Francis Marion is believed to have been born on his family's plantation in Berkeley County, South Carolina, about 1732. He joined a militia company in 1753 to fight in the French and Indian War but saw no action. During the 1760 Cherokee War, however, he saw action and served as a Lieutenant under Captain Moultrie.

Marion established his Pond Bluff Plantation, near Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, in 1773 and was elected to the South Carolina Provincial Congress in the same year. Upon the outbreak of hostilities against the British, Francis was made a Captain in the 2nd South Carolina Regiment. He participated in Snow's campaign against the Tories in November 1775, was promoted to Major in February 1776, and assisted in the defense of Fort Sullivan (today known as Fort Moultrie) on June 28 of that year. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Marion assumed command of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment on September 23, 1778. A year later he was called upon to fight at the second Battle of Savannah, Georgia.

In the autumn of 1779, Marion took part in the siege of Savannah, a failed Franco-American attempt to capture and recover the Georgia colonial capital city which had been previously taken by the British. On May 12, 1780 he escaped capture at the fall of Charleston because he had fractured his ankle at a party and was unable to participate in the battle.

Following the loss to the British in Charleston, Marion joined Major General Horatio Gates on July 27, 1780 just before the Battle of Camden. (Gates had previously formed a low opinion of Marion.) To prevent Marion from participating in the upcoming battle, Gates ordered Marion to establish a spy ring in Charleston and sent Marion towards the interior to gather intelligence on the British. There Marion organized a small unit, which at first consisted of somewhere between 20 to 70 men and was the only force then opposing the British Army in the state. At that time, Marion was still nearly crippled from his slowly healing ankle and he did not participate in the Battle of Camden, which proved to be a decisive British victory.

After Gates' defeat, Marion and his men set up a guerrilla movement to harass and destroy the British, giving rise to the legend of "Swamp Fox". (Using irregular methods of warfare, Marion is considered one of the fathers of modern guerrilla and maneuver warfare, and is credited in the lineage of the United States Army Rangers and the other American military Special Forces such as the "Green Berets".) Acting with the Continental Army and South Carolina militia commissions, Marion was a persistent adversary of the British in their occupation of South Carolina and Charleston in 1780 and 1781, even after the Continental Army was driven out of the state in the Battle of Camden. Marion showed himself to be a singularly able leader of irregular militiamen and ruthless in his terrorizing of Loyalists. Unlike the Continental troops, "Marion's Men", as they were known, served without pay, supplied their own horses, arms and often their food.

Marion rarely committed his men to frontal warfare, but repeatedly bewildered larger bodies of Loyalists or British Regulars with quick surprise attacks and equally sudden withdrawal from the field. After the surrender of Charleston, the British garrisoned South Carolina with help from local Tories, except for Williamsburg, which they were never able to hold. The British made one attempt to garrison Williamsburg at the colonial village of Willtown, but were driven out by Marion at the Battle of Black Mingo.

The British especially hated Marion and made repeated efforts to neutralize his force, but Marion's intelligence gathering was excellent and that of the British was poor, due to the overwhelming Patriot loyalty of the Williamsburg area population. Cornwallis observed "Colonel Marion had so wrought the minds of the people, partly by the terror of his threats and cruelty of his punishments, and partly by the promise of plunder, that there was scarcely an inhabitant between the Santee and the Pee Dee that was not in arms against us".

British Colonel Banastre Tarleton was sent to capture or kill Marion in November 1780; he despaired of finding the "old swamp fox", who eluded him by travelling along swamp paths. It was Tarleton who gave Marion his assumed name when, after unsuccessfully pursuing Marion's troops for over 26 miles through a swamp, he gave up and swore "for this damned old fox, the Devil himself could not catch him." Once Marion had shown his ability at guerrilla warfare, making himself a serious nuisance to the British, Governor John Rutledge (in exile in North Carolina) commissioned Marion a Brigadier General of state troops in December of 1780.

Marion was also tasked with combating groups of freed slaves working or fighting alongside the British. He received an order from the Governor of South Carolina to execute any blacks suspected of carrying provisions or gathering intelligence for the enemy "agreeable to the laws of this State".

Joining with General Nathaniel Greene, Marion and the Continental forces slowly pushed General Lord Cornwallis out of the South and consolidated their hold. In 1782 British Colonel Thompson led a 700-man force from Charleston and managed to scatter Marion's men, but was subsequently defeated. Marion's last action in the war was on August 29, 1782 when he ambushed 200 men under Major Thomas Fraser at Fair Lawn, who attempted to reverse his trap.

After the war, Marion returned to his plantation only to find it had been burnt during the fighting, that his slaves had run away to fight for the British, and that they (the slaves) had later been evacuated from Charleston. Now broke, Marion had to borrow money to purchase new slaves for his plantation. He was elected to the South Carolina State Senate in 1782 and 1784. When the state appointed him commander of Fort Johnson, the salary he earned helped him to rebuild his plantation.

On February 20, 1786, Marion (age 54) married his cousin, Mary Esther Videau (age 46). She was a maiden lady of Huguenot descent, of considerable wealth, and most estimable character. He, on the other hand, was a man of his times: he owned slaves and had fought in a brutal campaign against the Cherokee Indians. While not noble by today's standards, his experience in the French and Indian War prepared him for his admirable military service during the War of Independence.

In 1790 Marion was elected to the Constitutional Convention, in which to serve he had to resign his post at Fort Johnson. He was elected again in 1791 and voted for the federal union. Francis "Swamp Fox" Marion died on February 27, 1795



Francis "Swamp Fox" Marion Grave



Battle of Ramsour's Mill

June 20, 1780

(Compilation by Allen Mollere)

The Battle of Ramsour's Mill took place on June 20, 1780 in present-day Lincolnton, North Carolina, during the British campaign to gain control of the southern colonies in the American Revolutionary War.

Lead-up to the battle

Loyalist John Moore had served with the British at the Siege of Charleston and returned to his home a few miles from Ramsour's Mill with tales of battle. He called together a group of about 40 Loyalists on June 10 and shared with them instructions from Cornwallis that for safety they should avoid organizing before British troops entered the area. News was shared at the meeting that a group of about twenty Patriots was looking for Moore and other Loyalist leaders. Moore and his men decided to seek out and confront the Patriots but were unsuccessful in the search. Moore then instructed his men to return home and to join him in a few days at Ramsour's Mill. On June 13, about 200 Loyalist recruited by two officers, had begun to assemble in Lincoln County at Ramsour's Mill on the north side of present-day Lincolnton. A Loyalist number that grew in the following days, buoyed by news of the British victory at Waxhaws.

Upon receiving news of the massing Loyalists, Gen. Griffith Rutherford of the North Carolina Patriot militia sent word to Col. Francis Locke of Rowan County and Maj. Robert Wilson of Mecklenburg County to gather a force to disperse the Loyalists. On the night of 19 June, with 400 poorly trained, ill-equipped cavalry and infantry from Rowan, Mecklenburg, and Lincoln Counties, Locke set out from his camp on Mountain Creek for Ramsour's Mill, some 15 miles away. Meanwhile, by June 20 the number of Loyalist camped on the wooded hill 300 yards from the mill had grown to 1,300 men, although one-fourth of them had no weapons. At daybreak on June 20, the Patriots were one mile from the Loyalist camp, located on a hill about 300 yards east of the mill belonging to Jacob Ramsour.

Battle

The actual number of fighters on each side of the battle is still uncertain, but Loyalists militiamen (many of them German Palatine emigrants and settlers in the local area) outnumbered Patriot militia. (The Loyalist had previously captured a group of Patriots who they were planning to hang on the morning of June 20.)

As Patriot Col. Francis Locke neared the site of the Loyalists' encampment in the predawn hours of 20 June, he was greeted by Adam Reep, a local Patriot who had scouted and monitored the Loyalists' activities. Once Reep had supplied him with information about enemy troop strength and local terrain, Locke decided to launch an attack against the unsuspecting Loyalist.

With cavalymen out front, the Patriots began their ascent of the east side of the hill at first light where fog had limited visibility to 50 feet. After an initial cavalry charge, the Patriot infantry moved up. The Loyalist sentries on the road fired at them and then retreated to their main body. In the confusion of the battle, the Patriots were able to turn the Loyalists' flank and gain control of the ridge. (The battle did not involve any regular army forces from either side.) With no identifying uniforms, the Patriots pinned white paper on their hats while the Loyalist stuck green twigs in theirs.

Although momentarily caught off guard, the Loyalist rallied, and a savage battle raged for almost two hours. Patriot Colonel Francis Locke was unable to reform his line on the ridge and ordered his men to fall back. However, Captain John Dickey refused and led his company to higher ground, where the rifle marksmanship of Captain John Hardin's men turned the battle into victory. When ordered to retreat by Colonel Locke, he had soundly cursed (Presbyterian elder though he was), saying he would not retreat. Captain Dickey was credited with saving the day for the Patriots at the battle.

Brother against brother, friends against friends, neighbor against neighbor, the men fought in mortal hand-to-hand combat. With little ammunition, muskets were sometimes used as clubs and in the engagement. Some cases of fratricide occurred during the battle. Peter Costner, a Loyalist, was killed by his brother Thomas who buried his sibling's corpse after the fight. William Simpson, a Patriot scout, rushed to the battle desiring to kill his brother; but arrived after the battle was over. He never located his brother Reuben, who had suffered a serious, but non-fatal injury and departed the battlefield earlier.

One affidavit in the National Archives Pension Files tells that Captain Dickey called out, "Shoot straight, my boys, and keep on fighting. I see some of them beginning to tumble." According to the most reliable account of the battle, by General Joseph Graham in 1825, the fighting between family, friends, and neighbors was often brutal and intense:

When the Loyalist were driven back the second time, and the left of their line became mixed with the Patriots, a Dutchman (of the Loyalist) meeting suddenly with an acquaintance of the Patriots addressed him, "Hey, how do you do, Billy? I has known you since you was a little boy, and I would not hurt one hair of your head, because I has never known no harm of you, only that you was a rebel." Billy, who was not so generous, and was much agitated, and his gun being empty, clubbed it and made a blow at the Dutchman's head, which he dodged. The Dutchman cried out, "Oh, stop, stop! I is not going to stand still and be killed like a damned fool neder," and raised the butt of his gun and made a blow at Billy's head, which he missed, and one of Billy's comrades, whose piece was loaded, clapped his muzzle under the Dutchman's arm and the poor fellow fell dead...

However, there are also some examples of compassion on both sides of the battle:

Captain M'Kissick was wounded early in the action, being shot through the top of the shoulder; and finding himself disabled, went from the battleground about 80 poles to the west. About the time the firing ceased he met ten of the Loyalist coming from a neighboring farm, where they had been until the sound of the firing started them. They

were confident their side was victorious, and several of them knowing Captain M'Kissick, insulted him and would have used him ill, but for Abra[ha]m Keener, Sr., one of his neighbors, who protected and took him prisoner. While marching on towards the battle ground Keener kept lamenting, "That a man so clever and such a good neighbor and of such good sense should ever be a rebel." He continued his lecture to Captain M'Kissick until they came where the Whigs were formed. Keener looking around and seeing so many strange faces, said, "Hey, boys, I believe you has got a good many prisoners here." Immediately several guns were cocked, and Captain M'Kissick, though much exhausted by loss of blood, had to exert himself to save the lives of Keener and party.

Aftermath

Although outnumbering the Patriots by more than three to one, the Loyalist were routed and fled down the west side of the hill toward the mill. When the fog lifted and the smoke cleared, the battlefield revealed about 150 Patriot militia killed/wounded and about 150 Loyalist militia killed/wounded with 50 captured.

(Casualties were difficult to assign since almost no one was wearing any sort of uniform.) Many bodies lay scattered over the hill in the aftermath, and many dead were buried on the hill by their grieving wives, mothers, and children. The unclaimed dead were buried in a mass grave on the hill.

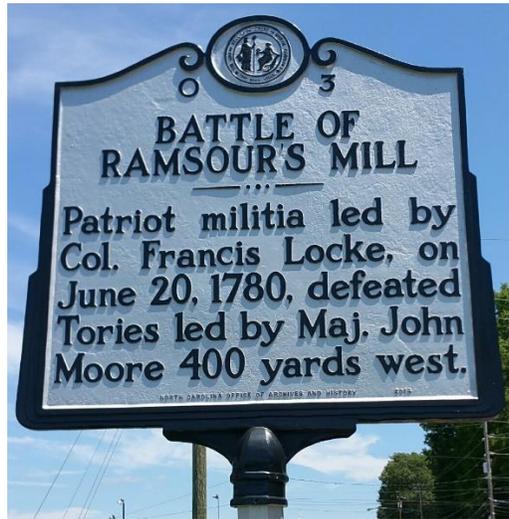
Captured Loyalists were imprisoned, and their property seized in the aftermath. Six years after the battle, Abraham Keener was summoned by the Sheriff to help build a road from Beatties Ford to Lincolnton as punishment for his involvement in the battle. However, according to one account of the battle's aftermath published in 1979 by Robert O. DeMond: "Of the Loyalist captured, all were paroled except a few who had committed serious depredations, and these were placed in the Salisbury jail. Those who were paroled were as honest now in keeping their new pact as they had been before in keeping their former one to the King. It is believed that Abraham Keener was one of this group who changed his allegiance and became a loyal Patriot."

Loyalist James Karr wrote to his old friend Patriot General Griffith Rutherford, who he had served with in the Cherokee War of 1776, for reconciliation and help in regaining his confiscated property and reuniting with family. Rutherford rebuffed his request, telling Karr: "As to your General Conduct an Honest Neighbor you have cause to think you deserve my countenance, but as an open enemy you must know that you deserve none."

The Battle of Ramsour's Mill effectively lowered morale and disrupted Loyalist support for the British war effort in the south. It robbed Cornwallis of desperately needed Loyalist assistance when he crossed into North Carolina and also provided the impetus and inspiration for the crucial Patriot victory that was to follow less than 30 miles away at the Battle of King's Mountain on 07 Oct. 1780.

Historic Preservation

Much of the battlefield is now covered with public school buildings. An archaeological investigation of the mass grave site, however, has been completed and the graves of several of the officers who fell in the battle have been marked through the efforts of historical groups and individuals.



Sources:

- Wikipedia
- ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NORTH CAROLINA edited by William S. Powell. Copyright © 2006 by the University of North Carolina Press. Used by permission of the publisher. www.uncpress.org



**THE CATAWBA VALLEY CHAPTER AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA SAR
INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE
240TH COMMEMORATION OF THE
BATTLE OF RAMSOUR'S MILL
20 JUNE 2020
11:00AM
VIA ZOOM**

Join us for an incredibly special, hallmark event as we connect the history of the Battle of Ramsour's Mill through the modern technology of Zoom conferencing in the very first SAR National Virtual Battle Commemoration!

SAR President General John T. Manning will join us "live" during the commemoration.

Many SAR, DAR and CAR dignitaries will stream in "live" from around the country to bring special greetings!

We will take you "live" to the Ramsour's Mill Battleground

Color Guard Members from around the Country will be in attendance via Zoom SAR, DAR, CAR and other Patriotic Organizations will present Virtual Wreaths. The Zoom event will be streaming "live" to Facebook so anybody on Facebook across the globe can watch.

Be a part of history as hundreds of people will join to celebrate America while we commemorate the Patriots who fought and died in the Battle of Ramsour's Mill.

If you are going to participate in either the color guard or wreath ceremony, you must sign in by June 15. This is especially important for Virtual Planning.

All SAR, DAR, CAR and other Lineage Societies will be on "Zoom". We will stream Facebook Live for Public Participation.

You will need to download the free version of Zoom to log in.

HOW TO RSVP FOR COLOR GUARD & WREATH PRESENTATIONS

To participate in the COLOR GUARD and/or PRESENT A WREATH

You will need to sign-up to participate in the Color Guard or to present a wreath. Plus, for color guard you will need to dress in your Revolutionary War uniform or Militia attire. After you sign up, you will be contacted with instructions on how to log in and your role in the Ceremony. Practice sessions are planned.

****Counting of Color Guard, Wreath Presentations and Americanism Points****

Right now we do not know if the points for Color Guard or Americanism will be counted. However, the matter will be taken up during the Fall Leadership and the chairmen of the respective committees have assured us that they believe that these points should be counted and will be counted.

This program is hosted by the Catawba Valley Chapter NC SAR. Attendees can visit on June 20, 2020, at any time after 10:00am. Best to sign in by 10:45.

Go to <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84962575295> to join the video and audio portion of the program.

The program will start at 11:00am EDT but in order to make sure all attendees are logged in we will have the log in open at 10:00am EDT. For event questions, please contact Ben Setser at lennon_0102@yahoo.com or Jack Bowman at jack9431@yahoo.com.

For Technical Questions please reach out to Bryant Trombly at btromblysar@gmail.com.

Please be sure you have the updated version of ZOOM 5.0

Potential Bethabara Compatriots

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Clell S. Henson | Frank Coble Leonard, Jr. | Benjamin D. Rich, Jr. |
| • Jason Faulkner | Matthew Jolley | David Koehler |
| • Jeremy Hauser | Danny Martin | Francis Hayes |
| • Peter Gilyard | | |

Upcoming 2020 SAR Activities

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| June 20 | Battle of Ramsour's Mill, Lincolnton, NC will take place via Zoom. |
| July 4 | Independence Day |
| July 9 - 15 | 130th Annual SAR Congress in Richmond, VA |
| July 18 | 240th Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Colson's Mill, Norwood, NC |

Aug 1	239th Anniversary of Battle of the House in the Horseshoe, Sanford, NC
Aug 15	250 th Anniversary Tyron Resolves, Bessemer City, NC
Aug 22	NC BOM
Aug 29	New Bern Resolves Commemoration. The New Bern Chapter will host for the first time the 246 th Anniversary of the 1 st NC Provincial Congress and the New Bern Resolves. Seventy-one (71) delegates participated in 1 st NC Provincial Congress from August 25-27, 1774 in New Bern to discuss the grievances against numerous taxes and laws imposed on the Colonists by the Royal Crown and the British Parliament. Twenty-eight (28) resolutions or resolves were issued in response to the unjust taxes and laws. Richard Caswell, William Hooper and Joseph Hewes were also elected as delegates to the 1 st Continental Congress. A short procession or parade over the site of the original Craven County Courthouse will start off the commemoration, followed by the reading of the Resolves, and wreath laying. A Dutch treat lunch will follow the commemoration. See attached Registration form as well as hotel information. Mark your calendars and join us in New Bern for a new annual commemoration of historical significance!
Sept 5	239th Anniversary of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, SC
Oct 7	240th Anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain
Oct 10	240th Anniversary of the Battle of Shallow Ford
Nov 7	Patriot Benjamin Sutton, Sr. Grave Marker Dedication, 11:00 AM, La Grange, NC
Dec 19	Wreaths Across America

Note: All events and dates pending virus quarantine status

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Bethabara Chapter Website

Check out the new and current Website: <http://winstonsalemsar.org/>



Recessional

Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of Rights, an independent Supreme Court, and a nation of free men.

