

1: North Carolina's Historic Military Sites

In the early morning hours of February 27, Loyalist forces charged across a partially dismantled Moores Creek Bridge. Beyond the bridge, nearly 1, North Carolina Patriots waited quietly with cannons and muskets poised to fire. This battle marked the last broadsword charge by Scottish.

The parkway runs for miles and passes through 29 counties from Virginia to North Carolina. Hence, it is recognized as the longest linear parkway in the country. Even though it is not technically a national park, this parkway is the most visited unit of the National Park System in the United States. There are approximately

Cape Hatteras National Seashore This national seashore is another unit of the national park service sites in North Carolina. It preserves the Outer Banks of North Carolina and stretches for 70 miles. It was established as a national seashore in for its natural and cultural resources, of which the NPS is trying to preserve and protect. The Cape Hatteras National Seashore is also a hub for recreational opportunities. There are several opportunities for bird watching specifically migratory fowls during winter , fishing, surfing and exploring lighthouses and shipwrecks in the area. It is also considered as the best spot for surfing and fishing in the East Coast.

Cape Lookout National Seashore This is another national seashore in the list of national park service sites in North Carolina. There are three barrier islands that are undeveloped that are part of this seashore. In addition, two historic villages are also encompassed in the island. If you visit the site, you can also explore the visitor center in Harkers Island. The site was established as a national seashore in The seashore is home to many wildlife species including black skimmers, American oystercatcher, brown pelicans, laughing gull, small sharks, hermit crabs, and many more. The site preserves the home of Carl Sandburg, who is a Pulitzer-winning writer and poet. Carl Sandburg is originally from the Midwest but his family moved to North Carolina in so that he could live in the peace and solitude to pursue his writing career. In addition, they purchased this acre pastureland as his wife also raised champion dairy goats. In total, there are acres of land area that are encompassed within this national historic site. The Sandburg residence is the highlight of this site, but also includes the goat farm, sheds, mountainside wooded areas, rolling pastures, and hiking trails that surround it. The first settlement was founded in ; hence, the site is considered of national significance. The location of this national historic site is in Dare County and is one of the national park service sites in North Carolina. The entire site measures at 14 acres in land area. The settlement thrived for many years until it was mysteriously abandoned in after the supply ships failed to arrive. From then on, the settlement vanished and there were no signs of survivors. Both of these mountains are a division of the Appalachian Mountain chain. Therefore, it is one of the largest protected areas in the nation. There are two access points to the park: Guilford Courthouse

National Military Park This national military park is the only one of its kind in this list of national park service sites in North Carolina. It is located in Greensboro, North Carolina and spans over acres in land area. The site commemorates the Battle of Guilford Court House that was fought in This battle was crucial because it launched the campaign that enabled the Americans to win the Revolutionary War. The British troops lost so much during this battle that they eventually surrendered a few months later. When you visit the military park, there are monuments and markers that are interpretations of actual events that transpired during the battle. An average of , tourists visit this site per year. In April , North Carolina was declared free from the British troops. The site was originally named a national military park in ; however, it was changed to a National Battlefield site in The site is visited by over 48, tourists per year.

Wright Brothers National Memorial This national memorial site in Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina was established to commemorate the first successful, powered flights in a heavier-than-air machine. They did so because of the steady winds and the privacy provided by the location. Some of the main features in the park were the field and hangar, memorial tower and the visitor center. The field and hangar that is available for visitors to view on the memorial site are replica of the original hangar that the Wright brothers used. Meanwhile, the visitor center features several models, machines and tools that were used by the Wright brothers during their flight experiments. View all the

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National Park Service Sites in neighboring states:

2: Moores Creek National Battlefield - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Moores Creek National Battlefield, Currie, North Carolina. 4, likes · talking about this. Moores Creek National Battlefield is the site of the.

In April, he received royal permission to raise a regiment known as the Royal Highland Emigrants by recruiting retired Scottish soldiers living in North America. Mclean optimistically reported to Martin that he would raise and equip 5, Regulators and 1, Scots. Martin is reported to have said "This is the moment when this country may be delivered from anarchy", expecting a North Carolina Loyalist victory. The Scots wanted to wait until the British troops had actually arrived before mustering, while the Regulators wanted to move immediately. The views of the latter prevailed since they claimed to be able to raise 5, men, while the Scots expected to raise only to Many men had expected to be met and escorted by British troops and did not relish the possibility of having to fight their way to the coast. When they marched three days later, Brigadier General Donald MacDonald led between 1, and 1, men, predominantly Scots. The colonies were broadly prosperous on the eve of the American Revolution. Pursuant to resolutions of the Second Continental Congress, the provincial congress had raised the 1st North Carolina Regiment of the Continental Army in fall, and given command to Colonel James Moore. Local committees of safety in Wilmington and New Bern also had active militia organizations, led by Alexander Lillington and Richard Caswell respectively. On February 15 the Patriot forces began to mobilize. Moore moves from Wilmington to Rockfish Creek B: General MacDonald learned of their arrival, and sent Moore a copy of a proclamation issued by Governor Martin and a letter calling on the rebels to lay down their arms. Moore responded with his own call that the Loyalists lay down their arms and support the cause of Congress. On orders from Moore, Caswell reached the ferry first, and set up a blockade there. These men, moving by forced marches, traveled down the southern bank of the Cape Fear River to Elizabethtown, where they crossed to the north bank. Moore detached other militia companies to occupy Cross Creek, and followed Lillington and Ashe with the slower Continentals. They followed the same route, but did not arrive until after the battle. Caswell refused, and the envoy returned with a detailed plan of the Patriot fortifications. Their position required the Patriots to defend a position whose only line of retreat was across the narrow bridge, a distinct disadvantage that MacDonald recognized when he saw the plans. During the night, Caswell decided to abandon that position and instead take up a position on the far side of the creek. About of these were Scots and the remainder were Regulators. The Loyalists broke camp at 1 am on February 27 and marched the few miles from their camp to the bridge. MacLeod ordered his men to adopt a defensive line behind nearby trees when a Revolutionary sentry across the river fired his musket to warn Caswell of the Loyalist arrival. Hearing this, MacLeod immediately ordered the attack. In response to a call for identification shouted across the creek, Captain Alexander Mclean identified himself as a friend of the King, and responded with his own challenge in Gaelic. Hearing no answer, he ordered his company to open fire, beginning an exchange of gunfire with the Patriot sentries. Colonel MacLeod and Captain John Campbell then led a picked company of swordsmen on a charge across the bridge. When the Scots were within 30 paces of the earthworks, the Patriots opened fire to devastating effect. MacLeod and Campbell both went down in a hail of gunfire; Colonel Moore reported that MacLeod had been struck by upwards of 20 musket balls. Armed only with swords and faced with overwhelming firepower from muskets and artillery, the Scots could do little else other than retreat. Colonel Moore arrived on the scene a few hours after the battle. He stated in his report that 30 Loyalists were killed or wounded, "but as numbers of them must have fallen into the creek, besides more that were carried off, I suppose their loss may be estimated at fifty. In all, about men were captured. Most of these were released on parole, but the ringleaders were sent to Philadelphia as prisoners. A pro-Patriot newspaper reported after the battle, "This, we think, will effectually put a stop to loyalists in North Carolina". Despite the hard feelings on both sides, the prisoners were treated with respect. This helped convince many not to take up arms against the Patriots again. One news report minimised the defeat since it did not involve

any regular army troops, while another noted that an "inferior" Patriot force had defeated the Loyalists. The convoy was further delayed and split apart by bad weather, so the full force did not arrive off Cape Fear until May. His attempt failed ; it represented the end of significant British attempts to control the southern colonies until late These numbers are still used by the National Park Service. MacDonald gave that figure to Caswell, and it represents a reasonable estimate of the number of men starting the march at Cross Creek. Alexander Mclean, who was present at both Cross Creek and the battle, reported that only Loyalists were present at the battle, as did Governor Martin.

3: Moores Creek National Battlefield: Administrative History (Chapter 2 Notes)

The Battle of Moores Creek Bridge was the catalyst for North Carolina's state independence. 12 additional states declared independence shortly thereafter. "King George and Broadwords!" shouted loyalists as they charged across partially dismantled Moore's Creek bridge on February 27, 1776.

The Loyalist defeat ended British plans for an invasionary force to land in Brunswick, North Carolina. The colony of North Carolina voted to declare independence from the British on April 12, 1776, shortly after the victory at Moores Creek. The park was established as a National Military Park on June 2, 1933, and was redesignated as a National Battlefield on September 8, 1963. The American victory helped spur sentiment for the revolution and increased recruitment of additional soldiers into their forces. It was a Patriot victory. A group of Loyalist troops under the command of Colonel Donald McLeod, an experienced British officer, assembled on February 15 in response to the Patriot movements in the region. A group of around 1,000 Patriot volunteers and minutemen decided to contest the Loyalist march to the coast. Although not realizing it at the time, the Patriot victory helped to check the Loyalist sentiment in the colony, but it fanned the fires of the revolutionary fervor to bring most of the North and South Carolina colonies into the fight against the British army. The Federal government took over the battle site as a National Park operated by the War Department in 1933; the National Park Service began managing the battlefield in 1933. For over a century, the Moores Creek National Battlefield has evolved as a historical site preserving and interpreting the battle. According to this story, Mary dreamed that Ezekiel, her Patriot husband, had been wounded in a battle. After awaking, she rode a horse for sixty miles at night to arrive as the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge was ending. Mary discovered that Ezekiel was safe and nursed wounded Patriots before returning to her home the following night. Wheeler included the tale in his Historical Sketches of North Carolina from 1845 to 1847. Although Mary and Ezekiel Slocumb were actual persons, the specific events of the legend have since been discredited. Just beyond the bridge nearly a thousand North Carolina patriots waited quietly with cannons and muskets poised to fire. The loyalists, mostly Scottish Highlanders wielding broadswords, expected to find only a small patriot force. As the loyalists advanced across the bridge, patriot shots rang out and dozens of loyalists fell, including their commanders. Stunned, outgunned and leaderless, the loyalists surrendered, retreating in confusion. This dramatic victory ended British authority in the colony and greatly influenced North Carolina to be the first colony to vote for independence. A 1-mile trail with wayside exhibits leads through the battlefield and across Moores Creek. The historic bridge site is located along the trail. They are the Moores Creek Battleground Association and were established in 1976. Loyalist Monument at Moores Monument to Col. James Moore, Commander of the Patriot troops at Moores Creek National Battlefield, NPS military sites have many designations including battlefields, military parks, monuments and historic sites. Patriot militia 1 killed, 1 wounded 30 killed or wounded, Loyalist militia captured Ghost of the Battlefield Moores Creek Bridge ghost photo from Kenade Watson. Located 20 miles northwest of Wilmington, North Carolina. The park holds an annual observance and commemoration of the battle. The event is held on the last full weekend of February and features a living history encampment, tactical demonstrations, folk singing, and a formal commemoration program including a speaker, military band, and wreath laying ceremony. During the summer months various afternoon programs, talks, walks and demonstrations are held on the weekends. Guided tours for schools, educational groups, military groups, and other groups are available with an advanced reservation by calling the park at 910-328-4444. Closed December 25 and January 1. Established on June 2, 1933, as a national military park; transferred from War Department on August 10, 1933; redesignated on September 8, 1963.

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4: Moores Creek National Battlefield Ghost www.enganchecubano.com -

Moores Creek National Battlefield is a United States National Battlefield managed by the National Park www.enganchecubano.com park commemorates the victory by a thousand Patriots over about eight hundred Loyalists at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

North Carolina is a state rich in history. From the Outer Banks to the Appalachians, the Tarheel state offers a wide range of attractions available to visitors. Some of its most popular historic sites are its military parks and memorials. Alamance Battleground In May of 1781, the royal governor William Tryon led 1,000 troops into the Piedmont to quell a tax rebellion brewing in the western counties. Standing against him at Alamance Creek were 2,000 local militiamen known as Regulators. The Regulators fought a brief, albeit disorganized, battle and lost. Due to its nature and timing, some historians have referred to the battle as a prelude to the American Revolution. Alamance Battleground is located just south of Burlington, NC. Sherman was on the march northward up through the Carolinas. Johnston faced off against him in what was to be the last major Confederate action of the Civil War. British troops razed the town in 1781, and it was never rebuilt. During the Civil War, Confederate forces built Fort Anderson on the old colonial site to help defend the river. Once Fort Fisher had surrendered, however, the fort was doomed. The Confederates abandoned the fort in the night after three days under fire from land and sea. Brunswick town is located near Winnabow, NC. In that region, it was the only government military installation between southern Virginia and South Carolina. By 1781, however, with the war coming to a close and the frontier pushing further westward, the fort was eventually abandoned. It was an enormous series of sand dune and earthwork palisades, making it nearly impervious to Union shelling. It took the largest amphibious assault in history at that time to capture the fort on January 15, 1781. Approximately ten percent of the fortifications remain today. From the 1780s until the Civil War, the fort was rarely garrisoned. Confederates took the fort two days after the war began, occupying it until April of 1781, when Union forces using new rifled cannons shelled Fort Macon into submission. Charles Cornwallis at the village of Guilford Courthouse. The brutal battle that ensued was tactically a victory for the British, who held the field at the end of the day. However, Cornwallis lost more than a quarter of his troops in the battle, which forced him out of the Carolinas and toward his subsequent surrender at Yorktown. Alexander Lillington sprang a trap on Loyalist Highlanders en route to Wilmington as they prepared to cross the bridge spanning Moores Creek. The stunning victory propelled North Carolina and the southern colonies toward independence. The park includes a trail with wayside exhibits leading through the battlefield site. She saw action in every major campaign of the Pacific and became the most decorated battleship of the war, earning 15 battle stars. Navy sold the ship to North Carolina in 1906 after a statewide fundraising campaign. The battleship now resides in permanent mooring at Wilmington as a museum ship; in 1986, the ship was added to the National Historic Landmark list.

5: US National Battlefields

PARK OVERVIEW. Located in Currie, North Carolina, about twenty miles north of Wilmington, Moores Creek National Battlefield preserves the site of an early American Revolution battle.

6: Moores Creek National Battlefield - Wikipedia

Ring, ; Minutes, July 26, ; Edmund B. Rogers, compiler, History of Legislation Relating to the National Park Service Through the 82d Congress: Moores Creek (Washington: National Park Service,), Part I,

7: Moores Creek National Battlefield (U.S. National Park Service)

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Moore's Creek National Battlefield is a United States National Battlefield managed by the National Park Service. The park commemorates the victory by a thousand Patriots over about eight hundred Loyalists at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

8: Moore's Creek National Military Park, Currie, N.C. :: North Carolina Postcards

National military park at battle field of Moore's Creek, N.C.: hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session on H.R.

9: Moore's Creek National Military Park : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Antietam National Battlefield is a National Park Service protected area along Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, Washington County, northwestern Maryland. It commemorates the American Civil War Battle of Antietam that occurred on September 17,

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