**FRIENDS OF MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD**

**NEWSLETTER AUGUST 2025**

**JUNE BATTLE REENACTMENT A SUCCESS**

 This year’s annual reenactment of the Battle of Monmouth was held on the weekend of June 27-28 and was a great success. It commemorated the 247th anniversary of the battle, which was fought on June 28, 1778.

The weather was perfect and the event was enjoyed by everyone. About 350 reenactors were here, along with 5 cannons and four horsemen. Public attendance was estimated at around 11,000 people for the weekend, which was about the same as last year.

 We have been having the reenactment on Father’s Day weekend for the past few years, but this year we had to move it back a week because of special events being held on that weekend to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

As in the past, the camps were open to visitors all weekend with a reenactment on Saturday and another on Sunday. The cannon and musket drills for children were well attended as were additional historical programs in the camps. Sixteen sutlers displayed their wares, and there was a large food court. Living History specialist Stacy Roth gave her program “Over Here Molly Pitcher” on both days to packed audiences.

**THANKS TO EVERYONE WHO HELPED!!**

 Many thanks to everyone who volunteered their time to help with the gate, gift shop, sales tables, information tables, and traffic control at the reenactment. We were especially pleased to have some new helpers this year.

Thanks to everyone who gave of their time (I apologize if I missed anyone): Anthony Ascolese, Caralee Bava-Grygo, Andy Beagle*,* Bob Davis,George Dawson, TonyDeMonte*,* Kathy Doherty, Megan Doherty*,* John Fabiano*,* Ashley Finamore, Dora Finamore, Bob McCully, Marilyn Miller,John Resto*,* RobertRubinaccio,Diane Senechal, Dave Shakespeare, Victoria Sharp, Diane Thompson, Tom Toman, Pete Wagner*,* Thomas Walsh*,* and Neil Williams

**TENTATIVE REENACTMENT DATES**

**FOR 2026 and 2028**

Next year’s battle of Monmouth, commemorating the 248th anniversary of the battle, is tentatively set for the weekend of June 20-21, 2026.

 The date for the 2027 reenactment is not set yet.

 The preliminary dates for the important reenactment of the 250th

anniversary of the battle are June 17-18, 2028. We will probably also have special programming on the actual 250th anniversary of the battle, Wednesday, June 28, 2028. Stay tuned to our newsletter for more hints on our 250th plans as they develop!

**JULY 4 CELEBRATED AT THE PARK**

 This year we again held special programming at the Park to commemorate the 4th of July, which fell on Friday this year.

 At 1:00 Mott’s Artillery gave a one-hour program on Revolutionary War artillery. This included a full explanation of artillery equipment and gear, as well as an explanation of the duties of each member of the gun crew. The program was highlighted by the firing of a full-sized reproduction cannon (without ammunition).

Over 150 visitors attended the artillery program, which set a new record for it.

A much-enlarged program is being planned to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 2026.

**WALKING TOURS GROW IN POPULARITY**

Our free walking tours of the battlefield continue to grow in popularity. Average attendance has been 26 per tour, with three having over 50 participants. This is almost double the average attendance per tour last year, when the weather was extra hot. This year on hot days we are giving a longer orientation in the air-conditioned park museum before heading out into the field.

A special tour was given on March 16 to the position held by Molly Pitcher’s cannon on Perrine Hill, and on June 22 a joint program was given at the Battle of Monmouth monument on Court Street in Freehold for FOMB members along with the Freehold Borough Historical Preservation Committee.

Our walking tours of the battlefield are offered the first Sunday of every month. They start at the Visitor Center at 1:30 PM. No reservations are required and there is no fee. The tours usually run about two hours. If the weather is uncertain, call the park office at 732-762-9616 for information. Thanks to John Resto and David Martin for conducting the tours.

**CRAIG HOUSE OPEN SUNDAYS**

The historic Craig House is open for tours on Sundays from 1-4 PM until the first weekend in December. The house was constructed around 1750 and probably served as a hospital during the battle. It is located at the northwest corner of the park, off of Route 9 at the Schibanoff Road exit. Usually 10-15 visitors come each week, but some days there are 40 or more. Thanks to Kathy Doherty and Geeta Torno for being our docents there. There is free parking and no admission fee.

**NO NEWS ON THE WAREHOUSE**

We have no news to report on the proposal to have a warehouse built directly opposite the main entrance to the park on Business Route 33. Hearings were held last spring before the Manalapan Township Planning Board, at which FOMB President David Martin gave testimony. As a result, an archaeological survey was ordered. It has been completed but the results have not been made public yet. We will keep you informed.

 **“SECOND SUNDAY” LECTURE SERIES**

**NOW BEING RECORDED**

**“AMERICAN ARTILLERY” IS NEXT ON SEPT. 14**

 Our new lecture series being given by FOMB President, Dr. David Martin, is now in its second year. Attendance has been strong, averaging about 40 attendees each time.

The lectures are now being recorded and are posted for viewing on our new YouTube

channel. We are thankful to Matt Melo of the Park staff for recording the talks, Jan Zachary, our volunteer video editor, and to Diane Senechal for arranging for them to be available on YouTube. You can find the Friends of Monmouth Battlefield channel at:

https://www.youtube.com/@FriendsofMonmouthBattlefield

 The next lecture will be on the topic “American Artillery in action at Monmouth.” It will be given on September 14.

 A listing of the “Second Sunday” lectures for the remainder of the year is given below. Programs are given at 2 PM in the Park Visitor Center. There is no charge for admission and reservations are not necessary. Full descriptions of each program can be found on our website, www.friendsofmonmouth.org.

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September 14, 2025

“American Artillery in Action at Monmouth”

October 12, 2025

“Treatment of Casualties and Burial of the Dead at Monmouth”

November 9, 2025

“Famous British Units at Monmouth”

December 14, 2025

“The 29th New Jersey Infantry at the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862”

**MEMBERSHIP REMAINS STRONG**

**NEW RECORD SET LAST YEAR**

We are pleased to report that our membership continues to be strong. Last year set a new record of 152, smashing the previous record was 126 in 2021. So far this year we have 143 members, so we have a shot at surpassing last year’s record total. We are especially grateful to our 46 life members. It is interesting to note that a large number of our members do not live in New Jersey.

 We try to acknowledge every membership, new or renewal, with a personal letter and a membership card. Let us know if you did not receive one. We are happy to report that we have designed a newer, more attractive membership card that will be available now.

 A membership application is included in this newsletter. Membership applications are also available at our website: [www.friendsofmonmouth.org](http://www.friendsofmonmouth.org).

**FOMB SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR THE REST OF 2025**

Updates will be posted on our website, www.friendsofmonmouth.org

**September 7, 2025 (Sun) Second Sunday lecture by Dr. David Martin**

 **“American Artillery in Action at Monmouth”**

 **2 PM at Visitor Center**

**October 5, 2025 (Sun) Walking tour of the battlefield. The Fight at the**

 **Point of Woods. Meet at Visitor Center at 1:30 PM**

**October 12, 2025 (Sun) Second Sunday lecture by Dr. David Martin**

**“Treatment of Casualties and Burial of the Dead at Monmouth”. 2 PM at Visitor Center**

**October 18, 2025 (Sat) Candlelight tour “Weltering in their Own Gore.” Visit the bloodiest part of the battlefield. Meet at 5:45 PM at the Visitor Center.**

**November 2, 2025 (Sun) Walking tour of the battlefield. Perrine Hill.**

 **Meet at Visitor Center at 1:30 PM**

**November 9, 2025 (Sun) Second Sunday lecture by Dr. David Martin**

 **“Famous British Units at Monmouth”**

 **2 PM at Visitor Center**

**December 7, 2025 (Sun) Walking tour of the battlefield. The Fight at the**

 **Point of Woods. Meet at Visitor Center at 1:30 PM**

**December 7, 2025 (Sun) Craig House closes for the season.**

**December 13, 2025 (Sat) Annual membership Meeting, 2 PM, Visitor Center**

**December 14, 2025 (Sun) Second Sunday lecture by Dr. David Martin**

**“The 29th New Jersey Infantry at the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862”. 2 PM at Visitor Center**



**Funding has been made possible in part by an operating grant (or special project) from the NewJersey Historical Commission, a Division of the Department of State, through grant funds administered**

**by the Monmouth County Historical Commmission.**

**ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD DECEMBER 13**

 Our 2025 annual meeting will be held this year at 2 PM on Saturday, December 13, 2025, in the classroom at Monmouth Battlefield State Park (in the old Visitor Center section). As required by our bylaws, the official meeting notice and list of candidates for office for 2026 will be mailed out one month prior, in early November. We will also be voting on our annual plan and budget for 2026, as well as our new Five-Year Plan.

**PARK ANNOUNCES UPCOMING PLANS**

 FOMB Park staff have announced some of their upcoming plans. These include:

 Expand and pave the Craig House parking lot. Also, a walkway will be added so that the Craig House can be entered from its original front door on the southern side of the house, rather than the rear entrance as is currently used on the northern side of the house.

 Repave the main park lot at the Visitor Center and adding lighting.

 Replace/repair fence lines at the hedgerow and other areas.

 A new third walking tour to the Point of Woods area, east of Wemrock Road, is under development.

 A group of three large interpretative displays on the course of the battle and campaign, destined for the Combs’ Hill overlook, are being finalized.

 Trim and remove many of the trees that have grown up and are blocking the view from Combs Hill (where the Visitor Center is) to the rest of the battlefield.

**FOMB BOARD OF DIRECTORS** (end of term in parentheses)

Caralee Bava-Grygo (2025) Freehold, NJ

Andrew Beagle (2027) South Plainfield, NJ

 George Dawson (2025) New Brunswick, NJ

 Kathy Doherty (2025) Old Bridge, NJ

 John Fabiano (2026) Allentown, NJ

 Dr. David Martin (2027) East Windsor, NJ

 Robert McCully (2026) Philadelphia, PA

 Marilyn Miller (2027) Toms River, NJ

 Fran Raleigh (2025) Colts Neck, NJ

 John Resto (2026) South Plainfield, NJ

 David Shakespeare (2027) Colts Neck, NJ

 Karen Timper (2025) East Brunswick, NJ

 Peter Wagner (2027) Englishtown, NJ

**OFFICERS (term ends December 2025)**

President David Martin

 Vice President John Resto

 Secretary Caralee Bava-Grygo

 Treasurer Kathy Doherty

**UPDATE ON RESEARCH LIBRARY**

We are pleased to report that considerable progress has been made on the park’s research library, which is located in the conference room in the remaining section of the old Visitor Center. Eight bookcases have been installed each with locking cabinet doors. Total capacity is between 1500 and 1900 volumes. The library will contain reference books belonging to the park and a quite large collection of books belonging to FOMB, many of which were donated by the late Jim Raleigh. All the books have been catalogued, and a system is being devised to label them.

 There is still a fair amount of work to be done to clean many of the books in the collection, which were exposed to mold because of deteriorated conditions in the old version of the park library.

 Plans are to have the library open before 2028. We will let you know as work continues.

**SOUTH BROOK: BEAVERS AND BOY SCOUTS**

 This summer the beavers enlarged their dame near the west footbridge crossing

The “South Brook” at the base of the hill below the Visitor Center connecting to the farmland and main battlefield. This has caused some flooding, making the base of the bridge on both sides of the brook muddier than usual. The park has been trying to correct the issue.

 We are grateful to two Boy Scouts for their Eagle projects to revitalize the east bridge (Amare Galvao from Troop 180) and the west bridge (Hunter Wagner from Troop 110). The wear and tear from both the weather and daily usage takes a toll on these bridges, and with the help of scouts they get periodic “facelifts”.

**NEW MBSP PARK HOURS THIS FALL**

New fall hours at Monmouth Battlefield State Park are currently as follows.

 Visitor Center: 9 AM to 4 PM, Daily

 Grounds: 8 AM to 6:30 PM every day.

**CANDLELIGHT TOUR OF BATTLEFIELD TO BE HELD**

On Saturday, October 18th, The Friends of Monmouth Battlefield and Monmouth Battlefield State Park staff will host their third annual Candlelight Battlefield tour. The tour will follow the popular Hedgerow tour that takes visitors along the Hedgerow to the Parsonage Farm. Illuminated lanterns will be posted intermittently along the path to help add to the ambiance. In addition to the lanterns, a memorial candle illumination will be displayed. This event will be navigating unpaved terrain with minimal lighting and unfortunately is not ADA accessible. A flashlight (cell phone or external) is recommended for participants. The tour will begin at the Park Visitor Center at 5:45 PM.

**SUMMARY OF DR. MARTIN’S LECTURE ON**

**BRITISH STRATEGY AT MONMOUTH**

*The following is a summary of Dr. David Martin’s “Second Sunday” lecture on this topic that was given at the Park on August 10, 2025, A video of the talk is available on the FOMB’s YouTube channel.*

 For the purposes of this paper, “strategy” is defined as the way that a military operation is planned. The word “strategy” comes from the Greek word for “general.” This is as opposed to the term “tactics,” which is the formations and methods by which an actual battle is fought.

BRITISH GRAND STRATEGY FOR THE WAR

 British grand strategy for winning the Revolutionary War did not turn out well, because of five primary causes.

First, America was just too big to conquer; it wasn’t as small as Scotland or Wales. The British just did not have enough troops, even with aid of Hessian mercenaries and loyalist Americans, to take and hold more than two major American cities at a time: New York and Philadelphia; New York and Newport; New York and Charleston. In addition, the great size of America caused two large British armies to be trapped and captured, Burgoyne’s at Saratoga in 1777 and Cornwallis’ at Yorktown in 1781.

 Second, the British grand strategy focused on capturing American cities rather than on destroying Washington’s army. By European standards, if the French captured Warsaw or the allies captured Paris, that war would be over. When the British captured Philadelphia in 1777, that should have ended the war by their thinking. Instead, the American Congress just packed up and moved to York, Pennsylvania, and the war went on. The British never really understood that Washington’s army was the soul of the Revolution: if they destroyed his army, the war would be over. This they never succeeded at doing, and so the war was lost to them.

 Third, the great distance between America and England caused a lack of timely communication. It took weeks, sometime months to get intelligence form America, make new strategy in London, and then get the plans communicated back to the British commander in America. That is why the British had to make their war plans year by year, and their campaign strategies were often out of date before they were enacted. This situation specifically caused the British disasters at Saratoga and Yorktown.

 Fourth, the British needed to win the war in American before their enemies in Europe entered the fight and the war became a world war. When America held on despite some disastrous defeats and then captured Burgoyne’s army at Saratoga, France, Spain and Holland entered the war and the conflict became worldwide. England understood that it had more important possessions in the East Indies and India to hold on to than America was worth. Also, as the war dragged on, so did the cost to the British people in time, men, material and money.

 Fifth, the Americans found just the right commander to lead them to victory, General George Washington. Despite key losses at New York and Philadelphia, Washington refused to give up. He kept the American army and so their cause together and eventually wore the British out.

**BRITISH STRATEGY AT MONMOUTH (cont.)**

BRITISH STRATEGY IN THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

 British strategy for the Monmouth campaign was simple: to get their army safely from Philadelphia back to New York City before the French fleet, which they expected at any time, could arrive in America and sail up the Delaware River and trap them in Philadelphia.

 This campaign strategy was successful as the British succeeded at sending a part of their army back to New York by sea before the French could arrive, and they marched their best troops across the Jerseys to reach Staten Island and safety without serious impairment. They had to face annoying American militia all along the way, but the militia was more of a bother than a real threat, like gnats or mosquitoes. The Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, when they faced most of the American army, was technically a draw, and General Clinton easily withdrew his troops and baggage train that night to Middletown and safety.

 Thus, General Clinton was able to declare the campaign a victory in his official report to the King, since he succeeded at leaving Philadelphia and safely reaching New York.

BRITISH STRATEGY IN THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

 General Clinton, the British command1er at Monmouth, employed good strategy in that battle at several points but was unable to achieve victory because he was for once matched by General Washington.

 Clinton’; s first plan was to linger in Monmouth Courthouse (now Freehold) an extra day to try to draw Washington’s army into a general engagement. He was well aware that the American forces did not do well in offensive battles, and he tried to entice them to attack. Washington, though, did not rush to the attack, and cautiously held his army back at Englishtown and Gravel Hill on June 27. He understood that his position there was excellent for defense and could also be used to support a probe against Clinton’s force in Monmouth Courthouse.

In a final attempt to lure Washington into battle, Clinton on the morning of June 28 marched most of his command out of Monmouth Courthouse, leaving a rear guard of about 2000 men behind as bait. He then formed much of his army in a field a mile or so northeast of Freehold, ready to counterattack if Washington fell for the bait. This plan succeeded wonderfully. General Charles Lee, commander of Washington’s advance strike force, tried to outmaneuver and surround the British rearguard, but his plans went awry. He managed to advance part of his command beyond Monmouth Courthouse, only to see his force fall back in confusion when it was met by Clinton’s planned counterattack.

 The crisis of the battle came when Geneal Washington reached the field shortly after noon (he had stayed in Englishtown and so was not involved in the morning’s fight). He was aware of the strong position on Perrine Hill just east of Tennent Church, so he decided to continue the battle. Clinton succeeded at breaking Lee’s temporary line at

the hedgerow, but was unable to capture the important bridge over the East Morass

**BRITISH STRATEGY AT MONMOUTH (cont.)**

quickly enough before Washington could marshal his fresh troops on Perrine Hill. So ended the first part of the battle: Clinton had been successful but did not succeed at driving all the Americans off the field.

 Instead, Clinton in the early afternoon found Washington firmly positioned on Perrine Hill. Clinton had no interest in attacking Washington’s force head on. The British had learned their lesson well at Bunker Hill in 1775, that the Americans may have been bad at offense but they were pretty good on defense; the several attacks on Bunker Hill caused the British their greatest number of battle casualties for one fight in the war, Instead of attacking the Americans straight on in later battles, the British had developed a good strategy to engage Washington’s attention with a show of force on his center and then sweep around one of the American flanks or the other. This strategus worked well at the Battle of Long Island in 1776 and again at the Battle of Brandywine in 1777.

 Clinton accordingly drew up his cannons in his center and started bombarding the American lines on Perrine Hill; this is the fight when Molly Pitcher gained her fame. He then moved some troops to his left in order to try to get around the American right flank. However, Washington had a home field advantage: some of his officers who lived in the area told him about the importance of grabbing the critical ground on Combs Hill, and he was able to do so. In this way, Washington was able to put 800 men and 4 cannons on Combs Hill and block Clinton’s attempt to outflank him to the south.

 Having bene blocked in his attempt to outflank the Americans on their right, Clinton continued his cannonade on Washington’s center and sent a force to try to get around Washington’s left (northern) flank. Washington, however, had anticipated just such a maneuver, and so had posted a large force under General Lafayette to the west of Tennent Church. Lafayette’s command, along with unfavorable terrain there, prevented Clinton’s flanking force from making any significant progress, so it was recalled.

 Since he was not able to get around either American flank and he did not want to risk a frontal assault on Perrine Hill, Clinton withdrew his forces from the immediate battle area and then marched away towards Middletown in the middle of the night. He had tried to win a battlefield victory at Monmouth, but all his strategies had been successfully (and unexpectedly) parried by General Washington. Monmouth to General Clinton was just a delaying action, as he accomplished his campaign strategy to successfully lead his army and baggage train to New York.

**HOW TO REACH US**

Our mailing address is:

Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, PO Box 122, Tennent, NJ 07763

Our website is:

http://www.friendsofmonmouth.org

Email us at: friendsofmonmouth@gmail.com

Follow us on Facebook at:

https://www.facebook.com/friendsofmonmouthbattlefieldsp

See us on YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/@FriendsofMonmouthBattlefield

**THE ARTIILLERY AT MONMOUTH**

*The park staff has prepared over 20 informative pamphlets on different aspects of the battle, including officers, units and places. These interesting pamphlets are available by request at the park office. The following article on “Artillery” was written by Park Historian Michael Timpano and is used with permission.*

OVERVIEW

The Battle of Monmouth was the largest field artillery battle of the American Revolutionary War. Much of the battle centered around the positioning and firing of cannons by both the Continental and the British forces. The commander of the Continental Artillery was Brigadier General Henry Knox, while the British Royal Artillery was commanded by Brigadier General James Pattison.

Both sides understood the importance of the use of cannons at fixed positions such as fortifications, for sieges, and in support of the army in the field. There were a variety of types of artillery as well as gun sizes. The standard cannon used by both armies when on the march ranged from 3-pounders to 12-pounders.

Both the British and Continental armies assigned cannons to work with infantry units. For the Continentals, the standard was a company of two cannons (primarily British 3-pounders or French 4-pounders) and crew (approximately 32 men). These companies were typically assigned to a brigade of infantry (approximately 300-1400 men at Monmouth). The British had larger companies of artillery. These companies would be split into detachments, with two cannons being assigned as “battalion guns” to heavier or more specialized battalion sized units of approximately 500 to 800 men (e.g. grenadier, guard, and light infantry battalions). These detachments primarily used 6-pounders, but 3-pounders were often used with light infantry so that they could move faster. For the larger line infantry brigades (approximately 750 to 1650 men at Monmouth), larger detachments of four cannons each, known as “brigade guns,” were assigned to these units.

TYPES OF ARTILLERY AND THEIR AMMUNITION

These are the primary types of artillery used during the period of the Revolutionary War. One type, known as the sea gun or garrison gun, was designed for use on both naval ships or in fortifications on land. Another cannon type, the field gun, sat on a field carriage, and was the primary type of artillery used during the battle of Monmouth. The standard cannon ammunition was primarily solid shot) (solid iron cannon balls that did not explode). There were other types of ammunition that artillery men could use in combat. The last two types of guns were capable of firing exploding shells; howitzers were used in the field, while mortars were used in a siege against fortified positions.

When the enemy got to within close range of the cannons during combat, the gun crew switched from sold shot to either grape shot or canister shot. These anti-personnel munitions were designed to burst open as they shot out of the barrel of the cannon, scattering smaller “pellets” (like shooting buckshot from a shotgun).

**THE ARTILLERY AT MONMOUTH (cont.)**

Case or Canister Shot. Both terms were used interchangeably, meaning a type of artillery round that had a tin container filled with pistol, rifle and muskets balls. Upon discharge of the guns, the explosion would cause the tin container to open up, ejecting the items within outward, peppering the opposing forces with its contents.

Grape shot: a type of artillery round in which musket ball-sized or larger metal balls would be arranged around a central core and wrapped in a fabric, most often burlap, which, in its fixed position, resembled a bunch of grapes. Upon firing the grape shot would spray out of the barrel of the artillery gun, peppering the opposing forces.

Shell: hollow iron round shot that filled with powder. A wooden fuse filled with powder and cut to length to time the explosion. The fuse was tapped into the bomb hole. The shell was rammed down the barrel, fuse first, which would ignite by the charge of the cannon.

EXTREME EFFECTIVE RANGE

Light Field Artillery solid-shot 1200-1400 yards (3/4 mile)

(3-6 pounders)

Heavy Artillery solid-shot 1600-1700 yards ( 1 mile)

Grape shot and Canister-shot 100-300 yards (.1 mile)

4.5 – 5.6 inch Howitzer 1000+ yards (1/2 mile +)

8-10 inch Howitzer 2000-2400 yards (1.5 mile)

8-13 inch mortar 2000-2000 yards (2 miles)

THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE

On the morning of the battle, Major General Charles Lee (second in command of the Continental Army) led a force of approximately 5000 soldiers with ten cannons (a combination of 3, 4 and 6-pounders) to attack the rear of the British Army as it was leaving Monmouth Courthouse (Freehold Borough) on June 28, 1778. Lee’s plan was to try and surround the British troops that were in the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton counter-attacked with half of his forces, approximately 9000 men, and at least 27 artillery pieces (six 3-pounders, sixteen 6-pounders, two medium 12-pounders, and one 5.5 inch “royal” howitzer, and at least two German 3-pounders), resulting in the Continental army retreating. For over two miles, the Continental soldiers and their cannon fought a running battle with the pursuing British until bumping into General George Washington and the rest of the Continental army.

THE AFTERNOON OF THE BATTLE

By the afternoon, both sides had established their primary position for the main battle. This portion of the battle centered around an artillery duel between the position on Perrine Hill and the main British position centered around the Hedgerow. Known as the “Great Cannonade,” for approximately 3.5 hours both sides unleashed what was described by British Lieutenant William Hale as being “the most terrible cannonade Lord W. Erskine says he ever heard.” In total, some 40 cannons saw service during the battle. Besides the ten cannons with the Continentals in the morning, there were at least ten in the main American position on Perrine Hill, eleven with the British at the Hedgerow, four in the American position on Combs Hill, and a couple others with various units on both sides.

 **2025 Membership Application**

The Revolution in New Jersey had profound meaning. To help keep the past alive, we ask for your commitment in Protecting, Preserving and Historically Interpreting Monmouth Battlefield State Park, a Registered National Historic landmark, and the sites associated with the Monmouth Campaign of 1778.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Address \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**City \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**State \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Email address \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***CHECK ONE***

***New membership Renewal***

**CIRCLE LEVEL OF MEMBERSHIP**

**Individual $205 Family $35**

**Senior Individual $10 Senior Family $15**

**Patron $125 Lifetime $300**

***The Friends rely on membership and donations for much of our general operating budget. If you would like to make a donation above the membership dues, we would deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness. The Friends is a 501(c)(3) not-for profit organization and your donation is fully tax-deductible. Thank you.***

**Donation included in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Friends of Monmouth Battlefield**

**PO Box 122**

**Tennent, NJ 07763**

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