

Christie Printing (DAR) Jan 30 2018 DAR Posters  
New product

*See final poster example  
on top of job tickets*

**8486**  
EXEMPT

*88524  
4-23-2018*



Christie Printing Service  
P.O. Box 3057 | Cheyenne, WY 82003-3057  
Phone: 630.464.9391 | email: [CPrint@ChristiePrinting.com](mailto:CPrint@ChristiePrinting.com)

FOR USE BY CHRISTIE PRINTING	
Complete:	<u>2-22-2018</u>
Billed:	<u>2-15-2018</u>
Entered:	<u>2-15-2018</u>
Delivered:	<u>2-15-2018 # 579007</u>
Received:	<u>2-14-2018</u>

<b>TO:</b> Aubrey Signs – Paul Bandur 1847 Suncast Ln. Batavia, IL 60510	<b>INVOICE TO:</b> Christie Printing Services 5711 Osage Ave., Suite C Cheyenne, WY 82009	<b>SHIP TO:</b> Call Cynthia @ 630-464-9391
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**Purchase Order No. 8486**

ORDER DATE	NEED BY	SHIP VIA	F.O.B.	
2-6-2018		Call Cynthia Duke @630-464-9391		
Terms	Quote No. email dated 1-24-2018		For Resale Yes	For Use No
QUANTITY		PLEASE SUPPLY THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW	UNIT	PRICE
ORDERED	UNIT			
54 posters		<b>DAR Posters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a PROOF for approval. Approved in person 2-12-2018.</li> <li>• Quantity of 54</li> <li>• anti-tear synthetic polyester poster material</li> <li>• printed in color on one side only</li> <li>• finished size 27" x 8.5"</li> <li>• Refer to documents emailed to you</li> </ul> New product so no past order info available.	1	\$4.25 each
<b>IMPORTANT</b> Acknowledge if unable to deliver by date required.			BY: <u>Cynthia L. Duke</u>	

COST	PRICE
\$229.50	Prepare Invoice. C Duke to deliver.
\$ 0.00 freight	\$275.40
\$229.50	\$ 20.00 freight
	\$295.40
Invoice #: <u>20917</u> dated: <u>2-13-18</u>	(\$200.00) Christie Printing Donation
Paid ck #: <u>5843-8486</u> dated: <u>2-14-18</u>	\$ 0.00 EXEMPT
Cynthia's notes: REORDER INQUIRY: N/A.	\$ 95.40
	Paid: <u>2-15-2018</u> Ck#: <u>2483</u>



### Cheyenne Chapter

To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, to promote the development of an enlightened public opinion and to foster patriotic citizenship; these are the objects of our Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

## EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The revolution began long before a shot was ever fired. The settlers had experienced independence in North America; freedom had taken root in the hearts and minds of the colonists. From the beginning, the American settlers had learned to do things their way. Great Britain was many miles away; when problems arose the people in America figured out how to fix those problems themselves. These tough, rugged, and imaginative new Americans liked the life they lived and they wished to keep Britain's influence to a minimum.

The French and Indian War (1754-1763) drained financial resources from Britain. Though American soldiers helped in the fight, their main interest was to protect their homes and families from soldiers they viewed as troublesome Frenchmen and Native Americans. Britain and America won the war, but Britain was very much in debt. Britain's Treasury was of the mindset that the Americans should pay a large portion of the monies owed to British banks and other countries that had financed the war. Britain imposed some very high taxes.

**1764 SUGAR ACT** A very unpopular tax. Americans used sugar every day. This tax was a burden to all and the people were angry that Britain would impose such a tax.

**1765 STAMP ACT** This act imposed a tax on every piece of paper. Newspapers, pamphlets, and any legal or public documents were required to have a stamp, or British Seal, which cost money. The colonists rebelled. They marched in the streets, held demonstrations, and even called for a diplomatic congress to deliver a hostile message to the Crown. Britain backed down and repealed the Stamp Act (March 1766) but at the same time sent notice to the colonists that Great Britain "was superior" and boss of the American colonies "in all cases." This act gave the colonists a target for their rage, and a group of revolutionists called **THE SONS OF LIBERTY** was formed. The group met in secret to plan America's independence from the over-bearing British rule.

## THE REBELLION BEGINS

On December 16, 1773, **THE SONS**, disguised as Native Americans, dumped 342 crates of British tea into Boston harbor. **THE BOSTON TEA PARTY** marks the beginning of the colonist's rebellion. They were paying heavy taxes; yet not one of the colonies had a seat in British Parliament.

The colonists formed a Continental Congress in 1774 in Philadelphia. Their hope was to convince the British Parliament to release its stranglehold on America. It was to no avail. A second Congress was held in 1775, after shots had already been fired. However, the meeting gave birth to the Continental Army and George Washington was named Commander-in-Chief.

## IMPORTANT BATTLES AND EVENTS

**APRIL 18, 1775** **The Rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes.** Revere and Dawes rode through the countryside to warn the colonists the British were coming "by sea" and not marching "by land".) Revere and Dawes took different routes towards Lexington. Their mission was to inform Samuel Adams and John Hancock the British intended to arrest Adams and Hancock. Revere was captured by the British. After much questioning and threats to "blow his head off", he was released.

**APRIL 19, 1775** **First Shots Fired in Concord. American and British Troops Converge.** American patriots had stored provisions, powder, ammunition, and cannon for the Massachusetts militia at Concord. (British law prohibited the colonies from stockpiling any of the above.) As the British soldiers marched through Concord towards Lexington shots were fired. (It is not known who fired first.) A battle ensued. The Colonists withdrew, but were waiting in force at Concord. The Patriots fought hard, and the British retreated.

**APRIL 19 1775 to MARCH 1776** **BOSTON** Fifteen thousand Minutemen (armed civilians ready to fight in a minute) laid siege to Boston for almost a year until the British troops withdrew.

**JUNE 17, 1775** **Bunker Hill** Americans had occupied Breed's Hill in Charleston in order to protect the shipyard of nearby Boston. The colonists ran out of ammunition and the British took the hill. However, the British suffered heavy losses.

**DECEMBER 31, 1775** **Quebec, Invasion of Canada.** First major defeat and many Americans

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**FEBRUARY 27, 1776** **Moore's Creek Bridge.** Patriots defeated the Loyalist militia killing and wounding 50 plus men. Col. Moore and his men pursued the loyalists and captured 850 soldiers. The victory saved North Carolina from being overrun by the British.

**JULY 4, 1776** **Adoption of the Declaration of Independence.**

**AUGUST 2, 1776** **Signing of the Declaration of Independence**

**DECEMBER 26, 1776** **TRENTON** Commander George Washington crosses the Delaware River on Christmas; on the 26<sup>th</sup> he leads the Continental Army against Hessian soldiers garrisoned at Trenton. A brief battle ensued and nearly the entire enemy force was captured. With few losses to the Americans, this invigorated Washington's men. The Army was filled with hope and the will to continue fighting.

**OCTOBER 17, 1777** **SARATOGA** British Gen. Burgoyne surrendered 5,895 men to American forces outside Saratoga, New York. This victory for the Americans persuaded France to form a military alliance with America.

**OCTOBER 1780** **KINGS MOUNTAIN** The Americans annihilated the Loyalist militia. British warriors realized their troops were too wide spread. The British needed to combine militia troops and fight with more strength in numbers.

**JANUARY 1781** **COWPENS** The huge defeat of the British in the South kept them from moving forward. Once again, American troops were invigorated with a renewed hope and energy. The revival of the American's spirit to fight brought about the campaign that was to end the war.

**OCTOBER 1781** **YORKTOWN** George Washington's forces supported by the French Army and Navy, surrounded the forces led by Lord Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia. Seven thousand enemy troops surrender. The victory directly led to the peace negotiations that ended the war in 1783.

American Patriots had won the war for freedom against all odds. Untrained and with little knowledge of warfare, the soldiers of the **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** had gained their independence. However, it was not without cost!

<b>Number of Americans who died in battle</b>	<b>6,824</b>
<b>Number of Americans wounded</b>	<b>8,445</b>
<b>Number of Americans who died in British prisons</b>	<b>8,500</b>
<b>Number of Americans who died of disease</b>	<b>10,000</b>

