



Introducing the Cowpens Red IPA

The Beer: We are pleased to introduce our Cowpens Red IPA. The Cowpens Red IPA is a classic Red IPA using the same grain schedule that we use for our New England Common beer, but that is where the similarity ends. Combining a unique blend of six different hops varieties we have created a nicely balanced Red IPA for your enjoyment.

The Battle of Cowpens: The Battle of Cowpens, which occurred on January 17th, 1781, was a decisive victory by American Revolutionary forces under Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, in the Southern campaign of the American Revolutionary War. It was a turning point in the reconquest of South Carolina from the British and was the precursor to the final major battle at Yorktown, Virginia, which effectively ended the American Revolution on October 19th, 1781.

On October 14, 1780, George Washington chose Nathanael Greene to be commander of the Southern Department of the Continental forces. Greene's task was not an easy one. The Carolinas had seen a long string of disasters in 1780, the worst being the capture of one American army at the Siege of Charleston and the destruction of another at the Battle of Camden.

On December 3rd Daniel Morgan joined Greene at Charlotte, North Carolina. By the afternoon of October 16th Morgan was approaching the Broad River, which was high with flood waters and reported difficult to cross. He knew Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton was close behind (Tarleton, a rising star in the British army was portrayed as 'Tavington' in the Mel Gibson movie, "The Patriot"). By nightfall Morgan had reached a

place called the Cowpens, a well-known grazing area for local cattle. Morgan then decided to stand and fight rather than risk being caught by Tarleton while fording the Broad River. Tarleton had received word of Morgan's location and made haste, marching at 3:00 a.m. instead of camping for the night.

The battle began at approximately 6:45 a.m. when Tarleton's van emerged from the woods in front of the American position. Tarleton ordered his dragoons to the attack at once.

Morgan's strategy worked perfectly. The British drove in successive lines, anticipating victory only to encounter another, stronger line after exerting themselves and suffering casualties. The depth of the American lines gradually soaked up the shock of the British advance. The British advanced headlong into the third and final line of disciplined regulars which awaited them on the hill (the Battle of Cowpens is accurately depicted in the final scene of the movie, "The Patriot").

The Continentals then mounted a bayonet charge. Tarleton's forces collapsed. John Howard's men then charged forward and seized the British cannon. Washington's cavalry came around from behind the American left to hit the British on their right flank and rear.

Morgan's army took 712 prisoners and 110 British soldiers were killed in action. Tarleton suffered an 86% casualty rate and his brigade was decimated.

Coming in the wake of the American debacle at Camden, Cowpens was a surprising victory and a turning point that changed the psychology of the entire war