

## The Park Today

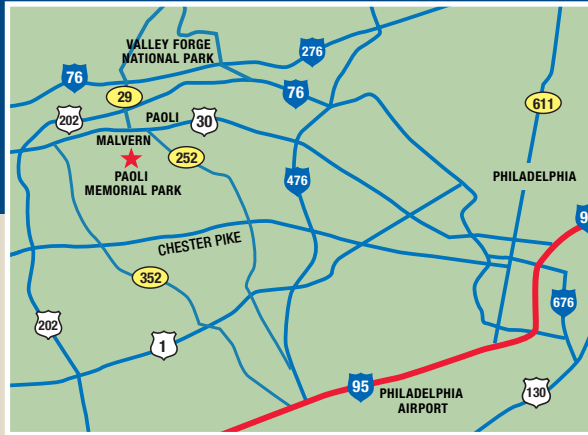


The Paoli Battlefield Historical Park & Paoli Memorial Grounds are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The 40-acre Park is owned by the Borough of Malvern and administered by the Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund. The Paoli Memorial Association owns the gravesite, memorials & 23-acre parade grounds where volunteers trained for the 1812, Mexican and Civil Wars.

In 1817, a stone monument was erected on the burial mound of 53 American soldiers who lost their lives in the battle. It is the 2nd oldest war memorial in the United States. In 1877, a larger granite obelisk was erected on the 100th anniversary of the Battle. The canons flanking the gravesite were recovered a century after they were hidden from the British at nearby Chester County iron forges.

The Battle of Paoli site has been a gathering place to commemorate American veterans, drawing thousands to “Remembrance Day” on the September 20th anniversaries. After the Civil War, the annual celebration’s name and date was changed to coincide with the popular Memorial Day. The Malvern Memorial Parade, started in 1868, is the oldest, continuously-held Memorial Parade in America!

The site remained as farm fields and woods after the battle, making it our nation’s most pristine Revolutionary War battlefield. A shaded 3/4 mile trail takes visitors on a self-guided tour with interpretive panels telling the story of the Battle and its legacy. Sturdy, period-accurate, split rail and “snake” fences illustrate how these obstacles slowed down the Continental Soldiers.



### DIRECTIONS

**Directions from US Rte. 202:** Take Rte. 202 to PA Rte. 29 South (Malvern Exit). Follow Rte. 29 South for 1 mile to Rte. 30. Turn LEFT on Rte. 30 (to right-hand lane) under RR overpass; turn RIGHT at traffic light to “Old Lincoln Hwy.”; up hill to stop sign; Turn RIGHT on Bridge St. to King Rd.; Turn RIGHT on King Rd. to traffic light; Turn LEFT on Warren Ave. for 2 blocks; Turn RIGHT on Monument Ave. for several blocks; Battlefield & Memorial Grounds are on the left.

**To US Rte. 202:** From: **Philadelphia** via Schuylkill Expressway (I-76) to Exit 328; **PA Tpk.** (I-276) via Exit 326; **Valley Forge N.H. Park** via Rte. 422; **Brandywine Battlefield** via US Rte. 1-N; **Wilmington** via I-95N Exit 8.

### Open Daily from Dawn to Dusk - No Admission Charged

The Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund conducts tours, preservation and educational programs. A 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Corporation, all donations are fully tax-deductible. Membership/Volunteer opportunities are available. Please see our website at: [www.ushistory.org/Paoli](http://www.ushistory.org/Paoli), or e-mail us at [info@PaoliBattlefield.org](mailto:info@PaoliBattlefield.org)

Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund  
P.O. Box 173, Malvern PA 19355.



# Remember Paoli!



Welcome to the  
*Paoli Battlefield Historical Park*  
& *Paoli Memorial Grounds*

# Commemorating The Paoli Massacre

*“We bury’d our Dead  
Next Day in the Field of Battle,  
All kill’d by the  
Sword and Bayonet.”*

Lieutenant Colonel Adam Hubley  
10th Pennsylvania Regiment, 1777

The Battle of Paoli, also called “The Paoli Massacre”, occurred at midnight on September 20-21, 1777. After their defeat at Brandywine on September 11, Washington's forces retreated toward Philadelphia, regrouped, and returned to Chester County. On September 16, they confronted Howe's British army in nearby East Goshen, only to have a rainstorm prevent another battle. Washington withdrew from this “Battle of the Clouds” to northern Chester County to resupply, while Howe moved into Tredyffrin Township. From there, the British prepared to cross the Schuylkill River and capture Philadelphia.



Late on September 18th, Washington sent General Anthony Wayne with 2,200 men, mostly Pennsylvanians, to get behind Howe's army of 15,000 and strike the British supply wagons as they crossed the river. Wayne arrived at the Paoli Tavern early on September 19th, only two miles behind the British camp, but quickly withdrew to this secluded spot above the Warren Tavern, screened by woods. Wayne believed that his presence here was unknown, but intercepted messages made the British aware of his plans.



Wayne's troops spent the night of September 19 and all of September 20 encamped in this field, awaiting reinforcements. That night, General Charles “No-Flint” Grey, ordered the British forces under his command, to attack, using only bayonets and sabers. The ensuing, ferocious battle left 53 dead, about 150 wounded and 71 captured. **“Remember Paoli!”** became a rallying cry for Pennsylvania's soldiers throughout the rest of the war.