

## 1: Benedict Arnold's expedition to Quebec - Wikipedia

*Journal of the American Revolution* is the leading source of knowledge about the American Revolution and Founding Era. Appealing to scholars and enthusiasts alike, we feature meticulous, groundbreaking research and well-written narratives from scores of expert writers.

Product details Synopsis Before Benedict Arnold was branded a traitor, he was one of the colonies most valuable leaders. In September , eleven hundred soldiers boarded ships in Massachusetts, bound for the Maine wilderness. They had volunteered for a secret mission, under Arnolds command to march and paddle nearly two hundred miles and seize British Quebec. Before they reached the Canadian border, hundreds died, a hurricane destroyed canoes and equipment, and many deserted the cause. In the midst of a howling blizzard, the remaining troops attacked Quebec and almost took Canada from the British, simultaneously weakening the British hand against Washington. With the enigmatic Benedict Arnold at its center, Tom Desjardin has written one of the great American adventure stories. In September , eleven hundred soldiers boarded ships in Newburyport, bound for the Maine wilderness. They were American colonists who had volunteered for a secret mission to paddle and march nearly two hundred miles through some of the wildest country in the colonies and seize the fortress city of Quebec, the last British stronghold in Canada. The march, under the command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, proved to be a tragic journey. Before they reached the outskirts of Quebec, hundreds died from hypothermia, drowning, small pox, lightning strikes, exposure, and starvation. The survivors ate dogs, shoes, clothing, leather, cartridge boxes, shaving soap, and lip salve. Their trek toward Quebec was nearly twice the length shown on their maps. In the midst of the journey, the most unlikely of events befell them: The rains fell in such torrents that their boats floated off or sunk, taking their meager provisions along, and then it began to snow. The men woke up frozen in their tattered clothing. One third of the force deserted, returning to Massachusetts. Of those remaining, more than four hundred were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Finally, in the midst of a raging blizzard, those remaining attacked Quebec. In the assault, their wet muskets failed to fire. Undaunted, they overtook the first of two barricades and pressed on toward the other, nearly taking Canada from the British. It forced the British to commit thousands of troops to Canada, subsequently weakening the British hand against George Washington.

### 2: Arnold's March to Quebec | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*In September , early in the American Revolutionary War, Colonel Benedict Arnold led a force of 1, Continental Army troops on an expedition from Cambridge in the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the gates of Quebec City.*

Congress did not want to alarm the people of Quebec, and rejected these arguments. He went to Cambridge , Massachusetts in early August , and approached George Washington , Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, with the idea of a second eastern invasion force aimed at Quebec City. Colburn offered his services, and Arnold requested detailed information about the route, including potential British naval threats, Indian sentiment , useful supply opportunities, and an estimate of how long it would take to construct bateaux sufficient for the contemplated force. Goodwin, who was known to have Loyalist sympathies, provided maps that were inaccurate in the routes, distances and other important features they described. Schuyler agreed with the suggested plan, and Washington and Arnold immediately began to raise troops and place orders for supplies. He asked Tracy to acquire sufficient shipping to transport the expedition to Maine without drawing the attention of Royal Navy ships patrolling the area. The sea voyage was viewed by both Arnold and Washington as the most dangerous part of the expedition, because British patrols were highly effective at interfering with colonial shipping at the time. The first units to leave were composed largely of men from that area, to whom Arnold had given extra time so that they would be able to see their families once more before the expedition left Newburyport. In twelve hours, they reached the mouth of the Kennebec River. They spent the next two days negotiating the island channels near its mouth and sailing up the river. While waiting for the bateaux to be completed, Arnold received word from scouts Colburn had sent out to reconnoiter the proposed route. The second, under Lieutenant Church, was to survey the route as far as the Dead River , at a place known to the local Indians as the Great Carrying Place, so that Arnold might better estimate how far the column would need to travel each day. Colburn and a crew of boatwrights came in the rear, to repair bateaux as needed. There was a rough track from Fort Western, so some of the men and supplies had moved overland rather than in the bateaux that had to be portaged around the falls above Fort Western to begin the trip. Even at this early date, problems were apparent. The bateaux were leaking, resulting in spoiled food and a continual need for repairs. The men were constantly wet, due not only to the leakage but also the frequent need to pull the heavy boats upstream. As temperatures began to drop below freezing, colds and dysentery set in, reducing the effectiveness of the force. This stretch of the trek was complicated by heavy rains, rendering the portages difficult due to extremely muddy conditions. Their supplies had been depleted, and they were largely subsisting on a protein-rich diet of fish, moose, and duck. Rain and snow slowed the long portage, and the expedition had its first casualty when a falling tree killed one of the party. Some of the men who drank the stagnant waters along the way became violently ill, forcing Arnold to order construction of a shelter at the second pond as cover for the sick, and to send some men back to Fort Halifax for supplies that had been cached there. At this point, Arnold wrote a number of letters informing Washington and Montgomery of his progress. Contrary to its name, which supposedly described the speed of its currents, the river was flowing rapidly enough that the men had trouble rowing and poling against the current. The leaky boats spoiled more of the food, forcing Arnold to put everyone on half rations. When the sun rose they were surrounded by water. Precious time was lost when some of the men mistakenly left the Dead River and ascended one of its branches, having been fooled by the high water. Soon after, seven bateaux overturned, spoiling the remaining food stores. This accident compelled Arnold to consider turning back. He called together his nearby officers for a council of war. Arnold explained that although the situation was grim, he thought that the expedition should continue. The sick and infirm were to retreat to American settlements in Maine. They had little flour, and were consuming candle tallow and shoe leather to supplement their minimal rations. When he returned to camp, Lieutenant Colonel Enos had arrived, and they held their own council. In the council, Enos cast a tie-breaking vote in favor of continuing, but in a meeting with his captains after the council, announced that because they were insistent on returning, he was acceding to their decision, and would return. Although this part of the party crossed the height of land on October 25, it was not until two days later that they reached the

lake. However, the way Arnold described the route included information from the incorrect maps that he had not seen on the route. Sympathetic to his plight, they supplied provisions and cared for the sick; some were well paid for their aid, while others refused payment. The Americans, with no cannons or other field artillery, and barely fit for action, faced a fortified city. Enos was court-martialed, charged with "quitting his commanding officer without leave". He and two others escaped captivity in August and retraced the trek in the opposite direction, once again with meager resources. They benefited from better weather and equipment the expedition had abandoned along the way. Fobes reached his home near Worcester, Massachusetts at the end of September, and eventually rejoined the army.

### 3: March to Quebec | Open Library

*March To Quebec (published , revised ) is a historical work by novelist Kenneth Roberts largely compiled from the actual journals of Colonel Benedict Arnold and several of his companions during the American Revolution.*

Riding a big chestnut horse and resplendent in the scarlet uniform he had designed, the forceful Arnold called for volunteers willing to undertake a bold and dangerous mission: He would only need independent authority and 1, men for a surprise attack on the enemy stronghold through the Maine woods. Men volunteered in droves. For the march on Quebec, Arnold was inventing a new kind of unit: For all except the Rangers and small Indian raiding parties, the dense backwoods of northern New England had acted as an effective barrier to overland travel between the colonies and Canada. During that war, the total absence of roads and scarcity of trails, ineffective maps, and a topography tortured by glaciers had forced the British to launch most attacks on French Canada by sea. But Arnold was a man who embraced long odds. In joint command with Ethan Allen, he had captured Fort Ticonderoga in a daring early morning assault, then sailed up Lake Champlain and seized several British ships and a fort at Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu in Quebec. From captured dispatches, he knew there were only redcoats in all Canada. Slimming the mass of volunteers to 1, men, Arnold dispatched a courier ahead to Gardiner, Maine, to commission shipwright Reuben Colburn to build lightweight bateaux. From surveyor Samuel Goodrich he ordered maps for his battalion commanders, all unknowing that both men were loyalists opposed to the Revolution. To make the maps, Arnold relied on the travel diary of British Engineer Capt. Arnold had somehow acquired the wrong one. The drive on Quebec hit snags from the outset, and bureaucratic entanglements delayed departure for more than two weeks. Finally, under a heavy fog, Arnold threaded his makeshift fleet by night through the British blockade toward Maine. He soon learned to his dismay that a summerlong drought had all but dried up the Kennebec, exposing rocks and shoals. Three more days went to caulking the boats and building 20 replacements. Leaves were already turning and temperatures plunging before Arnold could finally shove off on September On every portage it took four men to carry each empty bateau, which dug hard into their shoulders as they scrambled uphill over thickly wooded dirt paths and around high waterfalls. At Skowhegan the soldiers bullied the boats up a three-mile slope while teams of men marched alongside, bent under the weight of barrels and bearskin-wrapped bundles of provisions, covering only half the distance Arnold had anticipated. Most of the men had never poled a boat before, and so they waded and hauled the laden bateaux more than halfway up the river. The planks had leaked, the barrels filling with water. Salted meat and cod had begun to rot. Flour and peas had turned into a moldy paste. He stopped the expedition for eight days to make repairsâ€”precious days that pushed the men further into the heart of winter. The river rose 12 feet, sweeping away most of the remaining food and gear. Seven boatloads of food, guns, gunpowder, and clothing were lost. On October 23 Arnold called an emergency council of war. That evening he knelt in front of the headquarters fire, raising his voice to be heard above the sputtering and hissing of the wet firewood and the coughing of the score of miserable officers from his first two battalions. Yet only one man had died, and although exhausted, the soldiers otherwise remained healthy. He continued his speech, powerfully outlining his case for pushing on to Canada, which he felt was feasible if remaining supplies were evenly divided and strictly rationed. In the face of such indomitable spirit and careful planning, the officers voted to continue the campaign. Arnold issued a stream of ordersâ€”sending back the sick and weak, redistributing rations, and moving the strongest men forward. Runners headed downstream with orders for the second in command, Lt. Little did Arnold know, but Enos had called his own council of war, which had decided that the men of the rear battalion would turn back to Massachusetts, taking with them most of the remaining provisions and all the medical supplies. Arnold had to make a difficult decision. It was obvious that the maps had failed him and his force was likely to become hopelessly lost if not well guided. Yet his men would starve if their rations were not replenished. He decided he must go on and find food, judging it better to risk the main body becoming temporarily lost than for them to starve. Behind him, his men faced the dangerous mountainous borderlands called the Height of Land. The officers gave their morsels of pork to the men. Some took raw hides intended to make shoes, chopped them up, singed off the

hair, boiled them, and wrung the juice into their canteens. Heavy snowfalls were now common, and the exhausted men barely had the strength to kick aside the sodden ground cover and collapse in their soaked uniforms. Men had drowned or died when they could no longer be carried. Soon two birch-bark canoes appeared, laden with cornmeal, mutton for the sick, and even tobacco bought from the habitants. After the first real meal after many days, the restored army marched 20 miles, in all covering 30 before camping. That day and next, Arnold was in constant motion up and down the line, making sure all his men were fed. I thought we much resembled the animals which inhabit New Spain called the Ourang-outang. He did not mention that he had personally covered the distance nearly three times, almost died when he narrowly missed shooting over the falls, or that he too was no less weak, bearded, and half-starved than those who had so steadily followed him. The tribute that pleased Arnold the most came from just those men who had the most right to complain:

### 4: March To Quebec by Kenneth Roberts

*March to Quebec: Journals of the Members of Arnold's Expeditions Compiled and Annotated By Kenneth Roberts During the Writing of Arundel Roberts, Kenneth Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc, Garden City, NY ().*

Encyclopedia of the American Revolution: British engineer John Montresor had mapped and described it in , making it seem a feasible avenue of approach, and Colonel Jonathan Brewer of Massachusetts had proposed using it in May to threaten Quebec. Washington and Benedict Arnold were aware of its difficulties, especially in winter, but agreed that the risks were worth taking. With winter approaching, it was essential to organize the expedition quickly. On 21 August, Arnold spoke with Reuben Colburn, a Kennebec boatbuilder who happened to be in Cambridge, about furnishing two hundred light bateaux that could be carried across the many portages that turned the series of lakes and rivers into an invasion route. Having carefully weighed the risks, on 3 September, Washington gave Colburn orders to build the bateaux, and two days later he issued in his general orders a call for volunteers. A detachment of fifty artificers, led by Captain Colburn, joined the expedition on the Kennebec. Five men accompanied the expedition as volunteers: While all the riflemen were eager volunteers, Washington had taken the precaution to order a draft if a sufficient number of New Englanders did not volunteer; in the event, compulsion did not have to be invoked. And in a not uncommon display of intercolonial rivalries, the captains of the riflemen refused to serve under Greene, a Rhode Islander, forcing Arnold to keep the riflemen together in a single division. At Newburyport on 19 September the men boarded eleven coastal sloops and schooners and reached Gardinerstown, on the Kennebec below Fort Western, three days later, where Arnold found two hundred bateaux waiting. Made of green lumber the only material available , many were poorly constructed and smaller than specified. Arnold accepted the boats, having no alternative, and ordered another twenty to be built. Colburn had also assembled flour and meat for the expedition and was able to furnish information about the route. His two scouts, Getchell and Berry, had gone as far as the Dead River and returned with ominous news that the British appeared to expect an invasion from this direction. On 24 September, two reconnaissance parties left Fort Western later Augusta, Maine and started up the Kennebec, followed on succeeding days by the riflemen, Greene with three companies, and Meigs with four companies. Arnold set out with two companies on the 29th, followed by Enos with one company. The column took two days to cover the first eighteen miles to Fort Halifax. Having spent three days passing Norridgewock Falls, repairing their badly battered boats, and finding many provisions already spoiled by water, on 9 October the column pushed on to Curritunk Falls, the next major portage. On 11 October, Arnold and an advance element reached the Great Carrying Place, where eight miles of portage and four miles of rowing across three ponds took the expedition to the Dead River the west branch of the Kennebec. For many days before reaching the Great Carrying Place, it was apparent that the expedition faced hazards that had not been foreseen. First, no experienced woodsman would have considered the route passable for bateaux, particularly in winter. Second, Arnold had miscalculated the length of his march and food was running out. Finally, the weather was against them: On Dead River on 21 October they were struck by a hurricane of historic proportions that swelled the river from sixty to two hundred yards in width. They reached the settlement at Brunswick fifteen days later. On 1 December a court-martial acquitted Enos of the charge of "quitting his commanding officer without leave. Lawrence at Point Levis, opposite Quebec, on 9 November Within a day, the aggressive Arnold had found Indian canoes and dugouts, acquired supplies of flour, and had the men prepare scaling ladders. He was ready to cross the mile-wide St. Lawrence, which was full of British naval craft, but the attempt was delayed by a gale that lasted until the 13th. Owing to the shortage of boats, only three-quarters of the small force got across the first night. The rest crossed the second night, bringing the scaling ladders. Arnold led them onto the Plains of Abraham , but since the British were alert to the American presence, he wisely decided against attempting an assault on Quebec. In a truly remarkable operation, Arnold had started from Fort Western with 1, men and led them in 45 days across miles of wilderness to arrive at the gates of Quebec in midwinter. There was enough fight left in the survivors to push across the St. Ward found it "incredible that no more than 55 were lost. The surviving journals, twenty of which were edited by Kenneth

Roberts, give ample testimony to the hardships endured by the expedition, but historians have noted with some skepticism the ability of men to keep a record of their suffering. The American Invasion of 1775: Benedict Arnold, Revolutionary Hero: An American Warrior Reconsidered. New York University Press, Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony: Canada, and the American Revolution. New York and London: The War of the Revolution. Edited by John Richard Alden. Selesky Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Library of Military History. Retrieved November 15, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

### 5: Through a Howling Wilderness : Benedict Arnold's March to Quebec by Thomas | eBay

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

This maintenance happens every spring to help keep the Trail clean and user friendly through the summer months. Every season we always strive to refresh our signage and add new signs that will enhance the overall education of the public as they hike these trails. If you can magnify the picture you can see part of the Horn that has Getchells name and the inscription of Vasselboro Maine where the Getchells were from. The scene depicted on the powder horn resembles that of the Boston Massacre but that is only a guess on my part. It could be of another incident related more closely to their family history. The list of Getchell relatives that that were hired to scout for the Expedition are as follows: They were all from Vasselboro ,Maine including Samuel Berry. It is obvious that the Expedition recruited man power as it advanced into the wilderness. Not only these guides but also soldiers. In several cases the mans name is listed without a home town but the area lived in is usually mentioned as Maine. The actual body count of volunteers ebbed and flowed as the troops moved onward to Quebec. While helping to clear the Great Carry from the Kennebec to the first pond East Carry a tree fell on him from either high winds or from a tree that had been cut by one of his mates during the clearing process. He was transported from the high ridge to the Rivers edge where he expired the next morning. He was buried in a shallow grave on the interval of the Kennebec. In clearing for the Wyman Dam was begun and several cemeteries were being relocated to the Moscow burial ground. Kirk was a member of Wards Company and listed from Maine but no town is identified. He could have been from a small town that was located along the route of March which was not uncommon during the Expedition. Found in the town of Solon,Maine this summer It has turned into one of the largest finds of the Arnold Expedition in the last years. Applying Rubbing techniques that have been used on old grave stones will give us a much clearer picture of the numbers and letters that are scratched into the ledge. Maybe even a lead into who was responsible for the carving. On September 27th, members installed the granite posts and metal bracket that holds the sign which arrived from the manufacturer in a few weeks later. The cast iron kettle at left has been treated with a solution of Tannic acid to remove the rust and give it a protective coating. Each piece of the kettle there are 19 in all was given several treatments. Several of the pieces were found in the remnants of a small, stone-lined firepit. Why the kettle was shattered and the pieces cast about in an area about feet across is a mystery. The kettle shown below is very similar to the one being treated. There is no evidence of legs on the Arnold example but it may have had them and those pieces have yet to be found. Nothing that apperas to have been part of a handle was discovered either. Click here to see the rare Massachusetts uniform button found nearby. Military artist, author and collector Don Troiani has identified it as one of the thousands of buttons issued in by the Massachusetts Colonial government. While these were cast with numbers for use by separate regiments of the Grand Army of Massachusetts, the outbreak of warfare forced the colony to issue the coats that bore them hurriedly, without regard to which units got which numbers. To learn more about the Massachusetts bounty coats of , read this article by Henry M Cooke, click here. *Voices from a Wilderness Expedition: This book is not a chronological history of that expedition, but rather offers details and new information about the lives of the men who participated and, equally important, the journals that chronicled the hardships of the march. It provides significant new information on both the men and the journals that has never been published.*

### 6: March to Quebec - Wikipedia

*Kenneth Lewis Roberts (December 8, - July 21, ) was an American author of historical novels. Roberts worked first as a journalist, becoming nationally known for his work with the Saturday Evening Post from to , and then as a popular novelist.*

### 7: Arnold Expedition Historical Society | News

*Page 1 of 4 December 31, Defeat of the Americans and death of General Montgomery at the walls of Quebec.*  
*ARNOLD'S MARCH TO QUEBEC IN*

### 8: March On Quebec | AMERICAN HERITAGE

*Dorchester Heights, Boston, September 3, On that dusty gray Sunday morning, Benedict Arnold, a newly commissioned Colonel in the Continental Army, accompanied his Commander in Chief, George Washington, and reviewed the 16, troops laying siege to British-held Boston.*

### 9: 50,000 climate march in Montreal targets Legault government | Montreal Gazette

*In his March to Quebec Kenneth Roberts highlighted Ens. John Pierce's journal as the "Lost Journal" [2], and now as revealed in these pages the anonymous author of a separate Quebec March journal turns out, ironically, to be another Pierce. With the identity of the journalist in hand, several additional clues were addressed to ensure.*

Reel 639. Northampton, Onslow, Orange Counties The organizations Whats up? (Wonderwise) Zsuzsa not Zsazsa The Pits (AZ-J-14-17) Exploring nature in winter Lifes Little Instruction Calendar For Business Success 2002 Day-To-Day Calendar H.R. 2600, the Business, Commercial, and Community Development Secondary Market Development Act Crushed lauren layne bud Crisis intervention in residential treatment Place of Wild Honey Ready-To-Use P.E. Activities for Grades 7-9 (Complete Physical Education Activities Program) The Artful Christmas The lamentable tragedie of Titus Andronicus Standard rental application form Reluctant Bodyguard Peremtorisches Bedencken Instructors Manual Approaches to Social Research History of the 104th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry from 1862 to 1865. American and Asian Slavery 1-2 Peter, 1-3 John, Jude Day at the saltworks Mickey Friedman Enzymatic dissociation and culture of normal human mammary tissue to detect progenitor activity John Stin Architectural representation handbook Towards a new beginning in cooperative cataloging Eucerin davis drug guide The Music Lovers Crossword Book Transgenic crops and their applications for sustainable agriculture and food security Paul Christou and T A Londoners London All-Wheel and Four-Wheel-Drive Vehicle Systems What language shall I borrow? Your Chinese Horoscope For 1998 Swans of the world Our Flying Vet and Other Country Tales Publishing and cultural politics in revolutionary Paris, 1789-1810 Charles babbage history in tamil Playing happy families A Manual of Instruction in Latin Stedmans oncology words Caillou, Whats That Noise (Clubhouse USA)