

1: Battle Summary: Fort Blakely, AL

The siege and capture of Fort Loyall, destruction of Falmouth, May 20, (o.s.): a paper read before the Maine Genealogical Society, June 2,

If successful, this British line of conquest would separate the New England colonies from their southern brethren. Having accomplished this division, the British could concentrate on first defeating one isolated segment of the rebellious colonies and then the other. In the darkness of the night of May 9, , Ethan Allen, along with Benedict Arnold, led a portion of his militia across the half-mile width of Lake Champlain to the base of the fort. As the sun rose the next morning Allen and his men rushed into the fort demanding its surrender. Taken totally by surprise, the Commander of the garrison meekly surrendered and the strategic fortress was captured without bloodshed. In his description of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, he describes giving a pep-talk to his troops before the assault, although there are no other accounts of this speech. We join his story as a decision is made to capture the fort: And, while I was wishing for an opportunity to signalize myself in its behalf, directions were privately sent to me from the then colony now State of Connecticut, to raise the Green Mountain Boys, and, if possible, with them to surprise and take the fortress of Ticonderoga. Fort Ticonderoga This enterprise I cheerfully undertook; and, after first guarding all the several passes that led thither, to cut all intelligence between the garrison and the country, made a forced march from Bennington, and arrived at the lake opposite to Ticonderoga, on the evening of the 9th day of May, , with two hundred and thirty valiant Green Mountain Boys; and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured boats to cross the lake. However, I landed eighty-three men near the garrison, and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Colonel Seth Warner; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself under the necessity to attack the fort, before the rear could cross the lake; and, as it was viewed hazardous, I harangued the officers and soldiers in the manner following: Your valor has been famed abroad, and acknowledged, as appears by the advice and orders to me, from the General Assembly of Connecticut, to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and, in person, conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few minutes; and, inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks. I ordered them to face to the right, and, at the head of the center file, marched them immediately to the wicket gate aforesaid, where I found a sentry posted, who instantly snapped his fusee [trigger] at me; I ran immediately toward him, and he retreated through the covered way into the parade within the garrison, gave a halloo, and ran under a bombproof. My party, who followed me into the fort, I formed on the parade in such a manner as to face the two barracks which faced each other. The garrison being asleep, except the sentries, we gave three huzzas, which greatly surprised them. One of the sentries made a pass at one of my officers with a charged bayonet, and slightly wounded him. My first thought was to kill him with my sword; but, in an instant, I altered the design and fury of the blow to a slight cut on the side of the head, upon which he dropped his gun, and asked quarter, which I readily granted him, and demanded of him the place where the commanding officer kept; he showed me a pair of stairs in the front of a barrack, on the west part of the garrison, which led up to a second story in said barrack, to which I immediately repaired, and ordered the commander, Captain de la Place, to come forth instantly, or I would sacrifice the whole garrison; at which the Captain came immediately to the door, with his breeches in his hand, when I ordered him to deliver me the fort instantly; he asked me by what authority I demanded it: In the meantime some of my officers had given orders, and in consequence thereof, sundry of the barrack doors were beat down, and about one-third of the garrison imprisoned, which consisted of the said commander, a Lieutenant Feltham, a conductor of artillery, a gunner, two sergeants, and forty-four rank and file; about one hundred pieces of cannon, one thirteen-inch mortar, and a number of swivels. This surprise was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the 10th of May, The sun seemed to rise that morning with a superior luster, and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled to its conquerors, who tossed about the flowing bowl, and wished success to Congress, and the liberty and freedom of America. This

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eyewitness account appears in: Allen, Ethan, A narrative of Col. How To Cite This Article: Four months after the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen was captured by the British during an attempt to invade Canada. Imprisoned, he was initially sent to England but returned to a prison ship off the coast of New York. He was freed in May in a prisoner exchange on Long Island. He died in Vermont declared itself an independent republic in January It remained so until when it joined the United States as its fourteenth state.

2: Catalog Record: The siege and capture of Fort Loyall, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The siege and capture of Fort Loyall, destruction of Falmouth, May 20, (o.s.): a paper read before the Maine Genealogical Society, June 2, / by John T. Hull.

They surprised and captured, without significant injury or incident, the small British garrison at the fort, and looted the personal belongings of the garrison. Cannons and other armaments from the fort were transported to Boston and used to fortify Dorchester Heights and break the stalemate at the Siege of Boston. On May 18, Arnold and 50 men boldly raided Fort Saint-Jean on the Richelieu River in southern Quebec, seizing military supplies, cannons, and the largest military vessel on Lake Champlain. Although the scope of this military action was relatively minor, it had significant strategic importance. It impeded communication between northern and southern units of the British Army, and gave the nascent Continental Army a staging ground for the invasion of Quebec later in the year. It also involved two larger-than-life personalities in Allen and Arnold, each of whom sought to gain as much credit and honor as possible for these events. Lindsay Johnson Rebel leaders turned to consideration of a more modest strike against the British. Fort Ticonderoga, a major point of contention during the French and Indian War, was now an inviting target for several reasons: Connecticut Governor Jonathan Trumbull, an ardent Patriot, enlisted the services of Ethan Allen, a frontier land speculator and agitator. Arnold, an extremely able military leader, was not interested in participating in the leisurely siege of Boston then in progress. This man of action was a natural for a stealth attack on the British stronghold. Arnold raised an army of men, mostly Massachusetts residents. When he arrived in Vermont, his demand to take over command of the operation was met by jeers from the Green Mountain Boys. Despite their frequent bickering, a surprise attack was made on Ticonderoga in the early hours of May 1776. A band under Allen crossed Lake George and marched silently to the fort when they were astounded to see the gate open and the sentry asleep. No shots needed to be fired. They were confused by the attack because they had not received word about the outbreak of fighting in Massachusetts. When Allen demanded the surrender of one of the British officers who had locked himself in a room, the officer asked on whose authority Allen was acting. At great risk to his life, Arnold managed to restore order. Most of the dozen British soldiers garrisoned there were still asleep. Aftermath The fort became the base operations for the Invasion of Canada in the Winter of 1776. On December 9, 1776, Henry Knox removed the cannon from the fort and hauled them to Boston, arriving on January 24, 1777, for use in the siege there. It was then burned in October 1776, when the British were forced to abandon it.

3: Ethan Allen Captures Fort Ticonderoga,

*The Siege and Capture of Fort Loyall, Destruction of Falmouth, May 20, A Paper Read Before the Maine Genealogical Society, June 2, (Classic Reprint) [John T. Hull] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

It is also known as the Capture of Fort Ticonderoga. In order to understand the meaning of this particular confrontation, we have to dive into its history and background. What is Fort Ticonderoga? This place became Fort Ticonderoga in when a group of French settlers came to North America and began building a military base on the shore of Lake Champlain. Ticonderoga is located in New York. This particular settlement had exits to both the Hudson River and Canada, which made it an important crossing route between the two parts of the continent. Originally this military base was called Fort Carrillon, and it witnessed many battles between the French and the Indians. In the British tried to conquer the fort but were without any luck. Being extremely insistent, they returned the following year under the command of General Amherst and successfully captured the fort which had already been damaged by the French while they were running for Canada. After they have won the battle against the French, the British renamed the military base. That said, at the time of the American Revolution, merely fifty soldiers were housed at the fort. The attack came at dawn when the soldiers were still sleeping. Even though it was a small battle, it was a major factor in the final outcome of the Revolution. The capture of Fort Ticonderoga was the first American victory and gave the Continental Army a strong and important morale boost through the development of the conflict. Also, the American victory supplied the army with important artillery. The cannons captured at Fort Ticonderoga were afterwards used in other important battles against the British Army like the one at Boston in In the British joined forces with the Canadians and tried to restore their power in the Ticonderoga area. Because the winter was coming, they considered it was too risky to supply the fort in Ticonderoga. The British withdrew their forces back to Canada even though the Canadians were opposed to this move. His route was established through the Champlain Lake near Fort Ticonderoga. In the summer of the British-Canadian army began to advance south. Clair, was facing many military difficulties. That was the reason for the Americans to change their position in the area. They moved their primary forces on the opposite side of Lake Champlain, in the area also known as Mount Rattlesnake. Its name was also later changed in Mount Independence. Meanwhile, Fort Ticonderoga was still being fortified but not so much that it could have faced a siege by the British. They circled the fort and also Mount Independence and began their fire. Clair announced to Congress and was advised to retreat south and leave the fort to the British forces. The American forces retreated during the night of the 5th to the 6th of July. The soldiers took as many supplies as they could so that the enemy would not benefit from the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. They tried to make their departure as secretive as possible. The move was given away by a French officer who set his house on fire during the retreat so that the British could very well see the direction in which the American soldiers were going. The British army followed the American soldiers for a very long distance, but they were not able to catch them. The American troops made their way into the woods and lost their tracks as they were moving towards South in Skenesborough. With the retreat of the American soldiers from Ticonderoga, the fort became once again a British military base. The Battle of Ticonderoga seemed lost for the Americans since the beginning. That is because the British had rallied about 7, soldiers plus some Native American and Canadian troops. On the other side, the American Colonists had only 3, armed men. Another important aspect of the battle was the equipment of the armies. While the British were very well equipped, the Americans armed as best they could despite their lack of experience in the art of war. Later they developed their own uniforms made of a blue fabric. Both armies had muskets and guns in their endowment. Considering the relatively short duration of the battle, the casualties were about 60 or 70 men for both sides. The Aftermath The fort was an important symbol for the Americans since its position was very strategic in the area. The colonists hoped that Ticonderoga could stop the British Army from making their way south. Clair annouced the retreat, the Americans got alarmed and many of them blamed him for not being able to stand up to the Royal troops. Thomas Allen, an American reverend expressed his outrage towards this act by naming it one of the most disappointing military moves in the history of the entire world. Considering the wave of

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complaints which had grasped the entire population of the colonies, St. Claire was court-martialed but was acquitted. He justified the retreat claiming he had saved many important troops and provisions. All in all, if it had not been for the express order of retreat from Congress maybe St. Claire would have fought and become a hero instead of an outcast.

4: Battle of Falmouth () - Wikipedia

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After the Treaty of Paris , in which the French ceded their North American territories to the British, the fort was no longer on the frontier of two great empires, guarding the principal waterway between them. In it was garrisoned by only a small detachment of the 26th Regiment of Foot , consisting of two officers and forty-six men, with many of them "invalids" soldiers with limited duties because of disability or illness. Twenty-five women and children lived there as well. Because of its former significance, Fort Ticonderoga still had a high reputation as the "gateway to the continent" or the " Gibraltar of America", but in it was, according to historian Christopher Ward, "more like a backwoods village than a fort. The fort was a valuable asset for several reasons. Within its walls was a collection of heavy artillery including cannons , howitzers , and mortars , armaments that the Americans had in short supply. British forces placed there would expose the colonial forces in Boston to attack from the rear. He was accompanied by two captains, Eleazer Oswald and Jonathan Brown, who were charged with recruiting the necessary men. Arnold reached the border between Massachusetts and the Grants on May 6, where he learned of the recruitment efforts of the Connecticut Committee, and that Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys were already on their way north. Leaving early the next day, Arnold arrived in Castleton in time to join a war council, where he made a case to lead the expedition based on his formal authorization to act from the Massachusetts Committee. Captain Noah Phelps , a member of the "Committee of War for the Expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point ", had reconnoitered the fort disguised as a peddler seeking a shave. Arnold and Allen worked out an agreement, but no documented evidence exists concerning the deal. According to Arnold, he was given joint command of the operation. However, boats did not arrive until 1: The only sentry on duty at the south gate fled his post after his musket misfired, and the Americans rushed into the fort. The Patriots then roused the small number of sleeping troops at gunpoint and began confiscating their weapons. Lieutenant Jocelyn Feltham, the assistant to Captain William Delaplace, was awakened by the noise, and called to wake the captain. Allen, who later claimed that he said it to Captain Delaplace, replied, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress! The only injury was to one American, Gideon Warren, [28] who was slightly injured by a sentry with a bayonet. Arnold, whose authority was not recognized by the Green Mountain Boys, was unable to stop the plunder. It is widely recorded that this capture occurred on May 10; this is attributed to a letter Arnold wrote to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety on May 11, claiming that an attempt to sail up to Crown Point was frustrated by headwinds. However, Warner claimed, in a letter dated May 12 from "Head Quarters, Crown Point", that he "took possession of this garrison" the day before. He had Liberty outfitted with guns, and sailed north with 50 of his men on May Seeking intelligence, Arnold sent a man to reconnoiter the situation at Fort Saint-Jean. The scout returned later that day, reporting that the British were aware of the fall of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and that troops were apparently on the move toward Saint-Jean. Arnold decided to act immediately. Boats that they could not take were sunk, and the enlarged fleet returned to Lake Champlain. Hazen rode to Montreal to report the action to the local military commander, and then continued on to Quebec City , where he reported the news to General Carleton on May Allen, believing he could seize and hold Fort Saint-Jean, continued north, while Arnold sailed south. Invasion of Canada , Saratoga campaign , Siege of Fort Ticonderoga , and Battle of Saratoga Ethan Allen and his men eventually drifted away from Ticonderoga, especially once the alcohol began to run out, and Arnold largely controlled affairs from a base at Crown Point. When they arrived on June 22 they made it clear to Arnold that he was to serve under Hinman. This letter, and other communications from the New York Congress, combined with the activities of vocal American supporters, stirred up the Quebec population in the summer of Colonel Dudley Templer, in charge of the garrison at Montreal, issued a call on May 19 to raise a militia for defense of the city, and requested Indians living nearby to also take up arms. Only 50 men, mostly French-speaking landowning seigneurs and petty nobility , were raised in and around Montreal, and they were sent to Saint-Jean; no Indians came to their

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aid. Some troops garrisoned at Quebec were also sent to Saint-Jean. Most of the remaining Quebec troops were dispatched to a variety of other points along the Saint Lawrence, as far west as Oswegatchie, to guard against potential invasion threats. The guns were placed upon Dorchester Heights overlooking the besieged city and the British ships in the harbor, prompting the British to evacuate their troops and Loyalist supporters from the city in March. Rebel control of the area meant that overland communications and supply lines between British forces in Quebec and those in Boston and later New York were severed, so the British military command made an adjustment to their command structure. General Carleton was given independent command of forces in Quebec and the northern frontier, while General William Howe was appointed Commander-in-Chief of forces along the Atlantic coast, an arrangement that had worked well between Generals Wolfe and Amherst in the French and Indian War. Arnold, unable to exert any authority over Allen and his men, began to keep a diary of events and actions, which was highly critical and dismissive of Allen. Published several years later see Further reading, the memoir fails to mention Arnold at all. Allen also wrote several versions of the events, which John Brown and James Easton brought to a variety of Congresses and committees in New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Allen and Easton returned to Crown Point on June 10 and called a council of war while Arnold was with the fleet on the lake, a clear breach of military protocol. When Arnold, whose men now dominated the garrison, asserted his authority, Easton insulted Arnold, who responded by challenging Easton to a duel. Arnold later reported, "On refusing to draw like a gentleman, he having a [sword] by his side and cases of loaded pistols in his pockets, I kicked him very heartily and ordered him from the Point.

5: Capture of Fort Ticonderoga | World History Project

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6: Catalog Record: The siege and capture of Fort Loyall | Hathi Trust Digital Library

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7: The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga - HISTORY

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8: Battle of Falmouth () | Revolvy

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9: Capture of Fort Ticonderoga (May 10,) Summary & Facts

The commander of the fort was Captain Sylvanus Davis. After two days of siege, the settlement's fort, called Fort Loyal (sometimes spelled "Loyall"), surrendered. The community's buildings were burned, including the wooden stockade fort, and its people were either killed or taken prisoner.

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