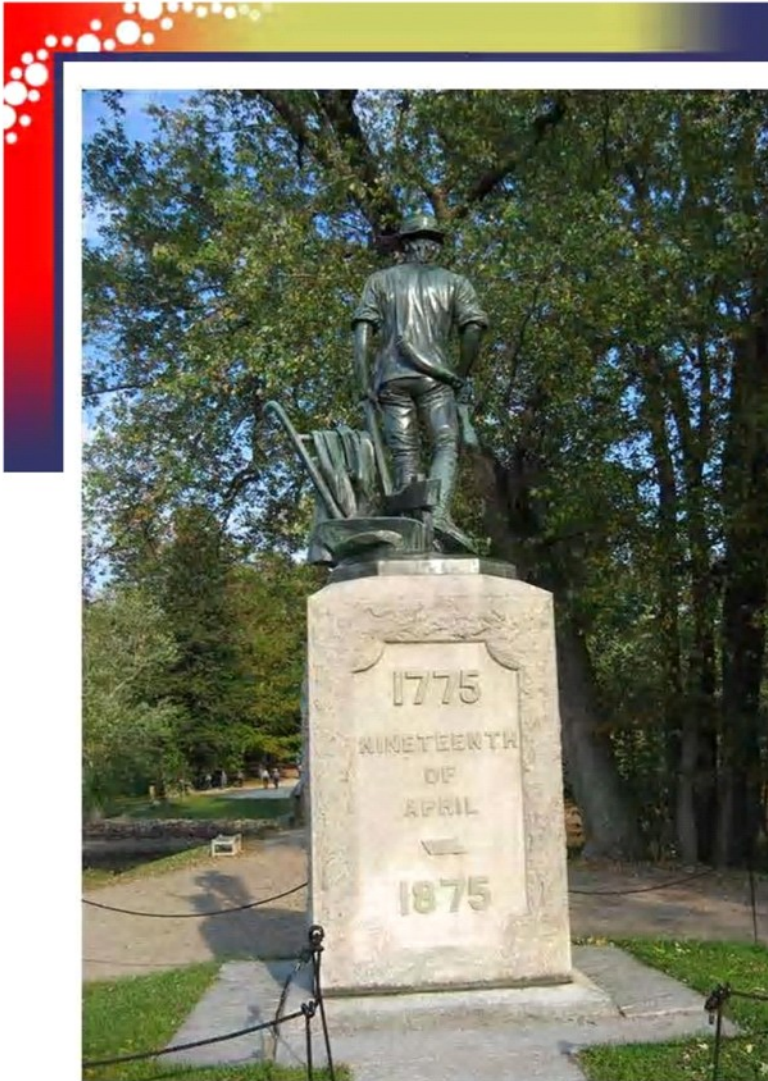


John (Jack) R. Venrick

From: "Jack Venrick" <jacksranch@skynetbb.com>
To: "AJack R. Venrick" <jacksranch@skynetbb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 25, 2009 2:12 PM
Subject: Live Free or Die

----- Original Message -----
Sent: Wednesday, November 25, 2009 1:11 PM





11/3/2010

Colonists upon British troops killed two British soldiers, with ally wounded. As the British soldiers marched back ton. Colonial militia companies poured in. Fighting g the "Battle Road" (12:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.) as nearly sts unleashed "an incessant fire" upon the British Regulars. f the day, the Colonists surrounded and laid siege to -Revolutionary War had begun.

The North Bridge

Three companies of British Regulars (abo North Bridge opened fire upon 400 Colo opposite side. Major John Buttrick of Cam fateful command. "Fire, fellow soldiers, fo the fir order of the time, Ralph 1837 imm "the

ational Historical Park receives one million visitors a year. Each visitor becomes a caretaker

- Feeding Ducks or Other Wildlife
- Riding Bicycles On and S

Exhausted British troops finally reached the safety of the Charlestown peninsula on the evening of April 19. During the night, longboats ferried British soldiers back to Boston. Meanwhile, patriot units from throughout New England formed an arc about the harbor city.

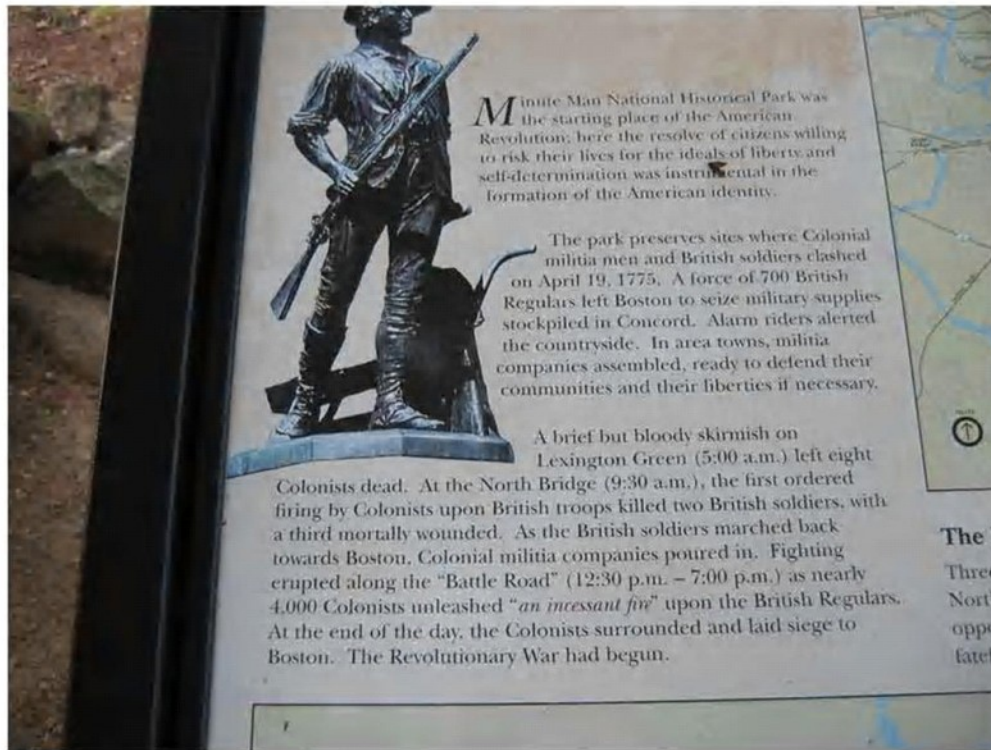
Over the next couple of days approximately 20,000 patriot soldiers joined an "army of observation."

The fledgling patriot army, with units from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, was initially poorly disciplined and loosely structured. Nevertheless, in June 1775, patriot forces fought courageously during the Battle of Bunker Hill.

To strengthen the patriot army, the Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington of Virginia commander of "all the continental forces" on June 15, 1775. Washington arrived in Cambridge on July 2 and assumed command of the troops the next day.

With his junior officers, Washington immediately set to work accumulating supplies, constructing barracks, cutting waste, raising funds, and imposing discipline. To a friend in New York he wrote, "In a little Time we shall work up these raw materials into good stuff."

11/3/2010



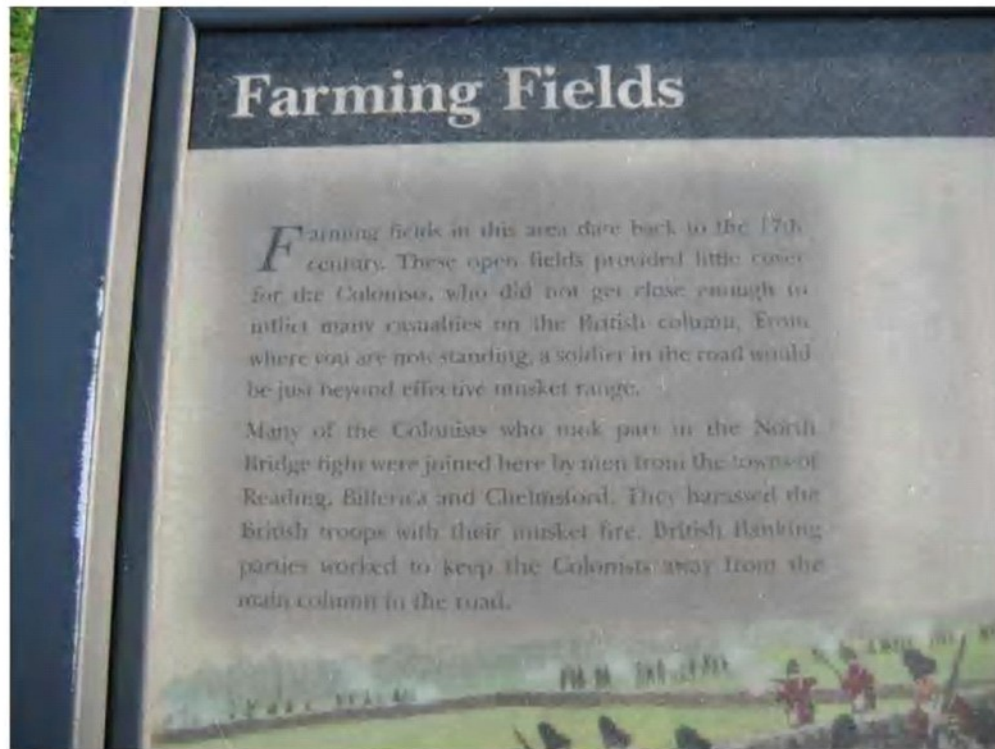
Minute Man National Historical Park was the starting place of the American Revolution; here the resolve of citizens willing to risk their lives for the ideals of liberty and self-determination was instrumental in the formation of the American identity.

The park preserves sites where Colonial militia men and British soldiers clashed on April 19, 1775. A force of 700 British Regulars left Boston to seize military supplies stockpiled in Concord. Alarm riders alerted the countryside. In area towns, militia companies assembled, ready to defend their communities and their liberties if necessary.

A brief but bloody skirmish on Lexington Green (5:00 a.m.) left eight Colonists dead. At the North Bridge (9:30 a.m.), the first ordered firing by Colonists upon British troops killed two British soldiers, with a third mortally wounded. As the British soldiers marched back towards Boston, Colonial militia companies poured in. Fighting erupted along the "Battle Road" (12:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.) as nearly 4,000 Colonists unleashed "an incessant fire" upon the British Regulars. At the end of the day, the Colonists surrounded and laid siege to Boston. The Revolutionary War had begun.

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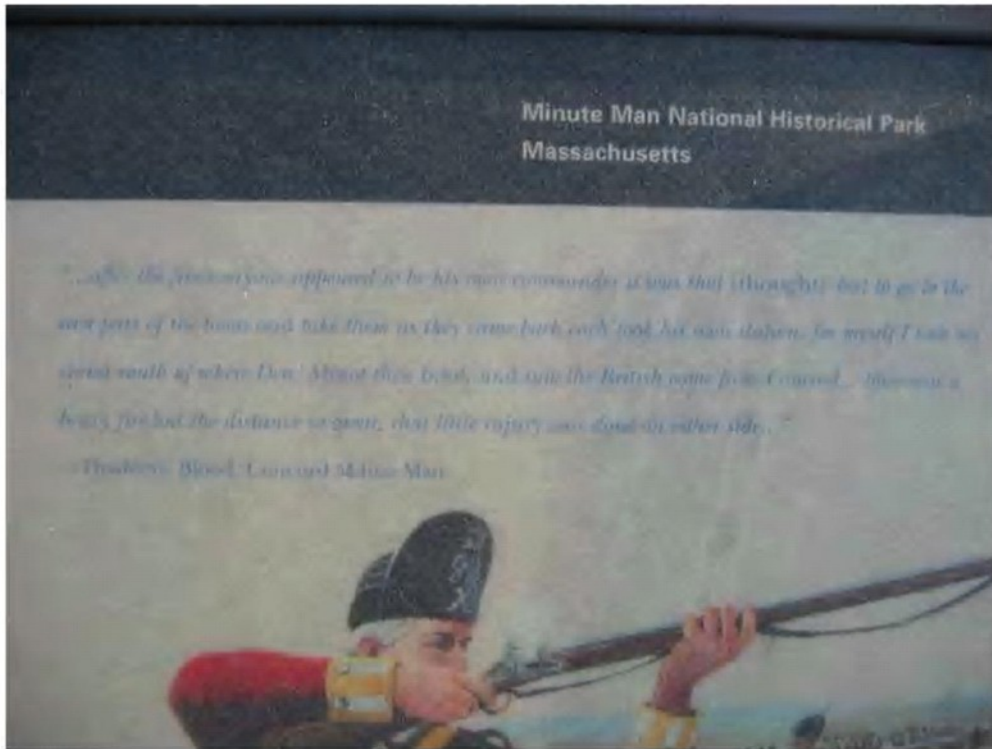
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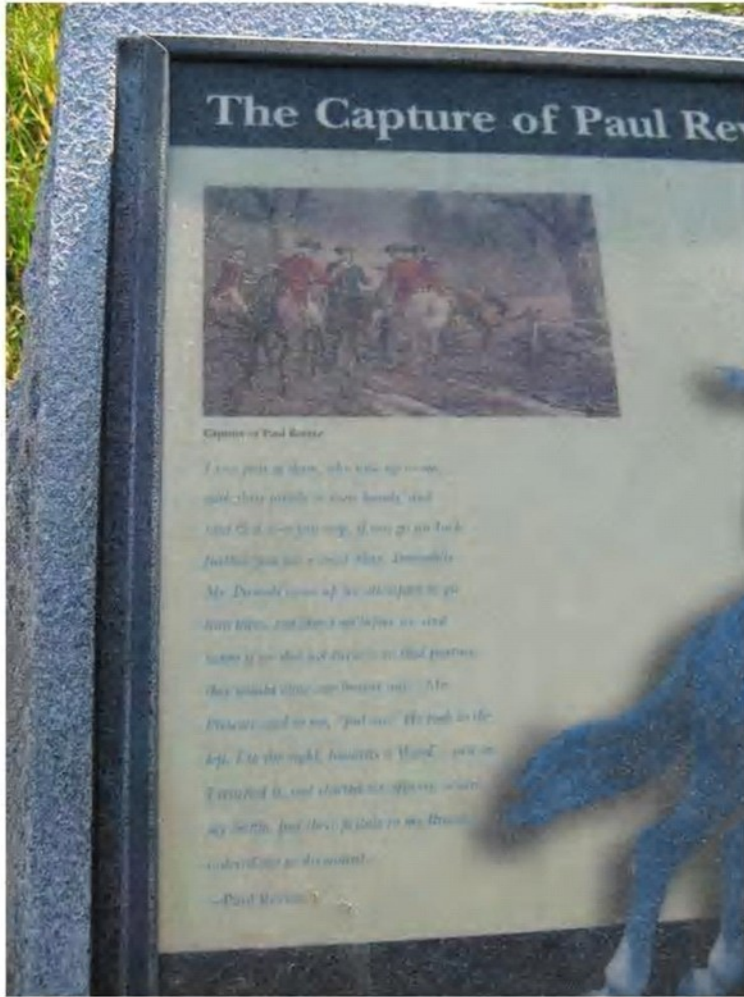
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