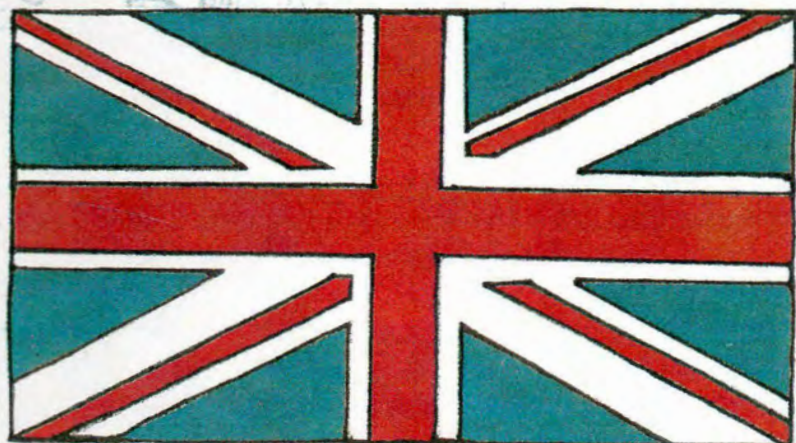
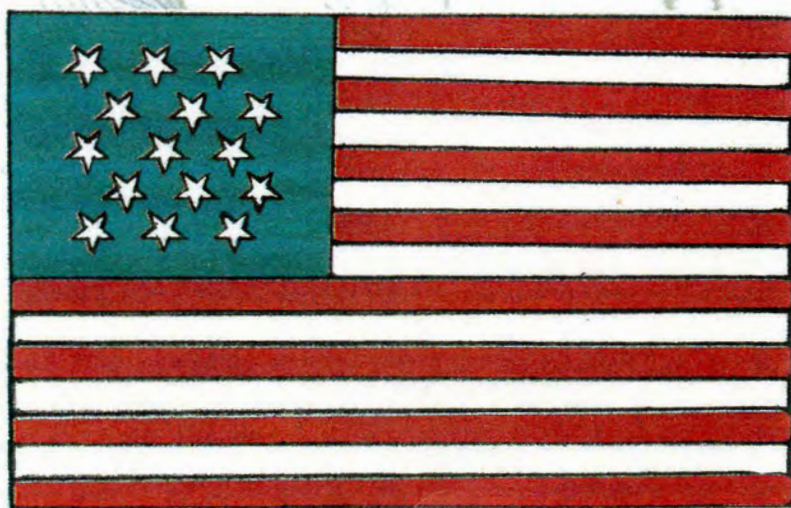


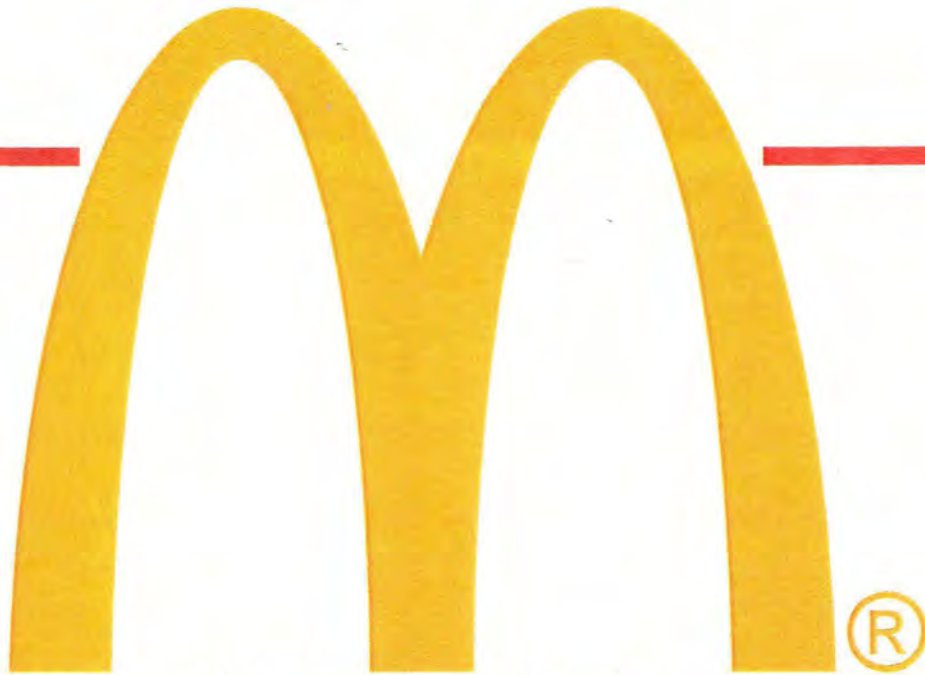
The Battle of Plattsburgh

September 11, 1814



The War of 1812

The last war fought between native
English speaking countries



McDonald's
The Napoli Group, LLC

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Coloring Book created by Ricky Laurin



How important was the 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh to the independence of the United States?

"The Battle of Plattsburgh crippled the British and was the most important engagement of the War."

- Sir Winston Churchill Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 1940 – 1945 & 1951 – 1955.

"To view it is the abstract, it is not surpassed by any naval victory on record. To appreciate its results, it is perhaps one of the most important events in the history of our country."

- Secretary of the Navy, William Jones, said in October 1814 of Commodore Macdonough's Victory on Lake Champlain on September 11, 1814.

"Down to the time of the Civil War, he is the greatest figure in our naval history."

- Theodore Roosevelt (26th President of the United States) said of Macdonough.

"...the most glorious action of the navy of this country. No American who has done so much for his country has received so little of its attention or its praise."

- James Fenimore Cooper. American novelist of the first half of the 19th century.

The Battle of Plattsburgh Coloring Book was created in 2014 for the Bicentennial Commemoration to help children understand this important American history.

CREDITS:

Ricky Laurin – Concept, games, text, drawings, writing & assembly ©2014 Ricky Laurin

The Battle of Plattsburgh text courtesy of the Adirondack Coast Visitors Bureau

Amanda Palmer – Editing, cover design & general support

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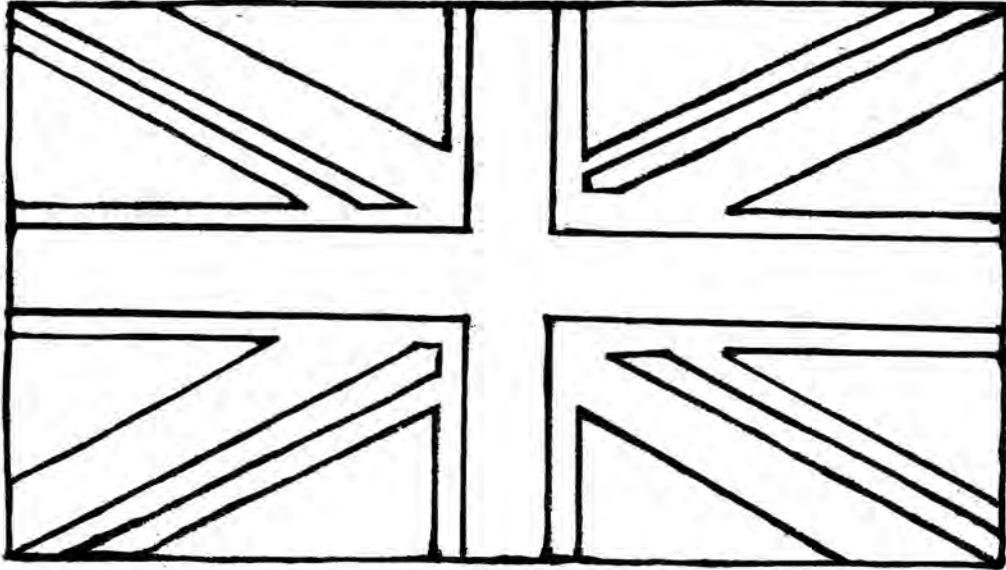
Tanner Chauvin – Drawing of British Soldier (page 4), Tearing up the Bridge (page 20) and Chazy Landing Cemetery (page 32)

2024 Revisions & Distribution - Linda Masterson Ward, 1814 Commemoration Inc.

This coloring book has been donated to all 4th grade students in Clinton and Essex counties by sponsors who support "Children, History & Art."



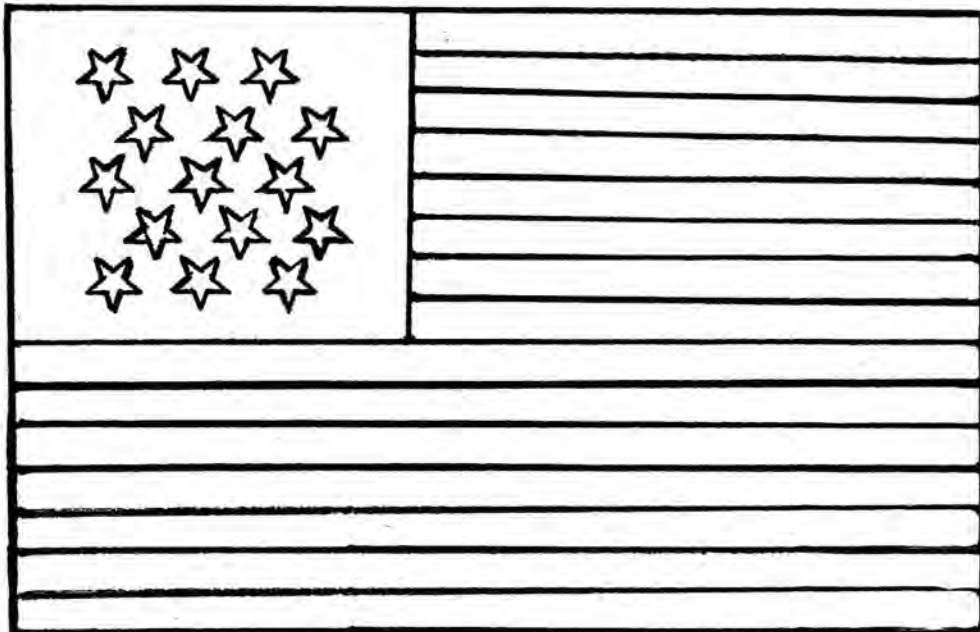
U.S. Revenue Marine Cutter (early 1800's) The U.S. Revenue Marine, an ancestor of the modern U.S. Coast Guard, employed fast schooners, or cutters, like the 51-ton cutter seen here, in such services as the suppression of the slave trade and piracy, lifesaving duties, and assisting the Navy in wartime. *Painting by Peter F. Copeland from the Dover Publication Archive Series.

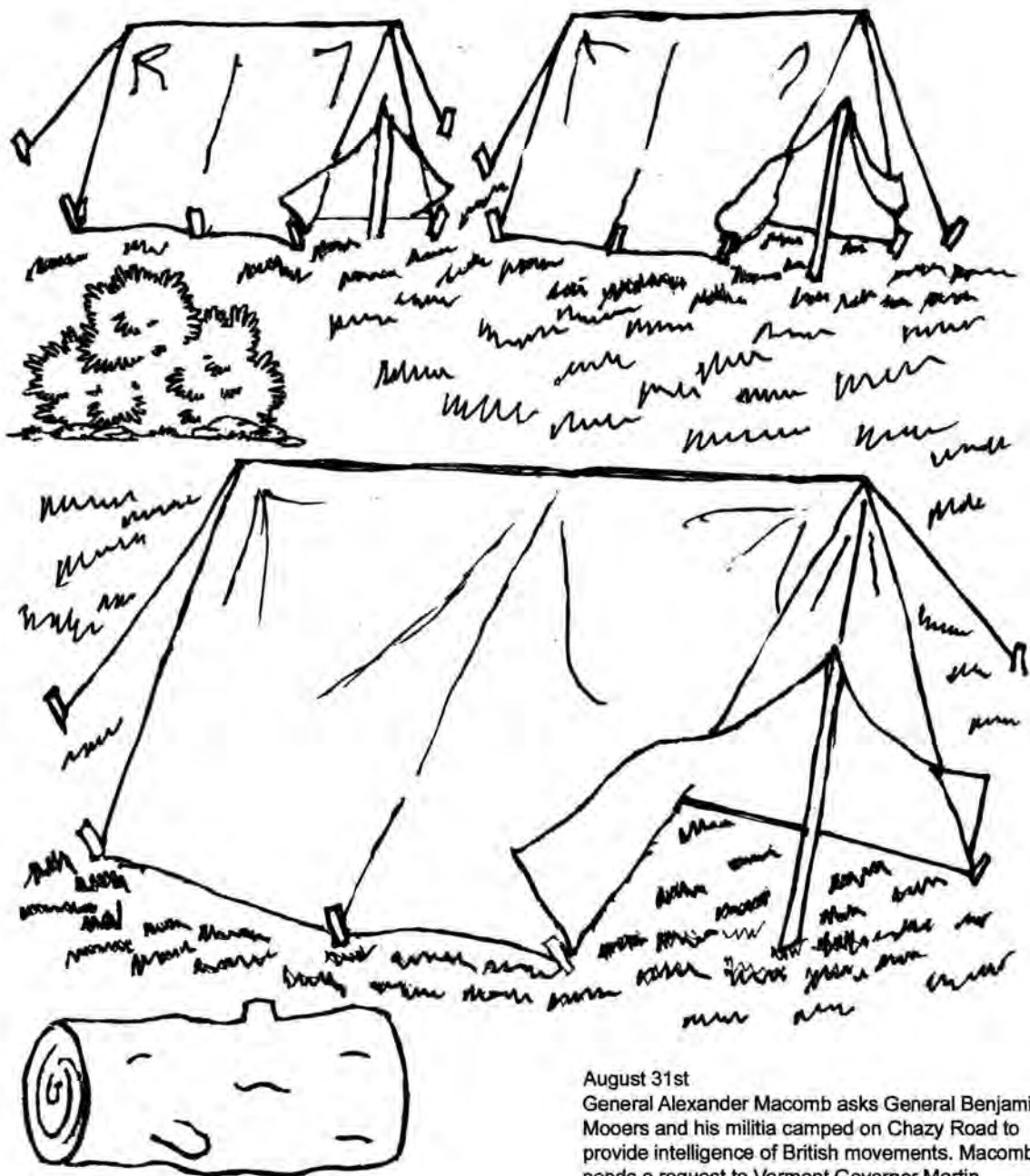


1814 - Setting the Stage 1814 – Élaboration de la Scène

The War of 1812 pitted another generation of Americans against the British in the Second War of Independence. By the spring of 1814, the war had been raging for more than 600 days over the eastern half of North America and on the high seas. The conflict between the young American nation and the British Empire was spurred by U.S. trade restrictions due to the British blockade of French and allied ports during the Napoleonic Wars, the taking of American merchant sailors by force into the Royal Navy (also known as impressment) and British support of Native Americans opposing American expansion.

La Guerre de 1812 créa un conflit militaire opposant une autre génération d'Américains contre les Britanniques dans cette deuxième Guerre de l'Indépendance. Au printemps 1814, la guerre durait depuis plus de 600 jours et s'étendait la moitié du territoire est de l'Amérique du Nord ainsi que ses côtes. Le conflit entre la jeune nation des États-Unis et l'Empire Britannique débuta après que des restrictions économiques se fussent ressenties aux États-Unis dû au blocus des Britanniques contre la France et ses territoires lors des guerres napoléoniennes. Le tout débuta lorsqu'un commerçant marin américain fut capturé par la marine britannique ainsi que le soutien britannique des autochtones qui s'opposaient à l'expansion américaine.



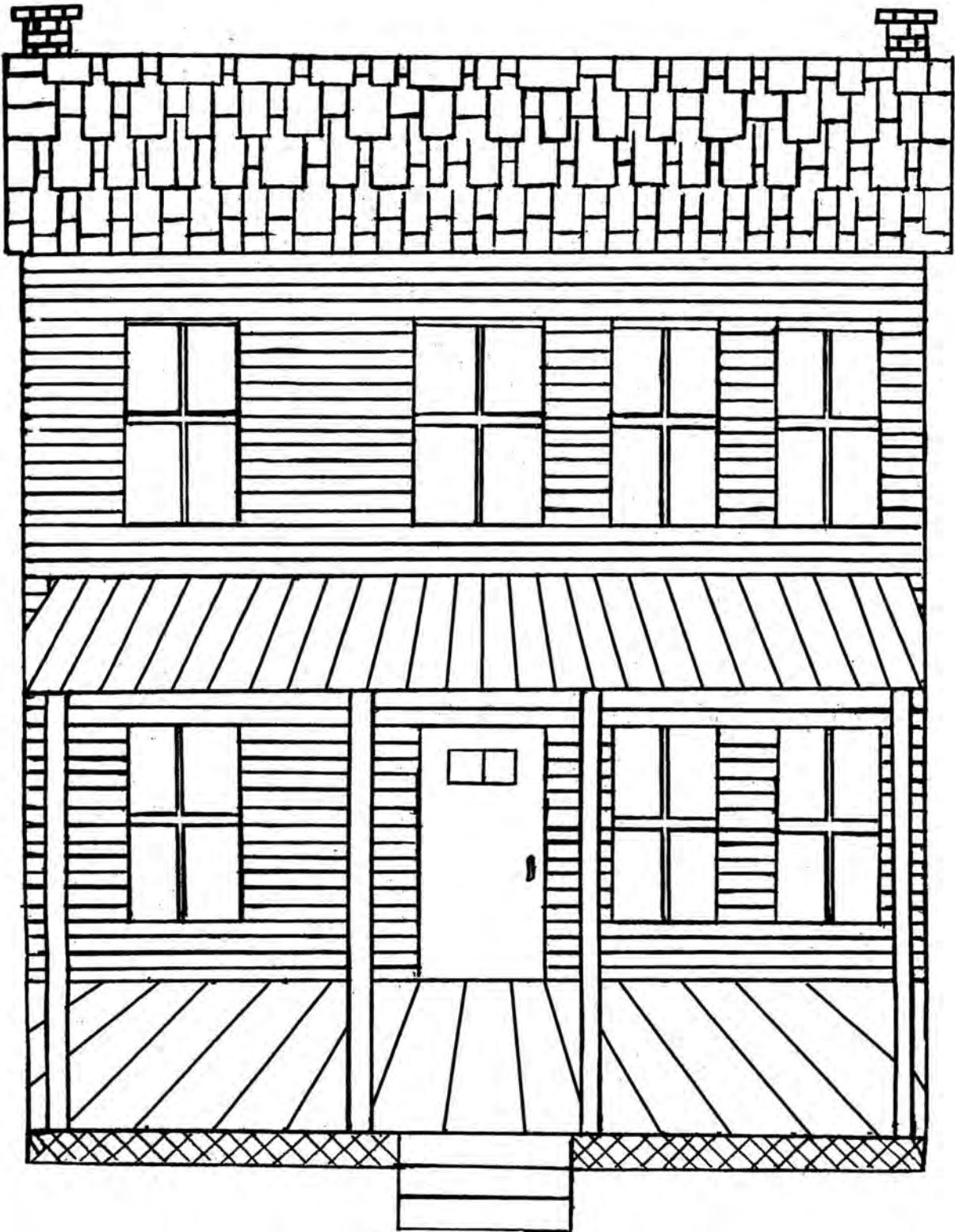


31 août

Le général Alexander Macomb demande au général Benjamin Mooers et sa milice, installée sur Chazy Road, de lui faire parvenir des informations sur les mouvements des Britanniques. Macomb envoie une demande au gouverneur du Vermont, Martin Chittenden, pour qu'il lui envoie des renforts.

August 31st

General Alexander Macomb asks General Benjamin Mooers and his militia camped on Chazy Road to provide intelligence of British movements. Macomb sends a request to Vermont Governor Martin Chittenden for much needed militia support.



Dewey's Tavern was in the path of the War of 1812. The tavern and surrounding fields were occupied by American and British soldiers during the War of 1812. The house of Pliny Moore, just 1/2 mile from the tavern was also a very busy place during the War of 1812, and both buildings are still in use today.

Fencible Regular
British 104th Foot

1er septembre

Le lieutenant général Sir George Prevost traverse la frontière canadienne pour entrer dans l'État de New York avec ses 4,000 troupes restantes et installe son campement à Dewey Tavern à Champlain. Prevost, né à Hackensack dans l'État du New Jersey en 1767, s'est joint à l'armée britannique à l'âge de 11 ans et a été nommé capitaine six ans plus tard.

September 1st

Lt. General Sir George Prevost crosses into New York from Canada with the remaining 4,000 British troops and camps at Dewey's Tavern in Champlain. Prevost, who was born in Hackensack, New Jersey in 1767, joined the British Army at age eleven and became a captain just six years later.

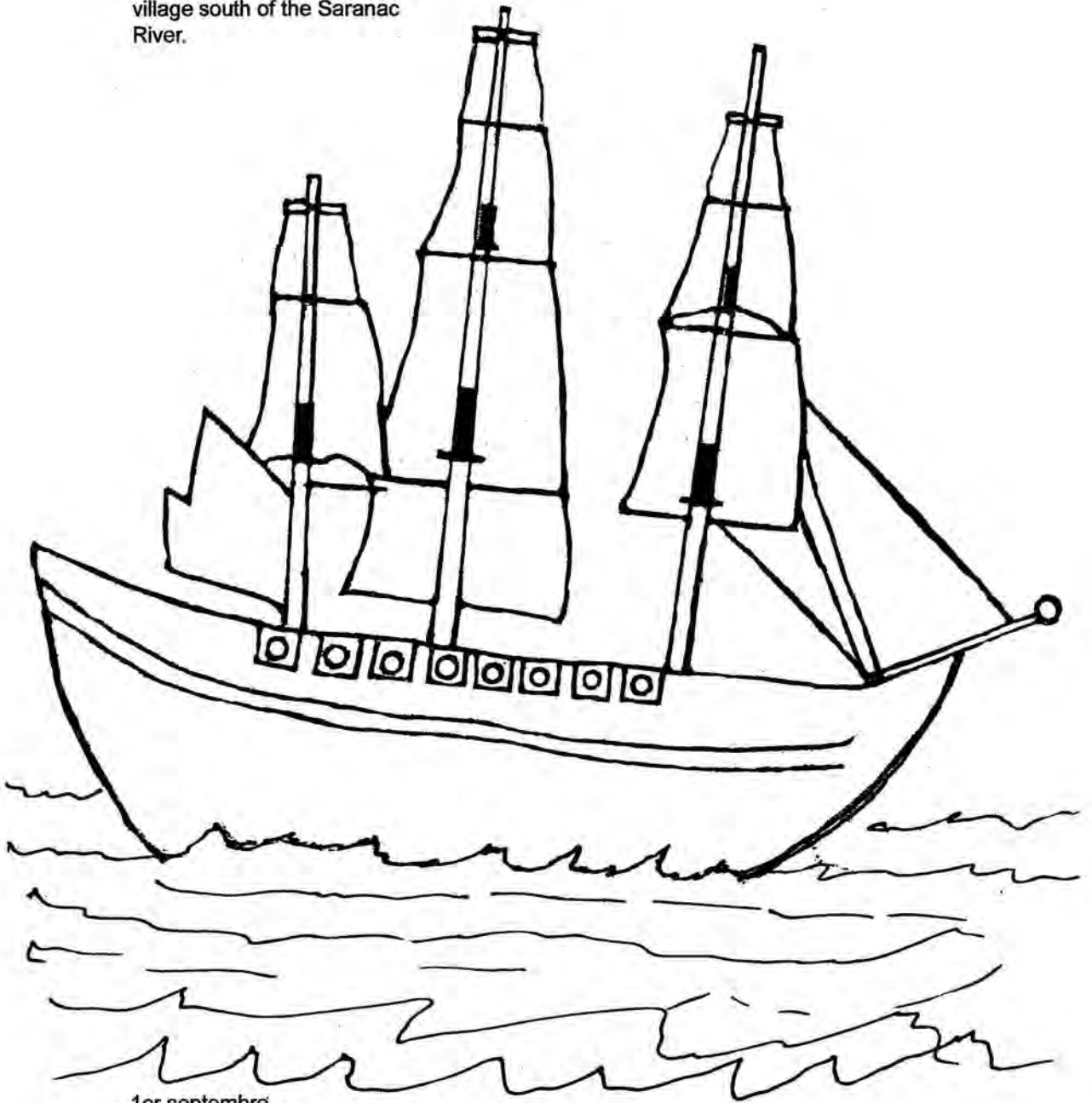


Drawn by Tanner Chauvin

September 1st

American forces prepare for the defense of Plattsburgh. The US fleet returns to Cumberland Bay on Lake Champlain and General Thomas Macdonough positions the vessels off the mouth of the Saranac River.

Macomb makes initial assignments for the rising defenses of the village south of the Saranac River.



1er septembre

Les forces américaines se préparent à défendre Plattsburgh. Sa flotte navale est envoyée à Cumberland Bay sur le Lac Champlain et le général Thomas Macdonough positionne ses vaisseaux à l'entrée de la rivière Saranac. Macomb élabore la mission afin de défendre le village au sud de la rivière Saranac.

September 2nd
Georgia native, Lt. Col. Daniel Appling
is ordered to head north of the village
of Plattsburgh and obstruct the Old
State Road (now Route 9).

2 septembre
Natif de l'État de Géorgie, le
lieutenant colonel Daniel Appling
est ordonné de se diriger au nord
du village de Plattsburgh afin de
bloquer Old State Road
(maintenant la Route 9).



US Soldier

Colonel Thomas Miller's
company of 250-300 Clinton
County (NY) militia is sent
north to patrol the main road
(now Route 22) to West
Chazy

La compagnie du colonel Thomas Miller, composée de 250 à 300 membres de la milice,
se rend au nord afin de patrouiller la route principale (maintenant la Route 22) à West
Chazy.

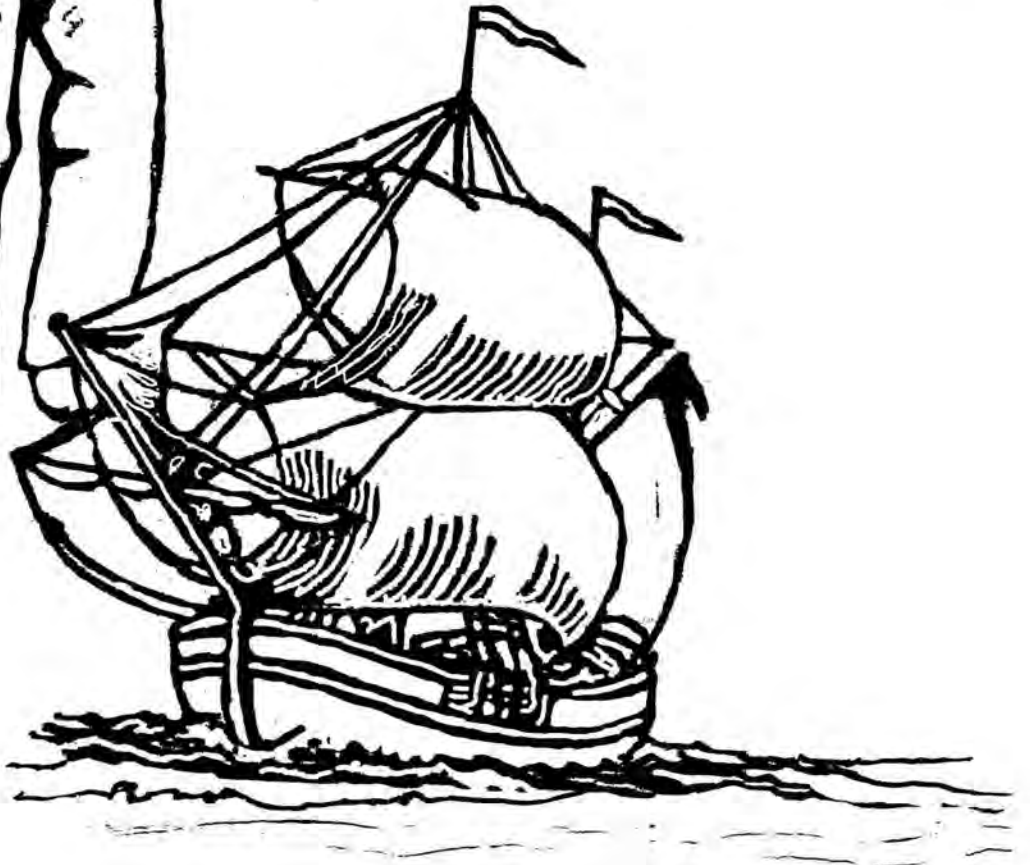


September 3rd

Captain Daniel Pring moves British gunboats south to occupy Isle La Motte on Lake Champlain capturing and paroling the Vermont militia he finds there. Pring installs a battery of three long 18 pound guns opposite the mouth of the Little Chazy River where the British army's supplies are to be brought ashore at Chazy Landing

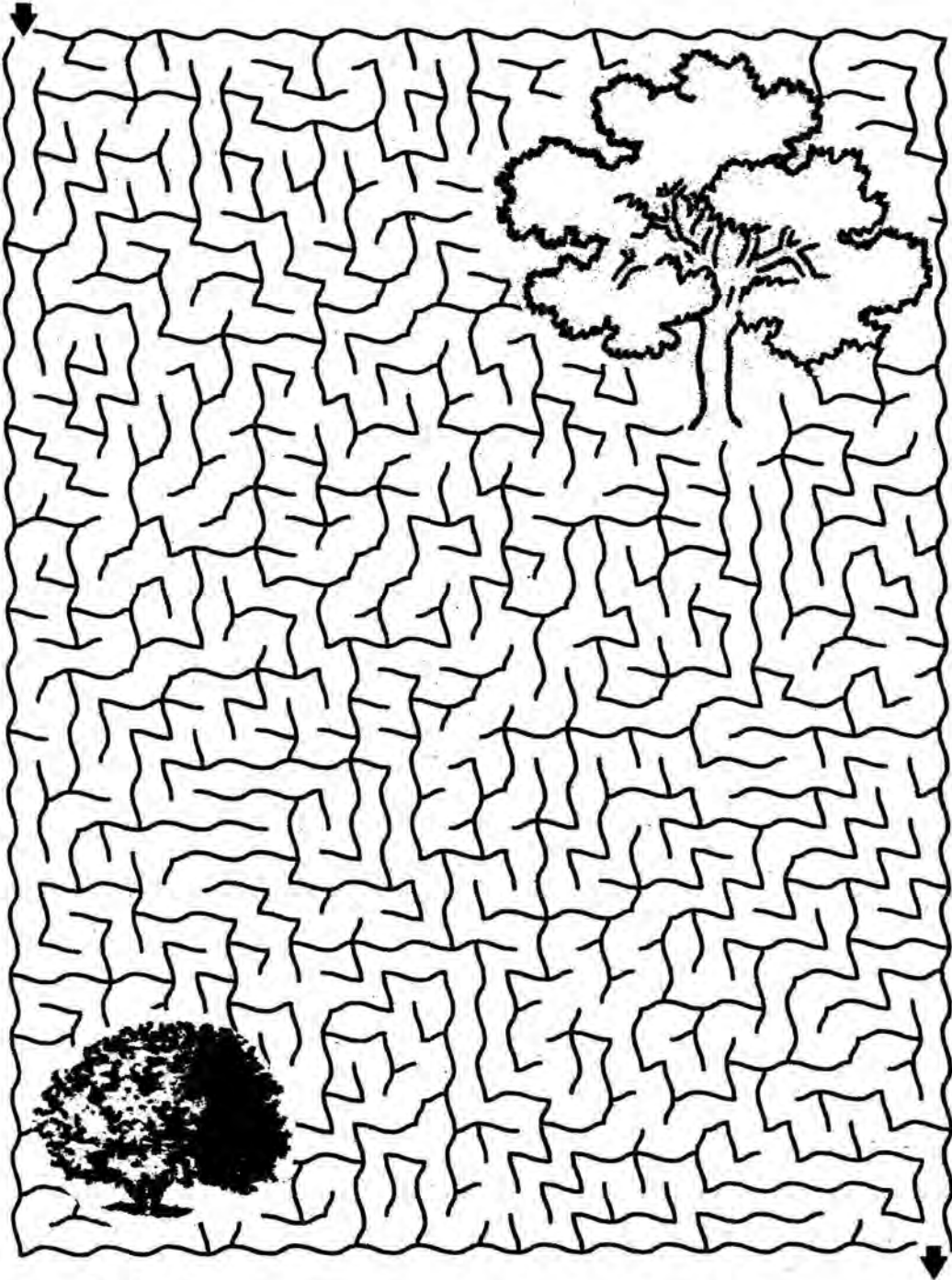
3 septembre

Le capitaine Daniel Pring déploie les bateaux armés britanniques au sud et occupe l'Isle La Motte dans le Lac Champlain, capturant et mettant en probation les membres de la milice du Vermont qui s'y trouvaient. Pring y laissa une artillerie de trois longs fusils de 18 livres de l'autre côté de l'embouchure de la rivière Little Chazy où l'armée britannique y apporte ses approvisionnements sur les berges de Chazy Landing.



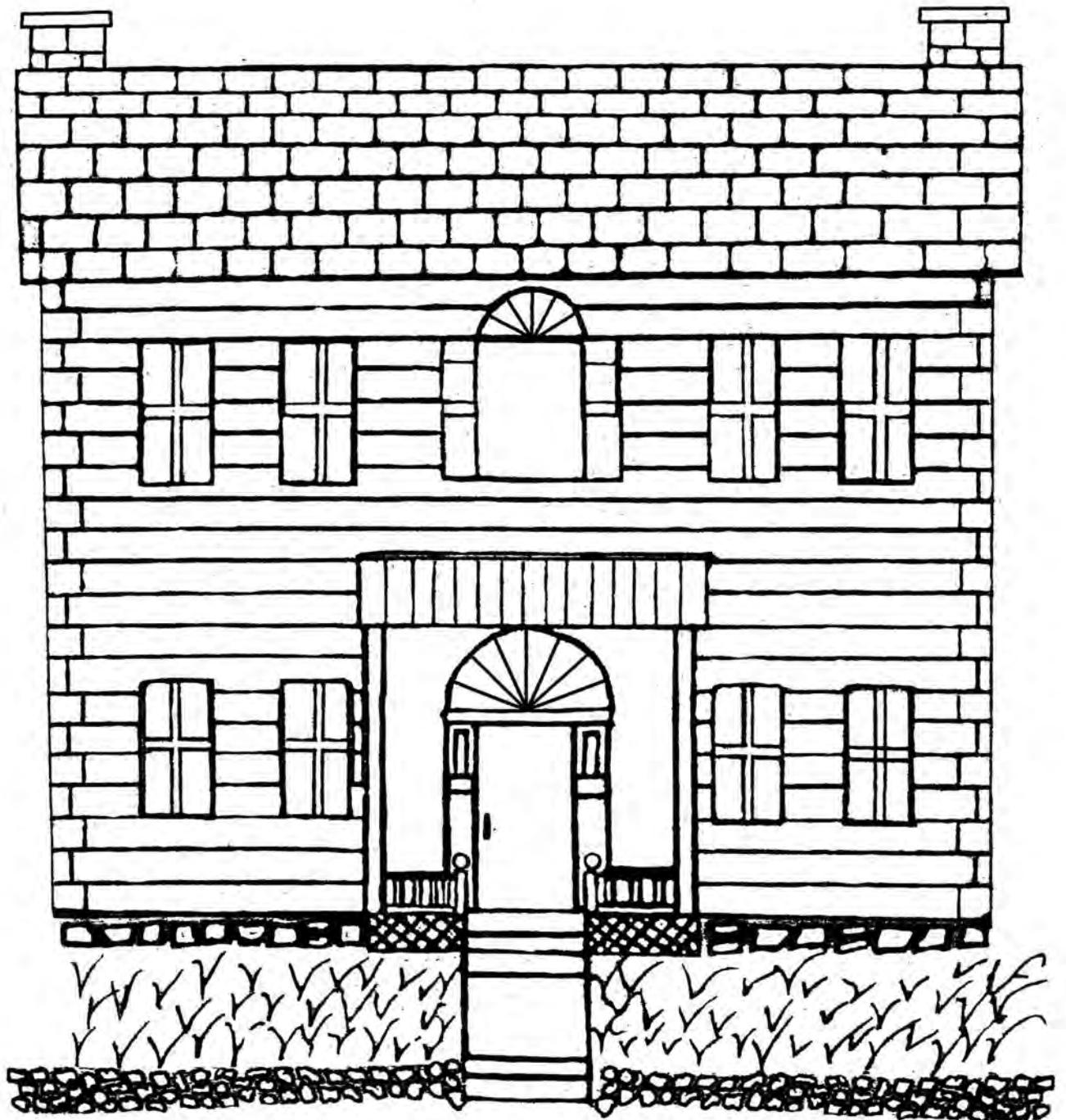
September 4th

The British army marches to Chazy and encamps one half mile north of the village. A small number of soldiers and the British Indian force remain in Champlain throughout the invasion



4 septembre

L'armée britannique se dirige vers les campements à Chazy, à environ un kilomètre au nord du village. Un petit nombre de soldats et de membres des forces de la British Indian demeure à Champlain lors de l'invasion.



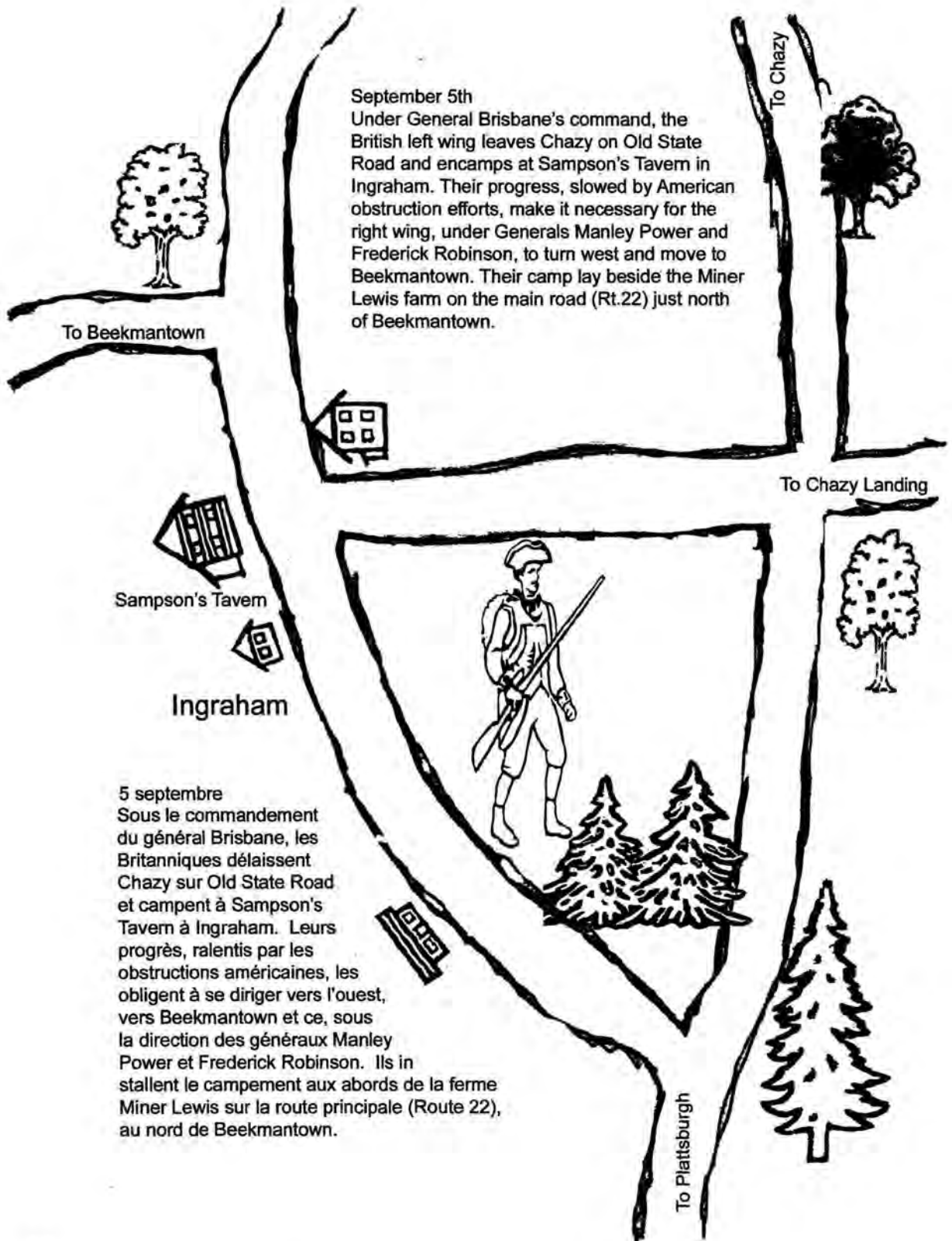
This home, in the village of Chazy, was built in 1810 by Alexander Scott. General Sir George Prevost with ten officers stayed here for three days on their way to the Battle of Plattsburgh. The Alexander Scott house was used by the British (it is still inhabited today). It is also the sight of an annual encampment during the week long commemoration.

Cette maison a été construite en 1810 par Alexander Scott. Général Sir George Prevost, avec 10 officiers, est resté ici sur la route de la Bataille de Plattsburgh.

La maison d'Alexander Scott est utilisée par les Britanniques (elle est toujours habitée).

September 5th

Under General Brisbane's command, the British left wing leaves Chazy on Old State Road and encamps at Sampson's Tavern in Ingraham. Their progress, slowed by American obstruction efforts, make it necessary for the right wing, under Generals Manley Power and Frederick Robinson, to turn west and move to Beekmantown. Their camp lay beside the Miner Lewis farm on the main road (Rt.22) just north of Beekmantown.



5 septembre

Sous le commandement du général Brisbane, les Britanniques délaissent Chazy sur Old State Road et campent à Sampson's Tavern à Ingraham. Leurs progrès, ralentis par les obstructions américaines, les obligent à se diriger vers l'ouest, vers Beekmantown et ce, sous la direction des généraux Manley Power et Frederick Robinson. Ils installent le campement aux abords de la ferme Miner Lewis sur la route principale (Route 22), au nord de Beekmantown.

Circle the Names of the American Ships

A R Y K X L E S V N Q S C J B B
 F C E N T I P E D E J T Z E U I
 A Q P O L R C G U T M I N B R L
 Y E W I L M E R N T X C E O R P
 L C A D S W R H A L D O R H O L
 W P U K V A N P G E Q N O Z W J
 I R L M I B R C V R F D T F S P
 N E Q E P J I A Y W S E A G L E
 Z B O R E R C L T V B R H I U K
 Q L A T R G U L P O J O M B D V
 S E K V F L H E N I G G W E L T
 B A L L A R D N R B C A B T O R
 D F E T K U P C X Q M L G Y W P

- Saratoga
- Wilmer
- Ludlow
- Ballard
- Aylwin
- Viper
- Nettle
- Centipede
- Preble
- Borer
- Eagle
- Allen
- Ticonderoga

- Brock
- Murray
- Sir George Provost
- Chubb
- Blucher
- Finch
- Wellington
- Confiance
- Linnet
- Drummond
- Marshal Beresford
- Popham
- Simcode
- Sir James Yeo
- Sir Sidney Bekwith
- Teumesh

Find & Circle the British Ships and Officers

S U M T H Y I P K P O P H A M I
 I P U L B N S I M C O D E D A P
 R B R S C A I F W B M C H T R K
 S I R G E O R G E P R O V O S T
 I W A O R Z J A L I N N E T H N
 D A Y T C B A K L P Y F R V A M
 N F T N V K M Q I J P I Y H L K
 E D R E B C E Z N W S A C T B H
 Y D M B U X S C G U V N W K E N
 B R R Z C M Y Q T A I C S P R L
 E N O U A R E V O F B E F G E T
 K Q D M M C O S N C S W T A S O
 W I X F T M H Q H R P H U L F K
 I C Y S B K O U M Y L V R B O M
 T Z A C W T G N B L U C H E R B
 H P D K B R O Q D B P M T F D N

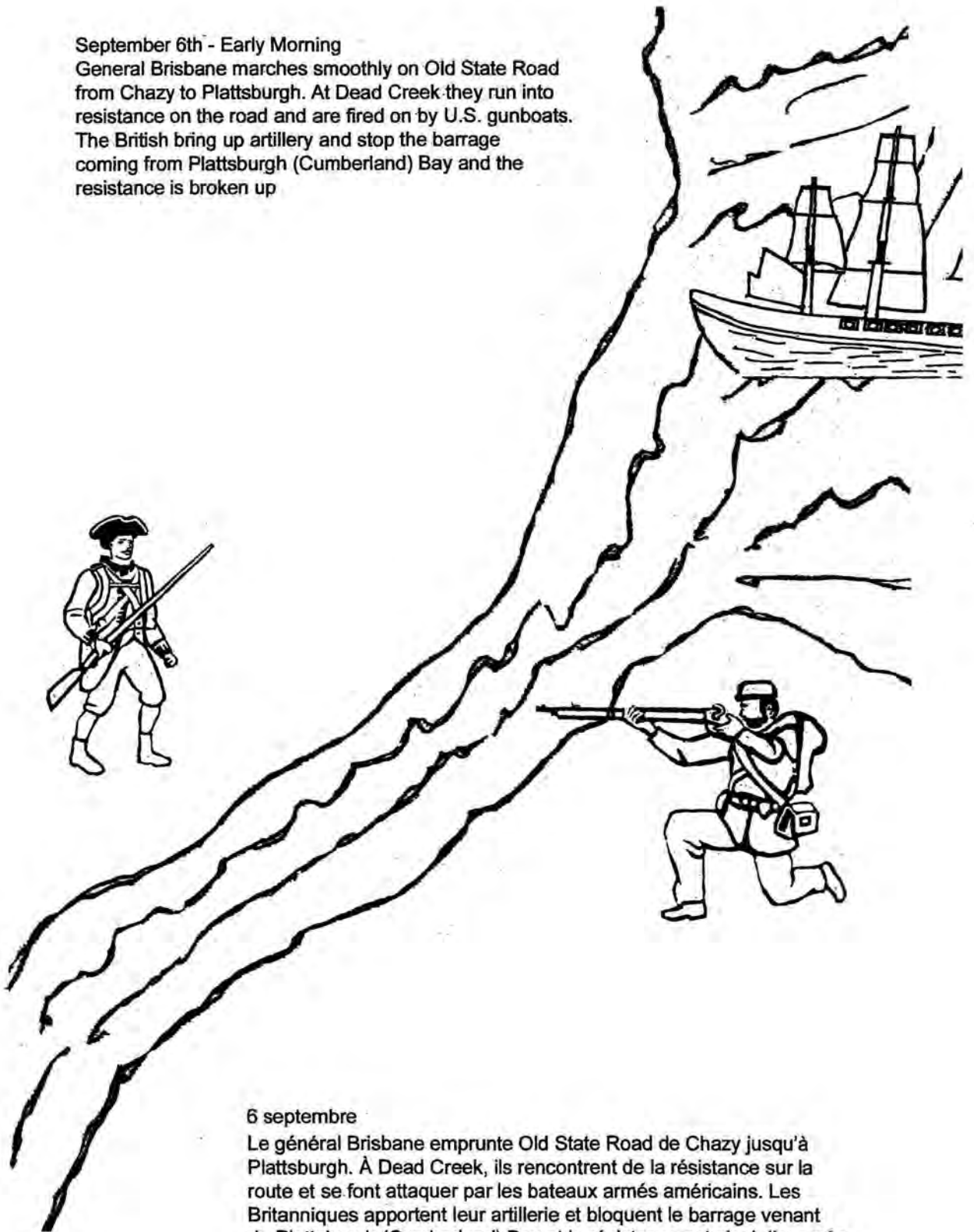
Draw a line to the target - Match the word with it's definition

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Sailors | Sharp shooters with long guns |
| Militia | They do much of the manual labor on the ships |
| Engineers | We get to fire the cannon |
| Riflemen | We are tired of marching |
| Infantry | These men raise the mast and get the ships to move |
| Seamen | They are frontline bosses |
| Artillerymen | They design and help build anything troops need |
| General | They were common folks who grabbed their guns to fight |



September 6th - Early Morning

General Brisbane marches smoothly on Old State Road from Chazy to Plattsburgh. At Dead Creek they run into resistance on the road and are fired on by U.S. gunboats. The British bring up artillery and stop the barrage coming from Plattsburgh (Cumberland) Bay and the resistance is broken up



6 septembre

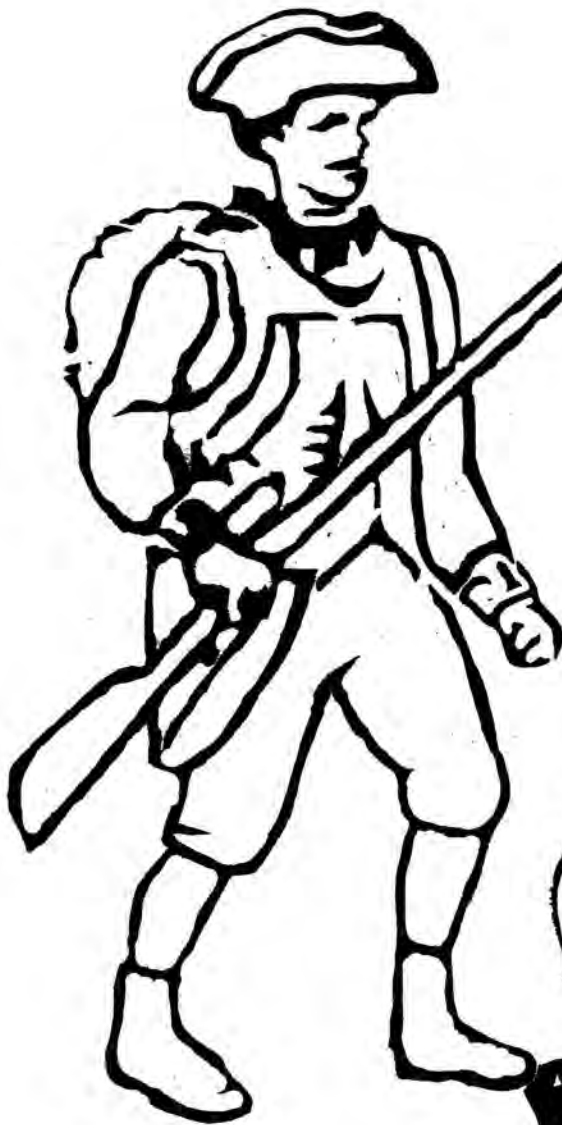
Le général Brisbane emprunte Old State Road de Chazy jusqu'à Plattsburgh. À Dead Creek, ils rencontrent de la résistance sur la route et se font attaquer par les bateaux armés américains. Les Britanniques apportent leur artillerie et bloquent le barrage venant de Plattsburgh (Cumberland) Bay et la résistance est ainsi dispersée.



Daybreak - L'Aube

In Beekmantown, General Benjamin Mooers is joined by the men under the command of Major John Wool. In order to delay the British, Mooers sends a detachment to destroy the bridge crossing Silver Creek (now Rea Brook). Wool takes position near the Ira Howe house.

À Beekmantown, le général Benjamin Mooers est rejoint par les hommes sous le commandement du major John Wool. Afin de retarder les Britanniques, Mooers envoie un détachement ayant l'ordre de détruire le pont reliant Silver Creek (maintenant Rea Brook). Wool prend position près de la maison d'Ira Howe.



September 6th

The British Army, consisting of several thousand soldiers, begins the last leg of its march from West Chazy to Plattsburgh. Eyewitness Henry L. Dominy, later recalled, "Early the next morning, just before sunrise, the British army marched for them to pass." Just to the north, the army splits and an estimated 3,000 troops head down Ashley Road. It took 2½ hours



6 septembre

L'armée britannique, consistant de plusieurs milliers de soldats, commence la dernière phase de marche de West Chazy à Plattsburgh. Le témoin oculaire Henry L. Dominy, s'est plus tard souvenu, « Tôt le lendemain, avant le lever du soleil, l'armée britannique s'est mise en marche. Il a fallu 2 ½ heures pour qu'elle passe. » Au nord, l'armée se divise et environ 3,000 troupes se dirigent vers Ashley Road.



September 6th

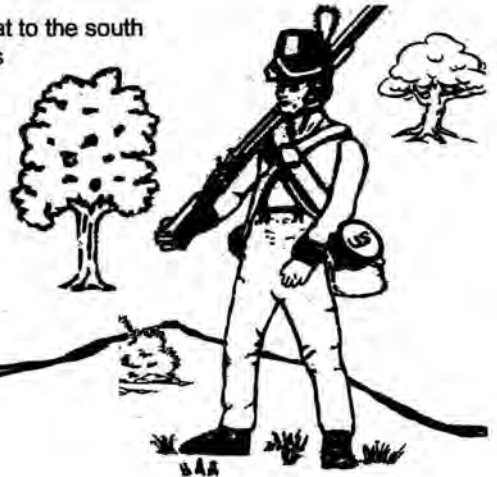
Major John Wool, with his force of 250 regular American troops and 30 militiamen takes a stand at Culver Hill. The British troops rally after some initial confusion following Willington's death and march onward.

6 septembre

Le major John Wool et ses forces de 250 troupes américaines et 30 membres de la milice ont pris position à Culver Hill. Les forces britanniques se sont ralliées après une confusion suivant la mort de Willington et ont continué de marcher.

Seeing this, the Americans retreat to the south and regroup at Halsey's Corners

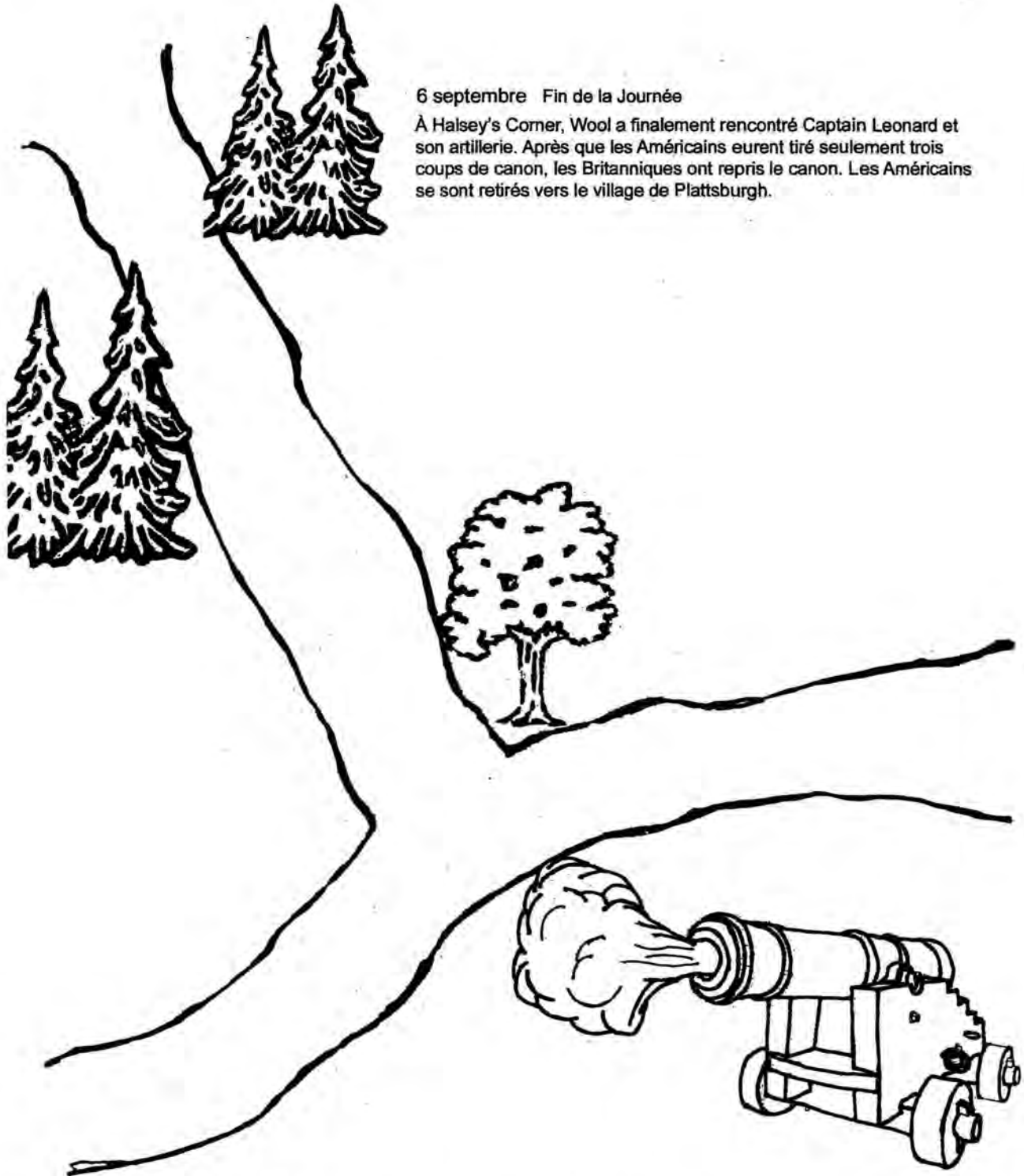
En voyant cela, les Américains ont battu en retraite au sud pour se regrouper à Halsey's Corner.



Although the British win the day, their march southward takes its toll

Même si les Britanniques ont été victorieux cette journée là, leur marche vers le sud a laissé des séquelles.





6 septembre Fin de la Journée

À Halsey's Corner, Wool a finalement rencontré Captain Leonard et son artillerie. Après que les Américains eurent tiré seulement trois coups de canon, les Britanniques ont repris le canon. Les Américains se sont retirés vers le village de Plattsburgh.

September 6th -Early Afternoon

At Halsey's Corners Wool finally meets up with Captain Leonard and his artillery. After the Americans fire just three cannon shots, the British overrun the cannon. The Americans pull back to the village of Plattsburgh.



Most of the civilians left Plattsburgh to seek safety in the Quaker settlement near Peru, NY.

La plupart des civils ont quitté Plattsburgh et ont cherché la sécurité dans la colonie Quaker près du Peru, NY.



Put the towns in order of how they marched to Plattsburgh

- Ingraham _____
- Plattsburgh _____
- Chazy _____
- Champlain _____
- West Chazy _____
- Beekmantown _____

**Can you unscramble the ties between the Battle of Plattsburgh on
September 11, 1814 and Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941?**

MEBAGL _____

LEEYHN _____

WYINLA _____

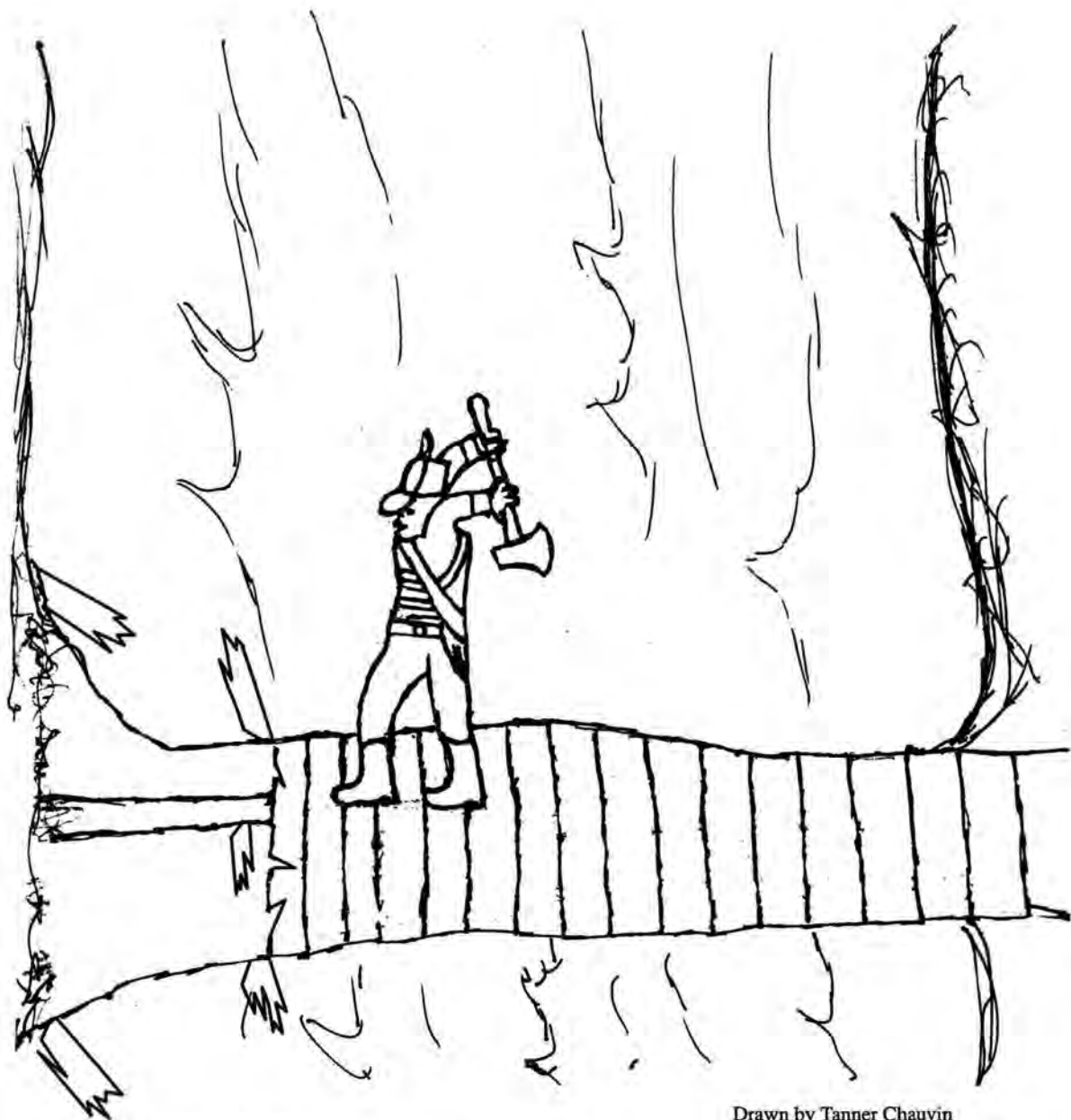
EERLPB _____

SAINCS _____

LAENL _____

HGUONODCAM _____

GOONYRMTME _____



Drawn by Tanner Chauvin

September 6th

The American rearguards retire across the Saranac tearing up the planks from the bridges as they continued to fortify the south side of the Saranac River.

6 septembre

Les Américains d'arrière-gardes se retirent de l'autre côté de la rivière Saranac en enlevant les planches du pont.

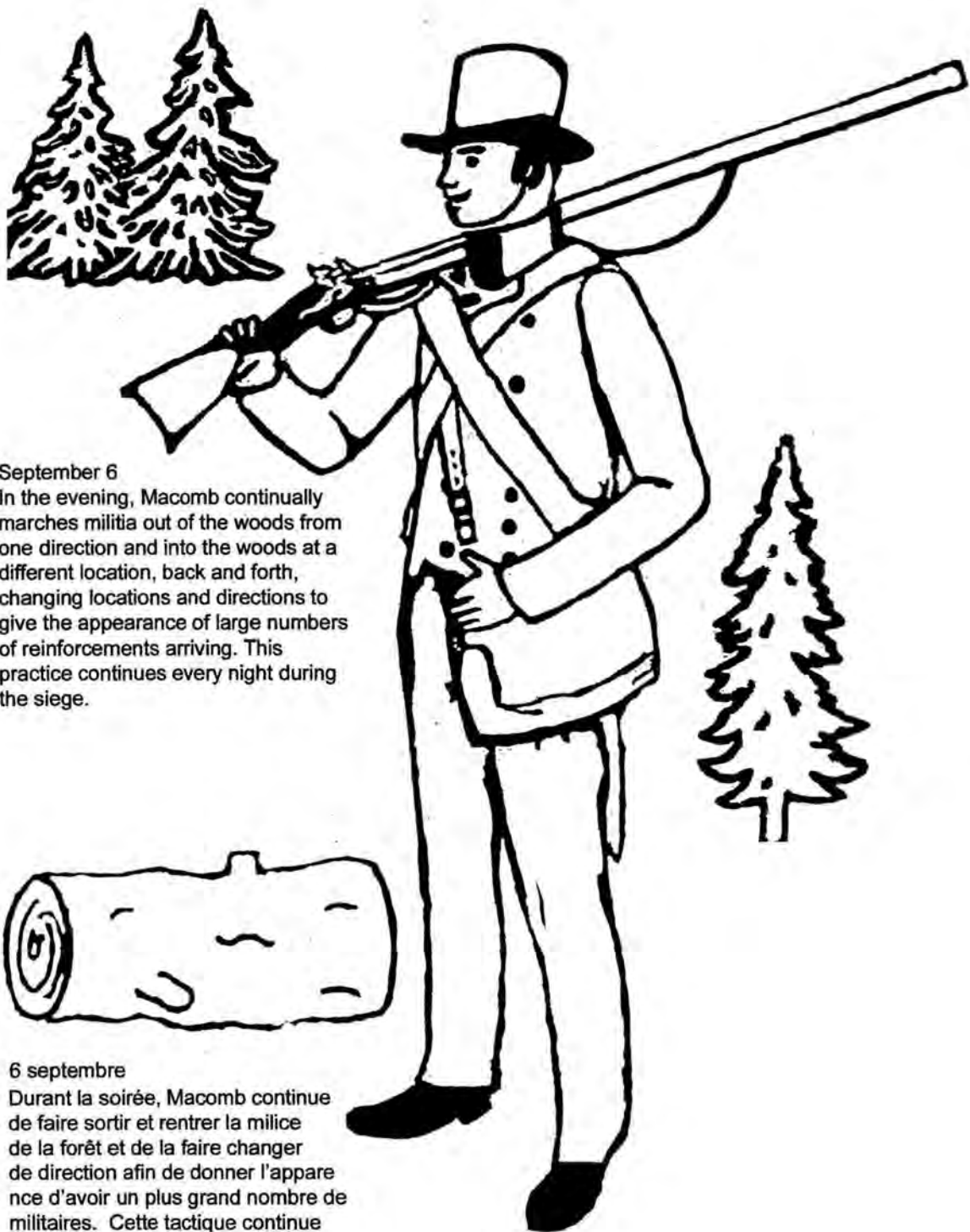


Aiken's Volunteers

When the British Empire set its sights on Plattsburgh, only 1,500 soldiers were left to defend it. Many American volunteers grabbed their guns united to defend Plattsburgh. However, not all of them were men. Hearing of the British army march towards Plattsburgh, a few citizens, comprised almost wholly of boys were ready and willing to do whatever was needed.

Under the command of Captain Aiken, the teenage sharpshooters fought in the morning with an overwhelmed militia being beaten back by the British on Beekmantown Road. The volunteers then fell back to the village of Plattsburgh in the afternoon and took up sniper positions in a stone mill on the east side of the Saranac River. It is here that the volunteers took the planks up from the bridge and kept the British from fording the river. After the Americans defeated the British the "Aiken's Volunteers" were no longer required. The unit disbanded on September 12, 1814.

In 1826 Congress passed a resolution recognizing Aiken's volunteers for their bravery by issuing each member a rifle with a handsome inscription on the breech.



September 6

In the evening, Macomb continually marches militia out of the woods from one direction and into the woods at a different location, back and forth, changing locations and directions to give the appearance of large numbers of reinforcements arriving. This practice continues every night during the siege.

6 septembre

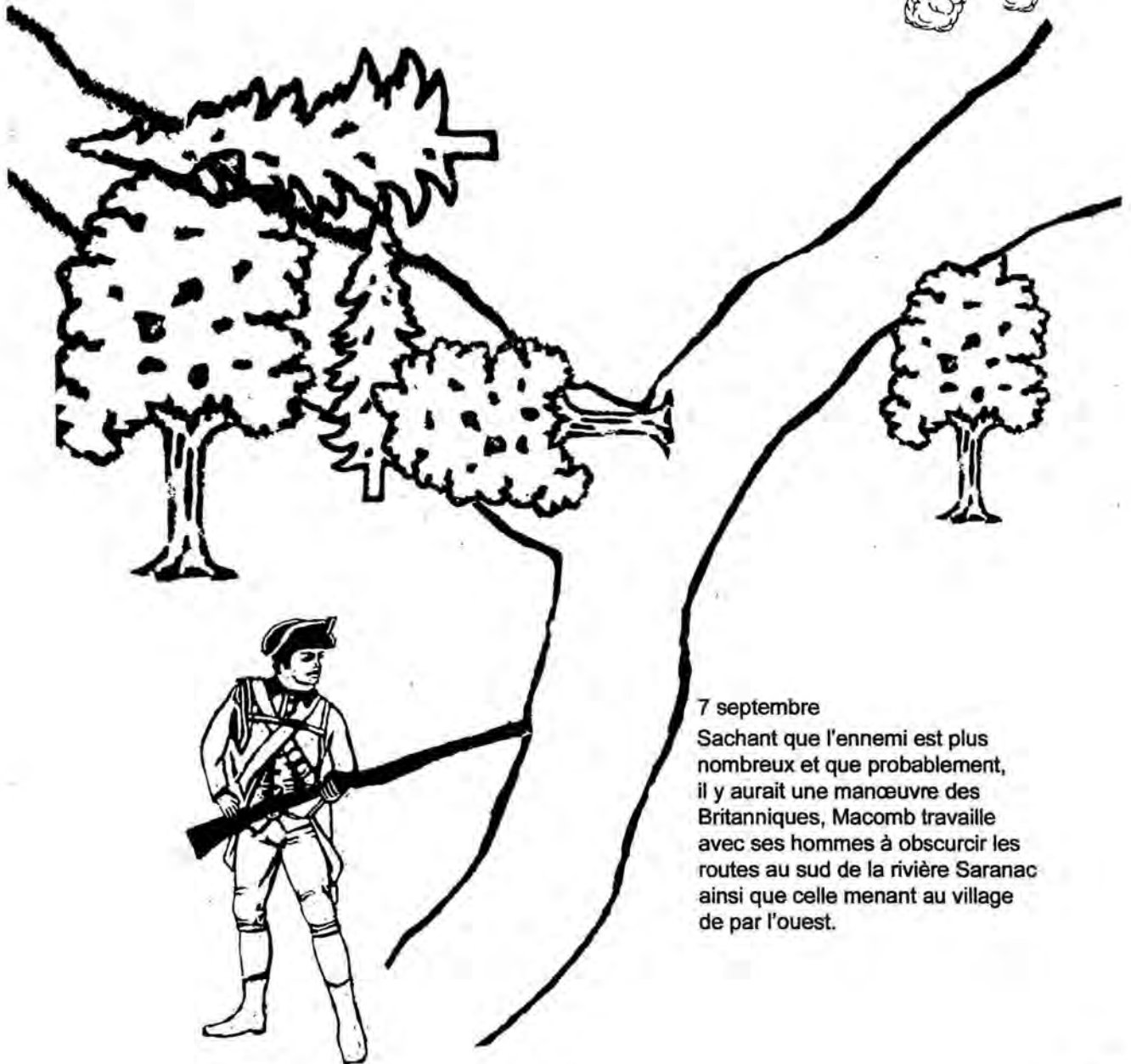
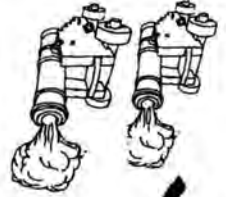
Durant la soirée, Macomb continue de faire sortir et rentrer la milice de la forêt et de la faire changer de direction afin de donner l'apparence d'avoir un plus grand nombre de militaires. Cette tactique continue pendant la nuit.

September 7

Knowing he was heavily outnumbered and would likely face a flanking move by the British, Macomb works with his men to obscure roadways south of the Saranac River and leading to the village from the west. He directs the opening of a new roadway to the south and toward the Salmon River Settlement, the headquarters of General Mooers. Macomb directed Lt. Sumpter to move two six-pound cannons to the southern end of the new road.

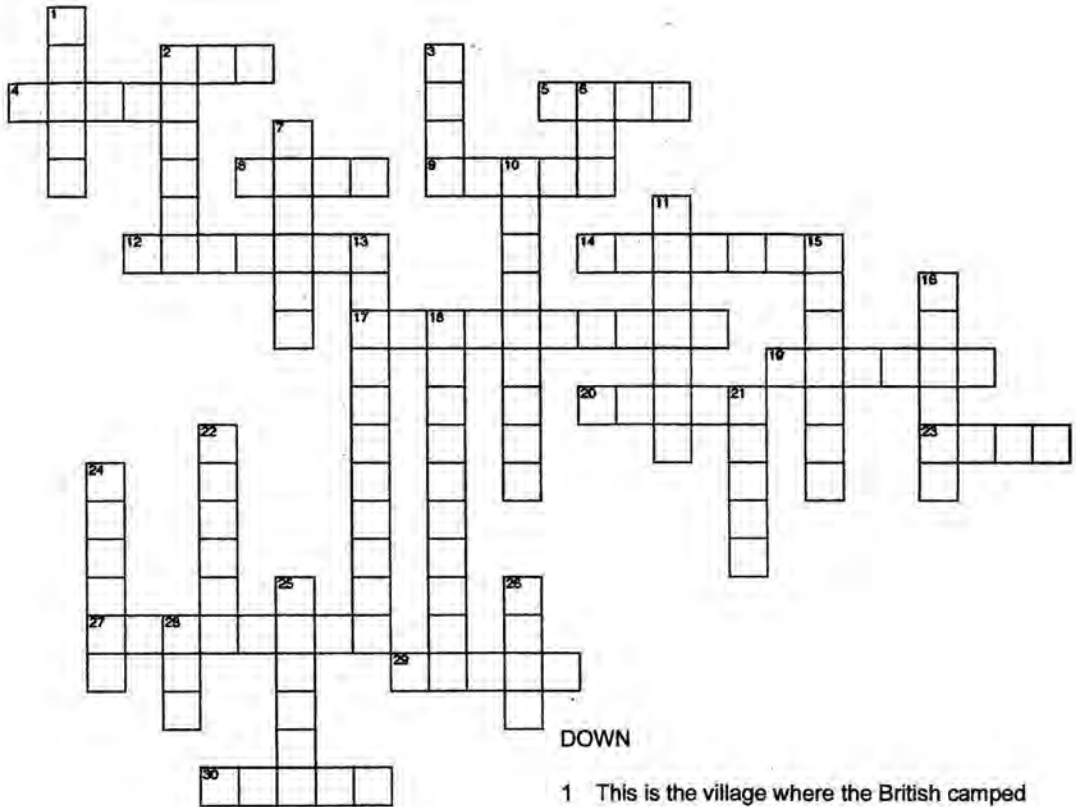
Salmon River Settlement

<Plattsburgh
The Forts



7 septembre

Sachant que l'ennemi est plus nombreux et que probablement, il y aurait une manœuvre des Britanniques, Macomb travaille avec ses hommes à obscurcir les routes au sud de la rivière Saranac ainsi que celle menant au village de par l'ouest.



DOWN

- 1 This is the village where the British camped after Champlain
- 2 The first name of General Prévost
- 3 This island is where the sick and wounded were housed
- 6 It is a long wooden tool used to move the gunboats through the water
- 7 The General in charge of Plattsburgh's defenses
- 10 He was the President who said the Battle of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain was important
- 11 County in New York where the British invaded
- 13 This is a US fort south of Plattsburgh and also a schooner in the US Navy
- 15 These are farmers, butchers and laymen who come to fight
- 16 This is a sloop in the US Navy
- 18 The US Naval Commodore of Lake Champlain
- 21 The Americans blocked roads with these to slow the British
- 22 This country's border is where the British entered to invade the US
- 24 The British General in charge
- 25 This was the middle fort
- 26 This is what prevented the British from moving freely on the lake
- 28 Seamen do this to move a gunboat when there is no wind

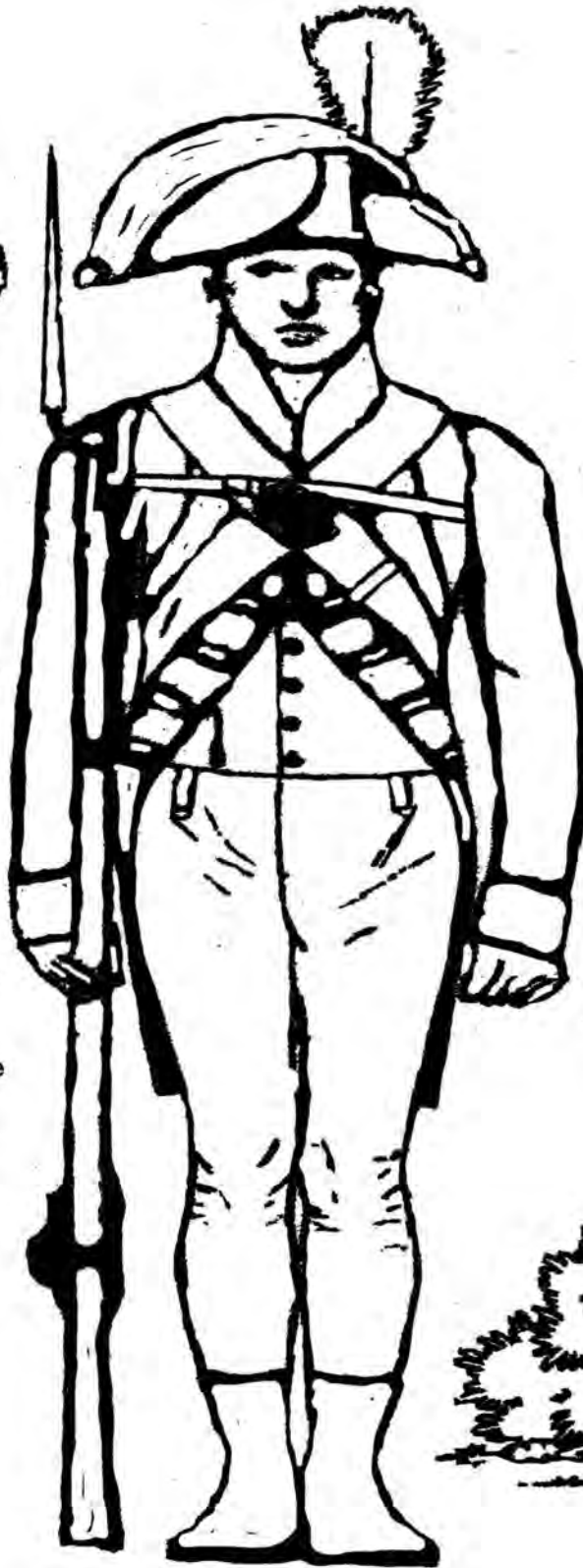
ACROSS

- 2 Every soldier has one of these
- 4 This was a brig in the US navy, also a large bird
- 5 He was a US Major in the war, or something you get from sheep
- 8 A group of military ships makes up a _____
- 9 This is a US gunboat or a bug that puts a hole in wood
- 12 This state sent militia to help defend Plattsburgh
- 14 In what country was the treaty signed to end the War of 1812
- 17 The bay where the Battle of Plattsburgh naval battle occurred
- 19 Infantrymen fought with these weapons
- 20 Name of the forest closest to Lake Champlain
- 23 This battle is not fought in the water or in the sky
- 27 The name of the US flagship
- 29 The treaty was signed in the city of _____
- 30 A sloop in the British Navy or an insurance company



Captain George McGlassin leads 50 troops on a night raid across the Saranac River and destroys a British Congreve rocket battery only 500 yards from Fort Brown, one of the three main American fortifications.

Pendant la nuit, le capitaine George McGlassin mène 50 troupes et traverse la rivière Saranac pour détruire un site de munitions à seulement 460 mètres de Fort Brown, une des trois fortifications américaines.

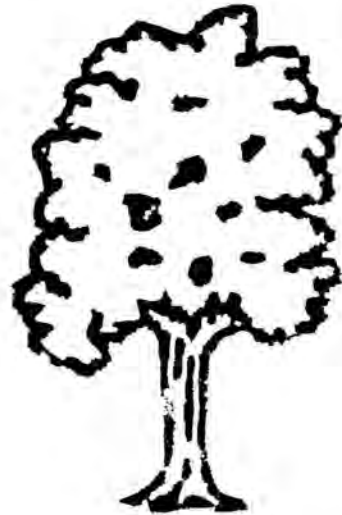


September 9th

Prevost engages in bringing up his battering trains and supplies; erecting batteries and otherwise preparing for the siege.



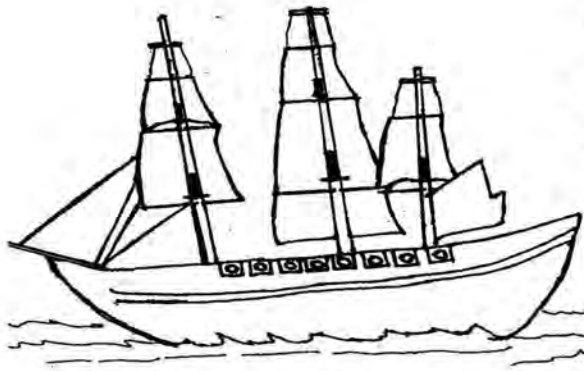
Captain George McGlassin leads 50 troops on a night raid across the Saranac River and destroys a British Congreve rocket battery only 500 yards from Fort Brown, one of the three main American fortifications.



9 septembre

Prevost s'engage à apporter son train d'artillerie et des approvisionnements afin de se préparer pour un siège.

Pendant la nuit, le capitaine George McGlassin mène 50 troupes et traverse la rivière Saranac pour détruire un site de munitions à seulement 460 mètres de Fort Brown, une des trois fortifications américaines

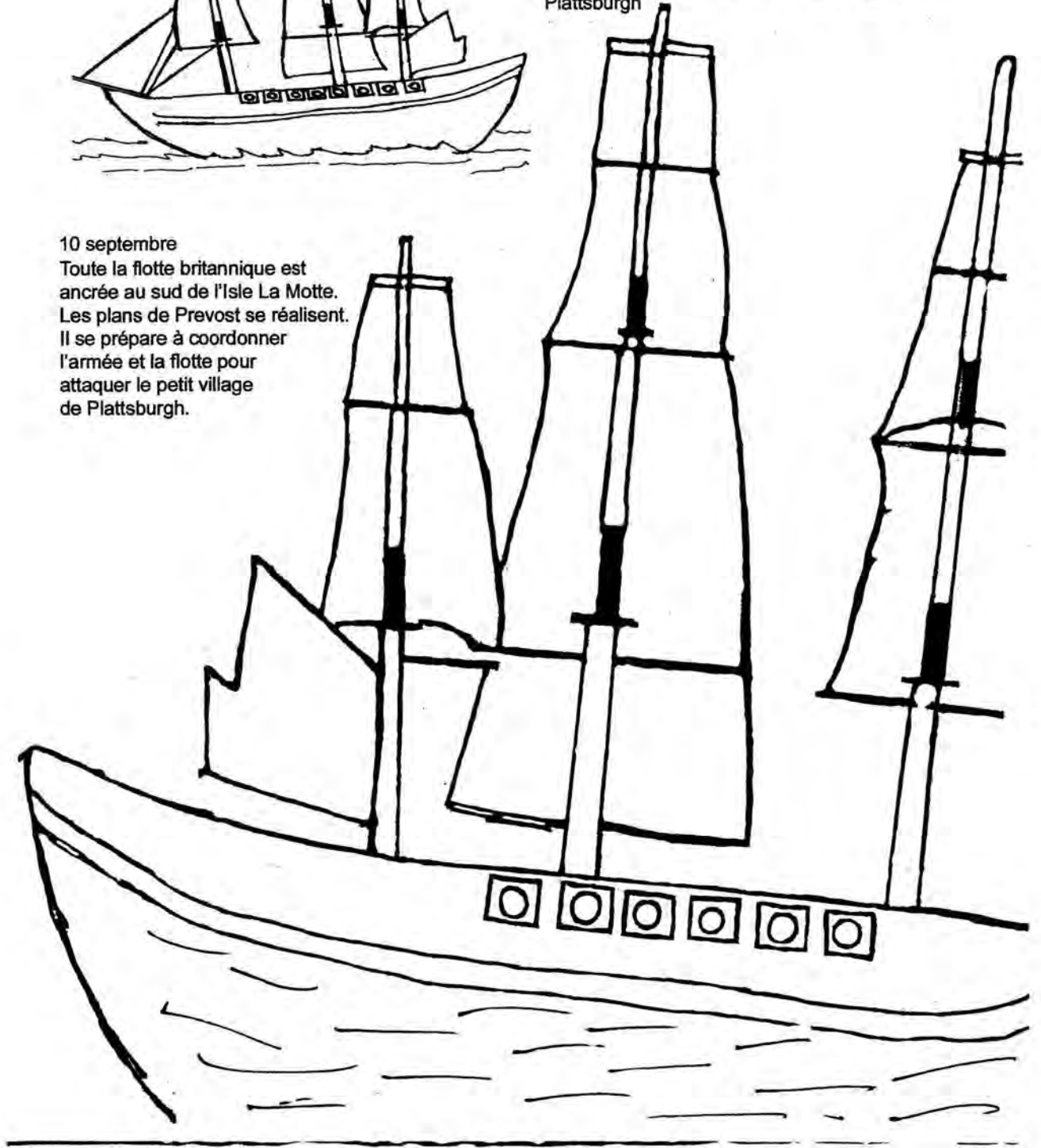


September 10th

The entire British fleet is now anchored off the south end of Isle La Motte. Prevost plans are coming together. He readies for a coordinated army and naval attack on the tiny village of Plattsburgh

10 septembre

Toute la flotte britannique est ancrée au sud de l'Isle La Motte. Les plans de Prevost se réalisent. Il se prépare à coordonner l'armée et la flotte pour attaquer le petit village de Plattsburgh.

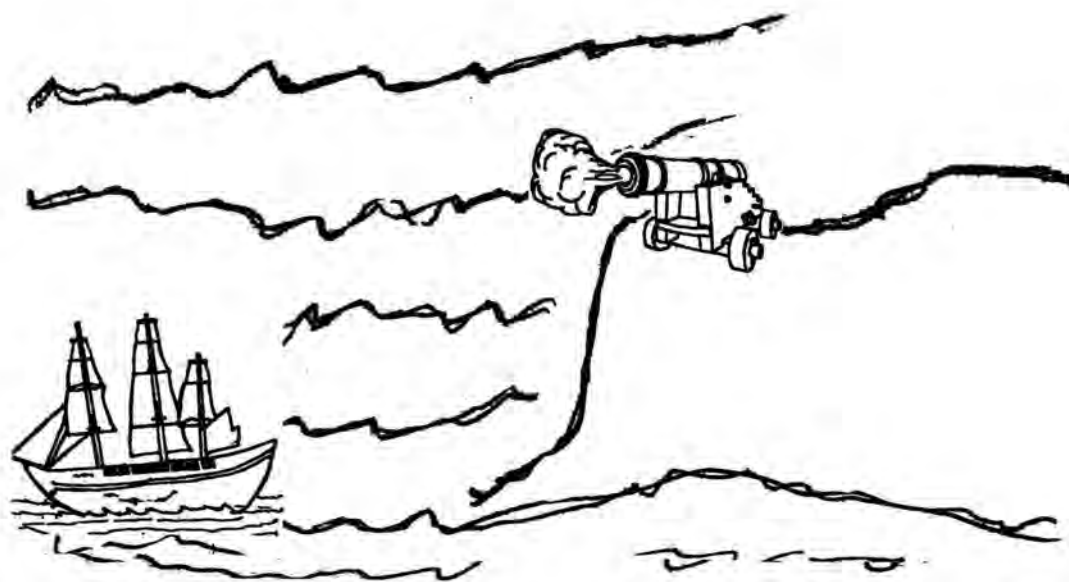
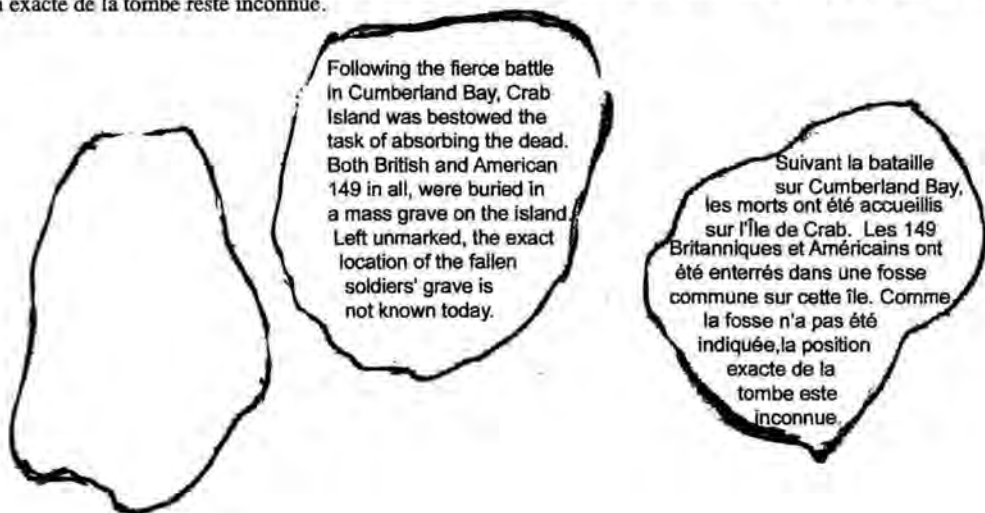


Crab Island

Originally called the isle of St. Michael, Crab Island was seized in 1814 by the U.S. government for the purpose of building a makeshift hospital during the Battle of Plattsburgh. Soldiers in the hospital, however, were not to sit idle. Anyone who could walk was put to work firing canons at British ships from the shore. Following the fierce battle in Cumberland Bay, Crab Island was bestowed the task of absorbing the dead. Both British and American, 149 in all, were buried in a mass grave on the island. Left unmarked, the exact location of the fallen soldiers' grave is not known today.

l'Île Crab

De son nom d'origine, Isle of St. Michael, l'Île Crab a été saisie en 1814 par le gouvernement américain qui y construit un hôpital de fortune lors de la Bataille de Plattsburgh. Les soldats qui séjournèrent dans cet hôpital ne devaient malheureusement pas y rester inoccupés. En effet, quiconque pouvait marcher devait aider la cause en activant les canons et faire feu sur les Britanniques depuis la berge. Suivant la bataille sur Cumberland Bay, les morts ont été accueillis sur l'Île de Crab. Les 149 Britanniques et Américains ont été enterrés dans une fosse commune sur cette île. Comme la fosse n'a pas été indiquée, la position exacte de la tombe reste inconnue.



Prevost anxiously awaited the arrival of *Confiance* as his plan called for a combined naval and land attack and the new frigate tipped the naval power in his favor. Captain George Downie had arrived to take command of the *Confiance* and the British fleet just days earlier. He was unfamiliar with Lake Champlain and short of experienced sailors and cannon crew – and of those he had, some only spoke French.

The American fleet was under the command of Thomas Macdonough. Just 30 years old, Macdonough had served in the navy since the age of sixteen. As a young officer, Macdonough saw combat in the West Indies and the Mediterranean. He was a young but seasoned naval officer and well understood that defending and holding Plattsburgh was vital to winning the war.

Coordinating his strategy with General Macomb, Macdonough, knowing his fleet was outgunned, particularly in long guns, Macdonough withdrew into Plattsburgh Bay, where the British would be forced to engage at close range. He used the time before Downie arrived to drill his sailors, making preparations to fight at anchor.

Macdonough anchored his fleet in a north-south line inside the bay, leaving room to turn his ships (a process known as *winding*) bringing a fresh broadside of cannon against the enemy., and he waited...

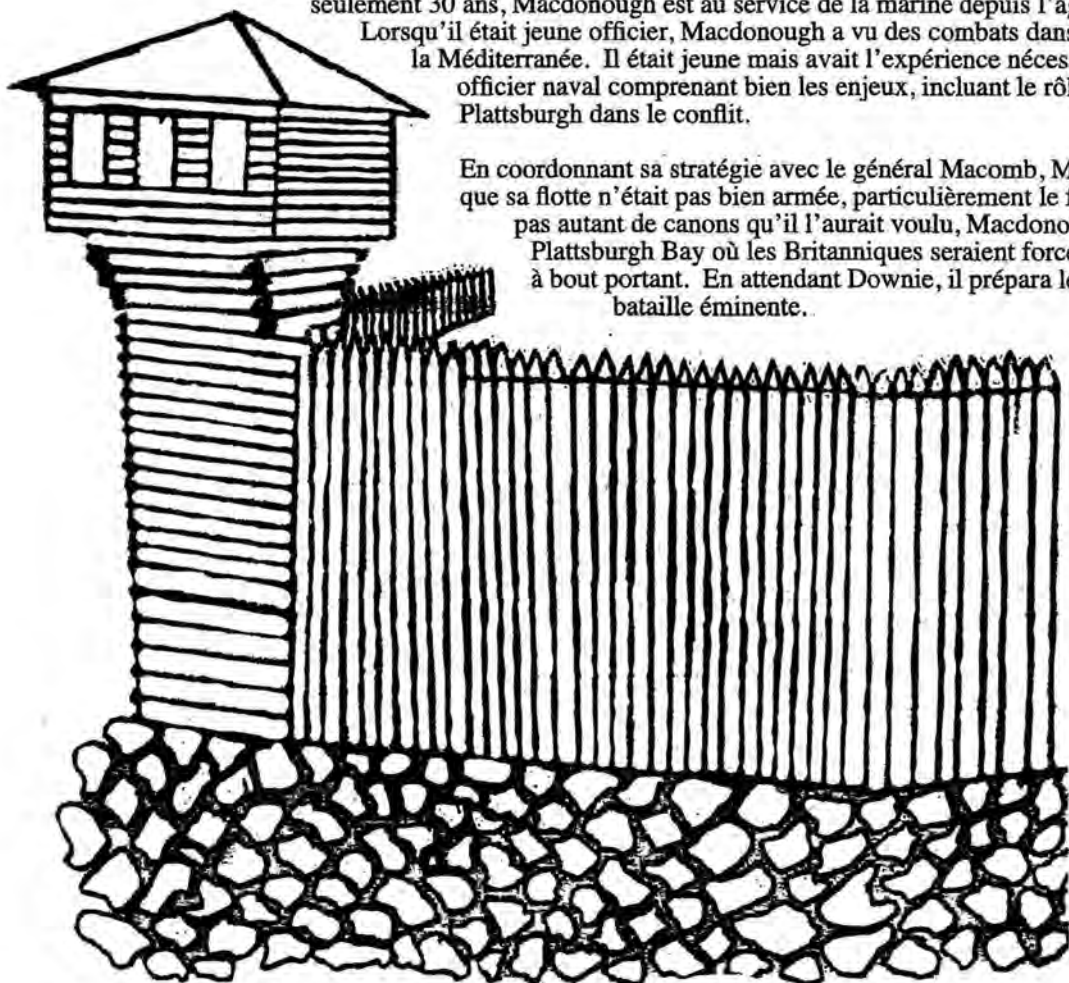
Prevost attend anxieusement l'arrivée de *Confiance* car ses objectifs incluent une attaque par terre et eau car la nouvelle frégate lui donne un pouvoir accru contre son ennemi. Le capitaine George Downie arrivait pour prendre le commandement de *Confiance* et la flotte britannique quelques jours plus tôt. Il n'était pas familier avec les eaux du Lac Champlain et n'avait pas de marins d'expérience – et plusieurs ne parlaient que français.

La flotte américaine est sous le commandement de Thomas Macdonough. Âgé de seulement 30 ans, Macdonough est au service de la marine depuis l'âge de 16 ans.

Lorsqu'il était jeune officier, Macdonough a vu des combats dans les Antilles et la Méditerranée. Il était jeune mais avait l'expérience nécessaire comme officier naval comprenant bien les enjeux, incluant le rôle important de Plattsburgh dans le conflit.

En coordonnant sa stratégie avec le général Macomb, Macdonough savait que sa flotte n'était pas bien armée, particulièrement le fait qu'il n'avait pas autant de canons qu'il l'aurait voulu, Macdonough se retira dans Plattsburgh Bay où les Britanniques seraient forcés de s'engager à bout portant. En attendant Downie, il prépara les marins pour la bataille éminente.

Macdonough ancrâ sa flotte en une ligne à l'orientation nord-sud, à l'intérieur de la baie et laissant assez d'espace pour virer les navires et offrir leurs flancs armés de canons à l'ennemi. Et il attendit...



September 11, 1814

At about 9 am, the British squadron rounded Cumberland Head heading into Plattsburgh Bay but the wind was light and variable. Unable to maneuver, *Confiance* suffered increasing damage from the American ships and Downie was forced to drop anchor 300-500 yards from the *Saratoga*. He then proceeded deliberately, securing everything before firing on the *Saratoga* broadside ultimately killing or wounding one fifth of its crew. Macdonough was stunned but quickly recovered; and a few minutes later, Downie was killed by the American response.

Both flagships fought each other to a near standstill when Macdonough ordered the *Saratoga*'s crew to "wind" the ship. A fresh broadside of cannon pounded the almost defenseless *Confiance*. After the death of their commander, Downie, and nearly two and a half hours of battle, the British fleet struck its colors in a signal of surrender.

Although Prevost's attack on Plattsburgh was to coincide with the naval engagement, it was slow to get under way. Prevost ordered the major British offensive to commence at 10am, when the battle on Lake Champlain had been under way for more than an hour. The American and British batteries settled down to a duel in which the Americans gained a slight advantage, while Brisbane's feint attack at the bridges was easily repulsed.

When a messenger arrived and notified Prevost that Downie's ship had been defeated, he realized that without the navy to supply and support his further advance, any military advantage gained by storming Plattsburgh would be worthless. Considering his options, Prevost called off the assault. Seeing his fleet defeated and lacking information about the strength of American ground forces, General Prevost withdrew his troops back to Canada.

The unlikely American victory at Plattsburgh thwarted British plans to control Lake Champlain and led to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and the end of the War of 1812 on Christmas Eve 1814.

This was the last war fought between English speaking nations.

11 septembre 1814

À environ 9 heures, l'escadron britannique entre dans Plattsburgh Bay par vent léger et variable. Incapable de manœuvrer, *Confiance* subit de lourds dommages venant des vaisseaux américains et Downie fut forcé de baisser l'ancre entre 91 et 152 mètres du *Saratoga*. Il a ensuite délibérément continué, se sécurisant avant de tirer sur le flanc du *Saratoga*, tuant ou blessant un cinquième de l'équipage. Macdonough a été surpris mais s'est rapidement repris avant d'être tuer quelques instants plus tard par la réponse américaine.



Les deux navires se font bataille jusqu'à ce que Macdonough ordonne à l'équipage du *Saratoga* de faire flanc et de tirer dans *Confiance* qui était presque sans défense. Après la mort de son commandant, Downie, et après presque deux heures de bataille, la flotte britannique descend son drapeau, signalant sa capitulation.

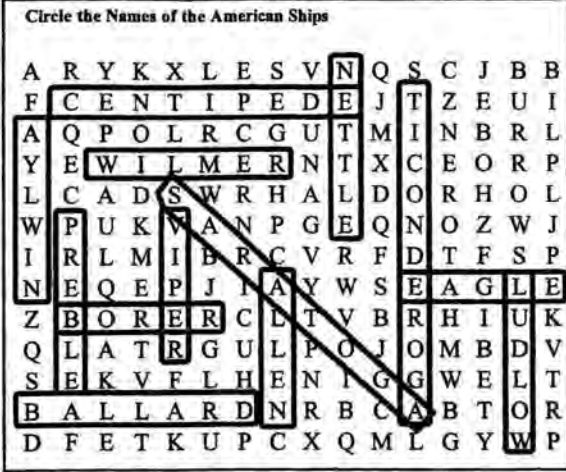
Même si l'attaque de Prevost sur Plattsburgh a coïncidé avec l'engagement naval, elle fut trop lente à démarrer. Prevost avait ordonné qu'une offensive majeure débute à 10 heures, une heure après le début de la bataille sur le Lac Champlain. Les artilleries américaines et britanniques s'étaient engagées en duel et les américains ont enregistré un avantage négligeable pendant que l'attaque feinte de Brisbane pour détruire les ponts a facilement été déçue.

Lorsqu'un messenger notifia Prevost que le bateau de Downie avait été défait, il réalisa que sans un renfort de la marine, tout effort militaire gagné en attaquant Plattsburgh serait inutile. En considérant ses options, Prevost a annulé l'assaut. Voyant sa flotte anéantie et n'ayant pas d'information pertinente sur le nombre des troupes américaines, le général Prevost retourna ses troupes au Canada.

La victoire peu probable des Américains à Plattsburgh a contrecarré les objectifs britanniques pour le control du Lac Champlain et le traité de Ghent fut signé la veille de Noël 1812, mettant ainsi fin à la Guerre de 1812.

Ce fut la dernière guerre entre nations anglophones.

Puzzle Solutions



Draw a line to the target - Match the word with it's definition

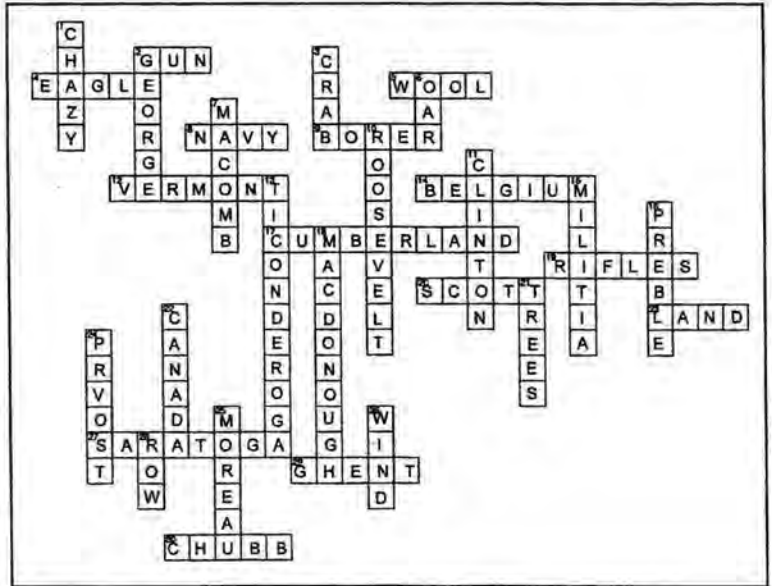
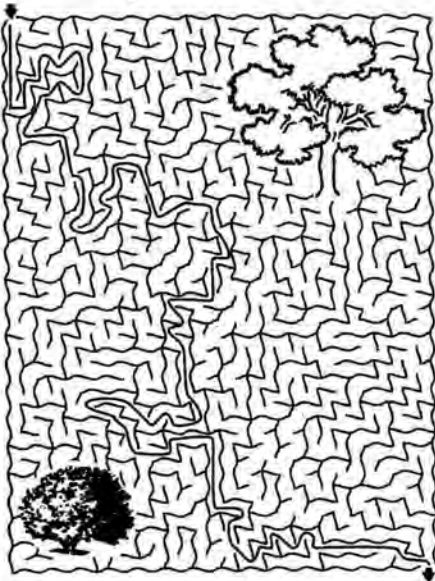
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Sailors | Sharp shooters with long guns |
| Militia | They do much of the manual labor on the ships |
| Engineers | We get to fire the cannon |
| Riflemen | We are tired of marching |
| Infantry | These men raise the mast and get the ships to move |
| Seamen | They are frontline bosses |
| Artillerymen | They design and help build anything troops need |
| General | They were common folks who grabbed their guns to fight |

Unscrambled ties between the Battle of Plattsburgh on September 11, 1814 and Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941

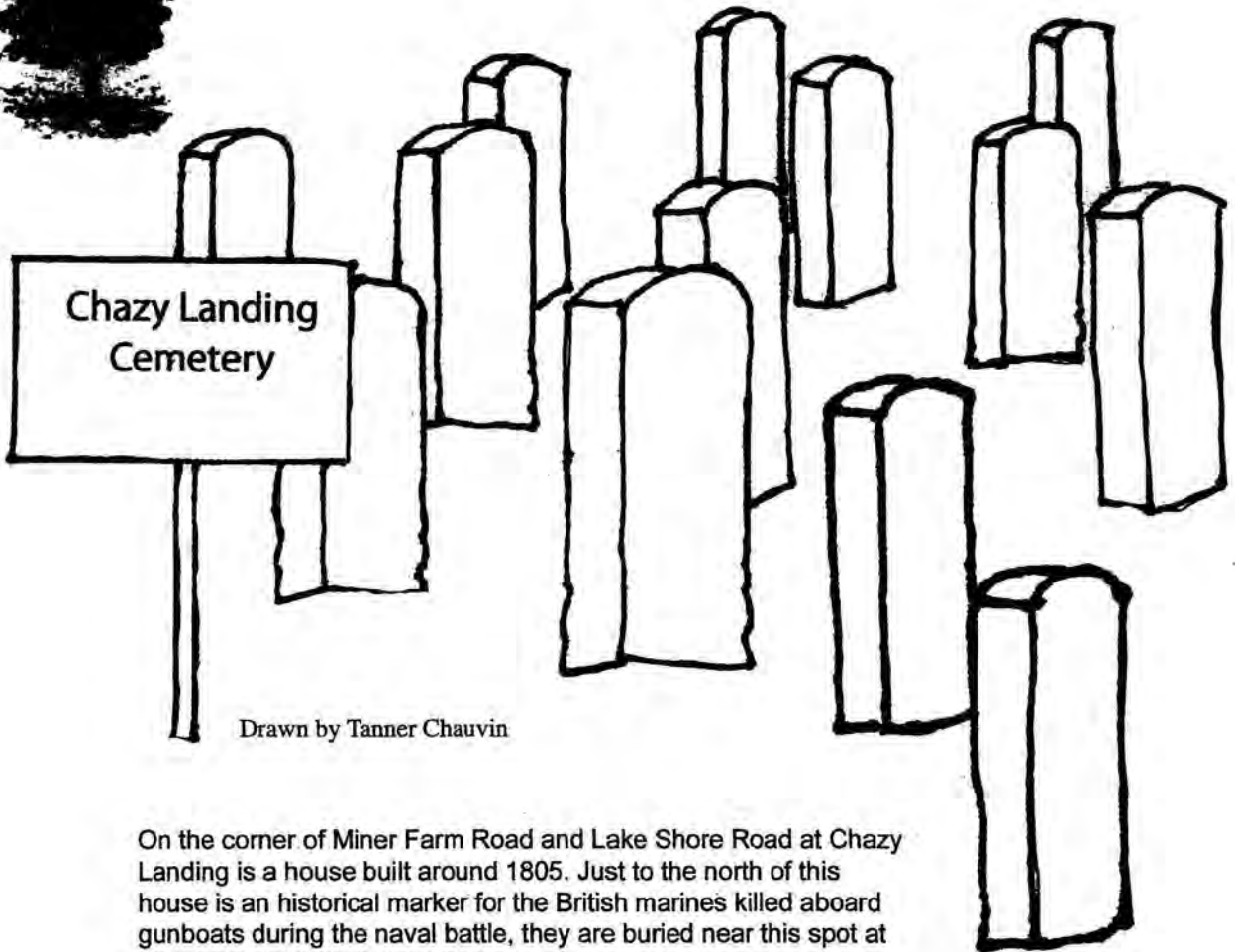
- GAMBLE
- HENLEY
- AYLWIN
- PREBLE
- CASSIN
- ALLEN
- MACDONOUGH
- MONTGOMERY

The towns in order of how they marched to Plattsburgh

- Champlain
- Chazy
- Ingraham
- West Chazy
- Beekmantown
- Plattsburgh



- Historic Cemetery
- Chazy Landing Cemetery a few hundred feet west of Lake Shore Road on the Miner Farm Rd. Possibly the oldest cemetery in the town, first burial April 1796.



Drawn by Tanner Chauvin

On the corner of Miner Farm Road and Lake Shore Road at Chazy Landing is a house built around 1805. Just to the north of this house is an historical marker for the British marines killed aboard gunboats during the naval battle, they are buried near this spot at about midnight Sept. 11, 1814.

Want to learn more about the Battle of Plattsburgh?

www.battleofplattsburgh.org/



www.history.com/topics/plattsburgh-battle-of



INTERESTING FACTS about the Battle of Plattsburgh

THOMAS MACDONOUGH was a career naval officer who was only 29 years old when he was Commander of the American fleet on Lake Champlain during the Battle of Plattsburgh. His actions during the decisive battle that helped end the War of 1812, were later called brilliant, and he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. The Thomas Macdonough Memorial Monument was erected by New York State, in Plattsburgh, to honor him and all those who fought in the battle.

ALEXANDER MACOMB was a Brigadier General and a brilliant Army officer. He oversaw 1,500 regular American troops, 900 of whom were sick, but they defeated 14,000 British soldiers by tricking them into believing there were many more soldiers than those who were actually fighting. He was called the "Hero of Plattsburgh".

GEORGE DOWNEY was an inexperienced Commander of the British fleet who sailed his ship into Plattsburgh Bay on the morning of September 11th under heavy fire and with unfavorable winds. He died within fifteen minutes into the battle, and he is buried in Riverside cemetery in Plattsburgh.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost was Commander-in-Chief of all British forces in North America. He ordered a retreat as soon as he learned of the American naval victory, and he was later held responsible for the defeat of the British. He died before he could be court martialed.

GEORGE IZARD Major General Izard was 37 years old when he took command of the Plattsburgh military operations. In August 1814 he was ordered to move 4,000 troops to Sackets Harbor, but he protested because he knew the British were building their troops. His most important decision was to leave Brigadier General Alexander Macomb in charge of the remaining troops in Plattsburgh.

HENRY DELORD owned "The Red Store" in Plattsburgh and General Macomb asked him to extend credit to soldiers who had not been paid for many months. At the end of the war his claim for the money owed to him for the debts and for damages to his home, caused by the British, were never paid to him by the Government.

DR. WILLIAM BEAUMONT was a US Army surgeon's mate in Plattsburgh during the war. He later practiced medicine in Plattsburgh and became famous for his study of the digestive system. He has been called the "Father of Gastroenterology" and is recognized world-wide with institutions and buildings named for him, including a building on the New York State University at Plattsburgh campus.

AIKEN'S VOLUNTEERS were a group of young boys, 14 - 17 years old, who attended the Plattsburgh Academy (the current Public Library location) who wanted to fight alongside their fathers, but they were too young to enlist. Martin Aikin, a twenty-one-year-old Captain had formed Aiken's Volunteer Rifle Company and agreed to take the boys under his command. They served as scouts for General Macomb and after the war ended the United States Congress honored the young volunteers for their service by presenting each of them with a commemorative rifle. The Clinton County Historical Association has one of the rifles on display in their museum.

IMPRESSMENT was when the British captured sailors and forced them to serve in the British navy. Impressment of Americans was one of the causes of the War of 1812.

THE ROOSTER LEGEND Soon after the battle on Lake Champlain began the British HMS Linnet fired a shot at the American USS Saratoga and hit a wooden cage with a rooster in it. The "Plucky Rooster" flew out, crowed loudly and the disheartened Americans were encouraged, bravely fought on, and won the battle. The legend has been passed down for more than two hundred years and the American navy continues to have a "Rooster" as their mascot.

CRAB ISLAND During the first winter of the war, hundreds of soldiers suffered from disease and a field hospital was set up on Crab Island. When the battle ended, British and American wounded men were treated on the island and those who died, were buried together in unmarked graves. Crab Island is recognized as a National Military Cemetery, and each year on September 11th Veterans hold a memorial ceremony to honor all the men who fought and died in the Battle of Plattsburgh.

AMERICAN & BRITISH SHIPS

The American flotilla commanded by Captain Thomas Macdonough were the Saratoga, Eagle, Ticonderoga, Preble, plus ten gunboats.

USS Saratoga was a Corvette, and the American flagship commanded by Captain Thomas Macdonough.

USS Eagle was a Brig, launched in Vermont one month before the battle.

USS Ticonderoga was built in 1814 as a steam ship but changed into a Schooner.

USS Preble was a Sloop and the first American ship to fall in the battle.

HMS Constance, the British flagship, was a Brig, commanded by Captain George Downie, and launched just weeks before the battle. It was the largest warship ever to sail on Lake Champlain. The anchor of the ship was discovered by scuba divers in the lake, and it is displayed in City Hall in Plattsburgh, surrounded by large paintings that tell the story of the Battles that took place in 1814.

HMS Chub, a Schooner, was first an American ship, captured in 1813 by the British, renamed HMS Shannon, then changed to HMS Chub, and the first British ship to fall in the battle.

HMS Linnet was a British Brig commanded by Captain Daniel Pring. The cannonball that hit the Saratoga, and the rooster cage, was shot from the Linnet.

- Researchers estimate that as many as three hundred shipwrecks, many of them warships, have occurred during Lake Champlain's maritime history and they are perhaps the best-preserved collection of submerged cultural heritage in North America.

RICKY LAURIN

The Battle of Plattsburgh Coloring and Activity book was created by Ricky Laurin in 2014 for the Bicentennial Commemoration of the September 11, 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh.

Ricky, a native of New York State, was raised on a farm in Chazy, in Clinton County and he has been a life-long volunteer for numerous organizations: 4H Club, Youth Hockey, Fire Department - Fire Fighter & EMT, Lions Club International, Kiwanis, Babbie Rural & Farm Museum, Alice T. Miner Museum, Adirondack Coast Cultural Alliance, and the Battle of Plattsburgh Association, now known as 1814 Commemoration Inc.

Ricky's passion for history, his creative talent, and his interest in teaching children inspired him to create coloring/activity books to help children learn about the Adirondack North Country. Children and adults have benefited from Ricky's efforts to create educational and entertaining books, and from his exceptional commitment to service.

Books created by Ricky Laurin: William & Alice Miner - A Lasting Legacy, The Battle of Plattsburgh, Fun History of Agriculture in the Champlain Valley, and soon to be published a book about Lions Club International.



The Jane Claffey 1814 Art Award

NYSATA Region 5 has partnered with the **1814 Commemoration Inc.** for the 2024 Battle of Plattsburgh Commemoration Art Contest. The 1814 Art Award is named after the late Jane Claffey, a long-time volunteer for the Battle of Plattsburgh Commemoration and the person who was responsible for initiating and supervising the contest from 1998 until 2016. Jane was also a retired teacher. The contest started in 1998 and has taken place each year, with the exception of 2020.

Eligibility

- Student is currently enrolled in 4th grade in Clinton or Essex counties.

Prizes

- 1st Place \$100.00 and artwork will be featured on the 2024 official T-shirt.
- 2nd Place \$ 75.00
- 3rd Place \$ 50.00
- 4th Place \$ 25.00
- The winners will be announced before the end of the school year and the prizes will be awarded at a Press Conference that will be held at Plattsburgh City Hall. The prizes and certificates of achievement will be presented to the students of the winning artwork by the Mayor of Plattsburgh.
- The four winners will be invited to ride in the annual commemoration parade as special guests.

Entry Instructions

- Please submit the entry online form by **April 26, 2024**. Entry form: [The Jane Claffey 1814 Art Award](#). Enter with a single submission, multiple submissions with an arranged pick up, or multiple submissions digitally.
- Please email nysata5@gmail.com if you are planning to enter for your students.
- Teachers with multiple entries may use [Google Slides for Multiple Submissions](#)
- The words "The Battle of Plattsburgh" and student name should **NOT** be included in the artwork. The winning artwork will be used as the official T-shirt design for the 2024 Commemoration.
- On the back of the artwork, please include
 - Student name
 - District and school

(Continued on back cover)

(Continued from inside back cover)

- 2024
- Medium
- Art teacher (or submitting teacher) name and email
- 1814 Commemoration Inc. would like to keep the winning artwork. However, if the artist would like a copy of the artwork, a high quality print will be provided. All winning artwork will be kept in historical archives and be part of an annual exhibit that will take place during the Commemoration.
 - The artwork can be picked up or dropped off at a specified location in Plattsburgh TBD.

Artwork guidelines

- Artwork should be completed on 12x18" paper.
- Any media that can be photographed is acceptable. Please use your discretion to assist students with their choice of medium.
- Please encourage students to avoid strictly battle scenes and focus more on the living history aspect of the Battle of Plattsburgh.
- Rubric
 - ■ Jane Claffey Art Award Rubric.pdf

Resources

- An interactive, age-appropriate coloring book called "The Battle of Plattsburgh" was created for the 2014 Bicentennial by Ricky Laurin of Chazy, and it is currently being reprinted and will be given to all students in 4th grade in Clinton and Essex Counties courtesy of 1814 Commemoration Inc., Ricky Laurin, and the Clinton County Historical Association. Schools will be contacted soon to coordinate delivery.
- Refer to [1814 Commemoration Inc](#) to access information, stories, music, and videos to assist students with historical information. All information on the website is appropriate for students. The subject is The War of 1814 and the battles that took place in the Champlain Valley and on Lake Champlain, in particular the naval battle on September 11, 1814. Also, students might be confused by the conflict being called the War of 1812 when the Battle of Plattsburgh took place in 1814. The War of 1812 ended shortly after the Battle of Plattsburgh and an agreement, called "The Treaty of Ghent" was signed in late December 1814 which officially ended the war. The border between Canada and the United States remained the same and the British Military returned to Canada and England.
- Local reenactors and historians are available. If you would like to schedule a virtual or in person visit with one of the reenactors or a local historian, [Email 1814Inc](#). They will need sufficient notice to make the arrangements.
- In 2011, Cumberland Head Elementary Students created a book for kids about the Battle of Plattsburgh, which is available to view. [Link to the Book](#). This resource is written at an age appropriate level and is written in a "Did You Know" bullet style.

Questions regarding the artwork guidelines or submission questions may be directed to Shannon Piché-Smith, nysata5@gmail.com

Questions regarding historical content or awards may be directed to Linda Ward, lmastersonward@gmail.com or 518-570-7775



1814 COMMEMORATION INC.



@1814INC

www.1814inc.com