



Introducing the *Henry Knox* *Vanilla Oatmeal Stout*

Our Vanilla Oatmeal Stout is brewed with flaked oats and five specialty malts to bring out a balanced but complex stout. We add Grade A vanilla beans to enhance every sip. We dedicate this beer to Founder and Revolutionary War hero Henry Knox.

Henry Knox was born in Boston to William Knox. When his father died, Henry gave up school and became the sole support for his mother. He became a clerk in a Boston bookstore, and eventually opened one himself.

Knox supported the American cause, and as early as 1772, he became a member of the Boston Grenadier Corps. He was a volunteer in June 1775 at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In 1775, Washington arrived in Boston, taking command of the army. There he first met Knox. Washington realized the need for artillery in the American forces, and finding Knox to be well versed on the subject, Washington asked Knox's opinion. Knox suggested bringing the cannon from the captured Fort Ticonderoga to Boston. Knox was commissioned a colonel and placed in charge of artillery, and given the task to bring cannon from Ticonderoga to Boston. By way of ox sleds, Knox successfully brought fifty cannon to the city. In March 1776, Washington seized Dorchester Heights (overlooking Boston Harbor) and Knox placed the cannon in position there. British General Howe, realizing the danger of an impending American bombardment,

withdrew his troops from the city.

As the British fleet arrived in New York, with 30,000 troops, the Continental Army, being badly outnumbered, was forced to retreat across the Delaware River at Trenton on December 8, 1776. On Christmas night Washington made his famous crossing of the Delaware, directed by Knox. They surprised the Hessian forces at Trenton, capturing 1000 men as well as supplies, and carried the captives and stores back across the Delaware. Knox was promoted to Brigadier-General.

At Valley Forge, Knox was invaluable in organizing and erecting forts to safeguard the winter encampment from British attack and assisted Von Steuben in his drilling of the troops, particularly the artillery men.

In October of 1781, at the Battle of Yorktown, Washington laid siege to the city. Knox placed the artillery in fine strategic position, eventually forcing the surrender of General Cornwallis on October 19, 1781. Following the Revolutionary War Knox was appointed Secretary of War in President Washington's new cabinet 1789. Knox retired to Thomaston, Maine in 1796 and died there in 1806.

Two forts were named after him. Ft. Knox in Kentucky and another in Maine. Knox Hall at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, home of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School, is named in his honor as well.