

Fort Ticonderoga

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 43°50′30″N 73°23′15″W﻿ / ﻿

Fort Ticonderoga, formerly **Fort Carillon**, is a large 18th-century star fort built by the French at a narrows near the south end of Lake Champlain, in northern New York, in the United States. It was constructed by Canadian-born French military engineer Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, Marquis de Lotbinière between October 1755 and 1757, during the action in the "North American theater" of the Seven Years' War, often referred to in the US as the French and Indian War. The fort was of strategic importance during the 18th-century colonial conflicts between Great Britain and France, and again played an important role during the American Revolutionary War.

The site controlled a river portage alongside the mouth of the rapids-infested La Chute River, in the 3.5 miles (5.6 km) between Lake Champlain and Lake George, and was strategically placed in conflicts over trade routes between the British-controlled Hudson River Valley and the French-controlled Saint Lawrence River Valley.

The terrain amplified the importance of the site. Both lakes were long and narrow and oriented north–south, as were the many ridge lines of the Appalachian Mountains extending as far south as Georgia, creating the near-impassable mountainous terrains to the east and west of the Great Appalachian Valley that the site commanded.

The name "Ticonderoga" comes from the Iroquois word *tekontaró:ken*, meaning "it is at the junction of two waterways".^[3]

During the 1758 Battle of Carillon, 4,000 French defenders were able to repel an attack by 16,000 British troops near the fort. In 1759, the British returned and drove a token French garrison from the fort. During the American Revolutionary War, the fort again saw action in May 1775 when the Green Mountain Boys and other state militia under the command of Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold captured it from the British in a surprise attack. Cannons captured were transported to Boston where their deployment forced the British to abandon the city in March 1776. The Americans held the fort until June 1777, when British forces under General John Burgoyne occupied high ground above it and threatened the Continental Army troops, leading them to withdraw from the fort and its surrounding defenses. The only direct attack on the fort took place in September 1777, when John Brown led

Fort Ticonderoga

U.S. National Register of Historic Places

U.S. National Historic Landmark



Fort Ticonderoga from Mount Defiance



- Show map of New York Adirondack Park
- Show map of New York
- Show map of the US
- Show all

Location	Ticonderoga, New York
Nearest city	Burlington, Vermont
Coordinates	43°50′30″N 73°23′15″W﻿ / ﻿
Area	21,950 acres (8,880 ha)
Built	1755–1758
Architect	Marquis de Lotbinière
Architectural style	Vauban-style fortress

500 Americans in an unsuccessful attempt to capture the fort from about 100 British defenders.

The British abandoned the fort after the failure of the Saratoga campaign, and it ceased to be of military value after 1781. It fell into ruin, leading people to strip it of some of its usable stone, metal, and woodwork. In the 19th century, it became a stop on tourist routes of the area. Early in the 20th century, its private owners restored the fort. A foundation now operates the fort as a tourist attraction, museum, and research center.

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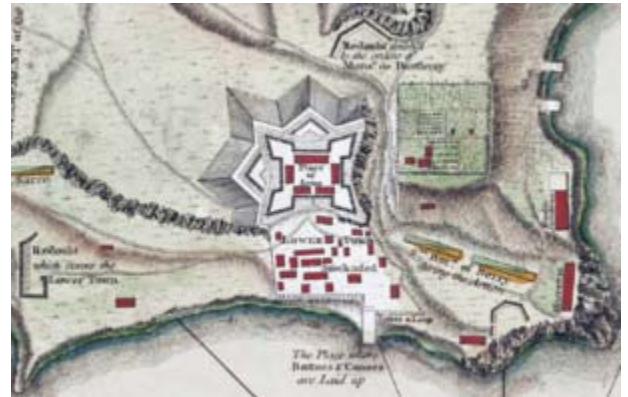
NRHP Reference # 66000519

(<https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/66000519>)

Significant dates

Added to NRHP October 15, 1966^[1]

Designated NHL October 9, 1960^[2]



Detail of a 1758 map showing the fort's layout

Geography and early history

Lake Champlain, which forms part of the border between New York and Vermont, and the Hudson River together formed an important travel route that was used by Indians before the arrival of European colonists. The route was relatively free of obstacles to navigation, with only a few portages. One strategically important place on the route lies at a narrows near the southern end of Lake Champlain, where Ticonderoga Creek, known in Colonial times as the La Chute River, enters the lake, carrying water from Lake George. Although the site provides commanding views of the southern extent of Lake Champlain, Mount Defiance, at 853 ft (260 m), and two other hills (Mount Hope and Mount Independence) overlook the area.^[4]

Indians had occupied the area for centuries before French explorer Samuel de Champlain first arrived there in



Engraving after a 1609 drawing by Champlain of an Indian battle near Ticonderoga

1609. Champlain recounted that the Algonquins, with whom he was traveling, battled a group of Iroquois nearby.^[5] In 1642, French missionary Isaac Jogues was the first white man to traverse the portage at Ticonderoga while escaping a battle between the Iroquois and members of the Huron tribe.^[6]

The French, who had colonized the Saint Lawrence River valley to the north, and the English, who had taken over the Dutch settlements that became the Province of New York to the south, began contesting the area as early as 1691, when Pieter Schuyler built a small wooden fort at the Ticonderoga point on the western shore of the lake.^[7] These colonial conflicts reached their height in the French and Indian War, which began in 1754.^[8]

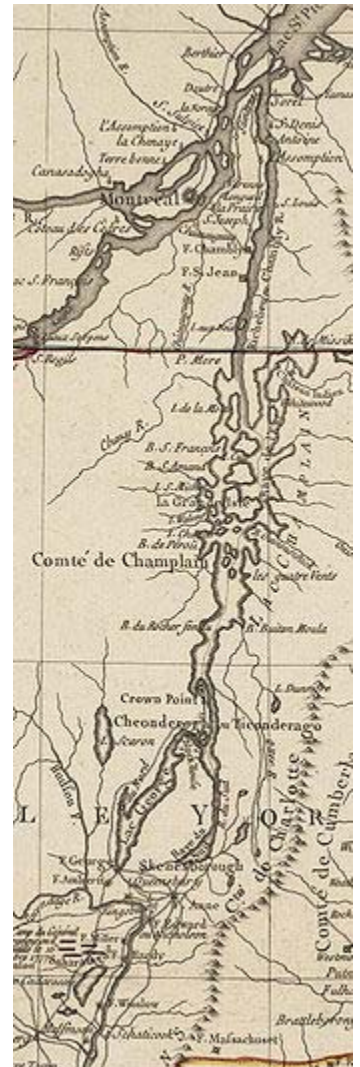
Construction

In 1755, following the Battle of Lake George, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the governor of the French Province of Canada, sent his cousin Michel Chartier de Lotbinière to design and construct a fortification at this militarily important site, which the French called Fort Carillon.^[9] The name "Carillon" has variously been attributed to the name of a former French officer, Philippe de Carrion du Fresnoy, who established a trading post at the site in the late 17th century,^[10] or (more commonly) to the sounds made by the La Chute River, which were said to resemble the chiming bells of a carillon.^[11] Construction on the star-shaped fort, which Lotbinière based on designs of the renowned French military engineer Vauban, began in October 1755 and then proceeded slowly during the warmer-weather months of 1756 and 1757, using troops stationed at nearby Fort St. Frédéric and from Canada.^{[12][13]}

The work in 1755 consisted primarily of beginning construction on the main walls and on the Lotbinière redoubt, an outwork to the west of the site that provided additional coverage of the La Chute River. The next year saw the building of the four main bastions and a sawmill on the La Chute. Work slowed in 1757, when many of the troops prepared for and participated in the attack on Fort William Henry. The barracks and demi-lunes were not completed until spring 1758.^[14]

Walls and bastions

The French built the fort to control the south end of Lake Champlain and prevent the British from gaining military access to the lake. Consequently, its most important defenses, the Reine and Germaine bastions, were directed to the northeast and northwest, away from the lake, with two demi-lunes further extending the works on the land side. The Joannes and Languedoc bastions overlooked the lake to the south, providing cover for the landing area outside the fort. The walls were seven feet (2.1 meters) high and fourteen feet (4.3 meters) thick, and the whole works was surrounded by a glacis and a dry moat five feet (1.5 meters) deep and 15 feet (4.6 m) wide. When the walls were first erected in 1756, they were made of squared wooden timbers, with earth



A 1777 map depicting Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson River

filling the gap. The French then began to dress the walls with stone from a quarry about one mile (1.6 km) away, although this work was never fully completed.^[11] When the main defenses became ready for use, the fort was armed with cannons hauled from Montreal and Fort St. Frédéric.^{[15][16]}

Inside and outside

The fort contained three barracks and four storehouses. One bastion held a bakery capable of producing 60 loaves of bread a day. A powder magazine was hacked out of the bedrock beneath the Joannes bastion. All the construction within the fort was of stone.^[11]

A wooden palisade protected an area outside the fort between the southern wall and the lake shore. This area contained the main landing for the fort and additional storage facilities and other works necessary for maintenance of the fort.^[11] When it became apparent in 1756 that the fort was too far to the west of the lake, the French constructed an additional redoubt to the east to enable cannon to cover the lake's narrows.^[17]



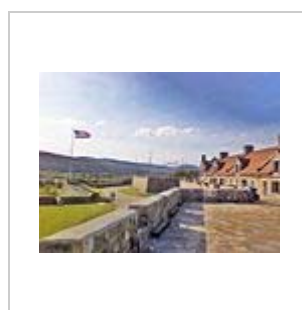
Officers' barracks, right;
soldiers' barracks, left



Inside the first wall;
officers' barracks at left,
soldiers' barracks at
right



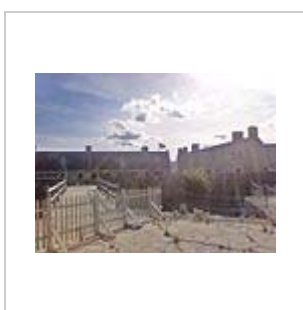
Store room and powder
magazine (now Mars
Education Center);
soldiers' barracks at
right



Front of the fort



View of the lake from
the front



Back view of the fort

Analysis

By 1758, the fort was largely complete; the only ongoing work thereafter consisted of dressing the walls with stone. Still, General Montcalm and two of his military engineers surveyed the works in 1758 and found something to criticize in almost every aspect of the fort's construction; the buildings were too tall and thus easier for attackers' cannon fire to hit, the powder magazine leaked, and the masonry was of poor quality.^[18] The critics apparently failed to notice the fort's significant strategic weakness: several nearby hills overlooked

the fort and made it possible for besiegers to fire down on the defenders from above.^[19] Lotbinière, who may have won the job of building the fort only because he was related to Governor Vaudreuil, had lost a bid to become Canada's chief engineer to Nicolas Sarrebource de Pontleroy, one of the two surveying engineers, in 1756, all of which may explain the highly negative report. Lotbinière's career suffered for years afterwards.^[20]

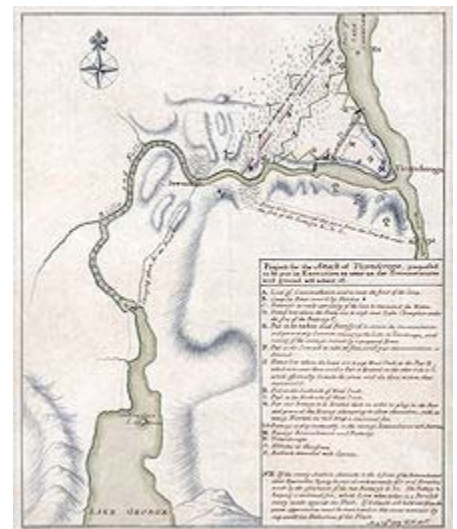
William Nester, in his exhaustive analysis of the Battle of Carillon, notes additional problems with the fort's construction. The fort was small for a Vauban-style fort, about 500 feet (150 m) wide, with a barracks capable of holding only 400 soldiers. Storage space inside the fort was similarly limited, requiring the storage of provisions outside the fort's walls in exposed places. Its cistern was small, and the water quality was supposedly poor.^{[21][22]}

Military history

French and Indian War

In August 1757, the French captured Fort William Henry in an action launched from Fort Carillon.^[23] This, and a string of other French victories in 1757, prompted the British to organize a large-scale attack on the fort as part of a multi-campaign strategy against French Canada.^[24] In June 1758, British General James Abercromby began amassing a large force at Fort William Henry in preparation for the military campaign directed up the Champlain Valley. These forces landed at the north end of Lake George, only four miles from the fort, on July 6.^[25] The French general Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, who had only arrived at Carillon in late June, engaged his troops in a flurry of work to improve the fort's outer defenses. They built, over two days, entrenchments around a rise between the fort and Mount Hope, about three-quarters of a mile (one kilometer) northwest of the fort, and then constructed an abatis (felled trees with sharpened branches pointing out) below these entrenchments.^[26] Abercromby's failure to advance directly to the fort on July 7 made much of this defensive work possible. Abercromby's second-in-command, Brigadier General George Howe, had been killed when his column encountered a French reconnaissance troop. Abercromby "felt [Howe's death] most heavily" and may have been unwilling to act immediately.^[27]

On July 8, 1758, Abercromby ordered a frontal attack against the hastily assembled French works. Abercromby tried to move rapidly against the few French defenders, opting to forgo field cannon and relying instead on the numerical superiority of his 16,000 troops. In the Battle of Carillon, the British were soundly defeated by the 4,000 French defenders.^[28] The battle took place far enough away from the fort that its guns were rarely used.^[29] The battle gave the fort a reputation for impregnability, which affected future military operations in the area, notably during the American Revolutionary War.^[30] Following the French victory, Montcalm, anticipating further British attacks, ordered additional work on the defenses, including the construction of the Germain and Pontleroy redoubts (named for the engineers under whose direction they were constructed) to the northeast of the fort.^{[31][32]} However, the British did not attack again in 1758, so the French withdrew all but a small garrison of men for the winter in



Restored manuscript map, dated May 29, 1759, for the British plan of attack at the 1759 Battle of Ticonderoga



Daguerreotype of the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga

November.^[33]

The fort was captured the following year by the British under General Jeffrey Amherst in the 1759 Battle of Ticonderoga. In this confrontation 11,000 British troops, using emplaced artillery, drove off a token garrison of 400 Frenchmen. The French, in withdrawing, used explosives to destroy what they could of the fort^[34] and spiked or dumped cannons that they did not take with them. Although the British worked in 1759 and 1760 to repair and improve the fort,^[35] the fort saw no more significant action in the war. After the war, the British garrisoned it with a small numbers of troops and allowed it to fall into disrepair. Colonel Frederick Haldimand, in command of the fort in 1773, wrote that it was in "ruinous condition".^[36]

Early Revolutionary War

In 1775, Fort Ticonderoga, in disrepair, was still manned by a token force. Fort Ticonderoga was still extremely useful to the British as a supply and communication link between Canada and New York.^[37] On May 10, 1775, less than one month after the American Revolutionary War was ignited with the battles of Lexington and Concord, the British garrison of 48 soldiers was surprised by a small force of Green Mountain Boys, along with militia volunteers from Massachusetts and Connecticut, led by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.^[38] Allen claims to have said, "Come out you old Rat!" to the fort's commander, Captain William Delaplace.^[39] He also later said that he demanded that the British commander surrender the fort "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!"; however, his surrender demand was made to Lieutenant Jocelyn Feltham and not the fort's commander, who did later appear and surrender his sword.^[39]

With the capture of the fort, the Patriot forces obtained a large supply of cannons and other armaments, much of which Henry Knox transported to Boston during the winter of 1775–1776. Ticonderoga's cannons were instrumental in ending the Siege of Boston when they were used to fortify Dorchester Heights.^[40] With Dorchester Heights secured the British were forced to evacuate Boston in March 1776.^[37] The capture of Fort Ticonderoga made communication between the British Canadian and American commands much more difficult.

Benedict Arnold remained in control of the fort until 1,000 Connecticut troops under the command of Benjamin Hinman arrived in June 1775. Because of a series of political maneuvers and miscommunications, Arnold was never notified that Hinman was to take command. After a delegation from Massachusetts (which had issued Arnold's commission) arrived to clarify the matter, Arnold resigned his commission and departed, leaving the fort in Hinman's hands.^[41]



Ethan Allen, demanding that the fort be surrendered

Beginning in July 1775, Ticonderoga was used as a staging area for the invasion of Quebec to begin in September. Under the leadership of generals Philip Schuyler and Richard Montgomery, men and materiel for the invasion accumulated there through July and August.^[42] On August 28, after receiving word that British forces at Fort Saint-Jean, not far from the New York–Quebec border, were nearing completion of boats to launch onto Lake Champlain, Montgomery launched the invasion, leading 1,200 troops down the lake.^[43] Ticonderoga continued to serve as a staging base for the action in Quebec until the battle and siege at Quebec City that resulted in Montgomery's death.^[44]

In May 1776, British troops began to arrive at Quebec City, where they broke the Continental Army's siege.^[45] The British chased the American forces back to Ticonderoga in June, and, after several months of shipbuilding, moved down Lake Champlain under Guy Carleton in October. The British destroyed a small fleet of American gunboats in the Battle of Valcour Island in mid-October, but snow was already falling, so the British retreated to winter quarters in Quebec. About 1,700 troops from the

Continental Army, under the command of Colonel Anthony Wayne, wintered at Ticonderoga.^{[44][46]} The British offensive resumed the next year in the Saratoga campaign under General John Burgoyne.^[47]

Saratoga campaign

During the summer of 1776, the Americans, under the direction of General Schuyler, and later under General Horatio Gates, added substantial defensive works to the area. Mount Independence, which is almost completely surrounded by water, was fortified with trenches near the water, a horseshoe battery part way up the side, a citadel at the summit, and redoubts armed with cannons surrounding the summit area. These defenses were linked to Ticonderoga with a pontoon bridge that was protected by land batteries on both sides. The works on Mount Hope, the heights above the site of Montcalm's victory, were improved to include a star-shaped fort. Mount Defiance remained unfortified.^[48]

In March 1777, American generals were strategizing about possible British military movements and considered an attempt on the Hudson River corridor a likely possibility. General Schuyler, heading the forces stationed at Ticonderoga, requested 10,000 troops to guard Ticonderoga and 2,000 to guard the Mohawk River valley against British invasion from the north. George Washington, who had never been to Ticonderoga (his only visit was to be in 1783),^[49] believed that an overland attack from the north was unlikely, because of the alleged impregnability of Ticonderoga.^[30] This, combined with continuing incursions up the Hudson River valley by British forces occupying New York City, led Washington to believe that any attack on the Albany area would be from the south, which, as it was part of the supply line to Ticonderoga, would necessitate a withdrawal from the fort. As a result, no significant actions were taken to further fortify Ticonderoga or significantly increase its garrison.^[50] The garrison, about 2,000 men under General Arthur St. Clair, was too small to man all the defenses.^[51]



Fort Ticonderoga as seen from Lake Champlain

General Gates, who oversaw the northern defenses, was aware that Mount Defiance threatened the fort.^[52] John Trumbull had pointed this out as early as 1776, when a shot fired from the fort was able to reach Defiance's summit, and several officers inspecting the hill noted that there were approaches to its summit where gun carriages could be pulled up the sides.^[52] As the garrison was too small to properly defend all the existing works in area, Mount Defiance was left undefended.^[53] Anthony Wayne left Ticonderoga in April 1777 to join Washington's army; he reported to Washington that "all was well", and that the fort "can never be carried, without much loss of blood".^[54]

General Burgoyne led 7,800 British and Hessian forces south from Quebec in June 1777.^[55] After occupying nearby Fort Crown Point without opposition on June 30, he prepared to besiege Ticonderoga.^[56] Burgoyne realized the tactical advantage of the high ground, and had his troops haul cannons to the top of Mount Defiance. Faced with bombardment from the heights (even before any shots had been fired from those cannons), General St. Clair ordered Ticonderoga abandoned on July 5, 1777. Burgoyne's troops moved in the next day,^[57] with advance guards pursuing the retreating Americans.^[58] Washington, on hearing of Burgoyne's advance and the retreat from Ticonderoga, stated that the event was "not apprehended, nor within the compass of my reasoning".^[59] News of the abandonment of the "Impregnable Bastion" without a fight, caused "the greatest surprise and alarm" throughout the colonies.^[60] After public outcry over his actions, General St. Clair was court-martialed in 1778. He was cleared on all charges.^[59]

"Where a goat can go, a man can go; and where a man can go, he can drag a gun."
British Major General William Phillips, as his men brought cannon to the top of Mount Defiance in 1777

One last attack

Following the British capture of Ticonderoga, it and the surrounding defenses were garrisoned by 700 British and Hessian troops under the command of Brigadier General Henry Watson Powell. Most of these forces were on Mount Independence, with only 100 each at Fort Ticonderoga and a blockhouse they were constructing on top of Mount Defiance.^[61] George Washington sent General Benjamin Lincoln into Vermont to "divide and distract the enemy".^[62] Aware that the British were housing American prisoners in the area, Lincoln decided to test the British defenses. On September 13, he sent 500 men to Skenesboro, which they found the British had abandoned, and 500 each against the defenses on either side of the lake at Ticonderoga. Colonel John Brown led the troops on the west side, with instructions to release prisoners if possible, and attack the fort if it seemed feasible.^[63]

Early on September 18, Brown's troops surprised a British contingent holding some prisoners near the Lake George landing, while a detachment of his troops sneaked up Mount Defiance, and captured most of the sleeping construction crew. Brown and his men then moved down the portage trail toward the fort, surprising more troops and releasing prisoners along the way.^[64] The fort's occupants were unaware of the action until Brown's men and British troops occupying the old French lines skirmished. At this point Brown's men dragged two captured six-pound guns up to the lines, and began firing on the fort. The men who had captured Mount Defiance began firing a twelve-pounder from that site.^[65] The column that was to attack Mount Independence was delayed, and its numerous defenders were alerted to the action at the fort below before the attack on their position began.

Their musket fire, as well as grapeshot fired from ships anchored nearby, intimidated the Americans sufficiently that they never launched an assault on the defensive positions on Mount Independence.^[65] A stalemate persisted, with regular exchanges of cannon fire, until September 21, when 100 Hessians, returning from the Mohawk Valley to support Burgoyne, arrived on the scene to provide reinforcement to the besieged fort.^[66] Brown eventually sent a truce party to the fort to open negotiations; the party was fired on, and three of its five members were killed.^[67] Brown, realizing that the weaponry they had was insufficient to take the fort, decided to withdraw. Destroying many bateaux and seizing a ship on Lake George, he set off to annoy British positions on that lake.^[67] His action resulted in the freeing of 118 Americans and the capture of 293 British troops, while suffering fewer than ten casualties.^[65]

Abandonment

Following Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga, the fort at Ticonderoga became increasingly irrelevant. The British abandoned it and nearby Fort Crown Point in November 1777, destroying both as best they could prior to their withdrawal.^[68] The fort was occasionally reoccupied by British raiding parties in the following years, but it no longer held a prominent strategic role in the war. It was finally abandoned by the British for good in 1781, following the surrender at Yorktown.^[69] Area residents began stripping the fort of usable building materials, even melting some of the cannons down for their metal in the years following the war.^[70]

Tourist attraction

In 1785, the fort's lands became the property of the state of New York. The state donated the property to Columbia and Union colleges in 1803,^[71] which sold it to William Ferris Pell in 1820.^[72]



John Trumbull's depiction of the *Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga*

Pell first used the property as a summer retreat, but the completion of railroads and canals connecting the area to New York City brought tourists to the area,^[73] so he converted his summer house, known as The Pavilion, into a hotel to serve the tourist trade. In 1848, the Hudson River School artist Russell Smith painted *Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga*, depicting the condition of the fort.^[74]

The Pell family, a politically important clan with influence throughout American history (from William C. C. Claiborne, the first Governor of Louisiana, to a Senator from Rhode Island, Claiborne Pell), restored the fort in 1909 and formally opened it to the public. The ceremonies, which commemorated the 300th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain by European explorers, were attended by President William Howard Taft.^[75] Stephen Hyatt Pell, who spearheaded the restoration effort, founded the Fort Ticonderoga Association in 1931, which is now responsible for the fort.^[76] Funding for the restoration also came from Robert M. Thompson, the father of Stephen's wife Sarah Gibbs Thompson.^[77]

Between 1900 and 1950, the historically important lands around the fort, including Mount Defiance, Mount Independence, and much of Mount Hope, were also acquired by the foundation.^[78] The fort was rearmed with fourteen 24-pound cannons provided by the British government. These cannons had been cast in England for use during the American Revolution, but the war ended before they were shipped over.^[79]



Thomas Cole's *Gelyna, View near Ticonderoga*



A view of the restored Fort Ticonderoga

The fort is now a tourist attraction, early American military museum, and research center. The fort opens annually around May 10, the anniversary of the 1775 capture, and closes in late October.^[80]

The fort has been on a watchlist of National Historic Landmarks since 1998, because of the poor condition of some of the walls and of the 19th-century pavilion constructed by William Ferris Pell.^[2] The pavilion is, as of early 2009, undergoing restoration. In 2008, the powder magazine destroyed by the French in 1759 was reconstructed by Tonetti Associates Architects,^[81] based in part on the original 1755 plans.^[82] Also in 2008, the withdrawal of a major backer's financial support forced the museum, which was facing significant budget deficits, to consider selling one of its major art works, Thomas Cole's *Gelyna, View near Ticonderoga*. However, fundraising activities succeeded in making this unnecessary.^[83]

The not-for-profit Living History Education Foundation has teacher programs at Fort Ticonderoga that run in the summer and last approximately one week. The program trains teachers how to teach Living History techniques, and to understand and interpret the importance of Fort Ticonderoga during the French and Indian War and the American Revolution.^[84]

The Pell's estate is located north of the fort. In 1921, Sarah Pell undertook reconstruction of the gardens, known now as King's gardens, and hired for this work Marian Cruger Coffin, one of the most famous American landscape architects. In 1995, the gardens were restored and later opened for public.^[85]

Memorials

The name Ticonderoga has been given to five different U.S. Navy vessels and entire classes of cruisers and aircraft carriers.^{[86][87]} The fort was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1960.^[2] Included in the

landmarked area are the fort itself, as well as Mount Independence and Mount Defiance.^[88] It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.^[2] The Ticonderoga pencil, manufactured by the Dixon Ticonderoga Corporation, is named for the fort.^[89]

See also

- Battle on Snowshoes (1757)
- Battle on Snowshoes (1758)
- List of French forts in North America
- Duncan Campbell (died 1758), Scottish officer of the British Army, subject of a legend about the fort

Notes

- National Register Information System
- NHL summary webpage
- Afable, p. 193
- Lonergan (1959), p. 2
- Lonergan (1959), pp. 5–8
- Lonergan (1959), pp. 9–10
- Lonergan (1959), pp. 15,18
- Anderson (2000), pp. 11–12
- Lonergan (1959), p. 17
- Ketchum, p. 29
- Nester, p. 110
- Lonergan (1959), p. 22
- Stoetzel, p. 297
- Lonergan (1959), pp. 19–25
- Kaufmann, pp. 75–76
- Lonergan (1959), p. 19
- Chartrand, p. 36
- Lonergan (1959), p. 25
- Lonergan (1959), p. 26
- Thorpe
- Nester, p. 111
- Ketchum, p. 28
- Anderson (2005), pp. 109–115
- Anderson (2005), p. 126
- Anderson (2005), p. 132
- Anderson (2000), p. 242
- Anderson (2005), p. 135
- Anderson (2005), pp. 135–138
- Chartrand and Nester, both detailed treatments of the battle, describe only one brief time period during the battle when the cannons on the southwest bastion were fired at an attempted British maneuver on the river.
- Furneau, p. 51
- ASHPS Annual Report 1913, p. 619
- Stoetzel, p. 453
- Atherton, p. 419
- Lonergan (1959), p. 56
- Kaufmann, pp. 90–91
- Lonergan (1959), p. 59
- Intelligence Throughout History: The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga, 1775 (<https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2010-featured-story-archive/capture-of-fort-ticonderoga.html>)
- Martin, pp. 70–72
- Martin, p. 71
- Martin, p. 73
- Martin, pp. 80–97
- Smith, Vol 1, pp. 252–270
- Smith (1907), Vol 1, p. 320
- These events are recounted in detail in Smith (1907), Vol 2.
- Smith (1907), Vol 2, p. 316
- Hamilton, p. 165
- Lonergan (1959), p. 101
- Lonergan (1959), pp. 97–99
- Lonergan (1959), p. 123
- Furneau, p. 52
- Lonergan (1959), p. 99
- Furneau, pp. 54–55
- Furneau, p. 55
- Furneau, p. 58
- Furneau, p. 47
- Furneau, pp. 49, 57
- Furneau, pp. 65–67
- Furneau, p. 74
- Furneau, p. 88



Stamp issued in 1955 marking Fort Ticonderoga's 200th anniversary

60. Dr. James Thacher, quoted in Furneaux, p. 88
61. Hamilton, pp. 215–216
62. Hamilton, p. 216
63. Hamilton, p. 217
64. Hamilton, p. 218
65. Hamilton, p. 219
66. Hamilton, p. 220
67. Hamilton, p. 222
68. Crego, p. 70
69. Lonergan (1959), p. 122
70. Pell, p. 91
71. Hamilton, p. 226
72. Crego, p. 76
73. Crego, p. 73
74. Crego, p. 75
75. Lonergan (1959), p. 124
76. Hamilton, p. 230
77. Crego, p. 6.
78. Lonergan (1959), pp. 125–127
79. Pell, pp. 108–109
80. Fort Hours
81. Traditional Building Magazine on Tonetti Associates Architects' Historic Reconstruction (<http://www.traditional-building.com/Previous-Issues-10/OctoberProject10Tonetti.html>)
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External links

- Official website (<http://www.fortticonderoga.org/>)
 - Timeline 18th & 19th (<http://www.fortticonderoga.org/history-and-collections/timeline>) century
- Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) No. NY-3212, "Fort Ticonderoga, Fort Ticonderoga, Essex County, NY" (<https://loc.gov/pictures/item/ny0211/>), 5 photos
- Fort Ticonderoga history (<http://www.historiclakes.org/Ticonderoga/Ticonderoga.html>) at Historic Lakes
- Battle of Ticonderoga – 1758 (http://www.britishbattles.com/battle_of_Ticonderoga.htm) at British Battles
- Capture of Ticonderoga (<http://www.generalatomic.com/AmericanHistory/ticonderoga.html>) at Thrilling Incidents in American History

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