



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30-HR

MAR 3 1 1971

Mr. William B. Pinney
State Liaison Officer
Board of Historic Sites
7 Langdon Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Dear Mr. Pinney:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic properties listed on the enclosure have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Senators Winston L. Prouty and George D. Aiken and Representative Robert T. Stafford are being informed. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for each of the property owners. Please withhold any publicity on this until you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Director

Enclosures

Entered in the National Register

MAR 2 1 1971

Properties added to the National Register of Historic Places

6

VERMONT

Bennington Battle Monument

Bennington County
Bennington, Vermont

Chimney Point Tavern

Addison County
Addison, Vermont

Old Schoolhouse Bridge

Caledonia County
Lyndon, Vermont

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Vermont	
COUNTY: Addison	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Chimney Point Tavern

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
State Rte 125

CITY OR TOWN:
Addison

STATE: Vermont CODE: 44 COUNTY: Addison CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	To be restored as 18th century tavern.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of Vermont, Board of Historic Sites

STREET AND NUMBER:
7 Langdon St.

CITY OR TOWN: Montpelier STATE: Vermont CODE: 44

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Office of the Secretary of State

STREET AND NUMBER:
State House

CITY OR TOWN: Montpelier STATE: Vermont CODE: 44

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
State Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE OF SURVEY: Nov 1967 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Vermont Board of Historic Sites

STREET AND NUMBER:
7 Langdon St.

CITY OR TOWN: Montpelier STATE: Vermont CODE: 44

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The property surrounding Chimney Point Tavern consists of 8 acres with approximately 1,000 ft frontage on Lake Champlain. The tavern building is of brick construction with a slate roof and has 2 end interior chimneys. There are approximately 25 rooms in the main building and the original brick wing. The brick wing was extended with a frame addition in the mid 19th century. An exterior porch was also added to 2 sides of the building during the 19th century. The interior of the building is in a good state of preservation with the exception of minor changes which will be corrected in the course of restoration. One outstanding feature of the interior is the 18th century tap room which remains in perfect original condition with bar, wide pine floor boards and fireplace. Some repair and restoration will be needed although the building is structurally sound.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1784

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | Development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | of state |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1609 - Chimney Point has played an important part in the history of the Champlain Valley since it was first discovered by white man. On his exploratory voyage in 1609, Samuel de Champlain proceeded south on the lake to Crown Point where he engaged in a short, but fateful battle with the Iroquois. "After the battle, Champlain, his Algonquin allies and their Iroquois prisoners crossed the lake, only a few hundred yards wide at this place. At Chimney Point, on the shore opposite the battlefield, he gave his name to the 'grandicime lac.'" Coolidge

1609-1690 - During these years Chimney Point is mentioned repeatedly in connection with the French occupation of the Valley and their Indian campaigns. "De Courcelles' party started up the lake arriving at Bulwagga Bay (opposite Addison). They took the route across to the headwaters of the Hudson. The expedition proved very disastrous and on the way back they stopped two days at Chimney Point." Tuttle

"Tradition persists that the French first came to Chimney Point soon after the construction of Fort Sainte-Anne in 1666 and built a small fort and village there. It is certain that the Point was a frequent campsite for those traveling through the Champlain Valley. From vague references to the Point in the 'Official Correspondence' it appears that the French and Indians habitually met there for trading and that proposals for the establishment of a permanent post were frequently under consideration." Coolidge

1690 - On March 26, 1690, the governor of New York ordered Captain Jacobus de Warm, a Dutchman of Fort Orange, to advance to Crown Point, with a party of 20 Mohawks and 12 English, to watch the French. He was to select a spot other than Crown Point for his base; so on Chimney Point across the lake, he built 'a little stone fort' where his party remained for a month." Coolidge

1730 - About 1730, a few French families settled near Chimney Point where they built a stockaded fort (Fort de Picux), probably using the materials from the "little stone fort." This

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Vermont	
COUNTY	
Addison	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Chimney Point Tavern
#8 cont'd

was the first permanent settlement made by the French in the valley of the Lake "in pursuance of their plan to extend their settlement and fortifications and set limits to those of the English" Swift. These first settlers immediately began the construction of a windmill near the site later occupied by the old tavern now owned by the Barnes family

1749 - "During the years from 1749 to 1759 the settlers
1759 - built their homes and cabins along a road extending four miles north from the point In 1867, the cellar holes and deserted gardens indicated a much more populous "street" during the French regime than in that year" Hemenway

"Samuel Swift, author of the History of Middlebury and Addison County, visited the site of these villages in 1859, just one hundred years after the French settlement ended At that time the earthen ramparts which had protected the fortified mill still existed; old plum and apple trees could be seen as well as the cellar holes of houses; four were on the farm of John Strong, three or four on the Vallance farm, ten or twelve on the Barnes property"
Coolidge

1759 - "The French inhabitants followed the troops in the retreat of 1759, leaving their farms forever Before leaving they burned the barns, the cabins, the houses, everything When the English arrived nothing remained of the French villages but the blackened chimneys, standing as grim sentinels amid the surrounding ruin From these ruined chimneys came the name Chimney Point, given by the English " Coolidge

1759-1784 - The coming of the British to Chimney Point heralded the end of a brave, but futile attempt by the French to colonize the Champlain Valley It also began a new era in the history of the Point which has continued to the present day

Chimney Point figured prominently throughout the years of the Revolutionary War, being the terminus of General Amherst's Military Road from "No 4", (Charlestown, N H)

1784 - In 1784 the Town of Addison was organized At the first Town Meeting Benjamin Paine was made a lister Paine was one of the early proprietors of the Town and a large land-owner He built the old Tavern at Chimney Point which was later enclosed in brick by Asahel Barnes

1784-1803 - "Benjamin Paine, who lived at Chimney Point, ran a ferry boat from 1785 until his death in 1803 His wife, Jemima Paine, 'a woman of strong mind and energy' continued to run the ferry boat until 1811, when it was taken over by Robert Lewis on the third of April, 1811 for ten years" Warner & Hall

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Vermont	
COUNTY Addison	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Chimney Point Tavern
#8 cont'd

1821 - In a manuscript dated 15 August 1890, Rector Gage, a surveyor, refers to a deed for the Chimney Point property from James Lewis to Asahel Barnes as having been executed November 7, 1821. Since the early records of the Town of Addison were destroyed by fire, it can be assumed that this is the date on which Chimney Point came into the ownership of the Barnes family where it remains at the time of this writing.

Purchased by State of Vermont, October, 1968

#9 cont'd

Palmer, Peter S. History of Lake Champlain Albany, N Y
J. Munsell, 1866
Swift, Samuel, History of the Town of Middlebury, in the County
of Addison, Vermont. Middlebury, A H Copeland, 1859
Thompson, Zadock History of Vermont, Natural, Civil, and
Statistical. Burlington, Chauncey Goodrich, 1842
Tuttle, Mrs George Fuller, Three Centuries in Champlain Valley,
Tercentenary edition Plattsburgh, N Y Saranac Chapter
D A R 1909
Van de Water, Frederic F. Lake Champlain and Lake George.
Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1946
Warner, Charles B and Hall, C Eleanor History of Port Henry,
New York. Rutland, Vermont, Tuttle Co , 1931

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Child, Hamilton, comp Gazetteer and Business Directory of Addison County, Vt., for 1881-82 Syracuse, N Y, 1882
 Coolidge, Guy Omeron "The French Occupation of the Champlain Valley from 1609-1759" Vermont Historical Society Proceedings, new series VI, no 3, September 1938
 Crockett, Walter Hill Vermont the Green Mountain State, N Y Century History Company, Inc 1921
 Hemenway, Abby Maria, The Vermont Historical Gazetteer Burlington, Vt, 1868-71; Montpelier, 1882 4v

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		N44	02	07
SE	° ' "	° ' "		W73	25	17
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 8

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES:

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 William B Pinney, Director of Historic Sites

ORGANIZATION: Vermont Board of Historic Sites DATE: 12/16/69

STREET AND NUMBER:
 7 Langdon St

CITY OR TOWN: Montpelier STATE: Vermont CODE: 44

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name William B. Pinney

Title Director of Historic Sites

Date November 12, 1970

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RECEIVED JUL - 5 1990

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE New York	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme: V - French Exploration and Settlement
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Crown Point - Fort St. Frederic	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 100 acres
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Essex County, Crown Point, Junction State highway 8 and US 9N	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New York administered by Conservation Department, Albany, New York	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes it important and what remains are extant)	

Fort Crown Point or Amherst was erected by British troops in 1759 following the capture of French Fort St. Frederic nearby. Actually, these two forts of the French and Indian War period are so closely related as to constitute a single site of major significance in the history of 18th century America.

Control of Lake Champlain was a key objective in the defense of Canada by the French, and in the defense of the Hudson Valley and the northern colonies by the British and later the Continental forces. Fort St. Frederic was begun by the French in 1731. Later, a second French fort guarding the Champlain route was Fort Carillon, renamed Fort Ticonderoga by the British. British General Amherst occupied Forts Carillon and St. Frederic in the summer of 1759, when they were evacuated and destroyed by the French. The plan of a new fort about 200 yards from the French Fort St. Frederic was then laid out. This new post was Crown Point.

With the surrender of Canada by the French, Crown Point was relegated to obscurity, not to emerge until the outbreak of the Revolution when it was seized by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys. Crown Point was recaptured by the British in 1776 but was abandoned a short time later. It fell again to the British in the summer of 1777 during Burgoyne's invasion of the north. When Burgoyne's expedition met final disaster in the Battles of Saratoga, Crown Point was again occupied by Continental forces.

While the remains of Fort St. Frederic are fragmentary, the ruins of Crown Point have been effectively stabilized and include earthworks and portions of troop barracks and officers' quarters. The two sites are an important and dramatic survival of the period when the forts on Lake Champlain were a focal point in the climactic struggle for North America. A museum nearby contains relics found in and near the forts.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)
Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolf, II (Boston, 1884); New York: A Guide to the Empire State, American Guide Series (New York, 1947).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)
Charles S. Marshall, "Crown Point and Plattsburg", (Ms. Report, National Park Service, October 14, 1937).

10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Very good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Stabilized ruins - museum	13. DATE OF VISIT March 20, 1958
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles E. Shedd, Jr.	15. TITLE Historic Sites Historian	16. DATE April 3, 1958	

DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

2495B

1. State New York	2. Theme(s). If archeological site, write 'Arch' before theme No. Theme: V. French Exploration & Settlement - Also IX & X. Y.
3. Name(s) of site Fort St. Frederic (Fort Crown Point Reservation)	4. Approx. acreage 100 acres
5. Exact location (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Essex County, Crown Point, junction State Highway 8 and U. S. 9N	
6. Name and address of present owner (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New York, Conservation Department, Albany, New York	

7. Importance and description (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Control of Lake Champlain was key objective in the defense of Canada by the French, and in the defense of the Hudson Valley and the northern colonies by the British in the eighteenth century. To guard the Champlain route, the French began construction of Fort St. Frederic in 1731. A visitor to the fort in 1749 described the post as being built on a rock consisting of black lime slates and having high thick walls of the same limestone material which was quarried about half a mile from the site. The eastern side of the Fort had a high watch tower with thick "bomb proof" walls and mounting a number of cannon. The fort included a small church and stone quarters for officers and troops. The French community which grew up around the fort was abandoned with the end of French domination of Lake Champlain. Some years after Fort St. Frederic was built a second French fort was erected to cover the Champlain approach to Canada. This was Carillon, renamed Ticonderoga by the British.

Fort St. Frederic was abandoned by the French in the summer of 1759 when British General Amherst took Ticonderoga, 12 miles away, and moved north. The British did not rebuild the destroyed French fort but erected a new post about 200 years away named Crown Point or Amherst. The ruins of Fort St. Frederick are fragmentary but the picturesque remains of walls, buildings and earthworks create a moving impression of the original stone fort sheltering Frenchmen in the great northern wilderness. The setting, on the shores of Lake Champlain, adds to this sense of wilderness solitude as the Fort's French inhabitants may have known it. The site, together with the nearby ruins of Fort Crown Point, tell, in impressive fashion, of the bitter struggle between England and France for mastery of North America. A museum nearby contains relics found in and near the forts. Little other interpretation is available to visitors.

8. Bibliographical references (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

Hoffman Nickerson, The Turning Point of the Revolution (Boston, 1928) New York: A Guide to the Empire State, American Guide Series (New York, 1947); Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolf, II (Boston, 1884)

9. Reports and studies (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

Charles S. Marshall, "Crown Point and Plattsburg", (Ms. National Park Service, October 14, 1937)

10. Photographs* Attached: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	11. Condition Good	12. Present use (Museum, farm, etc.) State reservation - fort ruins and museum	13. Date of visit 3/20/58
14. Name of recorder (Signature) Charles E. Shedd, Jr.	15. Title Historic Sites Historian	16. Date 6/12/58	

Dry mount on an 8 x 10½ sheet of fairly heavy paper. Identify by view and name of the site, date of photograph and name of photographer. Give location of negative. If attached, enclose in proper negative envelopes.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NO.)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE New York	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE 'ARCH' BEFORE THEME NO. XX Architecture (Colonial)	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 100 acres
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Crown Point (Amherst)		
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) To the west of the south end of the Lake Champlain Bridge, and New York Route 8.		
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New York; The Crown Point Foundation, P.O. Box 1977, Grand Central Station, N.Y., N.Y 10017		
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)		

Fort Crown Point, in its ruined but unaltered state, is the finest existing architectural and archeological type specimen in the United States for further study of a superior example of 18th century military engineering.

French, British, Americans--all in turn, have claimed this strategic point which juts into Lake Champlain. The French built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point in 1731 as a base for attacks on the northern British colonies. General Sir Jeffery Amherst forced them to evacuate the ruined fort in 1759. Construction was started in 1760 on the new British fort, called Crown Point or Amherst, which was located about 200 yards from the old French post.

In 1773 disaster struck the great new fort. A fire broke out, the powder magazine inside the fort blew up, and the entire fort was damaged. While the engineers drew plans for rebuilding, the main garrison and heavy cannon were moved south to Fort Ticonderoga. The Revolution, however, broke out before Fort Crown Point could be rebuilt. In May, 1775 Col. Seth Warner and the "Green Mountain Boys" captured the small housekeeping garrison of Fort Crown Point and in 1775-76 the post was used as a staging area for the attack on Canada. In 1777 the Americans abandoned the fort on the approach of the British army from Canada and General Burgoyne used Fort Crown Point as a supply depot and magazine during his siege of Fort Ticonderoga. Thereafter Fort Crown Point played a minor role during the Revolution and was never rebuilt. The area of the fort reverted to pastureland and orchard which it has remained ever since. About 1900, the State of New York acquired the Crown Point forts from

(Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 2.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

Charles S. Marshall, "Crown Point and Plattsburg," (Ms. National Park Service, October 14, 1937).

10. PHOTOGRAPHS "4103-05, 4111-10" CONDITION ATTACHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT Sept. 11, 1967
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles W. Snell	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE Oct. 25, 1967

DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd)

STATE New York	NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Crown Point (Amherst)
-------------------	---

7 Continued.

private ownership. Except for the minor removal of stones by settlers for building purposes, Fort Crown Point remains intact in its ruined condition, much as it must have appeared during the Revolution.

Condition

Constructed in the 1760s, Fort Crown Point is a five-sided fort of tremendous size. The post was three times as big as nearby Fort Ticonderoga and contained within its walls a 6 1/2-acre parade ground. Like Ticonderoga, Crown Point is built on the same system of fortification that was developed by the great French military engineer, Marquis de Vauban (1633-1707). A deep ditch or dry moat, about one-half mile in circumference, which was dug out of limestone by the British soldiers, still surrounds the fort. The ramparts, 25 feet thick, almost the same height, and faced with solid masonry, were formed from the stone and dirt thrown up from the moats. These walls, together with most of the stonework, and the five great bastions extending from the corners are still largely intact, although overgrown with trees, bushes and grass. Inside are the well-preserved remains of two of the three original stone barracks. Except for minor stabilization, the two structures are unaltered and the barracks that face the entrance are in remarkably fine condition, their sides, walls, and fireplaces almost as good as when erected. Only the end walls remain of the third barracks.

The setting of the fort is unchanged and the Crown Point State Reservation also includes the ruins of the much-smaller French Fort St. Frederic, and of the nearby early French and English village sites.¹

8. Bibliographical References:

Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe (2 vols., Boston, 1893);
Hoffman Nicherson, The Turning Point of the Revolution (Boston, 1928)
New York: A Guide to the Empire State (American Guide Series) (New York
1947), 538; W. Max Reid, Lake George and Lake Champlain (New York, 1910)
"Interim Report of the Joint Legislative Committee to Study Historic Sites,"
Legislative Document (1950), State of New York, Albany, 1950.

¹Fort St. Frederic has been declared eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks in connection with Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement.

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL overlapping
photocopy

STAMP TO
AVOID IMAGE
DELETION

Property Fort St. Frederic

State New York Working Number NHA

TECHNICAL

Photos _____
Maps _____

boundaries too large - CONTROL
recompute

The maps are of different ~~scale~~ scales, but they match up correctly.
Some photos ~~of~~ along the area south of the fort would be useful.
Boundaries appear logical.

HISTORIAN

Student at
P. Brown
2/10/77

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Boundaries seem ok but description & support statement are ARCHEOLOGIST
very weak. There should be some discussion of the archeological
research that has taken place here - including that by Rollin Robbins, & that
of the NYS Office of Parks & Rec. (Paul R. Huey, et al). Since Ft. Anhalt is mentioned in ^{the} map, it
I don't understand the last paragraph in section 10 - what is "post-historic".
SP Bridges
4/18/77

OTHER

OK
J. J. [unclear] 2/6/79

Fort St. Frederic

Due to the lack of funds, Rowland Robbins was forced to stop excavations. Not additional excavation has been done since. All of Mr. Robbins excavations are exposed and unprotected.

UTM boundary adjusted.

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

NEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Send-back _____

Re-submit _____

Entered _____

INT 12106-74

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC FORT ST. FREDERIC

AND/OR COMMON
Fort St. Frederic

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Crown Point Reservation, N Y 8 and U.S. 9N NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Crown Point VICINITY OF 30 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
New York CODE 36 COUNTY Essex CODE 31

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
New York State and Private Owners

STREET & NUMBER
Division of Parks, Conservation Department

CITY, TOWN
Albany VICINITY OF STATE New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Essex County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Elizabethtown STATE New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
None

DATE
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort St. Frederic was built on the east side of a point of land on the northern shore of Crown Point, New York. Crown Point is a peninsula, approximately two miles long and one mile wide, which projects north into Lake Champlain. Bullwagga Bay, roughly one mile wide and two long, is formed by the west shore of Crown Point and the main shore of Lake Champlain on the New York side. The lake itself passes between the east shore of Crown Point and the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain. The lake reaches its narrowest width, approximately one half mile, as it passes between Crown Point, at the site of Fort St. Frederic and Chimney Point on the Vermont shore. It was for the strategic value of Crown Point in controlling lake traffic that the French chose to erect their fort here.

Construction was begun in 1731 under the direction of the Sieur de la Fresniere. The fort was built on bedrock, upon the shore. The local rock, black lime slate, was quarried nearby for the construction. The fort's shape was that of a starwork, basically a pentagon with bastions at the angles. The ramparts were approximately twenty feet high and twenty feet thick and were enclosed in turn by a ditch walled with stone. On the northwestern corner of the fort, an octagonal watch tower, approximately three stories tall, was erected of the same black slate. The tower had vaulted, "bomb-proof" walls, and mounted cannon and smaller guns. Other structures within the fort included a small church and stone quarters for officers and troops. To the east of the fort, on a jutting promontory, a fortified windmill was erected to serve as a lookout.

While the French military was establishing its outpost, the French traders and farmers were taking advantage of this added protection and were establishing their own settlements on the eastern shore of the Point. While the full extent of this settlement is not known, archeological evidences and at least one historic map indicate that it stretched north from Hickock Point almost to Coffin Point, if not farther. It seems likely that these houses and farms were located adjacent to the military road which was constructed between Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which is approximately 15 miles south of the Point. This road, which was later used by the British, roughly paralleled the eastern shore at an average distance of 350 yards to the west.

In 1759, when the French garrison abandoned the fort and ignited the magazine, the neighboring village was abandoned as well. When Amherst occupied Crown Point, he decided the fort was beyond repair, and so leveled it and began construction of a larger fort, Fort Amherst, just to the south of the French works. An English redoubt was erected on the French lookout post.

With the cessation of hostilities after the War for Independence Crown Point reverted to farmland, which it remains to a large extent today. Both Crown Point forts were acquired by the State of New York around 1900, and circa 1910, a partial reconstruction of the ruins of Fort St. Frederic was made. This consisted of a masonry capping of the original ruins, which today comprises the bulk of the visible remains. Other reconstructions were effected, but without the benefit of

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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort St. Frederic ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

historical research. Recent archeological work was done by a private organization, but the findings have not been made public. Presently the State of New York is undertaking a recording of the extant ruins and will stabilize the ruins prior to any extensive efforts at interpretation.

The site of the fortified windmill has been built over extensively: first during the British occupation, and presently the Champlain lighthouse stands on that point. Remains of the French settlement have been tentatively identified at scattered locations along the eastern shore of the Point. They are generally located on private land and have not been extensively examined.

Fort St. Frederic is presently located within New York State's Crown Point Reservation. The Fort site itself is maintained by the State Parks and Recreation Commission along with Fort Amherst, but the windmill site and a portion of French village site are located on land controlled by the State Department of Environmental Conservation. Both lands are used as a park, but the fort is a historic site and the other property is a camping and picnic grounds. The bulk of the village site is on private land.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE		CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
___PREHISTORIC	___ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___COMMUNITY PLANNING	___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___RELIGION
___1400-1499	___ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___CONSERVATION	___LAW	___SCIENCE
___1500-1599	___AGRICULTURE	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	___ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
___1800-1899	___COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1731-1759 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Control of Lake Champlain was a key objective in the French and English struggle for North America in the eighteenth century. To guard this crucial waterway, the French constructed a fort on the western shore of Lake Champlain, at its narrowest point, Crown Point. Fort St. Frederic, completed in 1731, served as a halfway station between Albany and Montreal and was the constant rendezvous of war parties launched into New York and the New England colonies. The star-shaped stone fort was abandoned and destroyed by the French in 1759 and was never rebuilt. The archeological remains of the fortification and the adjacent settlement are presently contained in the New York State Park, Crown Point Reservation, and contingent private land.

History

With the construction of Fort St. Frederic on Crown Point, the French strategically blocked Lake Champlain as an avenue of invasion into Canada, and gained a convenient base of operations from which they conducted their frequent raids with their Indian allies against the English settlements. For the colonists of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Crown Point was synonymous with the terror and outrage inspired by the savage and brutal attacks which left farms burning and farmers scalped. The geography of Crown Point had suggested its tactical value to both the English and the French early in the eighteenth century. The peninsula extends into Lake Champlain at its narrowest point. The distance from Crown Point, New York, to Chimney Point, Vermont, is approximately one quarter mile, and the channel could easily be commanded by a few cannon. Fearful that the English would occupy the area first, the French established themselves on the eastern shore at Chimney Point in 1726, but were then ousted by the Massachusetts colony. Moving across the lake to Crown Point, the French began the construction of Fort St. Frederic in 1731, under the direction of the Sieur de la Fresniere. Unlike Massachusetts, New York could not muster sufficient strength to remove the aliens from her territory.

Although the neighboring English and Dutch settlements were plagued by French and Indian marauders operating from Crown Point, internal dissension and political squabbling prevented the colonies from mounting a retaliatory attack. In 1746, however, Governor Clinton of New York and the energetic Governor Shirley of Massachusetts agreed to combine forces in an assault against their common enemy at Crown Point. By October, fifteen hundred Massachusetts troops were marching to New York to join with the New Yorkers when the sudden news of a suspected French invasion made it necessary to recall the Massachusetts troops. The

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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort St. Frederic ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

invasion never materialised, but similar expedition was not mounted until 1755.

The major British offensive against France in 1755 consisted of a four-pronged attack to be launched at Fort Dusquesne, Fort Niagara, Fort Beausejour and Fort St. Frederic. An army consisting of men from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, as well as Indians of the Mohawk and Five Nations, set out from Albany in July of 1755, under the command of William Johnson of New York, for Crown Point. The French however were aware of the invasion and were busily strengthening Fort St. Frederic, which was commanded by Baron Dieskau. Rather than wait for the English, Dieskau set out with his troops down Lake Champlain to Lake George where Johnson was momentarily halted. In the battle which ensued, the English troops gained a victory, but were so debilitated, that the actual attack on Crown Point was abandoned.

In 1755-57, the French defenses on Lake Champlain were supplemented by the construction of Fort Carillon at Ticonderoga, roughly ten miles south of Crown Point. Thus when the English stepped up their hostilities in the Seven Years War, Fort Carillon bore the brunt of the expeditions launched up the New York waterways. An attack on Fort Carillon led by General Abercromby in 1758 was repulsed with heavy losses to the British. Nonetheless, in the following year the more astute Sir Jeffrey Amherst sailed up Lake George with Fort Carillon, Fort St. Frederic and Montreal as his objectives. In the face of this more able adversary, the French withdrew all but four hundred men from Ticonderoga, leaving that garrison to delay the English. On the evening of the twenty-sixth of July, the small garrison slipped away from Fort Carillon, leaving a match burning in the magazine, which eventually exploded. Amherst halted at Ticonderoga temporarily, to repair the damaged works, before moving on to Crown Point, but on the first of August he received word that Fort St. Frederic has likewise been abandoned and the magazine destroyed. At this news, Amherst proceeded to occupy Crown Point, but found the fort in such dilapidated condition that he set about constructing a new and larger fort on the higher ground southwest of Fort St. Frederic. The village outside the old fort was abandoned as well. With the fall of these two forts, the British held an undisputed claim to the Hudson Valley, yet Fort St. Frederic had never been fired upon by a hostile force.

Today the ruins of Fort St. Frederic and the subsequent Fort Amherst or Crown Point have been stabilised by the state of New York, and lie within the Crown Point Reservations.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Parkman, Francis A Half-Century of Conflict, 2 vols (Boston, 1933), vol. 2
 ----- Montcalm and Wolfe, 2 vols (Boston, 1931), vols 1 and 2
 Shedd, Charles "Fort St. Frederic," National Survey of Historic Sites and
 Buildings, form 10-317, 6/12/58.
 Van De Water, Frederic. Lake Champlain and Lake George. (New York, 1946)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 300 acres
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	5 2 8 0 0 0	4,8 7,7 0 0 0	B	1, 8	5 2 8 0 0 0	4,8 7,0 0 0 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,8	5 2 5 8 5 0	4,8 7,0 0 0 0	D	1,8	5 2 5 8 5 0	4,8 7,7 0 0 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

2/20/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, N.W.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington, D.C. 20240

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

Landmark
 Designated according to the
 criteria and procedures set forth by the
 National Park Service.
 Boundary: C
 Bounded by 66' High
 date
 9.1.1960
 1979
 Feb 6, 1979
 date

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4/24/79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
 LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
 LANDMARKS)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort St. Frederic ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

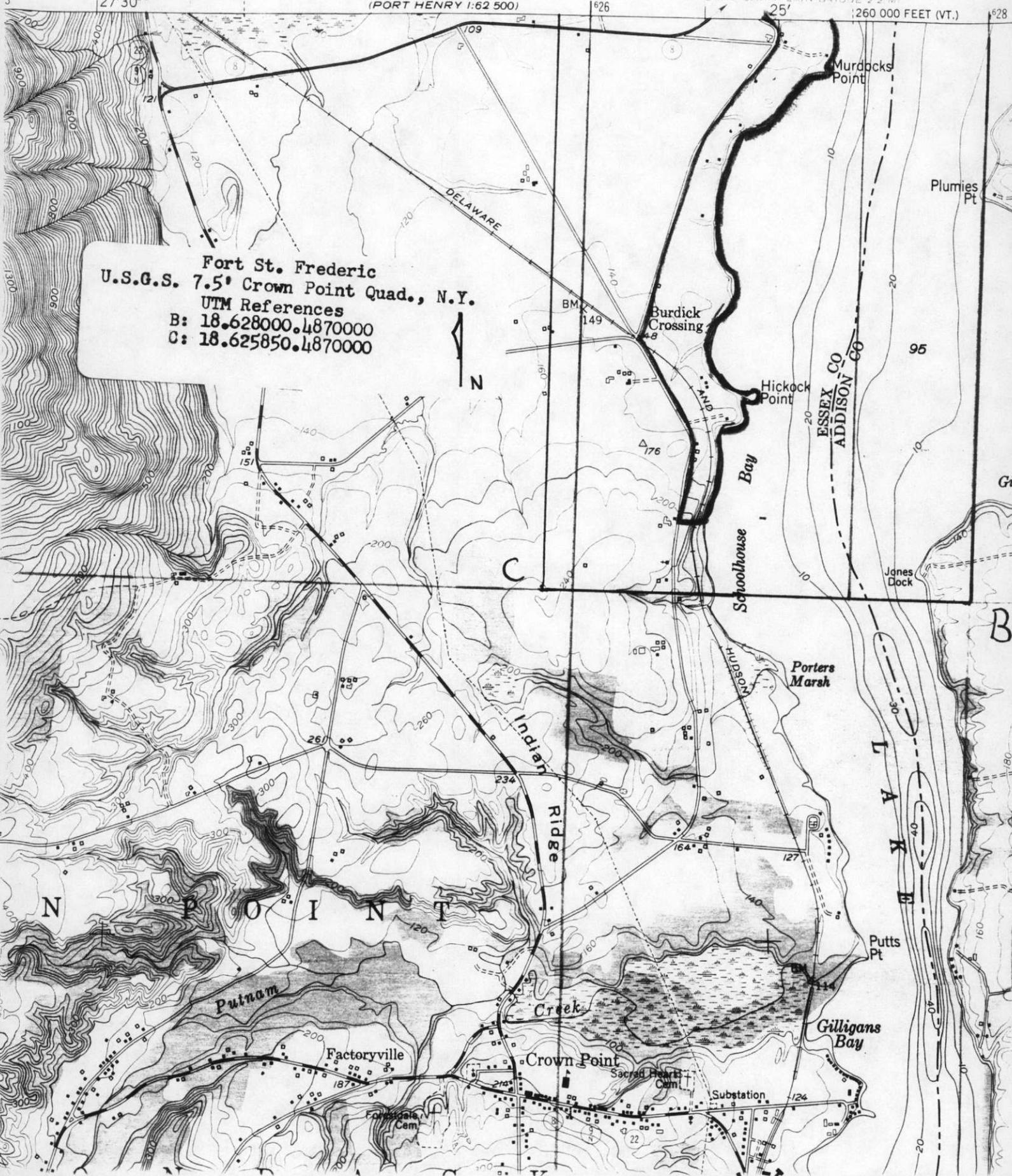
The Fort St. Frederic National Historic Landmark consists of a parcel of land situated on the north and east shores of Crown Point. Enclosed within these boundaries are the archeological remains of the major elements of this French outpost, the fort itself, the fortified windmill-lookout, and the French village. It must be noted that the nature of the nonmilitary French settlement was not completely that of a compact village, but pending further investigation, only a general determination of the full range of the French settlement can be made. These boundaries have therefore been drawn to include the relatively unintruded-upon area along the Eastern lakeshore within the general village area (refer to the enclosed sketch map entitled Ft. St. Frederic National Historic Landmark, drawn by Richard E. Greenwood, 1975)

Beginning at a point on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain 2000' south of the easternmost portion of Hickock Point, proceed west in a straight line to the eastern curb of the road running south from Burdick Crossing. From this point, the landmark boundary runs north along said curb, continuing northeast beyond Burdick Crossing and up to the curb's intersection with the eastern curb of State Route 8, just north of Murdocks Point. The boundary then follows the line of eastern curb of Route 8 to a point directly east of the northern curb of the northern park entrance road to Fort St. Frederic. The boundary thence proceeds due west to the northern curb of said park road, and follows said curb to its intersection with the easternmost curb of the auxiliary park road which runs in a loop to the west of Fort St. Frederic. The boundary runs north to the lakeshore line, following the line of said auxiliary road curb, and thence continues east, and south to the point of origin, following the shoreline.

The ~~later~~ ^{later} developments within the landmark area, including the several farms and houses, the park facilities, the community located on Coffin Point, and the D & H Railroad, do not contribute to the national significance of the landmark.

WESTPORT 14 M
PORT HENRY 13 M
6272 III
(PORT HENRY 1:62 500)
VERGENNES 17 M
LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE 2.2 M
27°30' 626 257 1260 000 FEET (VT.) 628

Fort St. Frederic
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Crown Point Quad., N.Y.
UTM References
B: 18.628000.4870000
C: 18.625850.4870000



N

C

B

N

P

O

I

N

T

Putnam

Factoryville

Crown Point

Substation

Putts Pt

Gilligans Bay

Porters Marsh

Schoolhouse Bay

Hickock Point

Burdick Crossing

Murdocks Point

Plumies Pt

Jones Dock

DELAWARE

ESSEX CO
ADDISON CO

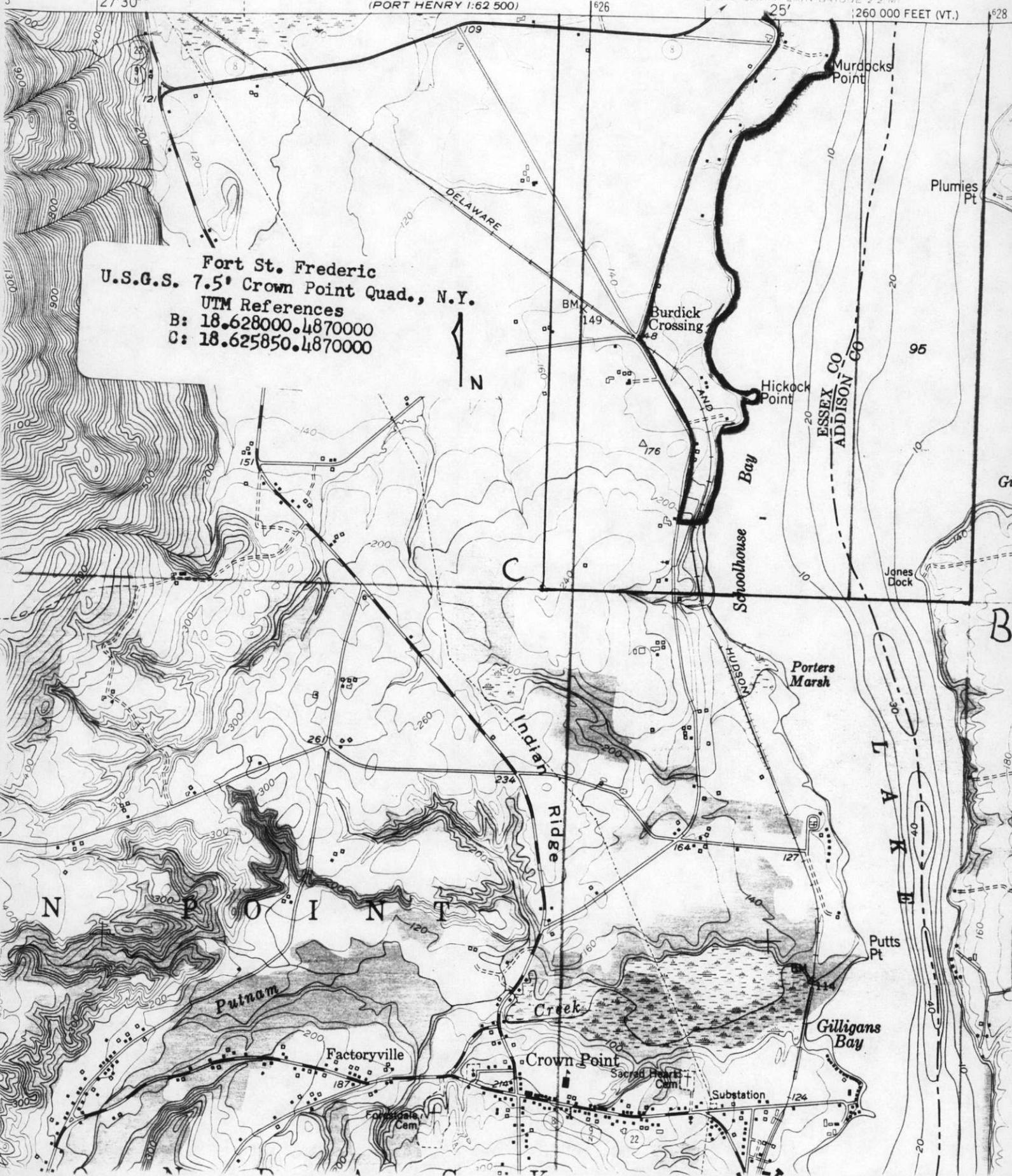
L
A
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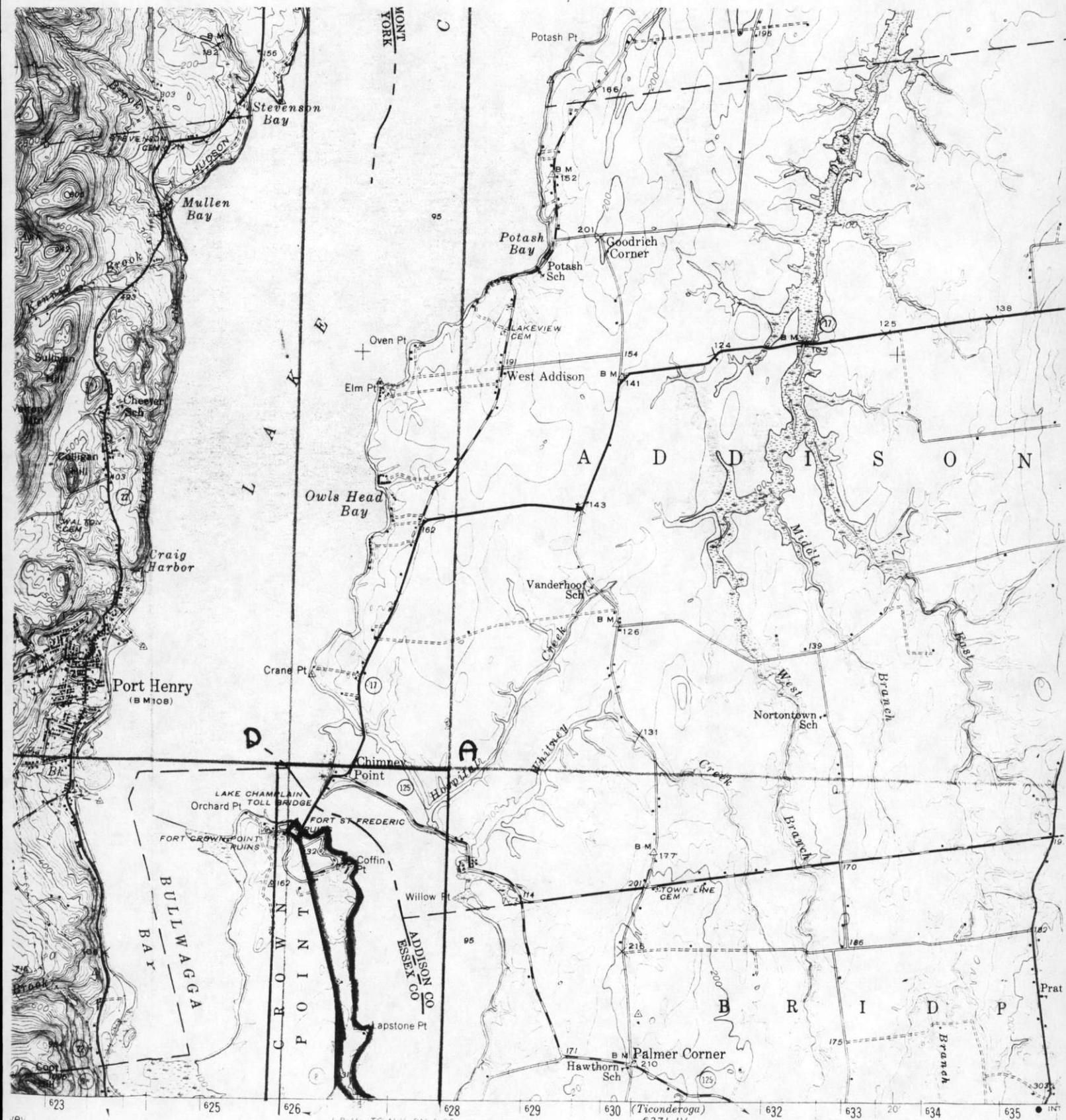
Indian Ridge

Creek

Sacred Heart Cem

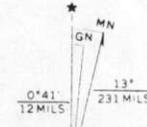
Fort St. Frederic Cem





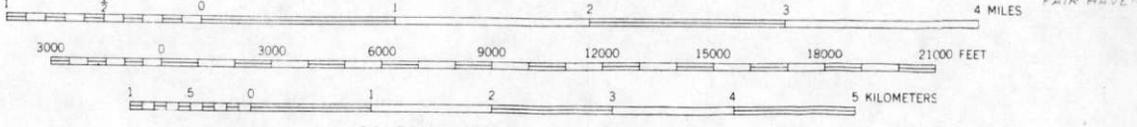
vev
CROWN POINT 4.5 MI.
TICONDEROGA 12 MI.

UTION
duty
proved dirt
State Route



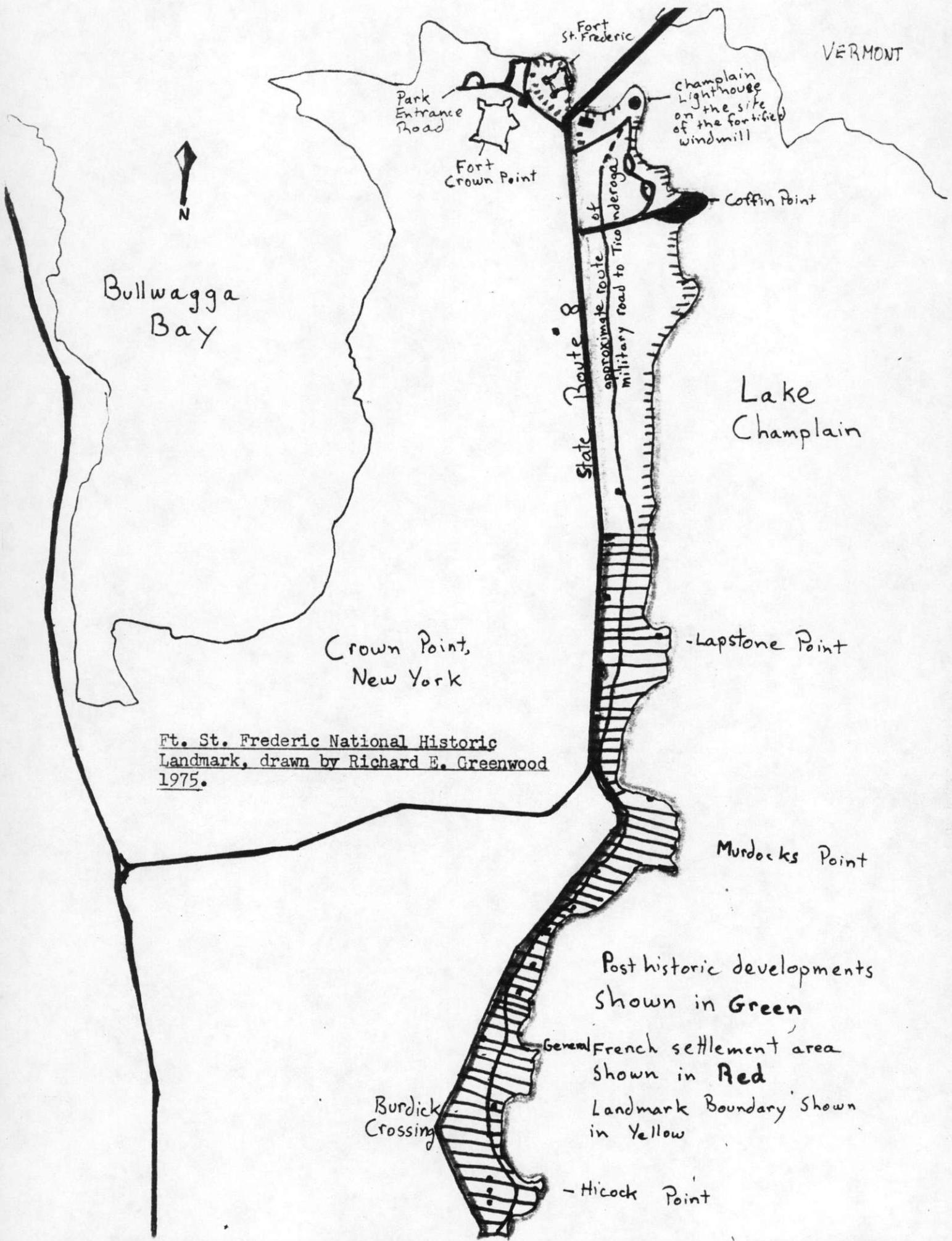
UTM GRID AND 1957 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

18 M. TO NY 9N & 22
TICONDEROGA 14 MI.
SCALE 1:62500
BRIDPORT 3.1 MI.
MIDDLEBURY 11 MI.
BRIDPORT FAIR HAVEN



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



VERMONT

Fort St. Frederic

Park Entrance Road

Fort Crown Point

Champlain Lighthouse on the site of the fortified windmill

Coffin Point

Bullwagga Bay



State Route 8

approximate route of military road to Ticonderoga

Lake Champlain

Crown Point, New York

Lapstone Point

Ft. St. Frederic National Historic Landmark, drawn by Richard E. Greenwood 1975.

Murdock's Point

Post historic developments shown in Green

General French settlement area shown in Red

Landmark Boundary shown in Yellow

Burdick Crossing

Hicock Point

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL overlapping
photocopy

STAMP TO
AVOID IMAGE
DELETION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RECEIVED JUL - 5 1990

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE New York	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme V - French Exploration and Settlement
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Crown Point - Fort St. Frederic	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 100 acres
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Essex County, Crown Point, Junction State highway 8 and US 9N	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New York administered by Conservation Department, Albany, New York	

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains)

I discovered in pulling the files that we also refer to this as Fort St. Frederic. Patty Milner (202) 343-8172

Fort Crown Point or Amherst was erected in 1759 following the capture of French Fort St. Frederic nearby. The French and Indian War period are so closely related to this single site of major significance in the history of 18th century North America. Control of Lake Champlain was a key objective of the French, and in the defense of the Hudson Valley. British and later the Continental forces. Fort St. Frederic was destroyed by the French in 1759, when they were evacuated and destroyed by the French. The plan of a new fort about 200 yards from the French Fort St. Frederic was then laid out. This new post was Crown Point.

With the surrender of Canada by the French, Crown Point was relegated to obscurity, not to emerge until the outbreak of the Revolution when it was seized by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys. Crown Point was recaptured by the British in 1776 but was abandoned a short time later. It fell again to the British in the summer of 1777 during Burgoyne's invasion of the north. When Burgoyne's expedition met final disaster in the Battles of Saratoga, Crown Point was again occupied by Continental forces.

While the remains of Fort St. Frederic are fragmentary, the ruins of Crown Point have been effectively stabilized and include earthworks and portions of troop barracks and officers' quarters. The two sites are an important and dramatic survival of the period when the forts on Lake Champlain were a focal point in the climactic struggle for North America. A museum nearby contains relics found in and near the forts.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)
Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolf, II (Boston, 1884); New York: A Guide to the Empire State, American Guide Series (New York, 1947).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)
Charles S. Marshall, "Crown Point and Plattsburg", (Ms. Report, National Park Service, October 14, 1937).

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Very good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Stabilized ruins - museum	13. DATE OF VISIT March 20, 1958
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles E. Shedd, Jr.	15. TITLE Historic Sites Historian	16. DATE April 3, 1958	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.
(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-74016-1

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

24958

1. State New York	2. Theme(s). If archeological site, write 'Arch' before theme No. Theme-V. French Exploration & Settlement - Also IX & X. T.
3. Name(s) of site Fort St. Frederic (Fort Crown Point Reservation)	4. Approx. acreage 100 acres
5. Exact location (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Essex County, Crown Point, junction State Highway 8 and U. S. 9N	
6. Name and address of present owner (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New York, Conservation Department, Albany, New York	

7. Importance and description (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Control of Lake Champlain was key objective in the defense of Canada by the French, and in the defense of the Hudson Valley and the northern colonies by the British in the eighteenth century. To guard the Champlain route, the French began construction of Fort St. Frederic in 1731. A visitor to the fort in 1749 described the post as being built on a rock consisting of black lime slates and having high thick walls of the same limestone material which was quarried about half a mile from the site. The eastern side of the Fort had a high watch tower with thick "bomb proof" walls and mounting a number of cannon. The fort included a small church and stone quarters for officers and troops. The French community which grew up around the fort was abandoned with the end of French domination of Lake Champlain. Some years after Fort St. Frederic was built a second French fort was erected to cover the Champlain approach to Canada. This was Carillon, renamed Ticonderoga by the British.

Fort St. Frederic was abandoned by the French in the summer of 1759 when British General Amherst took Ticonderoga, 12 miles away, and moved north. The British did not rebuild the destroyed French fort but erected a new post about 200 years away named Crown Point or Amherst. The ruins of Fort St. Frederick are fragmentary but the picturesque remains of walls, buildings and earthworks create a moving impression of the original stone fort sheltering Frenchmen in the great northern wilderness. The setting, on the shores of Lake Champlain, adds to this sense of wilderness solitude as the Fort's French inhabitants may have known it. The site, together with the nearby ruins of Fort Crown Point, tell, in impressive fashion, of the bitter struggle between England and France for mastery of North America. A museum nearby contains relics found in and near the forts. Little other interpretation is available to visitors.

8. Bibliographical references (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

Hoffman Nickerson, The Turning Point of the Revolution (Boston, 1928) New York.
A Guide to the Empire State, American Guide Series (New York, 1947); Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolf, II (Boston, 1884)

9. Reports and studies (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

Charles S. Marshall, "Crown Point and Plattsburg", (Ms. National Park Service, October 14, 1937)

10. Photographs* Attached: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	11. Condition Good	12. Present use (Museum, farm, etc.) State reservation - fort ruins and museum	13. Date of visit 3/20/58
14. Name of recorder (Signature) Charles E. Shedd, Jr.		15. Title Historic Sites Historian	16. Date 6/12/58

* Dry mount on an 8 x 10 1/2 sheet of fairly heavy paper. Identify by view and name of the site, date of photograph and name of photographer. Give location of negative. If attached, enclose in proper negative envelopes.

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NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE New York	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE 'ARCH' BEFORE THEME NO. XX Architecture (Colonial)
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Crown Point (Amherst)	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 100 acres
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) To the west of the south end of the Lake Champlain Bridge, and New York Route 8.	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New York; The Crown Point Foundation, P.O. Box 1977, Grand Central Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10017	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

Fort Crown Point, in its ruined but unaltered state, is the finest existing architectural and archeological type specimen in the United States for further study of a superior example of 18th century military engineering.

French, British, Americans--all in turn, have claimed this strategic point which juts into Lake Champlain. The French built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point in 1731 as a base for attacks on the northern British colonies. General Sir Jeffery Amherst forced them to evacuate the ruined fort in 1759. Construction was started in 1760 on the new British fort, called Crown Point or Amherst, which was located about 200 yards from the old French post.

In 1773 disaster struck the great new fort. A fire broke out, the powder magazine inside the fort blew up, and the entire fort was damaged. While the engineers drew plans for rebuilding, the main garrison and heavy cannon were moved south to Fort Ticonderoga. The Revolution, however, broke out before Fort Crown Point could be rebuilt. In May, 1775 Col. Seth Warner and the "Green Mountain Boys" captured the small housekeeping garrison of Fort Crown Point and in 1775-76 the post was used as a staging area for the attack on Canada. In 1777 the Americans abandoned the fort on the approach of the British army from Canada and General Burgoyne used Fort Crown Point as a supply depot and magazine during his siege of Fort Ticonderoga. Thereafter Fort Crown Point played a minor role during the Revolution and was never rebuilt. The area of the fort reverted to pastureland and orchard which it has remained ever since. About 1900, the State of New York acquired the Crown Point forts from

(Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 2.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, or, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)

Charles S. Marshall, "Crown Point and Plattsburg," (M.S. National Park Service, October 14, 1937).

10. PHOTOGRAPHS "4103-05, 4111-18" ATTACHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Museum	13. DATE OF VISIT Sept. 11, 1967
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles W. Snell	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE Oct. 25, 1967

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as
6. Description and Importance (cont'd) Page 2.

STATE New York	NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Crown Point (Amherst)
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7 Continued.

private ownership. Except for the minor removal of stones by settlers for building purposes, Fort Crown Point remains intact in its ruined condition, much as it must have appeared during the Revolution.

Condition

Constructed in the 1760s, Fort Crown Point is a five-sided fort of tremendous size. The post was three times as big as nearby Fort Ticonderoga and contained within its walls a 6 1/2-acre parade ground. Like Ticonderoga, Crown Point is built on the same system of fortification that was developed by the great French military engineer, Marquis de Vauban (1633-1707). A deep ditch or dry moat, about one-half mile in circumference, which was dug out of limestone by the British soldiers, still surrounds the fort. The ramparts, 25 feet thick, almost the same height, and faced with solid masonry, were formed from the stone and dirt thrown up from the moats. These walls, together with most of the stonework, and the five great bastions extending from the corners are still largely intact, although overgrown with trees, bushes and grass. Inside are the well-preserved remains of two of the three original stone barracks. Except for minor stabilization, the two structures are unaltered and the barracks that face the entrance are in remarkably fine condition, their sides, walls, and fireplaces almost as good as when erected. Only the end walls remain of the third barracks.

The setting of the fort is unchanged and the Crown Point State Reservation also includes the ruins of the much-smaller French Fort St. Frederic, and of the nearby early French and English village sites.¹

8. Bibliographical References:

Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe (2 vols., Boston, 1893);
Hoffman Nicherson, The Turning Point of the Revolution (Boston, 1928)
New York: A Guide to the Empire State (American Guide Series) (New York 1947), 538; W. Max Reid, Lake George and Lake Champlain (New York, 1910)
"Interim Report of the Joint Legislative Committee to Study Historic Sites,"
Legislative Document (1950), State of New York, Albany, 1950.

¹Fort St. Frederic has been declared eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks in connection with Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Paul A. Carnahan

The library continues to be a busy place filled with researchers and genealogists using our extensive collections. Three staff members and a full complement of volunteers take care of those collections, making the library a bustling place.

This year 3,928 people signed the register at the front of the library, virtually the same number as the previous year. An average of sixteen people used the library each weekday and an average of thirteen people each Saturday. Forty-six percent of our patrons said that they were here for genealogical research; 60 percent of our users came from Vermont. We continue to provide reference assistance over the telephone and through the mail to patrons who are unable to come to the library. We can now communicate with colleagues and patrons via the Internet, thanks to a hookup through the Department of Libraries (vt_hist_soc@dol.state.vt.us). Bernadette Harrington, a volunteer and weekend museum attendant, responded to 347 genealogical inquiries.

We are continuing to process a remarkable number of manuscript collections thanks to volunteers Priscilla Page, William Osgood, Helen Tannen, Marcia Dwinell, Joye Mudgett, Inez Powell, Susie Gomez, numerous museum volunteers, and our page, Patricia Adams. This year we processed or reprocessed twenty collections (35.5 linear feet). Many of these were described in *Vermont History* 62, 2 (Spring 1994): 101-107; the remaining collections will be featured in a future article. Notably, we finished processing the papers of Royce "Tim" Pitkin, founding president of Goddard College.

We were awarded a two-year grant this year from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to hire a project archivist to arrange, describe, and catalog manuscript collections of national importance. We received seventy applications from twenty-nine different states and provinces for the position. After a thorough review and interview process, we hired Eileen O'Brien, who has been working with manuscripts at the New York State Historical Association for the past eight years. When she starts in September she will be the first professional archivist the Vermont Historical Society has hired. Eileen will reprocess some of our larger and more important manuscript collections so that they are easier for researchers to use. She will also create computer records so that users of electronic bibliographic systems across the country will know that these collections are in our library.

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded us a grant this year to plan for Vermont's participation in the U.S. Newspaper Program. This grant enabled us to hire Patricia Erwin to conduct a preliminary survey of newspaper holdings across the state and to write a proposal for cataloging and microfilming all of Vermont's newspapers.

This year we produced two publications to help our patrons better use the library. We created a new general guide that describes the library's primary collections and how to access them. This was the first revision of the library brochure since 1981. We also wrote a guide to the map collection. This joins our other guides to the genealogy, sheet music, and broadside collections in providing

information to researchers in the library.

The photograph collections continue to receive heavy use. This year we processed approximately fifty-four requests for 162 photographic prints and eighteen slides. We supplied photographs for books about regional cooking, Civil War photographers, maple sugaring, and America's first highways as well as for trading cards, restaurant and office decoration, videos, documentaries, presentations, and displays.

One of the most gratifying uses of the photograph collections was our loan to the Missouri Historical Society of five daguerreotypes by Thomas M. Easterly, an early Vermont photographer. The five views, dating from the mid-1840s, are the earliest known photographic views of Vermont. They will be on display in St. Louis for a year and then will travel across the country in an exhibition entitled "Likeness and Landscape: Thomas M. Easterly and the Art of the Daguerreotype." They are also included in a book with the same title by Dolores Kilgo, curator for the exhibition.

We were fortunate this year to have David Weiss of Northeast Historic Films visit Montpelier to assess the condition of our growing film and video collections. Mr. Weiss's consultancy was funded in part by the Vermont Museum and Gallery Alliance's Collections Care Program.

The Collections Care Program also helped us to conserve the architectural drawings of the Second and Third State House that are in our collections. This major project received additional funding from the Bay Foundation and the Friends of the Vermont State House.



TOP: Royce Stanley "Tim" Pitkin, 1901-1985. The library completed the arrangement and cataloging of Tim Pitkin's papers, including correspondence and essays on education. Photograph by Thorsten Horton, Goddard College.

ABOVE: Camp Kitchen, behind Waterbury High School. No date. This photograph was included in a bundle of photographs from the 1927 flood but may be a Civilian Conservation Corps camp.

RIGHT: Store at East Calais, 1923 (?). Included in a collection of Walter John Coates family photographs. Gift of Frances E. Norton.

funded Conservation Assessment Program. For two days a conservator examined and evaluated the collections conditions and monitored the environment of exhibition spaces, storage areas, and the library. We will use the conservator's survey to help us plan future conservation projects.

Registrar Mary Labate Rogstad and I are both involved in professional organizations and related groups in the region. Mary is now the secretary of the advisory council of the Vermont Retired and Senior Volunteer Program for central Vermont, a group that helps us recruit many VHS volunteers, and Mary and I worked with the Vermont Museum and Gallery Alliance mentoring program. Mary also advised the Brookfield Historical Society on concerns they had about their storage areas. I traveled to the Bennington Battle Monument to talk to the site manager about an exhibition on its history. This year curators from New England state historical societies began meeting on a quarterly basis. Last year we gathered at the New Hampshire Historical Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, and Vermont Historical Society to discuss common concerns and possible solutions. We also attended workshops on deaccessioning, slavery in the North, interpretation of Native American

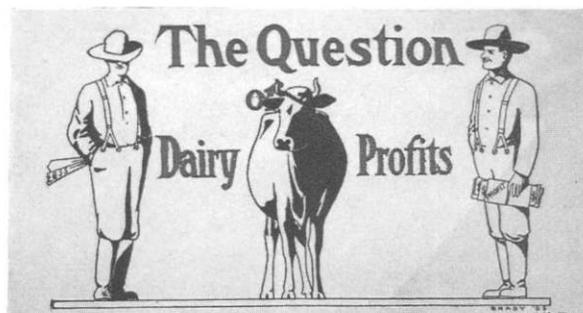
history, and the implementation of the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The popular exhibit "Winning the War at Home: Vermont During World War II" came down in January 1994. In April we received word that the American Association of State and Local History had given the VHS a certificate of commendation for the exhibition and accompanying programs. A small, panel version of the show is still available to organizations who are interested in borrowing it. With the cooperation of the Belcher family, we were able to send a condensed version of the exhibit "The Paintings of Martha Wood Belcher and Hilda Belcher" to Middlebury's Sheldon Museum in September 1993.

This year's acquisitions reflect the continuing generosity of Vermonters and people from around the country with ties to the state. Additions to the collections range from fine paintings and silver to eggbeaters and political campaign pins. Thank you to all donors who continue to support the museum.

Finally, Mary and I would like to express our gratitude to the volunteers. These are the people who greet you when you come in the front door, help with research and exhibitions, and are always willing to help prepare mailings or special events. We thank the volunteers for all their help and patience. We couldn't operate the museum without them.

Lard bucket, Colburn and Fallon, Montpelier, no date. Gift of Martha Clifford.



ABOVE: Pamphlet, "The Question of Dairy Profits." Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, 1905. Library purchase.

LEFT: Mantle clock made by E. M. Barnes of Chimney Point, circa 1835. Gift of C. Eleanor Hall.

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL overlapping
photocopy

**STAMP TO
AVOID IMAGE
DELETION**

Property Fort St. Frederic

State New York Working Number NHA

BOUNDRARY DEFINITION
RECEIVED 4/12/76

TECHNICAL

Photos _____
Maps _____

boundaries too large -
recompute

CONTROL

The maps are of different ~~scale~~ scale, but they match up correctly.
Some photos ~~of~~ along the area south of the fort would be useful.
Boundaries appear logical.

HISTORIAN

— Evidents at
B. Brewster
2/10/77

8/19/76

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Boundaries seem ok but description & support statement are ARCHEOLOGIST
very weak. There should be some discussion of the archeological
research that has taken place here - including that by Rollin Robbins, & that
of the NYS Office of Parks & Rec. (Paul R. Huey, et al.). Since Ft. Amherst is mentioned in ^{in the up}
the site map, should show it.
I don't understand the last paragraph in Section 10 - what is "post-historic"?

OTHER

OK
J. J. Emery 2/6/79

Fort St. Frederic

Due to the lack of funds, Rowland Robbins was forced to stop excavations. Not additional excavation has been done since. All of Mr. Robbins excavations are exposed and unprotected.

UTM boundary adjusted.

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

NEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Send-back _____

Re-submit _____

INT 12106-74