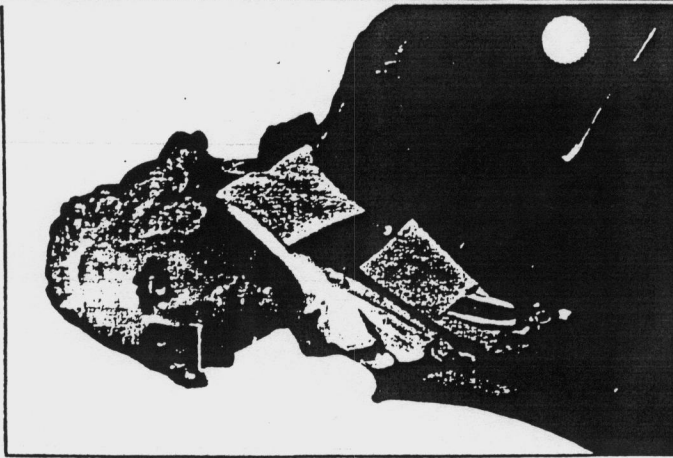
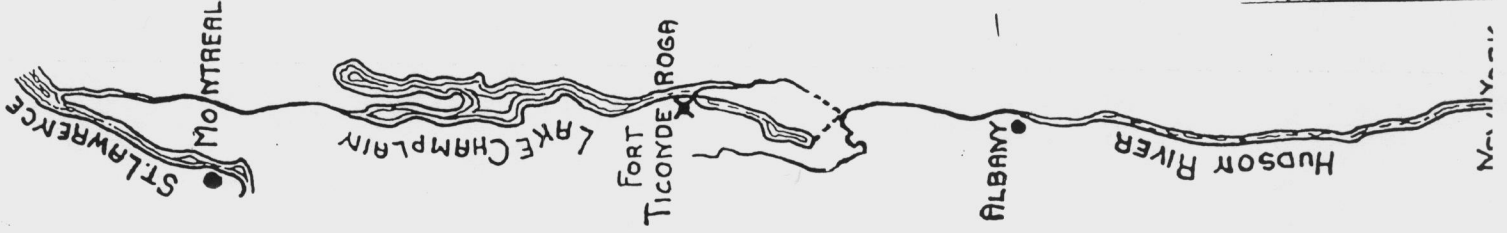


THE FORT AT TICONDEROGA

In colonial days almost all travel was by water. There were no roads except near the seacoast and these were poor at best. Lake Champlain was the most important part of the great waterway which lay between New York and Canada, and it was only by moving over its waters that either New France or the British colonies could invade the other. Both countries claimed the Lake as theirs, and for many years the two nations struggled for possession of this great valley.

The French started building the Fort at Ticonderoga in 1755 and they called it Carillon. It commanded Lake Champlain as well as the route by Lake George and whoever held the Fort controlled all travel between Canada and the American colonies. Three nations have held the Fort, France, Great Britain and the United States. Six times it was attacked, thrice it fell, and thrice it was successfully held, a record no other fort on this continent can approach. Well indeed has it been called "The Key To A Continent."

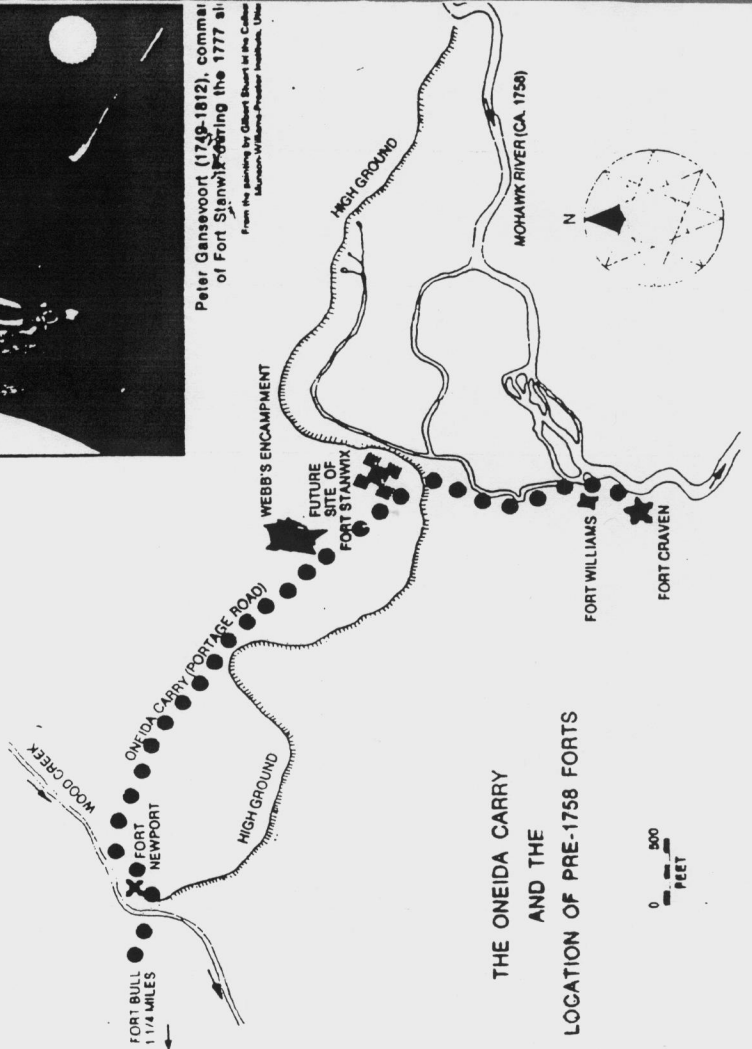


Peter Gansevoort (1749-1812), commander of Fort Stanwix during the 1777 campaign.

From the painting by Gilbert Sargent at the Colonial National Historical Park, York, Pa.

"... It is my Determined resolution with the Forces under my Command, to defend this Fort to the last Extremity...."

Col. Peter Gansevoort to Gen. Barry St. Leger, August 9, 1777.



THE ONEIDA CARRY AND THE LOCATION OF PRE-1758 FORTS