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Souvenir Views OF Lake Champlain

IN
THREE
PARTS



PART
ONE

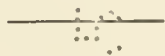
PART ONE

Souvenir Views

OF

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

IN THREE PARTS



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Samuel Champlain's battle with the Iroquois, July 30, 1609, is supposed to have been at Ticonderoga. In 1755 the French built a fort here. On July 8, 1758, the British army under Gen. Abercrombie suffered a disastrous repulse in attempting to take the fort, owing to the brave defence by Gen. Montcalm. The French abandoned the fort in 1759. On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured the fort from the British "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," this being the first aggressive act of the Americans in the Revolution and the first lowering of the British flag. In 1777 Gen. Burgoyne captured the post, the Americans under Gen. St. Clair being compelled to abandon it. After Burgoyne's surrender it was abandoned by the British. It is one of the great historic spots in America.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."

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Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain, N.Y.

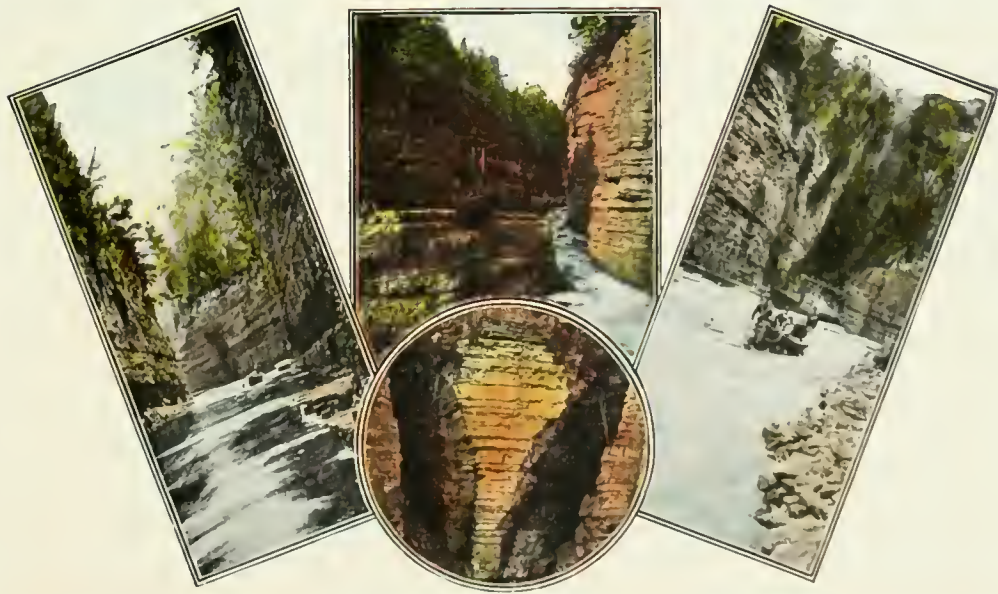
This light-house, not far from the historic ruins of Crown Point, is a limestone tower 55 feet high and is connected by a covered way with the keeper's dwelling.



Crown Point Light House, Lake Champlain, N.Y.

Ausable Chasm, sixteen miles south of Plattsburg, is one of the great natural wonders of America. This gorge, with its towering cliffs, through which the Ausable River runs, is over a mile in length, from Rainbow Falls to the Basin, and its depth is about 100 feet. It has long been a favorite tourist resort.

The Broken Needle, Ausable Chasm, N.Y.



Elephant's Head, Ausable Chasm, N.Y.
Entering the Rapid. Remaining to the Right

On Crab Island, following the battle of Plattsburg, the sailors and marines, both American and British, were buried in a common grave.



Lake Champlain from Hotel Champlain, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Gunboat Rock is supposed to resemble a gunboat. Cumberland Bay is famous as being the scene of Commodore Maedonough's great naval victory over the British in 1814.

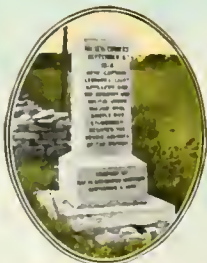
Cumberland Light is a limestone tower 50 feet high, connected by a covered way with the keeper's dwelling.



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Moonlight on Cumberland Bay, showing Gun Boat Rock,
Cumberland Head Light House,
Lake Champlain, N.Y.

Plattsburg became a military post in 1815, the land having been conveyed to the U.S. Government Dec. 30, 1814. It was maintained as a two company post until 1890, when it was enlarged, quarters being provided for a full regiment. This post was the recruiting station for several Civil War regiments. The barracks are located about a mile south of the city of Plattsburg.



Monument at Halsey's Corners,
Plattsburgh, N.Y.



Tablet in Plattsburgh Custom House.



25235

Barracks, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

The rock formation in this bluff is supposed to resemble a human face. Near this point, a little north of Burlington, are located the residence of the Episcopal bishop of Vermont and handsome buildings erected under the auspices of that diocese as schools for boys and girls.



"The Face," Rock Point, Burlington, Vt.

One of the many beautiful spots to be found in this region.



Twin Bays, Lake Champlain, N.Y.



JUN 25 1909

In 1731 the French built Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point. Later the fort was enlarged and strengthened, until, with the exception of Quebec, it was the strongest French post in America. When the French retreated to Canada in 1759 this fort was blown up. General Amherst, the British commander, built a new fortress, near Fort Frederic, with ramparts 25 feet wide and 25 feet high, of solid masonry, at a cost of about \$10,000,-000. A few years later this fortress was badly damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. The ruins are said to be the best preserved of any in America.—Crockett's "History of Lake Champlain."



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