

8 Battle of Valcour Island—The Americans lost the naval battle commemorated at this National Historic Landmark, but the damage done to the invading British fleet, along with the significant fortifications at Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, discouraged British General Carleton from advancing southward. This delay set the stage for the 1777 American victory at Saratoga. Several historical markers and interpretive signs mark the October 11, 1776 battle.

9 Arnold Bay—Benedict Arnold and his men beached and burned their boats at this site after the Battle of Valcour Island. A monument marks the location.

10 Mount Independence—A significant fortification connected by a bridge to Fort Ticonderoga and defended by 12,000 men, this stronghold helped deter Carleton's 1776 invasion. It was evacuated during the 1777 Siege of Fort Ticonderoga.

11 Point au Fer Historic Site—Fortifications built here by the British in 1774 were taken by the Americans in 1775 and recaptured by the British in 1776. A wayside exhibit and memorial mark the location.



Visit the Bluff Point Overlook on the campus of Clinton Community College for a great view of Valcour Bay where a small American fleet of gunboats fought a much larger British force to a standstill in 1776. Painting by V. Zveg, Courtesy of the Naval History and Heritage Command

12 Mount Defiance—During the 1777 Siege of Fort Ticonderoga, British General John Burgoyne's forces hauled cannon up the steep Sugar Loaf Hill to force the Americans out of Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence.

13 Hubbardton Battlefield State Historic Site—British forces caught up with the rearguard of the Americans retreating overland from the Siege of Ticonderoga. The Americans lost this battle, but the British did not pursue them beyond Hubbardton. (July 7, 1777)

14 Battle of Fort Ann—American forces retreating by boat from the Siege of Ticonderoga attacked the vanguard of Burgoyne's forces here on July 8, 1777. The American Battlefield Trust and its partners have acquired and preserved 160 acres of the battlefield, but no interpretation is yet available.

15 Bennington Battlefield State Historic Site—An American victory at this Hoosick Falls, New York, location cost Burgoyne 1,000 men, a shortage of supplies, and a disappearance of his Native American allies. (August 16, 1777)

16 Saratoga National Historical Park—Saratoga was the turning point of the American Revolution. The battlefield, nearby Victory Woods, the Philip Schuyler House and the Saratoga Monument are managed by the National Park Service. (1st Saratoga: Battle of Freeman's Farm (September 19, 1777) and 2nd Saratoga: Battle of Bemis Heights (October 7, 1777).)

17 Diamond Island—Now a picnic spot in the middle of Lake George, the island was the site of a fierce amphibious battle that aimed to disrupt Burgoyne's supply lines on September 24, 1777. A peace memorial stands at the northern end of the island.



Visit the Sword Surrender Site in Schuylerville, New York, where British General John Burgoyne surrendered his 8,000-man army to American General Horatio Gates in 1777. Painting by John Trumbull, Courtesy of the Architect of the U.S. Capitol.

18 Carleton's Raid—In November 1778, British Major Christopher Carleton led raids from Île aux Noix to Crown Point, Middlebury, New Haven, Button Bay, Monkton and Shoreham. Historic markers commemorate some of these places.

19 Chimney Point State Historic Site—Built after the Revolution in 1785, the tavern was visited by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison when they toured the region in 1791.

20 Ethan Allen Homestead Museum—Built by Allen two years before his 1789 death, the museum interprets this complex man and life on a post-Revolution farm in the Burlington Intervale.

21 Ethan Allen Monument—Located in Burlington's Greenmount Cemetery, a marble column was erected on Allen's grave in 1857. An 8-foot statue of Allen was placed on the column in 1873.

22 Battle of Bennington Monument—Construction of this Vermont landmark began in 1887 and was finished in 1891. There are great views from atop this 306-foot monument.

23 Lake Champlain Maritime Museum—The museum hosts a replica of the gunboat *Philadelphia*, sunk on October 11, 1776, and interprets Lake Champlain's role in the American Revolution, with a focus on the Battle of Valcour Island.

Guide to sites of the American Revolution in the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

The Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership invites you to follow in the footsteps of invading armies, see the landscapes that became battlefields, visit four forts, and experience a special place that forged a nation.

1 Fort Ticonderoga—The fort was seized by Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen with the Green Mountain Boys on May 10, 1775. American Henry Knox transported 30 pieces of artillery from the fort to Boston later that year. Refortified in 1776, the fort was besieged and taken by the British during their 1777 invasion. (July 2-6, 1777)

2 Crown Point State Historic Site—The beginning of the Knox Cannon Trail, 59 cannons, mortars and howitzers from here and Fort Ticonderoga were hauled overland during the winter of 1775-1776 to break the Siege of Boston. The site played a key role in the 1776 and 1777 campaigns.

3 Île aux Noix/Fort Lennox National Historic Site—Captured by American General Richard Montgomery during the 1775 invasion of Lower Canada (now Québec), the island was used as a resting spot during the retreat from that invasion the following year. Nine hundred Americans are buried in mass graves here. (Fort Lennox was built after the American Revolution.)

4 Fort Saint-Jean National Historic Site—The fort was besieged for 45 days by Montgomery during his 1775 campaign. Ships for British General Sir Guy Carleton's 1776 invasion of Lake Champlain were built here.

5 Fort Chambly National Historic Site—Captured by Montgomery in 1775, the fort was burned in 1776 by retreating Americans and later held Continental Army prisoners until the end of the war.

6 Lake George Battlefield Park—This strategic location was the site of Fort George, which was captured by the Americans in 1775, used as a smallpox hospital for the American Army retreating from the failed invasion of Québec, and an important link in Burgoyne's 1777 invasion.

7 Whitehall, New York—The Skenesborough Museum and Heritage Area Visitor Center interprets American boat-building operations during the Revolution. Whitehall is considered the Birthplace of the U.S. Navy.



The Knox Cannon Trail begins at Crown Point and travels down to Kinderhook, New York, then over the Berkshire Mountains across Massachusetts into Boston. Painting by Tom Lovell, Courtesy of Dixon Ticonderoga National Museum & Fine Art Gallery



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1775

1776

1777

1778

ASSOCIATED SITES

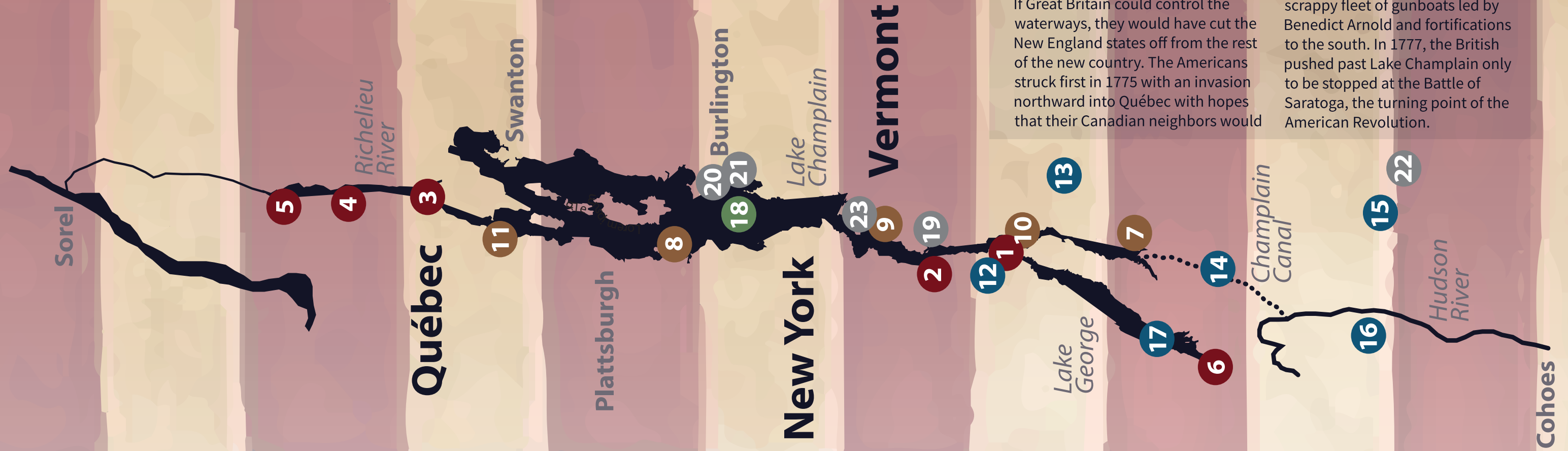
- 1 Fort Ticonderoga
- 2 Crown Point State Historic Site
- 3 Île aux Noix/Fort Lennox National Historic Site
- 4 Fort Saint-Jean National Historic Site
- 5 Fort Chambly National Historic Site
- 6 Lake George Battlefield Park
- 7 Whitehall, New York
- 8 Battle of Valcour Island
- 9 Arnold Bay
- 10 Mount Independence
- 11 Point au Fer Historic Site

- 12 Mount Defiance
- 13 Hubbardton Battlefield State Historic Site
- 14 Battle of Fort Ann
- 15 Bennington Battlefield State Historic Site
- 16 Saratoga National Historical Park
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- 23 Lake Champlain Maritime Museum



The Ethan Allen Grave and Monument in Burlington, Vermont. Courtesy Don Shall



Controlling the strategic Richelieu-Champlain-Hudson corridor was crucial to American independence. If Great Britain could control the waterways, they would have cut the New England states off from the rest of the new country. The Americans struck first in 1775 with an invasion northward into Québec with hopes that their Canadian neighbors would

join the rebellion. The effort failed. The British countered the following year, only to be turned back by a scrappy fleet of gunboats led by Benedict Arnold and fortifications to the south. In 1777, the British pushed past Lake Champlain only to be stopped at the Battle of Saratoga, the turning point of the American Revolution.