

❧ FORT GEORGE ADVICE ❧

The Newsletter of the Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance

PO BOX 26, LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK 12845

Spring/Summer 2014

The Stockaded Forts at the Battlefield Park: 1758 and 1759 ❧

By Russell P. Bellico

When visitors walk the grounds of the Battlefield Park they observe the remaining stone bastion of Fort George and often assume that this structure was the only fort built at the site. In reality, two stockaded (wood) forts were constructed in 1758 and 1759 north of the stone bastion on a hill overlooking the lake. The first stockaded/picketed fort was erected just before Major General James Abercromby's ill-fated campaign against Fort Carillon in early July 1758. (A stockaded or picketed fort typically consisted of logs planted upright around the perimeter of a fort. While simple to construct, it offered virtually no protection from an artillery barrage and could not mount cannons on ramparts.) On June 22, 1758, Private Rufus Putnam from Brookfield, Massachusetts, noted that he was "employed in building two Picket forts."¹ Putnam was referring to the stockaded fort on the hillside in today's Battlefield Park and a second one built on the northern footprint of the ruins of Fort William Henry.² Following the defeat of Abercromby's army at Carillon, provincial troops returned to the Lake George camp and began working on a number of new projects: a stockaded post and dock at the southeastern corner of the lake and a "bre[a]st work al[l] round our encampments."³ In addition, the troops "work[ed] upon the Hosp[ital] g[e]tting timber to it," "making Cab[i]ns for the wounded men in the [h]ospit[a]l," and building another fort (Fort Gage) "on the hill" to the southwest of the main camp.⁴

Without a garrisoned fort that could withstand a siege over the winter months, the new structures at Lake George were dismantled or burned in late 1758, the vessels sunk, and all the British and provincial troops withdrawn. The men

"knocked down the barracks within the Picket Fort" and buried the boards of the barracks along with the guns and rigging from the vessels.⁵ The hospital, huts, "a guard house," "Stone House," and the "great lake-house" were "destroyed and burnt," according to an eyewitness.⁶

In 1759 a fresh expedition was launched to capture the French forts on Lake Champlain as a prelude to an invasion of New France. The new British commander in chief in North America, Major General Jeffery Amherst, arrived at Lake George on June 21 and the very next morning met with his chief engineer, Colonel James Montresor, to make plans for a large stone fort with four bastions (Fort George). By early July, 1,500 men were engaged in building the fort. In addition to the large stone fort, a smaller stockaded fort was built on the site of the 1758 picketed fort. On June 28, Lieutenant Colonel William Eyre, who

had earlier supervised the construction of Fort William Henry, began erecting a "Post of Logs for 100 men at the Point," which would "serve during the time the other [stone fort] was Building."⁷ Two weeks later, Henry True, noted that by "ye water a new Redoubt [small fort] built to command ye lake."⁸ Samuel Warner from a Massachusetts' regiment described the new stockaded fort as "14 squares or turns... made of wood and stone," and observed three buildings inside the fort, which he referred to as hospitals: "one ston[e] two wood House[s]."⁹ The "Plan of the Encampment of the Army at Lake George June 1759" shows two unidentified buildings inside the stockaded fort and labels structures positioned outside of the stockade as the hospitals and barracks.¹⁰ Interestingly, the footprint of the stockade in this 1759 plan

continued on page 4



Detail of "A Map of the retrenched Camp at Lake George in 1758, showing the "Stockaded post & Hospital." (Fort Ticonderoga Museum)

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Secretary's Notes

By Nadine Battaglia

At last, spring is finally showing signs of arrival at Fort George, as we breathe a sigh of post-winter relief.

I would like to welcome our most recent Fort George Alliance members: John Strough of Queensbury, New York; Maureen Kennedy of Queensbury, New York, and the David and Joann Morrison Family of Lake George, New York.

We look forward to our second annual Memorial Day commemoration on May 26th at Fort George, in which the color guards from the Lake George Fire Department and the Lake George American Legion Post 374 will honor the fallen at our wreath laying ceremony at 10:45 a.m. Everyone is welcome and I hope you will invite your friends and neighbors to attend!

A MUSEUM FOR FORT GEORGE, PLEASE? A constant mantra echoing repeatedly at our board meetings is our need for a Fort George Museum. This is not an original idea! This subject has been going on since the 1890's! Especially important now when so many artifacts were harvested during the earlier archeological field studies, many of which were professionally conserved by the staff at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Vergennes, Vermont and paid for by funds raised by the Fort George Alliance. Current and tentative archeological field studies have raised and may harvest even

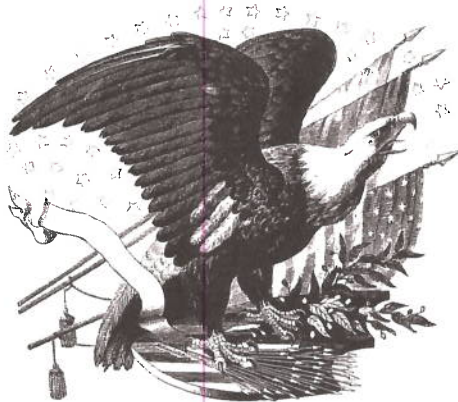
more amazing artifacts this season. We need a professional museum in which to protect and house these antiquities!

Securing a Fort George museum has been our goal since the inception of the Fort George Alliance and while our first major accomplishments were the professional conservation of the above referenced artifacts, the beautiful Ernie Haas painting of 1759 era Fort George, and the designation of Fort George on the National Registry of Historic Places, we must keep our eye on that goal. If any of you have ideas of how to do this, please share them! It seems to me that we should 'strike while the iron is hot' and before the fizz of the recent archeological discoveries made at Fort George near the Beach Road dies down, we should really act on this and get our Museum!

Our 13th Annual Membership Meeting and Picnic is planned for Saturday, August 16th, 2014 at the Pavilion at Fort George. I will send invitations in June for your information and convenience.

This is the time of year when our Alliance membership renewal requests are sent to our members. Thank you very much to those of you who have already remitted. Our organization is funded solely on membership dues. ■

Till next time – respectfully communicated from your Secretary, Nadine



SAVE THE DATE
Saturday, August 16, 2014
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP PICNIC
 The Pavilion at Fort George
Invitations Will be Forthcoming

President's Welcome

By Lyn Karig Hohmann

Lake George Battlefield Park...the "Happening Place to Be"

We are looking forward to an exciting year of history and archaeology that is already starting. First, many of you are aware of the exciting archaeological work being done in the beach area by the state of New York with extraordinary finds of early Native American artifacts, with evidence dating use of the area back around 8000 years. In addition to these wonderful finds, an unknown kiln was found on the edge of the military use area. We were able to visit the site in December with the lead field archaeologist and were awed by the findings. There is so much we don't know about this beautiful place! Of course, I asked the lead field archaeologist if he would share these findings with the Alliance and he will tentatively be our speaker at our Annual Meeting in August 2014. Watch for details!

If that wasn't enough, as of this writing, David Starbuck has submitted an application to the NYS Educational Department with the support of Charles Vandrei from DEC to do another dig in the historical section of the park. David led the digs in 2000 and 2001. We are optimistic the application will be approved. While no one wants the park over-dug, there are still so many things we do not know that another look would help fill in the missing details. If the dig is approved (and we will know in a few weeks), there will be opportunities for the interested public to participate. I have already designated two weeks of my summer to participate! While most of my work in the past has been in the laboratory working on ceramics, I hope to hold a trowel and get my assigned square yard this time.

Our painting, after its debut at the exhibition of Ernie Haas' work at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, was on exhibit at the Warren County Historical Society during the winter and will move in April to the Lake George Historical Society for the summer. It is getting quite a bit of attention and interest. Thank you, Ernie, for creating such a spectacular piece!

We are now working with the Lake George Library and the State Museum to plan an exhibit of the conserved artifacts from the 2000 dig. Marie Ellsworth from

the Library is coordinating the exhibit. We have just submitted a list of artifacts for display. There is still much work to do, but again are optimistic that this will go forward. Stay tuned!

On Memorial Day, we will again be honoring our Four Unknown Soldiers and will be joined by the American Legion. We are honored that they have added these men to their services on this day. Please join us on Memorial Day at 10:45 am at the Park. Watch for further information. We have submitted an article to the Conservationist, the DEC's monthly magazine, highlighting the park and the burial site of the Four Unknowns. The article includes a beautiful picture of Charis Battaglia and the memorial wreath from last year. Look for it!

Interest in the park is high and we are continuing to seek partnerships with local organizations where we can share the park. We were a stop on the Military Road Tour by the Warren County Historical Society last year and were able to share our painting and give an overview of the

park. We have offered to do this again this year. We are already getting inquiries about walking tours for this summer.

And, finally, Russ Bellico recently updated the Lake George Historical Walking Tour guide that was prepared several years ago by Bateaux Below. With Bateaux Below's permission, we are looking for resources to have it again published, timely for all that is happening in Lake George this summer.

I want to end this to say...a lot is happening and you can be part of it. The members asked the Board a few years ago to get out in the public and share our excitement about the Park. We have and now we invite you to help us. Memorial Day, over the summer, we will have lots of opportunities. Share with your friends and invite them to join the Alliance. We still need a new treasurer...if you can do it or know a person who can help us, volunteer/ask!

We look forward to seeing you in the Park! ■

SHARE YOUR INTEREST WITH US... WRITE AN ARTICLE!

By Lyn Karig Hohmann

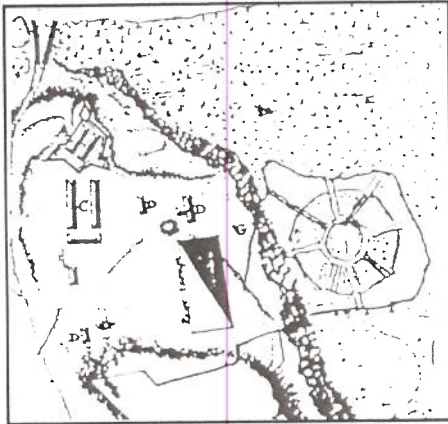
Each time we get ready to plan a newsletter, we look for people interested in writing articles. Sometimes it is a scramble! In anticipation of our next newsletter, I would like to invite our members and their friends to write something for us. If that task seems overwhelming, relax! With the Internet search capabilities and many wonderful resources stored on line, one can undertake to answer many questions from your desk! You will likely find other leads to information that may require a trip to a library. Is there something about the park that you find interesting and want to know more about? Likely others do also. If you write it up, we can help you prepare it for publication. My article for this month came from my interest in Blodgett's map. I wanted to know who was the man behind the map. I hope you enjoy the article and learn something new about this intriguing person. And I hope you will explore some aspect of the park's history and share it with us.

There are some simple rules for your research:

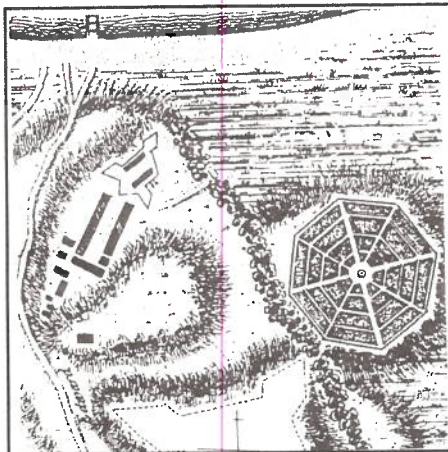
- Use original resources as much as possible.
- If you find secondary resources, remember they are likely someone's interpretation of the original resource. Find their reference and search it out yourself.
- Not everything on the Internet is true! Keep that veritable grain of salt with you when you do research!
- You are allowed to interpret the original resources yourself, but always ask yourself if what you think fits the facts.

The Stockaded Forts at the Battlefield Park: 1758 and 1759

continued from page 1



Detail of the "Plan of the Encampment of the Army at Lake George June 1759," with the "Explanation: A Fort George [stockaded fort]... C Barracks D Hospitals... G Old Lines." (National Archives of Canada)



Detail of the "Plan of Part of Fort George, with the Barracks & c Erected in the Year 1759," from Mary Ann Rocque's *A Set of Plans and Forts in America, Reduced from Actual Surveys*. Although the legend has numbers identifying the buildings, they do not appear on the actual "Plan."

matches the footprint of the stockade built on the same site in 1758, shown on "A Map of the retrenched camp at Lake George in 1758."¹¹ On the other hand, the most widely used illustration, "Plan of Part of Fort George, with the Barracks & c Erected in the Year 1759," from *A Set of Plans and Forts in America, Reduced from Actual Surveys* published in London at the end of the war does not exactly match the previously-mentioned 1759 plan.¹² The configuration of the stockaded forts, barracks, and other structures in the two 1759 plans do not line up perfectly.

The unidentified buildings inside the 1759 stockaded fort were referred to as barracks in other original documents. With the seizure of the French forts on Lake Champlain and the construction of a new fort at Crown Point, on September 8, 1759, Amherst decided to "finish the Citadel Bastion" (Fort George) as "a small fort" to "hold 150 Men," which would be supplemented by "a small Garrison in the Fort by the Lake with Barracks within."¹³ A year later Colonel George Williamson, a British artillery officer, observed "a stoc[k]ade square enclosing two... barracks," in addition to the stone bastion.¹⁴

A brief description in late 1759 provides another clue regarding the shape of the stockaded fort. On December 1, 1759, Captain Pierre Pouchot, a French parolee on his way back to Canada, spent the night at Fort George. He described the stockaded fort as a "square fort... constructed of horizontal timbers. On the upper part there is a fraise [pointed stakes fastened together by a strip of wood], which extends outward towards its base."¹⁵ This description matches the right-hand side of a drawing entitled "A Perspective View of Lake George" by Captain-Lieutenant Henry Skinner of the Royal Artillery Regiment, which was published in the November 1759 issue of *The Universal Magazine* in London.¹⁶ The legend labeled the right side of the image a "Stockaded Fort" and showed a picketed fence-like framework set on top of a tapered wall of six horizontal timbers.¹⁷

By 1765 the wood had substantially deteriorated; one traveler noted "a Small Stockaded Fort, tumbling down and not te[n]able."¹⁸ The site of the stockaded fort was largely forgotten until 1998 when the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation commissioned Bateaux Below, Inc., to produce the historical text for ten new interpretative signs in the Battlefield Park, including one for the site of the stockaded fort. Two years later the DEC authorized the Adirondack Community College's Archaeology Field School, under the supervision of Dr. David Starbuck, to conduct the first professional archaeological excavation in the Battlefield Park. The team's six-week long dig focused on the site of the stockaded fort. The volunteer archaeologists discovered two limestone foundations - one, measuring 17 feet in

width and 67 feet in length, is believed to be the remains of a barracks. Hundreds of artifacts were discovered at the site in 2000 and during a second dig the next year. The second excavation uncovered the remnants of eight additional foundations. Future archaeological work will shed more light on the structures that once dominated the landscape of this significant military site. ■

NOTES

1. E. C. Dawes, ed., *Journals of Gen. Rufus Putnam 1757-1760* (Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1886), 63.
2. Benjamin Glasier, "French and Indian War Diary of Benjamin Glasier of Ipswich, 1758-1760," *The Essex Institute Historical Collections* 86 (1950):75.
3. "A Map of the retrenched camp at Lake George in 1758," Fort Ticonderoga Thompson-Pell Research Center; Thomas Alexander, "Ens. Alexander's Diary," in *History of Northfield, Massachusetts*, by J. H. Temple and George Sheldon (Albany: Joel Munsell, 1875), 304; Archelaus Fuller, "Journal of Col. Archelaus of Middleton, Mass., in the Expedition Against Ticonderoga in 1758," *EIHC* 46 (1910): 215; Caleb Rea, "The Journal of Dr. Caleb Rea, Written During the Expedition Against Ticonderoga in 1758," *EIHC* 18 (1881): 111.
4. Lemuel Lyon, "Military Journal for 1758," in *The Military Journals of Two Private Soldiers, 1758-1775*, by Abraham Tomlinson (1854; reprint ed., New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1970), 24; Glasier, "French and Indian War Diary," 78; Fuller, "Journal," 215.
5. Samuel Sewall, *The History of Woburn* (Boston: Wiggin and Lunt, 1868), 557.
6. Henry Champion, "The Journal of Colonel Henry Champion," in *Champion Genealogy*, by Francis Bacon Trowbridge (New Haven, CT: F. B. Trowbridge, 1891), 433.
7. James Montresor, "Journals of Col. James Montresor," *Collections of the New-York Historical Society* 14 (1881): 79; "Plan of Part of Fort George, with the Barracks &c Erected in the Year 1759" from Mary Ann Rocque, *A Set of Plans and Forts in America, Reduced from Actual Surveys* (London: M. A. Rocque, 1763).
8. Henry True, *Journal and Letters of Rev. Henry True* (Marion, OH: Starr Press, 1900), 18.
9. Samuel Warner, "Extracts from Samuel Warner's Journal," in *An Historical Address - Town of Wilbraham*, by Rufus P. Stebbins (Boston: George C. Rand & Avery, 1864), 210.

continued on page 7

Honorable Samuel Blodgett: The Man behind the Map &

By Lyn Karig-Hohmann

Where did the battle in Lake George Battlefield Park take place? While there is a general consensus, there is no proof findings from an archaeological survey with that specific focus would answer the question, but until then we rely on the historical record. Fortunately, there are some eye witness accounts and there is Blodgett's map! (For two very interesting articles about Blodgett's map, please see earlier editions of this newsletter (Fall 2005; Spring 2006). Like the location of the battle, there are interesting opinions about Blodgett's map. I am on the side that thinks it is a reasonable record of the location and layout of the battle. Laying his map on other maps of that area shows reasonable consistency in topography. But who was the man behind the map and was he really a person we could trust to accurately depict the battle? The more I have learned about Blodgett, the more I trust his map to be an accurate representation of what he saw and was able to gather from the soldiers engaged in the battle.

Who was Blodgett (or Blodget- both allowed spellings)? Blodgett was many things during his lifetime. While we remember him for his map, in New Hampshire he is remembered for building a canal around the Amoskeag Falls on the Merrimack River, improving transportation and harnessing the water power for a growing industrial base. My main reference source is a biography, Hon. Samuel Blodgett, The Pioneer of Progress in the Merrimack Valley, written by George Waldo Browne and published in Manchester, NY in 1907. He used an earlier reference source, The History of Manchester, formerly Derryfield, in New Hampshire by C. E. Potter, published at Manchester in October 22, 1851. Both books are available for private use on line.

Samuel Blodgett (used throughout the book, but acknowledged early on to have been spelled as Blodgett) was born in Woburn, Massachusetts on April 1, 1724, the third child of Caleb and Sarah Blodgett, both from well-regarded families in that area. Due to the unsettled times, he

received only some early formal education but remained what we would call a lifelong learner.

During King George's War, at the age of 21, he was documented to have been at Louisburg in 1745, but the role he played is not clear. It is possible he started his career there in the commissary, a role he played in other later actions.

After the war concluded, he moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts and entered the business of trade. He was by all accounts successful and increased his holdings in that area and what became Manchester, NY. On December 29, 1748, he married Miss Hannah White, and after a few years and two children, moved to his holdings in Manchester. He continued his business, however, in Haverhill.

When the French and Indian War began, he attached to the New Hampshire regiment under Colonel Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable and became a sutler for the 1755 expedition against Crown Point, which is how he found himself at the Battle of Lake George. It is likely he returned to his home shortly after, perhaps when Johnson disbanded the majority of his troops for the winter. His advertisement for the plan of the battle appeared in the December 22, 1755 issue of The Boston Gazette or Country Journal. Included with the plan was a six page pamphlet with explanatory notes regarding the battle. Blodgett was stationed with a cannon on an eminence and had a good view except for the smoke of the battle. He afterwards spoke to a number of the soldiers, collecting more information, leading to what he felt was an accurate description of the battle.

In 1757, Blodgett again attached as a sutler to a New Hampshire regiment under Colonel Goffe and was stationed at Fort William Henry until the capture by Montcalm. According to the book, he escaped the massacre by hiding under a bateau, but was attacked native Americans when he came out and only escaped by running to the Lake and swimming some distance away. He finally made his way to Fort Edward on the third day after the battle. Subsequently he returned to his business holdings in the Boston area, but

returned to the army the following spring and remained at Fort Edward as a sutler for nearly a year, remaining as late as October 1758.

He returned to the Boston area and continued in the businesses of trading and ready-made clothing. Apparently always an entrepreneur, he moved into other areas of business including "pot and pearl ash works", lumbering and fur trading as well as opening a general store in Haverhill. He even served on governmental committees in Boston. By 1769, he had moved his family back to the Goffstown area where he continued his business enterprises. He is described in the book as genial, courteous, enthusiastic. He was among the richest men in this area and had numerous interests.

In 1770, he was appointed Collector of the Excise of the Province of New Hampshire by the governor. It is pointed out that this position can often result in difficulties with the local citizens, but Blodgett retained the confidence and friendship of the public. There were other similar political appointments later, through which again he retained the confidence of the public who were suffering through various new taxes, particularly that on the King's Woods. Although he received such appointments, his loyalties were with the colonists. He was actively engaged in the Battle of Bunker Hill in the commissary department of the Continental Army. Afterwards, now 53, Blodgett returned to Goffstown and no longer engaged in the active war. Two of his sons however did serve at the front.

Beginning in 1780, he was active in the government of Goffstown, beginning as Town Treasurer, then Selectman and Moderator and Judge.

It was around this time that his creative mind developed an invention to lift sunken ships from the water. He completed his "diving tongues" in 1782 and successfully tested it, raising a sunken vessel off the coast of Plymouth. He decided to take the invention to Europe, and in 1786 traveled to Spain to test them on a sunken Spanish government ship. By the time of their arrival, the valuable stores on the ship had already been rescued and Blodgett and his partner looked elsewhere. Unable to find a ship to raise and funds and health both failing, he abandoned the project, traveled for seven months in Great Britain and returned home in the summer of 1787. He continued in his previous business

continued on page 6

In Memory of Corporal Jonathan Stone

By Nadine Battaglia

With Memorial Day approaching, it is perfect timing to share an experience with you that occurred in September of 2011.

A southern friend traveled to the North Country to visit the historical sites our area is famous for, and to hopefully see our early Adirondack autumn color.

Naturally, Fort George was the first stop on our historical trail. We walked around the hallowed grounds on that picture-perfect September day - the summer sounds had quieted, the holiday crowds were nearly gone, and the early autumn breeze wafted through the trees making all remarkably serene.

As we stepped through the area in which the monuments are located, I noticed a vividly red object lying atop the stone marking the Tomb of the Unknowns. Walking over to investigate, we found that someone had carefully placed a long-stemmed red rose upon the tombstone along with a sealed photocopy of a history of Corporal Jonathan Stone's life. We noted he was born in 1717 in Framingham, Massachusetts, and was killed in battle on September 8, 1755 on expedition to Crown Point.

How touching and poignant to realize that someone had made their way to Fort George not only paying tribute to this colonial American hero, but leaving evidence of his existence for others to witness which I am now sharing with you.

I photographed the sheet of Corporal Stone's biography and later discovered that it was a page from the book, *Gregory Stone Genealogy: Ancestry and Descendants of Dea. Gregory Stone of Cambridge, Mass., 1320 - 1917*, authored by Joseph Gardner Bartlett.

It reads: "45. JONATHAN STONE . . . was born in Framingham, Mass., in 1717, and baptized there 9 Feb. 1723/4, a few months after the death of his father. By the will of his grandfather in 1732, he was given a quarter interest in fifty acres of land; and on 12 Mar. 1733/4, he chose his kinsman Lieut. Micah Stone of Framingham for his guardian. (Middlesex County Probate Records, No 21653.) On becoming of age he married and settled in Leicester, Mass., where he afterwards

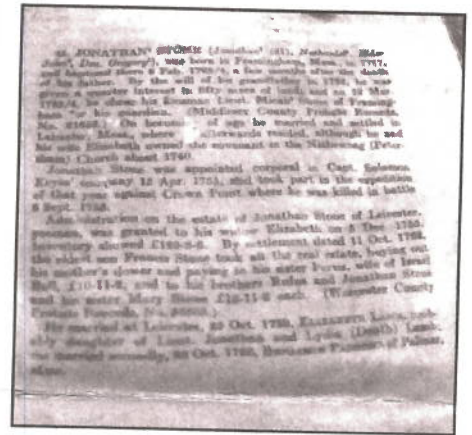
resided, although he and his wife Elizabeth owned the covenant in the Nichewoag (Petersham) Church about 1740.

Jonathan Stone was appointed corporal in Capt. Solomon Keyes' company 15 Apr. 1755, and took part in the expedition of that year against Crown Point where he was killed in battle 8 Sept. 1755.

Administration on the estate of Jonathan Stone of Leicester, yeoman, was granted to his widow Elizabeth on December 5, 1755. Inventory showed L129-3-6. By settlement dated 11 Oct. 1762, the eldest son Francis Stone took all the real estate, buying out his mother's dower and paying to his sister Persis, wife of Israel Ball, L10-11-2, and to his brothers Rufus and Jonathan Stone and his sister Mary Stone L10-11-2 each. (Worcester County Probate Records, No 56688.)

He married at Leicester 25 Oct. 1739, Elizabeth Lamb, probably daughter of Lieut. Jonathan and Lydia (Death) Lamb; she married secondly, 26 Oct. 1762, Benjamin Parsons of Palmer, Mass."

In researching Corporal Stone, I discovered a historical association dedicated to the history of the Stone family of which our Corporal Jonathan Stone is part. I have contacted the Stone family and invited them to attend our Memorial Day commemoration. For anyone interested in further information about Corporal Jonathan Stone's family, their website is www.stonefamilyassociation.org ■



Honorable Samuel Blodgett: The Man behind the Map

continued from page 5

holdings and added more, including a stage line between Haverhill, Mass. and Boston. In three years, he was again financially stable enough to build a duck weaving factory. He was also, in 1791, elected to the state legislature from Haverhill. In 1793, he was back at Amoskeag, taking up residence near the Merrimack River, where he began the planning for what was his greatest achievement, the canal around the Amoskeag Falls of the Merrimac. Such a canal system was conceived to increase the navigable sections of the river, afford a way to harness the hydraulic power for mills, and allow increased movement of lumber down the river. His inventive mind conceived of a new type of lock that automatically opened when the boat traveling through touched it. The lock did not work as conceived, and modification and alternative plans using standard locks were developed. Having spent a good amount of his own fortune on this project, he sought additional funding from stock sales and public lotteries to complete the

the structure. While this in itself is an interesting story, suffice it to say the canal that he had envisioned was completed and on May 1st, 1807, Hon. Blodgett, now 84 years old, on a raft with a few friends, took the first ride down the canal. The crowd was silent until the ride was successfully finished and then broke into "tumultuous applause". Judge Blodgett, arriving back at his home, stated as he step from his chaise, "I am well paid. My canal is complete". He died September 1, 1807. He is buried in the local Valley cemetery with the following inscription on one side of his stone:

The Pioneer of internal Improvements
in New Hampshire.

The Projector and Builder of the
Amoskeag Canal.

Historical signage in Manchester, NH, still honors his crowning achievement; the map of the Battle of Lake George being a distant and seemingly forgotten memory. ■

Membership 2014-15

The Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance extends a sincere Thank You to its members for their generous support during the period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013. We have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the lists of members that follow. Please notify us immediately of any errors or omissions, so that we may revise our records.

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- Walter A. Ryan, Newport, NH
- David Starbuck, Chestertown, NY
- John Strough, Queensbury, NY
- Fred Thomson, Lake George, NY
- Laura A. Vella, Pittsburgh, PA
- Bruce M. Venter, Ed.D., Goochland, VA
- Marcia J. Verville, Lake George, NY

The Stockaded Forts at the Battlefield Park: 1758 and 1759

continued from page 4

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