

SLIDE 1 – INTRO (01:54)

Hello everyone, my name is Cherilyn Gilligan and I am an archaeologist working for the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Vergennes, Vermont.

In the fall of 2019, I had the opportunity to present research to the public at the annual Battle of Plattsburgh event at the Kent Delord House Museum in Plattsburgh, New York. The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum was contracted by the City of Plattsburgh to help with an American Battlefield Protection Program grant that they won. The research presented here is just a portion of the research conducted for that grant. The 2019 presentation was promoted under the title, “Research Highlights: Imagining the Common Soldier’s Experience,” and today I present that presentation in 2 Parts through a narrated Slide Show.

I want to start this presentation by reiterating one of the most common sayings repeated in the field of archaeology and anthropology. It’s one of the first things students learn when studying anthropology in school and certainly one that should be remembered when studying history in general – and that is **“context is everything.”**

Context is everything in regards to artifacts and the information we can gather from the surrounding matrix of an object *in-situ* – or where it is found. Context is everything in regards to people’s actions through time and in the present. And context is everything in terms of *why research is generated* and *for what purpose*. It shapes the researcher’s focus and subsequently the outcome.

I am explaining this before presenting some of the research that I’ve generated because it is important that the *underlying mechanism* driving this research is identified and understood by the *consumer* of this information – and apart from our client for this project, the City of Plattsburgh, that is you, the viewer. This research was driven by an American Battlefield Protection Program grant designed to help inform officials about the conditions of archaeological sites around the area and aid in the city’s efforts to showcase their unique cultural heritage sites. So keep that in mind as we move on.

SLIDE 2 – KOKOA (01:15)

For this presentation, I’ll focus in on Fort Brown and Crab Island during the Battle of Plattsburgh. The site of Fort Brown was investigated using a non-invasive archaeological assessment called a KOCOA analysis. A KOCOA analysis – is a military terrain analysis based around the idea of imagining yourself as a soldier on the battlefield. This is an important and interesting concept because battlefields are places where people are easily able to connect with historic events and may initially become interested in the history of such a place. It’s about making a personal

connection with place, using imagination and observation, and empathizing with people from the past. The themes of KOCOA analysis are extremely useful when interpreting data to the public and investigating archaeological sites.

You find yourself imagining what it would have been like to be there... So we know a battle happened at Plattsburgh but what did this town actually look like 206 years ago? What would I have seen looking out across the Saranac River from Fort Brown in the days leading up to the Battle of Plattsburgh? Who were the people that were there, looking across that river? What did they see and hear as the British were marching by the thousands in formation towards Plattsburgh on the morning of September 6th? And what were their feelings about being there?

SLIDE 3 – FT BROWN LOSSING VIEW (02:38)

I'll start here with Fort Brown – this image is from Benson Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812* published in 1868. Lossing went around interviewing people and making sketches years after the war and popularized the stories he heard – in a rather exaggerated and flowery way in his books. But from his works we can start to gather some imagery from the landscape 50 years or so after the Battle of Plattsburgh. The following is a passage from this book so you can get a sense of Lossing's storytelling style and also get a feel for what the days leading up to the battle were like:

On the night of the 9th, there was tempestuous weather. There was lightning, and rain, and wind, and thick darkness. The British had been seen at sunset busily engaged in the erection of the rocket battery opposite Fort Brown. Captain M'Glassin, who was described to me as a "little beardless Scotchman" anxious to distinguish himself, asked General Macomb [Alexander Macomb, field commander of American forces at the Battle of Plattsburgh] to allow him to lead 50 men that night to an attack on the builders. Macomb complied, and M'Glassin, who had arisen from a sick-bed, sallied out in the gloom with his men, from whose gun-locks the flints were removed, crossed the Saranac about half way between Fort Brown and the upper bridge, and unobserved, reached the foot of the hill on which the battery was rising. There he divided his men into two parties. One went to the rear of the battery by a circuitous route, and when all was ready he shouted "Charge! men, charge! Upon the front and rear!" His men rushed forward with frightful yells. The British, believing overwhelming numbers were upon them, fled precipitately to their main body. The work was taken, the guns were spiked, and M'Glassin returned without the loss of a single man. Over 300 veteran troops had been surprised and frightened into flight by only 50 men, and Sir George Prevost [Commander in Chief of British forces in North America] was much mortified."[\[1\]](#)

It's a great rendering of this story. And the caption of this image reads, "This view is from the mounds of Fort Brown, looking up the Saranac. The buildings in the extreme distance are at the upper bridge, where Mooers' **General Benjamin Mooers of Plattsburgh** militia were stationed. M'Glassin forded the Saranac at the point indicated by the drift-wood lodged in the stream. He crossed the narrow plain where the cattle are seen, and up the slope to the right."

I love this account because, again, it really illustrates how people connect with storytelling. You come away with a feeling of having been there – you feel the suspense and the victory.

But here's a caveat: Later in my research I read about how Captain M'Glassin was court-martialed in 1818 for, "unnecessarily and cruelly whipping soldiers of his company."^[2] This starts to give you a different impression of what the common soldiers' experience under Captain MccGlassin may have been like.

SLIDE 4 – REWARD \$ IN PAPERS (02:53)

In the written accounts or the primary sources that we find, we get some ideas and insights into our initial questions – but not a full picture. A lot of the common soldiers were illiterate and wouldn't have kept a journal but we find accounts from generals about their experience leading and disciplining different groups of people. We see rewards for the return of deserters posted in newspapers like the ones above from the *Plattsburgh Republican* as well as popularized and exaggerated stories in local newspapers and in collections like Lossing's books well after the war was over.

We also find accounts from doctors like Dr. James Mann, who was left in charge of the hospital at Plattsburgh after General Izard left for Niagara on August 29th. This passage is from Dr. James Mann's accounts starting four days after General Izard left Plattsburgh. Mann addressed this letter to Dr. Tilton, the Surgeon General of the Army:

September 3

The sick and convalescents have been ordered to Burlington Vermont; but for want of transportation, are removing to Crabb Island, two miles and a half from the fortifications at Plattsburgh. Such of the convalescents as can perform garrison duty are ordered into the forts. More than 500 have already arrived at Crabb Island, a barren and uninhabitable spot. Hospital tents to cover them have been furnished. Doctor Purcell is now my only assistant and he is sick. Russell is ordered into one of the forts. Doctor Low, assistant to the Apothecary General, has volunteered his services, and is also attached to one of the forts.

Crabb Island, September 10

We have received the wounded of the army, about 40. Four hundred, with the

assistance of Commodore MacDonough [Thomas Macdonough, commander of American naval forces at the Battle of Plattsburgh], have been sent to Burlington hospital from this place. I am left destitute of any assistant; except the services of Dr. Brown, and two medical students, who have volunteered themselves, my situation would be most unpleasant and distressing.

Respectfully your humble servant, James Mann, Hospital Surgeon

And then he writes postscript: "On the morning of the 11th of September, the remainder of the sick were all sent to Burlington."^[3]

Dr. Mann's accounts are brutal and gruesome – and fascinating. When you catch glimpses of the common soldiers' experiences – like those who served under M'Glassin, or Dr. Man moving hundreds of sick and dying soldiers from the mainland to an island and then to Burlington up to the morning of the battle, or Mann's reports of cutting off over 30 limbs in the days after the battle was over – your perspective of the overall affair changes a little bit as you imagine the conditions endured by these people. Your experience is enriched a little more by adding more and more perspectives from people of different backgrounds and you continue to focus your lens of understanding, exploring how so many moving parts were fitting together and interacting.

SLIDE 5 – FT BROWN LOSSING & PRESENT DAY (00:30)

Now let's jump back to present day... These two images overlook the Saranac River from the ruins of Fort Brown. If we look at the two images side-by-side, you can start to see the shape of the Saranac River through the trees of the present day photo on the right and see how you're really getting that same perspective that Lossing shows from the 1860s image on the left – though there are a lot more trees now, obviously. At the time of the battle, however, this whole area was clear-cut so the American forces could better observe the enemy.

SLIDE 6 – FT BROWN LOSSING RUINS (00:20)

Here is another image from Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Guide*. The perspective is roughly pointing in the same direction, but begins from behind the fortification, obscuring the Saranac River.

SLIDE 7 – FT BROWN PRESENT DAY (00:30)

The present day images aren't from quite the same perspective due to current conditions but even from the different angles in these two photographs, you can see the shape of the fort is quite similar to the etching that Lossing provided.

I encourage people to visit the site of Fort Brown in Plattsburgh, New York. Seeing through the trees to the Saranac River might be difficult generally speaking, but the

site itself is inspiring to see in person. There are plaques at both the site of Fort Brown, and the general area where Fort Moreau is presumed to have been.

SLIDE 8 – GENERAL IZARD ON BLACK SOLDIERS (01:06)

Research for this project started with feet-on-the-ground evidence: ‘who was where,’ and what kinds of different perspectives could be gathered from that evidence. It is impossible to touch on every single soldier’s personal experience obviously, but some stories and perspectives stood out. For instance, there is evidence that free African American soldiers who enlisted during the war of 1812 were organized into a labor party by General Izard at Plattsburgh and were likely put to work building Forts Brown, Moreau, and Scott. We know this from a letter written by General Izard to the Secretary at War asking for advice on how to employ these men because his soldiers were refusing to work side by side with the black soldiers.^[4]

Again, we are getting another glimpse of some soldiers’ experience in Plattsburgh leading up to the battle. We also know that that African Americans were actively being recruited beginning in 1814. This was the first year that all-black regiments were being formed and when many states were amending their legislation to accept people of color into the military.^[5] We also have profiles of some of the local African American men that enlisted from the register.^[6]

SLIDE 9 – APESS BIOGRAPHY (03:04)

Another account comes from a Pequot man, named William Apess (originally Apes), who enlisted on the American side and saw three major battles during the War of 1812 – at Chateaugay in 1813, as well as Odelltown and Plattsburgh in 1814. Apess had quite a unique perspective and experience. He ran away from indentured servitude in New England and enlisted in the American army as a young teenager. Later in life he became a Methodist preacher and published an autobiography and other works in English that defended indigenous rights. There is some evidence suggesting he was mixed race and that his mother was an African American slave or indentured servant, but this is not totally clear.^[7] His written works provide a unique and detailed perspective from one of the many varied experiences of indigenous participants in the War of 1812. The following excerpt was quoted from William Apess’ autobiography via Benn Carl’s *Native Memoirs From the War of 1812: Black Hawk and William Apess*:

The enemy, in all the pomp and pride of war, had sat down before the town [Plattsburgh] and its slender fortifications and commenced a cannonade, which we returned without much ceremony, Congreve rockets, bombshells, and cannonballs poured upon us like a hailstorm. There was scarcely any intermission, and for six days and nights we did not leave our guns, and during that time the work of death paused not, as every day some shot took effect. During the engagement, I had

charge of a small magazine. All this time our fleet, under command of the gallant Macdonough, was lying on the peaceful waters of Champlain. But this little fleet was to be taken or destroyed: it was necessary in the accomplishment of their plans. Accordingly the British commander bore down on our vessels in gallant style. As soon as the enemy shoed fight, our men flew to their guns. Then the work of death and carnage commenced. The adjacent shores resounded with the alternate shouts of the sons of liberty and the groans of their parting spirits. A cloud of smoke mantled the heavens, shutting out the light of day, while the continual roar of artillery added to the sublime horrors of the scene. At length, the boasted valor of the haughty Britons failed them. They quailed before the incessant and well-directed fire of our brave and hardy tars and, after a hard-fought battle, surrendered to that foe they had been sent to crush. [\[8\]](#)

Earlier in Apess' autobiography, he talks about the harsh conditions that the common soldiers were subjected to: the spread of illness, sleeping in open fields, the carnage he saw in the front lines at Odelltown – but you can hear his pride in the account above. In 1815 he wrote that he obtained his release from the army after the war was over and he writes about how hundreds of those released were still waiting on their pay and the land they had been promised. However, the military recorded that Apess deserted the American Army – an interesting discrepancy. We do know that following the war he went to Montreal and spent his time talking to other indigenous people in the British colonies and eventually went on to become a Methodist missionary.

SLIDE 10 – ENDNOTES (01:00)

This marks the end of Part 1 of my research highlights into the common soldiers' experience during the Battle of Plattsburgh. In Part Two, we will take a closer look at a variety of maps and letters that explore changes to the physical cantonment and the public memory of the Battle of Plattsburgh.

Here I've included the endnotes from the Part One portion of my research and Part Two will include a full bibliography and conclusion. Before signing off, I'd like to say thank you to some key people who helped with the research of this project: Thanks to Roger Harwood and the staff at the Clinton County Historical Association and Museum, Ed Scollon, Don Wickman, and Keith Herkalo – for fielding many questions, providing hard-to-find source material, facilitating site visits, and for your generosity with your time and knowledge – thank you so much.

If you have any questions or want to know more, please feel free to contact me – at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. My email is CherG@lcmm.org

[1] Benson J. Lossing, *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812; Or, Illustrations, by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics, and Traditions of the Last War for American Independence* (New York: 1869), 865.

[2] Keith A. Herkalo, *The Battles at Plattsburgh: September 11, 1814*, (Charleston: The History Press, 2012), 140.

[3] James Mann, *Medical Sketches of the Campaigns of 1812, 13, 14*, (Dedham, MA: Mann & Co., 1816), 268-269.

[4] Thomas Dobson, *Official Correspondence with the Department of War, Relative to the Military Operations of the American Army Under the Command of Major General Izard, on the Northern Frontier of the United States in the Years 1814 and 1815*, (Philadelphia, 1816), 46.

[5] Gerard T. Altoff, *Amongst My Best Men: African-Americans and The War of 1812* (Put-In-Bay: The Perry Group, 1996), 69-114.

[6] Robert Ewell Greene, *Black Defenders of America 1775-1973*, (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company Inc., 1974), Chapter 2: The War of 1812, 1812-1815.

[7] Carl Benn, *Native Memoirs From the War of 1812: Black Hawk and William Apess*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014).

[8] Benn, *Native Memoirs From the War of 1812*.

PART 2

SLIDE 1 - INTRO

In the fall of 2019, I gave a presentation on my research into the common soldier's experience during the Battle of Plattsburgh as part of the annual Battle of Plattsburgh event at the [Kent Delord House Museum](#). I've converted that presentation into a two-part narrated Slide Show, and this is the second and final part. If you haven't seen Part 1, take a moment to see [Part 1](#) first.

SLIDE 2 – MACOMB'S ORIGINAL SKETCH

After digging into records and first-hand accounts of what happened at the battle and the aftermath, I got to take a closer look at the reinforcement plans for the forts and shortly afterwards, the deterioration of the cantonment altogether.

Macomb drew the map shown above and included it with his after-action report to the Secretary at War in the days after the battle. You can see the key on the bottom left and the forts at the top center – the title on the back, inset here for you in the lower right corner, reads, "Sketch of the enemy positions & batteries at the siege of Plattsburgh from 6th sept. 1814 to 11th inclusive."^[1] The misspelling of 'enemy' is noted here and in citations but corrected elsewhere for my personal sanity.

SLIDE 3 – MACINTYRE MAP

This popular map was drawn by Rufus MacIntyre, an American captain at Sacketts Harbor. It's drawn on the back of a letter dated January 1, 1815 and it describes the changes made to the Plattsburgh fortifications after the battle in September of 1814. Some of the original text was destroyed – so there are blanks in the texts - but a portion of the letter reads:

The cantonment is perfectly correct so far as it goes having omitted many buildings in the rear. The forms [BLANK] but Fort Moreau is not rightly located [BLANK] to the west, so as to command the open space between the barracks. The forts are surrounded by deep ditches and pickets – within the ditch. The bastions at the angles give a powerful command of the Ditch which is protected by abattis and like obstructions. To carry the works by escalade would require ladders of twenty feet in length, and should the enemy attempt it they must suffer an irreparable loss. [\[iii\]](#)

SLIDE 4 – MACINTYRE LETTER

This is the front side of the document showing the beautifully written letter – it begins left to right as is typical and then the text continues left to right but at a 90-degree turn to the beginning of the letter – and the rest is inscribed across and in between the perpendicular words on the page.

SLIDE 5 – COPY MACOMB 1859

Something I encountered a lot during this research was confusion concerning these historic maps and others across various archaeological reports and recently published histories. This has a lot to do with the fact that these two maps were copied over and over by people and those historic copies have since ended up in various historical societies and special collections libraries across the country. The two maps pictured here were scanned from collections at SUNY Plattsburgh – they are in a photograph negative format and enlarged.

This image or the map itself is a hand-drawn copy of Macomb's 'Sketch of the Enemy Positions' map – or I guess a photograph negative of the original hand-drawn copy. These photograph negatives were enlarged to show detail and they can be accessed at SUNY Plattsburgh's Special Collections Library with use of a light table. I enlarged the signature at the bottom right of this image– it is signed 'copy of original' and dated 1859. This is a decent copy of that original Macomb map– other copies that I have encountered are not so great.

SLIDE 6 – 1866 CANTONMENT MAPS

This series of maps was also accessed at SUNY Plattsburgh's Special Collections Library and they were the same enlarged photograph negative medium as the Macomb copy— I very roughly placed this series side-by-side as they would have fit together – the middle two were one sheet originally. These maps are dated March 1866, and the caption on the bottom left of the first map on the left reads:

“N.B. These Sheets Nos. 1, 2, &3 represent the ground at Plattsburgh Occupied by the American Forts namely Fort Brown, Fort Moreau and Fort Scott. It also shows the positions of the British Batteries. Forts Tompkins and Gaines were erected after the British retired. March 1866. For Report of Inspection of Barracks See (A. 2504).”[\[iii\]](#)

Part of the technical report I wrote for the city of Plattsburgh had to include all past archaeological investigations of the six sites listed in the contract. In one archaeological survey report from 1995, there was an overlay of an historic map over the present day oval parade ground (now called US Oval Park) where a survey had taken place.[\[iv\]](#) The map shown above was the closest I could find to whatever historic map they used as their overlay.

SLIDE 7 – 1866 CANTONMENT MAP CLOSEUP FT MOREAU

This map is especially interesting because it looks like there are triangulated measurements between features and there are also interior details in each of the forts. The historic overlay map from the 1995 archaeological report seemed to have the same interior lines within the forts. I'm wondering if there are copies of this map out there that the 1995 report used or if there are others out there that I just haven't seen or couldn't locate in time. If you know of more maps like this, please let me know! This was a big mystery!

So we know that the cantonment was fortified after the battle between 1814 and 1816 – but by 1819 and through to 1825, more and more troops were moved out of Plattsburgh and the forts were left to fall into disrepair. The grounds weren't completely abandoned but activity moved away from the old forts. The old storehouses were used as temporary barracks while new barracks were built – probably right over the old ones – and a lot of the surrounding lands and buildings were leased out to farmers and other citizens. [\[v\]](#)

We know from historic documents that there was an ordinance to make people stop removing sand from Fort Brown in 1852.[\[vi\]](#) In 1868 the D&H Railroad came through and Fort Scott was leveled for railroad construction. In the 1890s, Fort Moreau was also leveled for the expansion of barracks and the creation of the oval parade ground. There was documentation of the removal of soldier burials from Forts Scott and Moreau when they were leveled, so it's very likely that Fort Brown contains

burials as well.[\[vii\]](#) There could be remaining burials where Fort Scott and Fort Moreau used to stand, though amazingly, we still don't know the location or exact footprints of these forts or if they have been completely destroyed. Archaeological surveys in the 1990s didn't find *features* associated with either fort but they did discover deep intact strata in areas where features of Fort Moreau may survive – possibly the magazine from the fort because it was noted to be seven feet below the parade ground in historic documents.[\[viii\]](#)

SLIDE 8 – FINCH ON CRAB ISLAND

We also don't know the boundaries of the mass grave site on Crab Island from this battle. We have many accounts that describe people being buried there, a handful of which were popularized through the *Plattsburgh Republican* newspaper. This local paper and others, as well as historical accounts like Lossing's books were a great tool for creation of public memory and commemoration of events from the war. Simeon Doty had several interviews in the papers and various books about his experience. He was a teenager in the American ranks stationed further north of Plattsburgh during the battle. Here is an excerpt from an 1886 interview:

We went to Crab Island. I helped bury the dead there...We landed on the north part of Crab Island. There were two hospitals there made of plank. The dead were carried off southward and were buried in trenches without coffins, under command of an officer. Redcoats and bluecoats were put in together. [\[ix\]](#)

Shortly after the war, the owner of the island, Caleb Nichols wrote up a bill to the US government for tearing the place up and burying soldiers on his property.[\[x\]](#) Different accounts report different numbers of how many people were buried on Crab Island. Some say 100-200 but there were potentially a lot more people buried there considering the hundreds of sick and dying people moved through the island before the battle took place. We also don't have data for how many people survived their injuries and surgeries after the battle was over. I don't think we know for sure if Nichols ever submitted that bill to the government or if he was reimbursed for anything.

References to the gravesite would still appear in the historic record from time to time but nothing was ever really done to mark the cemetery until 1903, and by that time the exact grave location was lost from public memory.[\[xi\]](#) I recommend the book, *The Secrets of Crab Island* by James Millard if you want to really dive into Crab Island history. But generally, in 1903, the US government tried to make Crab Island the "Macdonough National Military Park." They raised a flag and a monument and tried (and failed) to relocate the burials, and shortly afterwards the grounds fell into disrepair. In the 1960s, the island was sold into private hands, being briefly owned by the, "self-described hot dog mogul of Atlantic City" in the 1980s![\[xii\]](#) That episode prompted New York State to take the island back under state control.

Since being under state control again, the island has been cared for by very few people. Mr. Roger Harwood (Plattsburgh Historian) has been clearing the grounds with his own equipment for decades, while people like Harwood and Mr. John Rock (Friends of Crab Island Commodore) have put a lot of time into getting a flag reinstalled and bringing people's attention to the island as a place of commemoration and a place that needs to be conserved and cared for long-term. In short, Harwood, Rock, and many others are working to rebuild public memory of the Battle of Plattsburgh so that these important stories may be passed on to our future generations.

One last highlight of conducting this research was getting to crowd-source information through public meetings and networking with local experts. I had the opportunity to attend several meetings with the city and town of Plattsburgh and Peru and meet people who wanted to share their knowledge with me and help me locate sources that I was either unaware of or had been unsuccessful in locating.

This was a really rewarding experience both personally and professionally – it was my experience in these meetings that led me to explain a bit more about the mechanism driving the research that I was contracted to do with the city of Plattsburgh. When working on Cultural Resources Management (CRM) projects like these you have limited time to gather as much information as you can and it makes all the difference when you find local experts and an interested public that are willing to spend time sharing their research, their stories, and their resources. As a result, the researcher is able to elevate those important stories and help conserve the local public memory – sometimes through technical reports that may inform future historic trail panels, exhibits, park displays, and more.

SLIDE 9 – ROOSTER CROWS ON SARATOGA

I think it all boils back down to why people are interested in history at all: we love story-telling. People love a good story. Most often, your research turns into a great story-telling session at the historical society where the hours fly by and you have to run to catch the ferry before rush hour gets really bad. You're connecting with other interested people about the past and you're connecting with the past through personal perspectives – collectively imagining and wondering what it was like to be there in Plattsburgh leading up to this battle. And then, like a detective, you try to ask the right questions and search for evidence – and primary accounts – that might tell you where people were, when, and how they felt and what they saw.

I want to end by saying thanks to a few of those folks who were so helpful to my research: Thanks to Keith Herkalo for providing me with copies of an important CRM report that I hadn't been able to locate and for fielding some of my questions.

Thanks to Don Wickman for fielding tons of questions of mine as well and sending sources and maps my way – your enthusiasm is contagious! And a really big thank you to Roger Harwood and Ed Scollon not only for your expertise on the subject but for spending so much time helping me out with site visits to Valcour Island and Crab Island – it was such a blast going there with both of you – and for diving some of these sites with me as well – you both have such a wealth of knowledge and it was a joy to work with both of you. **Thank you so much!**

Oh – and this last image is MacDonough pointing the cannon on flagship, *Saratoga* during the Battle of Plattsburgh. There is a great folk tale about this particular rooster that you can read more about in Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book* and elsewhere – this rooster became a sort-of mascot for the American soldiers during the battle. He was a sought-after bird in the cock-fighting ring happening on shore in the days leading up to the battle and the sailors, “by ‘hook or by crook’...obtained possession of him” so that he was caged aboard *Saratoga* on the morning of the battle. [\[xiii\]](#) As *Saratoga* took shot from *Linnet*, the cage was hit and the rooster burst out, “flew upon a gun-slide, and, clapping his wings, crowed lustily and defiantly. The sailors cheered, and the incident, appearing to them as ominous of victory for the Americans, strengthened the courage of all.” [\[xiv\]](#)

SLIDE 10 – ENDNOTES

Here are the endnotes for Part 2 of this presentation:

[\[i\]](#) Macomb, Alexander. *Sketch of the Enemy Positions & Batteries at the Siege of Plattsburg from 6th. Sept. 1814 to the 11th. Inclusive*. Map. From National Archives and Records Administration, RG 107: Separate Enclosures, M-136 (8), Front and Back. Ink on Parchment. (May 2019).

[\[ii\]](#) McIntyre, Rufus. Letter of January 1st 1815 Cantonment, Plattsburgh N. York halfpast twelve on Sunday Morning Jany 1, 1815.. From New York State Library, Letters of Rufus McIntire (1813-1815). Ink on parchment. <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/mssc/rufusmcintire/> (2018).

[\[iii\]](#) *Plan of Forts & Batteries at Plattsburgh 1816*. Map. From SUNY Plattsburgh Special Collections (Copied from National Archives Record Group no. 77, Civil works. Map file drawer 142), *PAM 173/5*. 4 Sheets (001-004).

[\[iv\]](#) Julie A. Morgan, *Archaeological Survey of Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Clinton County, New York* (Champaign, IL: Department of the Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, Corps of Engineers, 1995), 103.

[v] United States Air Force, *National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Sites at Plattsburgh Air Force Base* (Brooks AFB, TX: Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, 1998), 72-73.

[vi] USAF, *National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Sites at Plattsburgh Air Force Base*, 73.

[vii] Allan S. Everest, *Briefly Told: Plattsburgh, New York, 1784-1984*, (Plattsburgh, N.Y. : Clinton County Historical Association, 1984), 40.

[viii] Cherilyn A. Gilligan and Christopher R. Sabick, *Document Review and Archaeological Assessment of Selected Areas from the Revolutionary War and War of 1812* (Vergennes, VT: Lake Champlain Maritime Museum for City of Plattsburgh in Accordance with Requirements of Grant Funding Provided Through American Battlefield Protection Program, 2019), 31-32; USAF, *National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Sites at Plattsburgh Air Force Base*, 202.

[ix] Allan S. Everest, *Recollections of Clinton County and the Battle of Plattsburgh, 1800-1840: Memoirs of Early Residents from the Notebooks of Dr. D. S. Kellogg*, (Plattsburgh: Clinton County Historical Association, 1964), 49.

[x] James P. Millard, *The Secrets of Crab Island*, (South Hero: Americas Historic Lakes, 2004), 42.

[xi] Sara R. Brigadier, and Adam I. Kane, *Historical and Archaeological Narrative of New York Islands in Lake Champlain*, (Vergennes, VT: Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, 2003), 58-59.

[xii] Brigadier and Kane, *Historical and Archaeological Narrative of New York Islands in Lake Champlain*, 54.

[xiii] Lossing, *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, 867.

[xiv] Lossing, *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, 867.

SLIDE 11 – BIBLIOGRAPHY 1

And here is the full bibliography for Parts 1 and 2

SLIDE 12 – BIBLIOGRAPHY 2

Thank you so much for spending this time with us at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum and the Kent Delord House Museum to commemorate the 206th anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh.

I'm happy to field any questions you might have – please get in touch with us at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum! You can reach me at CherG@lcmmm.org.

Bibliography

Altoff, Gerard T. *Amongst My Best Men: African-Americans and The War of 1812*. Put-In-Bay: The Perry Group, 1996.

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