Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Vermont

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NATIONAL HISTORIC INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM Chittenden FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY DATE LANDMARKS) (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 1. NAME COMMON: The Ticonderoga AND/OR HISTORIC: The Sidewheeler Ticonderoga 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: Shelburne Museum - U.S. Route 7 CITY OR TOWN: CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Shelburne at large STATE COUNTY: CODE CODE 050 Vermont Chittenden 007 3. CLASSIFICATION **ACCESSIBLE** CATEGORY S STATUS OWNERSHIP TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Yes: Dublic Public Public Acquisition: Occupied District Building Restricted ☐ In Process 🔀 Private Site Structure Unoccupied ☐ Unrestricted ☐ Being Considered ☐ Both Object Preservation work ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) ☐ Park Agricultural Government Transportation Comments ~ Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) ☐ Educational ☐ Military Religious Museum Scientific Entertainment 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Vermont Shelburne Museum, Inc. (Mr. Sterling D. Emerson, Director) STREET AND NUMBER: ш CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Shelburne 05482 050 Vermont 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Chittend Town Clerk's Office STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Shelburne Vermont 050 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS ENTRY NUMBER TITLE OF SURVEY none FOR NPS USE Local DATE OF SURVEY: Federal County ☐ State DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: STREET AND NUMBER: ONLY CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

CONDITION	(Check One)						
	☐ Excellent	⊠ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Det	eriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
	(Check One)				(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	d	🔀 Unaltered			Moved	Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sidewheeler <u>Ticonderoga</u> is the only unmodified steamboat of its type remaining in the United States. The boat is 220 feet long, has a beam of 57½ feet with a depth of 11½ feet, and displaces 892 tons. At full capacity, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> carried 28 officers and crew and accommodated 1,200 passengers on its main, saloon or stateroom, and hurricane decks. The most significant physical features of the <u>Ticonderoga</u> are its Morgantype (feathering) paddlewheels, its walking-beam engine, and the elaborate design of its passenger facilities.

Morgan-type paddlewheels were employed on nearly all sidewheelers constructed after 1885. On paddlewheels prior to that date, the blades or "buckets" were bolted rigidly at right angles to the rim of the wheel so that they entered and left the water in a horizontal position. Each blade scooped gallons of water with it as it came up, creating a drag which reduced the speed of the boat. In contrast, the blades on the Morgan-type wheel are mounted in an off-center arrangement so that they are nearly vertical when entering and leaving the water, thus reducing drag on the wheel and allowing the boat to operate at maximum efficiency. The Ticonderoga's paddlewheels, located amidships on either side of the hull, are 25 feet in diameter and covered by wooden paddleboxes. Each wheel carries 10 blades, each of which is 30 inches wide and 9 feet long.

Powered by a one-cylinder walking-beam engine, which burned 2 tons of coal an hour, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> cruised at a speed of 17 miles per hour. The original engine, Number 193 manufactured by the W. and A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken, New Jersey, is still in place and in excellent condition. Set amidships between the paddlewheels, the engine rises in an elliptical housing from the hull through the <u>Ticonderoga's</u> main and saloon decks; the top of its massive vertical A-frame and its horizontal walking-beam project above the hurricane deck and are unenclosed. Forward of the engine on the hurricane deck are the pilot house and the smokestack, the latter six feet in diameter and 38 feet in height above the deck. Forward and aft of the engine below the main deck are steering, boiler, blower and dynamo rooms, a coal bunker with a capacity of 24 tons, quarters for the crew and the galley.

Though the <u>Ticonderoga</u> was designed for day trips only, the facilities provided for passengers were complete (including a fully-equipped barber shop) and elaborately appointed. The major public areas of the boat's interior--the dining room, the grand staircase, and the stateroom hall-are panelled throughout in butternut and cherry woods and originally featured mahogany furniture and Brussels carpets.

The dining room, located aft on the main deck, is surrounded by windows set above a panelled dado and divided by Ionic pilasters. Cherry stanchions in the style of Ionic columns, set at regular intervals throughout the room, carry the beams supporting the deck above. Outside the dining room is a carved and panelled grand staircase leading to the

(Continued)

8. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
☐ Pre-Columbian ¦	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	e and Known) 1906		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropr	iate)	
Abor iginal	Education	☐ Political	Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
Historic	Industry	losophy	
☐ Agriculture	Invention	Science	
☐ Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
☐ Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	
☐ Conservation	Music	▼ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As the only unmodified steamboat of its type remaining in the United States, the Sidewheeler <u>Ticonderoga</u> symbolizes an era of travel that has all but vanished from American waters. From its completion in 1906 until 1953, the sturdily-built vessel plied the waters of Lake Champlain carrying day passengers, freight, and excursion groups. At the time of its retirement, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> was the last coal-powered vessel in service on the Lake and perhaps the last in the United States.

The <u>Ticonderoga</u> has been owned by the Shelburne Museum, Inc. since 1953 and exhibited at the Museum complex in Shelburne, Vermont, since 1955. Though its exterior has been thoroughly restored and, where necessary, its interior refurbished, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> remains essentially as it was when launched. The steamboat and the Shelburne Museum are open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, May 15th through October 15th; an admission fee is charged.

History

Built by the Champlain Transportation Company and launched in 1906, the Ticonderoga was the twenty-ninth and last steamboat to be completed in the Company's yards at Shelburne Harbor, Vermont. The Champlain Transportation Company had its beginning in a number of separate concerns, dating as far back as 1809, which were consolidated under single ownership in 1826. When the Company finally closed its office in 1948, it was the oldest operating steamboat company in the world. During its nearly half century of active service, the Ticonderoga carried thousands of passengers, among them Presidents and ambassadors as well as tourists and residents of the summer colonies along Lake Champlain, but eventually the boat and its parent company fell victim to competition from both diesel-powered vessels and the automobile.

Through the efforts of the boat's subsequent owners, Captain Alanson A. Fisher and his son, Martin Fisher, and a campaign for funds and public support mounted by the citizens of Burlington, Vermont, its home port, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> was kept in service during 1949 and 1950. In December, 1951, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> was purchased by the Shelburne Museum, Inc.; the Shelburne Steamboat Company, organized by the Museum, was able to keep the boat in operation for another two seasons. However, the <u>Ticonderoga</u>

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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
Vermont	
COUNTY	
Chittenden	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Y
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1)

The Ticonderoga

saloon deck. Set into the panelling at the head of the stairs is the traditional plate-glass mirror, here flanked by pilasters carrying an ornate pediment above which is a gilded eagle carved with wings spread.

On the saloon deck, the stateroom hall, a broad companionway and sitting area encircling the engine housing, gives access to the 10 staterooms located on the outboard sides of the boat. Like the dining room, the stateroom hall is panelled and decorated with Ionic pilasters; again, cherry stanchions support the deck above. Toward the center of the hall, the ceiling rises in an oval clerestory or trunk deck, which is surrounded by windows of hand-cut glass.

Since its removal from Lake Champlain, the <u>Ticonderoga</u> has undergone a program of restoration including scraping and red-leading the hull and necessary repair and repainting of the superstructure. The interior of the boat has been refurbished and the carpeting replaced (the original carpet was removed by order of government inspectors as a fire hazard during the last years of the boat's active use).

The <u>Ticonderoga</u> is now permanently located on the grounds of the Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Vermont. The boat is mounted on a steel and concrete foundation in a grass-lined basin specially excavated to resemble a drydock. To add to that impression, horse-powered winches, blocks and falls that were used to haul the <u>Ticonderoga</u> into dry-dock at Shelburne Harbor have been installed in the basin forward of the boat's bow.

Boundaries of the National Historic Landmark: the Landmark designation for the Sidewheeler Ticonderoga is limited to the steamboat itself. Form 10-300a (July 1969)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE			
Vermont			
COUNTY			
Chittenden			
FOR NPS USE ONLY			
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE		
			

Number	all	entries)
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8. Statement of Significance: (1)

The Ticonderoga

continued to run at a deficit and in 1953 it was decided that it should be retired from the Lake and set in a permanent location on the Museum grounds. The tremendous task of raising the boat 16 feet from the level of the lake to that of the surrounding terrain and then moving it nearly two miles to the Museum in a specially-built steel cradle mounted on 16 freight car trucks (eight on each of two parallel tracks laid for the purpose) was accomplished in 66 days during the winter of 1954-1955. Now carefully restored, the Ticonderoga houses an extensive collection of prints, paintings and photographs illustrating the history of steamboating on Lake Champlain.