

FORT GEORGE POST

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

PO BOX 26, LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK 12845

SPRING 2018

Fort George Between Two Wars

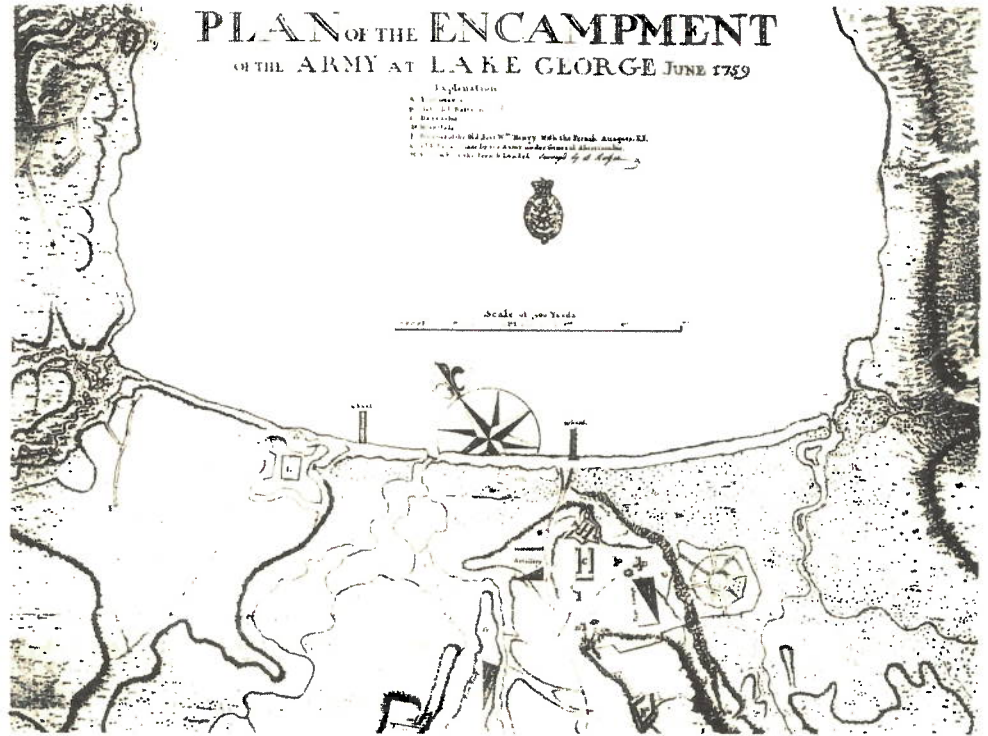
By Russell P. Bellico

Professor Emeritus, Westfield State University

The French and Indian War (1754-1763), which involved pivotal battles in the Lake George-Lake Champlain corridor, had pitted the French and their Native American allies against British and provincial (American) troops. The war was the North American theater of the larger Seven Years' War, and as such the surrender of French troops in Canada in 1760 did not end all hostilities. Thousands of British and provincial troops were thereafter sent to capture the valuable French islands in the Caribbean.

After the capitulation of French forces in Canada on September 8, 1760, Fort George remained a viable military post; however, the small forts constructed between Fort Edward and Lake George were rapidly decommissioned. In 1761 Fort George continued to function as a supply depot/way station for materials being transported north to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In 1761 and 1762 Major General Jeffery Amherst raised 3,500-4,000 provincial troops each year to continue building the massive fortress at Crown Point and to make improvements to Fort Ticonderoga.

Bateaux and larger vessels docked at Fort George were used on the lake to ferry troops and supplies to the northern landing on Lake George to be forwarded to the Lake Champlain forts. In addition, the boats on Lake George conveyed troops returning from Canada during the two years following the French surrender. In July 1761 "all the Stores . . . in the Storehouse at Fort George belonging to . . . the [1758 sloop] Earl of Halifax" were sent to Ticonderoga onboard the provision vessel *Snow Shoe*.¹ (The sloop *Halifax* never returned to service on Lake



"Plan of the Encampment of the Army at Lake George June 1759," showing Fort George as a stockaded post near the lake (A), a completed bastion of the stone fort (B), barracks (C), hospitals (D), and the octagon-shaped garden. (National Archives of Canada)

George after 1760.) The *Snow Shoe* was the workhorse of the Lake George fleet and was later employed in carrying civilian goods. In 1765 William Gilliland, one of the early settlers of Lake Champlain, "embarked at Fort George . . . [with] all the Cattle in the Vessel called the *Snow Shoe*."² The large 1759 radeau *Invincible*, which had been "buried in the Mud" at the northern Lake George landing, was "forced out of her bed" by a strong squall in June 1761.³ The vessel was repaired and pressed into service the next month, carrying "Artillery and Stores" from St. Jean, Canada.⁴

Fort George itself was not neglected after the end of hostilities in Canada. On May 29, 1761, Colonel George Williamson ordered the commanding artillery officer

at Fort George "to Mount on the Platforms" six 12 pound and four nine pound cannons "with their Iron Truck standing Carriages."⁵ The artillery was part of the war material taken from the French fortifications in Canada. Williamson's orders are somewhat puzzling since a year earlier Amherst had written that 15 guns were mounted at the fort. Williamson may have been replacing artillery at Fort George with larger caliber cannons. On the same day in 1761, Williamson had also ordered the artillery officer at Fort Ticonderoga to mount cannons on platforms with "the largest caliber for the [a]rthest distance."⁶ Fort George was still active during the following year. On April 8, 1762, Major General Jeffery

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President's Welcome 

By Lyn Karig Hohmann

This last year has been an exciting one for the Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance as we embarked on and completed a number of projects to improve the experience of visitors to the Park and its history.

One of our first projects was to create a tour map of the park itself pointing out the archaeological remains of its historic past. Working with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), the Alliance prepared a single sheet, double sided document with a map and highlighted features that was made available at the entrance kiosk. Several hundred were distributed over the summer.

The second project was to update and republish the Colonial Wars in Lake George Self-Guided Tour that was developed a number of years ago by Bateaux Below. We received permission from this organization to do this project and wish to particularly thank Joseph Zarzynski for his assistance with original documentation. Dr. Russell Bellico, an Alliance Trustee, did the yeoman's work of providing the updating and revision of the document. The Town of Lake George provided the funding for this project through a Bed Tax Grant. Printing was done by Glens Falls Printing Company who graciously provided a half again copies beyond what we expected for our dollars. A hearty thank you to all who made this project successful. A final report was provided to the Town of Lake George. Copies of the walking tour were provided to the Town, Warren County Tourism and the Chamber of Commerce with additional distribution as requested.

Our final project was the upgrading of the burial site of the Unknown Soldiers of the Battle of Lake George. We were awarded a generous matching grant from the William G. Pomeroy Foundation. With the support of the local community, Alliance members and Board members, we exceeded the dollars we needed. The work on the site was done by Sam Younes, owner of Advanced Property Transformations, with oversight by the

DEC and the Alliance. Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site, special care was required during the paving project. We were excited to identify the actual location of the vault with the Soldiers which is now marked by a special arrangement of the paving bricks. A granite marker will be placed in the walk thanking those who provided support for this project. The upgrades to this site will be dedicated on Memorial Day 2018 during our annual memorial service.

One of my own interests has been to identify the actual location of "Amherst's Ovens" that were identified on an 1899 map of the nascent Park. Members may recall a post card that showed these ovens. (See Spring 2003 Fort George Advice) With the help of James Vianna, historical surveyor, we were able to find the road that went by the ovens. During a very wet and rainy Saturday morning, we traced the route and found what may be the remains of these ovens. A trip during the winter when the six inches of mud is frozen is now needed to further explore these findings.

To prove there is more to the Park to explore and find, while on a walk in the Park, a feature that I (and you readers) have seen a number of times may actually be yet another lime kiln. There is more archaeological work to be done to define this and other parts of this wonderful Park.

Finally, we have an update on our long-sought desire to have an official museum or visitors center much as found at Mt. Independence in Vermont. The Lake George Park Commission has developed plans for a new headquarters since they have outgrown their current offices in the old farmhouse of Fort George Road. The plan they are developing would be built on the current site. The plans currently call for a walk out basement that would be provided to the Alliance for our museum/visitors center. The Park Commission is still in the very early stages, but the Alliance has already provided a letter of support for this project. It is still several years off in completion if it is approved. ■

Daniel Parks and the Surrender of Fort George 1775

We are all familiar with the British surrender of Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775 to Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen with the Green Mountain Boys. (For interesting details on this event, I encourage members to find THE TICONDEROGA EXPEDITION OF 1775 in the reference list.) In addition to Fort Ticonderoga, colonials were sent to the other forts in the area, including Fort George, to also effect their surrender. According to official history, Colonial Bernard Romans was responsible for the surrender of Fort George, but local history/legend gives the honor to Daniel Parks, a local from South Glens Falls. It is likely both were there although time has muddled the story somewhat.

Who was Bernard Romans? Romans was born in Holland and emigrated to England where he was likely trained as an engineer. He was sent to the New World in 1757 during the French and Indian War. He served as a surveyor in Georgia and later, Florida. In around 1761, he entered into British service as a "commodore" and continued with a career at sea after the war ended. When the ship he commanded, the sloop Mary, was lost off Cape Florida, he returned to surveying in the southern British colonies including Florida and its coastal waters. In addition, he became interested in the flora in Florida and collected many plant species and seeds. In early 1773, Romans left West Florida for the northern colonies. He had plans to publish a book of his nautical charts and navigational instructions along with material on the natural history of Florida. He also brought a number of plants and seeds with him. Unfortunately, his ship was "over-set" at sea and his plants and seeds were lost; however, his materials for his book were not. The first volume of his book, "A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida" was published in 1775. Paul Revere was engaged to engrave most of the plates in the book. A number of Romans' nautical maps were also published. As the war began in the colonies, Romans' sympathy was with the Americans. In April 1775, he was appointed a captain by the Connecticut Committee of Safety and charged with taking Fort Ticonderoga and near by

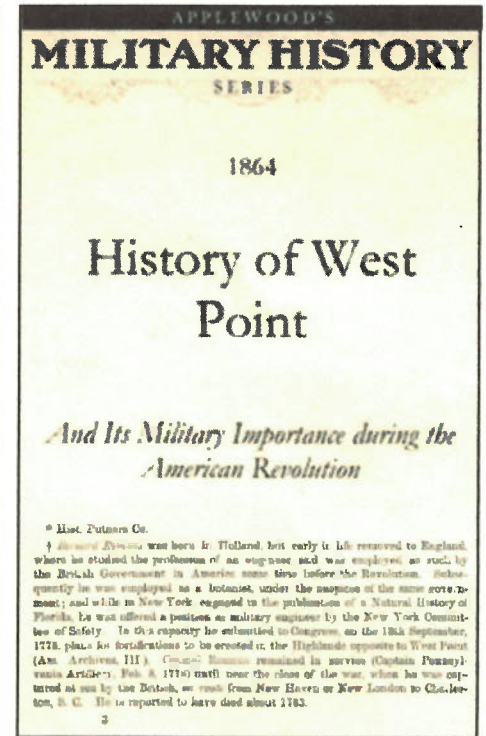
British Forts. Apparently, there were problems between Romans and the rest of the party and he left them at Bennington. While Benedict Arnold and Nathaniel Greene took over the expedition to Fort Ticonderoga, Captain Romans went to capture Fort George. After taking this fort, he went immediately to Fort Ticonderoga to assist with assessing and transporting the munitions there. He had a further career in the military as an engineer and died on a British ship after being captured at sea while traveling to the Southern Army.

In summary, he was a surveyor, botanist, engineer, cartographer, mathematician, writer, sailor, soldier and patriot. A longer article on this remarkable man should be a must!

Who was Daniel Parks? Elijah Parks, father of Daniel, settled in what is now South Glens Falls after moving from Salisbury, Connecticut in 1766. Elijah with his sons and son in laws were the first families to settle in this area. According to family tradition, while Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold were taking Fort Ticonderoga, Daniel Parks, "a man of gigantic stature, "born to command", gathered a few neighbors from Fort Edward and took it upon themselves to capture Fort George. This family tradition is engraved upon Daniel's tombstone in the family cemetery: "One of the veterans of the Revolutionary war. He was the man that took the keys from the British officer at Lake George in 1775."

How to reconcile the history and the legend? Reconciliation of these two stories has been a dispute since it occurred. Neither Romans or Parks left a written journal that is available as a primary resource and Fort George was a very minor site at the time so no report was apparently made. However, we do have the words of the man who surrendered the Fort. First, the fort was not garrisoned. There was a lone caretaker, a pensioned British soldier, a woman and perhaps two other men. Per the words of Captain John Nordberg who was the British pensioner at the Fort in his letter to the New York Provincial Congress:

The most respectable Gentlemen, "Provincial Congress in New York, "I beg leave to



represent to the most respectable Congress this circumstance. I have been in His Britanick Magesty's Service since January 1758. I have been twice shot through my body here last war in America, & I am now 65 years old— reduced of age, wounds & and gravels, which may be seen by Doctor Jones's certificate. 1773. I got permission in Jamaica to go to London where I petition to be an Invalid officer, but as a foreigner I could not enjoy a commission in England, or Ereland His Magisty was graciously pleased to give me the allowance for Fort George 7 shilling sterling per day, with liberty to live where I please in America, because the fort has been abandoned this 8 year and only 2 men remain there for to assist any express going between New York and Canada. I arrived here in New York last year in September with intention to live in New York: as I heard nothing els than disharmony amongst Gentlemen which was not agreeable to my age. I resolved to go to Fort George and live there in a little Cottage as a Hermit, where I was very happy for 6 months. The 12 of May last Mr. Romans came & took possession of Fort George, Mr. Romans behaved very genteel and civil to me. I told that I did not belong to the army and may be considered as a half pay officer invalid, and convinced him that I was pleagd with Gravell, Mr. Romans give me his passport to go to New Lebanon for to recover my health."

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Fort George Between Two Wars

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Amherst ordered the boats repaired at Fort George to facilitate “bring[ing] Some Troops that are coming from Canada.”⁷ A return of provisions and the contents of the barracks, dated September 23, 1762, provides some insight into the size of the garrison at Fort George. The “Return” listed 245 barrels of pork, 226 barrels of flour, 121 blankets, 100 bolster cases, 137 night caps, 44 rugs, 9 tables, and 68 pairs of snowshoes.⁸ (Some of the latter items were recorded as unfit for service.)

The Treaty of Paris signed on February 10, 1763, ending the Seven Years’ War, did not mean that Fort George was abandoned—a small garrison remained at the fort well into the 1760s. The fort complex was still an active post and transportation hub during this period. On June 11, 1766, William Gilliland placed his supplies aboard “Mr. [John] Stoughtons Schooner” at Fort George for the voyage to Ticonderoga.⁴ (Stoughton drowned the following year when his schooner sank during a fierce squall on the lake while carrying three wagonloads of goods and 12 farm animals.)

Fort George was also used as a convenient location for a few important meetings. In order “to fix the bounds betwixt the two provinces of New York and Quebec,” William Gilliland met at Fort George on September 2, 1766, with Sir Henry Moore, the governor of New York, Guy Carleton, the lieutenant governor of Quebec province, Philip Schuyler, New York boundary commissioner (1764-1767), and Charles de Fredenburgh, a settler living at the mouth of the Saranac River on Lake Champlain (present-day Plattsburgh, NY).¹⁰

The size of the garrison steadily decreased during the decade of the 1760s. In November 1763 one full company of the 55th Regiment of Foot was stationed at Fort George. In late 1764 Colonel John Bradstreet ordered John Christie, an ensign in the 60th Regiment of Foot (Royal Americans), to take command of the garrison at Fort George in 1765, replacing men from the 42nd Regiment (Royal Highlanders) with those from the 60th. By October 1766 only a half

company of the 17th Regiment manned Fort George and a half company remained at the post during 1767. The following year Major General Thomas Gage listed John Jones as the “Barrack Master” at Fort George. Jones became an adjutant in the New York militia in 1775 and a decade later received a land grant of 200 acres, encompassing the future site of the village of Caldwell.¹¹

The condition of Fort George had changed during the period of the 1760s. Lord Adam Gordon, a colonel in the British army and a member of Parliament, made a grand tour of northern French and Indian War fortifications in 1765. At Fort George, Gordon described the stockade fort, constructed by Jeffery Amherst’s troops in 1759 (see *Fort George Advice*, Spring/Summer 2014) on the northern section of the hillside overlooking the lake, as “tumbling down and not ten[a]ble [defensible]” and “a little above this (and now Called Fort George) we have a Compleat Bastion built of Stone, the Casemates [bombproof rooms built under a rampart] of Wood; It mounts ten Guns.”¹² Two years later, Francis Grant, third son of Sir Francis Grant, made virtually the same journey to the northern forts as Gordon, noting that the only fortification at Lake George was “a redoubt mounting 12 guns, about 200 yards from the shore, and some barracks.”¹³ Grant also commented that at the site of Fort William Henry “there is not at present any remains of it to be seen”; however, he observed that “between that place and the present Fort are lines thrown up by General [James] Abercromby after the [1758] defeat at Ticonderoga extending about two miles.”¹⁴

On the eve of the American Revolution Fort George was manned only by a 65-year-old retired British officer, living in an adjacent cottage. However, beginning in 1775 the fort would gain new prominence in the American war effort. ■

Notes:

1. Public Records Office (London) 285/2, War Office 34/65, folio 60.
2. William Gilliland, Willisborough Town-Book Commencing the 8th Day of June 1765, Plattsburgh Public Library, Plattsburgh, New York, 2.
3. PRO 283/1, WO 34/50, fol. 59.
4. *Ibid.*, fol. 65; See also PRO 284/1, WO 34/51, fols. 167, 178.
5. Williamson to Steward, May 29, 1761, Williamson Family Papers, National Archives of Canada, Microfilm A573.
6. Williamson to Brady, May 29, 1761, Williamson Family Papers, NAC, Microfilm A573.
7. PRO 159/1, WO 34/54, fol. 243.
8. *Ibid.*, fol. n/a.
9. David Kendall Martin, ed., *The Journal of William Gilliland* (Plattsburgh: Clinton Historical Assoc., 1997), 23.
10. *Ibid.*, 27.
11. Clarence Edwin Carter, comp. and ed., *The Correspondence of General Thomas Gage* (1933; reprint ed., Archon Books, 1969), Volume 2, 210, 278, 294, 382, 410, 452; B. F. DeCosta, *Notes on the History of Fort George* (New York: J. Sabin & Sons, 1871), 79.
12. Newton D. Mereness, *Travels in the American Colonies* (1916; reprint ed., New York: Antiquarian Press, Ltd., 1961), 445.
13. Frances Grant, “Journal from New York to Canada 1767,” *Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association* 30 (1932): 321.
14. *Ibid.*

Please join us on Memorial Day 2018

Please mark your calendars to join us on Memorial Day, Monday, May 28, 2018 for our annual event honoring the Four Unknown Soldiers of the Battle of Lake George buried in our park. These four represent the countless other soldiers buried in unknown graves throughout our region who died during the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. As part of the event, we will be dedicating the upgrades done to this site and recognizing all who donated to support this project. The event will start at about 10:30 AM.

Nation Building: The Contribution of the Provincial Chaplains at Lake George Part Two

By Jeff Brozyna

In Part I of this series, we discussed the impact the French and Indian War provincial regimental chaplains had on the world view of their men. "New Light" ministers, fresh from the religious controversies of the Great Awakening in the 1740s, helped to create an intellectual framework which freed the individual from strict adherence to traditional societal structures for salvation and substituted one in which an individual could be moved by the Holy Spirit to make individual spiritual choices. Inadvertently, the creation of an intellectual framework based on individual choice provided fertile ground for Revolution a dozen years after the French War ended, and was a major contributing factor to that conflict. (Source: Jerome Mahaffey, "The Accidental Revolutionary: George Whitefield and the Creation of America," Waco, TX, Baylor Univ. Press, 2011.)

In Part II, we will introduce you to some of the more colorful chaplains who served here at the Lake George encampment during the French and Indian War. I have collected detailed data on 45 provincial chaplains. This cast of characters includes a future signer of the Declaration of Independence who soon quit the ministry, a rabble-rouser minister who was thrown out of Yale for his New Light beliefs, a pugnacious young chaplain who defied Presbyterian rules and an establishment Anglican.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE (1731-1814) was born in Boston and lived most of his life in Taunton, Mass. He graduated from Harvard and when the 1755 campaign came he tried to secure an officer's commission in cousin Samuel Willard's Massachusetts Provincial Regiment which was to join William Johnson's army in Albany. He failed since he had no qualifications other than being a gentleman. However, he gained appointment as the regiment's chaplain which held rank equivalent to captain. I believe he missed the Battle of Lake George but did

serve at the Lake George encampment during the fall of 1755 and is chronicled by historian Fred Anderson as having preached to the entire army on at least one occasion. After returning home, Paine quickly left the ministry and went into business and law, becoming one of only two chaplains of the 45 in my survey to change careers. He went on to have a very successful career as a lawyer, member of Congress, state judge and state official. His greatest claim to fame was as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. I am very impressed by his stand for religious liberty at the Massachusetts State Constitutional Convention in 1780 where he resisted attempts to require office holders to meet Christian or denominational requirements. Paine was a man of privilege who had connections he wasn't afraid to use to his advantage but he appears to have maintained empathy for regular people. (Sources: Michael Martin and Leonard Gelber Editors, "The New Dictionary of American History," New York, NY, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1965 Ed.; Fred Anderson, "A People's Army, Massachusetts Soldiers and Society in the Seven Years War," Chapel Hill, NC, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1984; Nancy Voye, Editor, "Massachusetts Officers in the French and Indian Wars 1748-1763," Soc. Of Colonial Wars in the Comm. Of Mass., The New Eng. Historic Genealogical Soc., 1975.)

JOHN CLEVELAND (a/k/a Cleaveland) (1722-1799) attended Yale with his brother Ebenezer but both brothers were thrown out of college for attending services conducted by New Light preachers who supported the Great Awakening. Undeterred, they both continued in ministry despite lacking formal degrees and John became a leading New Light minister and opinion leader, leading break away separatist churches which defied Old Light Congregationalist control. Eventually Yale authorities relented as the political power of the New Lights in

the Connecticut legislature increased and both brothers were belatedly awarded degrees from Yale in the 1760s. John Cleveland served as chaplain in Bagley's Mass. Regiment from 1758-1760 and wrote a journal which was of great historic value, capturing the danger and devastating emotional impact of the defeat at Ticonderoga in 1758. He attributed the defeat to bad British leadership and God's displeasure over the men's failure to keep the Sabbath and avoid profanity. Cleveland recognized the job of chaplain at the Lake George camp was demanding and saw to it that the chaplains prayed together and supported each other as well as the soldiers. This appears to have been done regardless of whether one was an Old Light, New Light, Congregationalist, Anglican, Presbyterian or Baptist. Both Cleveland brothers frequently preached to the army and both were patriots during the Revolution. John and Ebenezer Cleveland (who was chaplain of Preble's and Whitcomb's Regiments) used their connections in both Connecticut and Massachusetts to further New Light attitudes, strengthen the chaplains as a group, and support the soldiers under their care. (Sources: Anderson, "A People's Army," Voye, "Mass. Officers in the French and Indian War." C.C. Goen, "Revivalism and Separatism in New England 1740-1800." Waco, TX, Baylor Univ. Press, 2012.)

SAMUEL HARKER (1720?-1768) was a large, inflexible man who was argumentative and perhaps pugnacious! Many details of his life are obscure. He attended Princeton but may have been thrown out. He was constantly arguing with more experienced Presbyterian ministers over issues of doctrine and rejected calls by the governing committees of the NY-Philadelphia Synod to submit to counseling and church discipline. The Synod would have final approval over minister assignments but Harker ran off

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Nation Building: The Contribution of the Provincial Chaplains at Lake George Part Two

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in 1757 without permission to the Lake George camp with the New Jersey Blues to serve as their chaplain! There he would have experienced the terrible impact of the ambush at Sabbath Day Point, the Siege of Ft. William Henry and the Massacre. Lake George in 1757 was hardly a good place to find peace from one's personal problems! Harker eventually returned to NJ to face discipline. His unhappy career ended in 1768 due to either illness or ship wreck. (Sources: NY-Philadelphia Synod minutes 1757.)

JOHN OGILVIE (1724-1774) is included in my study because he was born and died in New York colony which makes him a colonial. He served as chaplain to the Mohawk tribe at Fort Hunter in the 1750s. (20% of the chaplains in my study had experience in Native Peoples mission work.) He was chaplain to the 60th Royal Americans during the French War. In 1758 he was the only chaplain serving 5,000 British regulars at the Lake George camp! (What a contrast to the requirement that each Provincial Regiment of 500 have their own chaplain.) Ogilvie served at Ticonderoga, Niagara and Montreal. He was a real professional, able and hard-working and was respected by General

Amherst, Sir William Johnson and the other chaplains in the army even though he was an Anglican/Episcopalian. (Source: T.R. Millman, "Dictionary of Canadian Biography," Vol IV., Univ. of Toronto, 1979-2014.) I am certain that had he not died in New York City just prior to the Revolution, he would have been a Loyalist during that conflict. He had always been part of the religious and governmental establishment of the British colony.

Army chaplains had to be nominated by the colonels of their regiments and gain the approval of their congregations and colonial governments in order to serve. Their service was dangerous and uncomfortable and they shared the same fears and hopes that their men faced. An able chaplain had access to his colonel and the important officers in the army and could develop contacts which could help his ministry for the rest of his life. It was a great opportunity and many of them succeeded far beyond their initial hopes and expectations. We owe them a debt of gratitude as New England and New York society is still benefiting from their hard work and dedication down to this day. ■

Daniel Parks and the Surrender of Fort George 1775

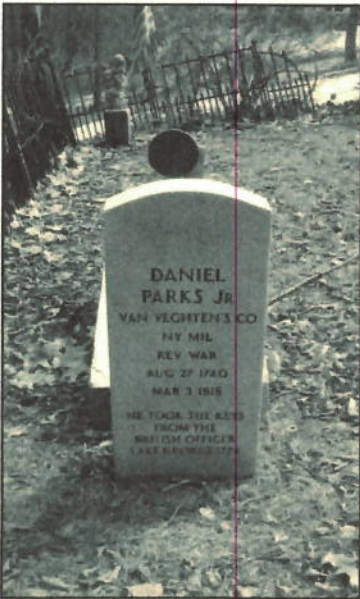
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Clearly, the fort was surrendered to Romans. History supports that Col. Romans secured 16 men to assist with Fort George. It is probable that Parks was among them. Since Col. Romans left immediately to go to Ticonderoga, it is possible he left his men at Fort George to secure the site and, perhaps even, to hold the keys.

Please take time to visit the Parks-Bentley House in South Glens Falls. Daniel Parks' original home is contained within this beautiful home. We were fortunate to have loan of Mr. Parks' actual clock for our recent exhibit at the Lake George Historical Association. ■

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Daniel Parks

Local Revolutionary War Hero

On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, with a troop of volunteers, captured Ticonderoga. At the other end of Lake George, Fort George was also captured by the Americans on May 12, 1775. While there are several versions of the story, it is strongly attested that Daniel Parks participated in this action and is given credit for having taken the key to Fort George from the British officer.

Daniel Parks is buried in the family cemetery in South Glens Falls, NY. His original log cabin with an escape tunnel to the Hudson River is incorporated into the Parks-Bentley Place on Ferry Boulevard in the same village.

No pictures of Mr. Parks are known, but he was described as "a man of gigantic stature, born to command."

Membership 2017-18

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, 2017 to March 31, 2018. 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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- Stephen J. McCarthy, Lincoln, MA
- Gustaf S. Myhrberg, Queensbury, NY
- Perry L. Pickert, Fairfax, CA
- William G. Pomeroy, Syracuse, NY
- Walter A. Ryan, Newport, NH
- David Starbuck, Chestertown, NY
- John Strough, Queensbury, NY
- June Talley, Queensbury, NY
- Laura A. Vella, M.D., Ph.D., Wyndmoor, PA
- Marcia J. Verville, Lake George, NY

Institutional Members:

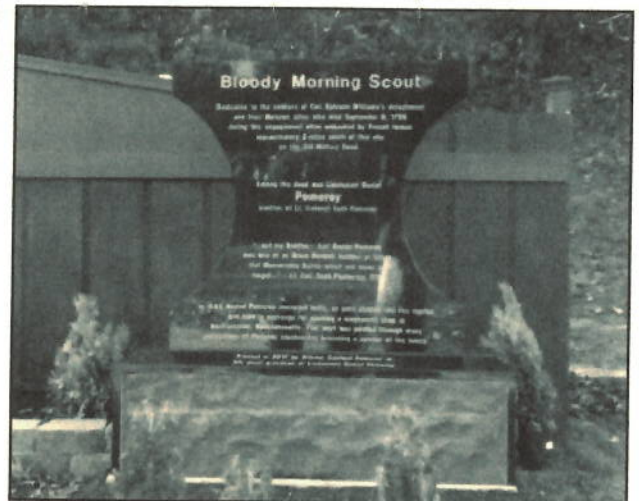
- Lake George Junior & Senior High School

BURIAL SITE OF THE FOUR UNKNOWN SOLDIERS OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE



While there still needs to be grass planted at the site, it is easy to see how beautiful this site is now with the improved paving provided through funds from the William G. Pomeroy Foundation and our members and community. The memorial wreath is from Wreaths Across America, a project that places memorial wreaths on the graves of American military personnel all across the United States.

THE POMEROY ANVIL



As those long-time members of the Alliance are aware (see Fort George Advice Fall 2007), the William G. Pomeroy Foundation has been seeking a site in the Town of Lake George to place a Pomeroy Anvil used to denote sites where the Pomeroy Family has played a role in the history of our country. Daniel Pomeroy died in the Battle of Lake George in 1755 and his brother, Seth Pomeroy, was also present in the camp during the Battle. The Alliance was able to connect the Foundation with the Town of Lake George which was developing a military memorial at the corner of Routes 9 and 9N. The newly installed Anvil commemorates the Battle of Lake George not too distant from the actual site of the battle and notes the involvement of the Pomeroy's in this Battle. Please take time when you are in Lake George to see this beautiful new addition to this site. There is parking at the site.