

❧ FORT GEORGE ADVICE ❧

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

PO Box 26, Lake George, New York 12845

FALL 2004

President's Message ❧

OH, WHERE DID SUMMER GO? That is if it actually ever arrived. Regardless of what may be your opinion on that subject, the last six months have been busy ones for all those who are actively engaged in the affairs of the Alliance and the Lake George Battlefield Park. You will find reports on some of those activities later in this newsletter.

In last falls newsletter I reported on a couple of Park projects that had been delayed due to a State Fiscal Crisis. I am now pleased to report that one of those projects has been completed. A new hard surface path leading from the parking lot to the Picnic Pavilion now makes that facility easily accessible to the disabled. In the near future, we expect that the Park's rest rooms and the other paved pathways will be improved to meet the specifications of the American Disabilities Act.

Many of my awake hours have been dedicated to the planning of this years Educational Outreach Project, the 2nd Annual Revolutionary War Encampment and Commemorative Reenactment of Carleton's 1780 Raid on Fort George; working with the Planning Department of Warren County on the Lake George Loop, Lakes to Locks Project; and developing an Alliance project to nominate the Lake George Battlefield

Park to the National Register of Historic Places. I am now pleased to announce that, with Board of Trustee approval, the Alliance has entered into a contract with a Cultural Resource Consultant to complete that nomination. Our goal is that the Lake George Battlefield Park be listed on the National Register by September 8, 2005, the 250th Anniversary of the French and Indian War Battle of Lake George.

For the second year in a row, the Alliance requested assistance from the Lake George Rotary Club in providing funds to assist in funding the conservation of the significant artifacts identified for treatment from the year 2000 archaeological collection. The request was approved to the amount of \$1,000. The Alliance in turn provided volunteers that assisted the Rotary in conducting their major fund raising event held during Americade. A hearty THANK YOU goes again to the Lake George Rotary for their generous donation and the opportunity to participate with them in such a worthy project that means so much to the many organizations that they so generously support.

In August, I spoke to the John Thurman Historical Society. The topic was *Fort*

George at Lake George & its Role in the American Revolution. From all reports the presentation was well receive and I thoroughly enjoyed the evening being among others with such a deep dedication to the preservation of history.

Our third annual membership meeting and picnic was held on Saturday, August 28, 2003 at the pavilion at Lake George Battlefield Park, Lake George, NY. The day and food were great. Thanks to Mother Nature and East Cove Catering. The program was superb. A hearty WELL DONE goes to Joseph Dawson, Member of the Old Military Road Research Grant Project Team, Warren County Historical Society for his most informative presentation giving us an overview (Background and Progress Report) of their Old Military Road Research Grant Project. It was my pleasure seeing you all there.

I look forward to seeing you all again on Columbus Day Weekend at the Second Annual Revolutionary War Encampment and Reenactment of Carlton's 1780 Raid on Fort George at Lake George, NY.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY! The Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance is three year old as of October 5th.

Learning about Fort George ❧

What the Research Tells Us

*Dr. Marilyn Van Dyke
Vice President, Fort George Alliance*

This is the first in a series of articles which looks at the history of Fort George as it has been provided for researchers by historians.

The history of Fort George is found in military records, soldiers journals, diaries and government records. To date this material remains scattered in many repositories. Much of the information has been incorporated into the writings of 19th century historians as they have seen fit to include the

actions at the fort in their longer narrations concerning the history of Lake George.

One such writer is

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The Alliance supports the historic preservation, conservation, interpretation and associated maintenance, improvement and development of the Lake George Battlefield Park



Archaeological Trivia From the Test Pit

Archaeologists are becoming increasingly aware of the power of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology and its potential application to the study of the past. Despite its name, GIS

is not limited to environmental analyses or to use solely by geographers, and as I have often heard, does not just "make maps." Applications of the technology are seemingly endless, and it has been employed in such diverse fields as criminal justice, real estate, and health services. The following very briefly highlights some of the capabilities of ArcView, a GIS software program with powerful archaeological applications.

One of the most significant features of ArcView is its ability to manage diverse data sources. This is no doubt an attractive aspect of the software to those, like myself, who are all too familiar with the onerous task of juggling numerous data files and data formats. ArcView has the ability to integrate these data into a single work environment, essentially functioning as a desktop information manager. In this way, data in the form of Excel spreadsheets, Access databases, CAD drawings, or scanned images- to name just a few formats common in archaeological analyses- can be easily combined into a single project file.

In addition, ArcView references these files rather than imports them, meaning that the various data files remain in their original locations and formats; any changes made to the original spreadsheet in Excel or to the original drawing in AutoCAD, then, will be reflected automatically within the ArcView project. Another powerful feature of ArcView is its ability to link spatial and tabular data. In its role as a "desktop information manager," ArcView allows for the spatial display of information contained in tabular form, effectively linking maps and databases. With this ability, historical archaeologists have the means to "see" their data or artifact inventories with the click of a button.

Take, for example, a typical archaeological site plan showing the location of excavation units across an historic feature, say a barracks building. The AutoCAD map of the site can be opened in ArcView, as can the artifact inventory listing all of the finds for each excavation unit. The two

sources can next be linked, and frequency distributions of specific artifact types per excavation unit can be generated. If one wanted to compare the distribution of ceramics in and around the building to the distribution of vessel glass, each distribution could be displayed on separate layers (termed "Themes") and turned on or off at will. Depending on the particular research questions being pursued, archaeologists can effectively "play" with their data and display it in any manner they choose. Spatial patterns in the data that would otherwise be invisible (or take a VERY long time to observe if done by hand) are thus a potential.

No doubt the single most important (and surprising) characteristic of ArcView is that, despite its power and capabilities, the software is relatively simple and straightforward to use. No university-based mainframe "super computers" are necessary to run

"Spatial patterns in the data that would otherwise be invisible ... are thus a potential."

ArcView, and any home or office PC with standard memory and speed would be sufficient. The program is also Windows-based in its design, with the all-important "Undo" button readily at hand.

Given the power and ease of such GIS software as ArcView, its use in historical archaeology will no doubt become standard. Of course, the many functions of ArcView are far too numerous to review here, and the reader is referred to a recent special issue of the journal *Northeast Historical Archaeology* for a more detailed treatment (Vol. 32, 2003). The entire issue is devoted to the use of GIS in historical archaeology, and includes an appendix by Thomas Cuddy that outlines the basic functions of the program. For those interested in applying GIS to archaeological analysis, and the number is growing, the special issue is required reading.

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Fort George Advice

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Conservation of Iron Lake George Artifacts

Christopher R. Sabick, Director of Conservation LCMM

In a previous article for the Lake George Battlefield newsletter I introduced the iron artifacts that have undergone treatment in the Conservation Laboratory here at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. In this issue's installment I will discuss the conservation procedures these items underwent in order to stabilize them for future display and storage.

The first priority in preserving iron artifacts recovered from archaeological sites is to remove surface corrosion from the metal. If this corrosion is left in place the rusting will continue until little or no metal remains in the item. In order to remove the rust a number of different cleaning methods can be used. The first is mechanical cleaning employing careful remove of the rust with picks and brushes. The second method commonly employed is electrolytic reduction (ER). In the ER process the artifact is suspended in a tank filled with a 5% solution of sodium carbonate (soda ash) and a very small amount of electricity is applied. This causes the water molecule in the solution to disassociate into their



Pre- and Post-Treatment photos of an iron key (photography by Chris Sabick)

component parts of oxygen and hydrogen. The oxygen bubbles are attracted to a sacrificial anode also suspended in the tank while the hydrogen bubbles form under the corrosion on the artifact. As these bubbles expand and float to the surface the help to gently loosen the rust from the item.

After rust is removed from the artifacts the priority switches to preventing it from occurring again. After thorough rinsing in deionized water, a solution of tannic acid is applied to the iron. Tannic acid reacts with the iron and forms a coating of ferric tannate, a stable corrosion layer similar to the

bluing applied to the barrel of a gun. Once this coating is dry the artifact is submerged in to microcrystalline wax that has been heated to a temperature of 300°F. At this temperature any remaining moisture in the artifact evaporates and once the artifact has cooled a thin coating of wax remains sealing the iron from oxygen and moisture that could cause it to rust in the future.

These treatments produce an artifact which is corrosion free and quite stable. As long as the surface coatings are not damaged and the artifact is stored in an environmentally controlled facility the artifact will remain stable for many years.

Living History in the Park

2nd Annual Revolutionary War Encampment and Reenactment of Carleton's 1780 Raid

Columbus Day Weekend, 2004

This October the Alliance brings a piece of Fort George's Revolutionary War history to Life! On Saturday and Sunday, October 9 & 10th, 2004 approximately 300 reenactors from the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Vermont and the Province of Ontario, Canada will gather at the Lake George Battlefield Park to recreate the sounds, smells and sights that were present at Fort George during the 18th century.

This living history event features a daily

reenactment of the October 11, 1780 raid led by British Major Carleton upon Fort George, at the southern end of Lake George, New York. The 1780 British raiding party included British Regulars, American Loyalist Regulars, Canadians and their Native American Allies. Fort George was then principally garrisoned and defended by the American Continental Line Regiment under the Command of Colonel Seth Warner (The Green Mountain Boys). The narrated script that will be followed during the reenactment closely follows the events that occurred on the day of the original raid. Those events were described in *The American Journals of Lt. John Enys* of the British 29th Regiment of Foot and the writings of Captain John

Chipman, the Continental Commander at Fort George during the raid.

Living History reenactors begin arriving at the Park at noon on Friday, Oct. 8th. The encampment is open to the general public on Saturday and Sunday from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM except during the reenactment. The reenactment begins at 1:00 PM, both on Saturday and Sunday, with a brief naval engagement followed by the ground force action. Admittance to the encampment and viewing of the reenactment is free of a charge. Public parking is available at the "Million Dollar" Beach parking lot for the normal reasonable fee. The complete schedule of activities for this weekend

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Blind Rock's Connection to Fort George & Carleton's Raid

The new historical marker erected in the Town of Queensbury to denote the vicinity of *Blind Rock* reads in part "Legendary Place of Native American Rendezvous and Ambushes." (See *Blind Rock Remembered* by Roy Urrico, in the Spring 2004 newsletter).

Rather than being "Legendary" it has been documented that Colonel Seth Warner Commander of the "Green Mountain Boys" Continental Line Regiment (1776-1780) had a narrow escape from an Indian Ambush at Blind Rock on September 6, 1780. Two of his Officers were not as lucky. Lieutenant (Quartermaster) James Coon of Salisbury, Connecticut and Lieutenant Adjutant Benjamin Hopkins of Bennington, Vermont were killed.

Jacob Bitely later in relating the incident said: "Blind rock is about 6 rods east of the road, 6 miles this side of Fort George, between the Four Mile Run and Half Way brook. Here is a slight uplift of rock, that appears from the road like level ground, and behind this rock an enemy can lie concealed, without any suspicions of his presence unless one knows the

actual formation of the ground. It was behind this ledge that the Indians were lying concealed when Col. Warner and his 2 officers approached from Fort George. The Indian fired, and the two officers were killed, Warner escaping." "Colonel Warner's horse was wounded. He jumped onto one of the other horses, and out rode his pursuers, and reached Fort Edward in Safety."

A month later (October 11, 1780) Major Christopher Carleton attacked and captured Fort George. At the time of the raid, Fort George was garrisoned by Colonel Warner's Regiment. The Garrison was under the command of Captain John Chipman. A few days later (October 30, 1780) Colonel Warner, in relating the events surrounding the fall of Fort George to General George Washington, stated: "Cap^t Chipman had sent an express to Fort Edward for supplies, who at a little better than four miles distance was fired on by a party of about thirty of the enemy, and made his escape and from him the only information he had rec^d of their being on the least, he judging their number not to exceed forty or fifty and

being anxious to revenge the many losses the Reg^t had sustained during the season by their several detached Sorties which generally consisted of an adequate number, thought that a number not exceeding fifty, including officers under the Command of Cap^t Th^o Sills was amply sufficient to repel those invaders." Such was not the case. Captain Sill met an overwhelming larger force. Except for one Ensign and 14 men, Sill and all of his men were either killed or captured. Captain Chipman remaining in the fort with less than 20 men soon capitulated.

References:

The Asa Fitch Papers, Section 119 & 265.

Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, Hartford 1889:257.

The State of Vermont - Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War 1775 to 1783, John E. Goodrich, Rutland, VT. 1904:110.

George Washington Papers, Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

Ephraim Williams

By Edward J. Dodge

In one of history's mysteries two leaders would die within minutes of each other. They were King Hendrick the Mohawk chief and Colonel Ephraim Williams, Massachusetts Militia. In both instances we really know only of the last 15 years of their lives.

There are at least three different stories relative to King Hendrick's death and two relative to Colonel Williams'. One story states that the Colonel died from a head shot fired during the first volley fired by the French and Indians. The second story states his horse was killed during the first volley and after getting free of his mount he climbed a boulder and was rallying his men when he was killed instantly by a bullet in the head.

The ambush took place a short distance from Lake George, New York on the

military road between Fort Lyman (Fort Edward) and the site of the future Fort William Henry. The French and Indian force under the command of Baron Dieskau had originally targeted Fort Lyman. When it was learned that Fort Lyman was heavily endowed with cannon the French Indians refused to attack the fort. Dieskau determined that the forces under Sir William Johnson at Lake George would be ripe for attack. Accordingly, Dieskau left the Fort Lyman area early on 8 September 1755 and headed up the military road. His scouts reported the column that Johnson was sending to relieve Fort Lyman and an ambush was set. The ambush became known to history as "The Bloody Morning Scout" and the subsequent battle at Johnson's position on Lake George as

"The Battle of Lake George."

Ephraim Williams, Jr. was born to Ephraim, Sr. and Elizabeth Jackson Williams at Newton, Massachusetts on 24 February 1715. His brother Thomas was born at Newton on 1 April 1718. He had other siblings, but they were of different parentage.

His father was a landholder, farmer and surveyor as well as one of the original English families who helped survey and lay out Stockbridge, Massachusetts, which became known as "The Home of The Praying Indians."

The individual Indians became known as the "Stockbridge Mohigans" and would become known for their tutelage, friendship and allegiance to Major Robert Rogers of Ranger fame.

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Ephraim Williams (continued)

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Ephraim apparently had the equivalent of a grade school education and did become a trained surveyor. Family lore states he became a sailor at a young age and made multiple trips to Europe, but there is no documented evidence to support this.

Ephraim joined the Massachusetts Militia during King George's War (1740 to 1748) apparently as a private. He was a member of Governor Shirley's expedition to Canada which never got to Canada. His service was on the northern frontier. He acquitted himself well and was promoted to permanent Captain with a brevet to major on or about 29 July 1745. He reverted to his permanent grade of Captain on 7 February 1746.

In 1750 the government of Massachusetts granted Ephraim 200 acres of land between Williamstown and Adams, Massachusetts. In 1751 he erected Fort Massachusetts on his land and on 18 August 1751 wrote a proposition for the picketing of the fort. The fort was located in the extreme northwest corner of Massachusetts in juxtaposition to the Hoosic River and what would become known as the Appalachian Trail and part of the Mohawk Trail. The fort was palisaded, 120 feet long and 80 feet wide. The walls were 16 feet high with the palisades being 6 to 14 inches in width, the larger being weight-bearing. The gate was in the north wall and the parade was on the interior north side of the fort. The well was in the northeast corner, with the watch box being on the northwest corner. Individual quarters and/or barracks were up against the east, west and south walls with the palisades forming the back wall of the quarters. The roofs of the quarters sloped upward to meet the palisades creating a salt box type of construction. This was the first of several forts of the same basic construction that he was involved in building on the northern frontier.

While at Fort Massachusetts Williams went out during one attack to bring in some settlers who were trying to get to the fort and hotly pursued by enemy forces. He got them safely into the fort and just barely escaped being cut off. On another occasion while he was away the fort was attacked and razed and the

captives taken to Canada. He was promoted to Major on 7 June 1753.

He was during this time commander of all forts west of the Connecticut River and functionally the northern frontier. He was in Boston on 10 January 1755 and received recruiting orders from Governor Shirley on 11 February 1755. On or about 28 April 1755 he was promoted to permanent full Colonel. On 11 May 1755 he received marching orders from Governor Shirley as he had raised a regiment. In keeping with his promotion he ordered and paid for a new set of Regimentals from Henry Loughton & Co. on or about 11 June 1755. Governor Shirley gave him a commission to administer oaths of office to officers and others on 11 June 1755 and he and his regiment left for Albany, New York to join the forces of Sir William Johnson on the New York frontier.

Williams and the regiment arrived in Albany on or about 22 July 1755 after a cross-country march of roughly forty days. According to legend and supported by dated material, Williams made his will on the 22nd of July as he had a premonition of his death. He sent his will and a letter to his cousin Israel Williams whom he designated as his executor/administrator.

By 27 July 1755 he was at Fort Edward with the regiment. During August 1755 he wrote Israel another three times. 28 August 1755 saw him and the regiment at Lake George. Sir William Johnson directed Williams and his men to clear the promontory overlooking the lake and to lay out the lines of the fortification. Fort William Henry was started by Williams and would be finished by Captain William Eyre of the 44th Foot.

On 8 September 1755 Colonel Williams and King Hendrick were killed during the early morning hours as a result of an ambush by French and Indian forces.

By evening of 8 September 1755 the battle was over and the colonists took count. A casualty list for Colonel Williams' regiment was done and he was listed as Killed in Action. On that

date a Thomas Clark wrote Israel Williams a letter advising him of Ephraim's death.

Was Thomas Clark, Ephraim's younger brother Thomas, a physician assigned to the regiment? He was involved in the ambush, survived and spent the day following his calling. He would later be commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in 1756 and saw service at Lake George.

Under the terms of his will the majority of Ephraim's property and funds were to accumulate for 30 years and then be used to start a free school. The school was later converted to a college and on 2 September 1795 saw its first graduation of four students. In this age, the college now known as Williams College, graduates an average of 450 to 500 students a year.

Colonel Williams never married. Historically he is described as a large, fleshy man. As a point of reference, Sylvia Brown, College Archivist, Williams College, indicated the college has a coat that belonged to Ephraim's brother Thomas. A woman of normal size of our time cannot put it on as it is so small. Pure supposition would indicate that Ephraim, because of his military and fort building activities, probably as 5'6" to 5'8" in height, broad-shouldered and barrel-chested. There are no known portraits of him.

In 1854 the alumni of Williams College created a monument to Colonel Williams at the spot where he was killed. The monument is an engraved boulder surrounded by a protective rail fence located off Route 9 North just south of Lake George, New York. The college is now in the process of arranging for a more distinctive monument to be put in place.

REFERENCES

Sylvia Brown, College Archivist, Williams College, Williamston, Mass.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, Abigail Online, Israel Williams Papers
Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography

The Illustrated Columbian

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Learning about Fort George (continued)

(Continued from page 1)

Austin W. Holden. In his work entitled, *History of the Town of Queensbury in the State of New York*. Munsell, Albany, NY. 1874. Holden provides a description of the building of Fort George as follows:

- "Towards the end of June 1759, the army, amounting to six thousand men, preceded by Rogers' Rangers, advanced in two columns to the head of Lake George, where they erected their camp very nearly on the ground occupied by Abercrombie the year before.
- On the following day, Amherst traced a plan for a fortification near the camp ground, which was soon afterwards constructed, and whose ruins now crumbling in massive piles upon the shrub-grown eminence to the east of the village of Caldwell. While the army remained posted at this position, several days elapsed in bringing up from the various posts below, the artillery, heavy stores, boats and baggage, necessary for prosecuting the siege of Forts Carillon and St. Frederic." Page 342-3.

Holden then footnotes the following description:

- "In a work in the NYS Library, entitled, *Plans and Forts in America 1765*. may be found the following plan of part of fort George, with the barracks, etc. erected in the year 1759, viz:
- A. "Fort showing what was finished"
This was the southwest bastion or angle of the fort which was an irregular quadrangle in form. 1. Officer's barracks. 2. Solder's barracks. 3. Powder magazine. 4. Guard room. 5. The kitchen 6. 6 store houses 7. Saw mill in the swamp to the southwest
- B. Stockaded fort erected to serve during the time the other was building.

In addition to which, is a garden plot of considerable size, octagonal in form, near the northeast angle. Also a stone wall of considerable size, semicircular in form on the eastern side, probably

designed as a breastwork against musketry." Page 342-43.

Holden provides little further information as to the use put to the fort during the remainder of the French and Indian War. That it was a staging area for Amherst's expedition along with considerable boat building activities has to be proven by other writers.

Holden later picks up the thread and notes: "After the close of the French and Indian War, or at least as early as 1767, the fort at the head of Lake George was partially dismantled, and abandoned as a military post.....At the time of which we write, the only occupants of this post, were a retired invalid officer of the British army, Captain John Nordberg and two men supposed also to have belonged to the army, and who possibly were pensioners of the crown. There are reasons for supposing that one of these was John McComb, and the other, Hugh McAuley whose name subsequently appears in the town records and who was the ancestor of the McAuley family of this town.

Their duties seem to have been the supervision and care of the fortifications and buildings at that point, and to lend such assistance as might be needed in forwarding messages, the transmission of intelligence, and the expediting of expresses between Albany and Montreal. A person by the name of John Sparding or Sparden resided at the lower end of the lake, who in addition to like duties had the charge and care of a saw mill, on the outlet of Lake George." Page 398

Shifting to the events surrounding the American Revolution Holden tells of the possession of the fort on 12 May, 1775 by Colonel Bernard Romans, an engineer from Connecticut. Captain Nordberg narrates that he was a Swedish native serving in his Majesty's service since January 1758 and had elected to live in a small cottage at Fort George with an allowance of 7 shillings sterling he had received from the King. The fort he

says, had been abandoned for 8 years with two men there handling express between Canada and New York, when Colonel Romans took possession. Romans did not remain, apparently leaving for actions northward at Fort Ticonderoga. Page 401.

"By a letter addressed to the provincial congress, bearing date July 3d, respecting defenses at the head of Lake George, it appears that Benjamin Hinman was then colonel and commandant of that post, and probably continued so for the remainder of the year, for so late as November 16th, mention is made of Capt. Eleazer Curtis, an old captain in Col. Hinman's regiment, being stationed with his company at Fort George." Page 404

"On the 12 of July, General Gates assumed the command of the northern army. (At this time Lt. Col. Peter Gansevoort was in command of Fort George). Gates directed his attention to the disposal and care of hundreds of invalid troops then pouring back from Canada (to Fort Ticonderoga), the large proportion of who were suffering from small pox. In a communication from Gates to General Washington dated July 28 he writes, "everything about this army is infected with the pestilence; the clothes, the blankets, the air, and the ground they walk upon. To put this evil from us, a general hospital is established at Fort George, where there are now two and three thousand sick and where every infected person is immediately sent." Page 414

"A spacious building, known in later years as the long house, was at this time erected for the purposes of a hospital on the flat below the outworks of Fort George.

In addition tents in considerable numbers, and temporary barracks were put up for the accommodation of the sick, who were daily transported hither from the overcrowded, and pestilential wards and barracks at the lower end of the lake" Page 414

The story of the small pox hospital at Fort George will be continued.

Treasurer's Report

Fiscal 2004, ending March 31, was similar, financially, to F 2003. We began the year with a bank balance of \$480, and it was replenished over the course of the year through new and renewed membership fees and donations of \$4,136.

As with F 2003, our principal cash outgo was directed to Lake Champlain Maritime Museum for the curation and preservation of artifacts found at the Battlefield during the archaeological dig of 2000. These expenditures totaled \$3,190, bringing our two-year outlay to LCMM to \$7,995. We have completed 54% of the project's expected costs. Curation costs in F 2004 were 81% of the Alliance's outlays of \$3,898. The other expenditures involved small items such as newsletters and allied postage, Chamber of Commerce membership, and

last year's meeting. Our most visible activity in F 2004 was the organization and management of the first reenactment of Carleton's raid on Fort George in 1780. Held over Columbus Day weekend, the reenactment drew a level of attendance by reenactors and spectators sufficient to make the event a success. There was no direct expense to the Alliance, only man hours. Most of those were contributed by Charlie Brown, and the Village and Town of Lake George owe him considerable thanks.

Income exceeded outgo in F '04 by \$238, and our cash balance on March 31 was \$718. The membership cycle has begun anew, and our balance is now \$3,005.49. The Alliance thanks you for your continuing support.

Welcoming New Members

With the Adirondack autumn and her blanket of foliage settling fast over Fort George, may we in the spirit of Thanksgiving, reflect upon those earlier Americans who once inhabited that place at the head of Lake George. Those people whose own voices and passions have so long faded from our present company, but who lived, fought and in many instances died on that very hallowed ground. Are not their experiences during the Colonial times that which inspire us to carry on their memory by caring for the Fort today? In my own humble way, I would venture to say that the efforts which we of the Alliance expend in the name of Fort George connect our hearts with

theirs over the seasons and centuries. And to that end, we extend a warm welcome to the recent additions to the membership rolls of the Alliance —

- Robert and Adele Potter
- The Town of Lake George
- Jacqueline and Steve Delisle
- Charles Eaton; Michael Aikey
- The Fort William Henry Corporation; Donald Van Leuven,
- Scot Padini
- The John Thurman Historical Society
- Jean Flacke

As ever please tell your friends, both near and far, about our wonderful Fort George.

— Nadine Battaglia

Living History in the Park (continued)

(Continued from page 3)

may be found elsewhere in this newsletter. On Saturday evening at 7 o'clock PM all reenactors, Park Staff and their families and Alliance members are invited to partake in an interpreted Lantern Tour of the historic features of the Park.

Alliance Volunteers are needed to help

staff the Registration and Public Information tent beginning at noon of Friday through out the weekend. If you can spare an hour or so to help make this Living History Event a resounding success, please contact Tim Cordell, the tent's schedule coordinator, at cordelltimothy@hotmail.com or (518) 745-8521. We hope to see you there.

Reenactment of Carleton's 1780 Raid and Revolutionary War Encampment

Columbus Day Weekend 2004

Schedule of Activities

Friday, Oct. 8th:

Noon — Registration (Public Information Tent) Opens

11:00 PM — Registration (Public Information Tent) Closes

Saturday, Oct. 9th:

8:00 AM — Registration (Public Information Tent) Reopens

10:00 AM — All Vehicles out of Camp; Camps open to the Public

1:00 PM — Continental Forces March to the Fort

1:30 PM — Reenactment begins with the Beach Landing of a Continental Scout

5:00 PM — Camps close to the Public

5:30 PM — Public Information Tent Closes

7:00 PM — Historic Site Lantern Tour (Starts at the Toll Both Entrance to the Park) (Reenactors, Park Staff & Alliance Members Only)

Sunday, Oct. 10th:

9:30 AM — Public Information Tent Opens

10:00 AM — Camps open to the Public

1:00 PM — Continental Forces March to the Fort

1:30 PM — Reenactment begins with the Beach Landing of a Continental Scout

5:00 PM — Camps close to the Public

5:30 PM — Public Information Tent Closes

Monday, Oct. 11th:

8:00 AM — Encampment Close Down Continues (No Public Activities)

Support the Alliance Online &

*Ephraim Williams
(continued)*

The Holiday Season is rapidly approaching. As you shop, consider shopping online and send a little holiday cheer to one of your favorite causes, the Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance. To support the Alliance when you shop online do so through MyCause.com's Web Page <http://MyCause.com/LGBP>. That's our special MyCause Web Page. After logging on to our page simply click onto the link to the business that you would like to order from and place your order. To those of you, who have already used this service, THANK YOU.

MyCause.com is a service that lets Internet shoppers direct a portion of their pur-

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Relief is Greatly Wanted, Heritage Books, Bowie, MD, Edward J. Dodge

The Summer Paradise in History, Warwick S. Carpenter

Origins in Williamstown, Arthur L. Perry

The Empire State Scrap Book, Ernest E. Bisbee

Fort William Henry - A History, Lake George, New York, Stanley M. Gifford

**LAKE GEORGE BATTLEFIELD PARK
(FORT GEORGE)
ALLIANCE**
P.O. BOX 26, LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK 12845

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Yes, I want to protect Historic Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) at Lake George, New York. I'm joining the Alliance as indicated below:

Name: _____
 Address: _____

 Home Phone: (____) ____ - _____
 Work Phone: (____) ____ - _____
 FAX: (____) ____ - _____
 Email: _____

- Sustaining Member, \$2,500
- Associate Member, \$1,000
- Sponsor Member, \$500
- Paid Up for Life Member, \$500
For an individual person making a one-time dues payment of \$500
- Patron Member, \$100
- Family Member, \$50
For a husband, wife and their children under 18 years of age.
- Individual Member, \$35
- Student Member, \$15
For a person 25 years or younger enrolled in a full time education program
- Institution Member, \$35
For newsletter subscribers only

All memberships, except those Paid Up for Life, expire on March 31st annually unless renewed

**For additional information please contact our Membership Chair at (518) 696-5889 or TFDDA@mindspring.com.
Membership is tax deductible to the full extent allowed by law.**

**Lake George Battlefield (Fort George) Alliance
PO Box 26, Lake George, NY 12845**

