

BATTLEFIELD PARK TOUR GUIDE



Department of
Environmental
Conservation



LAKE GEORGE



VISITOR
INTERPRETIVE
CENTER



MAP KEY

- PATHS
- PARK ROADS
- PARKING
- RESTROOMS
- PAVILION

FORT GEORGE ROAD

BIKE PATH



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What is now the Lake George Battlefield Park was a vital military site during the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Today's Park retains numerous remnants of its historic past, many of which can be experienced with the help of this map. We hope you enjoy your visit. For further information, come to our Visitor Interpretive Center (in season) or visit www.lakegeorgebattlefield.org.

- 1. Park Entrance:** Fort George Road, which bisects the Battlefield Park, closely follows the original military road to Fort Edward built in 1755 by William Johnson's troops. On the road near the entrance is the likely site of the main engagement of the Battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755.
- 2. Ruins of Fort George:** Construction began in 1759 under General Amherst but was halted upon completing this one bastion after the French retreat to Canada. The fort was alternately taken and lost by both sides in the American Revolution until its burning in 1780 as part of a British raid.
- 3. 1757 Entrenchments:** Along the edge of the Park are what are thought to be entrenchments built in 1757 in preparation for the siege of Fort William Henry. Lt. Col. Monro and the majority of British soldiers and their families were actually located in this camp during the siege.
- 4. Quarry for Fort George Construction:** A quarry located here was believed to have been used in the 1759 construction of the fort. Down the hill from here are the remains of a lime kiln.
- 5. Site of 1758-59 Stockaded Forts:** The stockaded forts built by Gen. Abercromby in 1758 and Gen. Amherst in 1759 were located here. Within the stockaded fort two long foundations can be viewed, thought to represent the officers' barracks (left) and soldiers' barracks (right).
- 6. Battle of Lake George Monument (1903):** The statue of Gen. William Johnson and Mohawk Sachem King Hendrick commemorates the British victory over the French on Sept. 8, 1755. The second engagement of the battle occurred in what is now Lake George Battlefield Park.
- 7. Unknown Soldiers Memorial:** The remains of four unknown British provincial soldiers, killed in the Battle of Lake George, were reinterred here in 1935 after their discovery south of Lake George during road construction. A service in their honor is held each Memorial Day at their gravesite.
- 8. Foundation Remnants:** Foundations viewable in this area date to the French and Indian War and were the frames of structures used as late as the American Revolution. The foundations closest to the Unknown Soldiers Memorial are thought to be for a workshop/blacksmith.
- 9. Lime Kiln and Limestone Quarries:** These were used during the French and Indian War. Stones from here were utilized in the building of Fort George and the colonial dock that was located approximately at the end of the current Fort George Road.
- 10. Mohawk Warrior Statue (1921):** This was created by Phimister Proctor and donated to the Park by conservationist George Pratt, a son of the founder of Pratt Institute. It honors Native Americans who lived in this region prior to the arrival of Europeans.
- 11. Soldier Campsites:** Based on archaeological digs, we know these areas served as campsites for soldiers stationed at Lake George or passing through while en route to other contested areas.
- 12. Saint Isaac Jogues Statue (1939):** A memorial to the Jesuit priest who is considered to be the first European to view Lake George. He named its pristine waters Lac du Saint Sacrament (Lake of the Blessed Sacrament), ca. 1646

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