

LAKE GEORGE BATTLEFIELD PARK GUIDE



Department of Environmental Conservation



To Village

LAKE GEORGE

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What is now Lake George Battlefield Park was a vital military site during the French & 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 visit our Lake George Battlefield Park Visitor Center or go to www.lakegeorgebattlefield.org.

American Revolution Marker Describes many of the key activities that occurred at Fort George and surrounding areas from the outset of the war in 1775 through 1780.

Battle of Lake George Marker Summary of September 8, 1755 events, the main battle occurring within the current Battlefield Park, that culminated in the first major British victory of the French & Indian War.

Battle of Lake George Statue Dedicated in 1903, the statue of Maj. Gen. William Johnson and Mohawk Sachem King Hendrick commemorates the British victory over the French on September 8, 1755.

Battlefield Park Visitor Center Presents artifacts unearthed from the Park, remnants of Lake George's maritime military history, and exhibits on the forts and events occurring on these grounds in the 1700s.

Carleton's Raid Location Area of the attack on Continental soldiers by British forces led by Major Christopher Carleton in October 1780, ultimately resulting in the capture and burning of Fort George.

Colonial Maritime Marker Provides an overview of the vessels that plied the waters at the head of Lake George and their operations during the French & Indian War and the American Revolution.

Fort George Ruins Constructed in 1759 but only partially completed after the British captured Ticonderoga. The fort was taken and lost by both sides in the Revolution until its burning by Carleton in 1780.

Fortified Camp/Smallpox Hospital Site: British commander Lt. Col. George Monro was located here at a fortified camp in 1757 during the siege of Fort William Henry by the French and their Indian allies. It is also part of the site of the Continental Army's smallpox hospital, which treated 2,000 patients in 1776.

Knox Trail Monument Marks the route of Col. Henry Knox and his winter of 1775-76 expedition to bring 60 tons of artillery over 300 miles from Fort Ticonderoga to Gen. George Washington at Boston.

Limestone Quarry Site During the French & Indian War, stones from here were utilized in the building of Fort George and the colonial dock located roughly at the end of the current Fort George Road.

Military Dock Marker Shows the location of a dock used for the transportation of troops, artillery, and supplies by both the British and Americans.

Mohawk Warrior Statue Created by Phimester Proctor and donated in 1921 by conservationist George Pratt. It honors Native Americans who lived in this region prior to the arrival of Europeans.

St. Isaac Jogues Statue Dedicated in 1939 to Jogues, a Jesuit priest considered to be the first European to view Lake George in 1646. He named it *Lac du Saint Sacrement* (Lake of the Blessed Sacrament).

Stockaded Fort Site Forts built in 1758 by Maj. Gen. James Abercromby and in 1759 by Maj. Gen. Jeffery Amherst were located here. The compound comprised separate barracks for officers and enlisted men.

Unknown Soldiers Monument The remains of four British provincial soldiers, killed in the Battle of Lake George, were reinterred at this site in 1935. A remembrance service is held here each Memorial Day.