Learn the history of Lake George NY through the Battle of Lake George that took place during the French and Indian War. Dieskau wound up proceeding without his Native and Canadian forces and was shot three times, but not killed, in the subsequent conflict. The Third And Final Engagement. Later, Colonial reinforcements from Fort Edward came upon the Canadian forces and the French-allied Natives, who were moving away from the site of the second clash they had chosen not to participate in. A third and final battle ensued and the French forces were slaughtered. The loss was so great that the disposed corpses filled a nearby body of water, giving it the name Bloody Pond. Military and naval history expert Kennedy Hickman has nearly 20 years of experience as a museum curator and director, and has been featured on The History Channel. In the north, the British effort would be led by Sir William Johnson who was ordered to move north through Lakes George and Champlain. Departing Fort Lyman (re-named Fort Edward in 1756) with 1,500 men and 200 Mohawks in August 1755, Johnson moved north and reached Lac Saint Sacrement on the 28th. Renaming the lake after King George II, Johnson pushed on with the goal of capturing Fort St. Frédéric. Located on Crown Point, the fort controlled part of Lake Champlain.