

Waterways of War

The French & Indian War

A Traveler's Guide to the French & Indian War Forts, Battlefields
and Historic Sites along America's Byways in New York and Pennsylvania



A French map from 1755 shows New France, the English colonies and the Ohio country at the start of the French and Indian War. Courtesy Library of Congress.



LAKES TO LOCKS
PASSAGE



Revolutionary Byway



AMERICA'S
BYWAYS

Waterways of War - The French & Indian War

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Cover: *Departure At Daybreak* by Robert Griffing (Fort Niagara, 1769). Courtesy of Paramount Press, Inc.



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French and Indian War 250th Anniversary Commemoration Commission at Old Fort Niagara



Left to right: Robert Weible, Nicholas Westbrook, Michael F. Woods, Randy J. Patten, George A. Bray III, Robert Emerson, Teresa Mitchell, Sean Kelleher, Barbara O'Keefe, John Osinski and Raymond J. Andrews

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1607 First permanent English settlement in North America established at Jamestown, Virginia.

1609 Champlain explores Lake Champlain and claims the watershed for France; has a fateful battle in July with the Iroquois at Ticonderoga.

1689 King William's War (War of the League of Augsburg in Europe) begins.

1690 Schenectady Massacre.

1697 King William's War ends.

1701 Queen Anne's War (the War of the Spanish Succession in Europe) begins.

1713 Queen Anne's War ends.

1720 The French begin constructing the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island (Nova Scotia).

1744 King George's War (the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe) begins.

1744 The Iroquois Confederacy signs the Treaty of Lancaster, giving up their land claims in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland.

1745 American provincials led by Massachusetts Governor William Shirley capture Louisbourg from the French.

1748 King George's War ends — Louisbourg is returned to France.

1752 Ange Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis Duquesne, becomes Governor-General of New France and builds forts in the Ohio Country.

1753 Emissary George Washington carries a message to Fort Le Boeuf from the British government asking the French to leave the Ohio Country.

1754 The French and Indian War begins in North America.

1754 In May, Indians with George Washington kill French officer Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville.

1754 In July, George Washington and his troops are defeated by French forces at Fort Necessity.

1755 British General Edward Braddock is made commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America.

1755 William Johnson becomes British commissioner of Indian affairs in the northern colonies.

1755 British forces capture Fort Beauséjour in June and take control of Nova Scotia.

1755 In July, British General Edward Braddock is mortally wounded and his army is defeated by French and Indian forces near Fort Duquesne.

1755 In September, William Johnson's provincials defeat French forces in the Battle of Lake George.

1755 In October, the British deport the French-speaking Catholic Acadians from Nova Scotia in order to open the land for settlement by New Englanders.

1756 Great Britain and France formally declare war (the conflict becomes known in Europe as the Seven Years' War).

1756 John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun made commander-in-chief of British forces in North America.

1756 French General Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm-Gozon de Saint-Véran, takes command of French forces in North America.

1756 In August, Montcalm's French forces capture Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario from the British.

1757 British secretary of state William Pitt takes charge of the British war effort.

1757 In August, the French under Montcalm capture Fort William Henry on Lake George.

1758 British General James Abercromby made commander-in-chief, replacing Lord Loudoun who was recalled for the loss of Fort William Henry.

1758 In July, British General Jeffery Amherst captures Louisbourg from the French.

1758 In July, British General James Abercromby is defeated by Montcalm at Ticonderoga.

1758 In August, British forces under Lt. Colonel John Bradstreet capture Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario.

1758 In November, British forces under Major General John Forbes capture Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio River.

1758 In November, British General Jeffery Amherst made commander-in-chief of British forces in North America, replacing Abercromby who was recalled for his defeat in the Battle of Ticonderoga.

1759 In July, British forces led by William Johnson capture Fort Niagara.

1759 In July, British General Jeffery Amherst captures Ticonderoga and Fort St. Frédéric on Lake Champlain.

1759 In September, British General James Wolfe defeats French General Louis-Joseph Montcalm in the Battle of Québec; both are mortally wounded.

1760 The French surrender Montréal and all territories of New France to the British.

1760 The Cherokee War breaks out in the southern American colonies.

1760 King George II dies, succeeded on the throne by King George III.

1761 British war minister William Pitt resigns from the British government.

1762 Spain joins the Seven Years' War on the side of the French.

1763 The Treaty of Paris ends the war.

1763 Pontiac leads an Indian rebellion that succeeds in capturing several British forts in the Ohio Country and the west.

1763 The British government passes the "Proclamation of 1763" to prevent settlers from moving into the Ohio Country.

1764 The British government levies new taxes on the American colonies in order to pay for the recent war.

1765 The British government passes the Stamp Act, which meets with violent opposition in the American colonies.

1774 French King Louis XV dies, succeeded by Louis XVI.

1774 British General and colonial administrator Sir William Johnson dies in New York.

1775 The American Revolution begins.

1775 The Continental Congress asks George Washington to take command of the colonial army around Boston.

1776 Declaration of Independence.

1789 The U.S. Constitution is ratified.

1789 George Washington becomes the first president of the United States.

1826 James Fenimore Cooper publishes *Last of the Mohicans*, his novel set in New York during the French and Indian War.