









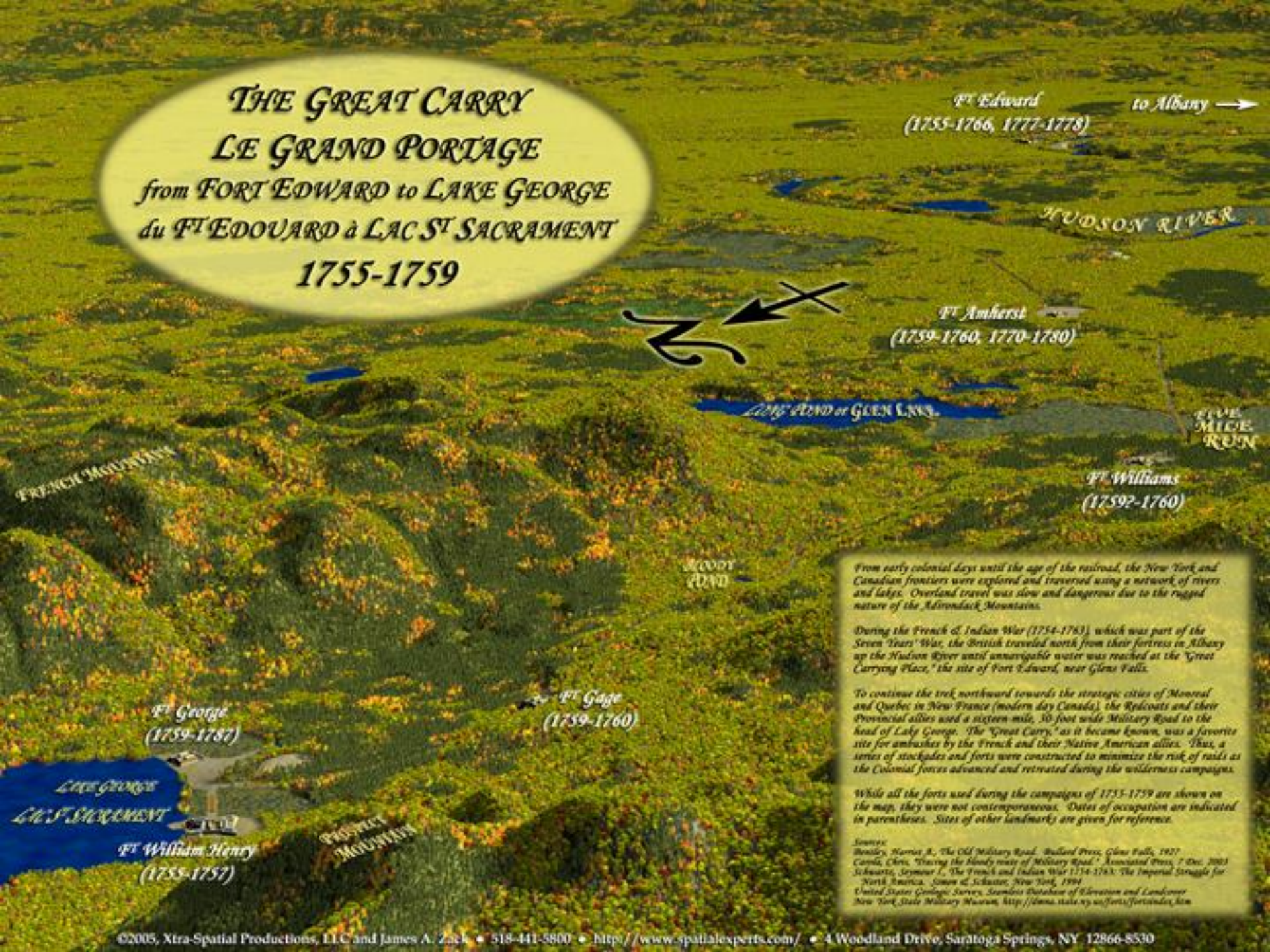
"I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me there is something charming in the sound."







THE GREAT CARRY
LE GRAND PORTAGE
 from FORT EDWARD to LAKE GEORGE
 du FT EDOUARD à LAC ST SACRAMENT
 1755-1759



Ft. Edward (1755-1766, 1777-1778) to Albany →

Ft. Amherst (1759-1760, 1770-1780)

Ft. Williams (1759?-1760)

Ft. George (1759-1787)

Ft. Gage (1759-1760)

Ft. William Henry (1755-1757)

From early colonial days until the age of the railroad, the New York and Canadian frontiers were explored and traversed using a network of rivers and lakes. Overland travel was slow and dangerous due to the rugged nature of the Adirondack Mountains.

During the French of Indian War (1754-1763), which was part of the Seven Years' War, the British traveled north from their fortress in Albany up the Hudson River until unnavigable water was reached at the 'Great Carrying Place,' the site of Fort Edward, near Glens Falls.

To continue the trek northward towards the strategic cities of Montreal and Quebec in New France (modern day Canada), the Redcoats and their Provincial allies used a sixteen-mile, 30-foot wide Military Road to the head of Lake George. The 'Great Carry,' as it became known, was a favorite site for ambushes by the French and their Native American allies. Thus, a series of stockades and forts were constructed to minimize the risk of raids as the Colonial forces advanced and retreated during the wilderness campaigns.

While all the forts used during the campaigns of 1755-1759 are shown on the map, they were not contemporaneous. Dates of occupation are indicated in parentheses. Sites of other landmarks are given for reference.

Sources:
 Bentley, Harriet B., *The Old Military Road*. Bullard Press, Glens Falls, 1927
 Carlini, Chris, *Tracing the Bloody route of Military Road*. Associated Press, 7 Dec. 2003
 Schwartz, Seymour I., *The French and Indian War 1754-1763: The Imperial Struggle for North America*. Simon & Schuster, New York, 1994
 United States Geologic Survey, *Seamless Database of Elevation and Landcover*
 New York State Military Museum, <http://dmoa.state.ny.us/forts/fortindex.htm>



Fort William Henry 1755-1757











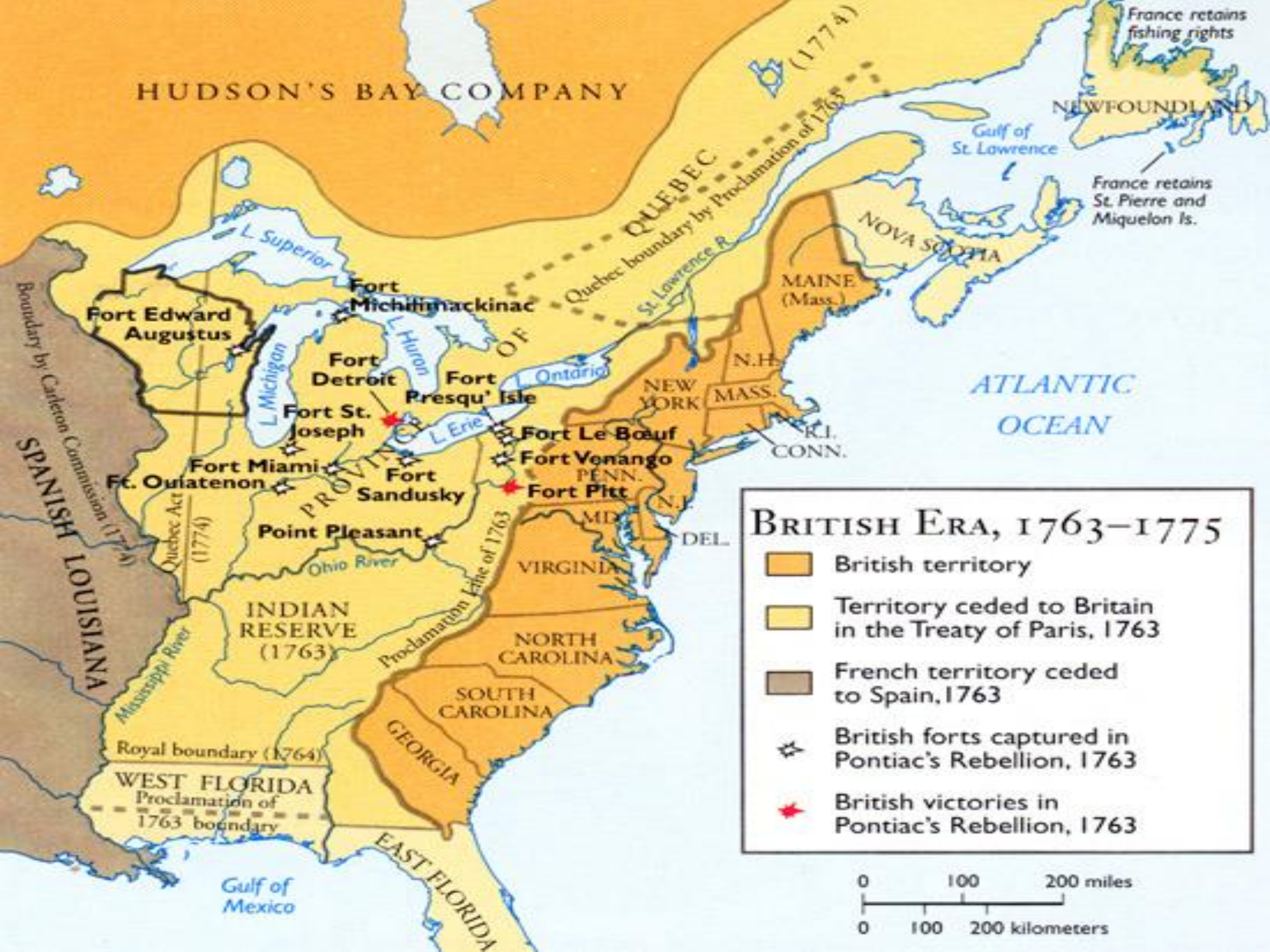
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2wBd2o9b3c>











HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

QUEBEC

NEWFOUNDLAND

Gulf of St. Lawrence

France retains St. Pierre and Miquelon Is.

NOVA SCOTIA

MAINE (Mass.)

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Boundary by Carleton Commission (1774)
SPANISH LOUISIANA

Fort Edward Augustus

Fort Michilimackinac

Fort Detroit

Fort Presqu' Isle

Fort St. Joseph

Fort Miami

Ft. Oulatenon

Fort Sandusky

Point Pleasant

Fort Le Boeuf

Fort Venango

Fort Pitt

NEW YORK

N.H.

MASS.

R.I. CONN.

DEL.

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

Royal boundary (1764)

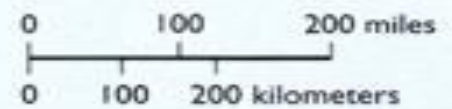
WEST FLORIDA
Proclamation of 1763 boundary

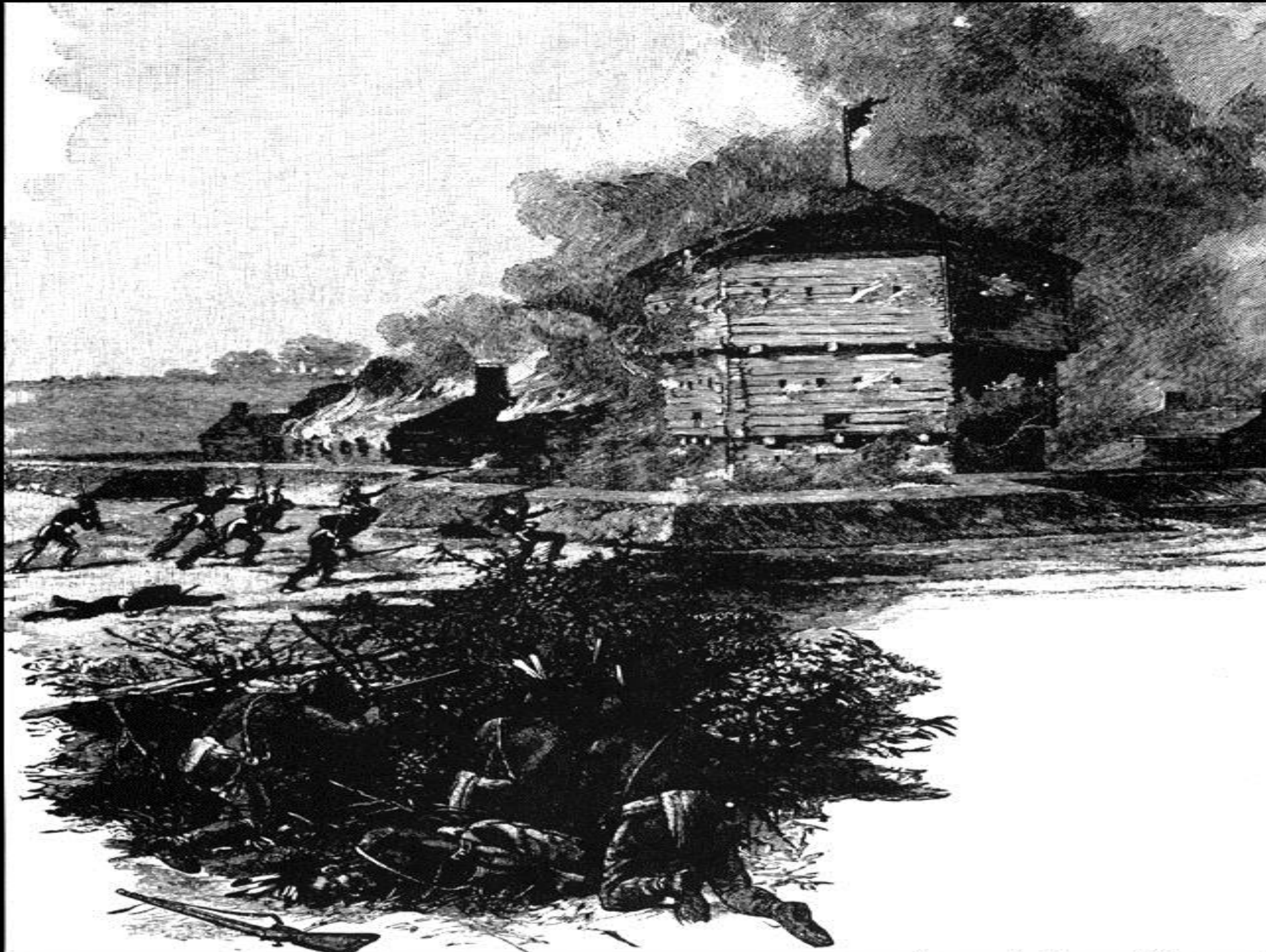
EAST FLORIDA

Gulf of Mexico

BRITISH ERA, 1763-1775

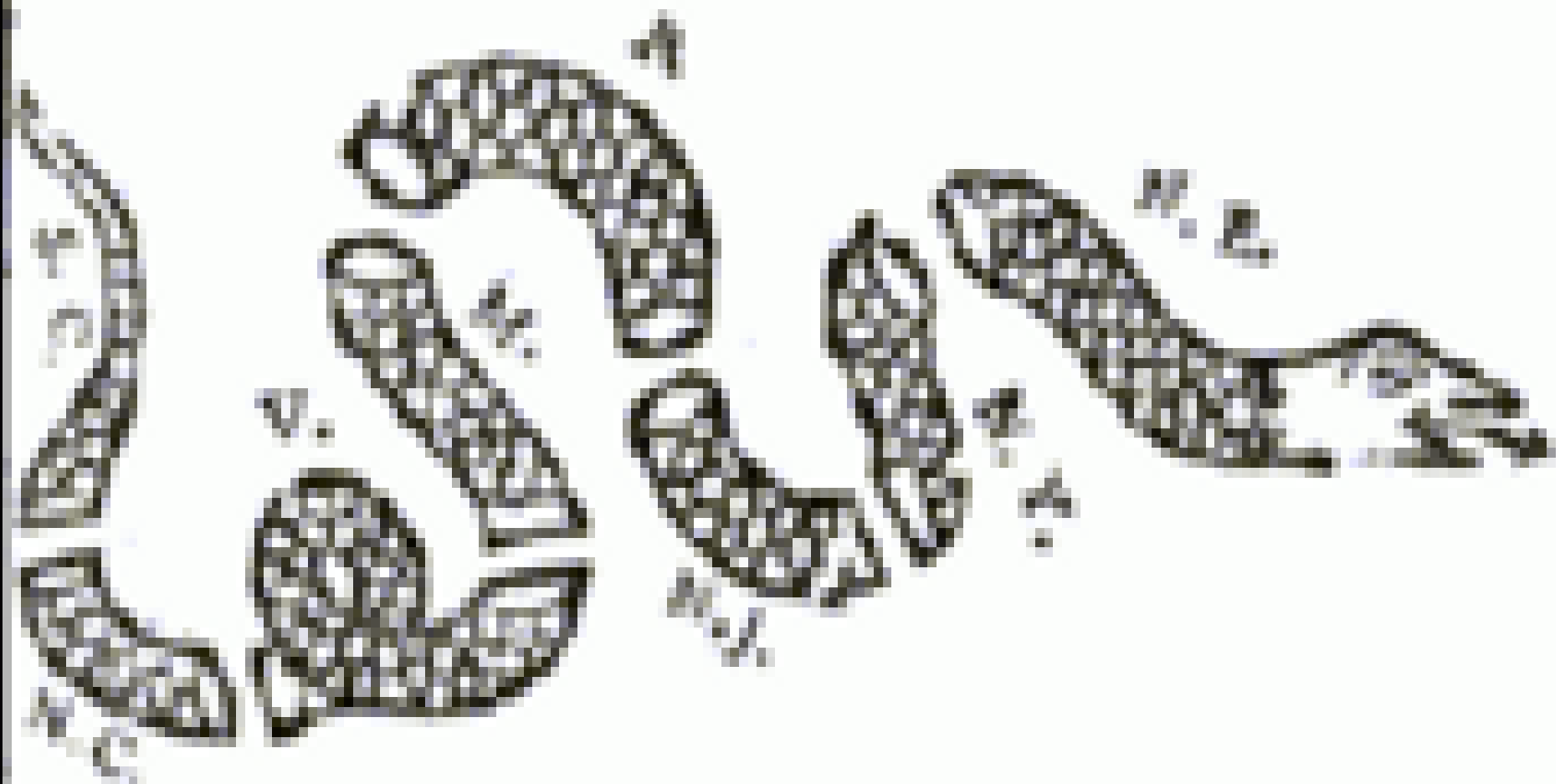
- British territory
- Territory ceded to Britain in the Treaty of Paris, 1763
- French territory ceded to Spain, 1763
- British forts captured in Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763
- British victories in Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763











J O I N, or D I E.