MAP of the COUNTY of ALBANY
The course of the Wood's Creek from the Neversink River at the Manhasset or Great Carrying Place to the Onondaga Lake. Representing the forts built on the Carrying Place by order of General Shirley, and afterwards destroyed by Major General Webb.
Order to Major Brown to direct the Village of Wood Creek, from Fort Wood Creek. Desiring it might not be effectually obstructed he ordered fresh passage to stand.

The whole face of the country covered with Thick Woods on each side of Rato River and no other Inhabitants but Indians, and this Country scarcely known by any except some officers of the New York Independent Companies who had commanded troops at Oswego. Some Indian traders who went annually from Albany, to Schenectady to trade with Indians at Oswego, before the March of Shirley's 2nd Regiments to Oswego in 1755.
A sketch of Lake Ontario between Oswego and Niagara and from town up the river.

A sketch of the river near Oswego where the town is situated on the banks of the river. It is a winding river with many rapids and falls.

A sketch of the town of Niagara Falls. It is a large town with many buildings and a fort on the river.

A sketch of the town of Buffalo. It is a large city with many buildings and streets.

A sketch of the town of Rochester. It is a small town with few buildings.

A sketch of the town of Buffalo. It is a large city with many buildings and streets.

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VIEW of the LESSER FALL at NIAGARA, From the Opposite Bank of the River. July 1765.
VIEW of the GREAT FALL at NIAGARA 140 Feet high and 800 Feet over July 1765.
This Lake is thirty six Miles Long, and in the Middle part not quite Three, all very good Navigation, and for Two Miles at the farther End Becomes a River. Weekly Soundings on both Sides, particularly the East. The Landing place is within Three Miles of Ticonderoga, where the Lake begins to Enlarge, itself into Champlain over Some little Falls which Interfere for Navigation, for a mile half, where everything is carried over and for that Distance, on the Eastern Side, is a Rock the French have built, from the N. to Ticonderoga, in some half Moon, but half of it, by very narrow track, Curtis by deep Musquash in each side, this being the only Communication that is from Lake George to Ticonderoga for (Boating and heavy Baggage) and a Voyage one of the most Difficult and Dangerous on all in North America.

Lake St. Sacrement, or Lake George

French Draft of the Camp in Fort Edward, where it Receives Navigation...
There are no means whereby Captain Smith could make any sort of the Shenandoah, or whatever else may be the name of the river, or the British on the north shore, or the French on the south shore, or the Indians in the middle. The only means by which they can be taken from hence, or through the whole length of the river, or the great lakes, is not another communication by which an army could be brought against the enemy.
A SKETCH OF
LAKE GEORGE

A. Trenchage or cut off
B. their Larger Encampment
C. a Saw mill
D. two Bridges over a Small river
E. the Falls
F. the Encampment of Canadians
G. A marked path at the foot of the shallow Water
H. the Island So. from the sea that lead planks
lead to the East side
I. the Yellow dotted line shows where a road lead
be made with the greatest ease from West
J. there is a Road So. to the nearest D. and there is a road
K. to the nearest
L. the entrance of Wood creek

A scale of miles
PLAN
of part of
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
with the Communication down to
S'JOHNS
A Correct Plan of the Province of New Hampshire, together with part of Hudson's River, from Albany to Lake George and from thence to Lake Champlain and Mont. Real, taken from a great number of exact surveys. Names of particular parts of the Country & utmost observations on the sea coast. Also a General View of the River St. Lawrence from Mont Real to Quebec, June 1756.
To the Honourable John Winslow Esq.

Major General & Commander in Chief of the Forces raised for the Defense of the Eastern Frontier of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

This Plan of Kennebec River and the Fort therein built by the said Forces is Drawn and Inscribed by

His Honour

Maj: Obadiah Hubbard

Accompanying

Boston, New England
Novr. 22, 1754

John Indicott

Explanation

A. Part of Marginal Bay
B. Swan Island
C. Neches No.
D. English Settlement
E. Cobbe Inlet
F. Fort Western
G. Magazines and Store
H. Light H.
I. Fort Pitt
J. Squan Squam Falls
K. Embden's River
L. Urmeston's River
M. Kennebec River
N. Pomfret's River
O. Pomfret's River
P. Lawson's River
Q. Hullock

To Fort Western
A detailed map of the Penobscot Bay area, showing various coastal features and islands. The map includes annotations and labels such as "Colvill Harbour," "Wass-embeg," "Clear Land," and "Glen Head." It also highlights "Dominions of Great Britain Possession Confirm'd by THO' POWNALL COL." Additionally, there are instructional notes and directions for charting and navigation. The map is accompanied by a scale of miles and a grid for measuring distances.
Carte de l'embouchure de la rivière Missisim, prise dans les environs de la rivière des Outaouais.

Échelle : 1 : 200000

Date : 1791
Carré du Cours du fleuve Mississippi
Ode Saint Louis
Depuis la Nouvelle Orléans jusqu'au Natchez Leu en 1731

Échelle de la Mille Leu

Laéméndain
COURS DU FLEUVE ST. LOUIS.

Les heures adjacents de la Nouvelle Orleans jusqu'à son Embouchure.

Habitations fréquentes et les terrains cédés aux quels on n'a pas travaillé.

Échelle de 5 heures de 5 à 5 toises chacune.

Échelle de 1 toise.

GOLFE

MEXIQUE.
Where the company procured powder.

They have been an Indian

Fort there since last year. The

Dutch is now to be seen. Here the

Indians always stood upon an hill

and was under the strongest fort.

They had several thousand souldiers

and great guns putting out over the

river to the fort. The

West End has a gradual descent down
to the river.