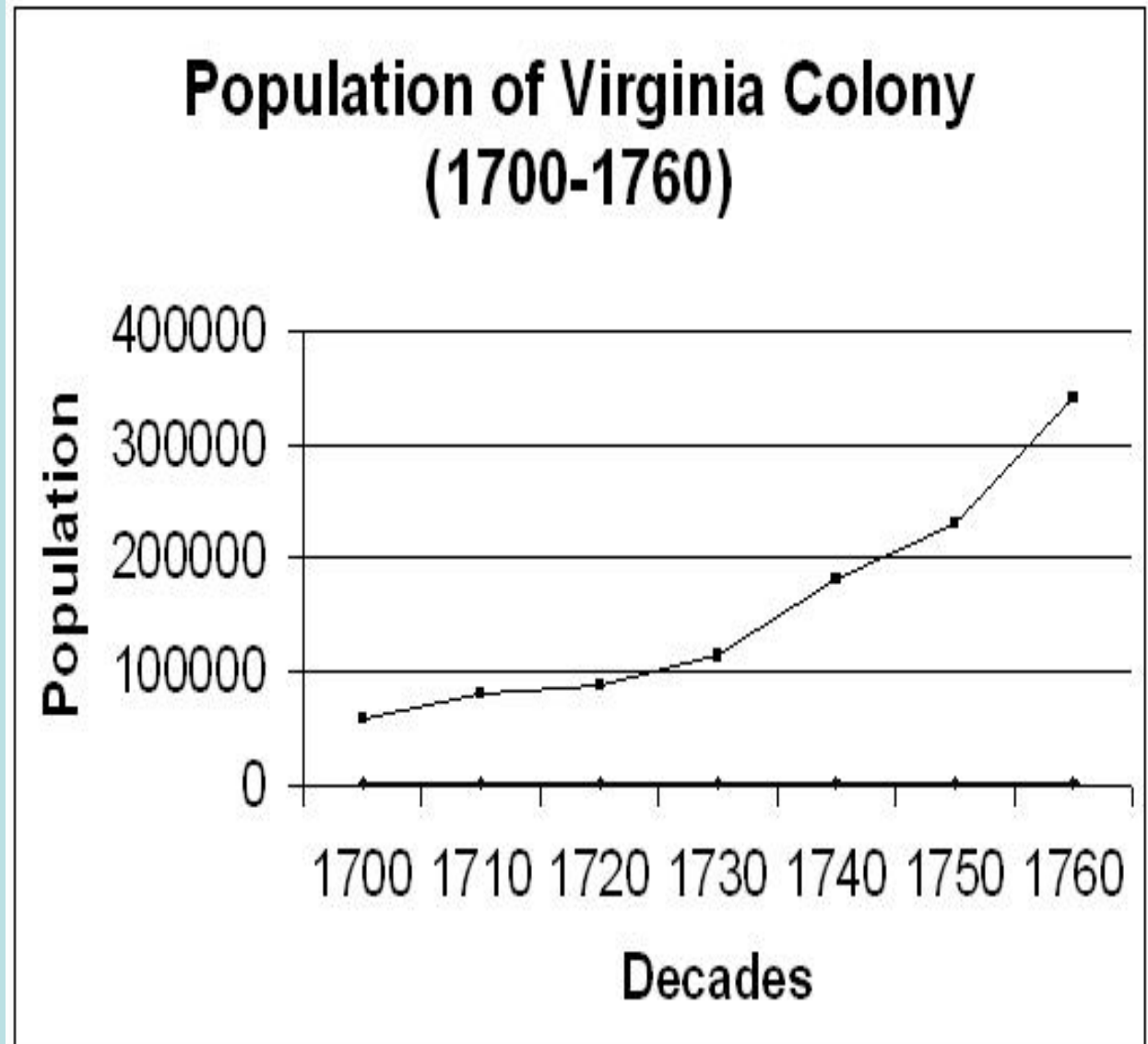


# Life, Growth & Development in the Virginia Colony (1700-1760)

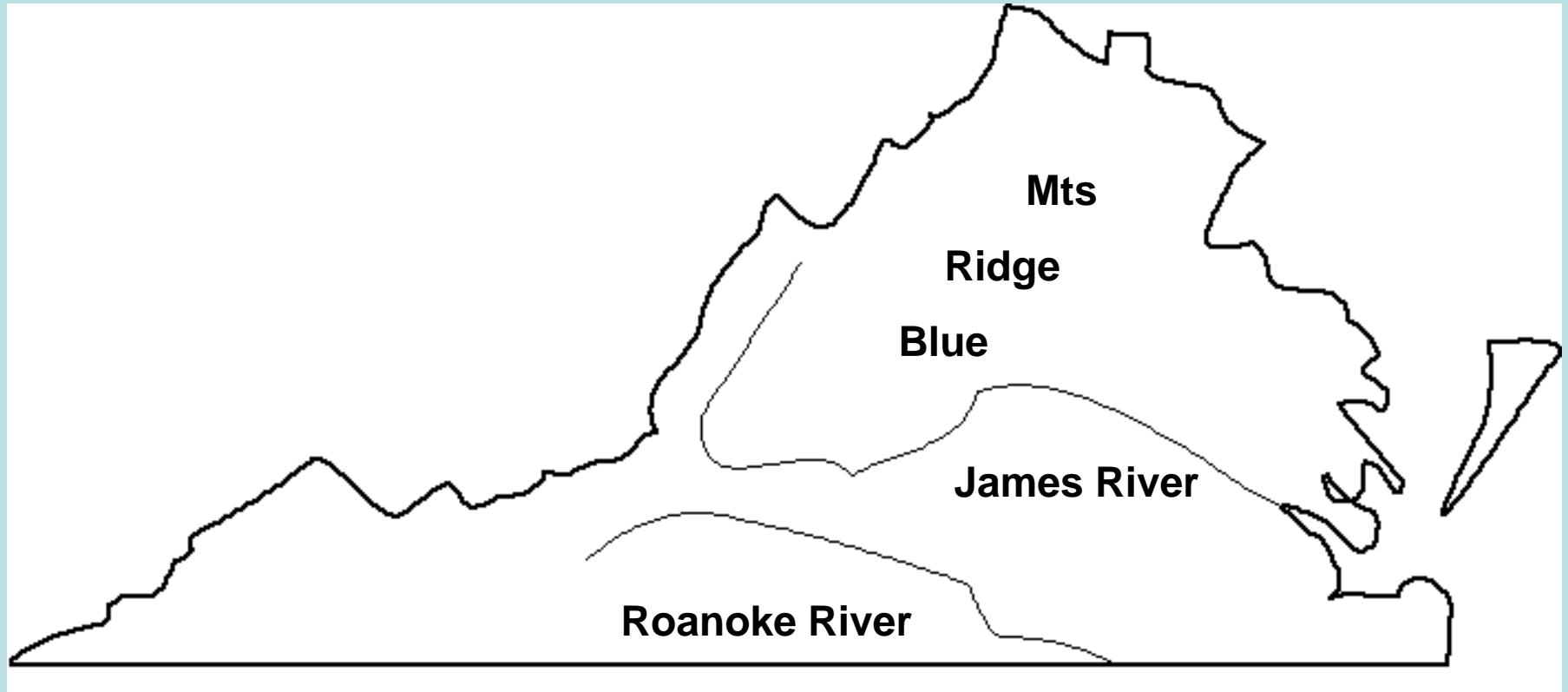


# People of Virginia

The number of people residing in the Virginia Colony increased gradually from 1700-1730; but, between 1730 and 1760, these numbers increased dramatically from 114,000 to 340,000.



# Where were the people?

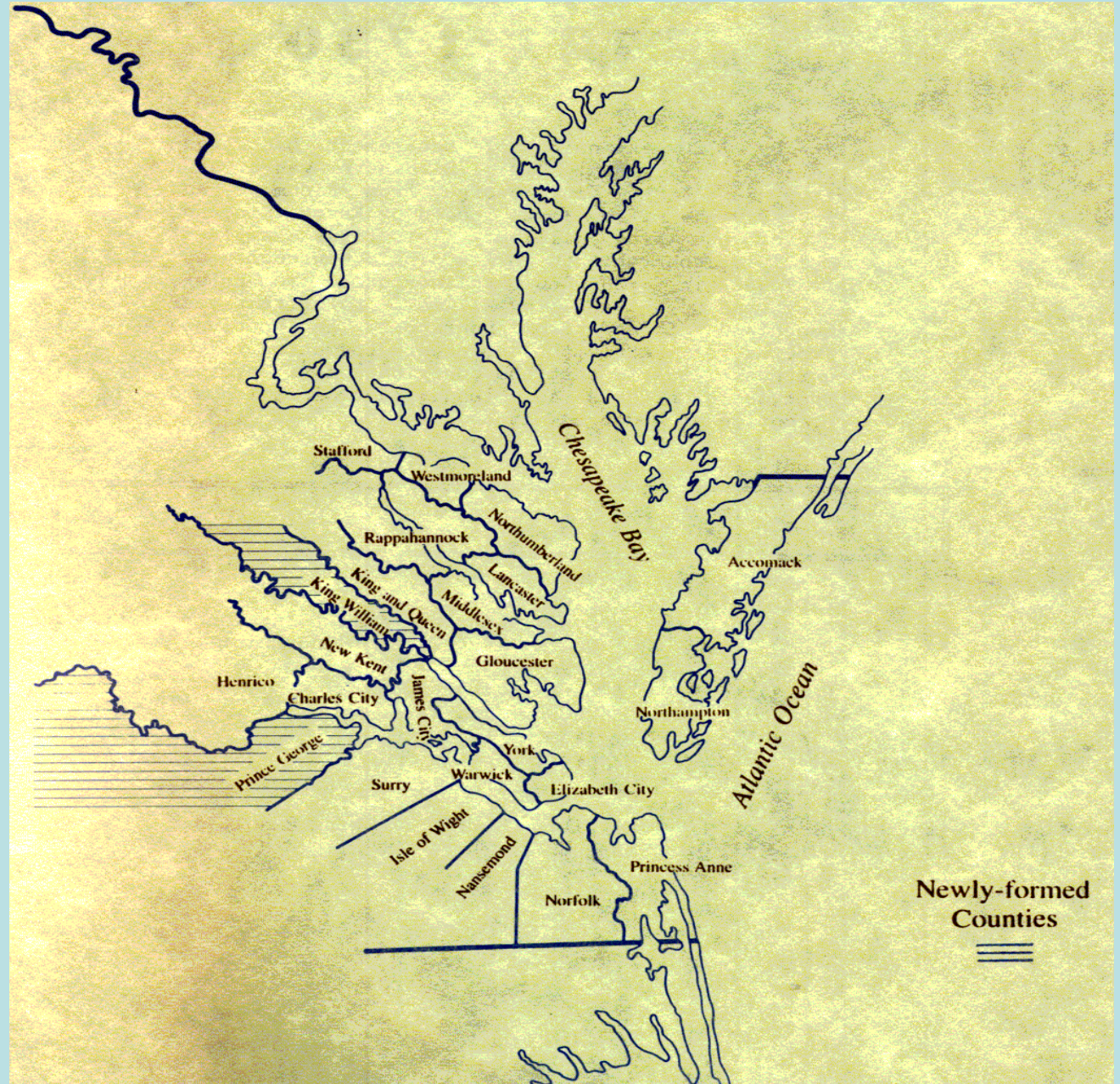


## 21 Virginia Counties (1700)

Accomack	Isle of Wight	New Kent	Rappahannock	York
Charles City	James City	Norfolk	Stafford	
Elizabeth City	King and Queen	Northampton	Surry	
Gloucester	Lancaster	Northumberland	Warwick	
Henrico	Middlesex	Princess Anne	Westmoreland	

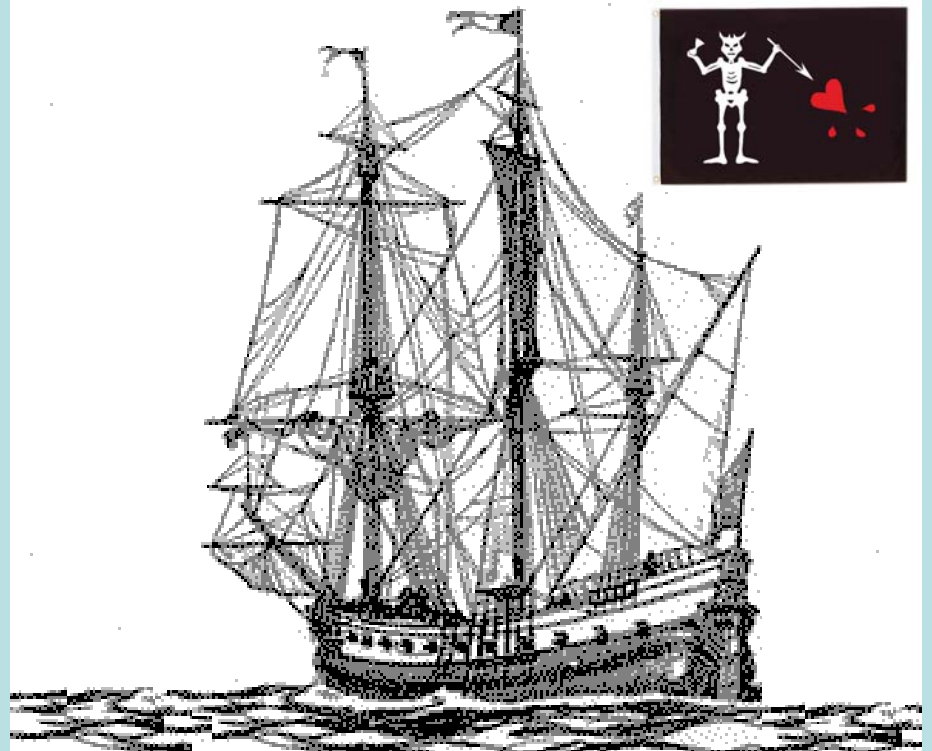
# 1700

21 Counties  
(on the Coast  
& along rivers  
leading to the  
Chesapeake  
Bay and  
Atlantic Ocean  
– i.e.,  
Tidewater)



# Immigration and County Formation

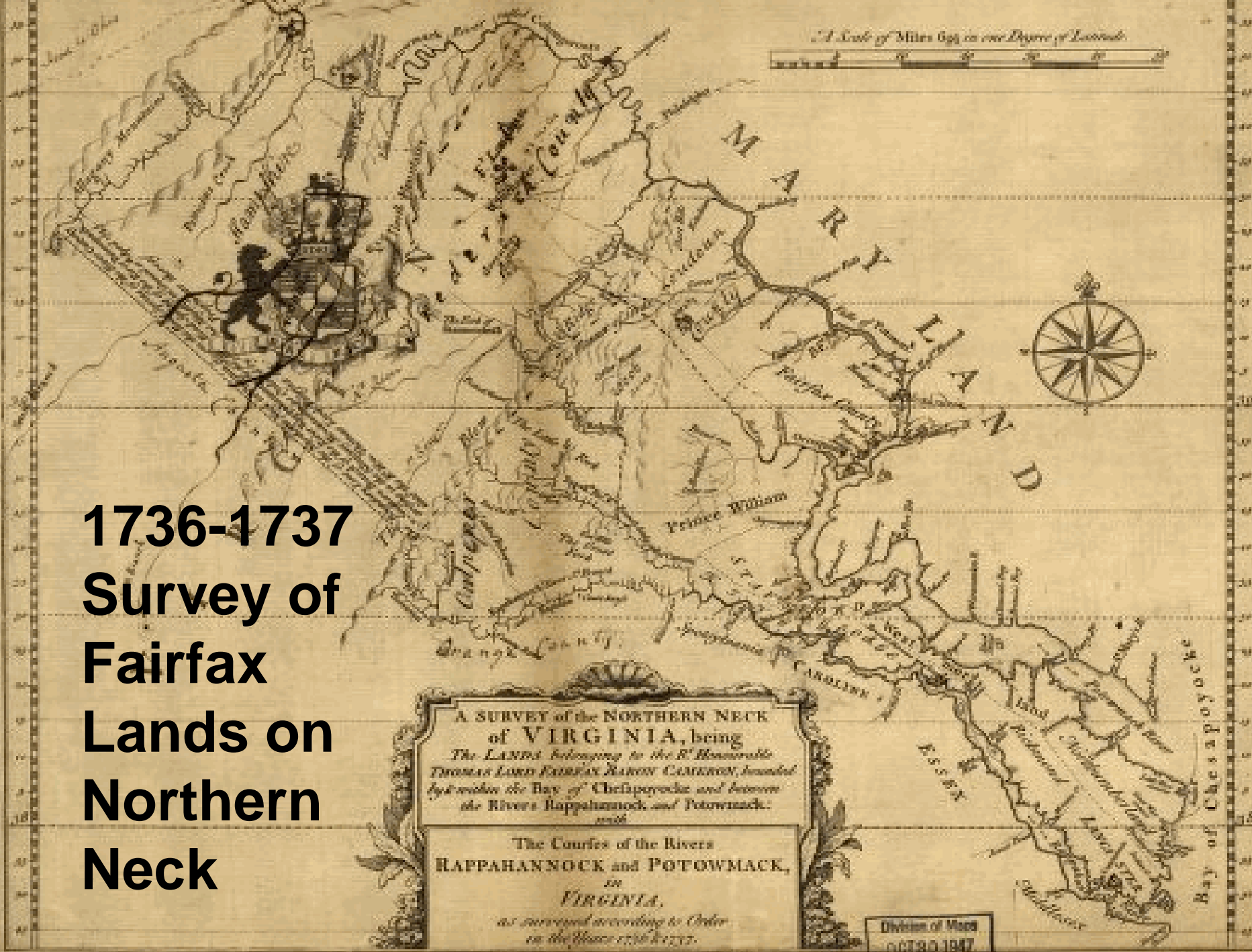
In the early 1700s, there was a decline in immigration and trade due to the war of the Spanish Succession (1703-1713) and pirates based at Nassau harassing ships on the East Coast. After the pirate capitol was “reduced” and Blackbeard was beheaded, trade was restored and immigration resumed.



## Blackbeard's Ship

Governor Spotswood encouraged settlement and county formation to the Northwest in the 1720s.

**1736-1737  
Survey of  
Fairfax  
Lands on  
Northern  
Neck**



A SURVEY of the NORTHERN NECK  
of VIRGINIA, being  
The LANDS belonging to the R<sup>t</sup> Honourable  
THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX BARRON CAMERON, bounded  
by & within the Bay of Chesapeake and between  
the Rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack:  
1736

The Courses of the Rivers  
HAPPAHANNOCK and POTOWMACK,  
in  
VIRGINIA,  
as surveyed according to Order  
in the House 1736 & 1737.

Division of Maps  
OCT 30 1947

In the 1750s, there was continued expansion into the Northwest of Virginia and settlements in Southern portions of the colony gave rise to several new counties.

By 1760, there were 53 counties in the colony of Virginia.

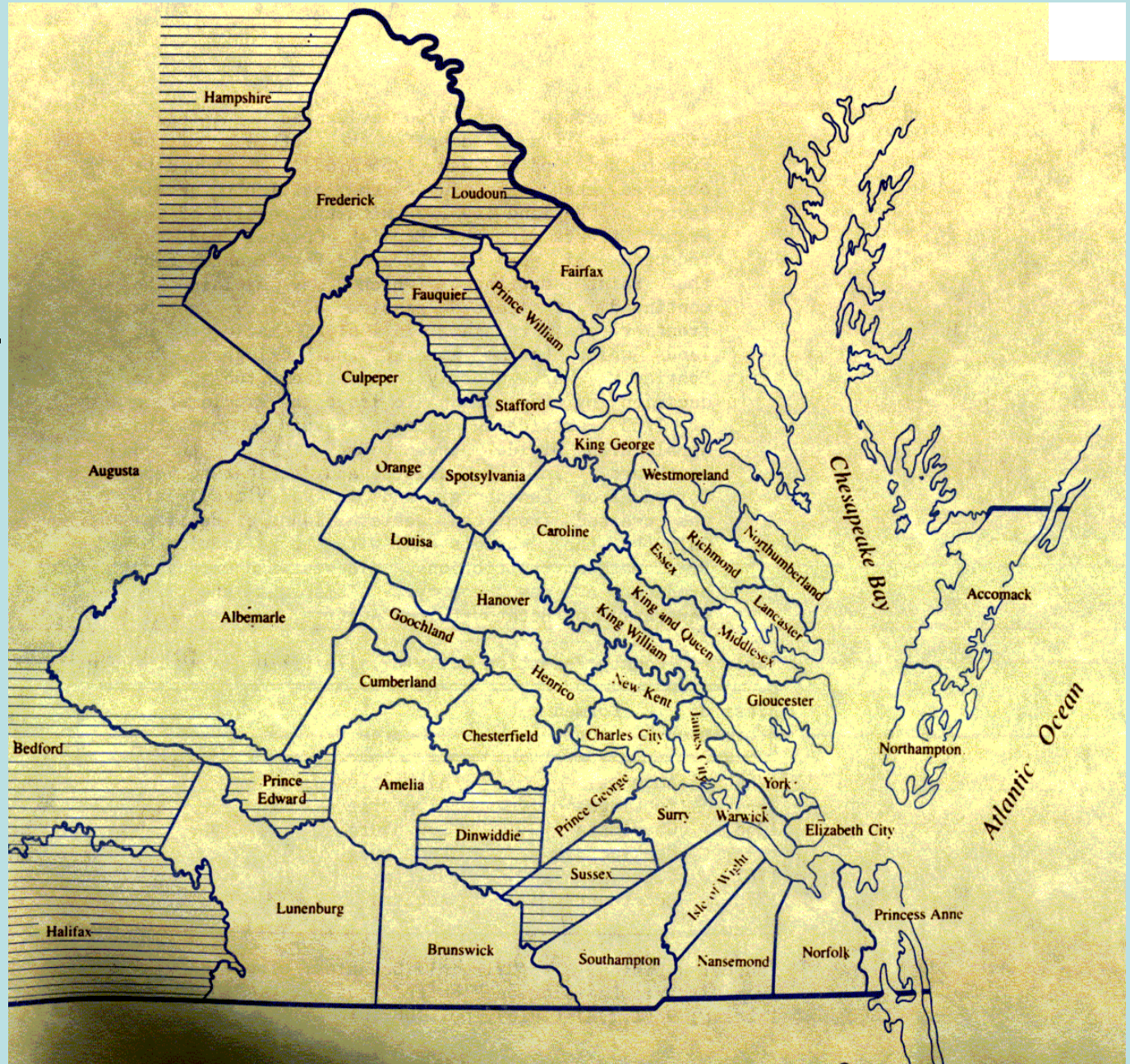
Its population ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among the original 13 British colonies that declared their “Independence” in 1776.

RANK IN 1790	
Virginia	1.
Massachusetts	2.
Pennsylvania	3.
North Carolina	4.
New York	5.
Maryland	6.
South Carolina	7.
Connecticut	8.
New Jersey	9.
New Hampshire	10.
Vermont	11.
Georgia	12.
Kentucky	13.
Rhode Island	14.
Delaware	15.
Tennessee	16.

# 1760

VA Counties  
on the coast  
(i.e., Tidewater)

and inland  
along rivers  
like the James,  
Roanoke, York,  
Potomac, and  
Rappahannock  
(i.e., Piedmont)





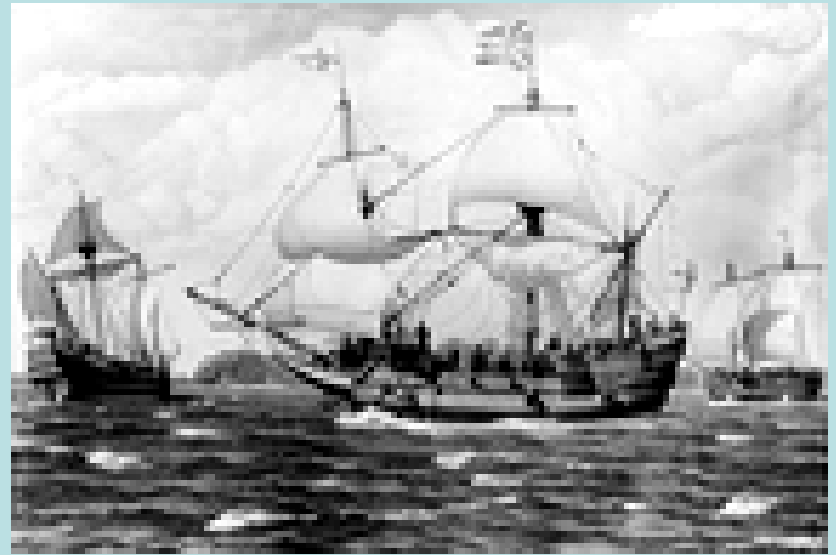
# **The 53 Counties that formed in Virginia by 1760 (Mostly in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions)**

Accomack	Dinwiddie	Henrico	Nansemond	Richmond
Albemarle	Elizabeth City	Isle of Wight	New Kent	Southampton
Amelia	Essex	James City	Norfolk	Spotsylvania
Augusta	Fairfax	King and Queen	Northampton	Stafford
Bedford	Fauquier	King George	Northumberland	Surry
Brunswick	Frederick	King William	Orange	Sussex
Caroline	Gloucester	Lancaster	Prince Edward	Warwick
Charles City	Goochland	Loudoun	Prince George	Westmoreland
Chesterfield	Halifax	Louisa	Prince William	York
Culpeper	Hampshire	Lunenburg	Princess Anne	
Cumberland	Hanover	Middlesex	Rappahannock	

# Who were the people?

Disease and hardships took their toll of emigrants & native-born Virginians alike. If children lived past 20, their life expectancy was about 40; but, **many children didn't survive into adulthood.**

So, the population of Virginia was very dependent on immigration.



Sailing ships transported emigrants to Virginia (above). Many emigrants (below) were from London and Scotland.



In 1773, the British government began keeping records on every person leaving Great Britain for the colonies.

Early British records show that **emigrants were:**

**Young (1/2 under 25)**

**3/4 Male**

**Indentured Servants &  
Slaves from West Africa**

**Only 1/3 Traveled in Family  
Groups**

**1/3 from London & 2/5 from  
Scotland**

## Counting Emigrants

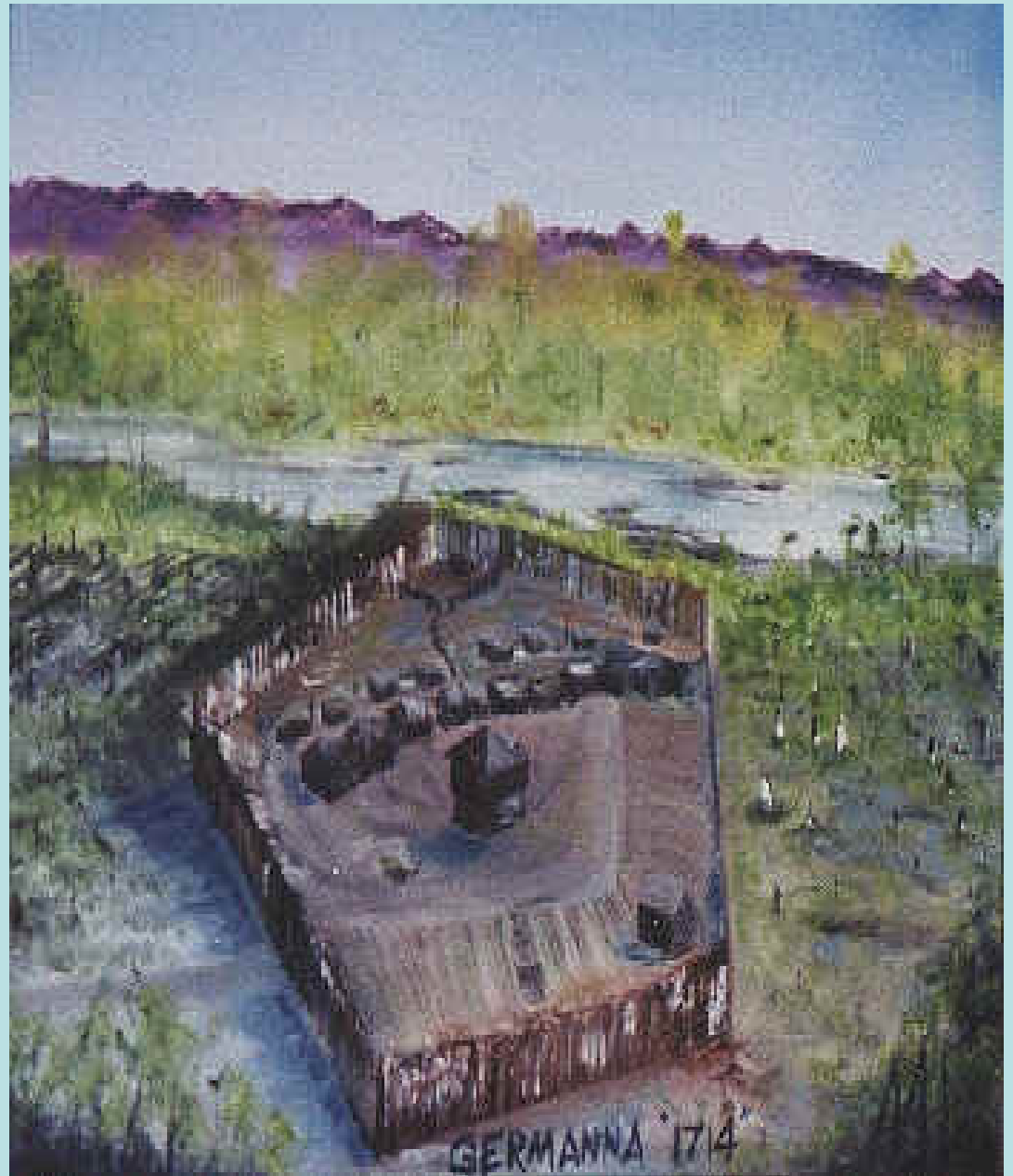


**Mostly young,  
unmarried men**

# German Emigrants

In 1714, Governor Spotswood brought 14 **iron workers and their families (i.e., about 40 people)** from Nassau-Siegen on the Rhine in **Germany** to create an iron works factory at “Fort Germanna” near Fredericksburg, VA.

Artist's Conception of the Original Germanna Colony Settlement on the Rapidan



# Voluntary Servitude in Virginia

From the beginning, people came to the Virginia colony by paying for their passage and/or subsistence through **voluntary servitude for from 5- to 7-years**. After which, these “**indentured servants**”, usually received severance pay and/or grants to land (from 50 to 100 ac) on the frontier in the colony.

**Sometimes, they didn't fulfill their service contracts and “ran away” (See Washington's Newspaper Ad).**

**During the 17th century, most of the white laborers in Maryland and Virginia came from England this way. Their masters were bound to feed, clothe, and lodge them. At the end of the allotted time, an indentured servant was to be given a new suit of clothes, tools, or money, and freed.**

# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**A N away from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, at night, two servant men, viz. **THOMAS SPEARS**, a joiner, born in *Bristol*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, slender made. He has light grey or bluish coloured eyes, a little pock marked, and freckled, with sandy coloured hair, cut short; his voice is coarse, and somewhat draulling. He took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light brown duffel, with black horn buttons, a light coloured cloth waistcoat, old leather breeches, check and osenabrig shirts, a pair of new milled yarn stockings, a pair of old ribbed ditto, new osenabrig trowsers, and a felt hat, not much the worse for wear. **WILLIAM WEBSTER**, a brickmaker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and roundish face. He had an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffel waistcoat and breeches (same as *Spears's*) osenabrig trowsers, and check and osenabrig shirts. They went off in a small yawl, with turpentine sides and bottom, the inside painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving of them; and the above reward is offered to any person who will deliver them at my dwellinghouse, in this county, or **TWENTY DOLLARS** for each, from **GEORGE WASHINGTON**.

*FAIRFAX county, April 23, 1775.*

# White Involuntary Servitude

Some indentured servants came to the Colony by force of a **COURT ORDER** with expulsion from England as punishment for their crimes. This turned out to be VERY UNDESIREABLE and was prohibited in Gloucester and Middlesex counties after 1671. Unfortunately, the process continued until the Revolutionary War and was finally prohibited throughout the United States in 1788.

Other indentured servants of the **laboring classes** came to the Colony because they were kidnapped. They had been “spirited” away from England (usually from Bristol and London); and, were called “**spirits**”.

**All white, indentured servants, regardless of originally coming to voluntary or involuntary service, received about the same social status/treatment in the Colony.**

# Slave Labor in Virginia

In the 1700s, the work force in Virginia shifted **from indentured servants to slave laborers**. This shift was due to a decline in immigrants from Great Britain & Europe and the increased demand for labor in the **tobacco farming industry**.

By 1710, about **25% of the population were slaves from West Africa**. This percent **increased each year**.



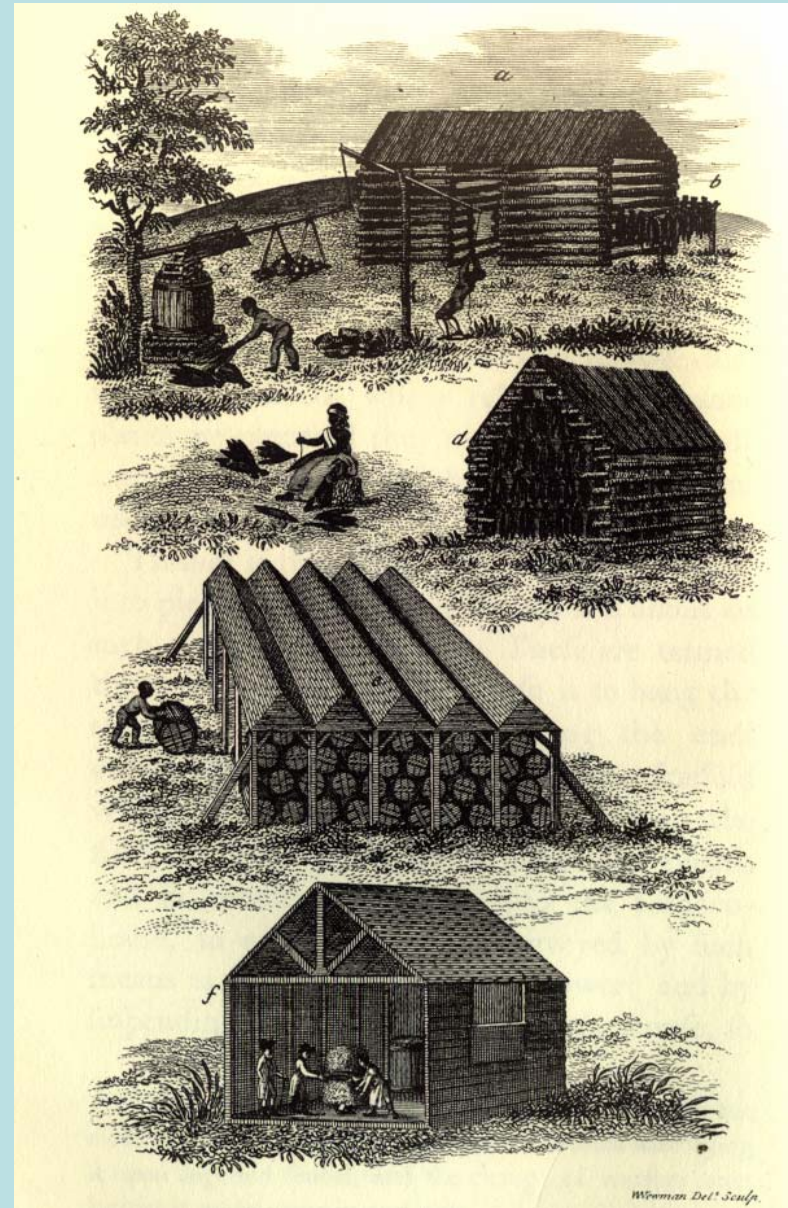
**Slave imports increased after 1697 when the British Royal African Co.'s monopoly ended**



# Agriculture

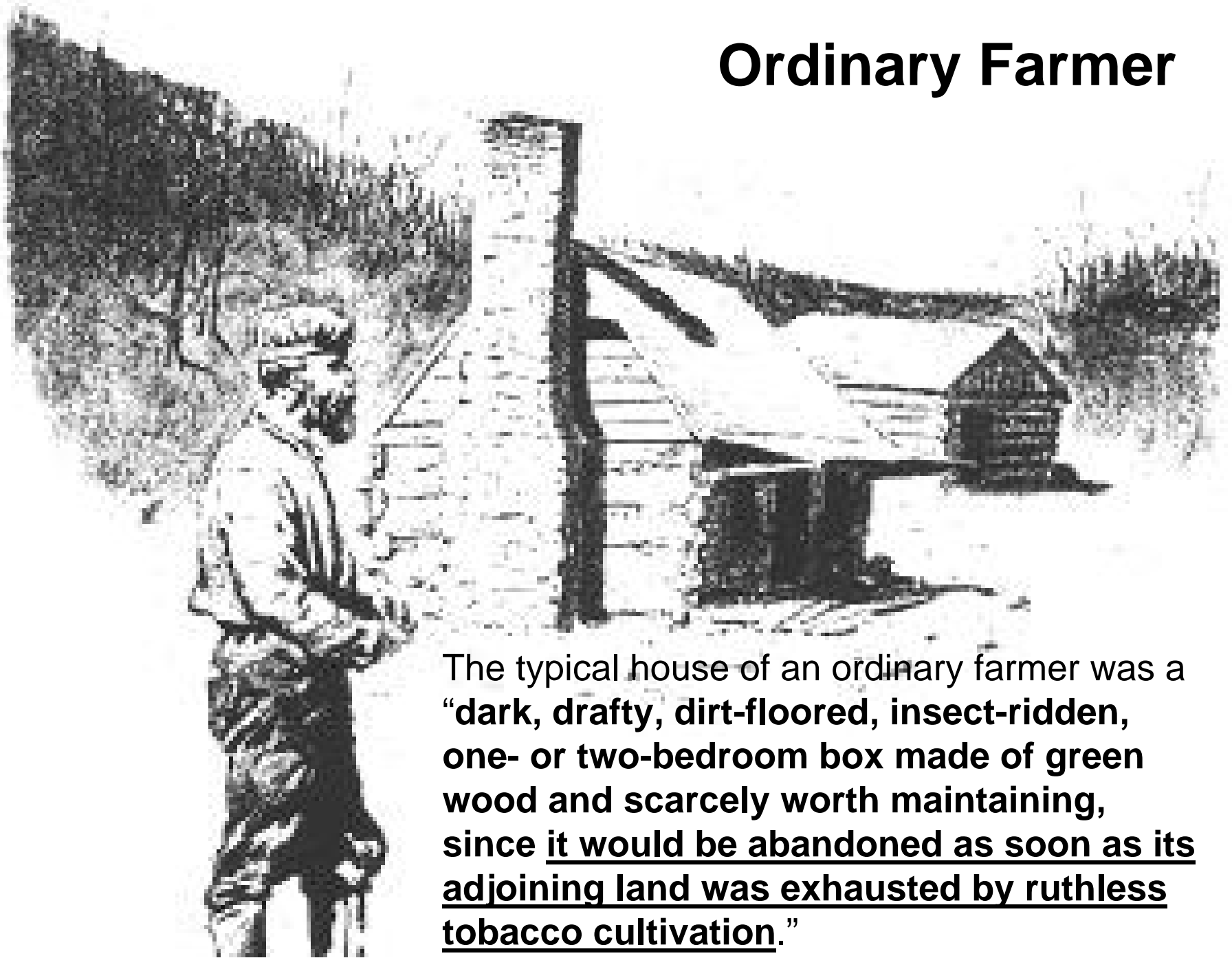
**Tobacco** farming was the principal activity of Virginians in the 1700s.

This **crop produced “cash” income but exhausted land quickly;** so, it was necessary to frequently clear new land for cultivation For this reason, settlers kept busy moving further and further inland from the coast.



Manner of picking, curing, and packing tobacco in “hogsheads” for shipment.

# Ordinary Farmer

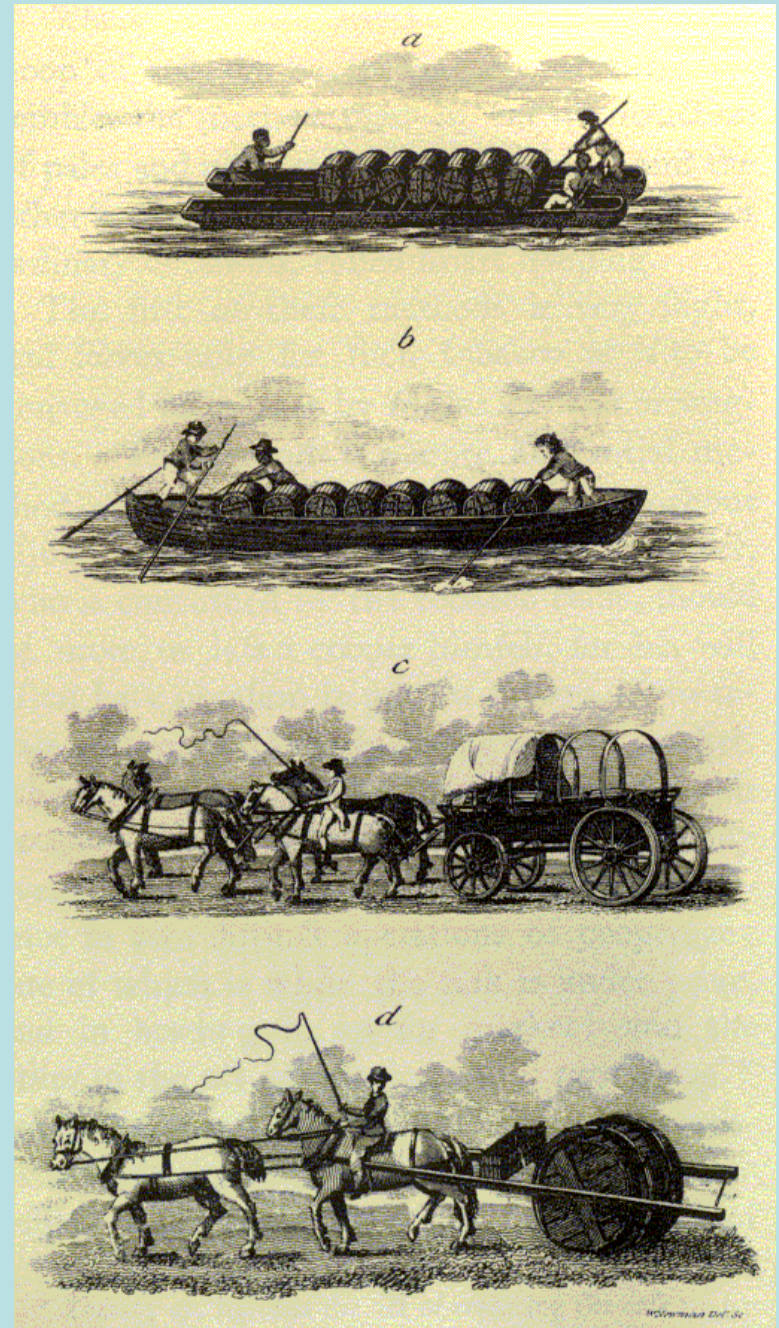


The typical house of an ordinary farmer was a **“dark, drafty, dirt-floored, insect-ridden, one- or two-bedroom box made of green wood and scarcely worth maintaining, since it would be abandoned as soon as its adjoining land was exhausted by ruthless tobacco cultivation.”**

# Shipping Tobacco

Tobacco was packed in barrels called “**hogsheads**”, rolled or carted down to landings, and shipped from inland farms on rivers down to ports (e.g., Jamestown) for shipment to agents in England.

River boats called “**bateaux**” were strong and flat-bottomed to navigate shallow water and could carry hogsheads of tobacco that weighted from 500 to 1,300 pounds each depending on their size. **In the 1600s, 4 hogsheads weighed a ton.**



# Hauling Hogsheads of Tobacco to the Landing on a "Rolling Road"



Richard G. Linn 11

# Shipping to England & Europe from Ports at Alexandria, Norfolk & Jamestown



# Waterways

The basic mode of East-West travel in early Virginia **was by boat on rivers connecting coastal ports with inland farms, towns and villages.**

And, the principal traveled rivers in colonial Virginia were the James, Appomattox, Roanoke, Nottoway, York, Rappahannock, Potomac and the Shenandoah.

**Travel by “bateaux” on rivers in Virginia**



# Virginia's Watersheds

Washington D.C.

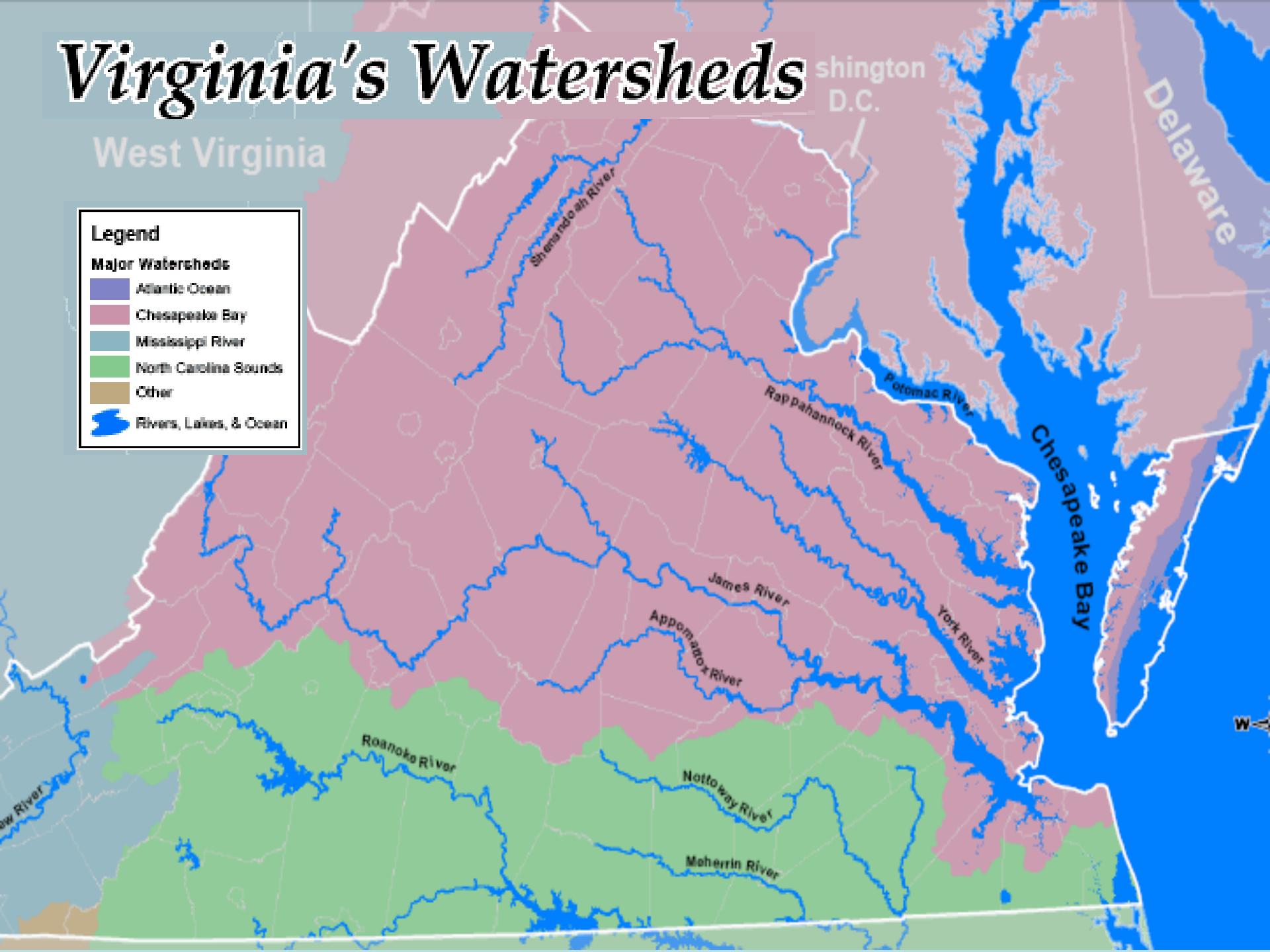
West Virginia

Delaware

**Legend**

**Major Watersheds**

- Atlantic Ocean
- Chesapeake Bay
- Mississippi River
- North Carolina Sounds
- Other
- Rivers, Lakes, & Ocean

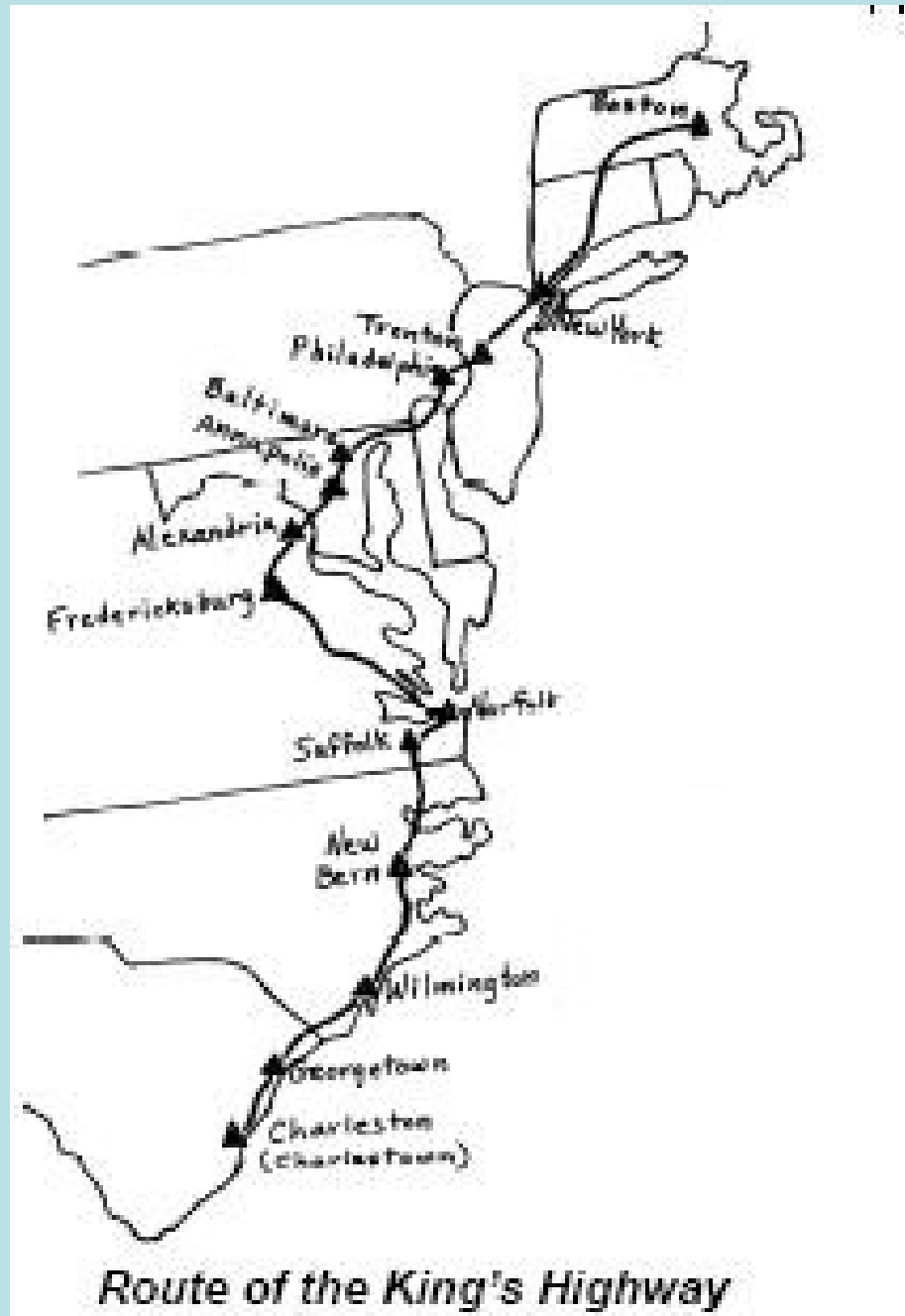


# Roads of Virginia

“King’s Highway” was the principal inland route of the Colonies and it ran from Charleston, SC to Boston, MA.

In Virginia, this Highway ran from **Suffolk through Williamsburg and Fredericksburg to Alexandria.**

Alexandria, VA  
Fredericksburg, VA  
Bowling Green, VA  
King William, VA  
New Kent, VA  
Williamsburg, VA  
Yorktown, VA  
Hampton, VA  
Norfolk, VA  
Suffolk, VA





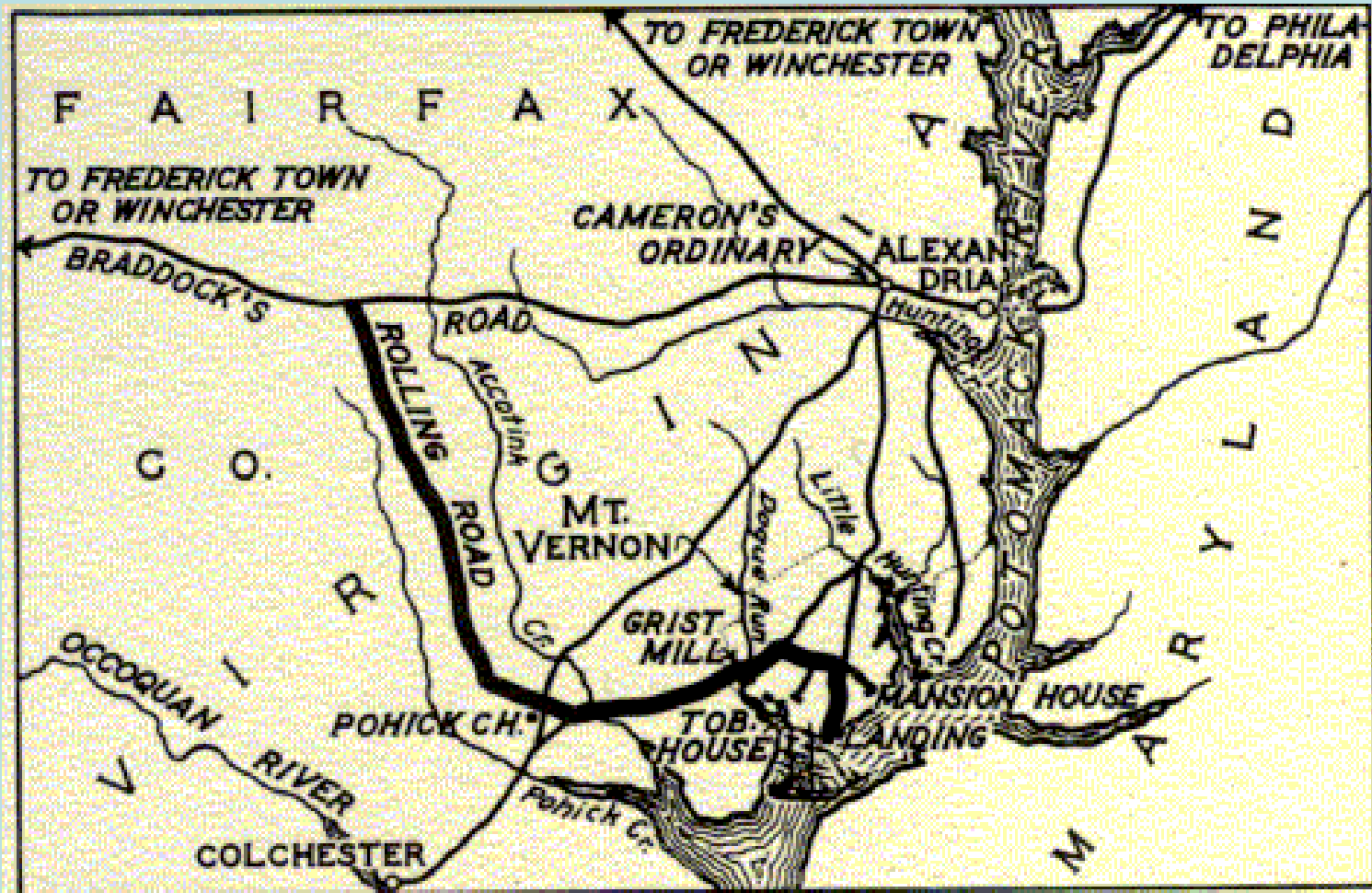


**Stage Coaches Traveled Highways & Byways Connecting Towns in Virginia**



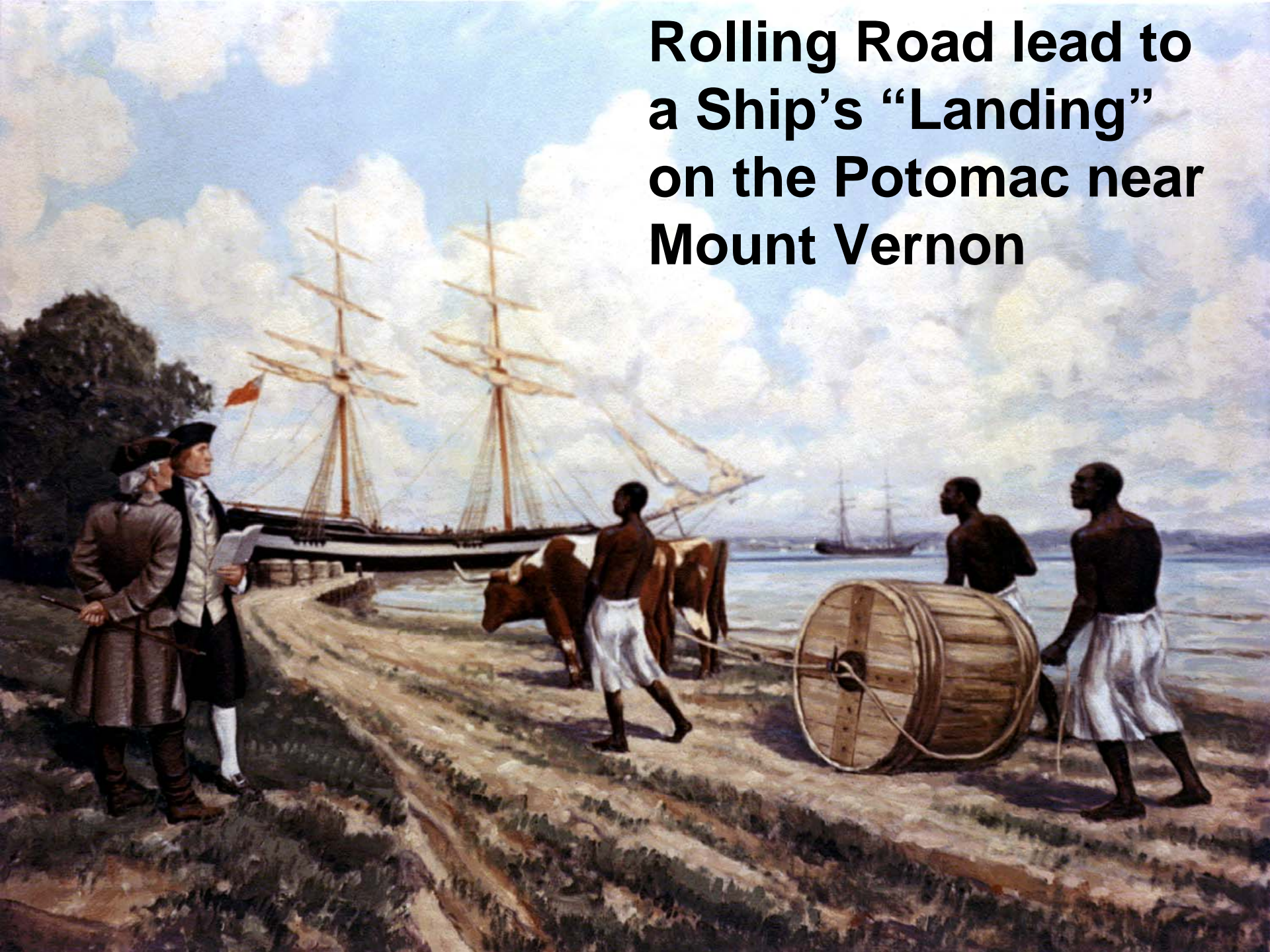
**Stage Coach Travel Was Dusty, Bumpy,  
and Slow Between Stops at Taverns or  
“Ordinaries” Along the Routes**

# A Tobacco “Rolling Road”



In Northern Virginia, a major tobacco-rolling road was constructed (1760) from Braddock's Road through Fairfax county to a ship's "landing" on the Potomac near Mount Vernon.

# Rolling Road lead to a Ship's "Landing" on the Potomac near Mount Vernon



# A Rolling Road in Southern Virginia

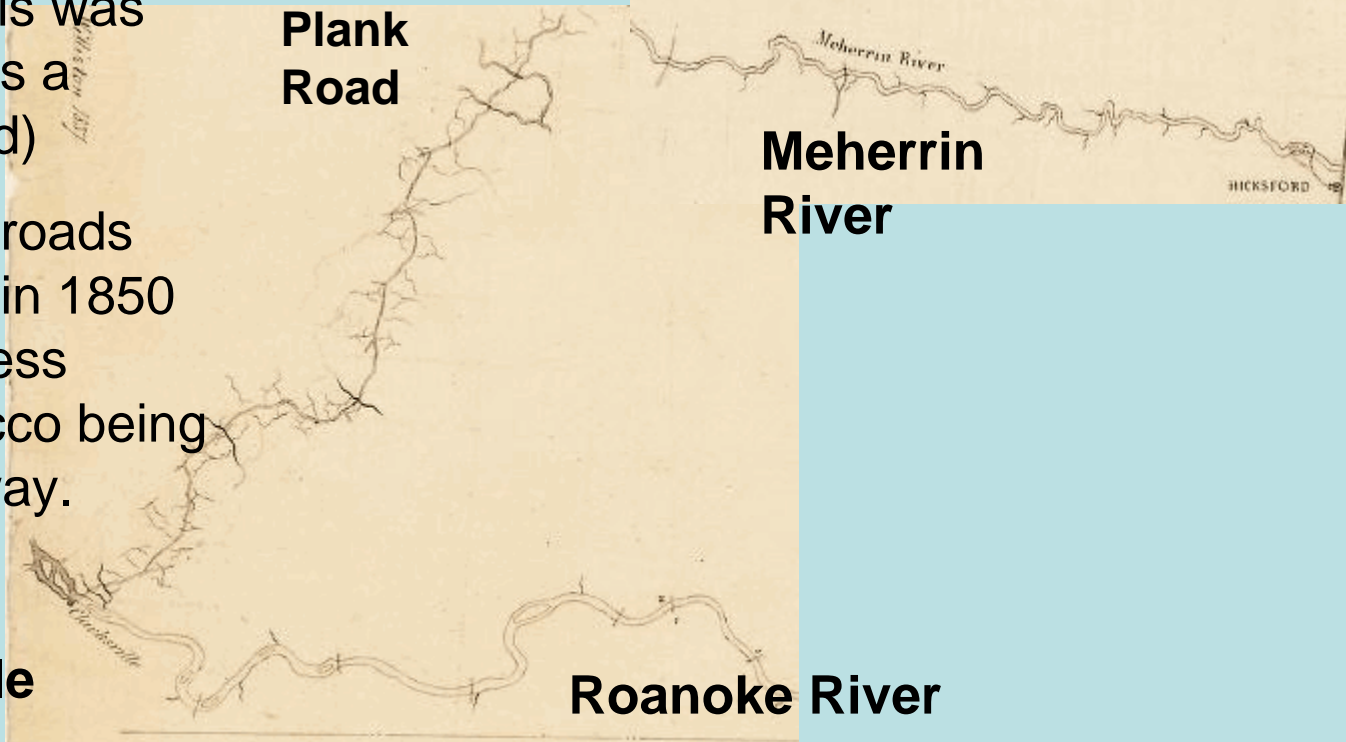
**Boydton's "Plank" Road** crossed the Meherrin River and connected Petersburg on the James River with Clarksville on the Roanoke River which flows down to North Carolina (this was later maintained as a "stage coach" road)

The use of rolling roads was discontinued in 1850 because the process "injured" the tobacco being transported that way.

**James River**



**Boydton's Plank Road**



**Meherrin River**

**Clarksville**

**Roanoke River**

# Development of Virginia's Gentry

By 1760, a few 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Virginia planters were able to accumulate large land holdings -- cultivated in tobacco by imported slaves -- and aspire to a **genteel life-style similar to that of the nobility in England.**

These landed gentry built large plantations and **developed culturally elite societies** in stark contrast to the life-style of ordinary farmers in Virginia.

## Virginia Gentry

William Byrd II

William Fitzhugh

Ralph Wormley

Thomas Lee

John Carter

Governor Beverley

Laurence Washington

John Tayloe

Thomas Jefferson

George Mason

Thomas Lord Fairfax

Carter Burwell

## Plantation

### Estate

Westover

Bedford

Rosegill

Stratford Hall

Shirley

Green Spring

Mount  
Vernon

Mt. Airy

Monticello

Gunston Hall

Greenway

Carter's Grove

**William Byrd II's beautiful Westover plantation house was built in 1736.**



**The whole point of these buildings was for them to be seen; and, as merchants and members of the wealthy class passed on the James River, they would easily notice Byrd's perfect model of Georgian architecture on top of the hill.**



**Foxhunting Meet at  
Westover Plantation**



# Washington's Mount Vernon Plantation in Colonial Days



**The Genteel Life-style  
(Washington with Friends/Family in the Garden)**





**Thomas Lee** built his new home on the Potomac River in 1729, naming it Stratford Hall. Four years later, he was appointed to the Governor's Council of the House of Burgesses. In 1747, he founded the Ohio Company of Virginia with fellow Virginia colonists who wished to expand Virginia's territory into the Ohio River Valley (e.g., George Mason).

## Shirley Plantation on the James River



John Carter & (1<sup>st</sup> wife)

Judith Carter



# Towns and Villages in Colonial Days

Early towns and villages in Virginia usually consisted of a **courthouse, church, and a market** of some sort.

Alexandria, founded in 1749, was typical of these early settlements.

**George Washington's  
Original Survey Plan  
for the City of  
Alexandria**

**(Area now called  
"Belhaven")**





Washington at Christ's  
Church in Alexandria

# Town Hall on Market Square in Alexandria

Old Town  
Alexandria's  
Market Square is  
thought to be one  
of the  
nation's **oldest  
continually  
operating  
farmer's  
markets.**  
Farmers and  
artists have been  
selling their  
products on  
Market Square  
since 1753.



# Virginia's House of Burgesses

Modeled after the English Parliament, the Virginia House of Burgesses was established in 1619. **Members met at least once a year** in Jamestown with their royal governor to decide local laws and taxation.

In 1700, the Capitol moved to Williamsburg and the House met there until 1780.

Famous members included: Peyton Randolph, William Byrd, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Pendleton, and Patrick Henry.



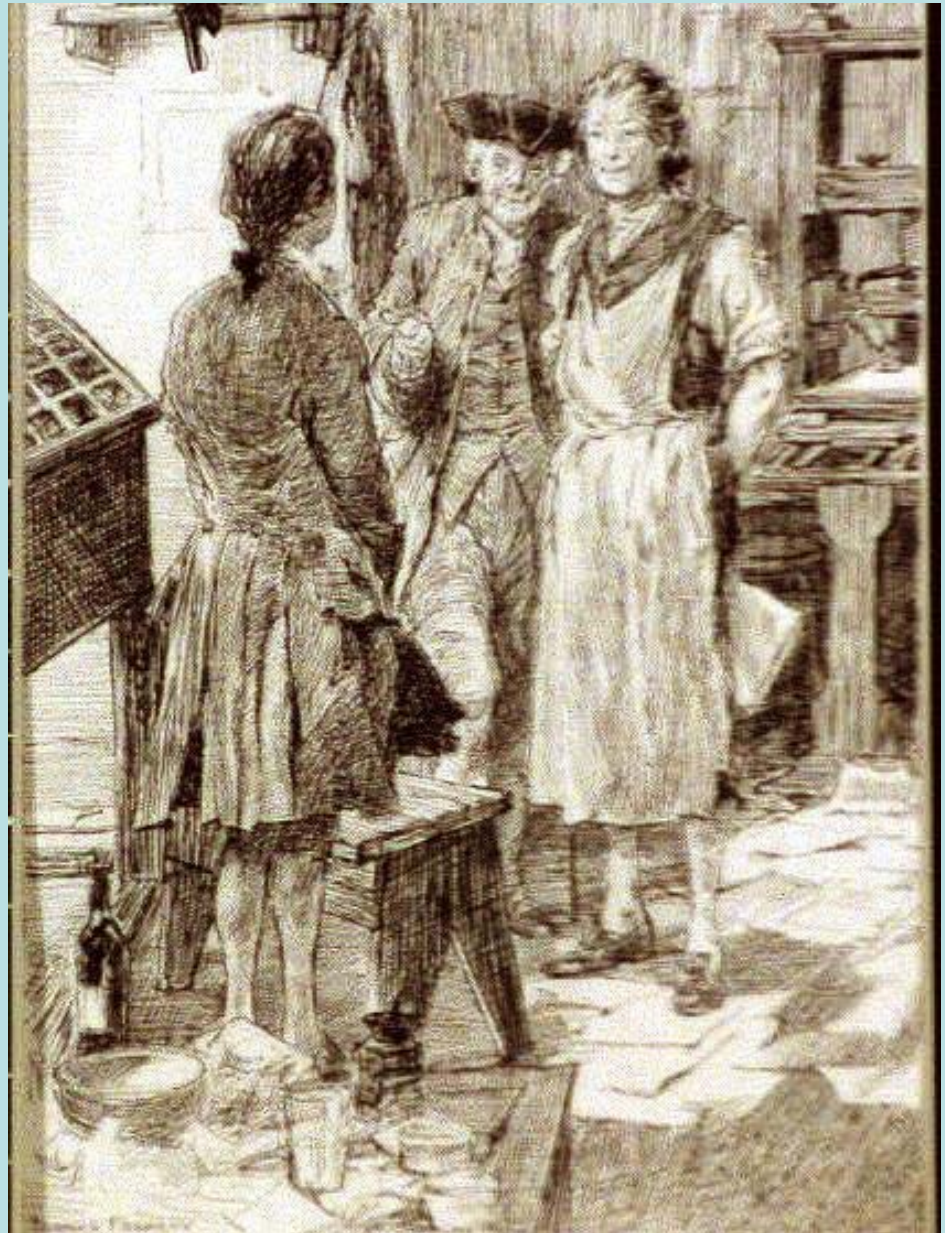
**Interior of Capitol at Colonial Williamsburg**



# Artisans in Virginia

**William Parks became official printer for the Virginia Colony (1730) at his shop in Williamsburg; and, in 1736, he published the first Virginia Gazette.**

**In 1754, William Hunter of Williamsburg published George Washington's account of his first skirmish with the French & Indians that became a World-wide War.**



# French & Indian War in America

## Conflict & Results

The French and Indian War was the nine-year North American chapter of the Seven Years War. The **conflict**, the fourth such colonial war between the kingdoms of France and Great Britain, **resulted in the British conquest of all of New France east of the Mississippi River, as well as Spanish Florida.**

## Causes of the War

Using trading posts and forts, both the British and the French **claimed the vast territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River**, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, known as the **Ohio Country**.

# Virginia's Interests in the War

Many Virginians had invested heavily in fur-trading and land in Ohio. If the French made good on their claim to the Ohio Country and drove out the British, then the **Virginia merchants and land speculators would lose a lot of money.**

In October 1753, Virginia Governor Dinwiddie ordered **Major George Washington, of the Virginia militia, to deliver a message** to the commander of the French forces in the Ohio Country (i.e., “Ohio Country is British colonial territory”)



**Washington & Christopher Gist  
(his guide) Crossing the Allegany**

# French & Indian War (Timeline)

Year	Dates	Event	Location
<b>1754</b>	May 28th	Battle of Jumonville Glen	Uniontown, Pennsylvania
	July 3rd	Battle of the Great Meadows (Fort Necessity)	Uniontown, Pennsylvania
<b>1755</b>	May 29th – July 9th	Braddock expedition	Western Pennsylvania
	June 3rd – 16th	Battle of Fort Beauséjour	Sackville, New Brunswick
	July 9th	Battle of the Monongahela	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
	September 8th	Battle of Lake George	Lake George, New York
<b>1756</b>	August 10th – 14th	Battle of Fort Oswego	Oswego, New York
	September 8th	Kittanning Expedition	Western Pennsylvania
<b>1757</b>	August 2nd – 6th	Battle of Fort William Henry	Lake George, New York
<b>1758</b>	June 8th - July 26th	Second Battle of Louisbourg	Louisbourg, Nova Scotia
	July 7th – 8th	Battle of Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga)	Ticonderoga, New York
	September 14th	Battle of Fort Duquesne	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
	October 12th	Battle of Fort Ligonier	Western Pennsylvania
<b>1759</b>	July 6th – 26th July 31st September 13th	Battle of Ticonderoga (1759)	Ticonderoga, New York
		Battle of Fort Niagara	Fort Niagara, New York
		Battle of Beauport	Quebec City
		Battle of the Plains of Abraham	Quebec City
<b>1760</b>	April 28th	Battle of Sainte-Foy	Quebec City
	July 3-8th	Battle of Restigouche	Pointe-a-la-Croix, Quebec
	August 16th – 24th	Battle of the Thousand Islands	Ogdensburg, New York
<b>1762</b>	September 15th	Battle of Signal Hill	St. John's, Newfoundland
<b>1763</b>	February 10th	Treaty of Paris	Paris, France

# Jumonville Glen



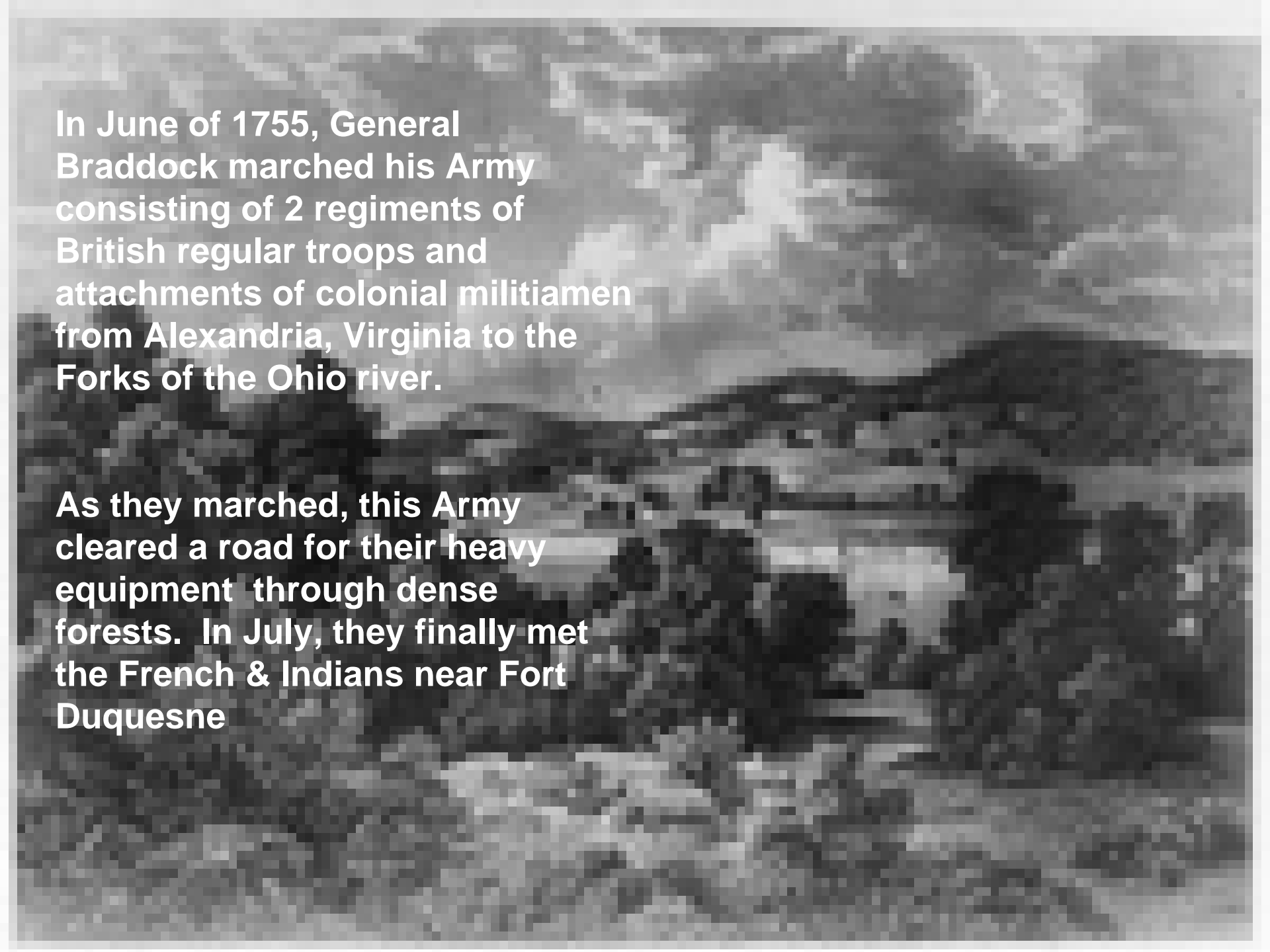
**May 28, 1754, young Virginia militia officer Lieutenant Colonel George Washington and the 40 soldiers he commanded attacked the French militia led by Ensign Joseph de Jumonville. The battle lasted little more than 15 minutes and was a complete British victory. Ten French soldiers were killed and 21 were captured, including Jumonville, who was wounded.**

# Battle at Fort

**Necessity** was a battle of the **French and Indian War** fought on July 3, 1754 in present-day Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It, along with the Battle of Jumonville Glen, are considered the **opening shots of the French and Indian War** which would spread to the Old World and become the Seven Year's War in Europe. **It marked George Washington's only military surrender.**

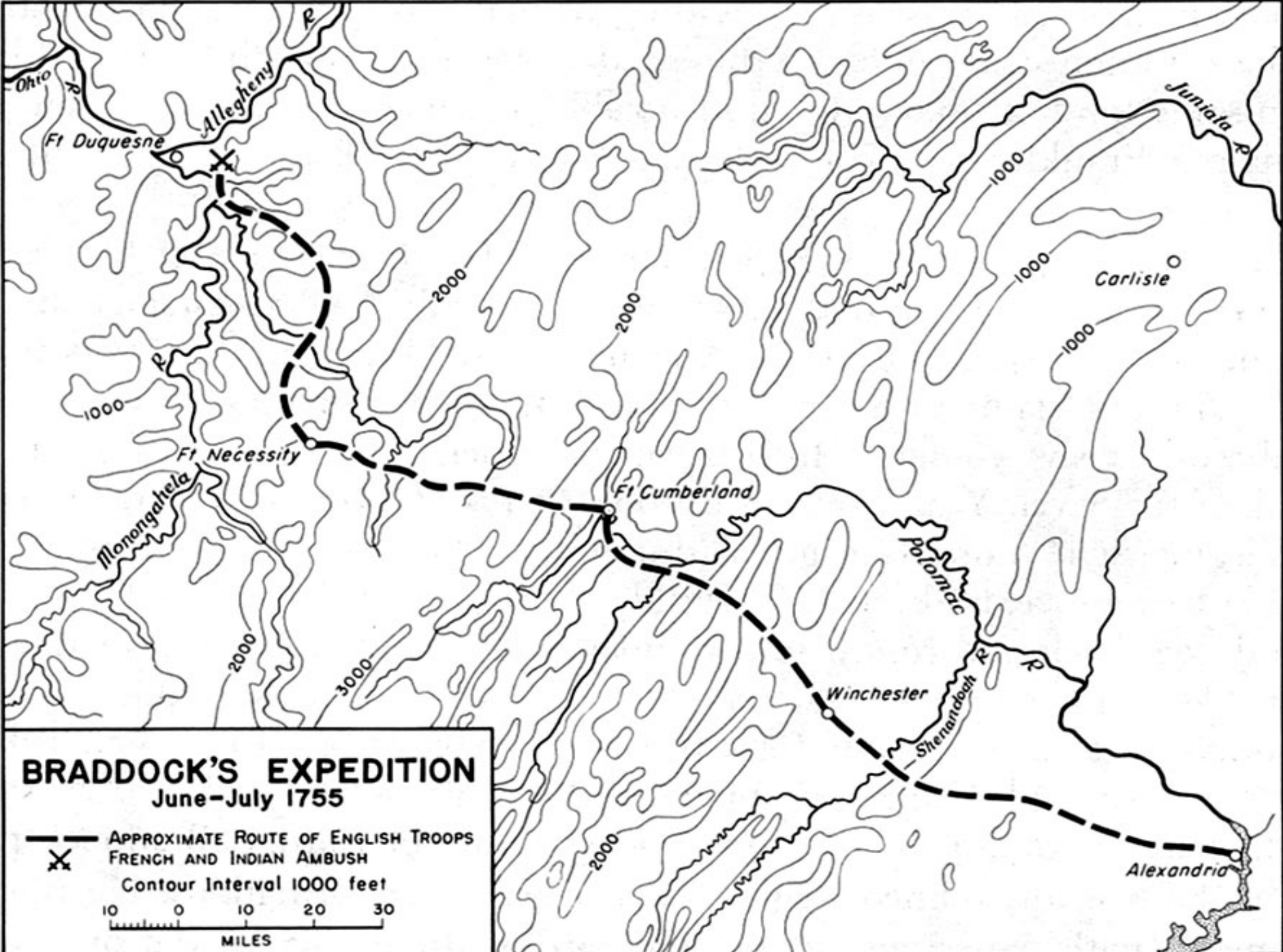


**Fort Necessity near Farmington, PA**  
**(Modern Reconstruction)**

A black and white photograph of a dense forest. A path or road is visible, leading through the trees. The lighting is somewhat dim, suggesting a shaded forest environment. The trees are tall and thin, with some foliage visible in the foreground.

**In June of 1755, General Braddock marched his Army consisting of 2 regiments of British regular troops and attachments of colonial militiamen from Alexandria, Virginia to the Forks of the Ohio river.**

**As they marched, this Army cleared a road for their heavy equipment through dense forests. In July, they finally met the French & Indians near Fort Duquesne**



# BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION

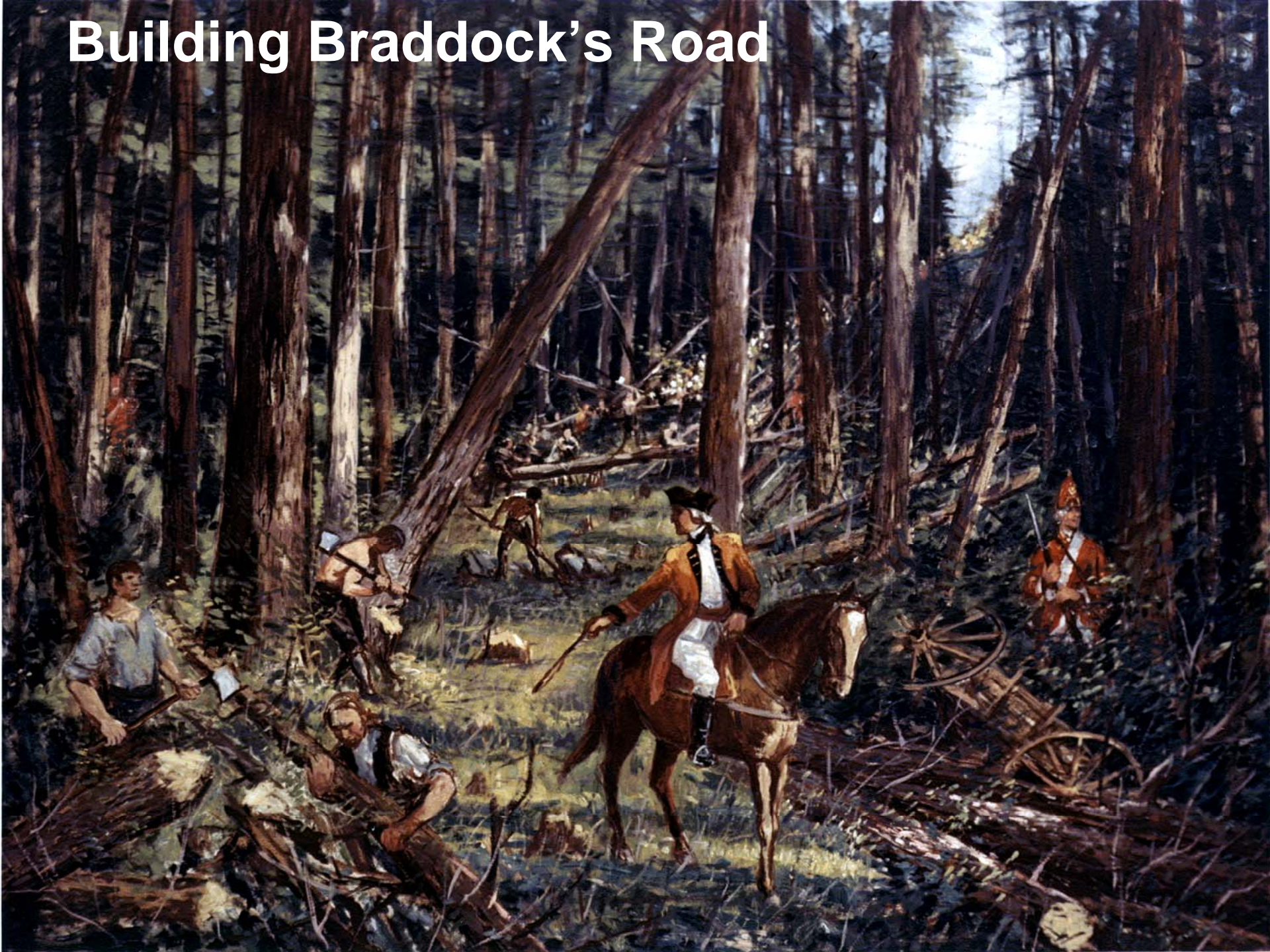
June-July 1755

**X** APPROXIMATE ROUTE OF ENGLISH TROOPS  
FRENCH AND INDIAN AMBUSH  
Contour Interval 1000 feet

10 0 10 20 30  
MILES



# Building Braddock's Road



# French & Indians Attack



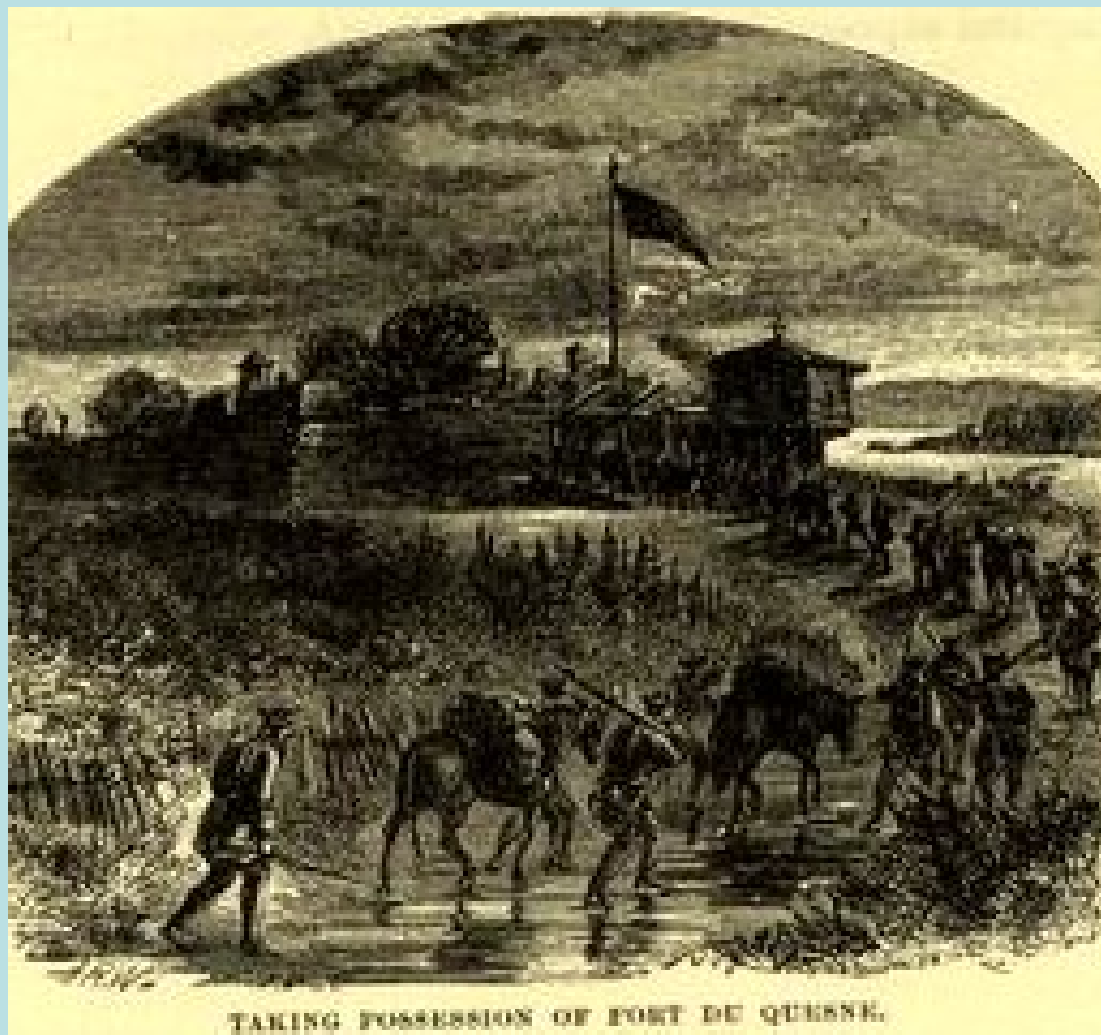
DEFEAT OF GENERAL BRADDOCK, IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, IN VIRGINIA, IN 1755.

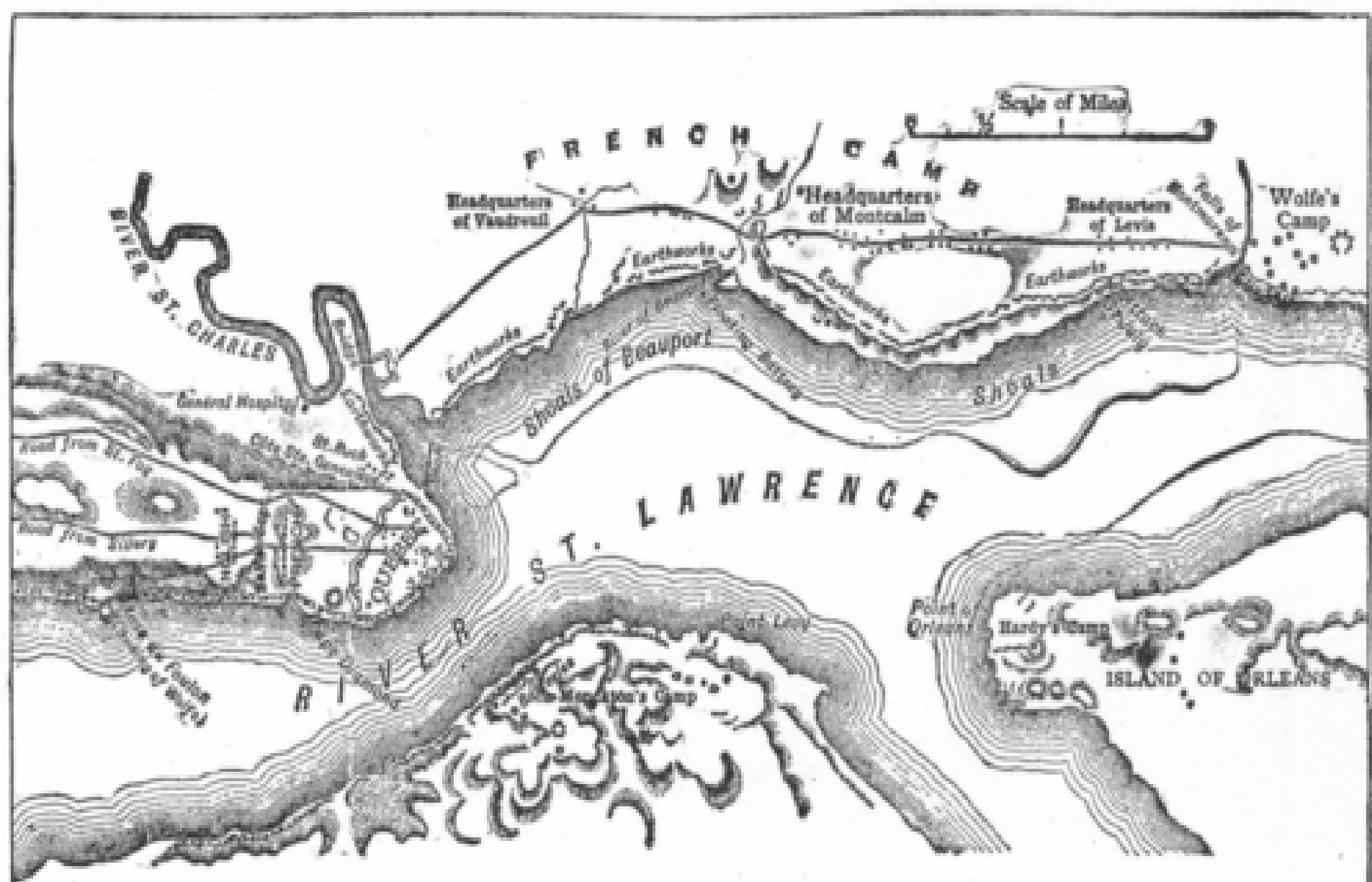
**General Braddock & most British regular officers are killed. Washington is left to command the Army in retreat**



# Fort Duquesne

In 1758, Major-General John Forbes' British-American army (including 2,000 VA and PA militia led by George Washington) return to Fort Duquesne at the forks of the Ohio.





**SIEGE OF QUEBEC**

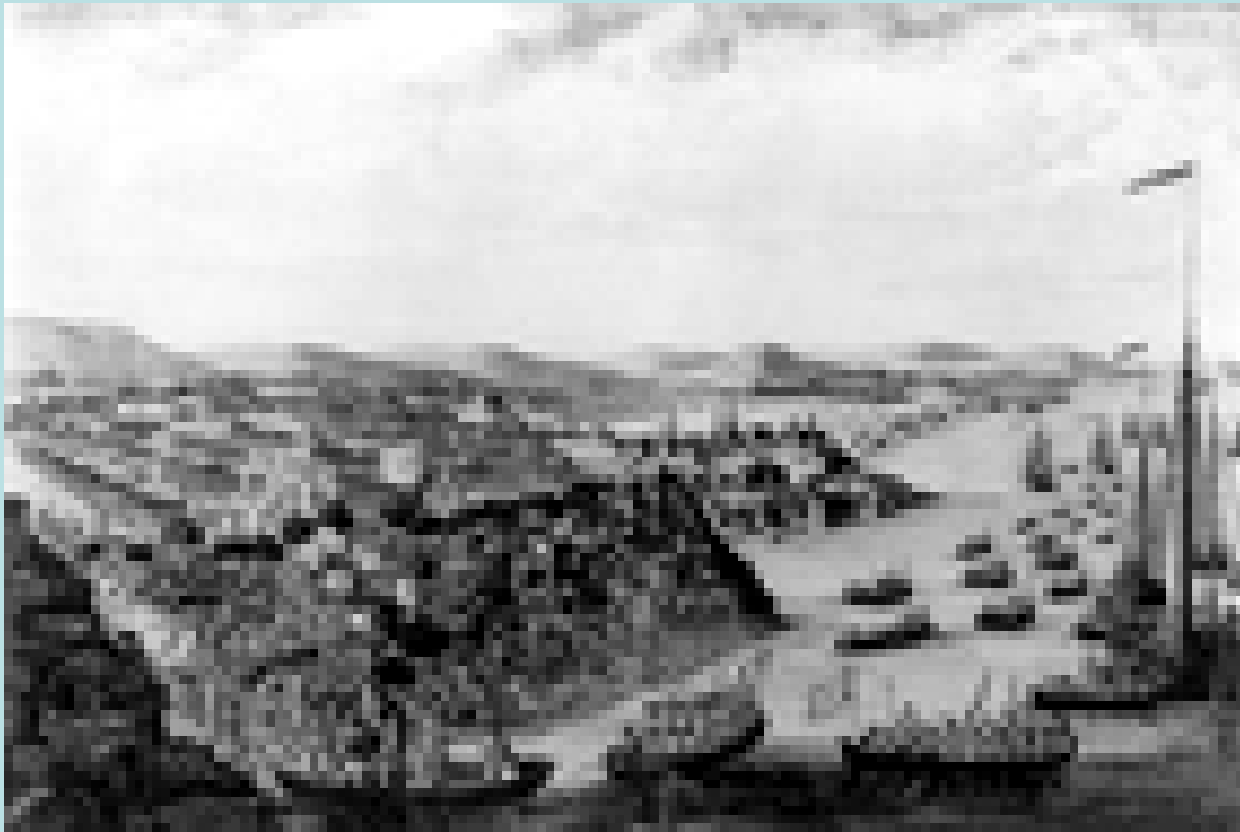
1759.

The culmination of a three-month siege by the British, the battle of Quebec (on the Plains of Abraham) lasted less than an hour. British commander General James Wolfe successfully broke the column advance of French troops and New French militia under General Montcalm. Both generals were mortally wounded during the battle; Wolfe died on the field and Montcalm passed away the next morning.

## Death of General Wolfe at Quebec

(Sept. 13,  
1759)





## **Taking of Quebec (the Final Battle of the French & Indian War)**

**Battle of Signal Hill (September 15, 1762) was the final battle of the French and Indian War and forced the French to surrender St John's Newfoundland to the British under the command of Colonel William Amherst.**

# Timeline

**1700** – **Assembly** first meets  
at new College of William & Mary  
in Williamsburg

**1705** – **Ferries** across rivers in  
Virginia:

20 across the James

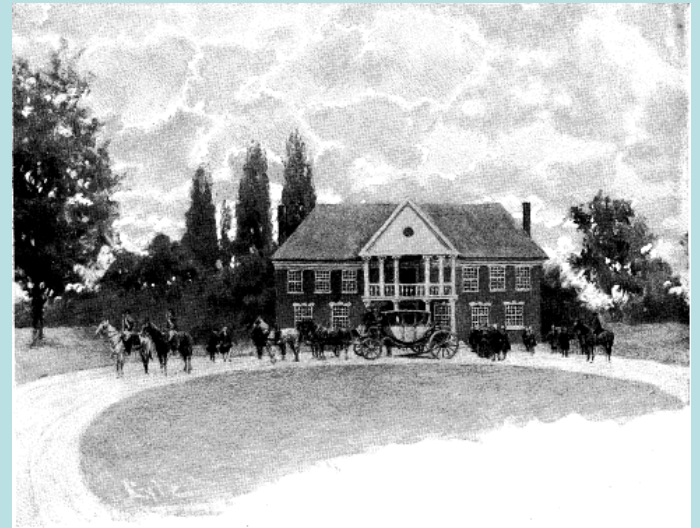
20 across the York

8 across the Rappahannock

1 across the Potomac (at  
Alexandria, VA)

2 over to the “Eastern Shore”

-- Assembly passed Law  
relegating all **black slaves** to  
“**personal property**” status  
(i.e., they could be bought and  
sold by owners)





## (Timeline Cont.)

**1706-1709** Tobacco exports were from 300 ship-loads in 1706 to 29,000,000 pounds per year in 1709

**1710** Governor's Palace on "Palace Green" was completed in colonial Williamsburg

**1711** Bruton Parish Church, dating from 1674, was rebuilt in Williamsburg

**1714** Lt. Governor Spotswood built several Iron Furnaces on Rapidan River using **German emigrant labor**

-- Groups of **Indian Tribes** assigned "hunting preserves" monitored by white officials.



**Governor's Palace**



**Bruton Parish Church**

## (Timeline Cont.)

**1716** Virginians encouraged to explore and make **new settlements in the West** (i.e., over the Blue Ridge Mountains)

**1718** For harassing shipping on the Atlantic Coast, the **pirate “Blackbeard”** was caught and **beheaded**

**1720** **New Counties Created** (i.e., Brunswick, Hanover, King George, Spotsylvania) by dividing parts of existing Counties



(Timeline Cont.)

**1723** Treaty with Iroquois  
League of Nations signed  
forbidding Indians from  
crossing the Blue Ridge  
Mountains

-- Iron smelting plant  
with air furnace built near  
Fredericksburg

**1724** In “The Present State  
of Virginia”, Hugh Jones  
reported that **Virginia’s**  
**planters loved their**  
**horses**, riding to Church,  
Court, and Horse Races  
(i.e., where they met  
neighbors and conducted  
business).



**The “Iroquois Trail”**

## (Timeline Cont.)

**1727** Indian school established at William & Mary College to “**teach the Indian boys** how to read, write, do arithmetic, and understand the catechism and Christian religion”

**1728** Caroline and Goochland counties created

-- After 50 years of operation, Norfolk’s wharf had docks for over 20 “brigantines and sloops” (i.e., cargo ships)



**(Timeline Cont.)**

**1730** Prince William **county** created

**1733** John Randolph went to England with petition for Parliament to “restructure tobacco market with **more equitable profits for Virginia’s planters.**”

**1734** Amelia and Orange **counties** created

**1736** First issue of **Virginia Gazette** is published. **William Byrd II** builds **Westover** plantation on James River

**1738** Augusta and Frederick **counties** created



## (Timeline Cont.)

**1741** Lawrence Washington (i.e., George Washington's ½ brother from whom he inherited Mount Vernon) was decorated for valor by Admiral Edward Vernon in battle with the Spanish – later he renamed his Hunting Creek plantation “**Mount Vernon**” in honor of the Admiral

**1742** Fairfax and Louisa **counties** created

**1744** Albemarle **county** created

**1745** Lunenburg **county** created

**1747** **Ohio Company** formed with several hundred thousand ac. of wilderness land in Southern and Western Virginia (Many influential Virginians involved – e.g., George Mason)



**George Washington  
“Life of a Farmer”**

## (Timeline Cont.)

**1749 Alexandria City, VA** founded (survey and lot plan laid out by young George Washington)

### -- Washington & Lee

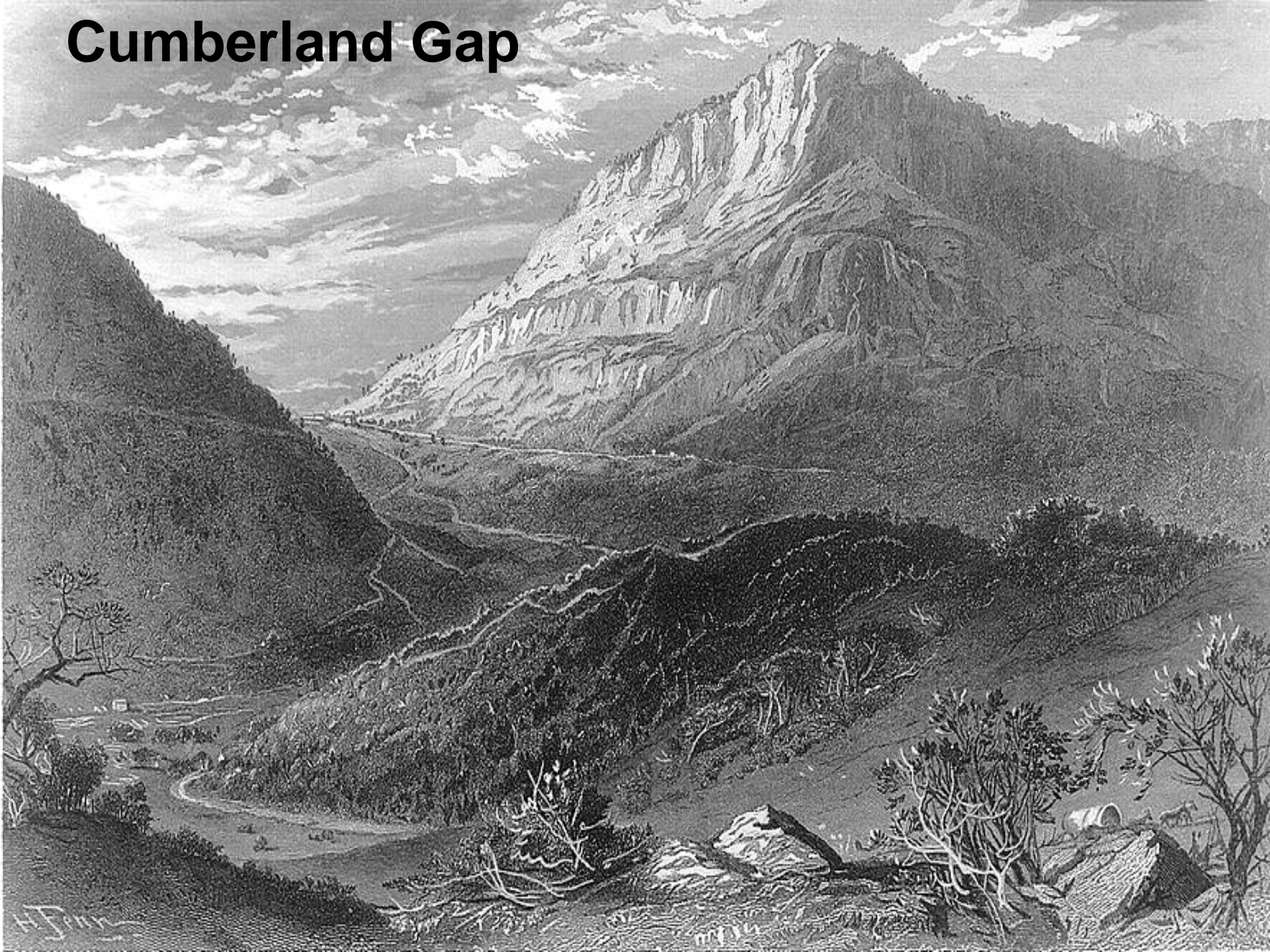
University established as “Augusta Academy” school in Lexington, VA

**1750 Cumberland Gap** between Virginia and present-day Kentucky discovered by Dr. Thomas Walker (i.e., it later became part of the great Wilderness Road to the West)



## The Wilderness Road

# Cumberland Gap





## (Timeline Cont.)

**1751** **Carter's Grove** plantation house built by Carter Burwell along James River

**1752** Dinwiddie and Halifax counties created

-- Laurence Washington dies of TB; George Washington inherits Mount Vernon

-- **1<sup>st</sup> Thoroughbred horse race in North America** held at William Byrd III's **Westover plantation** in Gloucester. Maryland's imported mare "**Selima**" beat 4 of Virginia's imported horses including Byrd's stallion "Tryal" in a 4 mile long race.

**1753** Bedford, Prince Edward, and Sussex counties created

### **SELIMA**

Won 1752 \$10K inter-colonial race against 4 VA-based rivals. Produced 10 foals; 9 achieved note as racehorses and/or at stud and were highly influential in American breeding. \*Selima was imported to MD w/Othello by Col. Benjamin Tasker, Jr., brother-in-law of deceased colonial Gov. Samuel Ogle (Belair estate owner; Woodward's would own 200 years later) while benefactor to son, (future state Gov) Benjamin Ogle, using his estate. Relative John Tayloe bought her and took her to VA Mt. Airy estate.

## Selima's Sire

### **GODOLPHIN ARABIAN**

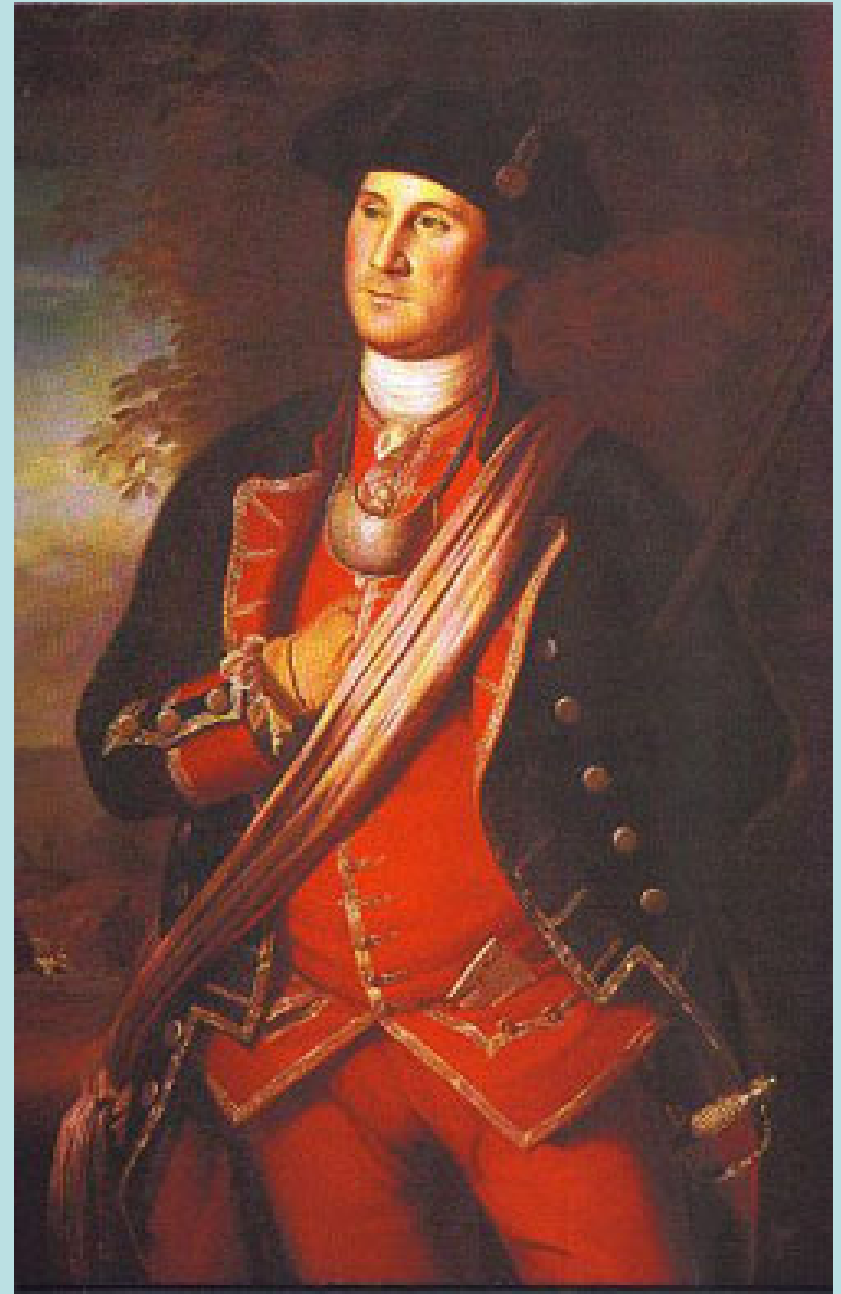


## (Timeline Cont.)

**1753** Major **George Washington** starts the **French & Indian War** by killing a French “diplomat” during a mission to inform the French commander of the Ohio valley that French forces were on land claimed by Virginia and the British Empire

**1754** Two Virginia militia units sent to the Ohio valley: One to build a fort at forks of the Ohio river; the other, under **Lt Col George Washington**, was to “cut a road” through the wilderness and provide support

-- In the Pennsylvania backwoods, Washington’s men fought a skirmish at **Jumonville Glen** & built **Fort Necessity**, withstood a brief siege there, and surrendered to superior French forces in the **1<sup>st</sup> Battle of French & Indian War**

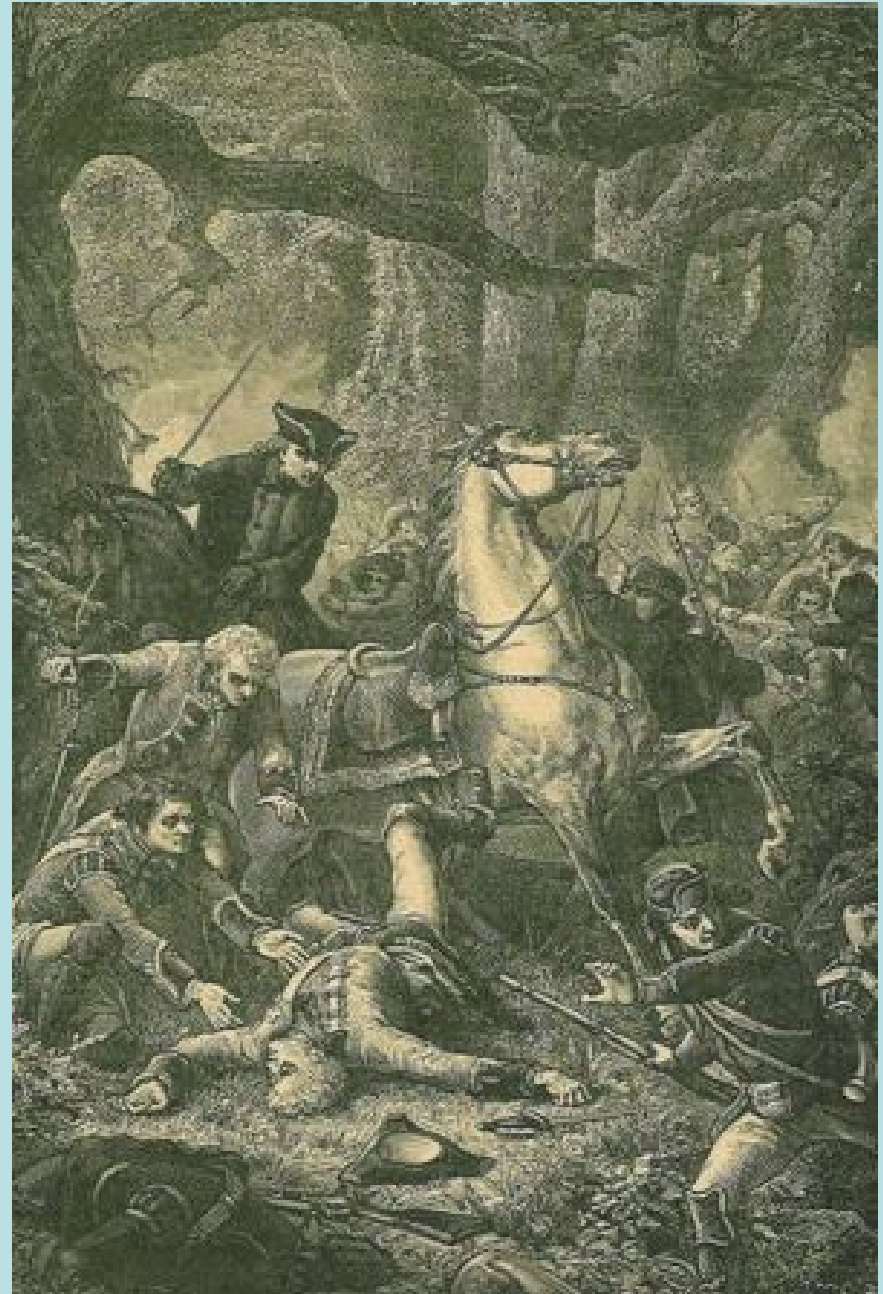


# Death of General Braddock

(Timeline Cont.)

**1755** General Edward Braddock arrives at Hampton, Virginia with 2 British infantry regiments, **assumes command** of colonial militia units, moves this Army to Alexandria and prepares to expel the French from North America

-- Braddock's Army is viciously attacked near Fort Duquesne. Over 1,000 British and colonial militiamen are killed or wounded, 63 of 66 British officers including **Braddock himself are killed**, and **George Washington is left in command of a beaten Army**.



## (Timeline Cont.)

**1757** Loudoun county created

**1758** George Washington & militia units under British General John Forbes visited **Fort Duquesne** (found it had been abandoned), renamed it Fort Pitt, and returned to Virginia

**1759** George Washington and Martha (Custis) Dandridge married

-- British Naval & Army forces under General James **Wolfe** defeated the French under General **Montcalm** at Quebec (thereby ending French claims to lands in Canada and East of the Mississippi river)



**Washington's Wedding**

# References:

Bailyn, Ernard, The Peopling of British North America: An Introduction, Vintage Books, N.Y., N.Y. (1988)

Ballagh, James Curtis, White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia: A Study of the System of Indentured Labor in the American Colonies, John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, MD (1895)

Crutchfield, James A., The Grand Adventure: A Year by Year History of Virginia, The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia (2005)

Doran, Michael F., Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634-1895, Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, GA (1987)

King, Edward, The Great South: A Record of Journeys (Illustrated by James Wells Chapney), American Publishing Co., Hartford Conn. (1875)

Magill, Mary Tucker, Magill's First Book in Virginia History, J. P. Bell Company, Lynchburg, Virginia (1908)

Rose, Albert C., Historic American Roads: From Frontier Trails to Superhighways (Including 109 paintings by Carl Rakeman), Crown Publishers, N.Y., N.Y. (1976)

Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries (Watershed Maps)  
[<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/education/sol/watersheds/asp>]

Wikipedia (The Free Encyclopedia) at [Wikipedia.com](http://Wikipedia.com)