

and prevalence of small pox, the expedition turned back, losing a large number by the disease.

In the winter of 1693, a French force was sent by Frontenac against the Mohawks. Several Indian forts along the Mohawk were destroyed and many prisoners taken. The English from Albany under Col. Peter Schuyler, assisted in repelling them, and aid from New York under Gov. Fletcher arrived after the retreat of the French. His speedy help when their castles were attacked, won the warm friendship of the Iroquois.

Queen Anne ascended the throne in 1700; war with France speedily followed. The Colonies were soon involved and depredations by the French were directed against New England. Deerfield was burned in 1704, about sixty of its people killed, and upwards of a hundred carried away captive. During the following years repeated invasions from the north aroused the English to action. In 1709, a large force was to be sent by water from Boston to attack Quebec. Another force of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey troops were to proceed up the Hudson and Lake to Montreal. In June of that year, Col. Peter Schuyler, leading the vanguard, proceeded up the Hudson. At Stillwater, he built a fort which he called Fort Ingoldshy, in honor of Governor Ingoldshy; at Saratoga, (Schuylerville), he built a fort on the east side of the river. At Fort Miller, he built another fort; at Fort Edward he built a fort which he called Fort Nicholson, in honor of his chief in command. Proceeding north to Wood Creek, at the mouth of Halfway Creek, he built a fort which he called Fort Schuyler, but afterward named Fort