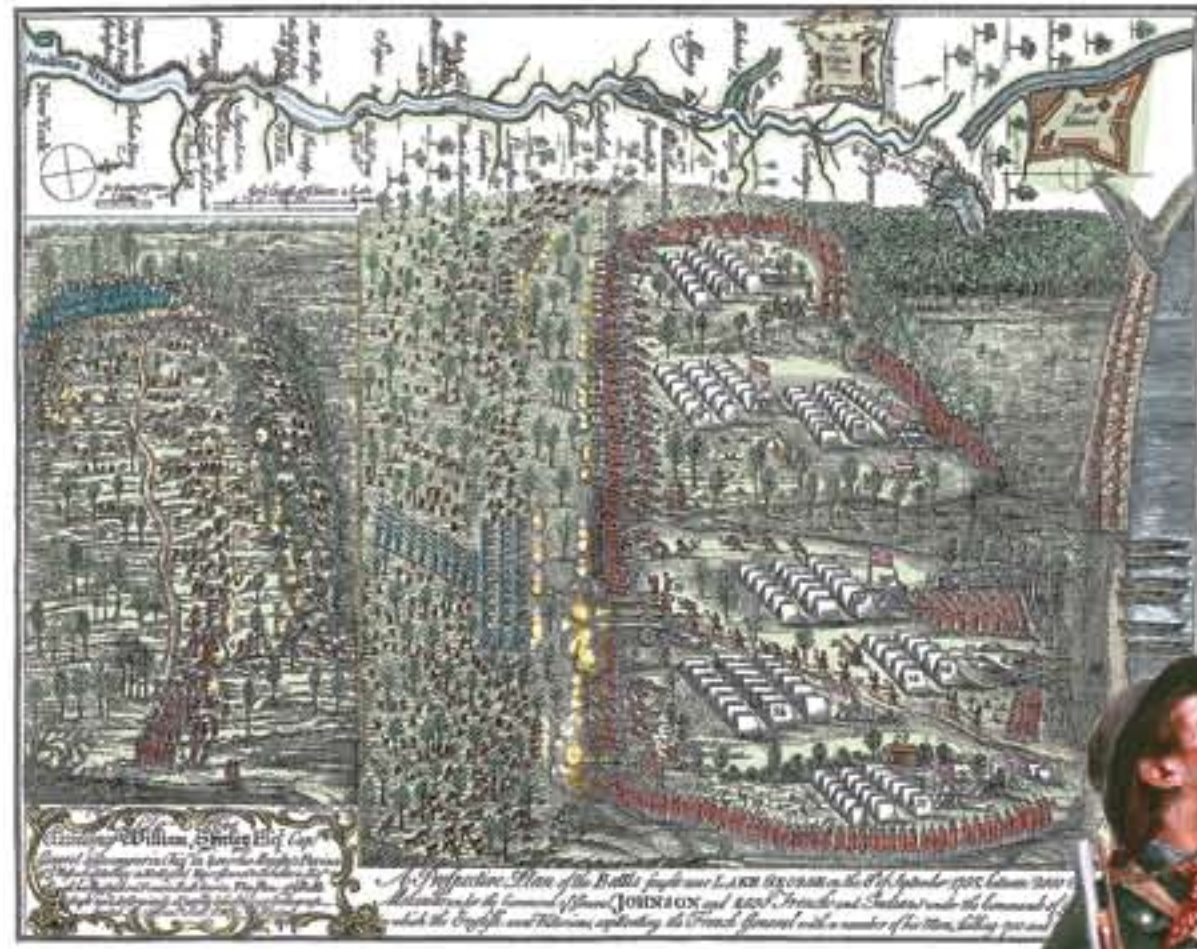


**Grenadier, 44th Regiment of Foot (British):** This regiment saw active service in North America throughout the entire war. The regiment fought at Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, the attack on French Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga) on July 8, 1758, and the siege and surrender of Fort Niagara in July 1759. A company of these elite soldiers was part of each British regiment. Grenadiers were distinguished by their elaborately embroidered caps, laced shoulder wings, and brass match cases. *Historical Image Bank, painting by Don Troiani.*

# THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN NEW YORK 1755-1763

**Fusilier, Régiment de Berry (French):** The two battalions (over 1,000 men) of the *Régiment de Berry* that came to Canada in 1757 wore the standard regular infantry uniform — a heavy grey-white wool coat with deep cuffs, red for this unit. The regiment was part of the French force defending Carillon in 1758, and was with Montcalm's army at Québec in 1759 and 1760. There were 8 battalions of French troops from 7 regular regiments serving in New France during the war. *Historical Image Bank, painting by Don Troiani.*



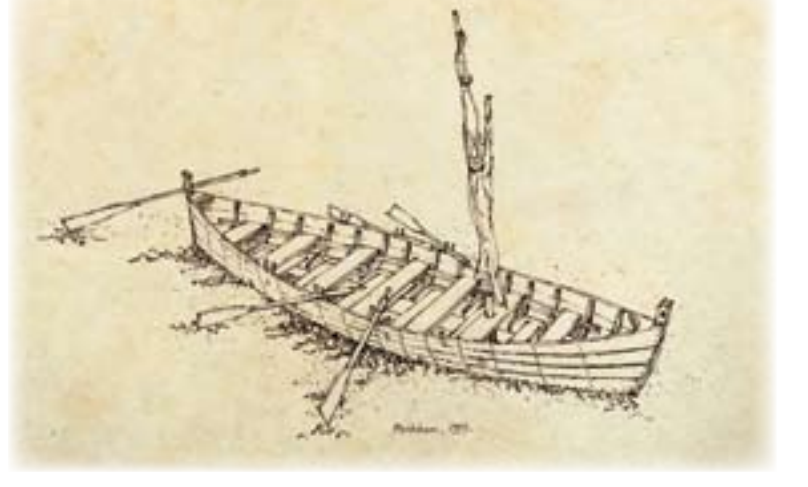
- French & Indian War Historic Sites in New York**
1. Crailo State Historic Site 9¼ Riverside Ave., Rensselaer, 12144.
  2. 1737 Luykas Van Alen House Route 9H, Kinderhook 12106.
  3. Schenectady Stockade Historic District Front St., Schenectady, 12305.
  4. Mabee Farm 1080 Main St. (Route SS), Rotterdam Junction, 12150.
  5. Fort Johnson Rte. 5, Fort Johnson, 12070.
  6. Johnson Hall State Historic Site Hall Ave., Johnstown, 12095.
  7. Fort Klock Historic Restoration Rte. 5, St. Johnsville, 13452.
  8. Fort Stanwix National Monument 112 E. Park St., Rome, 13440.
  9. Fort Brewerton/Block House Museum Rte. 11 and Rte. 37, Brewerton, 13029.
  10. Fort Ontario State Historic Site 1 East 4th St., Oswego, 13126.
  11. Old Fort Niagara Fr. Niagara State Park, Youngstown, 14174.
  12. Fort La Présentation/Fort Lévis Light House Point, Ogdensburg, 13669.
  13. Crown Point/Fort St. Frédéric State Historic Site 739 Bridge Rd., Crown Point, 12928.
  14. Fort Ticonderoga 30 Fort Ti Rd., Ticonderoga, 12883.
  15. Fort William Henry Rte. 9, Lake George Village, 12845.
  16. Lake George Battlefield Park Lake George Village, 12845.
  17. Lake George Shipwrecks Lake George, NY, 12845.
  18. Rogers' Island 11 Rogers Island Dr., Fort Edward, 12828.
  19. Old Fort House Museum 29 Broadway, Rte. 4, Fort Edward, 12828.
  20. The Stillwater Blockhouse Rte. 4, Stillwater, 12170.
  21. Fort Delaware Museum 6615 Route 97, Narrowsburg, 12764.



**Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, Marquis de Montcalm** (1712-1759) commanded French forces in North America during the French and Indian War. He was sent to Québec in 1756 to replace captured Baron de Dieskau. He captured Fort Oswego in 1756 and Fort William Henry in 1757. Montcalm's army was victorious again at Fort Carillon in 1758, but French strategy demanded the defense of Québec the next year, even if that meant abandoning the frontier posts at Niagara and Carillon. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of Québec on September 13, 1759, dying the next day. *Courtesy Fort Ticonderoga.*



**1757 • Fort William Henry:** Built on the south shore of Lake George in 1755, it was the northernmost in a chain of British forts. Commanded by Lt.-Col. George Monro, the fort was held by the 35th Regiment of Foot, with a separate entrenched camp for the provincial troops. By the summer of 1757 Monro had around 2,200 men. The fort was attacked in August 1757 by a French army of 6,000 regulars and militia and nearly 2,000 American Indians under the command of General Montcalm. Following a heavy bombardment and siege, the garrison was forced to surrender on August 9, 1757, when British forces at Fort Edward failed to come to Monro's aid. After the surrender, the American Indian allies of the French began to attack British soldiers leaving the fort. For their assistance, they had been expecting payment in loot, captives, and scalps, and were severely disappointed at the lenient surrender terms. Perhaps 150 or so British and provincials, including women and children, were killed during the "Fort William Henry Massacre." Montcalm tried to prevent the attack, but was unable to stop it by force. *Courtesy Library of Congress.*

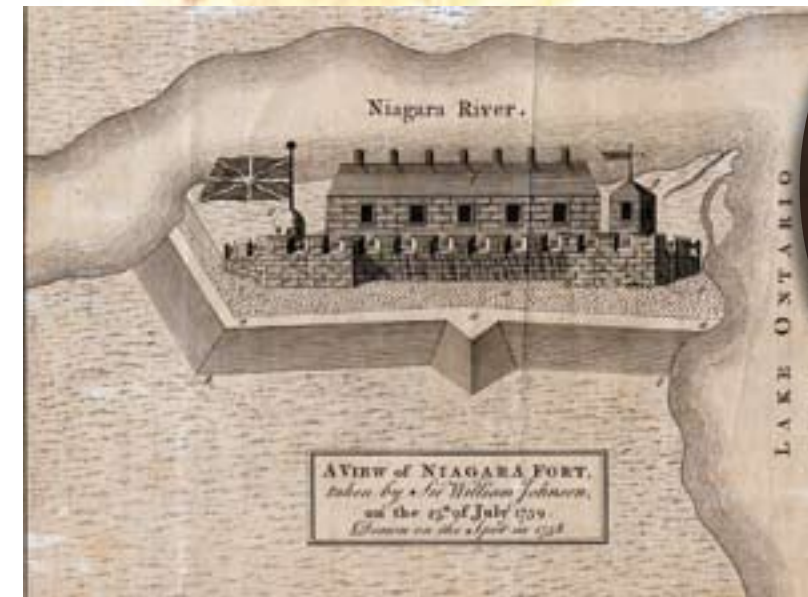


**Bateau:** New York Lt. Col. John Bradstreet commanded 40 companies of bateauxmen who insured the movement of troops and supplies over lakes and rivers. Utilizing a flat-bottomed boat called a *bateau* (French for "boat"), which could be rowed or sailed, they could carry up to 10 tons of cargo or 20 men. In 1758, Bradstreet would also command a successful campaign to capture and destroy the French Fort Frontenac (present day Kingston, Ontario, Canada). *Illustration courtesy Mark Peckham.*

**1755 • The Battle of Lake George:** On September 8, 1755, 1,500 largely Canadian and Indian troops under the command of the Baron de Dieskau were defeated by 3,000 colonial troops under William Johnson and 200 Mohawks led by their war chief, King Hendrick (*Tiyanoga*). Tiyanoga was killed in a morning ambush known as "The Bloody Morning Scout." The French went on to attack Johnson's entrenched camp, but without success. Each side lost several hundred men; Dieskau was wounded and captured by Johnson's men. *Courtesy Prints George Image Bank and Robert Whitworth.*



**Sir William Johnson:** (c.1715-1774), born in Ireland, was the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1755 to 1774, and a major general of the British forces during the French and Indian War. Johnson had great influence among the Indians of New York, with the help of Molly Brant, a Mohawk woman. His vast estate in the Mohawk River Valley covered some 400,000 acres. *Courtesy The Albany Institute of History and Art.*



**1759 • Fort Niagara:** Established in 1678, this French fort fell to the British after a 19-day siege in July 1759. A French relief force for the fort was ambushed at the Battle of La Belle-Famille, and the commander of Fort Niagara, Captain Pierre Pouchot of the *Régiment de Béarn* surrendered the fort to the British under the command of Sir William Johnson. *Courtesy Old Fort Niagara.*

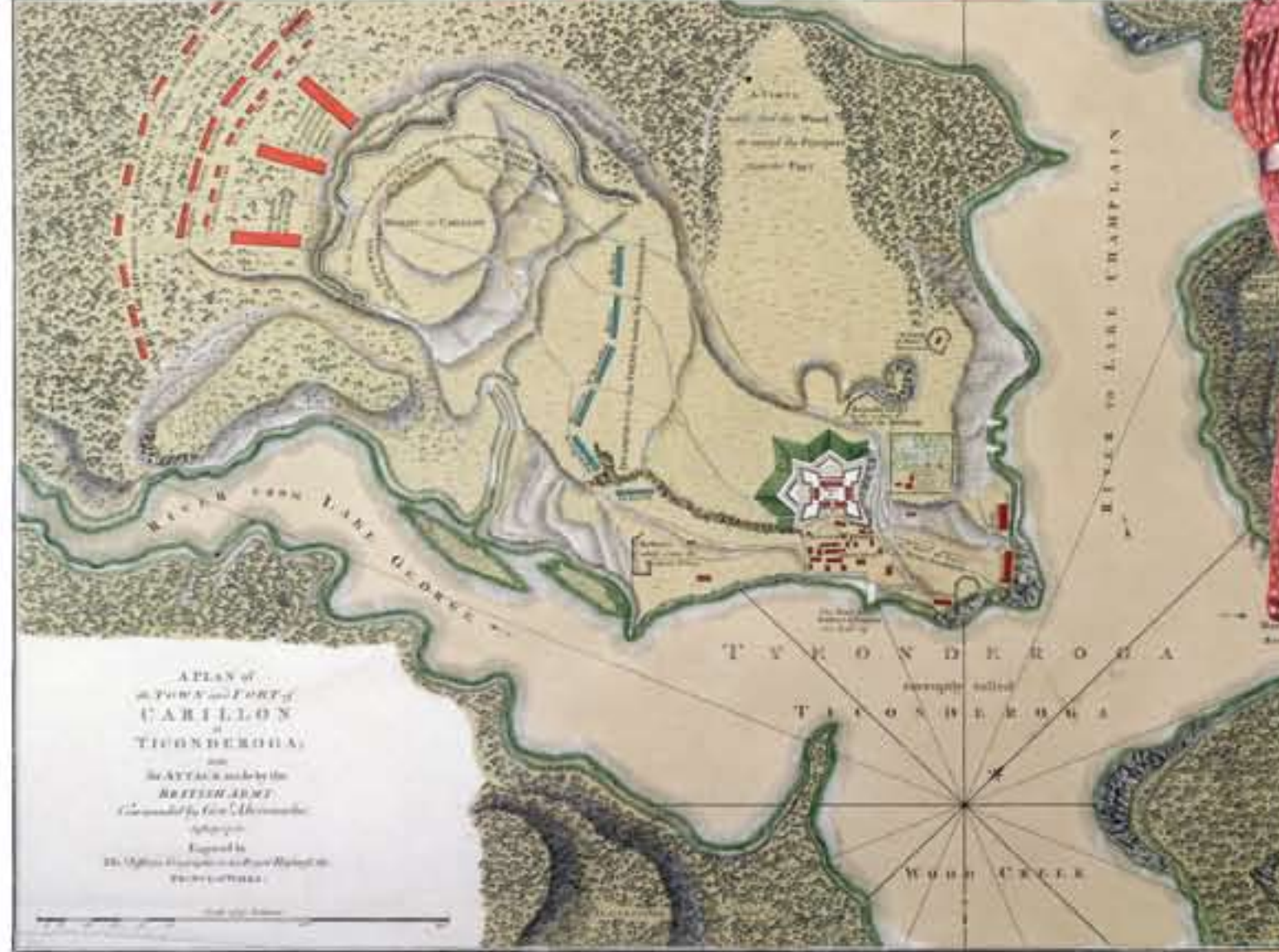
**Ranger (British):** Made famous by New Hampshire-born Major Robert Rogers, "His Majesty's Independent Companies of Rangers" wore green clothing and practiced tactics embodied as "Rogers' Rules of Ranging." The Rangers became the British army's chief scouting units during the war. The Rangers fought two bloody winter battles on snowshoes, in 1757 and again in 1758, in the Lake George and Ticonderoga area. *Historical Image Bank, painting by Don Troiani.*

**Powder horn:** Major Robert Rogers' engraved horn is typical of those carried by provincial and militia soldiers. This horn was carved by John Bush, a free black man from Massachusetts. *Courtesy Fort Ticonderoga.*

**Soldier of the New Jersey Provincial Regiment—the Jersey Blues (British):** After suffering casualties at Oswego in 1756, five companies of Col. John Parker's Jersey Blues were sent on a reconnaissance in force and were ambushed while aboard boats on Lake George on July 23, 1757. Three-quarters of the men were killed or captured that day, and the rest were captured when Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm's army. *Historical Image Bank, painting by Don Troiani.*



**General James Abercromby:** (1706-1781) was a British Army general who became commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America in March 1758. A skilled organizer devastated by the loss of his command structure, his bungled attack on Montcalm's army at Fort Carillon led to his recall to Great Britain in late autumn 1758 and his replacement by Major General Jeffery Amherst. *Courtesy Fort Ticonderoga.*



**1758 • Attack on Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga):** In 1755, after their defeat at the Battle of Lake George, the French began construction of Fort Carillon to guard the portage between Lake George and Wood Creek, preventing the British from using the lake to advance north to Montréal. In 1757 Fort Carillon was the base for Montcalm's successful campaign against Fort William Henry. In 1758 a strong British force of nearly 15,000 men (including 6,000 British regulars) led by General James Abercromby advanced to capture the fort. On July 8, 1758 the British made a series of frontal attacks against hastily built French entrenchments outside the fort's main walls (as seen on the map). Abercromby's poorly coordinated attacks were decisively defeated by Montcalm's 3,500 French defenders. The 42nd (Highland) Regiment (the "Black Watch") was badly mauled in the attack. The British army retreated in great disorder, and French patrols later found abandoned equipment and many wounded left behind. This was the bloodiest battle in American history until Antietam during the American Civil War. The fort was captured the following year by the British under Major General Jeffery Amherst, and given back its Mohawk name, "Ticonderoga." *Courtesy Fort Ticonderoga.*



**Soldier, Compagnies franches de la marine (French):** The Navy Department administered overseas French colonies and garrisoned them with *troupes de la marine*, first raised in 1683. By 1757 this force consisted of 40 companies in New France. These units — the garrison of Canada — were known as the *Compagnies franches de la marine* (Independent Companies of the Navy). Generally well-uniformed and equipped, on campaign they may have adopted more informal dress. The figure here is shown without his regulation unbleached wool uniform coat and tricorne hat. They were nonetheless experienced fighters and often a match for the Indians in hit-and-run warfare. They fought in all the campaigns of the French & Indian War. The soldiers were recruited in France, and were expected to remain in the colonies when their service was complete. Clothing and arms were manufactured in France and sent to Canada. *Historical Image Bank, painting by Don Troiani.*

**Eastern Woodland Indian:** During the French & Indian War, American Indians were allied with both sides. The powerful Iroquois of New York sided with the British against the French and their Algonquin allies, traditional enemies of the Iroquois. This warrior wears a combination of native and European clothing. American Indian ideas of warfare were very different from those of Europeans, and both the British and French found the American Indians difficult and sometimes unreliable allies. In general, the French were able to work with their American Indian allies more effectively, though Montcalm especially disliked operating with masses of uncontrollable warriors. Many of the "massacres" attributed to native warriors were simply part of their tradition of warfare, which required warriors to obtain trophies of combat — scalps and prisoners of all ages and gender. During the war, British rangers and French irregular troops adopted some Indian tactics, making the need for Indians less critical while maneuvering armies through the dense forests of New York. *Historical Image Bank, painting Don Troiani.*



**Muskets:** The British .75 caliber Long Land musket (top) and the .69 caliber French Model 1728 musket (above) were the principal firearms used during the war. Similar in capability, both were smoothbores, firing a destructive soft lead ball. A typical trained soldier could load and fire his musket two to three times per minute. Ammunition consisted of a paper cartridge, containing gunpowder and a bullet. Soldiers carried anywhere from 18 to as many as 60 rounds. These muskets mounted a bayonet — a fearsome weapon in the hands of determined troops. *Historical Image Bank.*