

Henry Bouquet (Boo-KAY)



Portrait of Bouquet

Bouquet was born in Switzerland. He joined the British Army and came to America.

He was second in command to General Forbes. Bouquet did much of the work because Forbes was so ill. Together they captured Fort Duquesne (dyoo-KAYN) in November of 1758.

During Pontiac's War, Fort Pitt was under siege. Bouquet was told to deliver supplies. He and about 450 men set out from Fort Ligonier (lig-oh-NIHR). They brought packhorses with them.

The horses carried large bags of flour and other supplies. Bouquet planned to take a less well known path to Fort Pitt. He also planned to march through a dangerous section near Fort Pitt at night. By doing these two things he thought he could avoid attack.

However, the American Indians had watched the soldiers. The Indians didn't wait until the soldiers got close to Fort Pitt. They surprised Bouquet by attacking about a mile before

Bushy Run Creek. This was very smart. The soldiers were tired and they were thirsty.

Bouquet and his men used the bags of flour to make a makeshift fort to protect the wounded. That night, he came up with a plan. The next day, the troops pulled back. They pretended to retreat. Seeing this, the American Indians charged after them. Bouquet and his troops had really circled around behind the warriors. They attacked from behind. The warriors retreated. Bouquet and his men made it to Fort Pitt.

Bouquet stayed in the British army all his life. He died in Florida.

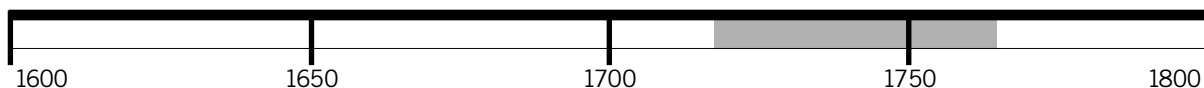


On this British military musket the firing mechanism was called the lock.



The Indians return British captives to Bouquet in 1764.

(1719 - 1765)





General Edward Braddock (BRAD-dok)



Illustration of Braddock

This was a new type of fighting. The trees were huge. The soldiers could not see the enemy. Many British soldiers were killed or wounded. Braddock tried hard to gather his troops. He had four horses shot out from under him. While he was mounting the fifth horse, he was shot through the lungs. Washington helped carry him from the field using Braddock's red silk sash. The army retreated.

Braddock died four days later. His body was buried in the middle of the road. Washington read some prayers at the burial. Then the whole army marched over the grave. This was to hide it from the French and American Indians, who might find it, dig it up, and destroy it.

In 1755, General Edward Braddock arrived in Virginia. He was in charge of the British Army. At the time, he was 60 years old. He had spent 45 years in the army.

He and his army set out for the Forks of the Ohio. Many Americans went with him. One was George Washington. The army was the largest ever seen in North America – more than 2,200 men. There were also some women. Most of them were nurses, cooks, or camp followers.

Braddock didn't understand the huge size of the wilderness. He needed American Indian scouts to help him. However, Braddock didn't respect the American Indians. When he met with them, he made them very angry. Only eight marched with him.

On July 9, the army had nearly finished crossing the Monongahela (meh-NON-gah-HAY-lah) River. They were only a few miles from the Forks of the Ohio. They were surprised by French soldiers and American Indian warriors.

Pistols were often carried by officers.



Seriously wounded, Braddock retreated from the battle in a cart.

(1695 - 1755)





Charlotte Browne (Broun)



Illustration of Browne

Charlotte Browne came to Virginia in 1755. She was with the British army. Her job was head nurse, or matron. She came with her brother. He was the apothecary, or druggist, for the army.

Browne was a widow. She left children behind in England.

Her job was very important. She was the highest-paid and most respected woman in the army. She supervised other women who worked as nurses or cooks.

She got to work right away. While still in Virginia, she wrote, "Just here and 50 ill already."

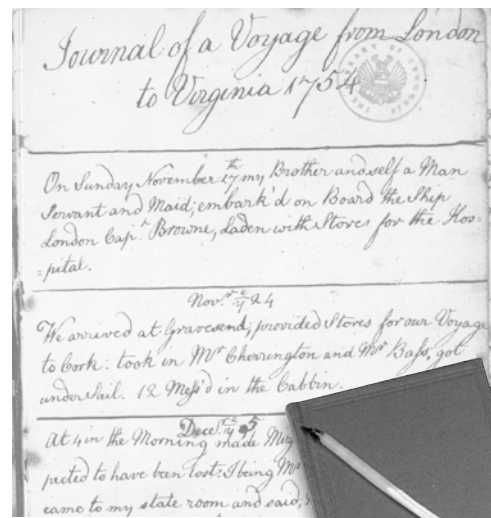
Soon, the hospital unit left to follow Braddock's army. Traveling was hard. The roads were dusty. In one place, the road was so bad that Browne had to walk. She walked until she had blisters on her feet. During the trip, she and the other nurses baked bread, boiled beef, and did laundry.

Finally, the hospital unit arrived at Fort Cumberland. The next day, Browne became ill with fever. When she got well, her brother became ill.

She soon was very busy taking care of the wounded from the battle. On July 17, her brother died. It was a terrible blow to her.

She stayed with the hospital unit. After Braddock's defeat, she moved several times to other battles. Her last journal entry was, "I here End My Journal having so much Business on my Hands that I cannot spare Time to write it." Nothing more is known of her life.

Although women could not be soldiers during the French and Indian War, many of them, such as Browne, played valuable roles.

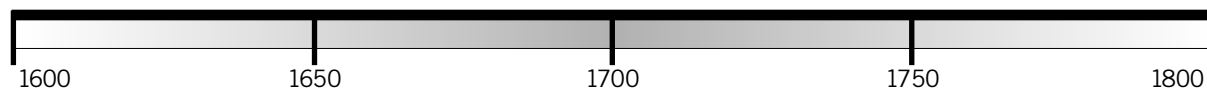


A copy of Browne's original diary.

Blank books had many uses.



unknown





George Croghan (KROH-an)



Illustration of Croghan

George Croghan was born in Ireland. He moved to America in 1741. He started trading with the American Indians. He set up a trading post at Pickawillany (PIK-uh-WIL-en-ee).

Croghan offered better prices than the French did. This hurt their business so much that the French offered money to anyone who would kill him.

In 1752, the French sent a party of American Indians to attack the trading post. They killed several traders. However, they did not stop Croghan. He kept trading.

Soon he was known as the "King of the Pennsylvania Traders." Because he knew the American Indians well, he soon got other work. He set up conferences with the American Indians and helped the British make treaties with them. He was at the Treaty of Easton in 1758.

During Pontiac's War, he went on a peace mission down the Ohio River.

Warriors attacked his group. He received a hatchet wound to the head. However, the attack ended up being helpful to Croghan.

He and a Shawnee chief who was with him told their attackers that if they did not make peace, the British and the Shawnee would be at war with them. The attackers made peace. Croghan later said, "a thick Scull [skull] is of Service on some Occasions."

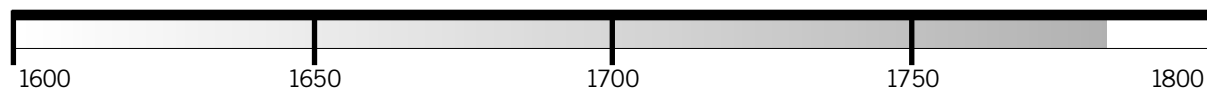


Silver jewelry such as rings, earrings, nose rings, necklaces and crosses were traded to the Indians.



Croghan was at Fort Necessity shortly after it was built.

(Unknown - 1782)





General John Forbes (forbs)



Portrait of Forbes

John Forbes was born in Scotland. At the age of 25, he joined the British Army.

In 1758, Forbes was given the task of taking back the Forks of the Ohio. Henry Bouquet (Boo-KAY) was his second in command. George Washington led the Virginia soldiers.

Forbes learned from Braddock's mistakes. He knew that one of Braddock's problems was a lack of supply posts. He decided he would build forts every 40 miles or so. He also decided to take a different route from the one Braddock had taken. George Washington did not agree with that part of the plan.

Forbes wanted to keep the American Indians on his side. He knew they had been one of the reasons that Braddock was defeated.

Forbes was very sick during the campaign. He had what he called a "bloody flux." Sometimes he was so ill that he had to be carried on a sling between two horses.

In November, Forbes reached the last fort

his troops would build. It was called Fort Ligonier (lig-oh-NIHR) and it was only about 50 miles from Fort Duquesne (dyoo-KAYN) at the Forks of the Ohio. The weather was getting bad. He decided not to fight again until spring.

Then, on November 12, a soldier from Fort Duquesne was captured. He told the British that there were very few soldiers at the fort. Forbes ordered his army to march right away. On November 24, the French blew up their own fort. Then they left. The next day, Forbes occupied the land. After four years, the British finally controlled the Forks of the Ohio.

Forbes died shortly after of his illness.

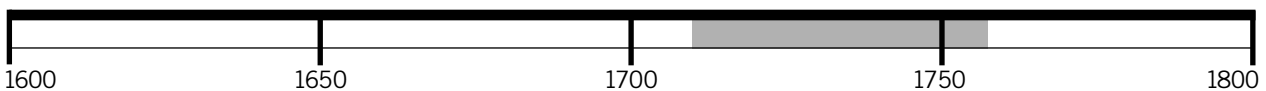


Snuffboxes were common among gentlemen and officers. They held ground up tobacco called snuff.



A map of Fort Ligonier drawn in 1758 that shows the fort, the creek and the "trading path to the Ohio."

(1710 - 1759)





Benjamin Franklin (FRANGK-lin)



Painting of Franklin

Benjamin Franklin's family was very poor. He set up his own printing business in Philadelphia. In 1733, he started publishing *Poor Richard's Almanack*. It was very popular. Many of his famous phrases come from one of his almanacs.

As a printer, he wanted to tell stories that interested people. He published many stories about the Iroquois. He learned more about their form of government. The Iroquois Confederacy was made up of six nations. Each nation could manage its own affairs.

However, to be more powerful, they also sometimes acted together when they were making war, making peace, or trading.

Franklin thought this would work for the colonies, too. In 1754, he first suggested the idea that the colonies should work together. He drew a snake cut into pieces. He added the words "Join or Die" to tell exactly what he meant.

The colonies didn't like the idea. They thought the British government could

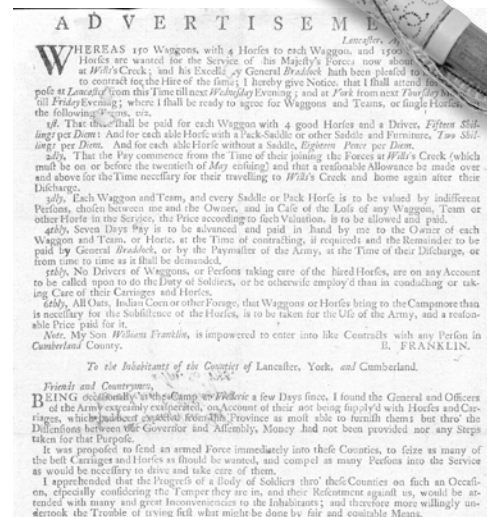
manage war, peace, trading, and other problems. Each colony wanted to look out for itself.

Franklin was always interested in politics. He helped Braddock get the wagons and horses he needed. He was a member of the Second Continental Congress. He helped write the Declaration of Independence.

He made many trips to England and France to help the colonies and the new nation. He helped convince France to join the Americans in fighting the British during the American Revolution. He also helped write the Constitution.

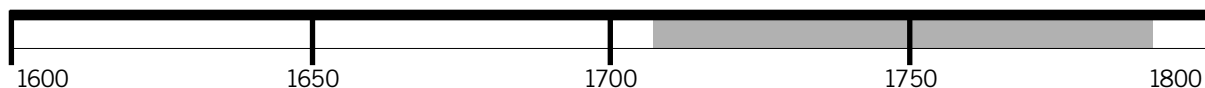
He died in 1790. More than 20,000 people came to his funeral. Many people think he was the greatest of the Founding Fathers who never served as President.

Gentlemen commonly used walking sticks.



This notice was placed in the Lancaster newspaper to get wagons for the Braddock campaign.

(1706 - 1790)





Samuel Jenkins (JEN-kins)



Illustration of Jenkins

Samuel Jenkins was African American. In 1754, he was Captain Charles Broadwater's slave. They lived in Springfield, Virginia. Broadwater was a member of the militia.

When Broadwater joined General Braddock's army, Jenkins went too. Jenkins was not a member of the army. However, he was paid to help the army. He drove a wagon with provisions.

Jenkins' job was difficult. Braddock's army built a rough road 12 feet wide through dense forests.

There were many rivers and streams to cross. Rocks, stumps, and boulders got in the way. Jenkins braved insects, snakes, rainstorms, and heat during his long trip.

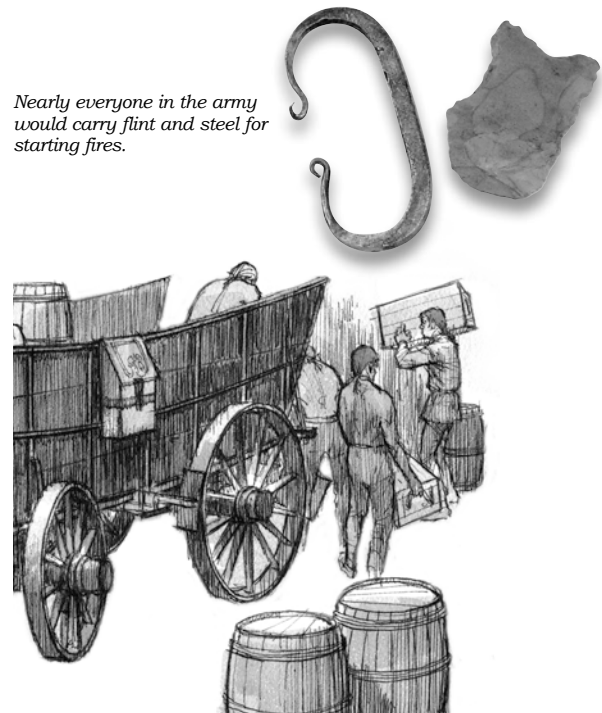
Jenkins needed to keep the wagon horses in good health. He also had to make sure his wagon could travel over the steep mountain roads.

The wagon Jenkins drove was filled with 2,000 pounds of supplies or food. Braddock's

huge army needed a lot of food. Wagons would have carried cheese, corn, rum, flour, rice, peas, salt, bacon, salted beef, and pork. Other wagons carried food for the horses.

Most of the supply wagons were not with Braddock when he was defeated. The slow-moving wagons were well behind the army. However, after the battle the soldiers retreated and caught up with the supply wagons. Then the wagons were used to carry wounded soldiers back to the hospital at Fort Cumberland.

The wagons had to be emptied of all the things they were carrying. They burned the supplies they left behind, since the army did not want the French to use them.



Nearly everyone in the army would carry flint and steel for starting fires.

Wagons loaded with barrels, bags and crates were used during Braddock's march.

(1734 - 1849)





James Smith (smith)



Illustration of Smith

In 1755, James Smith was working as a road builder as part of General Braddock's campaign. While working on the road he was captured by American Indians.

The warriors took Smith to Fort Duquesne (dyoo-KAYN). There he was forced to run between two lines of warriors. Each held a stick. They hit him as he passed by. This was called running the gauntlet.

Captives were often forced to run the gauntlet. The warriors valued strength and courage. Those who showed that they were strong and fearless would be kept.

Smith did well when he ran the gauntlet. He was taken to a nearby village. There, he went through a ceremony that seemed very strange to him. Most of his hair was plucked. His nose and ears were pierced. His body was painted. Then some women took him to a river and began to scrub him.

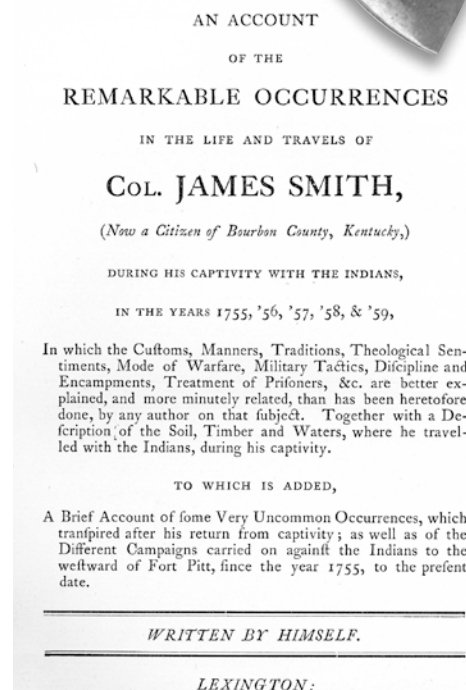
Smith did not know what they were doing. He was afraid they were going to kill him. Instead, he learned, he had been adopted

as a son of the village. From that day, he was treated like any other member of the village. His American Indian name was Scoowa (SKOO-wuh).

He hunted and trapped with the men. In the winter, he and other members of his village made sugar from maple sap.

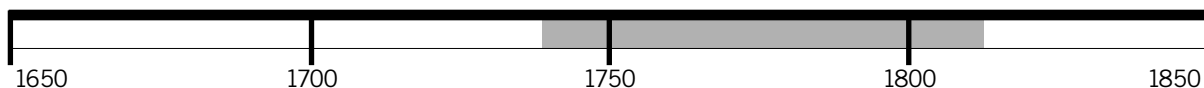
He lived with the American Indians for four years. In 1759, while near Montreal, he left the American Indians to go back home. Throughout his life, he used the fighting skills he had learned from his American Indian family.

Large axes were used to cut trees before building roads.



The title page of Smith's biography published in 1799.

(1737 - 1812)





Captain Robert Stobo (STOH-boh)

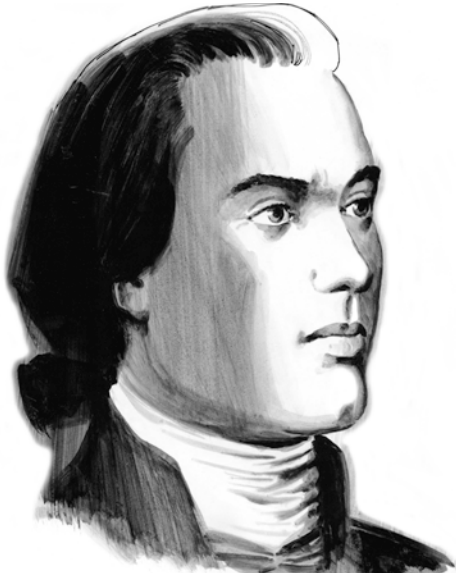


Illustration of Stobo

Robert Stobo moved from Scotland to Virginia. He became an officer and fought for the British at Fort Necessity. When it was time to surrender, the French wanted to take two people as hostages. Stobo was not married, so he was a logical choice. The other hostage was Jacob Van Braam.

The two hostages went with the French to Fort Duquesne (dyoo-KAYN). They were treated very well. They were not in jail, so they could move around. Stobo started to learn French. He paid close attention to every detail.

A few weeks later, he wrote a letter telling everything he knew about life at the fort. He drew a map of the fort on the other side of the letter. He signed his real name. Then he asked an American Indian to smuggle the letter out.

That fall, the two hostages were moved to Quebec. They still enjoyed much freedom. However, their freedom ended when Braddock was defeated. In his papers,

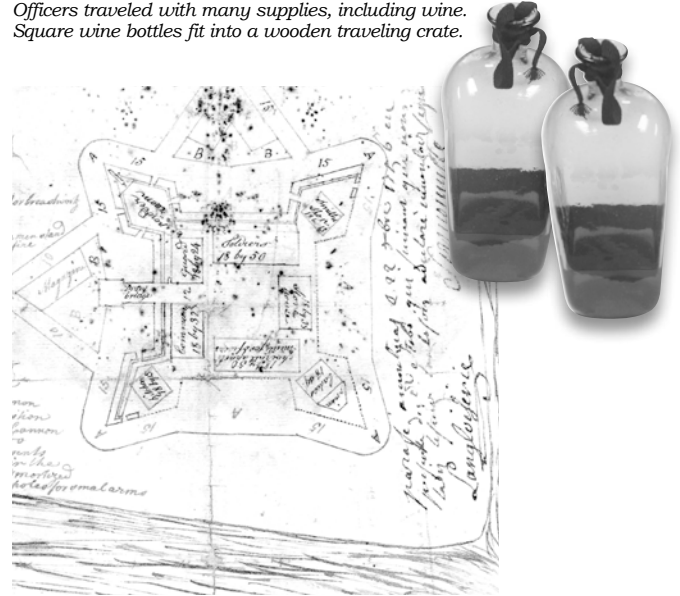
the French found Stobo's letter! The two hostages were put in jail. Stobo admitted writing the letter. He said he thought he was right to help his country.

He was found guilty and sentenced to death. With the help of friends, Stobo escaped twice. Both times, he was recaptured. However, the third time he tried, he got away safely. In disguise, he set out in canoes with eight other people. They rowed hundreds of miles. Then they captured two French ships and sailed to freedom.

Stobo got away just in time to help British General Wolfe plan his attack on Quebec. Stobo spoke with him often. It may have been Stobo who told Wolfe about the small footpath that the British used to capture the city.

Five years after leaving Virginia, he arrived home safely. People hailed him as a hero.

Officers traveled with many supplies, including wine. Square wine bottles fit into a wooden traveling crate.



The map Stobo drew of Fort Duquesne and smuggled to the British.

(1727 - 1770)

