PART II (Conclusion)

13A. *A Reign of Terror Gripped the Border from 1755 to 1758*

The defeat of Braddock left the frontier open and defenseless. For the next three years a nightmare of death and destruction was inflicted on the border, even to the settlements east of the mountains. The Indians were incited and led by French soldiers from Fort Duquesne which Colonel Bouquet described as "... that nest of Pirates which has so long harboured the murderers and destructors of our poor People."

The harrowing details of the diorama entitled *Indian Raid* (see ill., Exhibit 13A) are taken from border annals of the time. The husband is struck down at the plow by one Indian while another attacks his wife and children and a third Indian moves to set fire to the cabin. In spite of these raids and in defiance of a royal decree forbidding settlement beyond the mountains, the settlers doggedly persevered in their determination to occupy the frontier lands of the Indian. The Indian by this time recognized the settler as a greater menace than the European armed forces whose plans of conquest were not so obvious to the Indian.

13B. *1758 Was the Year of Victory*

After four years of humiliating defeats and harrowing border raids by the French and Indians, the British in 1758 undertook a massive four-pronged campaign under General James Abercromby to subdue the Indians and to drive the French from America. Although Abercromby himself was unsuccessful in his attempt to take Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga), the other three expeditions achieved their objectives as follows.

General Jeffery Amherst seized the great citadel of Louisbourg
which guarded access to Canada by way of the St. Lawrence River.

Captain John Bradstreet captured Fort Frontenac which controlled the entrance to the Great Lakes. He destroyed the French lakes fleet as well as extensive stores largely destined for Fort Duquesne.

General John Forbes assembled an army of some 6,000 men at Raystown (Fort Bedford). After arduous travel over crude mountain roads by way of Fort Ligonier he occupied the ruins of Fort Duquesne November 25, 1758.

Thus the British gained control of the headwaters of the Ohio River where they built their most elaborate stronghold in America, Fort Pitt. With the fall of Fort Niagara and Quebec in 1759 the French in Canada were annihilated and Anglo-Saxon civilization was established from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

13C. The French Are Finally Driven from the Forks of the Ohio

This informative exhibit of the Forbes Campaign is illustrated by five successive color drawings of the important episodes of the march, set against a painted map of the route from Fort Bedford to the Forks of the Ohio. These masterly water-color drawings by Nat Youngblood were based on material assembled by the writer from the Papers of Colonel Henry Bouquet and the Crown Collection of American Maps in the British Museum.

Victory for the British came in 1758. In November, General John Forbes seized Fort Duquesne and drove the French from the Ohio Valley forever. To accomplish this task, the army had to make its own road through one hundred miles of forests and mountains. (View of troops assembling at Fort Bedford.) During the summer of 1758 Forbes assembled at Fort Bedford an army of 2,000 British regulars. There were also 4,000 provincial troops who were poorly trained and badly equipped. The incomparable Colonel Henry Bouquet assumed immediate command under Forbes who was fatally ill and had to be carried by litter most of the way.

The troops moved westward in late August. (Army train ascending mountain road.) The mountain grades were steep and rough and subject to slides of earth and rock. Men and horses, weakened by overwork, exposure and poor food, were reduced to exhaustion. Few expeditions in frontier history required more sustained effort and physical hardship.

Fortified posts were built at strategic locations for storage of
supplies and to provide refuge, if needed. (Construction of Fort Ligonier.) The most important of these strongholds was Fort Ligonier, halfway to Fort Duquesne. This typical wilderness fort was made of the earth, stone and timber that lay about it. Here the army was gradually assembled after crossing the mountains from Fort Bedford.

On September 9, Major James Grant with 800 men, mostly Highlanders, suffered a humiliating defeat. He was ordered to reconnoiter Fort Duquesne and to take a few prisoners, but to avoid open conflict. However, when Grant came within sight of the fort without being detected by the French, he became over-confident and rashly decided to attack. After carefully arranging his troops on the densely wooded hillside, the advance was signaled by the drummers beating reveille. Whereupon the French and Indians swarmed from their fort in overwhelming numbers, surrounded the British, and inflicted a loss of 270, including prisoners. The general area of the engagement is marked by present-day Grant Street, named for the reckless Scot. (Grant’s engagement.)

The Indians celebrated their victory by returning to their homes where they could enjoy their loot. Although the defection of Indian allies from the French army was a very real gain for the British in this unfortunate affair, the defeat of Grant was disheartening. Forbes called a staff meeting on November 11 when it was decided to establish winter quarters at Fort Ligonier. This decision was reversed a few days later, however, when some captured prisoners revealed the true weakness of Fort Duquesne and its garrison. Forbes thereupon ordered the advance, arriving at Fort Duquesne on November 25. (Forbes at Fort Duquesne.)

The French had been prepared to abandon their wooden fort if they could not defeat the British before they reached the Forks of the Ohio. In this they had been successful against Braddock three years earlier. Using the same strategy, the French and Indians had attacked Fort Ligonier on October 12 and 13 but had been driven off by the British without decisive effect. Now, with the British but one day’s march away, they knew their cause to be hopeless. Having destroyed Fort Duquesne with fire and explosives, the French left by the rivers, never to return.

On his arrival Forbes described Fort Duquesne as a scene of “total desolation and wreckage.” A letter from General John Forbes to Prime Minister William Pitt bore the significant heading, “Pittsburgh, November 27th, 1758.” Thus was Pittsburgh christened. Forbes wrote: “Sir, I do myself the Honour of acquainting you that it has pleased
God to crown His Majesty's Arms with Success over all His Enemies upon the Ohio . . . I have used the Freedom of giving your name to Fort Duquesne . . ." Forbes continued with the prediction that this newly-won territory "will soon be the richest and most fertile of any posses\textsuperscript{1} by the British in \textsuperscript{N}o America." Fort Pitt itself was not officially named until November of 1759 when General John Stanwix wrote William Pitt: "I have given this Fort your Name as my predecessor did the Town . . ." Within two years the completed Fort Pitt, largest fortification of Great Britain in America, stood as the symbol of British sovereignty over the land beyond the mountains.

13D. Forbes Army Included Both Regular and Provincial Troops

Composition of the Army of General John Forbes — 1758

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment/Unit</th>
<th>Troops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77th Regiment of Highlanders</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Archibald Montgomery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major James Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60th Regiment of Royal Americans</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Henry Bouquet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Artillery</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Regiment</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Battalion — Colonel John Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Battalion — Colonel James Burd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Battalion — Colonel Hugh Mercer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Regiments</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st — Colonel George Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd — Colonel William Byrd III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Detachment</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina Detachment</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Counties (Delaware) Detachment</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,790</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13E. Forbes Ordered a Day of Thanksgiving for Their Victory

This diorama shows the army gathered before the ruins of Fort Duquesne, with the ailing General sitting in the foreground. The Monongahela River is seen in the background.

November 26, 1758, "was observed, by the General's Orders, as a Day of publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God for our Success; . . ." Reverend Charles Clinton Beatty, chaplain of the Pennsylvania Regiment, was "appointed to preach a Thanksgiving Sermon for the
remarkable Superiority of His Majesty's Arms." Bouquet, in a letter of November 25, described the pitiful condition of the army, a far cry from the manner in which it is usually depicted: "The men are greatly reduced, deficient of every necessary, half naked, without shoes, and without means of getting any. We have neither Tents nor Bagage, but are in good spirits . . ." 

14A. The "Blockhouse," Built in 1764, Miraculously Survives Today

The three earthen ramparts on the western or downstream sides of Fort Pitt were partially washed away by the record floods of 1762 and 1763. To protect these damaged ramparts Colonel Henry Bouquet built three redoubts at a little distance from the fort. One of these redoubts, finished in 1764, is the building we now know as the Blockhouse. Two redoubts added later on the Monongahela and Allegheny river banks made a total of five, as shown on the plan of the fort area.

The Blockhouse stands on its original site and elevation. It is the oldest building of authenticated date west of the mountains. It miraculously survived 130 years of varied occupancy, mutilation, and neglect until 1894 when it was presented by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Schenley to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, who restored the building and made it a public monument. The Blockhouse and the foundations of the Music Bastion remain the only vestiges of the elaborate military defenses of the British Empire that once existed at the Point.

The Blockhouse model (see ill., Exhibit 14A) has been cut away to show its construction and to reveal the shape of the "loop-holes" through which soldiers could fire on two levels from all five sides of the building. These redoubts protected the garrison from sniper fire of the Indians which had proved to be a serious hazard in Pontiac's War of 1763.

The photographs show additions and alterations made to the Blockhouse while it was used as a residence. For many years the building was occupied by families of means and importance. Neville B. Craig, Pittsburgh's first historian, was born here in 1787. Jean Barbeau, the distinguished French engineer who published a plan of Pittsburgh in 1830, lived in the Blockhouse in 1831. But for the next half-century the little building, much neglected, was hemmed in by slum dwellings, warehouses and freight yards.

14B. Fort Pitt Was the Most Elaborate British Fort in America

The drawing at the left of the case is the most reliable and in-
formative plan of Fort Pitt. It is reproduced from the original in the Public Record Office in London which was made from surveys by Lt. Elias Meyer, an engineer in the Royal American Regiment at Fort Pitt. Meyer used surveying instruments similar to those displayed in the case and as shown by the 18th century engraving (from the British Museum) of two surveyors, one sighting through his instrument and the other pushing a wheel by which distances were measured.

Meyer's plan was made in 1761 when the fort was nearing completion. All buildings are named and locations shown for stone quarries, lime and brick kilns, coal pits, and roads. Except for the section through the fort structure, no drawings exist that show the character of the buildings, bridges and other fort structures. This plan of the fort and layout of the King's Gardens was used in the preparation of the fort model displayed in the William Pitt Memorial Hall.

The topographical survey, also by Meyer, was a remarkable project for its time. The entire area around the Forks of the Ohio is clearly shown. Of special interest is the location of the Saw Mill, from which Saw Mill Run Boulevard was named.

As an aid in understanding common fort terms, a drawing of a typical section through an 18th century fortification shows the various parts of the rampart, ditch and glacis, as well as the casemates. The terms are mostly of French origin as they were the masters of the art of war. Most of the field manuals carried by English engineers were based upon handbooks prepared by the French military experts.

14C. Fort Pitt Was Built to Last Forever

Fort Pitt, the mightiest fortress built by the British in America, was designed to withstand the assault of an army and its artillery. However, it was never attacked by an enemy more formidable than unorganized bands of Indians with their arrows and muskets. The effort and money wasted in building this elaborate defense has since aroused much speculation, especially when we consider that the fort construction was just getting under way when French power in America was virtually doomed by the loss of Fort Niagara in July and of Quebec in September of 1759. However valid these examples of hindsight may be, the fact remains that in 1758 William Pitt ordered the construction of a fort strong enough to maintain "the undisputed possession of the Ohio," to protect the colonies from incursions and to establish control of the Indians.

The masonry walls on the eastern faces of Fort Pitt were so durably built that all of the stone footings and some of the lower por-
tions of the brick walls not removed by modern building operations remain in place today, about eight feet underground. A portion of these walls has been permanently exposed to view near the entrance to the Park where the visitor may examine at close range the original stone footings and partially-restored brick walls of the Music Bastion. While one sees here only the lower four feet of the original fort walls, a full-height reconstructed section of the masonry ramparts may be seen just to the right of the entrance to the Fort Pitt Museum.

The lower illustration in the case, based on early records, shows the masonry ramparts under construction (see ill., Exhibit 14C). The ramparts were built of stone with brick facing, 15 feet high, 7½ feet thick at the base and 5 feet thick at the top and surmounted by a stone cap. The external corners of the masonry bastions were edged with stones, known as “quoins.” The walls as built conform precisely to the measurements given on the 18th century Meyer drawing, of which a reproduction is shown in this case.

The upper illustration shows the method of building a sod wall. This type of wall was used on the three western ramparts of the fort.

The 18th century military manuals give explicit directions for sodding an earthen fort wall. Sods were cut to an average size of 3"x12"x18" and laid like brick, alternating headers and stretchers, as shown in the illustration to the right. The green side of the sod was laid downward. To further secure the sods in place, wooden pickets were driven through them at intervals. Colonel Eyre, when he examined Fort Pitt after the disastrous flood of 1762, maintained that much damage resulted from the fact that “in laying the sod they neglected to drive into each 4 or 5 pickets of dry thin wood . . . .” The sod walls required mowing at least twice a year.

The inhabitants were prohibited from allowing animals and fowls to graze on the grass banks or even to dig for worms there! The effects of heavy rain and frost required constant repair. Had it not been for the brick walls on the eastern side, which took the force of the flood currents, the entire fort would have been ruined in the record high water of 1762 and 1763. As it was, the unprotected Ohio Bastion, which projected beyond the brick ramparts, was largely carried away and never entirely replaced.

The implements and tools displayed in this case are of the character of those used in the construction of the fort. They were loaned by the Landis Valley Farm Museum from their collection of early 19th century tools. The bottom of the case is paved with original bricks from the masonry walls of Fort Pitt. They were recovered by
archaeological excavation of the site.

14D. Archaeological Digs Revealed Fort Walls but Few Artifacts

Sub-soil investigations conducted in 1941, 1953, 1958-9 and 1964 have yielded few artifacts of the period of fort occupation, largely because of the disturbance of the original site by periodic flooding and the grading of the land by cutting and filling. The removal of great quantities of earth and portions of the fort wall itself occurred during the construction of the many modern buildings and the freight yards that occupied the fort site.

However, the archaeologists were rewarded by finding in many places remnants of the original stone footings as well as lengths of the lower portions of the brick wall, eight to ten brick courses in height, with the eight-foot-thick rubble stone backing intact. Especially important was the uncovering of the southern point of the Flag Bastion and the northern point of the Music Bastion which established the terminations of the masonry front of the fort and the beginning of the earth ramparts of which the three western bastions and their curtain walls were built.

The plotting of the various segments of original masonry wall foundations on the modern street grid provided a precise outline of Fort Pitt in its original location. This outline was found to agree almost precisely with the layout of Fort Pitt shown in drawings prepared in 1761 by the military engineers Lt. Elias Meyer and Bernard Ratzer whose plans are preserved in the Public Record Office and British Museum in London. These drawings likewise contain wall sections showing the size and construction of the rampart walls which were found to have been faithfully carried out.

The above story is told by spoken narrative and still-pictures in the sequence projector which comprises Exhibit 14D.

14E. Fort Pitt Was Served by Twenty-Nine Commandants

This list is as complete and dependable as can be managed from available data. Overlapping or duplication of dates occurred when other officers relieved the commandant while he was on leave or on campaign. Late records are vague and incomplete. Only a small garrison was maintained at Fort Pitt after 1786, and the only known name of officers in charge after that date are Lieutenant Matthew Ernest and Major Isaac Craig.

General John Forbes . . . . . . . 1758
The Indian swore Vengeance on the Settler who occupied his Land — Exhibit 13A

(page 33)
The Blockhouse, an authentic and priceless Heirloom of Fort Pitt — Exhibit 14A

(page 37)
The Artillery Casemate, one of ten Casemates within the Ramparts — Exhibit 15A

(page 41)
Soldiers had comfortable Accommodations in the Barracks of the Fort — Exhibit 17 (page 42)
The British Officers carried many Possessions into the Wilderness — Exhibit 23A

(page 44)
Unusual and genuine Artifacts of eighteenth-century Armament — Exhibit 23D
Colonel Henry Bouquet presides over the Return of Indian Captives -- Exhibit 24C

(page 49)
Colonel Henry Bouquet 1759, 1760-1762, 1763-1764
Colonel Hugh Mercer 1759
General John Stanwix 1759-1760
Major John Tulleken 1760
Captain Richard Mather 1760
General Robert Monckton 1760
Lieutenant Colonel John St. Clair 1760
Captain Thomas Barnsley 1760
Captain Simon Ecuyer 1762-1763
Captain William Grant 1764
Captain David Hay 1764
Captain William Murray 1764-1767
Captain Charles Edmonstone 1767-1772
Colonel John Reed 1768
Major Isaac Hamilton 1771-1772
Captain John Connolly 1774
Major John Nevill 1775
Major Robert Campbell 1776
General Edward Hand 1777-1778
General Lachlan McIntosh 1778-1779
Colonel John Gibson 1778-1779, 1781
Colonel Daniel Brodhead 1779-1781
Colonel Stephen Bayard 1781-1783
General William Irvine 1781-1783
Captain John Finley 1783
Major Joseph Marbury 1783-1784
Captain David Lucket 1785
Captain John Armstrong 1786

15A. The Artillery Casemate Served a Vital Function in Defense

This exhibit (see ill., Exhibit 15A) is a full-sized portion of an underground casemate used by the artillery officers in the conversion of bulk army supplies to finished ammunition such as flannel cartridges, fuzes, case shot, grape shot, wads, grenades, shells and the like, as well as to repair muskets and heavy armament. These rooms were built, as were all casemates, with walls of heavy timbers which were doubled on the roof to support the weight of some four feet of earth above them. This served as protection against the most-feared enemy fire — the siege mortar. Great care was taken in these rooms to avoid sparks or contact with flame that might cause an explosion. The disposition of the casemates is shown by diagram in Exhibit 15B.
15B. There Were Nearly 500 Feet of Underground Casemates

There were 12 casemates under the ramparts of the fort, each about 20 feet in width. Their total length was 475 feet. In addition to the two artillery laboratory casemates there were two for the storage of powder, others for storage of supplies and provisions of all kinds, especially salted meat packed in barrels. The actual salting itself was done in the casemates.

The records reveal that, as conditions changed, the casemates were converted to different uses and also suffered greatly from flooding and the inevitable deterioration natural to earthwork and underground timber structures.

16. Loading and Firing the Flintlock Musket Required Dexterity

This sequence projector explains by voice and still-pictures the successive steps in loading and firing a flintlock musket of the period.

17. Fort Pitt Provided Comfortable Barracks for Its Soldiers

This is a portion of a typical room in the soldiers' barracks (see ill., Exhibit 17). The men slept in double-decked wooden bunks, four-by-six feet in size, and each accommodating two men. The bottoms of the bunks were formed of wide boards covered with straw and sloping slightly toward the foot. Each room had a fireplace and was well lighted by windows with glazed sash. There were three two-story barracks for the soldiers, each about 170 feet long by 20 feet wide, two of frame and one of brick construction.

There were also two barracks for the officers, 20-by-90 feet in size, of frame construction. A relatively elaborate brick building served as dwelling and headquarters for the commandant.

Three mannequins are shown in characteristic dress engaged in typical activities of the soldier off duty.

18. The Fort Pitt Museum Displays a Historic Cannon

This beautiful cannon is one of four that were given by Marquis de LaFayette to his friend, George Washington, for the use of the Continental Army. LaFayette purchased these cannon in France while recuperating from wounds he suffered in the Battle of Brandywine. They were used continuously in the Revolution and through the Siege of Yorktown. After the war all four cannon were given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They were recently turned over to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission by whom this one
was given to the Fort Pitt Museum.

The cannon was cast in bronze in Strasbourg in the 1760's and bears the name "La Trompette." It is mounted on a wooden garrison carriage built from a drawing prepared from 18th century records.

20. **Soldiers Had a Personal Pride in Their Powder Horns**

The powder horn was frequently used by the 18th century soldier and settler. The hollowed-out cow’s horn was uniquely adapted to this use. It was light, strong, water- and flame-proof, and its natural curve fitted the shape of the body. Powder horns were sometimes decorated with designs scratched into the surface, known as *scrimshaw work*. These designs are fascinating as folk art and sometimes historically important. As mementoes of their military campaign these horns were prized by the soldiers and became cherished heirlooms of their descendants.

The Fort Pitt powder horn was owned by Archibald Woodside of North Carolina while at Fort Pitt and dated 1758. The lines, reinforced with black and brown stains, show the British coat-of-arms, various flags and articles of war, and a hunter pursuing a stag, hare, and boar. Note the Forks of the Ohio with *Fort Pitt* and the *Ohio Rivière*.

The other horn portrays Fort Cumberland, now Cumberland, Maryland, on the Potomac River, the base of Braddock's expedition to the Ohio Country. Note the turkey and other small birds, the crown with GR beneath it and, most surprisingly, two mermaids. The horn bears the inscription: *John Huradon, His Horn, Made at Fort Cumberland*.

21. **The Swivel Gun Was Useful to an Army on the Move**

The swivel gun because of its comparatively light weight was adapted for use in the field. It could be readily mounted on a tree stump or improvised rampart and moved about as required for emergency action in attack or defense. This is an authentic reproduction of an 18th century original. The visitor is invited to rotate or elevate the cannon by hand, as it was manipulated in real action.

22. **Mercer's Fort Weathered a Grave Dilemma**

Forbes and his army returned east in late November 1758. Six weeks later Colonel Hugh Mercer had finished a fort that could house 400 men. Upon this small garrison was placed the brave responsibility
of resisting any French counterattack until mid-1759, by which time troops and supplies could be brought from Philadelphia to build the fort that William Pitt had ordered, to maintain "the undisputed possession of the Ohio."

The ominous rumors of early spring had by mid-July become a certainty. A large French force was being assembled at Fort Machault (present-day Franklin), only two days by river from the Point. Facing certain annihilation, Mercer destroyed the buildings outside the fort. As he was preparing to burn the fort itself and retreat across the Monongahela, he received joyful news. On July 12, just as the 1,500 French and Indians were about to descend the Allegheny to attack Mercer's frail stronghold, they received a frantic summons to relieve the siege of Fort Niagara. They returned north posthaste only to be decisively routed by the British when but a mile from Fort Niagara. Thus the little garrison of Mercer's Fort was spared the test of war.

Mercer's Fort was small and crowded — "... huddled up in a very hasty manner," as Colonel Hugh Mercer described it. Located on the Monongahela shore about 1,000 feet above the ruins of Fort Duquesne, the fort was a square formed by log buildings which were joined at their ends by stockaded bastions measuring 150 feet from tip to tip. This improvised and poor stronghold proclaimed British control of the Forks of the Ohio through eight precarious months.

23A. The British Officer Was Ill-Prepared for the Wilderness Life

The British officer was a gentleman. He was not at home in the American wilderness and was unacquainted with frontier warfare. Although entitled to certain privileges he preserved only a few of the amenities of the officer's life in England. At times he fared little better than the enlisted man.

This exhibit includes the following original artifacts (see ill., Exhibit 23A). A rare, engraved, all-steel flintlock pistol made in Scotland about 1750 by I. O. Shiels. It exemplifies the superb craftsmanship of the Scottish gunsmith. A fine silver-mounted Queen Anne style flintlock pistol, about 1720. A basket-hilted broadsword, made in Scotland about 1650 by Andrea Ferara. While not of the French and Indian War period, such fine and serviceable weapons, often family heirlooms, were proudly carried by Scottish officers. A hunting sword, commonly used by civilians in the mid-18th century. While never used as a military weapon in combat, such swords were frequently worn by army officers as a symbol of rank.
Portable, demountable candlesticks which unscrewed for convenience in carrying. No other illumination was available except from the fireplace. A wooden chest used by officers to store and transport personal articles. They also served as seats in hut or tent. Oversized supports prevented the chest from sinking into earthen floor when wet or muddy. A leather dispatch case for important papers, tooled and stitched by hand. Messengers traveled the forest paths with important military communications in such cases. A handsome engraved salt horn with silver chain attests to the importance attached to a personal salt ration. Salt was scarce and valuable in the wilderness. A wine chest or portable wine cellar. The bottles in this fitted field case served to cheer the owner in the cold and loneliness of the forest campaign. The exhibit also contains a spur, a pewter canteen and a European sword.

23B. *The British Soldier Did Not Welcome His American Service*

For the typical British enlisted man, there was no glamor to serving in the hostile, unsettled, and wild country. The army issue of uniform, weapons and gear was not standardized. A soldier had to make do with what he was given and with what he could improvise.

The case contains a collection of genuine personal arms and articles, including a bullet mold, a clasp knife, and bayonet.

The British infantry musket was affectionately called the "Brown Bess" after Queen Elizabeth. Three different models were made. Displayed here is a rare sample of the first model used before 1760. It has a 46" barrel and is .55 calibre. Pole arms, pikes and spontoons were not intended for combat. They were carried as a flag or banner at the head of a company. Here we see American pole arms that were carried by American troops attached to British regulars. A pouch and horn carried by the militia. Lead shot was carried in the leather pouch, powder in the horn. A knife and a powder measure were fitted to the case. An American flintlock. American troops who fought beside British regulars carried a variety of muskets. This long American-made flintlock is typical of those muskets.

23C. *The Frontier Scout Was a Unique American Breed*

The regular troops were well disciplined and most dependable in the type of European warfare to which they were accustomed. But in wilderness fighting in America they were at a great disadvantage. Bouquet wrote that "... I cannot think of employing Regular Troops alone, who are totally unacquainted with the Woods, and unable to
Flank or Reconnoitre without the Assistance of Woodsmen to procure Intelligence; . . ." These woodsmen, or scouts, also served as the "expresses" who carried the vital military dispatches through forests infested with hostile Indians, as, for instance, during the siege of Fort Pitt and the Battle of Bushy Run. They often served without regulation uniform but wore the clothes they brought from home or farm.

23D. 18th Century Ordnance Was Varied and Picturesque

This case contains some rare and precious relics of another time (see ill., Exhibit 23D). Among these are two huge muskets. Having too much weight and recoil to be fired from the shoulder, they were rested upon the rampart wall and hence were called "wall pieces." The upper one is a French piece, which weighs 25 pounds and could also be supported on a single pole rest by means of the swivel and pivot attachment. It is of .75 calibre, has a rifled barrel and is dated 1744.

Below it is a British wall piece used in the latter half of the 18th century. It is of .94 calibre and weighs 22 pounds. The metal projection on the bottom of the barrel was hooked over the edge of the wall on which the musket rested and served to break the recoil.

On the case bottom stands a beautiful 18th century bronze cannon which came from Clumber Hall in England. It is finely cast and wrought with bands of foliage and the arms, crest and initial of Henry Fiennes Clinton, second Duke of Newcastle. The wooden carriage is original though slightly restored. Note the applied rosettes and scrolls and the iron wheels with lion's mask hubs. This cannon was bought at auction in London in 1968.

24A. Fort Pitt Had Its Severest Test in the Siege of Pontiac's War

When France ceded her American possessions in February of 1763, the Indians had been led to expect that all British soldiers would be withdrawn from the frontier. Instead, the French forts were occupied or replaced by the British, and Fort Pitt was obviously not temporary. An even greater menace to the Indians was the never-ending occupation of their hunting grounds by the settlers. These, and other grievances, led to the Indian uprising of 1763 named for the principal leader, Pontiac's War.

By secret arrangement among the Indian tribes all posts west of Lake Erie were attacked simultaneously in May. The only places that held out over the next three months were Detroit, Fort Pitt, Fort
Ligonier, Fort Bedford, Carlisle and Fort Augusta. The map at the bottom of the case shows the area included in Pontiac's War. Nearly 100 traders were murdered and their goods confiscated. All homes and settlements outside the forts were destroyed, rendering over 1,000 families homeless.

In addition to the garrison of 300, the barracks of Fort Pitt were crammed with 100 men, women and children brought in from the village of Pittsburgh. The Indians, concealed in the riverbank, maintained a continuous sniper fire. Flames resulting from their fire arrows were quenched by bucket brigades and an improvised fire engine.

The siege, extending from May 27 to August 9, was climaxed in the last four days of July by a "most furious fire from all Quarters on the Fort," in spite of which only one person was killed. Seven were wounded, including the commandant, Captain Simon Ecuyer.

The appearance of Fort Pitt while under siege is shown in a water-color painting looking toward the Allegheny River from the Ohio Bastion. This view is based upon early fort plans, military correspondence and accounts.

The Ohio Bastion, which stood nearest the Allegheny River, was partially carried away by the spring floods. It was never entirely rebuilt, hence it was known as the "Low Bastion." To protect this vulnerable face of the fort, an improvised rampart was formed of wooden stockades, patched with bales of furs, barrels, and other objects. The buildings of the Lower Town, between the fort and the river, were destroyed to deprive the enemy of cover.

Three other paintings re-create three important incidents of the siege. The first incident near the fort was the murder on May 29 of two soldiers at the Saw Mill which gave its name to present-day Saw Mill Run Boulevard. The previous day William Clapham and his family had been massacred at their cabin on the Youghiogheny River.

On June 22 a party of Indians appeared in the limits of the cleared area before the fort, drove off the horses and killed most of the cattle. The Indians were dispersed by howitzer fire from the fort.

The only major battle of the siege occurred not in the fort but on a forested hill near the little stream, Bushy Run, some 30 miles west of Fort Pitt where the Indians sought to intercept and destroy the army approaching to lift the siege.

The arrival of Colonel Henry Bouquet on August 10 was a joyful occasion for the beleaguered garrison and for Bouquet's troops who had lost eight officers and 115 men in the decisive defeat of the
Indians at Bushy Run. In this picture Captain Simon Ecuyer, commandant of Fort Pitt, greets the indomitable Bouquet.

24B. Bushy Run Was the Decisive Battle of Pontiac's War

Colonel Henry Bouquet was provided with 500 soldiers and a wagon train of supplies and ordered to lift the siege of Fort Pitt. He arrived at Fort Ligonier on August 2, 1763, where he left most of his wagons and baggage and hastened forward with pack horses and supplies for the beleaguered garrison. He encountered the Indians in a two-day battle on August 5 and 6 which proved to be the turning point of Pontiac's War. But for this the people at Fort Pitt would have had shortly to submit to massacre by the Indians.

Bouquet's letters to Lord Jeffery Amherst of August 5 and 6 provide the most reliable and stirring account of the engagement. When the advance guard was attacked about one o'clock, the English repeatedly drove off the Indians but "as soon as they were driven from one Post they appeared on another till by continual Reinforcements they were at last able to surround us . . ." The advance guard marched back to protect the baggage train. The intense fighting lasted until nightfall with a loss of sixty killed or wounded. Bouquet praised the "cool and Steady behavior of the Troops . . ." That night the troops were collected on high ground and the wounded placed behind breastworks formed with bags of flour.

"In the morning the Savages surrounded our Camp . . . Shouting and yelping . . ." Though the Indians made repeated unsuccessful efforts to penetrate the camp, they "always gave way when pressed and appeared again Immediately." The troops were exhausted from marching and battle fatigue and were "Distressed to the last Degree by a Total Want of Water much more Intolerable than the Enemy's Fire . . ."

Bouquet realized his only hope of success was in luring the Indians into the open. By a masterly stratagem he rearranged his troops so that ". . . the Barbarians mistaking these motions for a Retreat hurried headlong on, . . ." into the space vacated by the troops. The British then attacked the Indians head-on just as two companies that had been concealed behind the hill drove into the flank of the Indian forces, creating confusion and panic among them. The Indians shortly after fled the field. Bouquet justifiably boasted that ". . . the most Warlike of the savage Tribes have lost their Boasted Claim of being Invincible in the Woods."
Fine Houses were built in the late 1700's in southwestern Pennsylvania — Exhibit 26

(page 51)
GRIST MILLS

Flour was first ground in querns, small early powered by hand or horses. When querns became too small for producing flour stones were used in pairs to form a pair of millstones. One was flat and a water wheel was provided with a great roll. The mill erected by George Washington at Ferry plantation in 1772-73 was among canons the first with powered mill with stone millstones. The first American millstone was made in 1795.

DRESSING THE STONES

Scale Model of an early Grist Mill with its burr stone — Exhibit 28A

(page 52)
Detail of the Model of Fort Pitt from the Eastern or Entrance side

(page 51)
The case contains two dioramas. The first shows the "Flour Bag Fort" in which Bouquet's desperate forces sought refuge on the first night of the battle. The second shows the next day's action and the feint of simulated retreat by which Bouquet induced the Indians to charge into the open where they were flanked and utterly routed.

The army engineer, Thomas Hutchins, made careful topographic drawings of the battle site. A reproduction of this drawing is displayed here. A detailed section of the map, with an overlay showing the movement of troops during the second day's engagement, is shown on the bottom of the case.

Visitors may today visit the site of this battle which has been set aside as a historic area by the Commonwealth.

24C. Colonel Bouquet Was Unequaled as an Indian Fighter

After the siege of Fort Pitt was ended in August of 1763 the Indians retreated westward. But by early 1764 they renewed their raids on the western frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Whereupon the hero of the Battle of Bushy Run, Colonel Henry Bouquet, was called upon once more to quell the Indians. This remarkable man again demonstrated his mastery of wilderness warfare. In October of 1764 he led an army of 1,500 deep into the Indian country of what is now Ohio.

Completely cowed, the Indians did not dare to attack these men who knew how to fight in the woods. When the leading chiefs came to Bouquet with offers of submission, he demanded the return of all captives within twelve days.

A beautiful diorama set in a beech forest (see ill., Exhibit 24C) shows Bouquet at his camp near the forks of the Muskingum River, where more than 100 white captives were delivered by the Indians. There were many dramatic and often pathetic scenes as many of the captives had become deeply attached to their Indian "relations," whose way of life they had accepted. Bouquet's Ohio expedition ended the Indian wars in Pennsylvania and the upper Ohio.

24D. Wayne Ended Forever Indian Wars in This Area

In 1792 General Anthony Wayne was commissioned to organize and train an army to end the Indian menace, once and for all. Secretary of War General Knox was instructed by President George Washington to build in Pittsburgh a base of operations to be known as Fort LaFayette (later shortened to Fayette), in honor of his French
friend of Revolutionary days. Fort Fayette was the fifth and last fort to be built within the triangle of downtown Pittsburgh. It lay across Penn Avenue at 10th Street, and is shown by an aerial view based on early military drawings and records.

As the morale of his men suffered from the distractions of the city, Wayne relocated his camp at Legionville, near modern Ambridge. Here he applied the intensive training and discipline which resulted in the decisive defeat of the Indians near Sandusky in 1794 at the battle of Fallen Timbers, shown in the painting.

A garrison was retained at Fort Fayette until the War of 1812, when it rendered assistance to Commodore Perry as a base for supplies, purchase of horses and training of soldiers. Many British prisoners were sent to the fort after Perry’s victory. The property was sold and garrison removed in 1815.

A most effective weapon in the war upon the Indians was the field howitzer. An authentic replica of a 23/4" U.S. howitzer is shown in this case. It could be carried with its carriage by a pack horse. Wayne called them his “flying Howitzers” . . . “the only kind of Artillery that can be transported with ease & used with effect against savages . . .” in wooded mountainous country without roads.

25. The Gateway to the West Becomes the Workshop of the World

The illustrations in this case provide glimpses of various facets of early Pittsburgh. As a city, Pittsburgh was slow to mature because it remained a garrison town until after the War of 1812. But Pittsburgh’s location at the head of navigation to the vast inland basin made it a funnel through which poured one of the greatest migrations of people in history. In this movement the Ohio River carried 18,000 pioneers in the single year 1788. By 1830 one-third of the American people, some 3½ million, lived west of the mountains.

As methods and routes of transportation were developed, industry and commerce in the Pittsburgh region were continually accelerated. Iron furnaces, forges, and mills sent manufactured goods north, west, south, and, with the coming of canals and railroads, east. By the mid-19th century, with the discovery of the undreamed-of potentialities of its natural resources in oil and gas and with the fuller utilization of its coal deposits, the Pittsburgh region stood on the threshold of the still greater industrial era that made it famous as the Workshop of the World.
26. *Distinguished Houses Soon Appeared in Western Pennsylvania*

Few houses of substantial or distinguished character were built in this district before the 1780's, by which time relative peace had been established and commerce and industry had begun to flourish. The first settlers came mostly from Maryland and Virginia. They built homes in the rural areas of what is now southwestern Pennsylvania. The architectural character of their houses almost invariably reflect the character of the buildings they had known in their places of origin.

In the design of this room (see ill., Exhibit 26) the architect has utilized details from four existing dwellings, built between 1785 and 1815, in Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny Counties. The room is furnished with period pieces that a well-to-do owner of the time might import from the eastern cities.

27. *The Period from 1850 to 1950 Was the Age of Industry*

By 1850 the foundations of Pittsburgh's future industrial greatness had been laid. Coke replaced charcoal as fuel for the furnaces. Railroads brought rich iron ore from the west. River coal outcrops were tapped. Industry moved to the river valleys and into the city itself. River traffic steadily increased. Pioneer flatboats and keelboats were replaced with great fleets of barges pushed by stern wheel steamboats. Steel mills, foundries, glass plants and factories of all kinds filled "The Workshop of the World" with smoke, noise and bustling activity.

The ever-increasing demand for labor was met by hordes of immigrant workers from Europe. Industrial growth was accompanied by economic ills and social inequalities. Unrest in labor circles climaxed in the Railroad Strike of 1877 and the Homestead Steel Strike of 1892. In spite of these protests, concern with production and profits was not tempered with a recognition of the need for economic and social reforms until well into the 20th century. This case contains reproductions of early drawings and a painting of a characteristic Pittsburgh hillside with dwellings of the working classes clinging to the steep slopes and a Victorian mansion of the well-to-do on the summit.

By the middle of this century, however, Pittsburgh attracted worldwide attention with its "renaissance" and became a model for other cities to follow in planning for a better environment for living and working. Pittsburgh had progressed through three periods of pioneering effort. First, in the establishment of the Gateway to the West in the 18th century. Then in the development of commerce and industry in the 19th century. And finally in the striving for urban
development in the 20th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of Pittsburgh</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population of Allegheny County</td>
<td>138,290</td>
<td>775,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>1,130 acres</td>
<td>17,952 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,766 sq. mi.</td>
<td>28,051 sq. mi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh's annual glass production</td>
<td>$1.0 million</td>
<td>$2.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh's annual steel production</td>
<td>$6.5 million</td>
<td>$90.8 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28A. The Streams Were Dotted with Grist Mills

Flour was first ground in querns, small mills powered by hand or horse. When quarries suitable for producing burr stones were found in the district, almost every creek with adequate fall and water volume was provided with a grist mill. The mill erected for George Washington at Perryopolis in 1744-5 was almost certainly the first water-power mill with burr millstones west of the mountains. By 1810 western Pennsylvania contained nearly 600 mills.

This case contains photographs of early grist mills taken from The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania (see ill., Exhibit 28A). Also a model of grist mill machinery which explains the method of operation. A genuine early burr stone is accompanied by a drawing showing the process of dressing the stone with the following explanation:

The miller had to shut down occasionally to re-cut the dulled grooves in the working surfaces of his millstones with a very hard chisel-headed hammer called a millbill. Itinerant stone dressers also did the work, taking six to eight days to resharpen a pair of stones. The grooves had what might be called a check-mark profile, one side nearly vertical, the other sloping. They were arranged variously but always in such a way that the upper ones would shear across the lower, with the steeper edges opposed to achieve a cutting action. The commonest arrangement was in groups of straight grooves, each group parallel to a tangent of the central hole. The runner, or rotating upper stone, was just slightly concave. The bedder, or lower fixed stone, was convex but was almost imperceptibly flatter than the runner. This made the stone beds closest at their outer edges and therefore grind finest there.

28B. Printing Flourished in Early Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh Gazette, launched in 1786 by John Scull, was the
first newspaper west of the mountains. Type and press (similar to the completely accurate quarter-scale model shown in the case) were brought from Philadelphia. By 1800 there were six other papers, all weeklies, consisting of a sheet of four pages and smaller than the modern “tabloid.”

The cost and scarcity of paper was relieved by the building in 1797 of a water-powered paper mill at Brownsville. The first volume of Hugh Henry Brackenridge’s *Modern Chivalry* (and the first book printed in Pittsburgh) was published here in 1793. By 1815, Zadok Cramer had published some seventy books and pamphlets, including the *Pittsburgh Almanack* and *The Navigator*.

The case contains a series of drawings showing the successive steps in operating a press. Also included are an ink “dauber,” a frame of the type locked in place and several examples of early printing, including one of the first issues of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.

28C. Ocean-going Ships Were Built Here Between 1792 and 1810

Before the great turnpike building days of the 1830’s conveyance of produce over the poor mountain roads to the eastern markets was costly and slow. Transportation by water was faster and cheaper. Because of Pittsburgh’s position at the head of navigation on the Ohio River, boat building was an important industry from the first. Thousands of rafts, flatboats, keelboats and other craft carried pioneers and produce to the great inland markets. In fact, between 1792 and 1810 over twenty ocean-going ships were built in the Pittsburgh region to take surplus produce via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the east coast and to foreign markets as well.

One such ship was the schooner, the *Monongahela Farmer*, shown in this diorama in the process of construction (see ill., Exhibit 28C). It was built in 1801 at Elizabeth on the Monongahela River as the cooperative venture of a group of local farmers. Keelboats and flatboats may be seen in the background.

28D. The Glass Industry Had an Early Start in This District

Glass was a rare and precious commodity in the early days on the frontier because of the cost of transporting it over the mountains. The first glass plant west of the mountains was established by O’Hara and Craig in 1797 in Pittsburgh at the foot of Mount Washington. Coal from the outcrops on the hill above was used as fuel. Another glass plant was built the same year by Albert Gallatin near Brownsville.
Sand, lead and clay for melting-pots had to be imported from the east and even from Europe. The first successful flint glass works in America was developed in Pittsburgh by Benjamin Bakewell in 1808. Bakewell glass was of such high quality that it was shipped by river and sea to supply the lucrative markets in eastern America and Europe. By 1815 there were five glass works in Pittsburgh.

This exhibit shows early glass-blowing methods, tools of the craft and samples of glassware.

28E. *The Early Charcoal Iron Industry Was a Rural Activity*

The first iron furnace in western Pennsylvania was built in 1790. By 1800 there were eleven furnaces in the region, most of them near Chestnut Ridge, where the following necessary conditions were best met.

1: Natural iron ore deposits. 2: Limestone to use for flux. 3: Water power to operate the blast. 4: Roads or navigable streams to market the products. 5: Vast stands of timber for making charcoal. (An acre of timber yielding enough charcoal for only one day's operation.)

Furnaces produced such items as cast iron kettles, stove plates, firebacks, and cannon balls but, of greatest importance, the bulk or "pig" iron which was sent to forges where iron was shaped into many products.

The exhibit includes a cut-away view of a charcoal iron furnace that explains the various elements of water power, blast bellows, charging of the furnace and the casting beds. Also included are photographs of early iron furnaces of the district and samples of finished articles of iron.

*Fort Pitt Is Fully Portrayed in a Scale Model*

The 16-foot-wide well in the center of William Pitt Memorial Hall contains a model of Fort Pitt (see illustration) made to the scale of one inch equals ten feet. The area includes all of the land at the Point up to the beginning of the King's Gardens, about the location of present-day Hilton Hotel. The visitor views the model while listening by earphone to the following narration:

The site of Point State Park was first occupied by Fort Duquesne and its little village. From 1754 to 1758 only French was spoken at
the Forks of the Ohio. When the British seized the Point in 1758 they proclaimed undisputed control of the headwaters of the Ohio by building Fort Pitt, their most elaborate fortress on the American frontier.

Here you see a model of Fort Pitt made from 18th century military plans obtained from England. Excavations of the original foundations, most of which remain today about eight feet underground, confirm the accuracy of these plans. In the Museum you are about to enter, you will see many details of the design and construction of the fort and the events that transpired there. This narration will deal with the general features of the fort.

The 18 acres containing Fort Pitt and its outworks would cover all the Point up to the Hilton Hotel and was about 17 times the size of little Fort Duquesne. A sentry walked nearly a half-mile in making the circuit of the ramparts of Fort Pitt. The fort was a pentagon with bastions projecting from each corner. The Flag Bastion, which was reconstructed in 1959, lies on the Fort Pitt Boulevard. When you entered the park you have observed the depressed pathway which follows the original foundations of the Music Bastion. You are now in the Monongahela Bastion, which contains this room, the William Pitt Memorial Hall, the Museum, a Lecture Hall and offices and work area.

The fort is entered across a triangular island, called a ravelin, by two bridges, each with a drawbridge. The interior area, or parade, is bordered by buildings on each of its five sides, with housing for about 900 soldiers, officers and provisions for mess halls and storage. The buildings are simple in character except for the Commandant's House, which has cut stone steps, doorway and trim. This building and one other are of brick, the remainder are of frame construction except for a log building used for flour storage. Three wells were spaced around the parade.

The ramparts of the fort were built of earth taken from the ditch, a dry moat which surrounded the fort and also extended across the face of the fort from river to river. This moat never contained water except at high stages of the river. The distinctive feature of the fort was the 15-foot-high masonry wall which faced the land, or eastern front of the fort. This stout wall was never called upon to resist the artillery fire for which it was designed, but it saved the fort from destruction by resisting the floor currents of 1762 and 1763 when the water rose eleven feet above the parade ground. The earthen bastions and shoreline ramparts suffered great damage in these floods and were never entirely repaired.
The shape of Fort Pitt, well adapted to the triangular site, hugged the Monongahela River shore. The space between the fort and the Allegheny River was occupied by a helter-skelter collection of cabins, shacks and storage buildings, known as the Lower Town. Here lived the artisans, workmen, contractors, traders and other civilians. The military found it difficult to establish discipline among these unruly people. The village was razed during Pontiac's War to deprive the Indians of cover.

Many officers and members of the artillery lived outside the fort in settlements that extended along the Monongahela shore. The immediate vicinity of the fort was a beehive of activity, containing sawpits, lumber yards, lime and brick kilns, ovens, forges, blacksmith and cooper shops and vast storage areas for supplies of all kinds. The front portion of the King's Gardens is seen on the model and includes orchards, vegetable gardens and pleasure gardens. The records also mention a deer park and a bowling green. The King's Gardens covering ten acres was divided into many plots, chiefly devoted to orchards, vegetables and greens, indispensable for preventing scurvy. These gardens extended as far as present-day Horne's store.

During the two-month siege of Pontiac's War the people and most of the animals were brought within the fort. All outlying buildings, including the Lower Town, were razed. Though the Indians did not attack in military fashion, they maintained a continuous and deadly sniper fire from the cover of the river banks. Temporary barricades were hastily erected on the earth ramparts that had been injured by the floods. For these reasons Colonel Henry Bouquet, after the war, ordered the erection of five redoubts, four of brick and one of timber, to cover the banks and outlying areas. These redoubts stood outside the ramparts of Fort Pitt. One of these redoubts remains today, the Blockhouse, the only surviving remnant of the once mighty Fort Pitt.
This Model of Fort Pitt and Environs, Exhibited in the center of William Pitt Memorial Hall, is based on early Maps and Records.