

U.S. Army Military History Institute  
950 Soldiers Drive  
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5021  
30 May 2012

Indians-Wars-Early

**BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT  
BATTLE OF MONOGAHELA, 9 JULY 1755**

A Working Bibliography of MHI Sources

- Benjamin, Marcus. Historical Address at Dedication of the Braddock Boulder, Sunday, November 10, 1907. Wash, DC: National Tribune, 1908. 14 p. E186.3.D64.
- Boorstin, Daniel J. The Americans: The Colonial Experience. NY: Random House, 1958. Chap 56. E188.B72.
- Braddock, Edward. Major General Edward Braddock's Orderly Book, from February 26 to June 17, 1755. Cumberland, MD: Lowdermilk, 1878. 19 p. E199.B79.
- Clary, David A. George Washington's First War: His Early Military Adventures. NY: Simon & Schuster, 2011. 351 p. E312.17.C582.
- Crocker, Thomas E. Braddock's March: How the Man Sent to Seize a Continent Changed American History. Yardley, PA: Westholme, 2009. 335 p. E199.C79.
- Cunningham, Arthur S. "March to Destiny: This Being an Attempt to Reconstruct the Muster Rolls of the Braddock Expedition to Fort Duquesne Which Ended in Disaster 9 Jul 1755 and to Fix the Order of March on that Ill-Fated Day." Typescript, 2001 revision of 1992 edition. 51 p. E199.C86.
- Dupuy, R. Ernest & Trevor N. Military Heritage of America. NY: McGraw-Hill, 1956. pp. 76-78. E181.D8.
- Edwards, William W. "From Colonial Times." Infantry Journal (Jan 1930): pp. 39-46. Per. Contrasts success at Bushy Run, 1763.
- Fleming, Thomas. "Braddock's Defeat." MHQ (Autumn 1990): pp. 84-95. Per.
- Fortescue, J.W. A History of the British Army. Vol. II. London: Macmillan, 1935. pp. 274-87. DA50.F73.1910v2.
- Great Britain. King's Royal Rifle Corps Regiment. A Brief History of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1755-1948. Aldershot: Gale & Polden, 1948. p. 3. UA652.K6.A3.

- Hadden, James. Washington's Expeditions (1753-1754) and Braddock's Expedition (1755) with History of Tom Fausett, the Slayer of General Edward Braddock. Uniontown, PA, 1910. 139 p. E199.H122.
- Hamilton, Charles, editor. Braddock's Defeat: The Journal of Captain Robert Cholmley's Batman, The Journal of a British Officer and Halkett's Orderly Book. Norman, U of OK, 1959. 134 p. E199.H23.
- Hulbert, Archer B. Braddock's Road and Three Relative Papers. Cleveland: Clark, 1903. 213 p. HE355.H9v4.
- Ill-Starred General Lands at Hampton. Hampton, VA: Syms-Eaton Museum, n.d. 4 p. F234.H357.H6no4.
- Kenny, Kevin. Peaceable Kingdom Lost: The Paxton Boys and the Destruction of William Penn's Holy Experiment. NY: Oxford, 2009. 294 p. F152.K29.
- Kopperman, Paul E. Braddock at the Monogahela. Pittsburgh, PA: U Pittsburgh, 1977. 322 p. E199.K77.  
See esp Chap 6.
- Laws, M.E.S. "R.N. and R.A. in Virginia, 1755." JSAHR 57 (Winter 1979): pp. 193-205. Per. British Royal Navy & Royal Artillery personnel with Braddock.
- Leach, Douglas E. Arms for Empire: A Military History of the British Colonies in North America, 1607-1763. NY: Macmillan, 1973. 565 p. D181.L436.  
See pp. 506-07, 368-70 & index.
- Lenschau, Justus M., Jr. "Braddock's Defeat." Military Review (Nov 1971): pp. 30-40. Per.
- Lowdermilk, Will H. History of Cumberland (Maryland) from the Time of the Indian Town, Caiuctucuc, in 1728, up to the Present Day: Embracing an Account of Washington's First Campaign, and Battle of Fort Necessity, Together with a History of Braddock's Expedition. Wash, DC: J. Anglim, 1878. 496 p. F189.C95.L68.
- Matloff, Maurice, general editor. American Military History. Wash, DC: OCMH, 1969. pp. 33-38. E181.M33.
- McCardell, Lee. Ill-Starred General: Braddock of the Coldstream Guards. Pittsburgh, PA: U Pittsburgh, 1958. 335 p. DA67.1.B7.M3.
- Ness, George T., Jr. "The Braddock Campaign, 1775." 3 pts. Military Engineer (Jan/Feb 1959): pp. 18-23; (Mar/Apr): pp. 111-17; (May/Jun): pp. 211-13. Per.
- Netherton, Ross D. Braddock's Campaign and the Potomac Route to the West. Falls Church, VA: Higher Education Publications, 1989. 22 p. E199.N46.

- Older, Curtis L. The Braddock Expedition and Fox's Gap in Maryland. Westminster, MD: Willow Bend, 2000. 275 p. E199.O43.
- Pargellis, Stanley M. "Braddock's Defeat." American Historical Review (Jan 1936): pp. 253-69. Per.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Lord Loudoun in North America. n.p.: Archon, 1968 reprint of 1933 edition. pp. 35-41 & index. E199.P182.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Military Affairs in North America, 1748-1765: Selected Documents from the Cumberland Papers in Windsor Castle. n.p.: Archon, 1969. 513 p. E195.P232.
- Sargent, Winthrop. The History of an Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, in 1755.... Phila: Lippincott, 1856. 423 p. E199.S352.
- Sharp, Thomas. "Historical Events in the Vicinity of Philadelphia, Participated in by the Scotch-Irish in the Latter Part of the Year 1777. Also a Brief Account of Braddock's Defeat in the French and Indian War, 1755." Carlisle, PA?: 1914. 12 p. E241.C52.S5.
- Sinnott, John P. "Braddock's March on Fort Duquesne." Military Heritage (Oct 2000): pp. 36-45. Per.
- Vetock, Dennis J. Lessons Learned: A History of U.S. Army Lesson Learning. Carlisle Barracks, PA: USAMHI, 1988. pp. 7-9, 56 & 76. UA26.5.V48.
- Wahl, Andrew J., compiler Braddock Road Chronicles, 1755. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1999. 498 p. E199.B53.  
Compiled from diaries and arranged chronologically.
- Weir, William. Fatal Victories. Hamden, CT: Archon, 1993. 264 p. D25.9.W45.  
See Chap. 7.

**NOTE: A FEW CONSEQUENCES OF BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT**

The Battle of the Monongahela, 9 July 1755, is better known as Braddock's Defeat, an accurate label that puts the event in appropriate perspective. The decisive and unexpected rout of the combined force of British regulars and colonial volunteers commanded by Brigadier General Edward Braddock by a much smaller force of French troops and Indian warriors in the North American wilderness impacted on events and perceptions both immediate and long-range, cultural as well as military.

The most immediate military effect was the abrupt and inglorious end of the 1755 British campaign against Fort Duquesne, located at the fork of the Ohio River, gateway to the Trans-Appalachian wilderness and fur trade. British strategy against the French in North America suffered a major setback, their influence over the Indians dramatically eroded, and frontier settlement receded eastward. On the positive side, lessons had been learned in frontier warfare, even by the ill-fated and mortally wounded Braddock, whose dying words, uttered near the battlefield, were reputedly to the effect that next time

"...we shall know how to deal with them." Subsequent reforms in British military organization and tactics in North America reflected Braddock's experience. These included more recruitment of frontier-wise American colonials into the regular forces and the use of light infantry units and tactics for frontier warfare. These minor but nonetheless measurable changes became institutionalized in the Royal American Regiment, which exonerated Braddock's Defeat at Bushy Run, 1763.

Although Braddock suffered, the name and character of George Washington prospered and became more widely known. As a militia colonel and aide to General Braddock, his bravery and coolness during the battle were salvaged from the debacle and extolled with pride by American colonists. Without being so singled out, would Washington have become an obvious candidate for command of the rebel army in 1775? Additionally, Washington symbolized for Americans then and later a cultural superiority of American ways over those of the British. Braddock's defeat so viewed highlighted certain underlying cultural differences that had evolved between the colonies and mother country. British regimentation and stubbornness, symbolized by Braddock and his European-style tactics, contrasted with American frontier individualism and innovation. The British defeat thus helped lessen confidence in British protection and made colonials more aware of their self-reliance, an important step toward national independence.