

Guyasuta (GEYE-ah-SOO-tah)



Illustration of Guyasuta

Guyasuta was a powerful Seneca chief. People said he was “able, prudent, and wise.”

He went with George Washington on his 1753 trip to the French fort. In Washington’s journal Guyasuta is the one called “The Hunter.”

During the French and Indian War, he fought with the French. He fought against General Forbes in 1758.

After the war, the British took control of the French land. They put new trading rules in place. The rules made it hard for hunters to feed their families.

An Ottawa (ah-TUH-wuh) chief named Pontiac decided that the American Indians should drive the British away. He hoped the French would return. Many chiefs, including Guyasuta, joined the fight. This war was known as Pontiac’s War.

In 1770, Guyasuta saw George Washington again. They had not seen each other for 17 years. Guyasuta shared his buffalo meat and let Washington and his men stay at his campsite.

After the American Revolution, he worked hard to build friendly relations with the new nation. His nephew, Cornplanter, also worked with him.

Medals, such as this one with King George II, were given to the Indians to commemorate events and treaties.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE NEAR BUSHY-RUN,
Gained by Colonel Bouquet over the
Delawares, Shawanese, Mingoes Wyandots, Mohicans, Miami's, & Ottawas;
on the 5th and 6th August 1755.
Survey'd by Tho' Hutchins, Assistant Engineer.



- REFERENCES
- 1. Groundline
 - 2. Light Infantry
 - 3. Battalion Men
 - 4. Rangers
 - 5. Cattle
 - 6. House
 - 7. Entrenchment of Thaga
grove Wooded
 - 8. The Encampment
 - 9. First Position of the Troops
 - 10. Church

Although Guyasuta may not have been at the Battle of Bushy Run, he was a very important Indian leader during Pontiac’s War. This map was drawn in 1765.

(About 1720 - 1794)

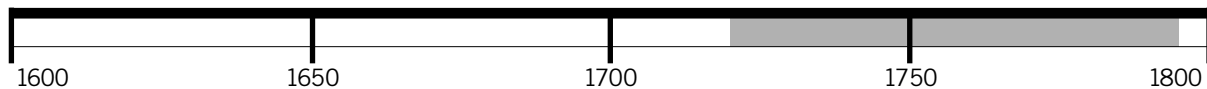


Photo credits: Illustration of Guyasuta, NPS; Medal, Herb Clevenger; Bushy-Run map, Historical Account of Bouquet’s Expedition against the Ohio Indians. [William Smith], 1868. Fort Necessity.

Andrew Montour (MON-toor)



Illustration of Montour

Montour was given land by the Pennsylvania government. He thought he would make a place where many different types of people could live together. He wanted American Indians and Europeans to live and work together.

However not many people liked the idea. Most people wanted to live as American Indians or as Europeans.

Montour had a rare ability to understand both Europeans and American Indians.

Montour grew up with a mother who spoke many languages. She often helped interpret between Europeans and American Indians. Montour grew up and lived in American Indian towns.

Montour spoke many languages himself. His Indian name was Sattelihi (SAT-tel-ee-hyoo). He made his living helping the colonists and the American Indians communicate.

He was called a “Go Between.” He set up meetings. He delivered messages. He translated when it was needed.

He wore European clothes. He also wore earrings of “brass and other wires” in his ears. He sided with the British.

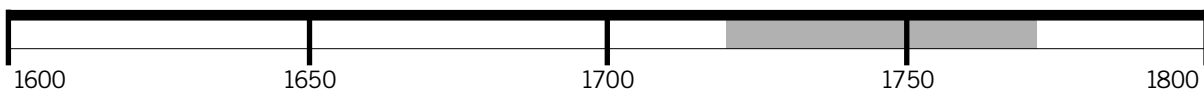
He was with George Washington at Fort Necessity. He was one of the few American Indians who traveled with Braddock. He had so much influence that the French offered money to have him killed.

Europeans gave pipe tomahawks as gifts to Indian leaders.



Montour often traveled through this region while working as a “go between.” This map was drawn in 1754.

(About 1720 - 1772)



Pontiac (PON-ti-ak)



Illustration of Pontiac

Never before had American Indians united and made such a widespread attack. The British were desperate. They wanted to use smallpox and dogs against the American Indians.

That summer, the treaty that ended the French and Indian War was signed. The French did not join with Pontiac.

Finally, the British changed their trading rules. In 1765, Pontiac and the other chiefs made peace. Pontiac's War was over.

Pontiac was probably born near Detroit. His father was Ottawa (ah-TUH-wuh). His mother was Ojibwa (oh-JIB-wuh).

He fought with the French during the French and Indian War. After the war, the British took control of the land. The British changed the rules for trading.

The rules made it hard for the hunters to do their fall and winter hunting. They could not provide for their families and villages. They believed the British were destroying their way of life.

In 1763, Pontiac called a war council. He told more than 400 warriors that if they started a war, the French would join them. They would come back and take over the forts again. The French had always made sure there was enough food, guns, and tobacco.

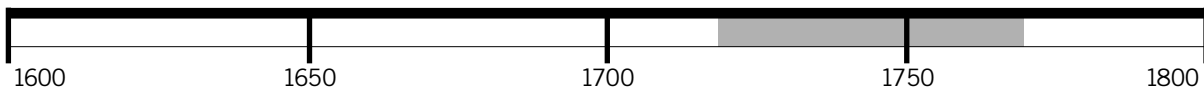
Pontiac and his followers attacked Fort Detroit. In two months' time, the American Indians had captured eight British forts.

The pipe was used in ceremonies by the Indians as a pledge of honesty.



In this letter, written in French, Pontiac accepts peace.

(About 1720 - 1769)



Shingas (SHIN-gas)



Illustration of Shingas

no Indians will own the land. Shingas got so angry that he left and fought with the French.

He fought with the French for three years. He was a brave and strong warrior. He was so feared that there was a very large reward for anyone who would kill him.

In 1758, Shingas heard about the Treaty of Easton. The British promised that they would withdraw and live east of the Allegheny Mountains after the war. He believed their word.

He became an ally of the British and remained their ally for the rest of his career.

In 1752, the Delaware had no chief for five years. They had to follow the rules of the Iroquois. They did not want the Iroquois chief, the Half King, to speak for them. They wanted to speak for themselves.

Shingas was a Delaware war chief. He was a wise leader. In 1752, the Half King said that Shingas was the “king” of the Delaware. This meant he could speak for his nation.

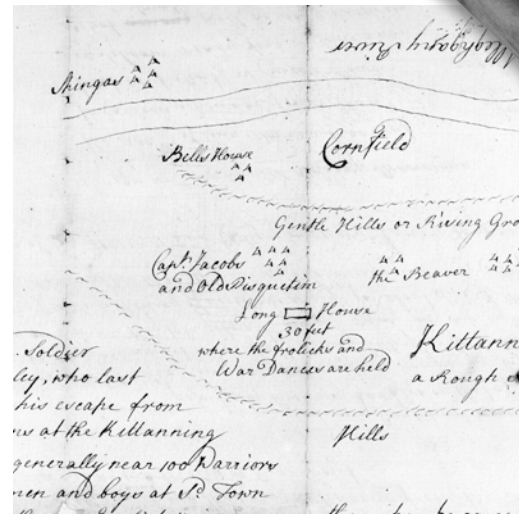
In 1755, Shingas and other chiefs went to meet with Braddock. They told him they wanted to work with him to fight against the French.

However, first, Shingas had one thing he wanted to know. If his people fought with the British, what would happen after the French were defeated? Would they be free to live in their homeland with the British? Braddock said no. He thought the British should live on the land.

Shingas asked again the next day. Again, Braddock said no. Braddock told him

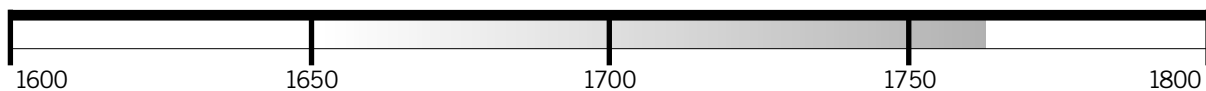


War clubs were traditional weapons carried by warriors.



This is a map of the Indian town Kittanning drawn in 1755. Shingas' house is shown in the upper left-hand corner.

(Unknown - About 1763)



Tanaghrisson – The Half King

(tan-ah-GRIS-suhn)



Illustration of Tanaghrisson

A fight broke out. The Half King saw that Ensign Jumonville was wounded. He said, “Thou art not yet dead, my father.” Then he raised his tomahawk and killed him.

This act was a symbol of the Half King’s feelings. He wanted the French to leave the area.

Washington asked the Half King to fight with him at Fort Necessity. He decided not to. Later, he said that Washington “would never listen to them.”

He moved to central Pennsylvania when the French took control of the Forks of the Ohio. The French and Indian War was just starting when he died. However, his actions helped start the war.

When Tanaghrisson was a child the French and their American Indian allies captured him. He was taken from his American Indian family. Later, he said that the French boiled and ate his father.

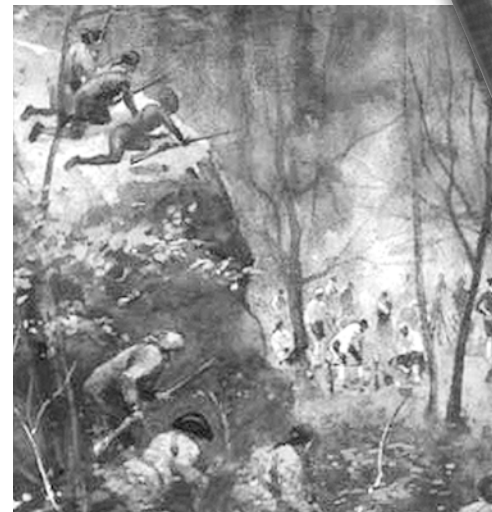
He was adopted into the Seneca nation. As a grown man, he was chosen by the Iroquois to lead all the American Indians in the Ohio River Valley. The British called him the “Half King.” He lived at Logstown.

He sided with the British. As early as 1752, he told the Virginians that they should build a “strong house” at the Forks of the Ohio.

In 1753, he went with George Washington to the French fort. He was very important in helping Washington deliver his message.

The next year, he met Washington again. He sent word that French soldiers were camped near Washington’s camp at the Great Meadows. In the morning, Washington and the Half King surrounded the French camp.

This type of tomahawk was preferred by the Indians for use in warfare.



About ten American Indians were with Tanaghrisson as they surrounded Jumonville and his troops.

(About 1700 - 1754)



Captain Daniel-Hyacinthe-Marie Lienard de Beaujeu (boo-joh)



Portrait of Beaujeu

Born in New France, Beaujeu understood how important it was to keep American Indian allies.

This understanding helped him become the commander of two important French forts. He commanded Fort Niagara and Fort Detroit.

In 1755, he was put in charge of another fort, Fort Duquesne (dyoo-KAYN).

The French knew that General Braddock's army was on the march. It was coming to attack Fort Duquesne. The French decided to ambush General Braddock's army just when it crossed the Monongahela (meh-NON-gah-HAY-lah) River.

However, there were not enough French soldiers to do the job. They needed the help of American Indians.

The American Indians had been spying on Braddock's army. They knew it was very large. They thought they would lose if they fought such a big army.

Beaujeu worked hard to change their mind. The legend says that on the morning of the battle, he gave a very strong speech. He said he would fight alone if he had to. He also promised that Braddock's army could be defeated.

His speech worked. The American Indians decided to join the French.

Time was running out. Beaujeu dressed like the warriors with him. He wore no shirt; however, around his neck he wore a crescent-shaped piece of metal. It was called a gorget (GOR-jay) and it showed that he was a French officer.

They had marched about six miles when they were surprised. The British had already crossed the river. The British opened fire, and Beaujeu was killed.

However, Beaujeu had made a difference. The French won the battle because the American Indians fought with them.

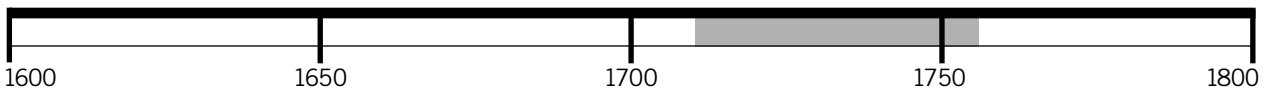


Beaujeu would have worn a French officer's gorget like this one.



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

(1711 - 1755)



Captain Pierre-Joseph Céloron de Blainville

(SEL-or-ohn duh BLAYN-vil)



Illustration of French soldier like Céloron

Céloron was born in Montreal. His father was a career military officer. He joined the army as a cadet at the age of 13.

That was the custom in those days. He became a good officer and served as the commander at Fort Detroit, Fort Niagara, and elsewhere.

In 1749, Céloron led an expedition down the Ohio River. The French wanted to reclaim the land for themselves. They also wanted to see how much the American Indians were trading with the British.

At each stop in the Ohio River Valley, Céloron read a message from the governor of Canada. It said that he claimed the land and would not allow the British in his territory.

The group also buried metal plates in the ground. The plates claimed the Ohio River Valley for France.

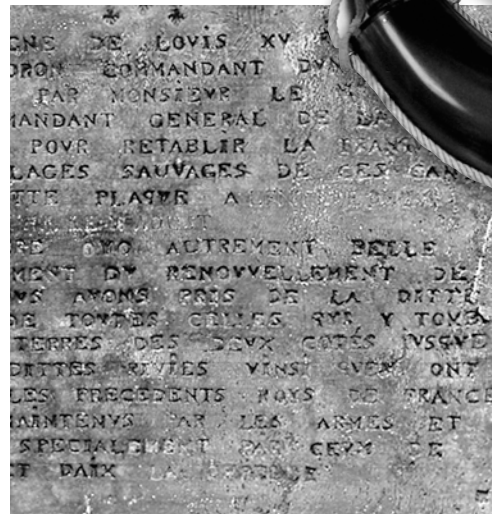
As the group moved down the Ohio River, fewer American Indians came to meet them. They would leave their villages and hide.

Céloron started sending one person ahead. That person would say that the French had not come to fight.

At Logstown, they found six British traders. Céloron ordered them to leave. However, the American Indians wanted them to stay. The British sold their goods at one-fourth the price of the French.

Céloron and his men traveled more than 3,000 miles on their expedition. In his final report, Céloron did not paint a hopeful picture. He said he thought that the American Indians liked the British better than the French. He thought the French should build forts along the Ohio River.

Powder horns carried extra gunpowder for firing the musket.



One of the original lead plates buried by Céloron's troops in 1749.

(1693 - 1759)

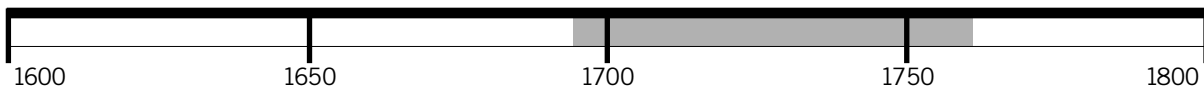


Photo credits: Illustration of French soldier like Céloron, Officer of the Compagnies franches de la Marine by Michel Petard © Parks Canada; Powder horn, Brian Reedy; Lead plate, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers

(duh VIL-yay)



Portrait of de Villiers

Imagine how you would feel if you heard that someone had murdered your brother. That's probably how de Villiers felt when he learned that his brother, Ensign Jumonville (joo-MON-vill) had been wounded by troops under George Washington's command. Then the Half King had killed him with his tomahawk.

About one month later, de Villiers left Fort Duquesne (dyoo-KAYN) to attack Fort Necessity. He had about 600 French and Canadian soldiers and about 100 American Indian warriors with him.

They marched to where de Villiers's brother had been murdered. They buried the bodies they found. Then de Villiers said he wanted revenge.

Later that day, July 3, 1754, they reached Fort Necessity. They surrounded the fort. De Villiers and his troops could stay protected in the woods.

Soon it began to rain. As the British guns got wet, they did not fire well. However, the French, in more protected areas, could still fire.

After fighting all day de Villiers was running out of supplies.

He also heard that as many as 5,000 soldiers might be on their way to relieve Washington. So de Villiers asked if Washington wanted to talk about surrendering. Washington was surprised, but he agreed. The two sides talked for hours. Then they wrote a surrender paper. Twice the paper mentions the assassination of Jumonville. The paper was written in French, which Washington did not read or speak.

Washington and de Villiers both signed the surrender paper. De Villiers had gotten his revenge.

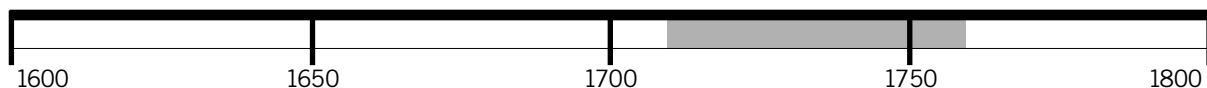


The last page of the original surrender document signed by de Villiers, George Washington and James Mackay.



A small ink well designed for traveling.

(1710 - 1757)



Captain Jacques Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre (le-GARD-dihr duh san-PIHR)



Illustration of Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre

He and the French were not leaving. Washington took his letter back to the governor of Virginia.

Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre continued to serve in the French army. In 1755, he was in command of a large group of American Indian fighters in New York. They attacked the British near Fort Edward. In that attack, Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre was killed.

The tricorne hat with a velvet cockade was part of the officer's uniform.

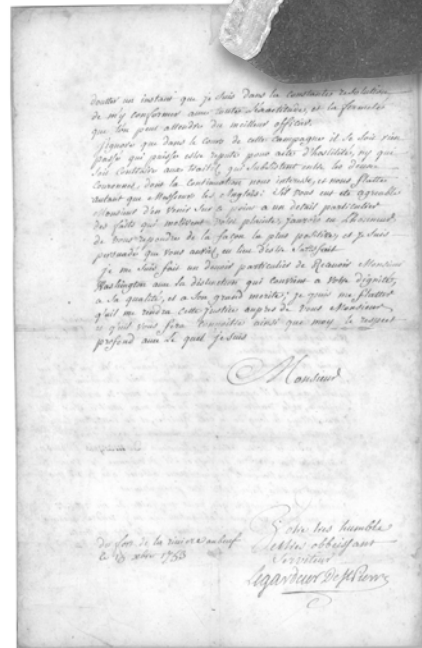


Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre was born in Canada and had been a soldier for many years. He had a lot of experience on the French frontier. In 1753, he was the commander at Fort LeBoeuf (luh-BOOF).

That December, a young Virginian came through the snow to the fort. It was George Washington. He had a letter from the governor of Virginia. The letter told the French that they were on land claimed by the British. It also told the French to leave.

Washington wrote that Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre was an older gentleman. He acted very much like a professional soldier, and he had just taken over as the commander of Fort LeBoeuf.

Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre said he would send the letter to the governor of New France. However, he also wrote, "As to the summons you send me to retire [leave], I do not think myself obliged to obey it." His reply was polite, but it was firm.



The second page of the letter written by Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre that Washington delivered.

(1701 - 1755)

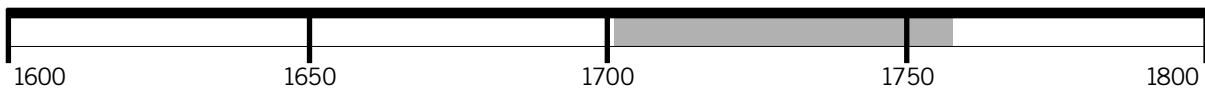


Photo credits: Illustration of Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre, John Buxton; Tricorn hat, NPS; Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre letter, The Library of Virginia.

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."

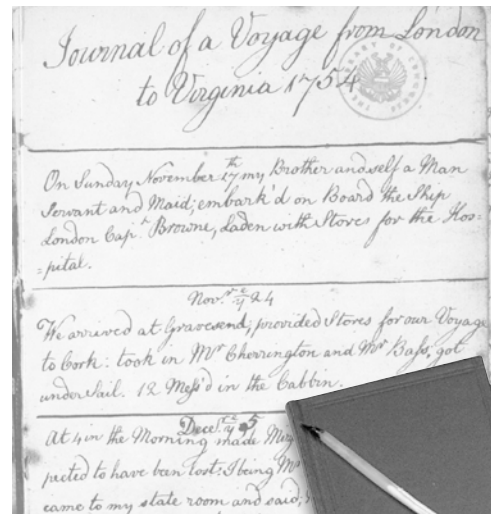
Soon, the hospital unit left to follow Braddock's army. Traveling was hard. The roads were dusty. In one place, the road was so bad that Browne had to walk. She walked until she had blisters on her feet. During the trip, she and the other nurses baked bread, boiled beef, and did laundry.

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.

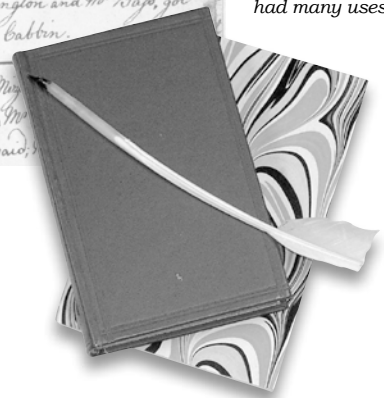
She stayed with the hospital unit. After Braddock's defeat, she moved several times to other battles. Her last journal entry was, "I here End My Journal having so much Business on my Hands that I cannot spare Time to write it." Nothing more is known of her life.

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

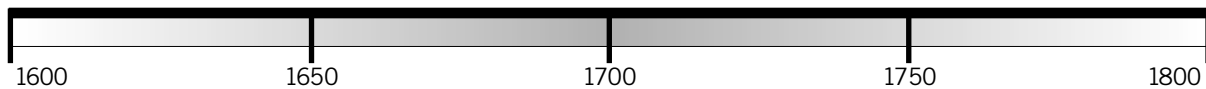


A copy of Browne's original diary.

Blank books had many uses.



unknown



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.

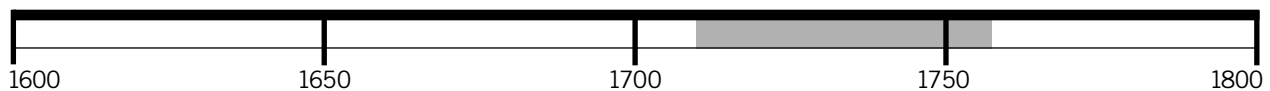


Snuffboxes were common among gentlemen and officers. They held ground up tobacco called snuff.



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

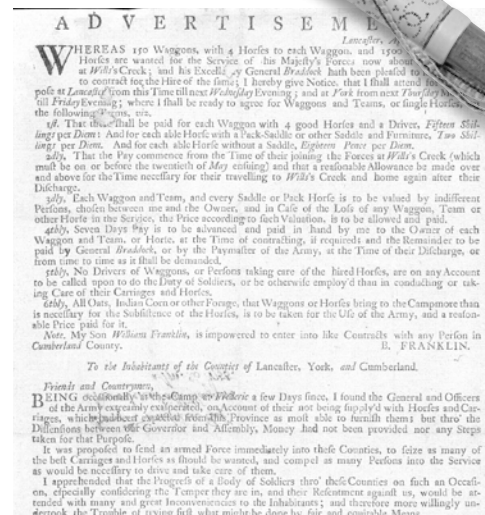
manage war, peace, trading, and other problems. Each colony wanted to look out for itself.

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.

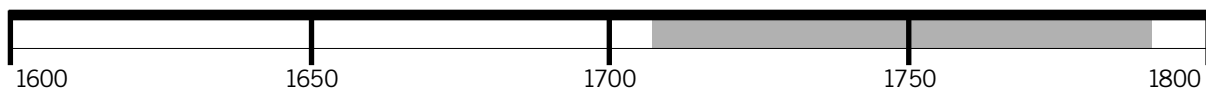
He died in 1790. More than 20,000 people came to his funeral. Many people think he was the greatest of the Founding Fathers who never served as President.

Gentlemen commonly used walking sticks.



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

(1706 - 1790)



Captain Robert Stobo (STOH-boh)

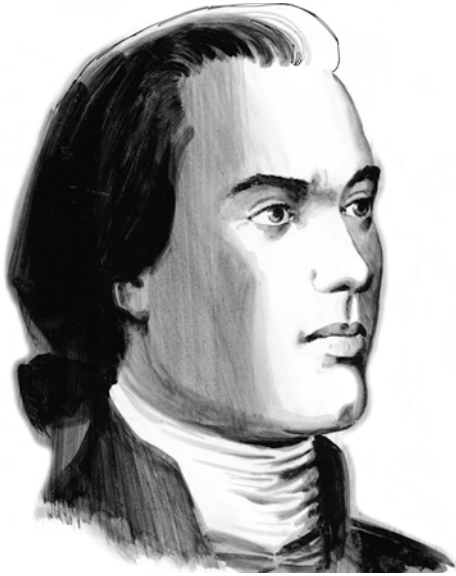


Illustration of Stobo

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,

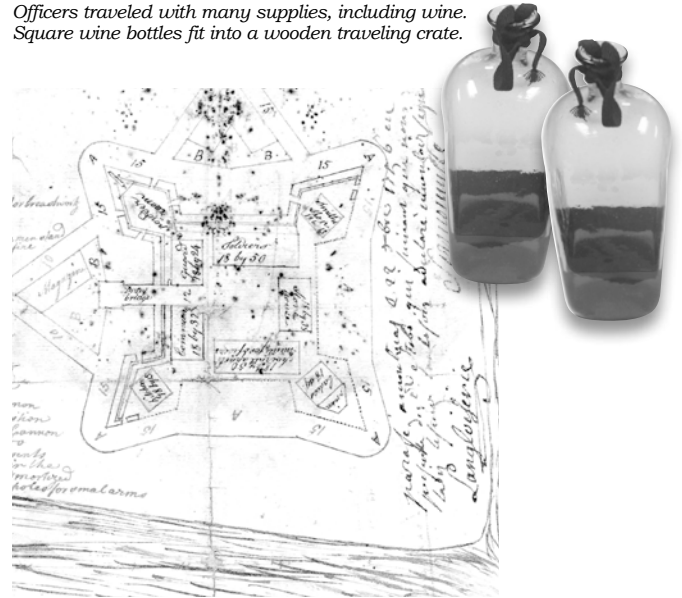
the French found Stobo's letter! The two hostages were put in jail. Stobo admitted writing the letter. He said he thought he was right to help his country.

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)

