

THE PONTIAC COUNCIL & PONTIAC'S WAR*

Historical background: 1763

*Variously referred to as Pontiac's War, Pontiac's Uprising, Pontiac's Rebellion, or the Conspiracy of Pontiac.



WHO: **PONTIAC, or Obwandiyag** (born ca. 1720 – April 20, 1769),

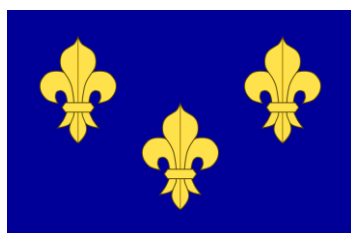
was a Native American Ottawa war leader, remembered for his participation in the struggle against British occupation of the Great Lakes region that bears his name: Pontiac's War. Pontiac rose to great fame and importance during this war, and yet the documentary evidence of Pontiac's life is scanty. Much of what has been written about the chief has been based on tradition and speculation, and so depictions of him have varied greatly over the years.

Beyond Pontiac himself, we turn to a literal cast of thousands on the 1763 stage: the CHIEFTAINS and WARRIORS of the Indian Nations of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions; the British SOLDIERS and OFFICERS who commanded and garrisoned the forts in

the crowded

English/American colonies; the French HABITANTS who had lived in the region for generations; and the French & British TRADERS, all hoping to make their fortunes here. [For a list of important names see the last pages.]

[portrait of Pontiac by John Mix Stanley, Detroit Historical Museum]



Flag of New France 1760



Flag of Britain 1760

WHAT: It is said that Pontiac's April 1763 COUNCIL on the ECORSE RIVER* was the largest Indian council attended by multiple Nations yet to meet in the western territory. Chiefs and warriors of the Great Lakes Nations were summoned together, and in a few weeks' time over a dozen tribes would join the campaign. Pontiac formally began the council by reciting a list of grievances against the British, rousing those in attendance to advance to war. Pontiac displayed the war belt which he told them he had received from their French Father, the King of France, to induce Pontiac to attack the English. He further inspired those gathered with the story of the famed Delaware Prophet, Neolin, who had journeyed in a dream to visit the Master of Life. The core of Neolin's teachings was the belief that Indians had been corrupted by European ways and must now purify themselves by returning to the traditions of their ancestors and preparing for a holy war. The Master of Life instructed Neolin to spread his message against the white men: "*Drive them out, make war upon them... Send them back to the lands which I have created for them.*" *[named 'Rivière aux Écorces' by the French: "river of the barks", signifying the importance of the birch bark for many uses by the area tribes.]



WHY: The Council called by the Ottawa Chief Pontiac was a RESPONSE to continued, expanding encroachment by BRITISH forces - by both the military and colonial settlers - into the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley region, an area that was long the ancestral homeland of many Indian Nations. Among these were the Ottawa, the Ojibwa, the Potawatomi, the Wyandot, the Delaware, the Shawnee, and the Miami. Prior to 1760, the First Nations in the west had dealings almost entirely with their friends the French, who established strategic trading posts in the region and benefited from generally amicable relations with the local tribal villages, who considered them as brothers. At Detroit, villages of the Ottawa, Potawatomi and Wyandot and the French habitants lived side by side and intermarriages were not uncommon. Many of these Nations' warriors, including Pontiac and the Ottawas, had fought for many years alongside the French against the British.

After the fall of Montreal to the British and the close of the 'French and Indian War' in 1760, France was forced to cede to Great Britain most of its territories in North America including New France, which included Canada and the area that later became Michigan. [These territorial transfers were not made official until the *Treaty of Paris* was concluded on February 10, 1763, at the close of the 'Seven Years War' in Europe.]

Among the new insults directed toward the Indians by British policies and actions were: 1) the ceasing of the French practice of gift-giving, a gesture of respect and honor and offered in exchange for the use of the natives' lands; 2) elimination of much-needed trade goods which the tribes had grown to rely on and fully expected, primarily firearms, lead, and powder used for hunting; 3) dishonest trade practices of many British traders; and 4) the establishment and expansion of strengthened garrisons at British-controlled forts, including Fort Detroit (until 1760 named Fort Pontchartrain).

TIME: Pontiac called for the war council to meet on the 'FIFTEENTH OF THE MOON'; the phases of the moon were used as the Indians' way of establishing time. In the SPRING, the tribes would be returning from their winter hunting grounds to their villages near the fort for the trading season. The first new moon after winter had occurred on April 13, thus APRIL 27 was the date set for the council. This date is further confirmed by local French habitants, including Robert Navarre*, the official notary at the fort, who kept a journal during this time period.

**[The original Journal handwritten in French, attributed to Robert Navarre, is now housed at the Burton Historical Collection in Detroit. The Journal has been a primary resource for the time of the siege at Detroit, along with another diary kept by Lieutenant Jehu Hay, a British officer stationed at the Fort. The first translation of the Navarre Journal from the French was made with the aid of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft for inclusion in his 'Algic Researches' in the 1840s and subsequently used by Francis Parkman in preparing his landmark, "The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac" (1851). Lt. Hay's original handwritten diary is among the collections of the Clements Library at the University of Michigan.]* Online resources:

<http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-135/index.asp> R Navarre journal (see also Books section below)

<http://archive.org/details/n4diaryofsiegeof00rogeuoft> Hay diary (see also Books section below)

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsms/umich-wcl-M-303hay?view=text> additional Hay diary information

PLACE: Pontiac determined that the council would meet at his encampment along the ECORSE RIVER,



Ecorse River at Council Point today

which flows into the west (American) side of the Detroit River ten miles south of the fort. [Today the Ecorse River's branches serve as a boundary between the municipalities of Ecorse, Wyandotte, and Lincoln Park.] Here the gathered tribes would be out of view of any British that would be traveling along the Detroit River route. It is believed that some of the leading French habitants at Detroit were in attendance at the council. By 1760, the French habitants - whose community had grown considerably since Detroit's founding in 1701 - had a large majority presence at Detroit, estimated at nearly 2000, and were being counted on to give greatly needed

support to their long-time friends. Pontiac, not yet knowing the terms of the February treaty, felt strongly that the French King would return and join with them in forcing the British out and restoring the French. He would not give up hope.

The fort at Detroit, for sixty years a French outpost named FORT PONTCHARTRAIN [Detroit was founded in 1701 by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac as a protector and trade post for the fur trade], was now under the command of MAJOR HENRY GLADWIN and garrisoned by 130 British soldiers and officers. It was Gladwin who would later be credited with saving FORT DETROIT from Pontiac's forces, which came to



Major Henry Gladwin

number almost 1,000 warriors. After the Ecorse River Council, the theatre of war expanded quickly from Detroit around the Great Lakes and into the western reaches of the English Colonies.

HOW EFFECTIVE WAS PONTIAC'S WAR?

At Detroit, Pontiac ultimately fails to remove the object of his hatred. His strategy of using a council with Major Gladwin to attack and massacre the garrison at Fort Detroit on **MAY 7** is betrayed to Gladwin the previous day by an unknown informant. [Many theories yet remain regarding who that person or persons may have been; nothing conclusive is known. It is possible that Gladwin learned of the plan from more than one source. He never divulged the name of his

informant(s).] When Pontiac and the other chiefs, attended by some 60 warriors, go to meet in council with Gladwin on the morning of May 7 at the hour of their intended strike, the major orders the garrison armed and ready, exhibiting a show of strength and preparedness. Pontiac realizes he has been betrayed and calls off the attack. He and his followers - in growing frustration that the initial ruse had been exposed and turned away by Gladwin in their successive attempts to enter the fort under a pretense of peace - now show a fixed resolve to go to war and destroy the garrison. **On MAY 9**, Pontiac's allied forces begin what would stretch into a six-month siege of the fort. The unprotected British settlers living outside the fort are quickly attacked; nine are killed and others taken prisoner. A French carpenter named Francois Goslin attempts to run from a group of attacking Ottawas and is killed when he is mistaken for an Englishman.

Also on **MAY 7**, the day of the intended attack, the soundings expedition of Capt. Charles Robertson and Sir Robert Davers in the upper St. Clair River [near Port Huron today], is attacked by a band of the Saginaw Chippewa who are en route to join Pontiac at Detroit. Both Englishmen are killed along with a number of soldiers in the party; among the few survivors is 17-year-old John Rutherford, a young adventurer who is taken captive and adopted by a Chippewa family. (see BOOKS section). These are the first deaths of Pontiac's War. **May 10**, Captain Donald Campbell and Lieut George McDougall meet with Pontiac at the home of Antoine Cullerier in an effort to resolve his grievances and are held as house prisoners, becoming hostages in Pontiac's dealings with the fort.

Mid-May Pontiac sends couriers and a small French Canadian delegation to the Illinois region in an effort to learn the truth of the Peace Treaty from the French at Fort Chartres. The couriers take with them war belts to encourage the tribes living along the Maumee and Wabash rivers to rise up and capture nearby forts.

May 31 The Saginaw Chippewa led by Chief Wasson arrive at Detroit. A council held at Pontiac's camp brings a decision to focus efforts away from harassment of the fort and to now bar any English attempting to relieve or reinforce the fort from the southern approach by river. French habitants are now steadily supplying provisions in support of the fort.

June 8 The Thames River Chippewa, led by their chief Sekahos arrive at Detroit. Pontiac's forces now number over 850 = 250 Ottawa; 150 Potawatomi; 50 Huron or Wyandotte; 250 Saginaw Chippewa; 170 Thames River Chippewa.

Early June Pontiac sends a large detachment of 200 warriors across Lake Erie to Presque Isle [Erie, Pennsylvania today] to attack the strategic fort there. Action has moved to the eastern forts, while the siege at Detroit continues. (for June actions see the time-line below)

June 18 The news of the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on June 2 (see time-line below) arrives with Father Dujonois, the Jesuit missionary of the northern Ottawa; he is accompanied by seven Ottawa men and eight Chippewa men including chief Kinonchamek, son of the great Chippewa Chieftain Minavavana.

June 22 – The Presque Isle prisoners are delivered to Detroit, including its commander Ensign John Christie.

July 4 Captain Donald Campbell (second in command under Gladwin at Detroit) for two months held prisoner among the Ottawa, is killed by Saginaw Chippewa Chief Wasson in reprisal for the death of the chief's nephew by British soldiers. Lieut. McGougall had escaped with a few other British prisoners on July 2. Also on this date, trader James Sterling is named the captain of the newly-formed French militia at the Fort; the first time that French men at Detroit have been armed since the fort was surrendered in 1760.

July 6 The Ottawas begin efforts to burn the ships moored at the Fort using fire rafts floated down river (an idea they receive from their French friends); after several failed attempts the idea is abandoned.

Mid July Tiring of the lengthy war, Wyandot and Potawatomi tribes sue Major Gladwin for peace, offering an exchange of prisoners. The Potawatomi encounter trouble in their efforts at peace when they secretly withhold releasing all their English prisoners. Gladwin catches them in the deceit, angering them.

July 14 Jacques Cavallier, age 30, becomes one of only two Frenchmen to be killed during the siege; a member of the fort's French militia he is mortally wounded by fire from the Potawatomi while standing sentinel at the Fort. He is buried in the cemetery at St Anne's church.

In July British Governor General Jeffery Amherst sends his aide-de-camp Captain John Dalyell to Detroit to lead an offensive against Pontiac's forces. He sets out from Niagara with a regiment of 260 reinforcements from the 55th and 80th Regiments, and 20 independent rangers under Major Robert Rogers, bringing along fresh provisions and ammunition to help the besieged fort. They arrive at Detroit the morning of July 29. After persuading Gladwin to agree to carry out the surprise attack on Pontiac's camp - while hearing Gladwin's protest that it was impossible to surprise the warriors – Capt. Dalyell sets out from the Fort with 247 men at two thirty in the morning on July 31 to make the surprise attack. After marching for over an hour, nearing the bridge at Parent's Creek on the farm of



General Amherst



Major Robert Rogers

Jean Baptiste Meloche, the troops are suddenly ambushed on three sides by hundreds of Pontiac's waiting forces of the combined Ottawa and Chippewa. Pontiac had learned of the plan from his French friends. Some of the recently-peaceful Wyandots also join in the attack, together forcing a British retreat. British suffer sixty casualties, including Capt. Dalyell and 23 soldiers; some are taken prisoner, the remaining troops retreat with the wounded to the fort. Robert Rogers and his rangers unit are credited with helping to protect the soldiers' safe retreat. Because of this battle, Parent's Creek became infamously known as 'Bloody Run.' [A remnant of the creek is found in Elmwood Cemetery today; an historical marker commemorating the 'Battle of Bloody Run' is located at the entrance to the Players Club building at 3321 East Jefferson Avenue near Mt. Elliott.]

Meanwhile.... the quickly growing confederacy of Indian Nations across the Great Lakes & Ohio region has considerable success in capturing nine of the targeted forts (*below) in a matter of weeks; Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit will both manage to hold up throughout siege; Fort Niagara is never seriously under threat of capture.

May 16 *Fort Sandusky (Ohio), is captured and burned by a group of Detroit Ottawa and Sandusky Wyandots; The 15-man garrison is killed, commander Ensign Christopher Pauli is taken prisoner to Detroit.

May 25 *Fort St. Joseph (on the St Joseph River at Niles, Michigan today) is captured by a group of Potawatomi warriors sent west from Detroit; the fort's commander, Ensign Francis Schlosser is taken prisoner to Detroit; nine of the 15-man garrison are killed. <http://www.wmich.edu/fortstjoseph/index.html>

May 27 *Fort Miami (on the Maumee River at Fort Wayne, Indiana today), is captured by a band of the Miami who had received the war belt from couriers sent west by Pontiac. Commander Ensign Robert Holmes is killed, the remaining garrison surrenders.

May 28 – Point Pelee (Ontario), the location of an attack by the Detroit Wyandots on Lieutenant Abraham Cuyler, of the Queen's Rangers and his 96 troops who had left Niagara on May 13 and stopped to camp for the night. His party of 96 men, traveling in ten bateaux, is on its way across Lake Erie to Detroit with provisions and reinforcements; many are killed, others are taken prisoner to Detroit along with eight captured bateaux. Lt. Cuyler and forty surviving soldiers escape in two bateaux to Sandusky, which they discover burned; subsequently they return to Fort Niagara.

May 28 – Western Pennsylvania – Fort Pitt comes under siege by bands of the Delaware and Mingo; by the end of May, attacks have begun on many British settlements and British traders; The Delaware Indians receive a war belt from the Sandusky Wyandots, and are joined by a party of Mingoes from the Ohio region. Led by Delaware Chief Wolfe, they move east to capture a British settlement on the Monongahela (West Newton Pa today), 25 miles below Fort Pitt. Other isolated western British settlements soon come under attack, including many in **far western Virginia and Maryland**. These western reaches of the colonies were the first American 'frontier'. Warriors of the Shawnee and the Seneca will soon join in the war effort.

June 1 *Fort Ouitenon (on the Wabash River at Lafayette, Indiana today) is captured by an alliance of Weas, Kickapoos, and Mascoutens who are persuaded by Pontiac's war belt delivered by the Illinois-bound couriers. The fort's commander, Lt. Edward Jenkins and the entire 20-man garrison surrender and their lives are spared. <http://www.tcha.mus.in.us/ouiatenon.htm>

June 2 *Fort Michilimackinac (Northern Michigan) Here a band of the northern Chippewa at Fort Michilimackinac uses a game of baggatiway (lacrosse) with a band of visiting Sauks as a ruse to surprise the fort, where 20 of the garrison of 35 soldiers are killed. The fort's commander, Captain George Etherington and his deputy, Lieut. William Leslye are captured; Lieut. John Jamet who had come with a small garrison to Michilimackinac from the small settlement at St Mary's (Sault Ste. Marie) is among those killed. Two days later, a band of L'Arbre Croche (Cross Village) Ottawa led by Chief Okinochumake takes the prisoners from the Chippewa for protection; the prisoners are later transported to Montreal for exchange. <http://www.mackinacparks.com/colonial-michilimackinac/>

June 2: Fort Ligonier (Pennsylvania) comes under attack by a war party of the Delaware, Shawnee, and Mingo warriors; unsuccessful in their attempt, there are no casualties.

June 16 - *Fort Venango, or Fort Machault, (at Franklin, Pa today) is captured and burned by a band of Seneca warriors. The fort's commander Lieutenant Francis Gordon and the garrison are all killed.

June 18 - *Fort Le Bouef (at Waterford, Pa today) Here, the war party of Seneca burns down the fort. The survivors, including Commander Ensign George Price, escape to Fort Venango but finding it burned they continue on to Fort Pitt. The warriors continue north to the British fort at Presque Isle.

June 19-22 - *Fort Presque Isle (at Erie, Pa today) is laid siege by an allied force of over 250 Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Seneca. After holding out for three days, the garrison of approximately sixty men surrenders, with three men killed. The fort's commander Ensign John Christie and the remaining regiment are taken prisoner by the participating tribes and the fort is burned down.

June 21 – *Fort Edward Augustus, or Fort LeBaye, (at Green Bay, Wisconsin today) Captain Etherington sends word to Fort Edward Augustus ordering them to abandon the isolated fort and come to L'Arbe Croche. The fort's Commander, Lt. James Gorrell leaves with his small garrison.

July 31 – ‘Battle of Bloody Run’ at Detroit. On July 29, Capt James Dalyell, of the prestigious 1st Regiment and General Jeffery Amherst’s aide-de-camp, arrives at Detroit from Niagara with reinforcements of 260 troops. He persuades Major Gladwin to allow him to lead a force from the Fort on a surprise attack of Pontiac’s camp three miles to the north before dawn. However, Dalyell’s forces are soon ambushed by Pontiac’s men lying in wait at Parent’s Creek; 17 of the Detroit garrison are killed, including Captain Dalyell. Parent’s Creek later became known as ‘Bloody Run’.

August 1 - Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh, Pa), located at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and commanded by Captain Simeon Ecuylar, remains under two-month siege by a large band of Delaware and Shawnee warriors. On August 1, most of these break off the siege and join with bands of the Mingo and Sandusky Wyandots to intercept an approaching British force led by Colonel Henry Bouquet. In the Battle of Bushy Run (see below), Bouquet’s forces fight off the attack, arriving to relieve Fort Pitt on August 10.

August 5 and 6 – ‘Battle of Bushy Run’ Pennsylvania (30 miles southeast of Fort Pitt), Col. Henry Bouquet and his troops had left Carlisle for Fort Pitt to provide reinforcements and relieve the siege under which the fort was suffering; near Bushy Run (creek) they are intercepted by the war party of Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo and Wyandot. The battle takes place over two days. Though Bouquet’s forces are eventually successful when he uses a surprise strategy to defeat the warriors, the British lose fifty soldiers in the battle. <http://bushyrunbattlefield.com/>

August 10 – Fort Pitt is relieved by Colonel Bouquet’s forces.

August 17 – Pontiac moves the greater part of his force at Detroit about eight miles south to the River Rouge, near the narrowest channels of the Detroit, to intercept any approaching vessels making attempts to reach the Fort.

September 3, 4 – A party of 340 Ottawa and Chippewa warriors at Detroit attack the schooner Huron loaded with provisions from Niagara, as it is moored in the lower Detroit River near Turkey Island (Fighting Island today); two British on board are killed, including the ship’s Captain Horsey.

September 14 – Battle of Devil’s Hole (near Fort Niagara, New York) – A convoy of British troops is attacked by a large party of Seneca warriors at Devil’s Hole along the portage between Fort Schlosser and Fort Niagara; 72 British soldiers are killed, the highest number of casualties of any of the Uprising’s conflicts. <http://www.niagarafrontier.com/devilhole.html>

September & October – By autumn, many of the weary Indian warriors of the Potawatomi and Chippewa at Detroit had made peace with the British under Gladwin and were leaving for their winter hunting grounds. Pontiac and most of the Detroit Ottawa remained, holding on to a hope of French reinforcements. This prospect is shattered when Pontiac receives official confirmation of the **Treaty of Paris**, signed in February, which removed France’s control of the region, eliminating any expectation of the French coming to Pontiac’s aid. **On October 31**, Pontiac leaves for his winter home on the Maumee River, after offering peace to Gladwin. From there he will travel west to the Illinois country. The siege is abandoned.

On October 7, 1763 Britain’s King George III issues the ‘Royal Proclamation’ [see Addendum], in part a response to the actions taken by Pontiac’s confederacy and the Indian Nations in America.

1764 - Pontiac will spend the next two years living mostly in the Illinois region, trying to revive regional tribal interest in uprisings on the British, but he too comes to realize that peace with the British is the only way his people will survive. On July 25, 1766, Pontiac formally ends hostilities and signs a treaty with Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at Oswego, New York.

On April 20, 1769, Chief Pontiac is assassinated by a Peoria Indian near Cahokia, Illinois. It is largely believed that Pontiac was buried on the west side of the Mississippi River, near what is now St. Louis, Missouri.

ADDENDUM

[Here shown in its entirety 'The Proclamation of 1763'; the first half addresses the administration of Britain's new territories received pursuant to the terms of the Treaty of Paris in February, 1763; the latter half addresses the concerns of the Indian Nations in these new territories.]

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to our Crown by the late definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all Our loving Subjects, as well of our Kingdom as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves with all convenient Speed, of the great Benefits and Advantages which must accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation, We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving Subjects, that we have, with the Advice of our Said Privy Council, granted our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect, within the Countries and Islands ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, Four distinct and separate Governments, styled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

First — The Government of Quebec bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St. John, to the South end of the Lake Nipissim; from whence the said Line, crossing the River St. Lawrence, and the Lake Champlain, in 45. Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea; and also along the North Coast of the Baye des Châteaus, and the Coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosières, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the West End of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River of St. John.

Secondly — The Government of East Florida, bounded to the Westward by the Gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola River; to the Northward by a Line drawn from that part of the said River where the Chatahouchee and Flint Rivers meet, to the source of St. Mary's River, and by the course of the said River to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the Eastward and Southward by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulph of Florida, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

Thirdly — The Government of West Florida, bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico. including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Coast, from the River Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the Westward by the said Lake, the Lake Maurepas, and the River Mississippi; to the Northward by a Line drawn due East from that part of the River Mississippi which lies in 31 Degrees North Latitude, to the River Apalachicola or Chatahouchee; and to the Eastward by the said River.

Fourthly — The Government of Grenada, comprehending the Island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the Islands of Dominico, St. Vincent's and Tobago. And to the end that the open and free Fishery of our Subjects may be extended to and carried on upon the Coast of Labrador, and the adjacent Islands.

We have thought fit, with the advice of our said Privy Council to put all that Coast, from the River St. John's to Hudson's Straights, together with the Islands of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller Islands lying upon the said Coast, under the care and Inspection of our Governor of Newfoundland.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to annex the Islands of St. John's and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser Islands adjacent thereto, to our Government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council aforesaid, annexed to our Province of Georgia all the Lands lying between the Rivers Alatamaha and St. Mary's.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling of our said new Governments, that our loving Subjects should be informed of our Paternal care, for the security of the Liberties and Properties of those who are and shall become Inhabitants thereof, We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this Our Proclamation, that We have, in the Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, by which the said Governments are constituted. given express Power and Direction to our Governors of our Said Colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said Colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the Advice and Consent of the Members of our Council, summon and call General Assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such Manner and Form as is used and directed in those Colonies and Provinces in America which are under our immediate Government: And We have also given Power to the said Governors, with the consent of our Said Councils, and the Representatives of the People so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain Laws. Statutes, and Ordinances for the Public Peace, Welfare, and good Government of our said Colonies, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, and under such Regulations and Restrictions as are used in other Colonies; and in the mean Time, and until such Assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all Persons Inhabiting in or resorting to our Said Colonies may confide in our Royal Protection for the Enjoyment of the Benefit of the Laws of our Realm of England; for which Purpose We have given Power under our Great Seal to the Governors of our said Colonies respectively to erect and constitute, with the Advice of our said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature and public Justice within our Said Colonies for hearing and determining all Causes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, with Liberty to all Persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the Sentences of such Courts, in all Civil Cases, to appeal, under the usual Limitations and Restrictions, to Us in our Privy Council.

We have also thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council as aforesaid, to give unto the Governors and Councils of our said Three new Colonies, upon the Continent, full Power and Authority to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of our said new Colonies or with any other Persons who shall resort thereto, for such Lands. Tenements and Hereditaments, as are now or hereafter shall be in our Power to dispose of; and them to grant to any such Person or Persons upon such Terms, and under such moderate Quit-Rents, Services and Acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in our other Colonies, and under such other Conditions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the Advantage of the Grantees, and the Improvement and settlement of our said Colonies.

And Whereas, We are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify our Royal Sense and Approbation of the Conduct and bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of our Armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and empower our Governors of our said Three new Colonies, and all other our Governors of our several Provinces on the Continent of North America, to grant without Fee or Reward, to such reduced Officers as have served in North America during the late War, and to such Private Soldiers as have been or shall be disbanded in America, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following Quantities of Lands, subject, at the Expiration of Ten Years, to the same Quit-Rents as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and Improvement; viz.

To every Person having the Rank of a Field Officer — 5,000 Acres.

To every Captain — 3,000 Acres.

To every Subaltern or Staff Officer, — 2,000 Acres.

To every Non-Commission Officer, — 200 Acres.

To every Private Man — 50 Acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all our said Colonies upon the Continent of North America to grant the like Quantities of Land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced Officers of our Navy of like Rank as served on board our Ships of War in North America at the times of the Reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late War, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governors for such Grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds. — We do therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments as described in their Commissions: as also that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our other Colonies or Plantations in America do presume for the present, and until our further Pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West and North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said Three new Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West as aforesaid. And We do hereby strictly forbid, on Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without our especial leave and Licence for that Purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either willfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described or upon any other Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of our Interests and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians: In order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do, with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin and require that no private Person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where, We have thought proper to allow Settlement: but that, if at any Time any of the Said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be Purchased only for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any Proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the Use and in the name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions and Instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that Purpose: And we do, by the Advice of our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our Subjects whatever, provided that every Person who may incline to Trade with the said Indians do take out a Licence for carrying on such Trade from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of our Colonies respectively where such Person shall reside, and also give Security to observe such Regulations as We shall at any Time think fit, by ourselves or by our Commissaries to be appointed for this Purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the said Trade:

And we do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all our Colonies respectively, as well those under Our immediate Government as those under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licences without Fee or Reward, taking especial Care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the Security forfeited in case the Person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly conjoin and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as those Employed in the Management and Direction of Indian Affairs, within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all Persons whatever, who standing charged with Treason, Misprisions of Treason, Murders, or other Felonies or Misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice and take Refuge in the said Territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they, stand accused, in order to take their Trial for the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 7th Day of October 1763, in the Third Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING

– Royal Proclamation, October 7, 1763
Proclaim and Inflamm

BOOKS/MANUSCRIPTS:

There are countless books as well as hundreds of original manuscripts that deal with the subject of Pontiac and the period of Pontiac's War, printed from the 1760s to the modern era.

Many are listed here - in chronological order of their writing and/or original publication date; all are non-fiction unless otherwise indicated.

■ ***A Journal of the Pontiac Conspiracy***, (1763) attributed to Robert Navarre; published 1912 by C.M. Burton; with translation by R. Clyde Ford

[Robert Navarre's *Journal ou Dictation d'une Conspiration (Journal of the Pontiac Conspiracy)* is a handwritten French manuscript, a first-person account of Pontiac's siege at Detroit in 1763. The journal describes in great detail affairs on both sides of the conflict between May 7 and July 31, 1763, providing an eyewitness account from within the fort, as well as intelligence, news, and rumors of Pontiac's activities. The original French manuscript is among the collections of the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library.

An earlier translation of the "Pontiac Manuscript" (as the Journal was also referred to) was prepared by Rudolph Worch and Dr. Krusty for publication in the Michigan Pioneer Historical Collection (MPHC) Volume 8, pp. 267-335, issued in 1886. An even earlier translation, procured by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft with the help of Lewis Cass, was completed by Professor Louis Fasquelle of the University of Michigan and published by Schoolcraft in 1854.] **The link below will bring up a copy of the Burton 1912 English-French edition of the journal. Click on 'read this document'**

<http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-135/index.asp>

■ ***The Gladwin Manuscripts***, (1763) **with an Introduction and a Sketch of the Conspiracy of Pontiac**; Henry Gladwin, ed. Charles Moore, 1897; (2010 reprint in booklet form from Kessinger Publishing); the '*Gladwin Manuscripts*' also appeared in the MPHC Vol. 27 pp.605-680;

Online resource: <http://archive.org/details/gladwinmanuscrip00glad>

also, daughter Harriet Gladwin's commonplace book (for info only):

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsmss/umich-wcl-M-4278gla?view=text>

■ ***Under Siege in Detroit, Diary of Lieut. Jehu Hay***, (1763) a diary kept during the siege of Fort Detroit by Lieut. Jehu Hay, a soldier with the Detroit garrison, 60th Regiment. Printed in 'Narratives of Colonial America, 1704-1765', ed. by Howard Peckham, 1960, Lakeside Press; [original manuscript in collections of William L. Clements Library] Hay's diary first appears in the 1860 publication 'Diary of the Siege of Detroit', ed. by Franklin Hough; however he is not identified as the writer; his identity as such was determined at a later time: the online resource for this 1860 publication is here: <http://archive.org/details/n4diaryofsiegeof00rogeuoft>

also, the following link will show information on the background of Hay's journal:

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsmss/umich-wcl-M-303hay?view=text>

■ ***John Porteaus Journals***, (incl. 1763) [original in Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library] Porteaus was an English trader living at Detroit at the time of the siege; journals remain unpublished.

■ ***Lieut. James MacDonald Letters***, (1763) [originals in collections of Clements Library] Lieut. MacDonald was an officer at Fort Detroit, of the 60th Regiment

■ ***James Sterling's Letter Book***, (incl. 1763) [original in collections of Clements Library]

Sterling was a British trader of Irish descent, living and working at Detroit during the time of the siege. He courted and later married Angelique Cullerier. Sterling led the French militia at Detroit during the siege.

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsmss/umich-wcl-M-125ste?view=text>

■ ***John Rutherford's Narrative of a Captivity***, written by John Rutherford, age 17, a journal in letter form sent to a cousin Sir John Nesbit, at New York, fall of 1763; the journal [original since lost] was eventually printed in its entirety in *AMERICAN HERITAGE*, April 1958, Vol. IX, No. 3; also reprinted in *The Siege of Detroit in 1763*, ed. Milo M. Quaife, Lakeside Press, 1958. Rutherford later served in the 42nd Regiment (the Black Watch) until the close of the American Revolution. British army lists record that he became a lieutenant in the Regiment on March 31, 1770, and a captain on August 18, 1778. He retired to Roxburghshire, Scotland and

lived until age 84, death recorded January 12, 1830. Only online resource for Rutherford's narrative, publ. by *American Heritage* April 1958: <http://www.americanheritage.com/content/april-1958>

█ ***The Papers of Col. Henry Bouquet***, (incl. 1763, 1764 excerpts published in MHPC, Vol. 19, pp. 27-295); original published 1940-43 in 17 Volumes, Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Bouquet decisively defeated tribal warriors at Bushy Run (August, 1763) near Fort Pitt. The following year, Bouquet led an expedition into the Ohio Country that was part of a larger British effort to reduce hostilities and bring peace with the western Nations. Following his expedition, Bouquet negotiated peace with the Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandot. <http://archive.org/details/historyofcolonel00indar/>

█ ***Pontiac's Conspiracy and other Indian Affairs: Notices Abstracted from Colonial Newspapers, 1763-1765***, Abstract accounts from Colonial newspapers pertaining to Pontiac's War and other American Indian matters from 1763-65; compiled by Francis Lucier, 2000, Heritage Books Inc.

█ ***Journal (Diary) of Captain Thomas Morris, of His Majesty's XVII Regiment of Infantry***, 1764, with Gage Papers [original in collections of Clements Library] Capt. Morris led an expedition to the Ohio country in 1764 to induce the French and the Ohio tribes to accept peace with the British. Morris later published his diary of the expedition in 1791 in London.

█ ***Ponteach, or the Savages of America, A Tragedy***, a drama in 5 acts, Major Robert Rogers, published in London, 1766, (ed. Tiffany Potter, University of Toronto Press, 2010) The first known publication to deal specifically with the subject of Pontiac and the 1763 Uprising; Rogers had met Pontiac on several occasions. This play provides one of the few written accounts of Pontiac's physical appearance. In 1977, American composer Lejaren Hiller premiered his composition "Ponteach – A Melodrama for Narrator and Piano" with texts from Rogers' play. http://www.archive.org/stream/ponteachsavages00rogerich/ponteachsavages00rogerich_djvu.txt

█ ***The Journals of Major Robert Rogers & An Historical Account of the Expedition Against the Ohio Indians in the Year 1764, Under the Command of Henry Bouquet, Esq.,*** published at Dublin, 1769 (2001 reprint by Dresslar Publishing)

█ ***Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories***, Alexander Henry, 1809; published 1969 Charles E. Tuttle Co., (a portion of *Travels...* was re-published 1971/1995 as "Attack at Michilimackinac", edited by David A. Armour, for the Mackinac State Historical Parks).

█ ***Wacousta***, Major John Richardson, 1832, (historical fiction), (1991 paperback edition)

█ ***Pontiac, or the Siege of Detroit: a Drama in Three Acts***; Gen. Alexander Macomb, written in 1826, published 1835, Cambridge Press <http://www.mlloyd.org/gen/macomb/text/pontiac.htm>

█ ***The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada***, Francis Parkman, first published in 1851; (we have the two-volume 1874 edition). <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/39253/39253-h/39253-h.htm>

█ ***Pontiac, The Siege of Detroit***, J.T. Headley, for *Harper's Magazine*, 1861, (in 'Reprint on Demand' pamphlet, My History House, undated)

█ ***The History of Detroit and Michigan***, Silas Farmer, 1884, (pp. 235-241; "The Conspiracy of Pontiac")

█ ***Indian Conspiracy and War of Pontiac***, originally appeared in 'The History of Illinois and Louisiana under the French Rule', Joseph Wallace, 1893, [Reprint by Public Library of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1955]

█ ***At War with Pontiac***, Kirk Munroe, 1895, (a fictionalized account with some historical background.)

█ ***The Ambition of Pontiac***, (Chapter 4, 'True Stories of Our Pioneers' by A.L. Mason, 1904) [reprint by Public Library of Fort Wayne, ca. 1955]

█ ***Pontiac 1763, A Drama of Old Detroit***, A fictional drama in 5 acts, A.C. Whitney, 1910

- █ ***White Captive***, R. Clyde Ford, 1915 (fiction)
- █ ***The War Chief of the Ottawas, A Chronicle of the Pontiac War***, Thomas Guthrie Marquis, 1915, (A 'Chronicles of Canada Series' reprint, 2010)
- █ ***The Story of Detroit***, (Chapters 8 through 13), George B. Catlin, publ. *The Detroit News*, 1923
- █ ***Pontiac and the Indian Uprising***, Howard H. Peckham, 1947; (University of Chicago Press, 1961 paperback edition)
- █ ***The Unconquered***, Neil H. Swanson, 1947 (fiction)
- █ ***The Light in the Forest***, Conrad Richter, 1953 (fiction)
- █ ***Hatchet in the Sky***, Margaret Cooper Gay, 1954 (fiction)
- █ ***The Siege of Detroit in 1763, contains: 'The Journal of Pontiac's Conspiracy'; and, 'John Rutherford's Narrative of a Captivity'***, ed. Milo Milton Quaife, Lakeside Press, 1958
- █ ***The Patriot Chiefs: A Chronicle of American Indian Resistance***, Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., 1958
- █ ***George Croghan Wilderness Diplomat***, Nicholas Wainwright, 1959
- █ ***Life in Detroit Under Pontiac's Siege***, Howard H. Peckham, 1964
- █ ***The Battle of Bushy Run***, Niles Anderson, 1966 (reprinted 1975, Pennsylvania Historical Commission)
- █ ***Pontiac, King of the Great Lakes***, Clide Hollman, 1968
- █ ***The Conquerors***, Allan W. Eckert, 1970, Little, Brown & Co., a greatly popular historical novel since it was published, there are numerous fictional elements to make the story more interesting but less historically accurate. This is the third book in Eckert's Winning of America series.
- █ ***Pontiac's War: the Great Indian Uprising against the English in 1763***, Nathaniel Hale, 1973
- █ ***O Chieftain, O Pontiac***, Ina Kokku Simonson, 1984 (fiction)
- █ ***The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650-1815***, Richard White, 1991
- █ ***Brave Are My People*** ("Pontiac" Chapter), Frank Waters, 1993
- █ ***War for Empire in Western Pennsylvania***, Fort Ligonier Association, 1993
- █ ***Haughty Conqueror: Amherst and the Great Indian Uprising of 1763***, William Nester, 2000
- █ ***War Under Heaven: Pontiac, the Indian Nations, and the British Empire***, Gregory Evans Dowd, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002
- █ ***Never Come to Peace Again: Pontiac's Uprising and the Fate of the British Empire in North America***, David Dixon, 2005
- █ ***A Most Troublesome Situation: The British Military and the Pontiac Indian Uprising of 1763-1764***, Timothy Todish & Todd Harburn, 2006
- █ ***Empires at War: The French and Indian War and the Struggle for North America, 1754-1763***, William Fowler, Jr., 2006

█ ***The Scratch of a Pen: 1763 and the Transformation of North America***, Colin G. Calloway, Oxford University Press, 2006

█ ***Our Savage Neighbors, How Indian War Transformed Early America***, Peter Silver, 2008

█ ***Revolutionary Detroit, 1760-1805, Portraits in Political and Cultural Change***, eds. Denver Brunsman, Joel Stone, 2009

Some Books recommended for Young People:

The Conspiracy of Pontiac (Francis Parkman); *Classics Illustrated* No. 154, 1960

Forest Warrior, The Story of Pontiac; Jill C. Wheeler, 1989

Pontiac, Indian General and Statesman; Matthew G. Grant, 1974

Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas; Jane Fleischer, 1979

Pontiac, Mighty Ottawa Chief; Virginia F. Voight, 1977

Pontiac's War, 1763-1766: The Indians' Greatest Uprising Fails to Stop Westward

Expansion; David Goodnough, A Focus Book, 1970

A Spy in Old Detroit, Anne Emery, 1963

Pontiac, Young Ottawa Leader, Howard Peckham, 1963

Professor Tuesday's Awesome Adventures in History - Book One: Chief Pontiac's War,

Jeffrey L. Schatzer, Mitten Press, 2009

Known Pontiac 250th Commemoration events and activities:

Council Point Park, Lincoln Park, Michigan April 27, 2013

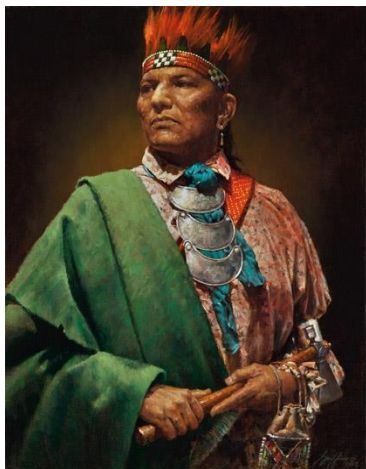
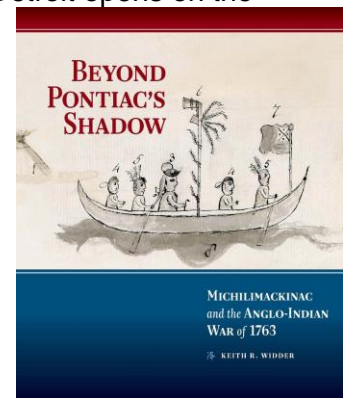
A commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the Chief Pontiac war council held on April 27, 1763 will be held here along the Ecorse River; co-presented by American Indian Movement of Michigan and the Lincoln Park Historical Museum; educational and public events will take place each day through the week of April 22 thru 28th.

The Windsor Community Museum, Windsor, Ontario May 9, 2013 opening

A special 250th anniversary exhibit on the Pontiac Uprising and Siege at Detroit opens on the anniversary date of the beginning of the siege of Fort Detroit; the exhibit will remain on view through 2013.

Fort Michilimackinac, Michigan June 2, 2013

The 250th Anniversary of the attack on the Fort will be commemorated with a special activities and a new exhibit opening on June 2. Fort Michilimackinac is also co-publishing with MSU Press a book entitled "***Beyond Pontiac's Shadow: Michilimackinac and the Anglo-Indian War of 1763***", by Keith Widder, to be released in June.



Bushy Run Battlefield, Pennsylvania August 5 and 6, 2013

will observe the 250th Anniversary of the Battle of Bushy Run with special events, battle re-enactment activities and newly commemorative art works by painter and illustrator Robert Griffing.

Pontiac-Oakland Automotive Museum, Pontiac, Illinois
Museum Director Tim Dye is writing and publishing a book in 2013 covering all of the known Chief Pontiac-related sites, entitled "***Tracking Chief Pontiac.***"

Chief Pontiac
Robert Griffing, 2013

Important Figures during Pontiac's War, April-October, 1763

AMERICAN INDIANS

Ottawa (Odawa) Chief Pontiac (Obwandiag, Ponteach, Pondiak)

Second Chief of the Ottawa Mackatepelecis

Ottawa Chief Breton

Ottawa Chief Chavinon

Ottawa Chief Atawang, at Maumee village

Potawatomi Chief Ninivois

Huron (or Wyandot) Chief Takay

Huron (or Wyandot) Chief Teata

Ottawa Indian Mahiganne, believed to have betrayed Pontiac's plans to Gladwin

Chippewa woman ("Catherine") accused of betraying Pontiac's plans to Gladwin

Saginaw Chippewa Chief Perwash, adopted father of young captive John Rutherford

Saginaw Chippewa Chief Wasson, who murders Captain Campbell

Potawatomi Chief Washee, at St Joseph

Northern Chippewa war chief at Michilimackinac, Matchekewis

Northern Chippewa chief, Minavavana, 'The Grand Saulteur'

Northern Ottawa Chief at L'Arbe Croche (Cross Village), Okinochumake

The Delaware (Lenni Lenape) Prophet, Neolin

Delaware Chief Wolfe

Delaware Chief Kittiuskung

Delaware warrior, Turtle's Heart

Seneca Chief Kyashuta

Shawnee Chief Charlot Kaske

THE BRITISH: OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, TRADERS

Major Henry Gladwin, British Commander at Fort Detroit, 80th (Gage's) Regiment of Light Infantry; first came to Detroit September 1761, later appointed commander by Gen. Amherst.

Captain Donald Campbell, 60th (Royal American) Regiment of Foot; the first British Commander at Ft Detroit 1760-62, second in command under Major Gladwin 1762-63

Captain Henry Balfour, 80th Regiment; assistant to Gladwin in manning the Great Lakes forts in 1761

Lt. George McDougall, officer of the garrison, 60th Regiment; came to Detroit in 1761

Lt. Charles Robertson, 77th Highland Regiment, engineer officer at Detroit

Sir Robert Davers, English adventurer

Lt. Jehu Hay, officer of the garrison at Fort Detroit, 60th Regiment; diarist; Hay was later appointed major and commissioned as commander at Fort Detroit in August 1764; was appointed commissary for Indian Affairs at Detroit in 1766 [in fact, a better paying job]; in 1782, Hay was appointed (the last) Lieutenant Governor at Detroit in reward for his service during the Revolutionary War

Lt. James MacDonald, officer of the garrison, 60th Regiment

Captain Joseph Hopkins; 'Hopkins Independent Co. of Rangers', officer of the garrison

Lt. Abraham Cuyler; the 'Queens Independent Rangers', led ill-fated expedition to Detroit May 1763; later returned to serve at Fort Detroit summer of 1763

Lt. John Montresor, Royal Engineer officer (see Montresor map of Detroit, 1763)

Major Robert Rogers, of 'Rogers Rangers'; first came to Detroit in the fall of 1760 and again in 1763 as a part of Dalyell's relief effort

Captain James Dalyell, [*alt. sp. Dalzell*], 1st Regiment, aide-de-camp to General Jeffery Amherst

Captain Robert Gray, 55th Regiment

Captain James Grant, 80th Regiment

John Rutherford, age 17, nephew of Captain Walter Rutherford, a trade partner of James Sterling

James Sterling, Irish trader at Detroit

John Porteous, Scottish trader at Detroit; diarist

Alexander Henry, English trader based at Fort Michilimackinac; kept journal

General Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of British Forces, later British Gov. General
General Thomas Gage, Commander in Chief following Amherst's retirement in fall of 1763
Sir William Johnson (Irish-born), British Superintendent of Indian Affairs
George Croghan (Irish-born), Indian agent and deputy to Superintendent, Sir William Johnson
Colonel Henry Bouquet (Swiss-born), British officer, 60th Regiment; led Battle of Bushy Run
Major John Wilkins, Commander at Ft. Niagara, 60th Regiment
Ensign Francis Schlosser, Commander at Fort St. Joseph, 60th Regiment
Ensign Robert Holmes, Commander at Ft Miami, 60th Regiment
Lt. Edward Jenkins, Commander at Ft. Ouiatenon, 60th Regiment
Captain George Etherington, Commander at Ft. Michilimackinac, 60th Regiment
Lt. William Leslye, Deputy Commander at Ft. Michilimackinac, 60th Regiment
Ensign James Gorrell, Commander at Fort Edward Augustus (Ft Le Baye), 60th Regiment
Ensign Christopher Pauli, Commander at Ft. Sandusky, 60th Regiment
Ensign John Christie, Commander at Ft. Presque Isle, 60th Regiment
Captain Simeon Ecuyer, Commander at Ft. Pitt, 60th Regiment
Lieutenant Francis Gordon, Commander at Ft. Venango, 60th Regiment
Ensign George Price, Commander at Ft. Le Bouef, 60th Regiment

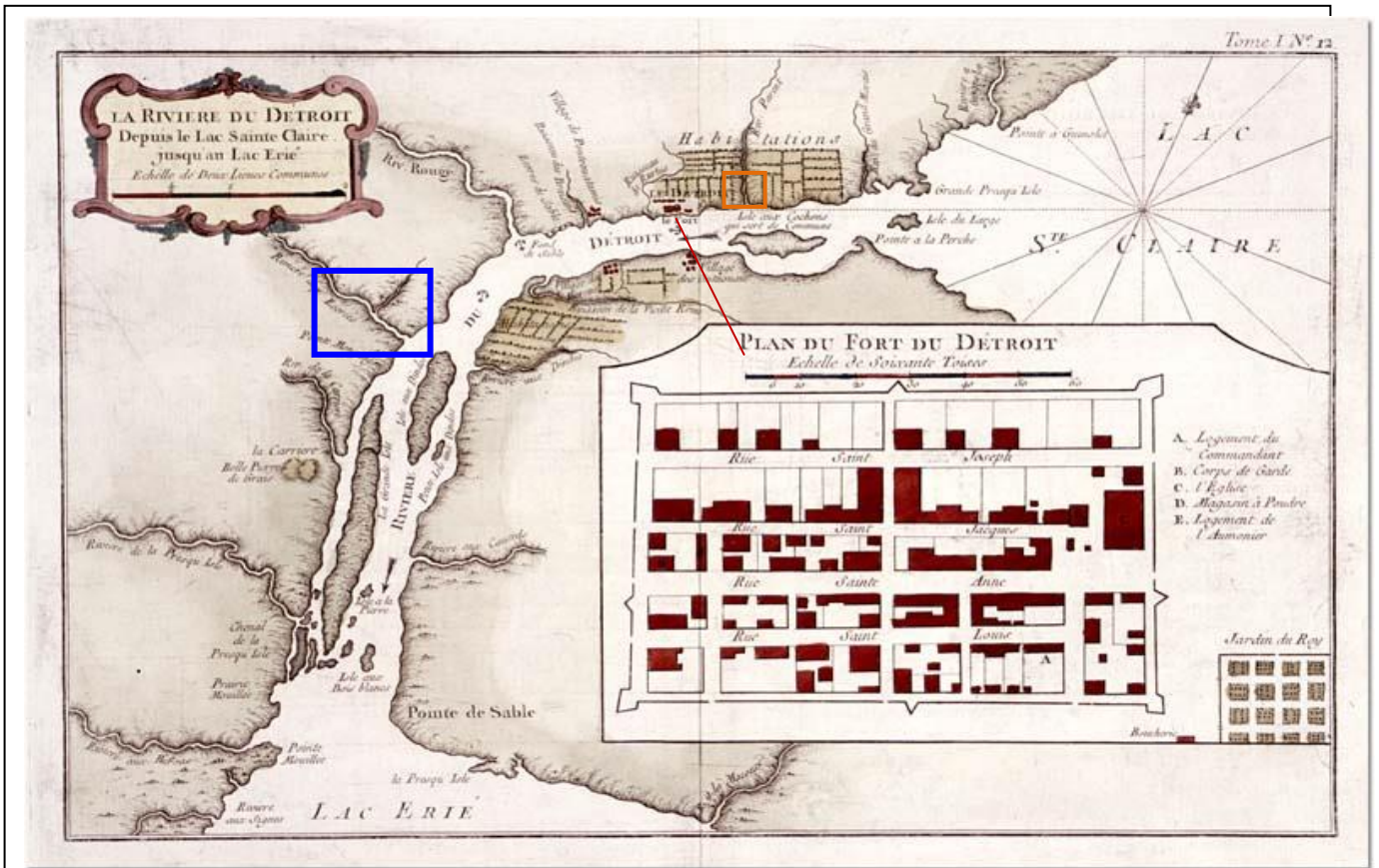
THE FRENCH

Father Potier, Missionary Priest at the Huron Village near Fort Detroit
Father Simple Bocquet, Recollet Missionary Priest at Fort Detroit [St. Anne's parish]
Captain Francois Marie Picot de Belestre, last French commander at Fort Pontchartrain; he
surrenders the fort to Major Robert Rogers in November, 1760
Robert Navarre, the official notary under the French and the British at Fort Detroit; diarist
Pierre Chesne LaButte, interpreter for Pontiac and the Ottawa
Jacques St. Martin, interpreter for the Wyandot(Huron)
Mini Chesne, friend of Pontiac
Gabriel LeGrand, judge at Detroit
Jacques Baby dit Duperon, French trader, leading citizen at Detroit, friend of Gladwin
Antoine Baby, French trader, brother of Jacques
Louis Baby, French trader, brother of Jacques
Jean Baptiste Chapoton, leading citizen and friend of Pontiac
Jacques Godfroy, leading citizen friend of Pontiac
Laurence Gamelin, leading citizen at Detroit
Thomas Gouin, leading citizen at Detroit
Peter Descompts Labadie, leading citizen at Detroit
Peter Desnoyers, carpenter at Detroit
Jacques Lacelle, French trader, of Detroit family
Jean Baptiste Meloche, friend of Pontiac, on whose land the Battle of Bloody Run takes place
Antoine Cuillerier dit Beaubien, leading citizen at Detroit, French trader and father of Angelique;
and half-brother of the former French commander Belestre; a friend of Pontiac
Mlle. Angelique Cuillerier dit Beaubien (later the wife of trader James Sterling)
Lt. Charles de Langlade, French trader and influential Metis leader at Michilimackinac
Father Dujonois, Jesuit missionary among the Ottawa at Michilimackinac
Major Pierre-Joseph Neyon de Villiers, Commandant at Fort de Chartres, Illinois Country

IMPORTANT TERMS (ALSO SEE PLACES AND NAMES ABOVE)

canoe
birch bark
bateau
wigwam
longhouse
portage
schooner
sloop
regiment
garrison
detachment
sortie
siege
wampum
war belt
calumet
totem
baggatiway [*spelling varies*] (or, 'lacrosse')
warrior
habitant
trader
sounding
voyageur
scalp (verb & noun)
Indian agent
blockhouse
Rogers Rangers
Bloody Run, battle of
Bushy Run, battle of
Devil's Hole, battle of
Allegheny Mountains ('Alleghenies')

The Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763
A Royal Proclamation, October 7, 1763



Map of Detroit circa 1763 Fort (inset) location is the small red rectangle seen on the north side of River

Ecorse River, Pontiac's Council site, in blue box, flows from the northwest into the Detroit River near the northern tip of Turkey Island (today known as Fighting Island, Canada.) Area in orange box is where the Battle of Bloody Run took place.



Map of principle actions and locations of Pontiac's War