

## George II Victory Medal

Guyasuta Card

In 1759, to celebrate all the British victories that year, the British government made Victory Medals with the face of King George II on one side (like you see below) and a list of the victories on the other side. That was the year British General Wolfe's army conquered Quebec. It was a capital of the French colony of New France. With the capture of Quebec, it seemed very likely the British would win the French and Indian war. The medal was also used to remember the victory at Fort Niagara and the construction of Fort Crown Point. The medals were given to soldiers and American Indians who fought and helped win the battles. The medals were often worn around the neck. It was an honor to get a victory medal.

Medal is about 1 ¾" across.

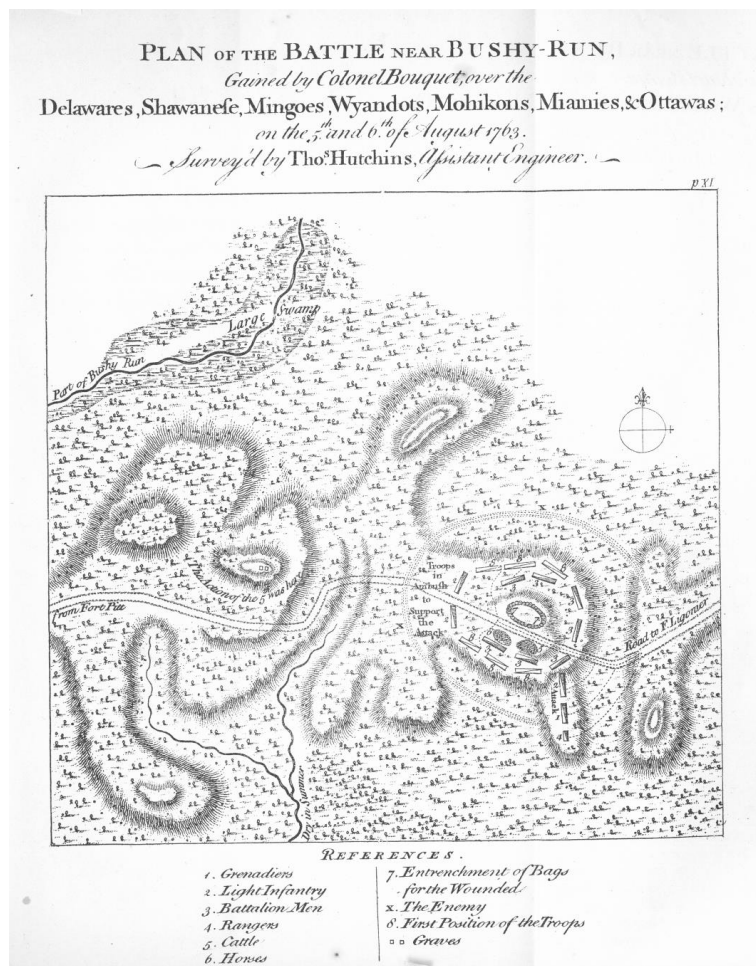


This medal is in a private collection.

## Map of Bushy Run Guyasuta Card

This map shows the battle of Bushy Run, which took place during Pontiac's War on August 5 and 6, 1763. After the British won the French and Indian War they changed the way people were allowed to trade with the American Indians. The new rules made life very hard for the Indians. Also, the Treaty of Easton promised to not allow colonial settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains, but many settlers entered the region, breaking the treaty. In the spring of 1763 American Indians attacked the British at many locations including Fort Pitt. After being surrounded for two months the soldiers in the fort were running out of supplies. Colonel Bouquet was sent to rescue Fort Pitt. About 25 miles before reaching the fort he was attacked by a group of American Indians. The battle went badly for him. There were many wounded and dead. He used the flour bags to make a ring to protect the wounded soldiers. The next day Bouquet tricked the American Indians into thinking he was retreating, but instead he attacked them from the side. The American Indians fled and did not go back to attacking Fort Pitt.

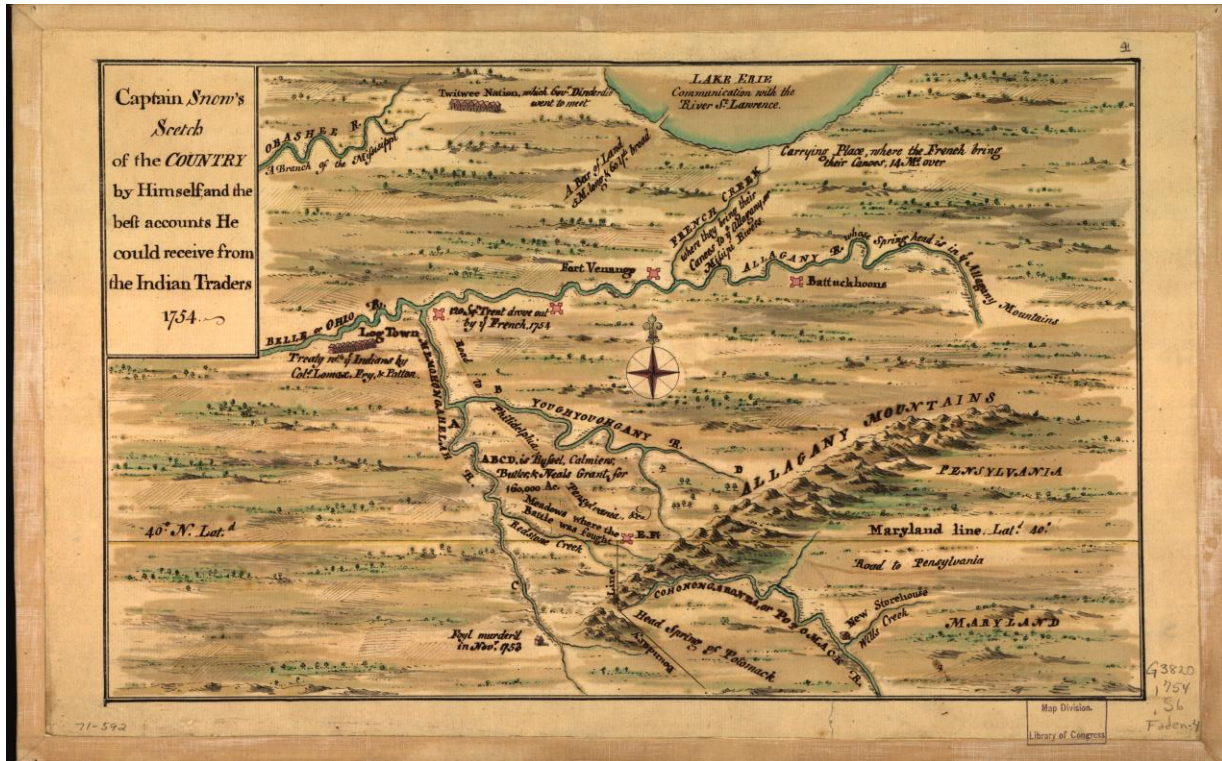
This map was published in a book in 1765, just two years after the battle. It says it was surveyed by Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hutchins, Assistant Engineer.



# Captain Snow's Sketch

Montour Card

Sometime around 1754, Captain Snow made this sketch of Western Pennsylvania and Maryland that details the locations of French Forts, British Forts and has some historical notes. For instance, it notes at Logstown, "Treaty with Indians by [British] Col. Lomax, Fry, and Patton" in 1752. It also shows where the French carried their canoes from Lake Erie to French Creek. The map is not drawn to scale; however, it could be useful for understanding the layout and activities on the western Pennsylvania frontier.



This map is in the Library of Congress.

## Pontiac's Surrender Letter

### Pontiac Card

After the French and Indian War the British changed the way they traded with the American Indians. This change made life very hard for the American Indians. Pontiac was an Odawa chief. In 1763, he asked American Indians from many nations to join together and attack the British. That year the American Indians captured eight British forts and had two others surrounded. The British responded with several military campaigns against the American Indians. In 1765, the two sides began to negotiate. The British changed their trade rules to ones that the American Indians liked and the American Indians surrendered.

This letter would have been written in Detroit in July or August of 1765. Below is an English translation of the letter, which is written in French.

*My brother,*

*The words that my brother sent to make peace, I accept them. All my young Men have buried their tomahawks. I think that you will forget the bad things that have occurred some time ago. In the same way I shall forget what you may have done to me in order to think only of good things. I, the Chippewa, and the Hurons must go to speak with you when you ask us. Give us the answer. I will send you the Council in order for you to meet with them. If you feel at ease as I do, you will answer me. I wish you a good day.*

*Signed Pondiak*



The letter is in the University of Michigan Clements Library

## Map of Kittanning

### Shingas Card

Kittanning was one of the largest American Indian villages in western Pennsylvania. It was located on the Allegheny River. Warriors from this village would often attack the British. John Armstrong drew this map using information he got from a soldier who had been a prisoner there. It shows the layout of the village, including Shingas's home, a cornfield, and a "long house where the frolicks and War Dances are held." Below the map Armstrong writes what the British would need to do to attack the village. He also says he would like to go on the mission. In September 1756, Armstrong did lead Pennsylvania troops in an attack on Kittanning. Many soldiers and American Indians were killed. After the raid Armstrong burned the village.



The map is in the American Philosophical Society collection.

## **Tomahawk**

### Tanaghrisson Card

Tomahawks were a common multipurpose tool in colonial America. The metal part was forged by a blacksmith and then attached to a wooden handle. Before the American Indians traded with the Europeans, their tomahawks were wooden clubs with a grapefruit-sized wooden ball carved at the end. After getting metal from the Europeans, the American Indians added metal blades to their tomahawks. They also began to buy manufactured tomahawks from traders. These tomahawks were used for chopping and also in warfare. Other tomahawks were richly decorated and used in ceremonies. Below is an example of a French and Indian War era tomahawk.

This tomahawk is from the French and Indian War and is about 2 feet long.



This tomahawk is in a private collection.

## French Officer's Gorget

Beaujeu Card

The gorget was a crescent shaped piece of metal worn around the neck. It could be gold or silver color and was usually 4-6" long. It was often decorated with royal symbols. During the French and Indian War it showed that the soldier wearing it was a military officer. When George Washington had his portrait painted wearing his French and Indian War uniform he is wearing a gorget. The two holes on the top were where a ribbon or chain was attached to hold it around a person's neck. The symbols in the gorget below show that it was French. The one below is also broken. The four holes around the break are where it was repaired. The American Indians liked to wear gorgets and would often get them from traders. The gorget traded to American Indians would not have had royal symbols on them.



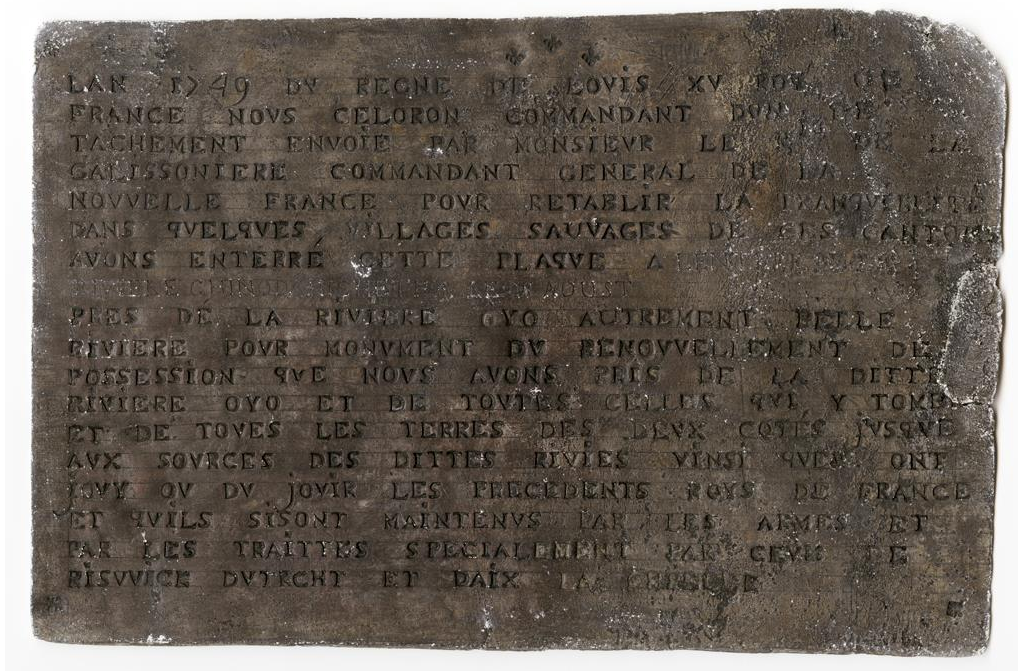
This gorget is owned by Parks Canada.

## Céloron's Lead Plate

### Céloron Card

In the 1740s British traders started to move across the Allegheny Mountains to trade with the American Indians in the Ohio River Valley. This upset the French. The French claimed that land and wanted to be the ones trading with the American Indians. The American Indians liked trading with the British, because they charged less for their trade goods than the French did. The governor of New France wanted to make sure everyone know the Ohio River Valley belonged to the French. He sent Captain Céloron to lead soldiers on a mission to see what was happening in the Ohio River Valley. Along the way Céloron buried six lead plates that said that the French were taking control of the Ohio River and all the land around it.

This is the lead plate Céloron buried at the junction of the Kanawha River and the Ohio River, where Point Pleasant, WV is located today. It was buried on August 18, 1749. It measures about 11" x 7". Much of the writing was pre-stamped into the lead. Céloron only added the location and date to the lead plates. Of the six buried only this full one and one partial one exist.



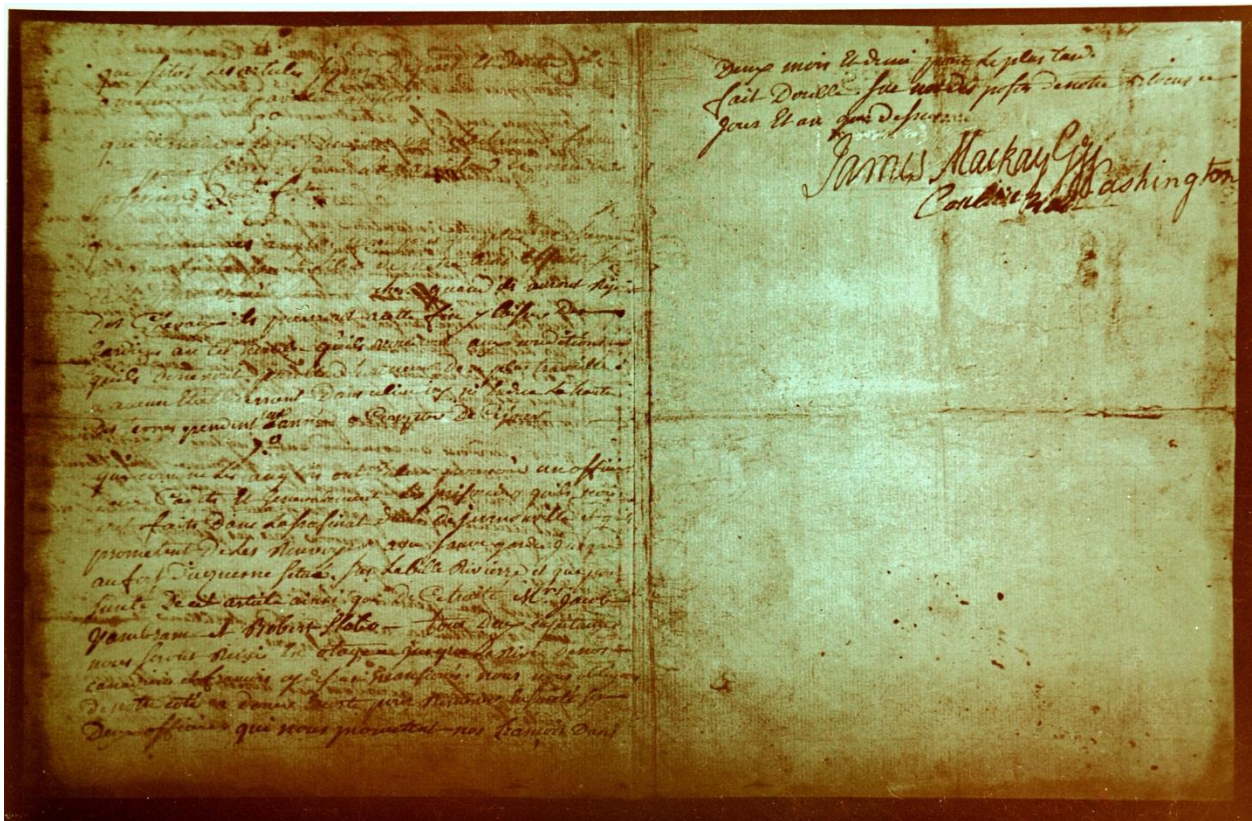
It is owned by the Virginia Historical Society.



## Fort Necessity Surrender Document

### De Villiers Card

This is the document that outlined how the British would surrender Fort Necessity. The document was in French, which George Washington did not read or speak. Washington had to rely on his translator, Jacob Van Braam, to tell him what the document said. After several hours both sides agreed on the terms of surrender. The document was three pages long. They wrote with pen and ink on the first page, then flipped it over and wrote on the back of that page. There were only a couple of lines and the signatures on the third page. Below you see page two and three. It was raining when the surrender document was signed and it got wet. When you look at page two you can see that ink from the other side bleed through the paper, making it very hard to read. On July 3, 1754 three people signed the surrender: James MacKay (a British officer), George Washington (a colonial officer) and Louis Coulon de Villiers (the French commander).



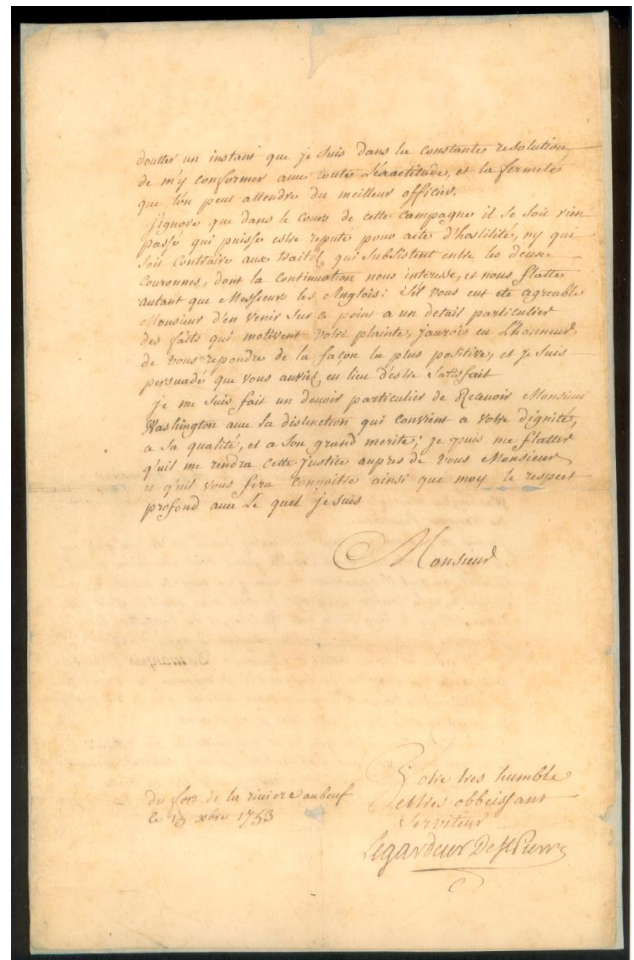
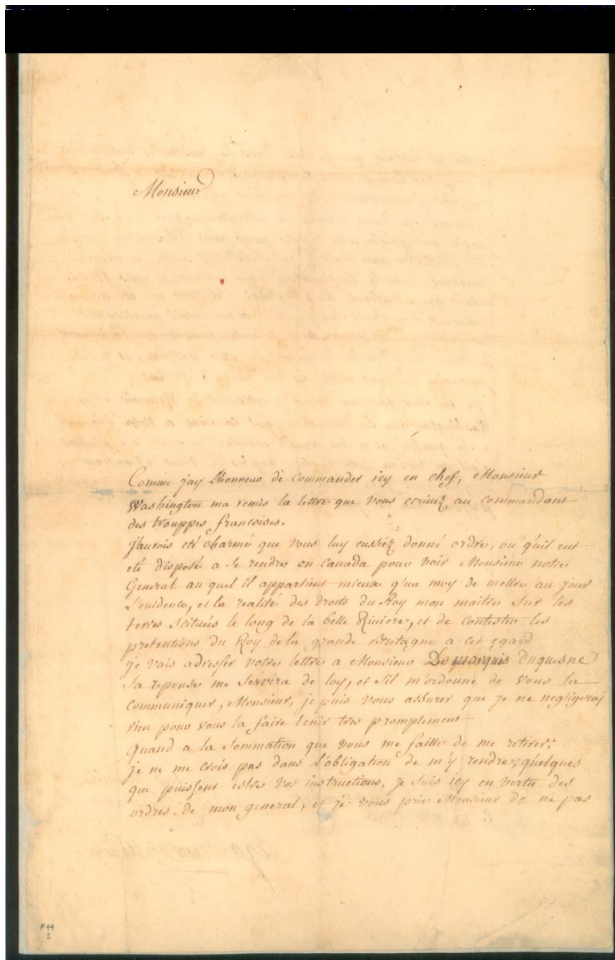
This document is in the National Archives of Quebec.

## Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre's Letter Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre Card

In the 1753 the French built two forts on land the British claimed. In October of that year, George Washington was chosen by the Virginia governor to deliver a message to the French to ask them to leave. After a long and hard winter trip, Washington met with the French at the French fort, Fort LeBoeuf.

The French commander, Captain Legardeur de Sainte-Pierre, responded with a letter to the Virginia governor on December 15, 1753. It said he did not think the French had to leave. George Washington carried the French letter to the governor in the Virginia capital of Williamsburg. On the return trip Washington fell into an icy river and almost froze to death. He was shot at by an American Indian who missed. It took him about a month of traveling in the winter to deliver the letter to the governor.

Below is the front and back of Legardeur de Sainte Pierre's letter to the governor of Virginia.



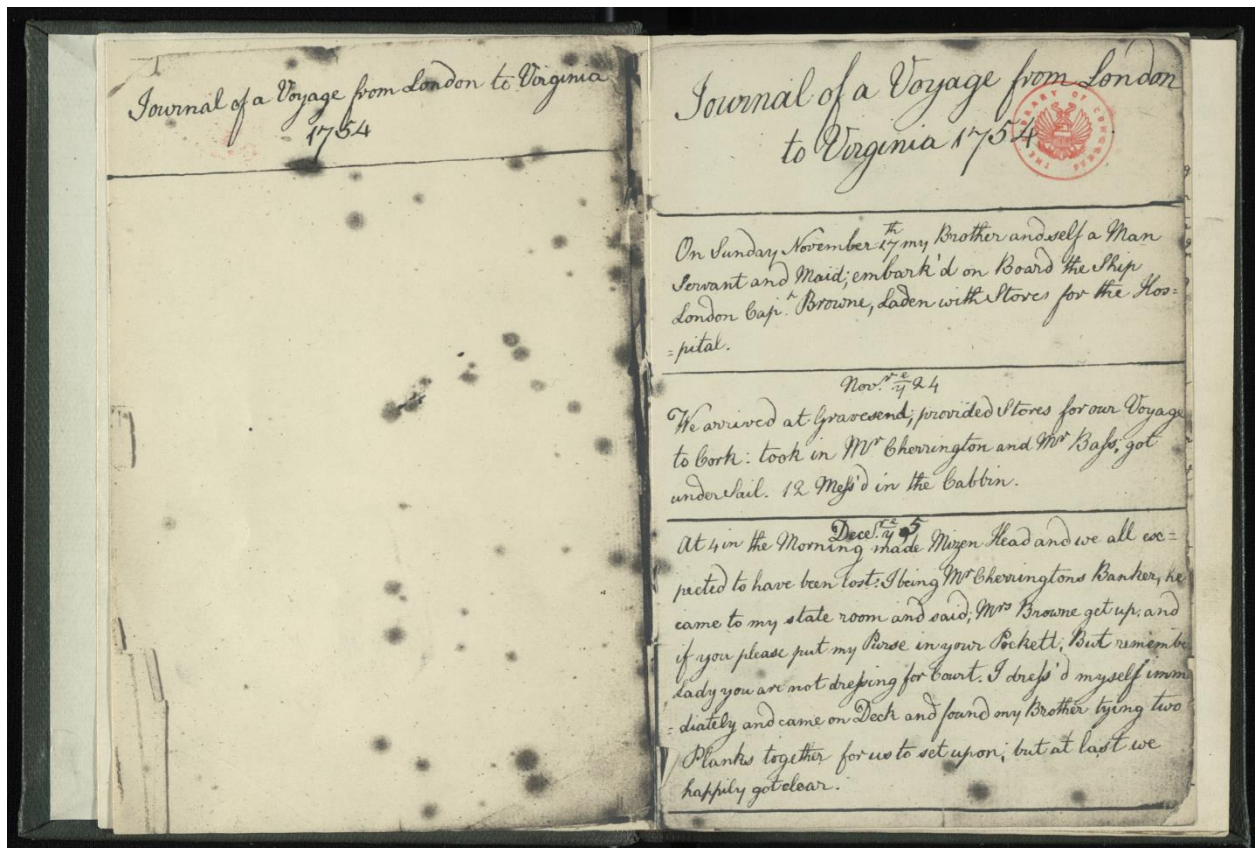
This letter is in the Library of Virginia.

## Charlotte Browne's Journal

### Browne Card

Charlotte Brown gave a title to her journal. She called it "Journal of a Voyage from London to Virginia 1754." Her husband had died. She left her children behind in England and went with her brother to serve in General Braddock's Army. She was the head nurse with the army and was in charge of taking care of the sick and wounded. Her other duties included overseeing the work of cooks and nurses. This is an important journal, since there are very few accounts written by women, giving their perspective of the French and Indian War.

As the march began, she wrote, she walked until her feet were blistered and that the roads were very bad. She makes it to Fort Cumberland. She and her brother stay at the fort while the army marched to battle. Two days after Braddock's army was defeated, they get the news of the disaster. She writes that the "poor women" who had stayed behind at Fort Cumberland were very worried about what had happened to their husbands, who had gone with Braddock's army. Her brother died of a fever and she was so upset she could "think of nothing." She is very upset when the wounded soldiers come back from the defeat of Braddock's army. She ends the journal by saying she doesn't have enough time to write it.



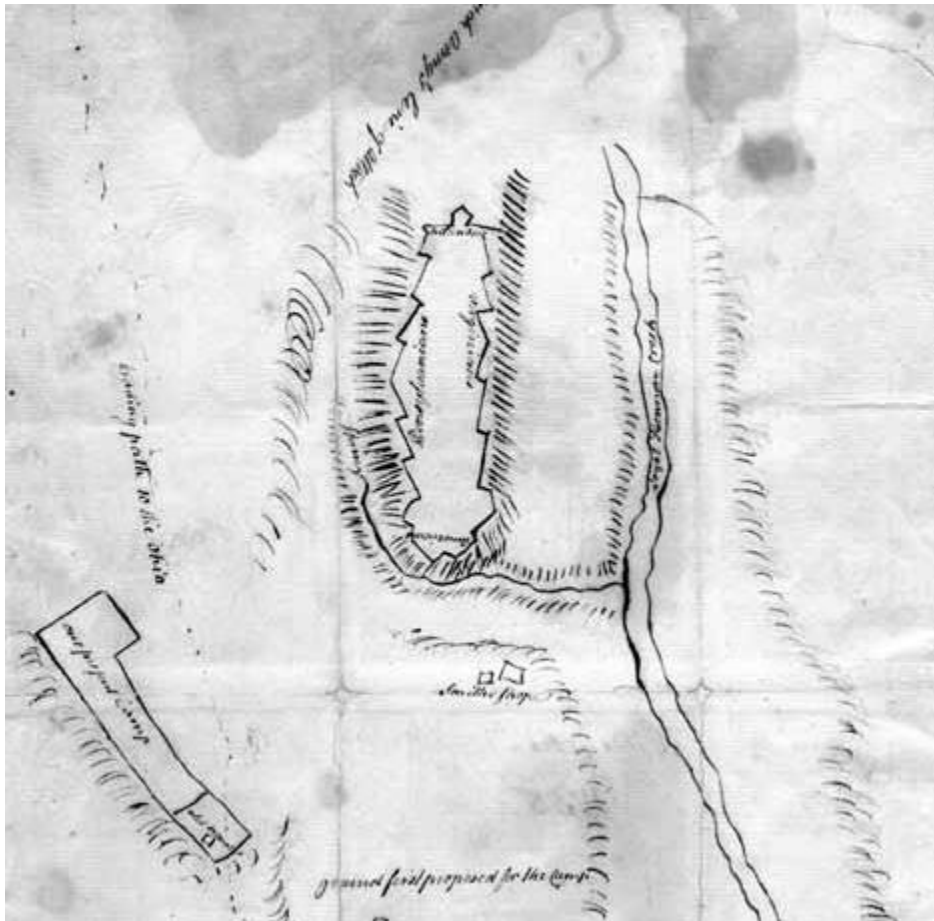
A copy of the journal is in the Library of Congress.

## Fort Ligonier Map

Forbes Card

This map of Fort Ligonier was sketched by Colonel James Burd and sent to his commander, Colonel Bouquet, in a letter dated September 3, 1758. The fort was just being constructed. It was to serve as a supply depot for an eventual attack on the French fort, Fort Duquesne. Fort Ligonier was the last of a line of forts, each about 40 miles apart, built from the east to the west. The line of forts was to provide support for the army as they approached the French. The map shows the fort and surrounding topography, along with tentative features of the future fort. It was located along the trading road to the Ohio River Valley. After the capture of Fort Duquesne in November of 1758, Fort Ligonier was no longer a major outpost and it fell into disrepair. In 1766, Fort Ligonier was decommissioned.

The map measures 7  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".



The map is in the archive of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

# Benjamin Franklin's Advertisement

## Franklin Card

In 1755, when General Braddock was leading an army to capture the French fort, Fort Duquesne, it was the largest army in North America. The expedition required large amounts of supplies to march and do their job. To move the supplies Braddock required wagons. Braddock asked for wagons, but very few people responded. He was very angry. Benjamin Franklin decided to help. The advertisement below appeared in a Lancaster, PA newspaper on April 22, 1755. It is signed B. Franklin. He wrote that it was necessary to have "not less than one hundred and fifty wagons." Franklin's advertisement offered good pay for the use of wagons, but it also claimed that those who did not support the army would be suspected of treachery, or betraying the colony. Franklin's advertisement was successful. People from across Pennsylvania provided enough wagons for Braddock's army.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

*Lancaster, April 25, 1755.*

**W**HEREAS 150 Waggon, with 4 Horses to each Waggon, and 1500 Saddle or Pack Horses are wanted for the Service of His Majesty's Forces now about rendezvous at *Will's Creek*; and his Excellency General *Braddock* hath been pleas'd to empower me to contract for the Hire of the same; I hereby give Notice, that I shall attend for that Purpose at *Lancaster* from this Time till next *Wednesday Evening*; and at *Park* from next *Thursday Morning* till *Friday Evening*; where I shall be ready to agree for Waggon and Teams, or single Horses, on the following Terms, viz.

1<sup>st</sup>. That there shall be paid for each Waggon with 4 good Horses and a Driver, *Fifteen Shillings per Diem*: And for each able Horse with a Pack-Saddle or other Saddle and Furniture, *Two Shillings per Diem*. And for each able Horse without a Saddle, *Eighteen Pence per Diem*.

2<sup>dly</sup>. That the Pay commence from the Time of their joining the Forces at *Will's Creek* (which must be on or before the twentieth of *May* ensuing) and that a reasonable Allowance be made over and above for the Time necessary for their travelling to *Will's Creek* and home again after their Discharge.

3<sup>dly</sup>. Each Waggon and Team, and every Saddle or Pack Horse is to be valued by indifferent Persons, chosen between me and the Owner, and in Case of the Loss of any Waggon, Team or other Horse in the Service, the Price according to such Valuation, is to be allowed and paid.

4<sup>thly</sup>. Seven Days Pay is to be advanced and paid in hand by me to the Owner of each Waggon and Team, or Horse, at the Time of contracting, it required; and the Remainder to be paid by General *Braddock*, or by the Paymaster of the Army, at the Time of their Discharge, or from time to time as it shall be demanded.

5<sup>thly</sup>. No Drivers of Waggon, or Persons taking care of the hired Horses, are on any Account to be called upon to do the Duty of Soldiers, or be otherwise employ'd than in conducting or taking Care of their Carriages and Horses.

6<sup>thly</sup>. All Oats, Indian Corn or other Forage, that Waggon or Horses bring to the Camp more than is necessary for the Subsistence of the Horses, is to be taken for the Use of the Army, and a reasonable Price paid for it.

Note. My Son *William Franklin*, is empower'd to enter into like Contracts with any Person in *Cumberland County*.

B. FRANKLIN.

To the Inhabitants of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland.

*Friends and Countrymen,*

**B**EING occasionally in the Camp on *Frederic* a few Days since, I found the General and Officers of the Army extremely exasperated, on Account of their not being supply'd with Horses and Carriages, which had been expected from this Province as most able to furnish them; but thro' the Difficulties between our Governor and Assembly, Money had not been provided nor any Steps taken for that Purpose.

It was propos'd to send an armed Force immediately into these Counties, to seize as many of the best Carriages and Horses as should be wanted, and compel as many Persons into the Service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them.

I apprehended that the Progress of a Body of Soldiers thro' these Counties on such an Occasion, especially considering the Temper they are in, and their Resentment against us, would be attended with many and great Inconveniences to the Inhabitants; and therefore more willingly undertook the Trouble of trying first what might be done by fair and equitable Means.

The People of these back Counties have lately complain'd to the Assembly that a sufficient Currency was wanting; you have now an Opportunity of receiving and dividing among you a very considerable Sum; for if the Service of this Expedition should continue (as it's more than probable it will) for 120 Days, the Hire of these Waggon and Horses will amount to upwards of *Thirty thousand Pounds*, which will be paid you in Silver and Gold of the King's Money.

The Service will be light and easy, for the Army will scarce march above 12 Miles per Day, and the Waggon and Baggage Horses, as they carry those Things that are absolutely necessary to the Welfare of the Army, must march with the Army and no falter, and are, for the Army's sake, always plac'd where they can be most secure, whether on a March or in Camp.

If you are really, as I believe you are, good and loyal Subjects to His Majesty, you may now do a most acceptable Service, and make it easy to yourselves; for three or four of such as cannot separately spare from the Business of their Plantations a Waggon and four Horses and a Driver, may do it together, one furnishing the Waggon, another one or two Horses, and another the Driver, and divide the Pay proportionably between you. But if you do not this Service to your King and Country voluntarily, when such good Pay and reasonable Terms are offer'd you, your Loyalty will be strongly suspected; the King's Business must be done; so many brave Troops, come so far for your Defence, must not stand idle, thro' your backwardness to do what may be reasonably expected from you: Waggon and Horses must be had; violent Measures will probably be us'd; and you will be to seek for a Recompence where you can find it, and your Case perhaps be little pitied or regarded.

I have no particular Interest in this Affair; as (except the Satisfaction of endeavouring to do Good and prevent Mischief) I shall have only my Labour for my Pains. If this Method of obtaining the Waggon and Horses is not like to succeed, I am oblig'd to send Word to the General in fourteen Days; and I suppose Sir *John St. Clair* the Hussar, with a Body of Soldiers, will immediately enter the Province for the purpose aforesaid, of which I shall be loath to hear, because I am,

very sincerely and truly  
your Friend and Well-wisher,

B. FRANKLIN.

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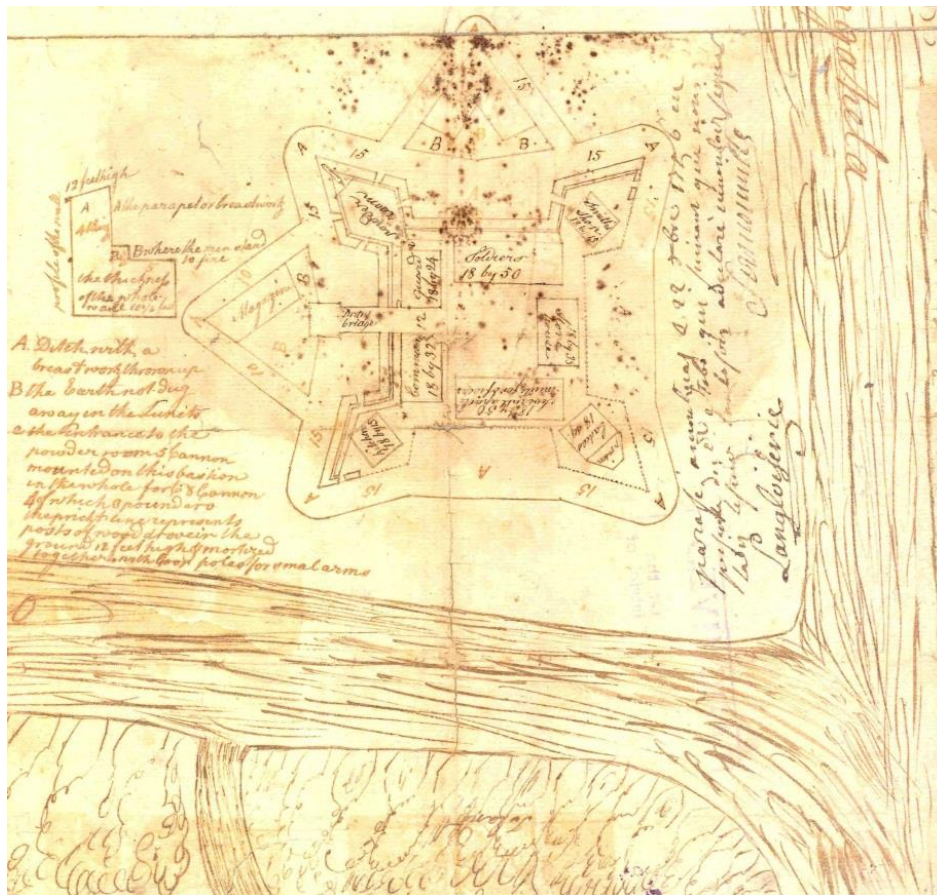
This copy of the advertisement is from the American Philosophical Society.

## Robert Stobo's Map of Fort Duquesne

### Stobo Card

When Fort Necessity was surrendered, as part of the surrender agreement, the French would take two hostages. They would hold the hostages until the 21 French soldiers taken the month before at Jumonville Glen were returned. The French took Captain Robert Stobo and Captain Jacob van Braam. The two were taken to the French fort, Fort Duquesne. As hostages they were treated very well. They could do almost anything they wanted to do, except leave. Stobo realized that the British would like to know about the strengths and weaknesses of Fort Duquesne. Around July 23, 1754 he secretly drew a very detailed map of the fort and wrote a letter about the defense of the fort. He signed his name then he had an American Indian smuggle it to the British. They were very happy to have the map. The next year General Braddock brought it with him as he marched to attack Fort Duquesne. When the general was defeated he left many papers behind, including Stobo's map. Now the French knew Stobo had betrayed them. The French put him on trial. He was sentenced to die, but escaped before he was killed.

The map and letter measures 8  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 14  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".



The original document is in the National Archives of Quebec.