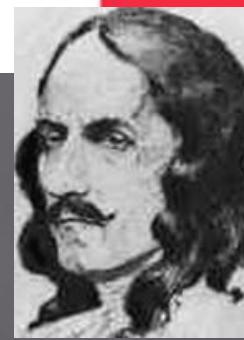
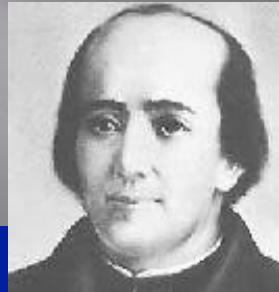


Michigan Colonial History

1607-1775



Michigan Society of Colonial Wars



Mackinac and Michigan

- ❑ Ojibwe word “Mitchigami” = “Big Water”
- ❑ Ojibwe word “Mitchimakinak” = “Great Turtle”
- ❑ Legend is about a turtle named Makinauk

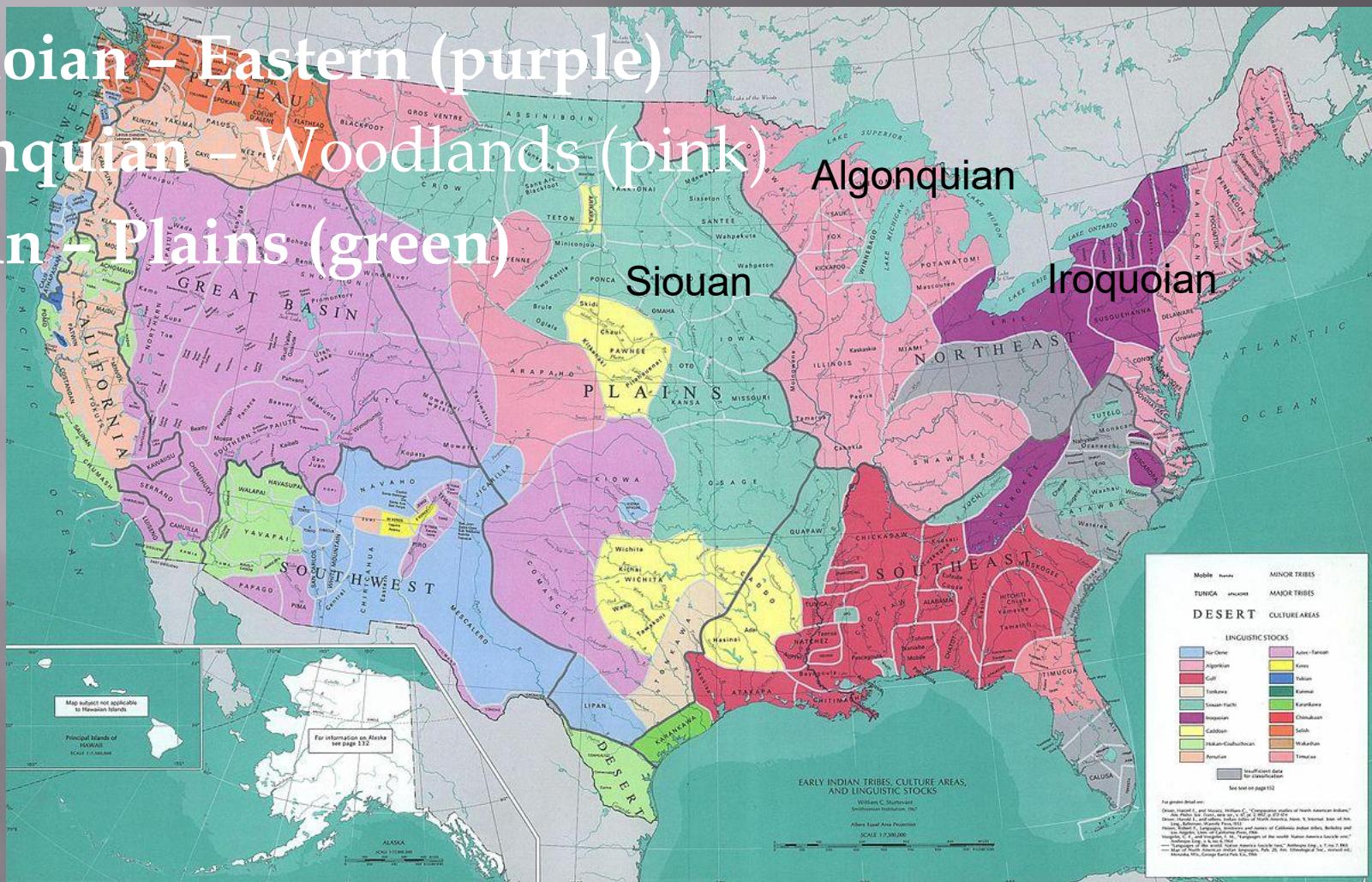


The Original Inhabitants

Iroquoian – Eastern (purple)

Algonquian – Woodlands (pink)

Siouan - Plains (green)

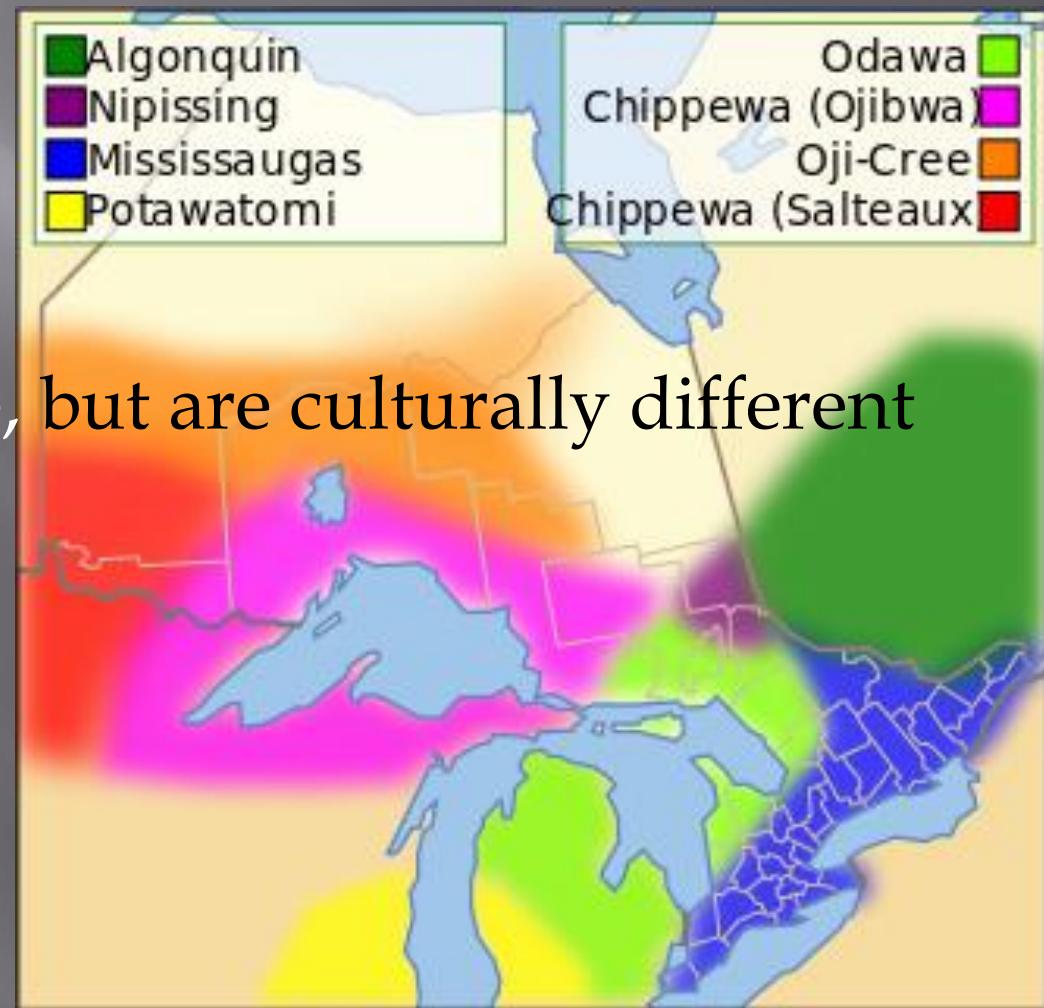


The Indians vs. the Europeans

- ❑ Hunters and gatherers
- ❑ Importance of sharing, conservation
- ❑ Cannot sell land
- ❑ Bravery in battle
- ❑ Oral tradition
- ❑ Animism
- ❑ Clan System
- ❑ European diseases
- ❑ Impact of the Fur trade

Anishinaabe

- “Original People” who migrated
- “People of the Three Fires”
- Chippewa (Ojibwe)
- Ottawa (Odawa)
- Potawatomi
- Algonquian language, but are culturally different



Chippewas (Ojibwa)



- ❑ Name means “to pucker, puckered”
- ❑ Population about 30,000
- ❑ Lived around Lake Superior
- ❑ Highly nomadic, relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering
- ❑ “Elder brother” of the Three Fires Confederacy
- ❑ Patrilineal society



Ottawas (Odawa) = “to trade”

- ❑ Only 3,000 people
- ❑ Hunted and fished
- ❑ Middlemen between Chippewas and Hurons

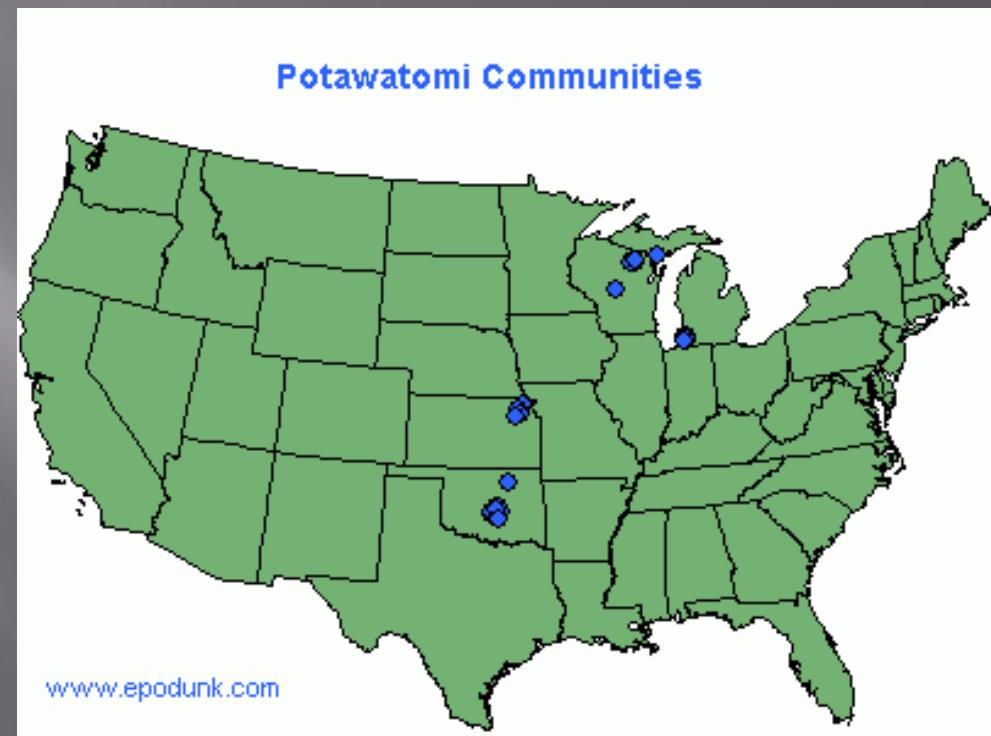


Pontiac was an Ottawa chief.



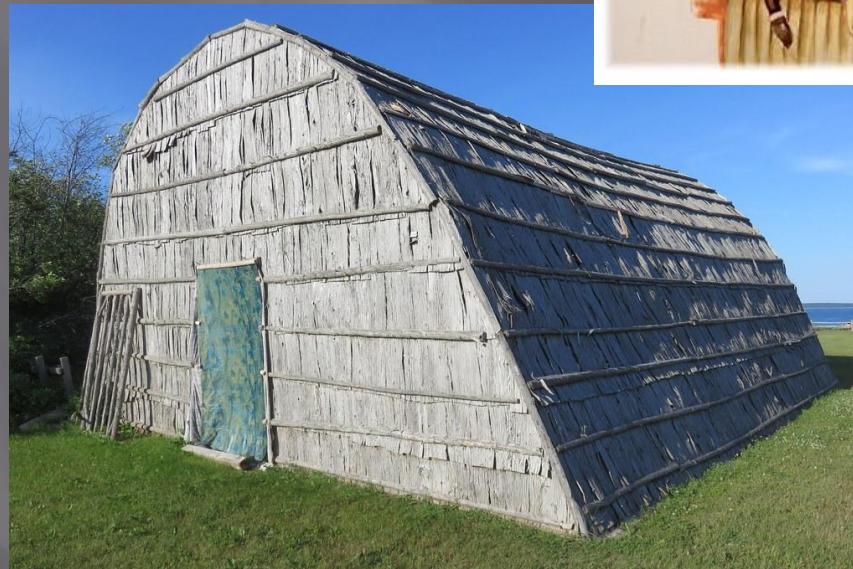
Potawatomis ("People of the Place of the Fire")

- 4,000 Indians
- Youngest brother
- The Fire Keepers
- Practiced polygamy.



Hurons (aka Wyandots)

- Population was 45-60,000
- Iroquoian Language
- Lived in Georgian Bay area
- Wyandots = *Wendat* = "Peninsula People."
- Huron = *Hure* = "wild boar" in French
- Farmers who planted corn
- Matrilineal society
- Lived in long houses



Wigwams

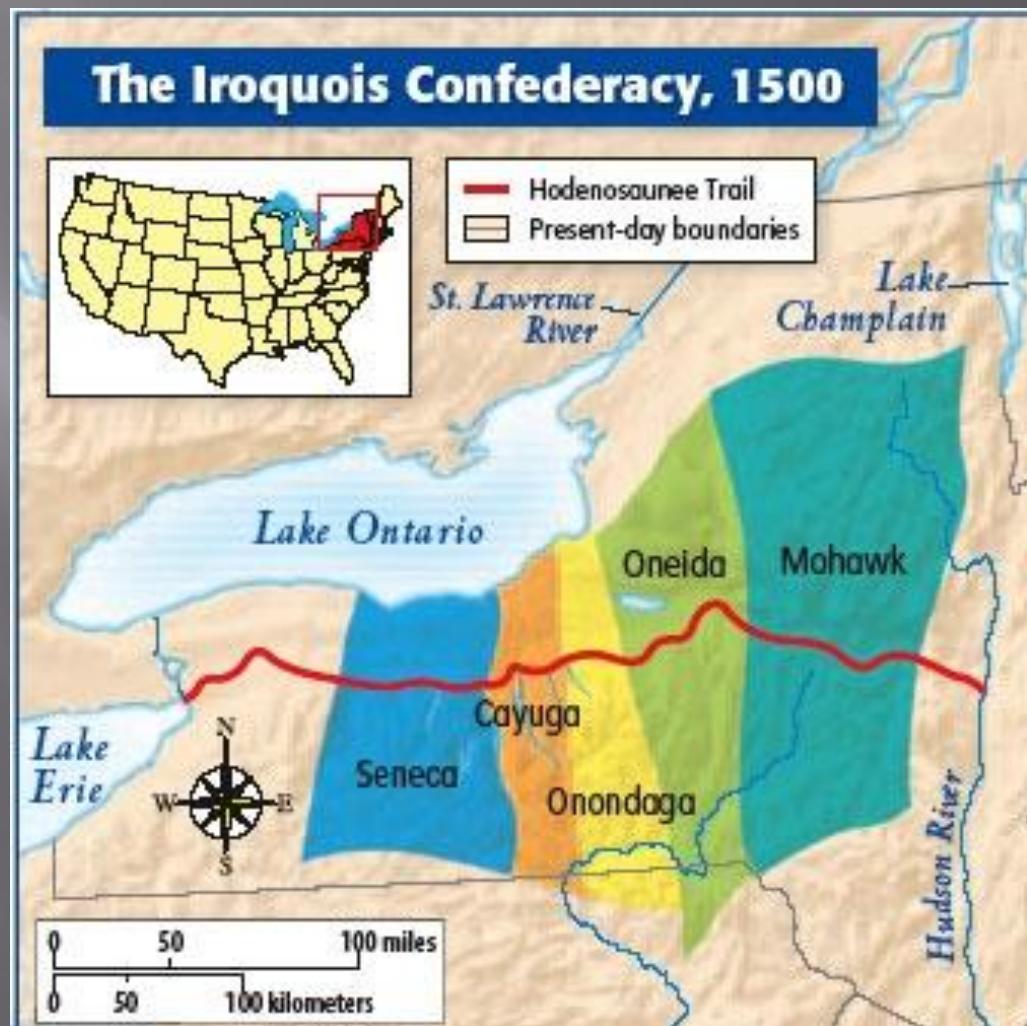


Other Tribes in Michigan

- ❑ **Menominee** - Algonquian language. Lived near Wisconsin/Michigan border, harvested wild rice.
- ❑ **Miami** - Algonquian language. Lived in southern Wisconsin
- ❑ **Sauk (Sac)** - Algonquian language. Lived in central Wisconsin
- ❑ **Fox** - Siouan language, but culturally Algonquian. Lived in central Wisconsin
- ❑ **Winnebagoes** - Siouan language, but culturally Algonquians. Lived in Green Bay area.

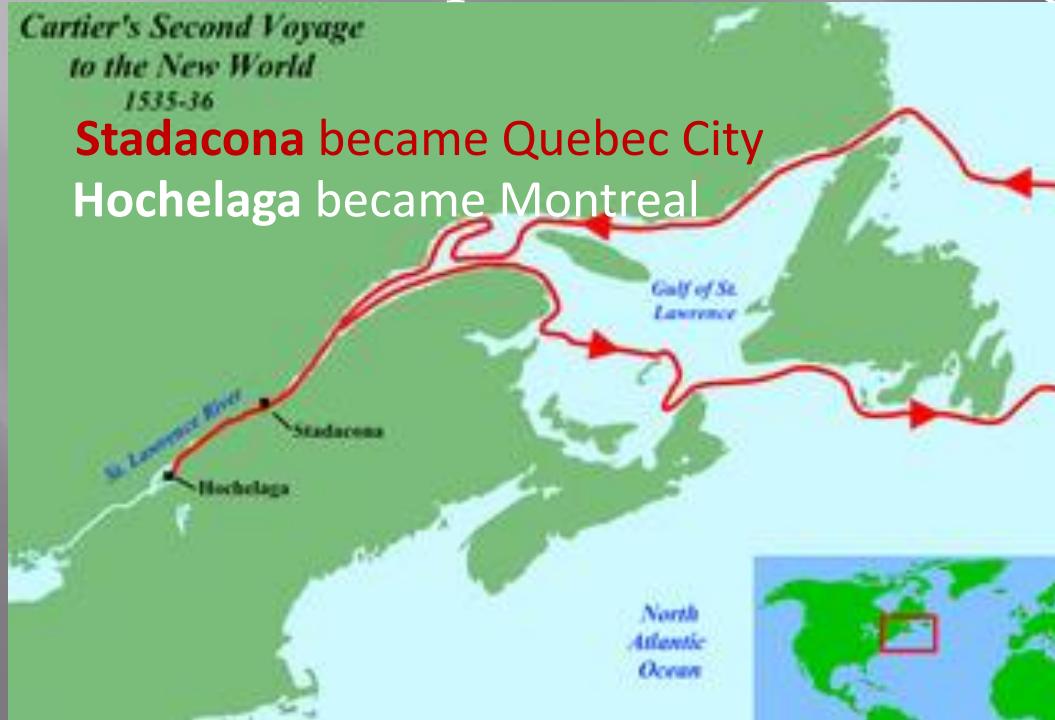
The Iroquois Confederacy

- Iroquois = “People of the Longhouse”
- Seneca, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga signed non-aggression pact somewhere between 1450-1650 after constant warfare
- Called the “Five Nations” by the English
- Joined by the Tuscarora tribe in 1722



The French “discover” Canada

- 1535 - **Jacques Cartier** sails up St. Lawrence River, thinking it was the “Northwest Passage” to India. He called it the “**Country of Canadas**”, based on the Iroquois name for village (“Kanata”)



Jacques Cartier

Reasons for French exploration - “God, Gold, and Glory”

- Convert Indians to Christians
- Search for gold and silver
- Control the fur trade
- Race for a colonial empire and national glory

Beaver = Brown Gold



=



North American Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)

Voyageurs (“travelers”)

- Licensed fur trader



36' long Montreal Canoes held 12 men and 3 tons of cargo



“Live hard, Lie hard, Sleep hard, (and) Eat dogs”



Could travel 100 miles in a single day.

Coureur de Bois ("woodlands runner")

**Unlicensed fur trader
(bootlegger)**



Some explored rather than traded, so adopted Indian dress and language to ensure safe passage

Convinced Indians to kill fur-bearing animals so as to trade with them



Missionaries (“Black Robes”)

- French Catholics: Jesuits, Franciscans and other orders
- Equated Christianity to civilization.
- Were often explorers too



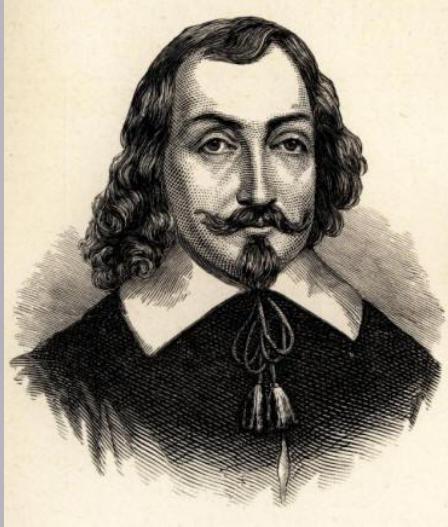
Jacques Marquette



Claude Allouez



Louis Hennepin



Samuel de Champlain

The “Father of New France”

- Founded Quebec City in 1608
- Sought the Northwest Passage
- Wanted to create permanent settlements, not just fur trading posts.

Champlain made at least 21 trips across the Atlantic



Battle of Ticonderoga - 1609

- ❑ First battle of the “Beaver Wars” because the Iroquois were blocking French expansion westward.
- ❑ Wearing armor and sporting guns, Champlain and Huron allies surprised and easily defeated the Mohawks.

Using an arquebus, a type of musket, Champlain killed two Mohawk chiefs with one shot.

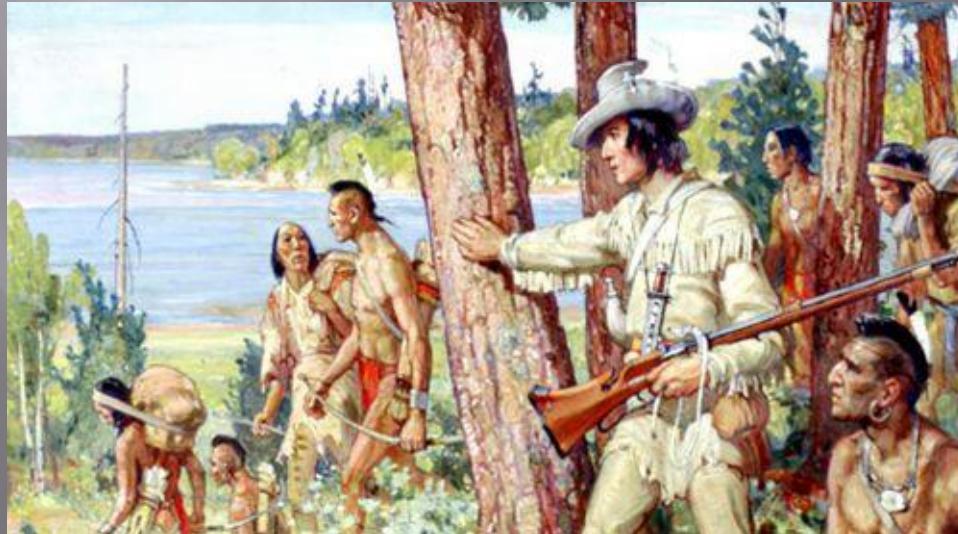


The Beaver Wars of the 1600s

- ❑ Intermittent wars for fur trading territory between the Iroquois Confederacy, backed by the English and Dutch, and the Algonquians backed by the French.
- ❑ 1667 - French and Algonquians defeated the Iroquois, opening Michigan to settlement.
- ❑ Beaver Wars ended around 1700 as the Iroquois realized the English colonies were a bigger threat to them

Etienne Brûle

- **First European in Michigan** when he reached Sault Ste. Marie (“rapids of St. Mary”) in **1620**, the same year the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth
- Sailed on all the Great Lakes except Lake Michigan
- A young protege of Champlain’s, he lived with Hurons for many years. Champlain called him “very vicious in character, and much addicted to women.”



Jean Nicolet

- First European to sail through the Straits of Mackinac and into Lake Michigan in **1630**.
- Reached Green Bay, Wisconsin in **1634** where he encountered Winnebago Indians

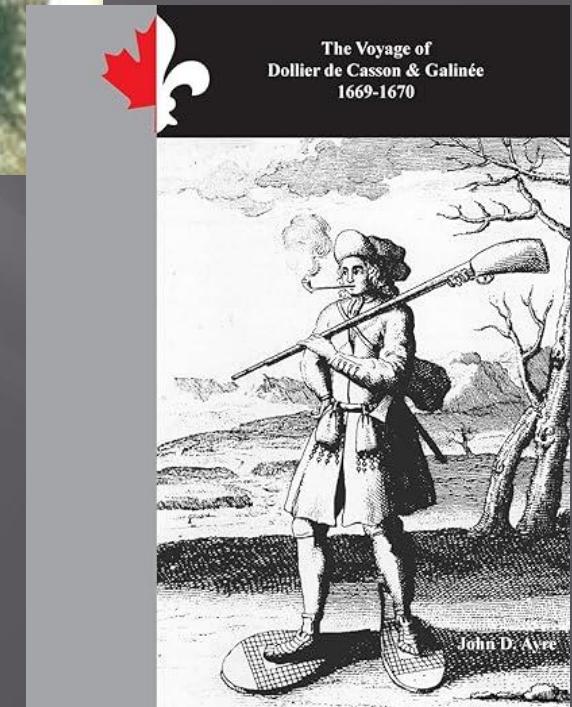


Who was the first to visit the future Detroit area?

Adrien Joliet in 1669?



Catholic priests Rene de Brehart de Galinee and Francois Dollier de Casson in 1670?





Father Jacques Marquette (aka Pere Marquette) “The Father of Michigan”



Jesuit missionary who founded the first permanent Michigan settlement in **Sault Ste. Marie** in 1668, and **St. Ignace** in 1671.



Has been honored in 7 states and 2 provinces



Marquette and Joliet



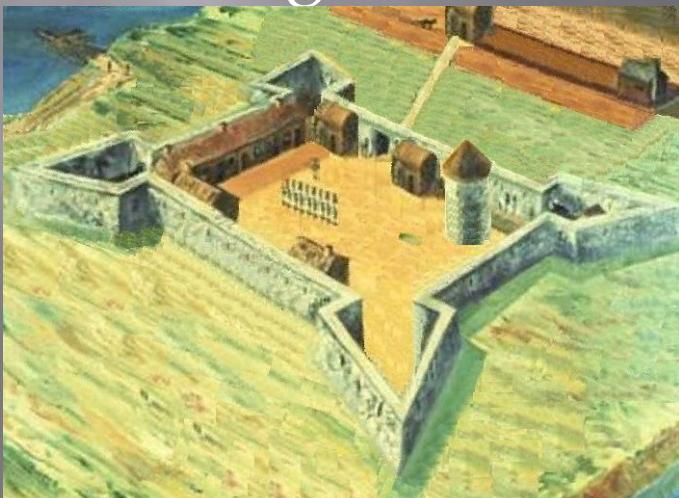
- 1673 - Father Marquette and Louis Joliet discovered the **Mississippi River** and came within 435 miles of the Gulf of Mexico.
- 1681 map of their voyage showed Lake Michigan called **Lac de Michigami** rather than Lac des Illinois. All of Joliet's notes were destroyed in a fire and boating accident.



Louis de Buade de Frontenac

Governor of New France

- Served from 1672-1682 and then from 1689-1698
- Ignoring the wishes of Minister of Finance Colbert who wanted all trading to occur in Montreal, he ordered the construction of military and fur trading posts in the west, including Michigan.



Fort Frontenac
was built at the
eastern end of Lake
Ontario in 1673.



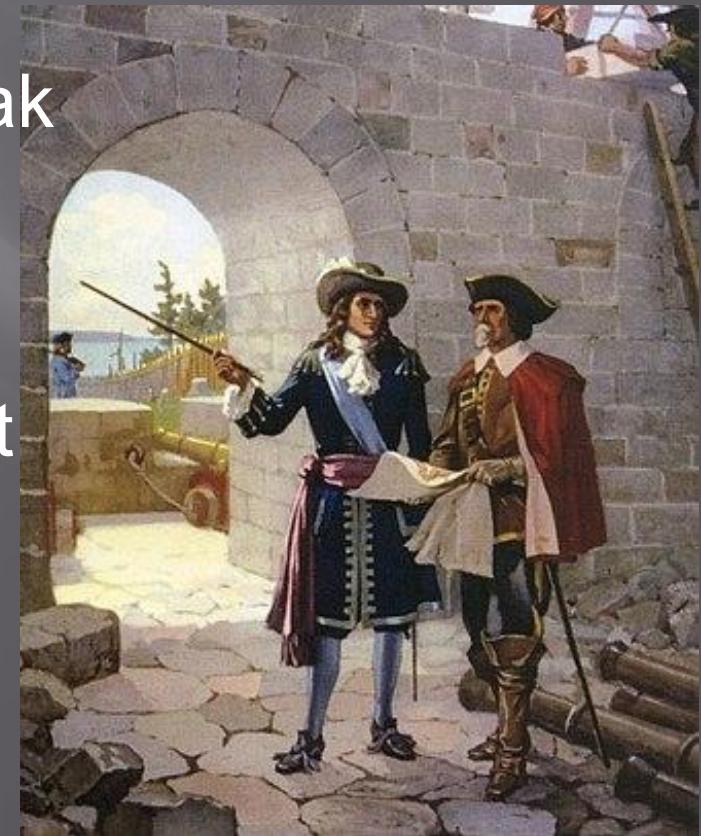


Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle

After losing his inheritance, he came to New France in 1666 nearly destitute

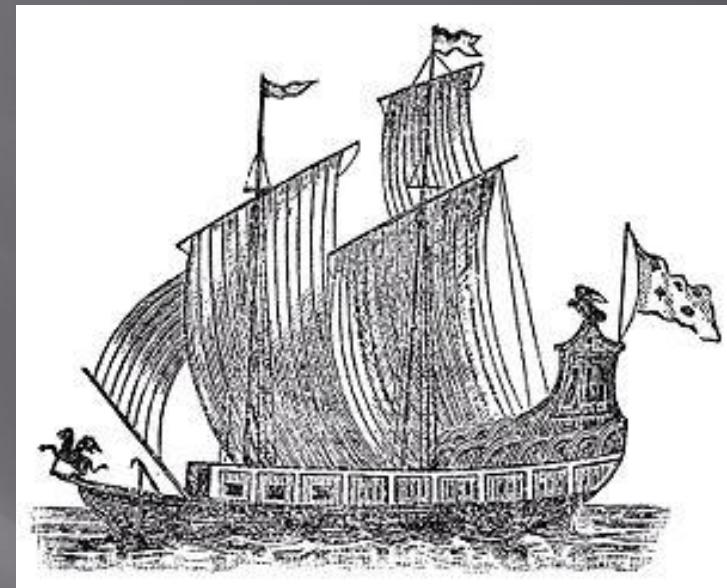
Bad navigator who couldn't speak Iroquoian or Algonquian

His fortune changed when he met and won the favor of Governor Frontenac, who instructed him to build Fort Frontenac in 1673



La Salle and The Griffin

- 1679 - Commissioned by Governor Frontenac, La Salle built the 40' long ***Le Griffon (The Griffin)***, the first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes,
- With 32 men, *Griffin* sailed from Niagara Falls to Green Bay, and was lost on return trip.
- First shipwreck on the Great Lakes.



Belgian priest Fr Louis Hennepin accompanied La Salle

La Salle and Michigan

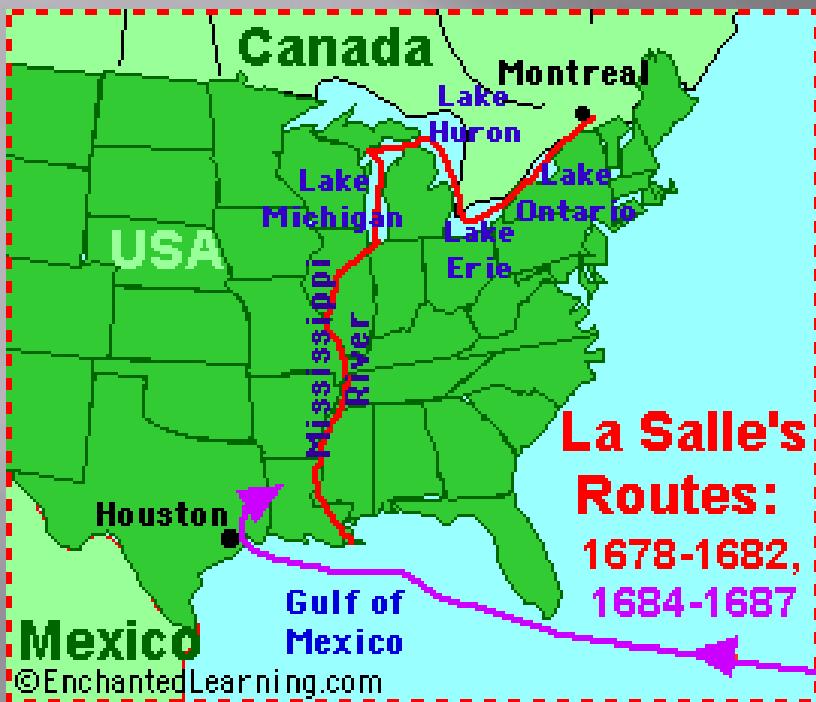
In 1679, while waiting for the *Griffin*, La Salle built **Fort Miami** near modern day St. Joseph in SW Michigan, the first French outpost in the Lower Peninsula.

- In 1680, **La Salle was the first white man to explore the interior of the Lower Peninsula.** In total, he hiked 1,000 miles from central Illinois to Fort Frontenac at the St. Lawrence River.

La Salle wrote: The woods were “so interlaced with thorns and brambles that...our clothes were all torn and our faces so covered with blood that we hardly knew each other.”

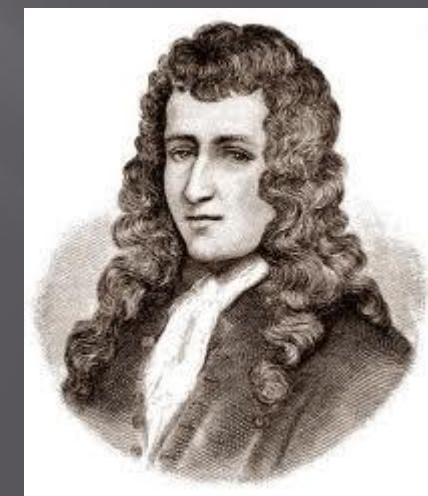


La Salle and the Mississippi



Sailing from France in 1684, La Salle got lost trying to find the Mississippi, and was killed by his own men in 1687.

- Reached the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1682, named it Louisiana after King Louis XIV. La Salle's journeys eventually resulted in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803



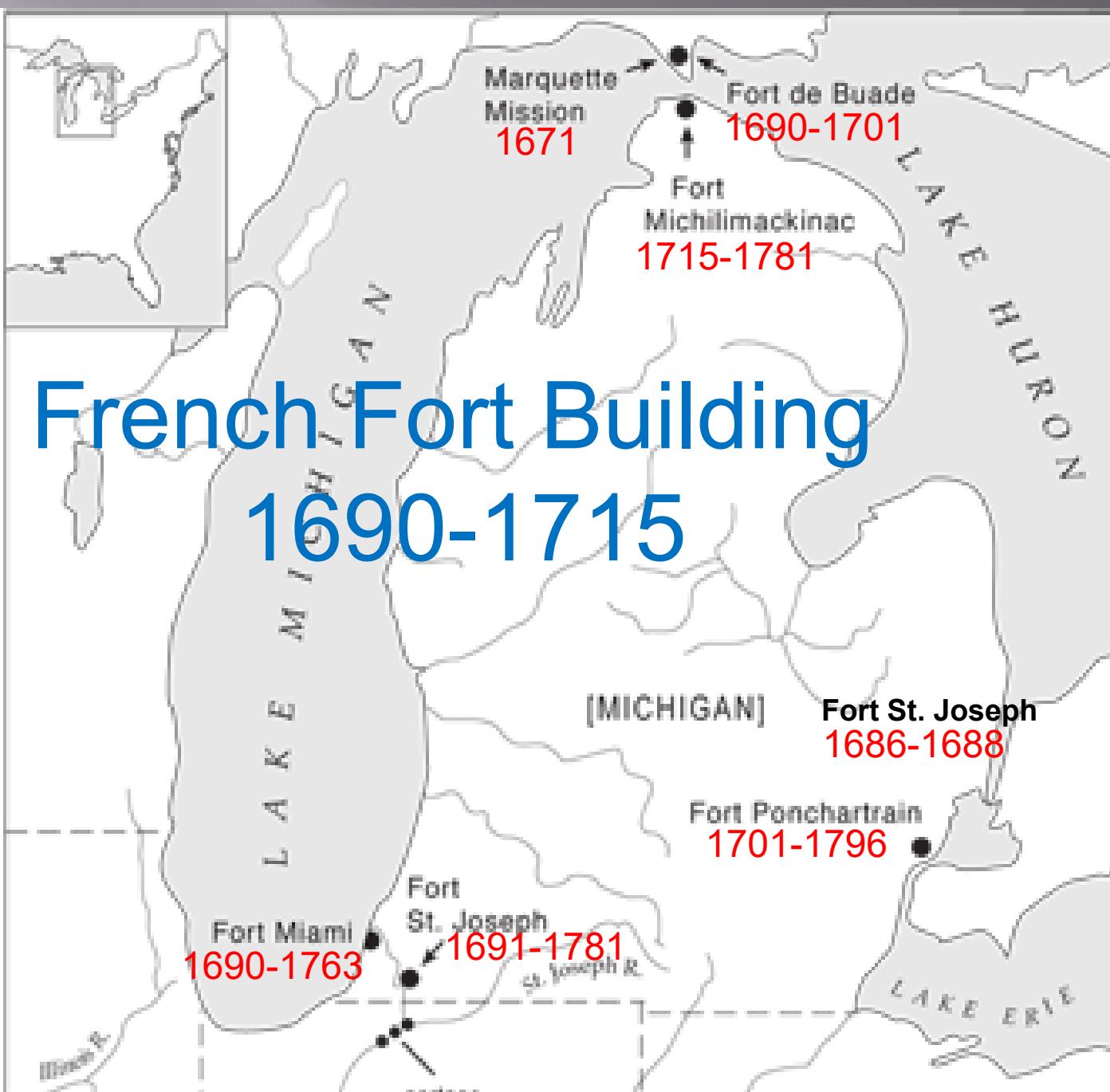
4 North American wars English vs. French

- 1688-1697 - King William's War
- 1701 - DETROIT FOUNDED
- 1702-1713 - Queen Anne's War
- 1744-1748 - King George's War
- 1754-1763 - French and Indian War
(largely ended in 1760)

King William's War 1688-1697

- First of four English-French conflicts in Europe that spilled over to the New World
- English incited and armed the Iroquois to attack French forts, including Montreal and Quebec
- War with England caused French to reverse policy and build many forts in New France

● Sault Ste Marie Mission (1668)

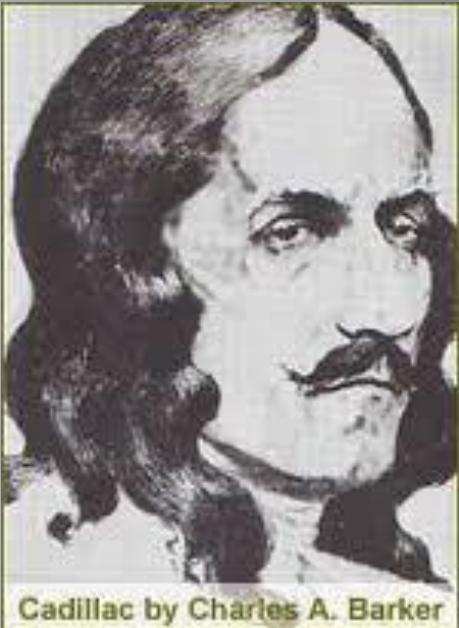


(The First) Fort Michilimackinac

1690-1701

- With the opening of King William's War, Fort de Buade was built in St. Ignace
- It was named for Frontenac's family name (de Buade), but people called it **Fort Michilimackinac** due to its location.





Cadillac by Charles A. Barker

Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac (Antoine Laumet)



- Frontenac sent Cadillac to command at Michilimackinac for three years (1694-1697), Cadillac favored giving alcohol to the Indians, but missionaries did not.
- Peace was made with Iroquois in 1701, so French settlement could accelerate.
- Cadillac took advantage of his position to swindle both Indians and traders: “Never has a man amassed so much wealth in so short a time.”

Louis Phelypeaux (Count Pontchartrain)

- 1698 - Count Jerome de Pontchartrain succeeded Frontenac as Louis XIV's chief minister of New France.
- Cadillac went to France in 1698, and got the financial backing (\$300) of **Count Jerome de Pontchartrain**, Louis XIV's chief minister, to build a fort and settlement to protect the fur trade.



July 24, 1701

- Cadillac and 100 men in 25 canoes departed from Montreal on June 5, taking the Ottawa River to Lake Huron. After a 600 mile journey, he landed in Detroit on July 24, 1701.
- Area known to Indians as **Yonditega** or **Waawiyaatanong**



Detroit?

- Cadillac named it *Le D'etroit* (“the strait”), referring to the body of water between Lake Huron and Lake Erie
- Lake St. Clair is both a lake and a strait
- River is narrow and no islands between
- Bank was forty feet high, so could occupy high ground
- Controlled access to the Upper Great Lakes



Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit

- Detroit was founded on **July 24, 1701** when Cadillac and 100 men landed on the shore
- Cadillac built Fort Pontchartrain was **200 feet long and 200 feet wide** with a 12 foot high wooden palisade.
- First building was Ste. Anne de Detroit Church, the second oldest continuous parish in the United States. Ste. Anne was the patron saint of New France.



Detroit 1701

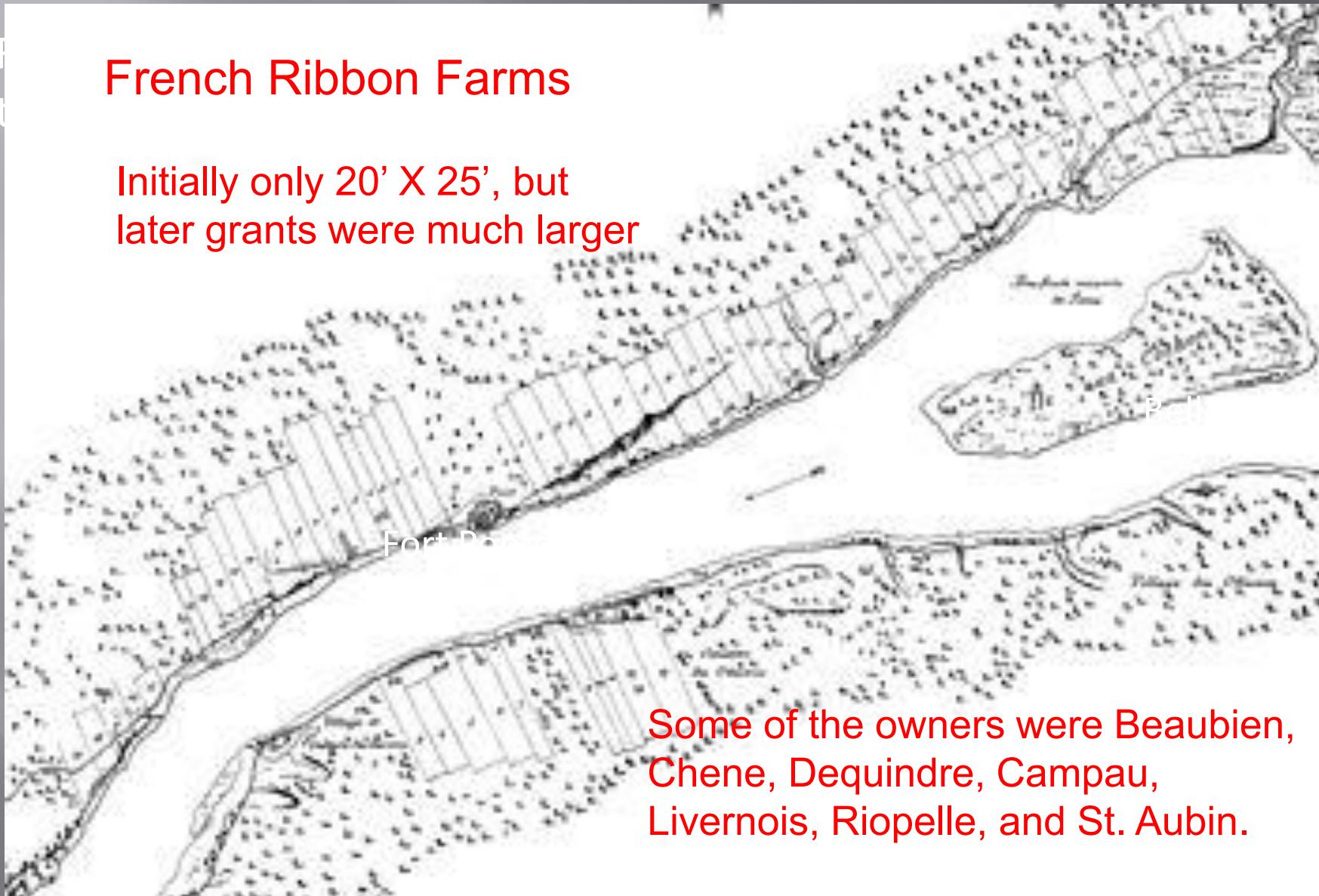
Burton Historical Collection

French Ribbon Farms

- To encourage French settlement around Fort Pontchartrain, Cadillac (**a seigneur**) gave land grants (called **ribbon farms**) to 75 settler families (called *habitants*)
- Ribbon farms fronted the river, but were only **200-600 feet wide, and 1.5 - 3 miles long**
- Habitants **paid Cadillac an annual fee**, and the grain was ground at Cadillac's mill, who received a percentage of the grain. Habitants did not like Cadillac for this reason.
- Habitants had to work a certain number of days on Cadillac's own farm.

French Ribbon Farms

Initially only 20' X 25', but
later grants were much larger



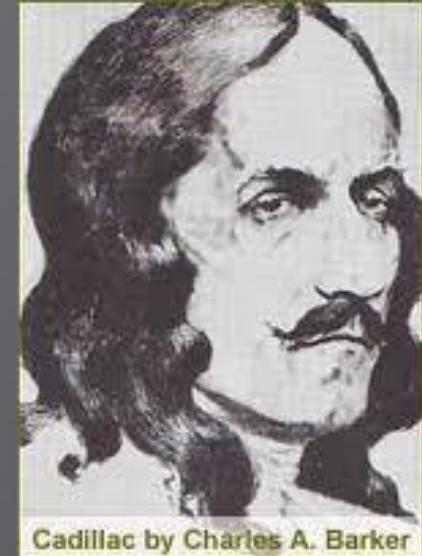
The Mixed Legacy of Cadillac

1701-1710

- Good Things
- Permanent settlement
- Promoted farming
- Encouraged Indians to settle in Detroit
- Encouraged intermarriage with Indians
- Maintained defenses
- Fathered 6 children in Detroit with his wife, who had already birthed 7 prior children
- Bad Things
- Overcharged habitants for grain from his mill
- Overcharged habitants for annual rent
- Overcharged for alcohol (7x Montreal price)
- Encouraged alcohol in Indian trade
- Encouraged intermarriage with Indians
- Population failed to grow so remained a fur trading post
- Acreage under cultivation was meager

Cadillac's Legacy

- “Generally hated by all the French and Indians.”
- 1710 - Count Pontchartrain removed Cadillac from power, and appointed governor of Louisiana. Pontchartrain said he displayed “too much greed.”
- One historian called him “one of the worst scoundrels ever to set foot in North America.”



Cadillac by Charles A. Barker

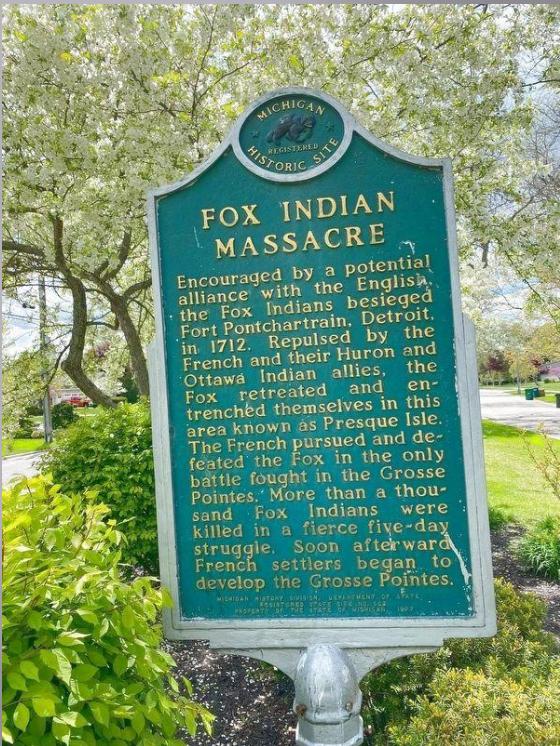
What happened to Cadillac?

- ❑ Went back to Paris, was **imprisoned** in the Bastille for several months
- ❑ Demoted to the **Governor of the Louisiana Territory**, but did not arrive until 1713.
- ❑ He wanted to build a city at the mouth of the Mississippi, but was refused. He served until 1716. **New Orleans** was later founded in 1718.
- ❑ In 1717, he went back to Paris, and in 1722, he was appointed **governor of a region in France**.
- ❑ Died in France in 1730.

Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)

- Second of four English-French conflicts in Europe that spilled over to the New World
- Iroquois remained neutral for first time
- Few French came to New France, and non-Catholics were not allowed. Unlike the English colonies, no other nationalities were allowed to emigrate.

The Fox Indian Massacre (1712)



- Fox Indians, goaded by the British, attacked Fort Pontchartrain for 19 days
- Huron and Ottawa Indians, allied with the French, battled the Fox, who retreated north to Windmill Pointe area in southern Grosse Pointe.
- There, they killed more than 1,000 Fox and Mascoutin Indians in the only battle ever fought in Grosse Pointe (then called Presque Isle by the French).

(The Second) Fort Michilimackinac

1715-1781

- The Fox Indian Massacre in Detroit inspired the French to build **Fort Michilimackinac** in 1715, in present day Mackinaw City.
- The old Fort Michilimackinac (Fort de Buade) in St. Ignace was dismantled and burned.



King George's War (1744-1748)

- ❑ **Third** of four English-French conflicts in Europe that spilled over to the New World
- ❑ French foil small conspiracy of British and Iroquois to attack Detroit
- ❑ 1747 - 150 troops from Montreal arrive to repel attacks by Hurons, now allied with the British
- ❑ British (since 1707, called British, not English) start incursions into Ohio Valley
- ❑ British Navy was able to disrupt French trade to Montreal, exposing French weakness.

French and Indian War (1754-1763)

- ❑ Final English-French conflict in Europe (**Seven Years War**) that spilled over to the New World
- ❑ British and France both claimed the **Ohio Valley** including future states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan
- ❑ Fight for **control of fur trade** and prevent British farmers from clearing the land ("**fur trade vs. farming**")
- ❑ 2 million British vs. 60,000 French

September 13, 1759

Battle of Quebec



The Surrender of Detroit

- Sept. 1760 – French surrender to British General Jeffrey Amherst in Montreal.
- Nov. 29, 1760 – British Major Robert Rogers marches into Fort Pontchartrain, which is renamed **Fort Detroit**.
- The war in Europe continued until 1763, so French stayed in Detroit area.



Robert Rogers, like the French's Charles Langlade, used guerrilla warfare tactics during the war.



The British vs. The French

Lord Jeffrey Amherst

- British viewed Indians as inferior savages
- Amherst ended the generous gift-giving of the French which he saw as bribery
- Amherst forbade the sale of liquor to the Indians
- Amherst restricted sale of guns and ammo, which curtailed hunting for food and furs
- Indian captives were sent the sugar plantations in the Caribbean or English colonies in North Africa

Chief Pontiac, 1763

“My children, you have forgotten the customs and traditions of your forefathers....You have bought guns, knives, kettles, and blankets from the white man until you can no longer do without them; and what is worse, you have drunk the poison firewater, which turns you into fools. Fling all these things away; live as your wise forefathers did before you.”



Pontiac's Rebellion (Conspiracy) - 1763

- Pontiac and 60 warriors try to take Fort Detroit (120 men) on May 7, 1763 by concealing weapons under blankets and pretending to want a meeting with Major Henry Gladwin. Gladwin found out plan, and prevented it. Gladwin has only 140 men at the fort.
- Indians start killing British outside of fort, but fail to take Fort Detroit, which was reinforced by British ships.
- May 25, 1763 – Potawatomis capture Fort St. Joseph in Niles, MI and killed 15 British soldiers
- Indians and French captured 9 of 12 British forts, including Michilimackinac, but failed to capture Fort Detroit.

Pontiac's War, 1763



🔥 = British fort taken by Indians

▣ = British fort attacked but not taken

▢ = British fort abandoned

▣ = French fort

✗ = Battle site

● = Point of interest

○ = Colonial town

TRIBAL REGION / EUROPEAN COLONY

Shaded areas indicate
settlements targeted in
American Indian raids

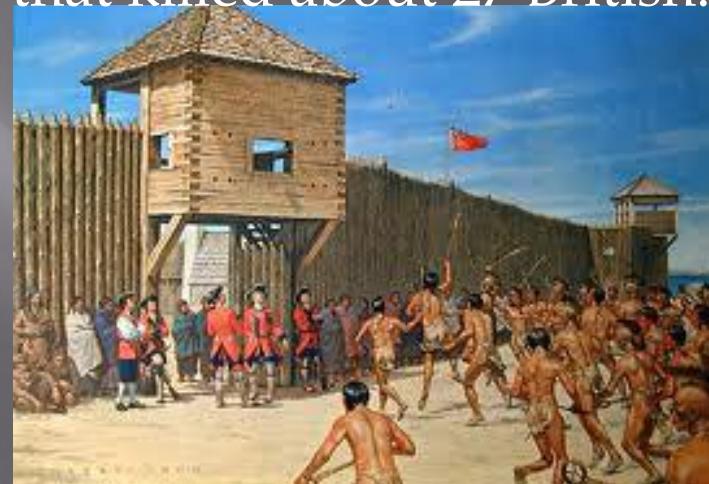
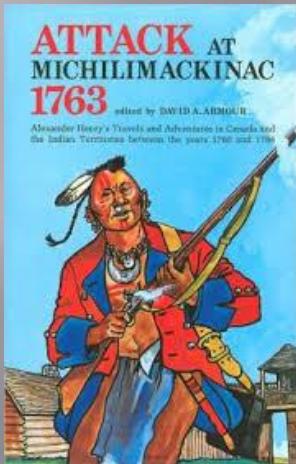
0 50 100 MILES

0 50 100 KILOMETERS

Lacrosse at Fort Michilimackinac

June 2, 1763

- Chippewa chief Minavavana fools Captain George Etherington with a game of lacrosse outside the gates of Fort Michilimackinac. British trader Alexander Henry was one of a handful of survivors of the attack that killed about 27 British.



“I saw a crowd of Indians within the fort furiously cutting down and scalping every Englishman they found... The dead were scalped and mangled; the dying were writhing and shrieking under the unsatiated knife and tomahawk; and from the bodies of some, ripped open, their butchers were drinking the blood, scooped up in the hollow of joined hands and quaffed amid shouts of rage and victory.”

Charles Langlade



Langlade, called the “Father of Wisconsin,” was born at Fort Michilimackinac in 1729, the son of an Ottawa woman and French fur trader. He switched his allegiance to the British in 1760.

Henry hid in the attic of the house of **Charles Langlade**, a hero of the French and Indian War who used guerrilla warfare tactics to defeat British forces including a young George Washington.

Langlade also intervened to save the life of Captain Etherington and another officer by cutting the ropes that bound them: “If you are not content with what I have done, I am ready to meet you.”

Skull Cave on Mackinac Island



“When daylight visited my chamber, I discovered with feelings of horror that I was lying on nothing less than a heap of human bones and skulls which covered all the floor.” – Alexander Henry, 1763

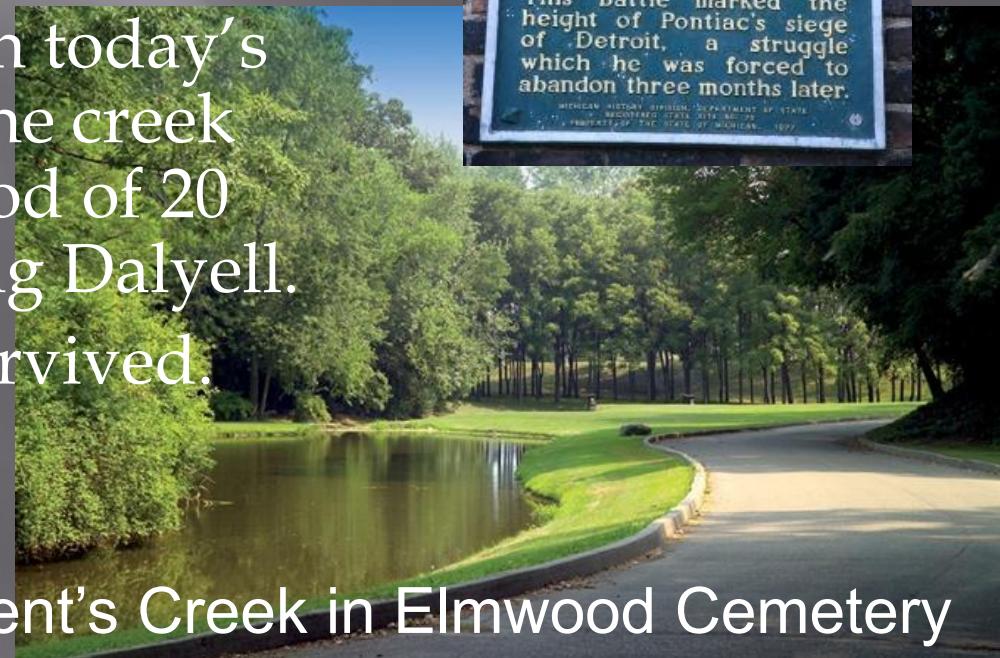
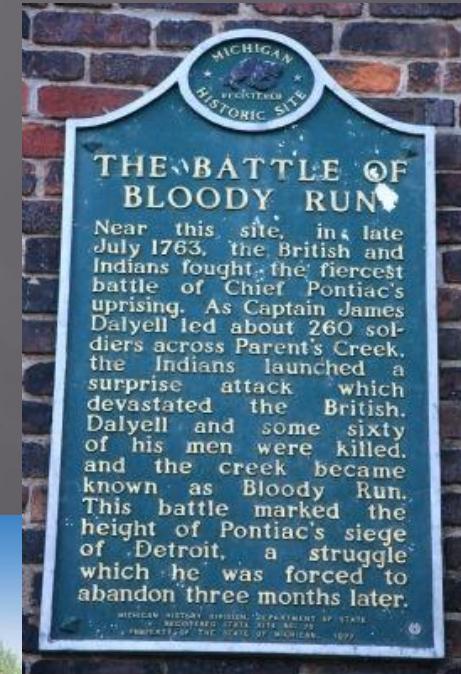
Alexander Henry's legacy

- Alexander Henry lived until 1824, 61 years after the attack on Ft. Michilimackinac. He introduced **John Jacob Astor** to the fur trading business, and he made Montreal the commercial center of Canada.



Battle of Bloody Run - July 31, 1763

- Against the advice of Gladwin, Captain James Dalyell leads 260 British soldier to surprise Pontiac.
- Pontiac and 400 Indians ambushed them two miles from Fort Detroit near Parent's Creek that used to run through today's Elmwood Cemetery. The creek turned red with the blood of 20 men who died, including Dalyell.
- Major Robert Rogers survived.



This is what remains of Parent's Creek in Elmwood Cemetery

The End of Pontiac's Conspiracy

- British ships continued to supply Detroit, so Indians could not take fort.
- Oct. 31, 1763 – Pontiac surrenders as Indian allies leave for the winter
- July 1766 – Peace treaty signed, and Pontiac pledges to never again fight the British.
- Pontiac is killed by anti-British Indians in 1769 in Illinois

Proclamation of 1763

- “Indian Territory” = No settlement of land west of Appalachians
- Intended by King George III to be **temporary** until land could be bought from Indians.
- Land was under military rule.
- Prevention of westward expansion angered colonists
- Quebec Act of 1774 ended military rule, and made Michigan part of the province of Quebec.

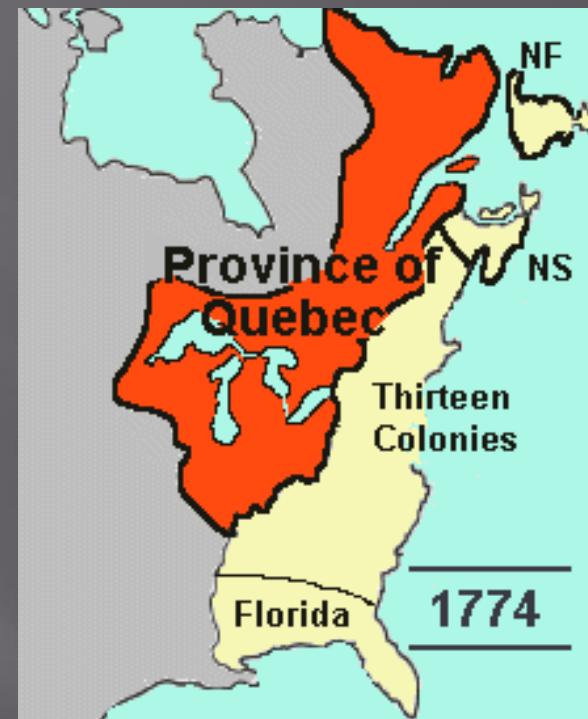


Detroit loses population in 1764

- ❑ Pontiac's War in 1763 encourages many Detroiters to move to St. Louis, in violation of the Proclamation of 1763.
- ❑ Settlers, like Daniel Boone, ignored the Proclamation of 1763, and poured into the Ohio Valley
- ❑ From 1760 to 1773, Detroit population falls from 2,000 to 1,400
- ❑ In 1764, the British build the Citadel, or barracks for 200-300 troops. It is used to house American prisoner during the Revolutionary War.

Quebec Act of 1774

- MICHIGAN BECOMES PART OF CANADA, with Henry Hamilton in charge in Detroit
- Governor of Quebec appointed a legislative council for Detroit. French civil law prevailed, except for British criminal law.
- French habitants remained loyal to British during Revolutionary War, fearing the Puritan Americans
- Quebec Act was only “**intolerable act**” mentioned in Declaration of Independence, because did not allow for elected assembly

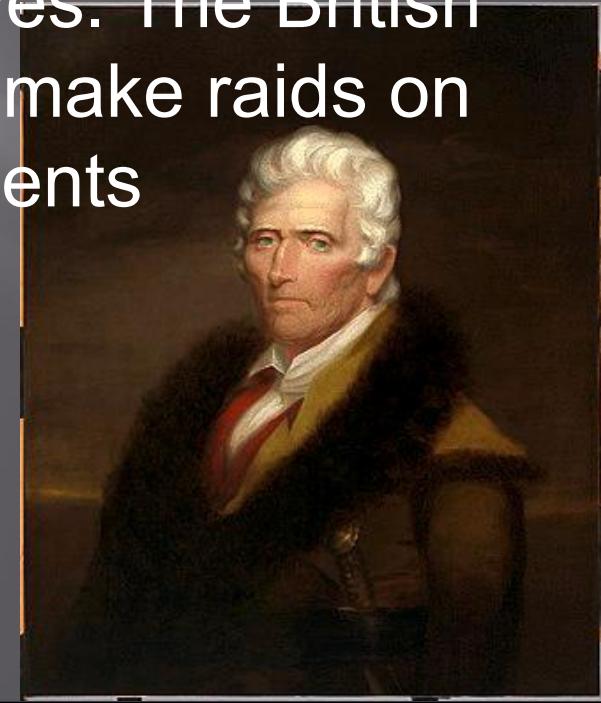


Henry Hamilton in the Revolutionary War



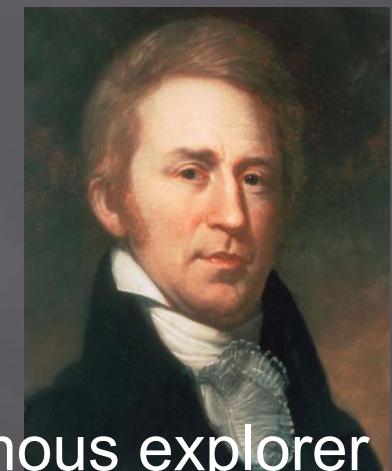
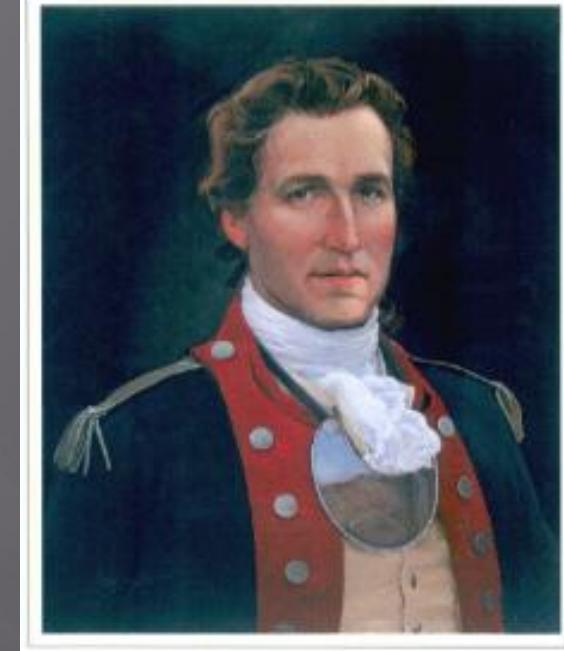
Lieutenant Governor of Detroit **Henry Hamilton** ("The Hair Buyer") paid Indians for the scalps of Kentuckians, and provided them with scalping knives. The British **armed Indians** to make raids on American settlements

500 Americans were held captive in Detroit, including **Daniel Boone**



George Rogers Clark

- ❑ Kentuckian **George Rogers Clark** led Americans in attack of British forts in Ohio Valley, including Fort Sackville near Vincennes, Indiana
- ❑ Henry Hamilton left Detroit to successfully recapture Fort Sackville in 1778, but **Clark attacked with 172 men** in February 1779 when Hamilton had only 79 men.



Clark's younger brother is William Clark, the famous explorer with Meriwether Lewis, who reached the Pacific in 1805



The **Battle of Vincennes** was a major turning point in the American Revolution, as Clark marched 180 miles through wet, icy terrain. Half of Clark's troops were French Canadians.

As a result, the Indians switched allegiance from the British to the Americans. In June 1779, The Three Fires declared their neutrality.

The End of the Hair Buyer

By order of Virginia Governor Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton spent 16 months in Williamsburg Gaol, living in a 10' X 10' cell in irons with six other inmates



Hamilton served as Royal Governor of Bermuda from 1785-1794



Fort Mackinac, 1779-1895

- British move to Mackinac Island in 1779-1781 to build a new fort, Fort Mackinac, to replace older Fort Michilimackinac built in 1715
- British Major Patrick Sinclair purchased the island from the Ojibwe for 12 canoes of merchandise.
- Americans were never mounted an attack on Mackinac or Detroit during the war



Fort Michilimackinac was disassembled, then destroyed to build Fort Mackinac

Finally Detroit becomes American city - 1796

- General Anthony Wayne, the hero of the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 over Little Turtle's united confederacy of tribes, rides into Detroit
- Treaty of Greenville in 1795 cedes all of the Ohio Valley to the Americans.
- Captain Moses Porter raises the American flag



Sen. James McMillan and Mackinac Island

- In 1875, Mackinac Island was declared the second National Park in the United States
- In 1887, his company, the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, was one of three that built the Grand Hotel.
- The military wanted to decommission the fort, and the federal government wanted to sell the land to private investors.
- In 1895, McMillan introduced a bill converting 1,800 acres (over 80% of the island) into Michigan's first state park, thus saving the fort and island for tourism purposes.

