

Cherrockees in the Hunting Ground by Appointment (besides several more that went into Tereico and Chote to trade) conferred together concerning the Trade, they enquired of the Cherrockees by what Means they got such a low and easy Trade. They were told that they did not obtain that low Trade as a Favour from the Governor, but that the stout hearted Head Warriours obtained it by killing some of the Traders, beating almost to Death and abusing others, order them to be gone, tumble their Goods out of their Houses, take some of their Goods by Force, and in short use them with all Manner of bad Usage, that was the Method the Cherrockee Warriours fell upon to get a Low Trade, and found it always effectual, that it might be observed for a constant Maxim to use the White People ill, will make them good, but to use them with Civility was just putting them in the Way to impose upon the Indians, that they the Cherrockees killed several English Men at Times, never made any Satisfaction but for one. A few Years ago they killed two Englishmen in the Chekesaw Path at the great Hill on the other Side the Coosaw River and the Leader of that Gang wore one of the white Men's Hatts publickly in the Dance at Terrico to this Day and boasts of the Action. The great Warriour of Terrico or Chote told them that when he goes to see the Governor he never talks soft and easy but stoutly, this is the Method by which we (the Cherrockees) got the Trade, and if you (the Creeks) would resolutely follow the same Rule, you would get the same Trade for you need never expect it by Fairness.

[70] This Advice the Creeks have come into a Resolution to follow and accordingly made a Beginning as before related, but it is to be hoped that if there is a Necessity for lowering the Trade, the Government will do it with seeming Honour and Conditions advantageous to the Public to have the Honour of it.

The French ever busy with the Indians called a general Meeting of Head Men both Upper and Lower Creeks at the Halbama Fort. They sent two or three Messengers for Devall's Landlord praying him to come, likewise the Gun Merchant, they sent 3 White Men and an Indian King for Malatchi, and other Head Men from the Lower Creeks, with 14 Bottles Wine to cheer him; in short there was Malatchi, other Head Men and Warriours from the Lower Creeks to the Amount of 30 People, and of the Upper Creeks the Red Coat King, Gun Merchant, Devall's Landlord, Woolf, Helabee Captain, Oakfuskee Captain and a great Number of other Head Men and strong Warriours, the whole amounting to two or three Hundred all met at the Halbama Fort about the 1st of May, in order to receive Brandy and other Presents from the Captain who had lately two Pettyagers come up with Presents of Brandy and a considerable Quantity of Indian Trading Goods for the Trade. The Indians petitioned the French last Summer to lower the Rates of their Goods the same as the English and renewed their Request at this Meeting, which was granted them at the first Word. The French told the Head Men that they would sell their Goods full as low as the English and something lower for they had water Carriage the English had not.

At this Meeting the Peace was ratifyed between the Creek and Chactaws, the French being Mediators between both Parties, told the Creeks that they

were now a happy People, Peace and Plenty all for them [Chokasaws?], [Chactaws?] &c. They would always advise them for the Good of their Nation, their People, and beloved Children &c. It was agreed that the Head Men of the latter should immediately set out for the Chactaws to confirm the same. The French Captain pitched on Devall's Landlord as a proper Person to go for one; at the same Time gave him some Strouds, a Gun, Shirt &c., and a Horse all as a Present, he declined going to the Chactaws and would not accept of the Present, the Shirt only, he gave to one of his People. He came to my House drunk. I found he had no French Goods except a few Flints, some common Beads and some Rappee in his Box. The Woolf tired with waiting, after several Times desiring that the Cagg for his Town might be filled, went away in a Huff. The Gun Merchant had considerable Presents consisting of a Cag of Brandy for himself and other Goods, besides 2 Caggs for his Town. The Red Coat King according to Custom had Presents and every Town in the Upper and Lower Creeks, present at the Meeting had Presents of Brandy and Ammunition &c. The French kept the Head Men for 3 Days at the Fort until such Time as they settled all Matters as far as could be for their Interest. Malatchi was sent for in Time to be at the Alabamas two Days before the Meeting, accordingly came, he and the French Captain were in deep Consultation before the rest of the Towns assembled, amongst several other Matters, he (the Captain) told Malatchi that he was surprized how he suffered the English to make such Encroachments upon the Indian Land. Surely, says he, you that is Master of all the Lands and a Man of Sense and Penetration must see all this your Right and Inheritance becomes a Prey to the English. They encroach upon you from River to River and from [71] Creek to Creek till you will at last not have a Foot of Land left nor Game to kill. What, do the English out do you or are they your Masters that you suffer them to proceed in this Manner? It is high Time for you to look out and put an effectual Stop to their Encroachments, otherwise all the Means you can use, may prove ineffectual if too late.

Malatchi answered that he was but too sensible of the Encroachments of the English, that in the Treaty between the English and the Creek Nation, formerly, the Middle of Savanna River was the Boundary between both Parties, but since Georgia was settled by Mr. Oglethorp by fair Words and specious Pretence the Creeks consented that he should build a Fort on this Side of Savanna River but the English not content with their Settlements upon that River have advanced a great Way beyond it, even to Hogetchee. He was very sensible of all their [Encroachments]: That he intended to warn them to avacuate their Settlements upon Hogetchee which, if not complied with, the War Hoop should drive them. The French Capt. (too modest) told him that was more than he wanted him to do however he might do as he thought proper but by all Means put a Stop to the English Encroachments &c.

Malatchi staid with the French Officer two Days after the Return of the rest of the Head Men; what Discourse past then unknown. Malatchi in his Way home had 3 Horses packed with 3 Caggs Brandy and one of Wine, besides some considerable Bundles of dry Goods; he had two French Men and 2 of

their Horses to wait upon him Home to his own House. It is to be noticed that whenever Malatchi comes to the French Fort he is carressed in an extraordinary Manner and has extraordinary Honours paid him such as firing great Guns, Drums [beating] &c. and the same at his Departure.

Devall's Landlord in his Way from the Fort, [homewards], came to my Place drunk and continued so two Days after, where he and some others of his People drank the Brandy they had of the French; drunk or sober his whole Cry was that he was a truehearted Englishman. If he went to the French Meetings it was about public Business. That he slighted the French and all their Presents, that his whole Dependance was on his Friends the English, who he was sure would never see him want and that he had a great Mind to go and see his Friend the Governor, notwithstanding the Resolve the Gun Merchant made to the contrary, though the Behaviour to him and others was quite disagreeable.

The Woolf declared himself a true Englishman. Whatever Intimacy might have been between him and the French, it was only to deceive them for some triffling Ends. That he never was sincere with them, but is a sincere Englishman in his Heart, and a hearty Friend to the highest Bidder, *cortum est*.

In the Woolf's Square at Cassenna, among other [Discourse], I told him it would be taken very unkind to make Light of the [Governor] of Carolina's Invitation and asked him if he did not think so [himself]. He said that he almost thought so himself but did not know how to act.

In consequence of this Discourse, some Days after, sent Word by Mr. Shener that he was inclinable to go down, and that if his Friend, Deval's Landlord, would go he was ready to go with him. At the same Time should be kept as a Secret from the Gun and the rest of the Head Men for Fear they [72] should stop them. By this it is beyond all Dispute that the Gun Merchant and Woolf Warriour strictly enjoined all the Head Men from going to Charles Town. What they mean by this Piece of Policy can be nothing else, than thinking to intimidate the Government into a Compliance of whatever they are pleased to demand as they were let to understand, by the Cherrockees, was the only Method to get Favours. 'Tis true the Water and Air of Charles Town is ebrevious to any People that inhabit the high Lands, and probably that may be one Motive with them, though at the same Time it is well known that the Indians seldom or ever refused going to Charles Town when sent for.

May 15th. [*sic*] Notwithstanding the Gun Merchant and Woolf Warriour's Injunctions, Devall's Landlord took a Resolution to go and see the Governor of South Carolina, and got Provender ready and other Necessaries ready for his Journey, but the Rest of the Head Men of his Town, begged of him not to go and their Reasons were for Fear of Sickness. That Charles Town was very unhealthfull in the hot Seasons of the Year set aside other Dangers that attended so long a Journey, of this sent a Messenger to acquaint me.

May 14th. Business calling me to the Oakehoys, I had an Opportunity to discourse with the Gun Merchant who told me that he expected an Answer to his Demand, in regard to the Trade, by Midsummer; for a Cherrockee Trade he must have for his People, or (in his own Words) he would never throw it

away. As to going down to see the Governor now, it was an unseasonable Time of the Year, besides he lost his best riding Horses half Way between his Nation and the Cherrockees which he set great Store by and intended to [hunt] until he found him.

The French having lowered their Trade gives great Satisfaction to the [Indians] in general; and the Halbama Indians that always traded with [the] English now daily flock to the French with their Skins who tells the Indians that they will sell their Goods at as low Rates as the English and something lower; notwithstanding this Bravo, I fancy they will find themselves mistaken.

NB. If the French makes their Words good and makes it appear to the Indians that they can supply them with sufficient Quantities of Goods; in all human Probability and without the immediate Interposition of Providence it will be attended with the most fatal Consequences to the British Interest in the Creek Nations. &c.

May 24th. Yoakly's Son, a Head Warriour of the Oakehoys, came to my House with an Intent to buy spirituous Liquors, being commissioned by the Head Men. I told him that he was quite disappointed for I had disposed of all I had, for which he was very sorry; among other Discourse, he ask't me when I intended for Charles-town with the Gun's Talk concerning the Trade. I made Answer that I should be ready in a short and that I was not at all surprized for his, the Gun's, Discourse in regard to Trade but that there was a great Part of his Talk appeared to me to be too insolent to lay before our Governor, and that if he wanted the Rates of Goods reduced, the least he could do was to request it himself in Person; or if he did not care to undertake such a Journey himself he should not hinder the Cheifs that were [73] willing to go, but that I looked upon the whole of his Discourse to be entirely dictated by the Cherrockees who make their Brags they bully the White People, kill them English and French. This Head Warriour said that I judged very right for that all the Proceedings of the Gun Merchant and Woolf Warriour was by Advice of the Cherrockees who constantly brags that they kill English Men as well as French Men. As to killing the latter it was no great Wonder and he did not think any thing of that because the Cherrockees and the French had little or no Correspondence together, but their presuming to kill the English who were their best Friends, their own White People, and the very People they (the Cherrockees) could not subsist without, was most unaccountable, and can be looked upon in no other Light than right down Mad Men, for behaving in such a Manner but that they do kill Englishmen, as they say, seems to be beyond all Dispute from a late Instance of their killing two Englishmen as they (the Cherrockees) were in their Way home from a Chactaw Expedition, which proving fruitless they inclined a little towards our Nation with a View to kill some of us (the Creeks) but Meeting with the said two White Men, at the great Hill in the Chekesaw Path killed them. It was surmised all along that it was the Cherockees that did that Mischief, but now it is beyond all Dispute, for the Fellow that did commit the Fact declares it publickly, brags of the Action, and wears one of the White Men's Hatts to this Day. As for his Part he had a strong Inclination to go into the Cherrockees to help them

against the French Indians, but he could not think himself safe against such Rogues and Mad Men.

I replied that the Governor made all the Enquiry imaginable by the Cherrockee Traders concerning that Affair but never could learn that the Cherrockees had the least Hand in it otherwise would have insisted upon, and got Satisfaction of them long ago.

The said Head Warriour further said that for his Part he, and several others of his Town's Men, thought the Gun and Woolf Warriour's Proceedings, in regard to the Trade and Traders was a good Deal too rash and especially their peremptory Message to the Government. That likewise he and some others, as they usually sit at Casseena in the Assembly House (more than once) reasoned the Case with the Gun and Warriour and stated it thus. Suppose the Governor of Carolina takes your Proceedings as an Affront offered to him, and likewise his Traders not only be affronted but even not think themselves safe with us, while you that are our Head Men are governed by Cherrockee Councils that must certainly be very disagreeable and indeed your harsh Way of proceeding both in regard to the Governor and in a Manner desiring the Traders to return to their own Country, will, in all Probability produce all these Effects. Now if the Governor should order his Traders out from among us, or the Traders not thinking themselves well used, or indeed not safe among us, what then shall become of all the People in general, where shall they get Cloathing and all other Necessarys that we now have in such [Plenty] among us? This is a material Affair and an Affair that deeply concerns the Public, you tell us (meaning the Gun and Woolf Warriour) that the Cherrockee Traders will supply us with Goods and upon very easy [Terms], but them Traders are not with us every Day, neither do they reside [among] us. If they agreed with you to bring Goods to the Hunting Ground [even] that does not suit [74] every Town in this Nation nor perhaps every Man in any one Town. We don't nor can't all hunt in the same Ground; therefore driving away the present Traders from us must certainly be attended with a great many Inconveniencies. If the Cherrockees Traders will supply us with Goods upon easy Terms doubtless that will be agreeable to us all but then that does not argue a Necessity for driving away our Traders and quitting a Certainty for an Uncertainty. We have the French here it is true, and if the English Trade should be entirely shut up, which is the worst could happen, perhaps People may think that could be depended upon for a Supply; but the People in general are not so ignorant of the Management of the French in regard to Indians, that they can have any great Dependance on them, for if we had no other White People to depend upon but the French, the Case would be thus. They would supply and [fee?] well some of the Head Men, especially them that were hearty in their Interest, and we that are (the Back of the House People) or the People in general might go naked, and of course very miserable. All these Matters have been stated and disputed over and over again in our Assembly House and the Gun Merchant tells us, never fear, let me alone, I'll be bound to carry my Point, it is for your Good that are young Men. I was blind once as well as you but now my Eyes are opened, by our new Friends, the Mountains. They have told me, ad-

vised me and sufficiently convinced me that they can do any thing with the English by \_\_\_\_\_ of them; therefore never give yourselves any Concern about it, for I'll forfeit my Life if I do not manage and bring Things to bear for your Benefit and Satisfaction. The said Head Warriour concluded with saying that they told the Gun that for their Parts they could not pretend to a great Deal of Penetration but in their shallow Judgment Matters would not turn out to Advantage, but as you that are our Head Men, and Men of great Knowledge and Experience in all Affairs, has the conducting of this Affair, no doubt you'll bring it to a good Issue, and more especially as you have brought in the Head Men of the other Towns to your Schemes.

May 25th. Devall's Landlord came with all his People within 5 Miles of the French Fort with an Intent to play Bal with the several Towns that lay nigh the said Fort. His People brought with them Skins, Bears Oil, Tallow &c. to trade with the French and especially the Priest. After several of the Hal-bama Towns refusing a Challenge to play Ball with Devall's Landlord's People the Cusseteos took it up, played with them within half a Mile of the Fort, banged them heartily and won their Shirts, Boots, and a Variety of other Goods from them. Curiosity leading me to see the said Play, I came up to a Place where Devall's Landlord and the Woolf were seriously engaged in Discourse, immediately upon my Arrival the Latter got up, and as he was going away, said to the other, I suppose we shall see one [another] at the Fort where we shall have an Opportunity of discoursing [together]; Devall's Landlord made Answer it was very well.

Sometime after the Play was over the French Officer sent for Devall's Landlord, the [75] Woolf and other Head Men, and as I was informed by the former, who came to my House, the whole of the Captain's Discourse run [upon] Matters that concerned the French Interest, such as, recommending a strict [Peace] between the Creeks and Chactaws, a strict Adherence to the French Interest and regulating some Mistakes in regard to Trade, in favour of the Indians and some Queries in regard to the Motions of the English, to all which Deval's Landlord, the Woolf and the other Head Men made satisfactory Answers.

After staying there all Night the French Captain dismissed them with Presents of Brandy, Powder, Ball, Flints, Knives &c. Devall's Landlord shewed me a Duffil Blanket, Knives, &c. that he was presented with. The 28th he sett off for his Home (with his People) about 35 Miles Distance from the Fort; he took Leave, and said that he was sorry that he was in a Manner obliged to tell me a Lie by being stoped from going to see the Governor.

NB. The French being more than common assiduous for these 12 Months past in getting over the Head Men in the English Interest to theirs and in which I'm more than affraid they have made too great a Progress, in so much that they have all the Head Men in the Upper Creeks to wait upon them at a Call which is more than ever was known before, and without the English Governors in their great Wisdom and Care for the Welfare of the Provinces, fall upon some new and effectual Methods (as without doubt they will) to secure the Indian Interest to Great Britain, the French in all human Probability will carry all before them, and then Britains must fight R\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_D.

## LACHLAN MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Letter from Lachlan Mackintosh to His Excellency the Governor

Dated Augusta, the 9th August, 1755

SIR, I came from the Lower Towns, in the Creek Nation, last Night and I had the Favour of your Excellency's Letter from Mr. Douglas and a Letter sent to the Gun Merchant. I am heartily sorry that the Cheif of the Traders were at Charles-town and Savanna, otherwise we should have sent a Petition to your Excellency to meet the Indians at Fort Moor for so far I believe they may be persuaded to come, but I am sure they will not be persuaded to go to Charles-town and your Excellency is so well known in Indian Affairs that I am persuaded were you to meet them there you would settle every thing with them on a sure and lasting Footing but I am affraid it will be too late this Year to [bring] them any where but in short the Indians will not come to Charles-[town] upon any Consideration.

Malatchi went about ten Days ago to the Frenc[h] Fort for more Presents and brought seven of the Head Men of the [Cowetoes?] with him. The rest of the Head Men and Warriours seem to [think] the Less of Malatchi upon Account of the great Presents he [received from] the French and further say they will not approve or agree to [any] Promises he may make to the French as they were Kings in [their] own Towns as well as he was in his. I assure your [Excellency] that there is [76] nothing in my Power but that I would willing serve you and the Country. Lachlan McGilvray is in Town. If you have any Commands for me please to send them by him for I design to go for the Nation about the 25th of this Month.

There were ten French Deserters came to the Forks in the Lower Creek Nation. They give an Account that they were in a Boat and that their Captain using them severely they shot him, nine of them went to the Spaniards and one of them is coming down with the Pack-horses so shall conclude myself to be with the greatest Esteem,

Your Excellency's most obliged and obedient, most humble Servant

LACHLAN MACKINTOSH

## LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[The letter and enclosure here are repetitions of the same above on pp. 38-39, except for slight differences in punctuation and spelling, and the omission of the last sentence of the postscript to the enclosure. The entries here are on pp. 76-77 of the original.]

## LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Upper Creeks, May 13th, 1755

SIR, Your Excellency ever watchfull over the Motions and Designs of the French, doubtless would be glad to know the Situation of Affairs in this Corner of the Country, and especially at this critical Juncture. A French Captain with some other Officers and some Soldiers arrived at the Halbama Fort with three

Pettygoes loaded with Stores for that Garrison and Presents for the [78] Indians about the Middle of last April. Soon after the said Captain's Arrival he called a general Meeting of both Creek Nations, and was at extraordinary Pains to get the Head Men, in the English Interest. At this Meeting the French settled a Peace between the Creeks and Chactaws. They also lowered the Rates of their Goods to our Standard which is the most effectual Step ever the French have taken since I have been abroad to get the Indians of their Side the Question. They had a considerable Quantity of Indian Trading Goods come up lately which they shewed the Indians, and told them that they, the French, would sell Goods as cheap as the English and something cheaper, let them sell as cheap as they will, for they had water Carriage and the English had not. After the French had settled Matters to their Satisfaction with the Chiefs of the Indians, they dismissed them with Presents of Brandy and other Goods.

The Gun Merchant arrived only last Month from the Cherrockees, settled all Matters relative to the Peace subsisting between the two Nations. I shall not trouble your Excellency with the Particulars of his Transactions in the Cherrockees, and since, in this Nation, [and] as I propose to stay some Time longer than I intended, in order to be fully apprized of the French Schemes, of all which Matters I hope I shall be able to give a full Account when I have the Honour to wait upon your Excellency in Charles-town. I am

Your Excellency's most devoted and obedient humble Servant,

LACH. MCGILLIVRAY

I hope Scarcity of Paper will give no Offence.

#### CHUCHECHA TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Tucksiga, 4th August, 1755

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, This is the Request of Chuचेcha the Head Man of this Town who is now lying very bad as likely to die as to live by being knockt down with a great Billot of Wood, about 15 Days ago, by one John Burn [who] was a Deserter from Colonel Washington from Virginia. Chuचेcha requests your Excellency to send a Power to the White-Men to have him taken so as he may suffer the Law according to his Deserts. There is a great many other villainous Actions he hath been guilty of since this Action hath happened. The Indians hath been employed to take him but is afraid. They have had bid them sixty-four Weight of Leather in Value offered them but is afraid to take him. He is assisted by one Charles Groves and so lies out in the Mountains and will not be taken. If your Excellency sends a Power to the White [79] Men to take him, they must lame him before he will be taken.

The Villainy of this Fellow Burn is as follows: he stole a Horse from Corlioneга when he came for this Nation the Middle of February; he communicated he came to James Crawford with a cocked Gun, Crawford having nothing in his Hand, and robbed Crawford of a considerable Quantity of Goods. The third was stealing of a Horse, Sadle, Bridle and a Gun from John Branon, and took off with, after he had knockt down Chuचेche and the fourth he stole from Aaron Price, to the Value (in Goods) of twenty-five Weight of Leather.



The White Men that lives near to where he keeps out, which Chucheche expects your Excellency will send a Power to, to have him taken for they were going to kill other White Men for him. When he fled [there] was two Guns snapt at Crawford and other Whitemen present to see Chucheche.

The Names of the White Men that lives near to where he keeps is as follows: David McDaniel, James Magee, Ambros Davis, John Power, Andrew Kernes, Peter Oliver, James Butler, Thomas Hawkins, John Downing, William McDowall, Robert Scott, William Scholars, Charles Groves (that harbours the Villain) Patrick Troy, William Ritno, Samuel Smith, Thomas Langley and Bartholomew, Lewis Branon, John Buranan, Aaron Price, John Striker, John Bure and James Crawford.

We whose Names are under written, if your Excellency would think proper to order these Men to aid and assist to take this John Burn, which we don't expect to take him, if your Excellency doth not order us to lame him if he will not surrender himself.

Test

CHUCHECHE'S \_\_\_\_\_ MARK  
 LEWIS BRANON'S \_\_\_\_\_ MARK  
 JAMES CRAWFORD  
 JOHN BURANAN'S \_\_\_\_\_ MARK  
 JOHN STRIKER'S \_\_\_\_\_ MARK  
 JOHN BURE'S \_\_\_\_\_ MARK  
 AARON PRICE

#### LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[80]

Estertoe, August 20th, 1755

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Although in my former Letter I have presumed to give an Account of your Excellency's Proceeding, (which I confess is not so perfect and full as in Reallity it ought) with the Indians of this Cherokee Nation. Yet I cannot help, as a well wisher to my Country, with Submission, giving my Opinion further of the present State they are now in; as to themselves, it is certain that now there is no Fear of any Disturbance from this Nation, for the Future, to any English Settlements; yet the Indians themselves, especially those over the Mountains, are in the same State they were in; and as they themselves confessed, when they gave up themselves and their Lands to the King, are still unable to defend themselves from their Enemies, without the Mediation and Assistance of the English, to whom they lately surrendered.

Now that Nation is either of the greatest Importance to the English or it is not? If it is, as it must certainly be confessed by all, that Carolina hath no greater Barrier against the French, then it is a Duty highly incumbant on [the] English to assist them in, or to secure them from any Invasion of their Enemies. Their Neighbours the Creeks can have no Design upon their Lands (unless influenced by the French) but only upon the People, and even in that Case it must be acknowledged that if ever Warr should break out again one with the other, and be suffered to continue any Time, they would reduce one another to smaller Numbers, than at present they are, being at this Time two powerful

Nations of Indians, which would be a Loss to the English if ever their Assistance should be needful, as formerly it has been. But in relation to the French, their Case is quite different, for they not only want to reduce the Indians to their Obedience, which they have of late often endeavoured, and which your Excellency (by the Blessing of God) always prevented. But to get into their Power their Lands and Waters, and thereby to annoy, and as much as lies in their Power, to hurt, ruin and reduce the adjacent Provinces. Their present Endeavours to the Northward is a plain Proof of their Intentions, and ought to put the Southward upon their Guard, though it is not probable the French themselves, will attempt any great Designs, while this Nation of Indians are in the Way. Yet there is nothing, I can conceive, to hinder them from sending a Body of their Indians, in Company with some of themselves, and a peaceable Manner, as usual, to enter the Overhill Towns. And they judging themselves not able to withstand them, as indeed if numerous they might not; and so to give [them] peaceable Admittance. And those Towns always commanding the whole Nation, might all soon be subdued. It is allowed always easier preventing an evil Design, before it is effected, than [81] afterwards, and the only best Time to prepare for Warr, is in Time of Peace, or before the evil Day comes. The Garrison of Kewohee, though but a few Soldiers therein, is a great Encouragement to the Lower Towns, and was there another over the Hills, which has been often talked of and desired by the Indians with a sufficient Number of Men therein, would strengthen this Nation from any Attempts of the French, and further secure their Allegiance to the English and encourage them the better to fight for themselves and us if need, at any Time, should so require.

Some are of Opinion that at some Distance from the chief Town is the most convenient for a Garrison, but if at too great, in my humble Opinion, the Indians, in Case of a Surprise, would have but little Advantage therefrom; so that I think, with Submission, as near the Town as Land and Water would permit, with Conveniency, is far the best.

We have here various Reports of the Warr to the Northward, and as they are not satisfactory, I hope not true, which I shall not trouble your Excellency with, knowing you have the best Intelligence. Every one strives to conceal from the Indians what is to our Disadvantage which, if true, might be a Discouragement to them. How long it will be possible to do it I know not, for Northward Indians are frequently coming in and several of these Lower Towns are going Home with twenty of the Catawbaws who came into this Nation to awaken the Confirmation of their long Peace. I shall miss no Opportunity of acquainting your Excellency what passes in this Nation, and begging Pardon for this Trouble, at present with all Submission beg Leave to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most dutifull, most humble and obedient Servant,

LUD. GRANT

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CHUGNONATA CALLED  
THE LITTLE CARPENTER

Charles-town, Oct. 14th, 1755

FRIEND AND BROTHER, You may remember when we were last together you told me that I then saw the whole Cherrockee Nation and that there was

not a single Person absent who deserved the Name of a Head Man. I therefore took that public Opportunity to put you all in Mind of the many Transactions that had been between you and me, in none of which I had ever deceived you. I challenged the Nation in general to accuse me with Breach of Promise, I defied every particular Person to say that I had been worse than my Word. I mention all this because you seem to insinuate in the Letter that I have just now received from you that I have forgot what passed about a Fort; but I distinctly recollect every Circumstance relating to that [82] Matter. You first mentioned it when there was none present but you and I and Richard Smith. I then commended your public Spirit, and said some others would have taken that Opportunity of begging and pressing for some private Present for themselves, but that your Concern was for your Country and therefore I did not wonder that your Country had such a Regard for you.

I then assured you in the King's Name that a Fort should be built over the Hills, but I said I could fix no Time for it, and I desired that you would not move that Matter in Public lest some of the Head Men should press me to sett a Time for it, which I said must depend upon the King's Pleasure, but both you and I were of Opinion that the surest Way of having one built speedily, would be to give yourselves to be his Subjects and your Country to be his Property, for that it could not be doubted that he would always readily defend his own People and his own Lands. I remember also that subsequent to all this I was obliged to promise publicly in the Presence of all your Head Men that it should be built, but I fixed no Time, I only added that if it was not built before I left this Country, it would be built soon after, for as I proposed soon to go to the great King George I would lay your Wants before him.

You have now many Frenchmen Prisoners in your Nation, and I hear some Schawanees are lately come in, I believe you are not much mistaken in thinking [them] French Spies, and in my Opinion the Schawanees are so too, I hear they have a White Child with them, which you must take from them to be delivered to Mr. Eliot or the Commander of the Fort at Keeowee, to be sent down to me, and I hope you will examine them strictly what Indians they had that Child from, perhaps it may appear that these Fellows themselves carried of the Child from our back Settlements and murdered the Parents. I hope to hear from you upon this Head. I hope also the Frenchmen will be delivered to be sent down, at least some of them, for your own Safety. Let French John be one, his Master I hear is dead.

As this Express has not a spare Horse I cannot send what I promised to you and the other Head Man who took no Part of what I gave at Saluda, but shall the first Opportunity. Smith was here a few Days ago, and says that Gowdy not having the two Caggs of Rum that I gave you an Order for, he had given you two at Keeowie, he says he also gave the Great Warriour the Horse I promised him, for both which I paid him; I have now sent [83] you four fine enambed Boxes, you may give one to Canacaughte and another to any other you think fitt. I have also sent you a silver Box for your Tobacco and I have a very fine Pipe that I intend for the Townhouse of Chottee but I cannot entrust it with this Messenger lest it be broke. I have sent a silver Bracelet

for Ouslenaria which I desire you may deliver to him and two silver wrist Bands which you may either keep for yourself or give away. I have sent a Seal to Canacaughte to seal his Letters with. The Impression is an Eagle flying and another Seal to seal your Letters with. The Impression is a Boy with a Bow in his Hand; he has shot his Arrow through a Heart upon the Top of a Post. I remember when you spoke last for your Nation you had a Bow in your Hand and what you said gained you the Hearts of all that heard you.

Some few of our People to the Northward went to attack a Fort that the French have built on our Lands but the French expecting them had laid an Ambuscade for them in the Woods so they were forced to return with the Loss of some of our People but we have since gained a compleat Victory over them in another Place. Many Hundreds of their People were killed and their General taken Prisoner, the Second Man in command killed, in short they were totally routed. This News you may rely upon for it comes from

Your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

---

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CANACAUGHTE, HEAD OF THE  
CHERROCKEE NATION

Charles Town, Oct. 14th, 1755

FRIEND AND BROTHER, I am glad to hear that you and all your People got well Home and are in Health. I think the Steps you took when we met in the Woods were the most likely Way to preserve your Nation in Prosperity, and you will be more and more convinced of it by the great King's Care and Kindness to you and your People. I shall endeavour that you may have both Traders and Plenty of Goods. I am glad to hear Mr. Eliot carries so much, the ready Way to be well supplied is to pay for what you get, and to tell your young Men to do so.

I have sent you another Seal for your Letters, and have a curious Pipe for your Town House, but cannot trust it with the Bearer least it should be broke. The first Opportunity I will send some Caggs of Liquor for the Bowl and Cup that I gave you, and this Pipe and Tobacco to fill it, and then I hope you will drink King George's Health and let the Smoke of your |84| Pipe rise to the Clouds that I and my People may see it and join with you in wishing long Life and Happiness to our common Parent. I am,

Your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

---

CHUCENANTO TO GOVERNOR GLEN

BROTHER, I received your Letter which I longed for but I find you have not mentioned the White People you promised should be settled here; you likewise told me you would write to me about it that we might meet them and accompany them to the Place that should be best fitting for a Fort amongst us in those Parts for the Safeguard of our Nation. You told us as we was the

[Outside] Towns and always in Danger of the Enemy that a Fort should be settled for our Defence.

The Great Warriour and his Gang went out to War down the River against the French and took five Frenchmen within two Days Journey of our Town which we look upon as Spies to see how our River lay for their Conveniency for coming up. The Prisoners was examined and gave an Account that they run away from their Fort at the Cuscuseers upon the Account of their hard Usage of their Officers and Scarcety of Provision.

But we look upon them as Spies on Purpose to see how our Rivers runs, they living upon the same Waters as we do which is twenty-four Days Journey from our Town down the River by Water.

In the Beginning of August the Telliquo People brought in six French Men Prisoners and said they run away from the same Fort and gives an Account that they are settleing a Fort one Day's Journey up the main [Fork] that runs into our River which is about twenty Days' Journey by Water down our River to that Place.

We expect that you send Word concerning the White People you promised should be settled with us for our Defence for to help one another and both to die together in Defence of our Lands against the French and their Indians. We expect that you will perform your Promise and hopes to hear from you upon this Subject by the Bearer but if you don't let us here any thing from you we shall think you have forgot us, and we shall have our own Thoughts. The Warriours remembers the Talk we had with you when we met and have thought [it] proper to acquaint you with this and in Token have sent [some] black and white Wampum, the black denotes War against the French and the white our Friendship to the English.

his  
CHUCENANTA \_\_\_\_\_ TENNESSEE  
Mark

NB. The above Letter ought to have been inserted before the Governor's, in Answer thereto, in Page 81.

#### CONNECORTEE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[85]

BROTHER, You wrote to us that if we had any thing to say or any News to send you Word. We are in a bad Condition at this Present and desires you would send us more Traders amongst us. I remember the Talk you and I had at our Meeting, and our People approves of it very well and am glad that your beloved Men are satisfied also, and as I met you, my Brother, and talked together I hope the Talk won't be spilled on neither Side. Here is Seven of my Towns and they are not supplied sufficiently with Goods, having but one Trader that brings any large Supply amongst us. We are all now a fixing out for hunting and expects that you will send more Traders to be here at our Return from hunting.

I had the Misfortune to loose the Ring you gave me which was to be a Token between me and you, but I have sent you some white Wampum with my Talk in Token that it came from me your Brother.

his  
CONNECTORTEE \_\_\_\_\_ CHOTE  
Mark

NB. The above Letter ought to have been inserted before the Governor's Answer to the same in Page 83.

### JOHN ELLIOTT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Chote, Sept. 25th, 1755

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The Indians was all well pleased with the good Care that you took of them at Saludy and the Present that you made Old Hop. He is often speaking of it with Pleasure and says you are his Brother indeed for he was naked and you cloathed him. The Carpenter speakes with great Pleasure of your Excellency and says he hopes you will not forget what Talk you had together in Private for he will not forget it but will love all Englishmen. All the Head Men are pleased with what was done at Saludy but they seem to be very uneasy and doth not know what to think of the French for in the first of August the Men of Taheo came in from Warr and brought in five Men that surrendered themselves to them in the Woods and told them that they were run away from the French. Likewise the Warrior Oucanostola on the fifteenth of this Month brought in five more that told the same Story that they were run away from the same Port. The Indians used them kindly but look on them as Slaves and thinks that they are Spies sent by the French to see how the Rivers lye and are very uneasie on that Account. I hope your Excellency will take into Consideration for there is now twelve Frenchmen (in all) in their Towns and I am very apprehensive it will be of bad Consequence both to the English and the Indians to let them stay there. I would have brought some of them to send down but the Indians does not know what to think of it so would not part with them. They are afraid the French hath a Design against them and would be glad to have a Fort settled amongst them. The Carpenter desires to hear of the Warriors to the Northward for there is no [86] Account here and he desires your Excellency will remember the Presents you promised to the Head Men and to himself. He did not get the Rum you ordered at Ninety Six so hopes you will not forget him now. He is the Head Man here for what he says there is none to gainsay.

There is about twenty Men of the Savannahs came here about the 15th August with their Women and Children and is to dwell here; they have two White Children with them which they say they got from these Indians that did that Murder at Broad River. I would have had them from them but could not get them so hopes your Excellency will take some Course not to let White Men's Children be kept among Indians. This I thought my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with as I am in all respects,

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN ELLIOTT

## JAMES MAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Cowee, Sept. 27th, 1755

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Yours I received by Troy and according to your Orders shewed your Letter to Mr. Dannoll. It was of no Use to give him a Copy as he could not read it. And the Day after Troy came home went in Pursuit of Branham, but meeting Mr. Crawford in the Path informed me, he was gone in the Horse Range, and there to stay 3 or 4 Nights on which I returned Home and he with me as there was a Green Corn Dance in the Town. In the first Place I pressed him to aid and assist in the taking of Branham for at the Juncture of Time as he told me he would be at Home I would be there. Next I commanded Ambrose Davis Alias Collier, but his Reply was I might be damned and my Orders too, I might wipe my back Side with it. If I thought I could have answered it I would [have] tyed him that Moment, and seized him with an Intent to do it.

To make short the Day prefixed, no Way disputing Mr. Dannoll he went in the Horse Range, which Troy asked him if he would not go. His Answer was he was in the Range, but, however to obey just Commands and your Excellency's Orders I went getting no one with me but Troy and one Thomas Norris, a Taylor here, who went very willingly, for I imagined as Mr. Crawford lived in the Town where Branham was thought I was sure of him and his Man, but they told me he was gone in the Horse Range. This so provoked me that I vowed, let what would befall me, I would have him, but meeting Chuचेche he asked me my Errand which I told him and that it was his Request from your Excellency and asked him to go with me but his Answer was Branham had paid a great deal, never suspecting it was to save him, but soon found it after. I asked him where he was which he told me at such a House on which I went with a Gun in my Hand and there appeared Branham, his son, and one Aaron Price who I commanded directly to assist but he swore he would not. Branham had a Gun in his Hand, his Son another Pipe |87| Hatchet and Knife. Branham swore if I did not stand of he would shoot me. I told him if I saw him offer to lift the Gun as far as his Knee, by all that was sacred I would shoot him down for neither he nor his Son should scare me. Price standing by told me I had better leave of or the Man Killer would kill me if I tyed him so directly found out how the Storey was and then know what Chuचेche meant. Though did not take him at first, but I served his Majesty's Warrant on him notwithstanding his Fire Arms, and his Assistants but would not be admitted to carry him away on account of the Daub.

Now I hope your Excellency sees how Indians will first desire a Favour and make Complaints and after how readily byast. And this Price by outward Appearance and his Behaviour seems he had a Notion of assisting Branham if Occasion served. He is one of the runnagade Aligena Traders who unfortunately fell in with Mr. Lambton which I am sorry for and supplies this Branham, that now its to be imagined it will take Half a Cargoe to pay for screening this Villain. I asked Cheचेche and Tossitee the Reason why they should give your Excellency all this unnecessary Trouble, first desire a Favour and now to

hinder Branham to be carried which was their Desire, on which Chucheche spoke as follows (Viz.)

"He thanked you, his Brother, and found you were no Wayes neglectfull of your Promise, but he talked to Branham and he has promised to be good and there should be no more bad Talks of him."

Tossitee further said that those Accusations against Branham he believes was not all true though allows he both complained against him and wanted him from here.

Further any Whiteman or Indian that misses or has missed their Horses he'l take care to see, if in Branham's Range, they shall be delivered.

But had the White People come as I summoned we would have carried him away in spite of his Help or their should be better Men than we. Your Excellency may plainly see what little Regard they have to either his Majesty or you, who represents him, notwithstanding they are all sensible of the Fatigue, Cost and Trouble you have been at endeavouring to keep this Nation in Order but daily circumvented by a Parcel of idle People here telling the Indians every lying Report they hear which creates great Confusion and I am sensible no Place so pestered with them as the Middle Settlements, which to my great Loss as well as the Gentlemen who supplies me. There is James Butler, alias Priest, lies mute all Summer, and in the Winter brings Goods on my Hunt and another called Thomas Hawkins who lives with Crawford. He gives him a smal Matter, they neither supply them either with Powder, Bullets, Boots, or any thing necessary for Hunting as I do which is the chief Reason of me and others afraid to shew [our] Faces by such Impositions, and occasions the Indians to be very impudent.

[88] Whereas had they but their own Trade their would be none of this, for 16 Years ago, when I came in the Nation first, it was not so crowded with those Pedlars, and Traders was able to pay their Merchants and appear like Men, and is a great Instigation of those Complaints made to your Excellency for it makes us that gives a full Supply do very often what we would not, before we would see our Ruin before our Eyes but hopes your Excellency will take it into your wise Consideration and have this Affair remedied or actually the Trade will stop itself and we ineventably ruined, for now at this present Time there is between Echoee, and Elejoy, which is the two Outside Towns in the Middle Settlements, no less than 12 Traders, Pedlars and idle Fellows that Men who is obliged to keep House to maintain Hirelings, can scarce get Victuals to eat unless paying twice the Value. John Burns was run away out of the Nation before Troy came up, therefore if you see Cause to carry Branham down I'll take an Opportunity and stay at Home when they are gone a hunting, but shall proceed no further until I have your Excellency's Orders, on Account of what Chucheche and Tossitee has said and most humbly begs your Excellency and Honorable Council's Pardon for pulling down the French Colours, as you deem it a Crime, but I heartily wish you may find all his Majesty's Subjects in this Nation to hold their Integrity if Occasion serves and to be as willing and ready as I on any Call to serve the Country wherein I now belong. I am,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

JAMES MAY



SIR, if you see Cause to examine Troy when he goes down you'll hear how the Collier abused the Prince and Head Men of Ioree. If I could appear myself I could acquaint your Excellency the ill Conveniencies of so many idle and loose People lying about this Nation which creates Disturbances very often when there would be none, by their Storys.

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Gov. &c. of South Carolina

LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[89]

New Windsor, Oct. 15th, 1755

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I received a Letter by the Bearer of your Excellency's Express, signifying that the Gun Merchant and other Head Men of the Upper Creeks intended to meet you at Fort Moor next Month, but not a Word of the Lower Creeks, but I am hopeful some of them likewise will be down at the same Time. It is no Matter of Surprize that the Creek Indians should desire your Excellency to take upon you the Trouble, Expence, and Fatigue of meeting them at so great Distance from Charles Town, seeing it is so obvious to every White Person, as well as the Indians, that your Excellency spares no Pains, nor Costs, to keep the Indians firmly attached to His Majesty's Interest; and well affected to the People of this Province. I must beg Leave to observe that though the Upper Creeks propose to be down about the 10th of November, yet as Governor Reynolds has lately sent up an Express for Head Men out of every Town in the Lower and Upper Creeks; this may probably retard the Indians until the first Week in December, in order that they may have the Opportunity of seeing, and receiving, Presents at the same Time from your Excellency and Governor Reynolds.

It gives me great Concern to be informed by Mr. Spencer that the Gentlemen of the Assembly should have so Mean an Opinion of me as to think that I should offer to impose upon the Publick; I don't know what Part of my Conduct could give them any Room to think so, except it was my over eficiency; to do any thing that lay in my Power to serve the Publick upon all Occasions (even to the Neglect of my own private Business) without Fee or Reward. However I wish them a better Servant and a Person they can confide in, and myself better Masters. I hope your Excellency will be pleased to accept of my sincere Thanks, for giving a greater Character of me, to the Gentlemen of the Council, and Assembly than possibly I could deserve. I am,

Your Excellency's most devoted and obedient humble Servant,

LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY

NB. Governor Reynolds intends to meet the Creeks at Augusta the first Week in December. Trading Boats will be from hence in Charles Town as soon as the River permitts, being at present lower than ever seen before by any Person here.

LACHLAN MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[90]

Ockshoys, 8th Oct., 1755

SIR, I have sent this Express to acquaint your Excellency that the Head Men of the Upper Creeks intends to wait on you the Tenth of the next Month

at Fort Moor so they hope to have the Pleasure of seeing you for they say it is impossible for them to go to Charles Town for every Day they expect to be at Warr with the French Indians for the Creeks has killed two French Indians lately and the French declares they will not put up with it; further they say the French was not at Warr this many Years with [them?].

Mr. Lachlan McGillivray is at Augusta. Further the Head Men desires the Bearer William Franks should meet them the seventh Day of November at the Ockenoy's in order to know if you are to meet them at Fort Moor or not. Please to pay the Bearer for going to Town. I intend to wait of the Indians to Augusta where I shall wait your Orders. The Gun desires that Mr. Bullock should come with you to Fort Moor. I had some Trouble with the Head Men before they consented to come. They say they want no Presents but a good Trade with the Traders. They declare they will not go any further than Fort Moor. I am ready to serve you as far as lies in my Power.

I am with great Esteem your Excellency's most humble Servant,

LACHLAN MACKINTOSH

The Head Men: The Gun; Devals Landlord, The Wolf, Chaptan Chatters, The Morter, The Handsome Fellow, and about 40 Attendants.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO LACHLAN MCGILVERY

[91]

October 28th, 1755

SIR, As my Administration is now near a Close, there is no Part of it that I reflect upon with more Pleasure than the Pains I have taken in Indian Affairs; I have had the Honour of His Majesty's Approbation of that Part of my Conduct in particular, the Indians have also frequently expressed their Satisfaction, and I am glad to find that the Traders are not insensible of it.

I have not had any personal Interviews with any of the Creeks lately, but from your Account of them, and from all that I have gathered from others, they do not seem to be in any Humour to be pleased with Presents only, I doubt they must be gratified in the Trade. I have been Witness to the Pushes they have made to have Goods at lower Rates in Times past, and I am no Stranger to their present Temper and Disposition, or to the Criticalness of Affairs and from my Knowledge of them, I think it absolutely necessary that the Prices of Goods be lowered but yet I am not of Opinion that they can be brought so low as the Cherrockee Prices, neither, in my Opinion, can they be reduced unless the Number of lycenced Traders be reduced at the same Time, and the Nation cleared of all unlicenced Traders and idle Fellows which will be attended with many good Consequences.

You tell me the Indians expect me to meet them at Fort Moor and perceive they press it in Mr. McIntosh's Letter. I presume the Sickness that they have been subject to, or the Loss that they have sometimes sustained of Head Men, deters them from coming to Charles Town, but you must acquaint them that at this Time of the Year we are always healthy, and Care shall be taken to find them good Provisions and convenient Lodgings. But perhaps they insist upon the Punctilio of my meeting them there, to be on equall Footing with the

Cherrockees, whom I have met several Times at a greater Distance. You must therefore put them in Mind that I also met them once at Fort Moor and that I have still the same Regard for them, and would willingly give them this Proof of it were I not necessarily detained in Town.

I must therefore desire you to try to bring them to Charles Town. If you cannot succeed in that, try to bring them to Dorchester, if that should also fail they may probably be prevailed upon to come the Length of Jere. Knots, this I write to you because I know I can confide in your Honesty and Discretion. You are to shew it to no Person whatever but to Mr. Douglass. I write it by the Advice of the Council, but here their Advice ends. They did not imagine they would decline all these Places, nor did it occur to me that they might possibly do it. The Truth is it is not likely but should it happen which I hope you may prevent you must in that Case endeavour to divert them as well as you can at Augusta or Fort Moor or persuade them to go a hunting till the Time that Governor Reynolds has appointed to |92| meet them. I hope you will take care to have them handsomely entertained, but at the same Time not at a great Expence, and I hereby promise to pay for it whether on the Augusta Side or on this Side provided it be by your Direction or Mr. Douglass's and provided also it do not exceed one Shilling Sterling per Diem for each Person and eighteen Pence for the Head Men including Liquor and in that Case of their not coming further you must instantly dispatch an Express to me whom I in like Manner promise to pay.

By the Ordinance passed at last Meeting of the General Assembly the Trade is to be settled by the Governor, Council and a Committee of the Assembly when the Head Men come to Charles Town. I am Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JAMES GLEN

I am surprized that no Mention is made of Malatchi. My Letter was to all the Head Men in general. If he does not come with them he should be sent for to meet Governor Reynolds. I know he has sent for him but I think Mr. Galphin should go for him and make a Point of his coming.

If you come down I shall be in the Country so do not pass.

#### GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE GUN AND CREEK HEAD MEN

(A Letter from Governor Glen to his good Friend the Gun and all the Head Men and Warriours who are with him dated Oct. 28th, 1755)

Charles-town, Oct. 28th, 1755

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, I received a Letter from you written by Mr. McIntosh desiring me to meet you at Fort Moor which I would have readily complied with were not my Presence in Charles-town absolutely necessary at this Time. You may remember I met you at that Place many Years ago, I am as willing to serve you now as then, and whenever I can serve you it is neither the Length of the Way nor the Fatigue or Expence of the Journey that shall prevent me, but I think I can serve you more effectually at present in Charles-town, and therefore I hope you will come so far. The Town is never sickly

at this Season, and Care shall be taken that you have good Provisions and a convenient House to lodge in, besides were I to come so far I could not alter the Prices of the Goods, the Trade can only be settled in Charles Town with the Consent of the beloved Men. I therefore hope you will not hesitate about coming, nor delay it, and if you sett off without Loss of Time, you may be back at Augusta by the first Week of December, the Time appointed by the Governor of Georgia for meeting you. I am,

Your loving Brother and Friend,

JAMES GLEN

HAGLER, KING OF THE CATAWBAWS, TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[93]

October 21st, 1755

LOVING BROTHER, I received your Talk by John Evans before what Head Men and Warriours was in the Nation, the greatest Part of the People of this Nation being gone a hunting; I don't know nor can not find that the Pedees was killed by any of my People. As to the Cherrokees that were robbed, it if was done by any belonging here, it must be by eight Men which are gone a hunting toward Edistoe from this Place and as soon as they come back, the Goods shall be returned to the Cherrokees. We are now Brothers with the Cherrokees, Chickesaws, Coweetees, Tuskaroraws and Sapponeys and all English People that lives upon this Land that we know. As to the French they shall never have any of our Land until they have trod us under the Earth we now walk upon.

I am sorry to hear of the French killing and taking so many of our Brothers the White People but we cannot do no Good against them without Powder and Shot, for what Ammunition you gave us some has been used by Warr, and as we have had no Traders amongst us, we were obliged to distribute the rest in the whole Nation that we might gett Cloathing somewhere.

We love the White People and believe the White People loves us, and we desire that some Traders might come from Carolina with Goods to trade with us or we must sit over the Fire without any other Action.

I heard your Letter read and hav[e] now sent to you again but that won't give the Satisfaction as if I could see you with my Eyes for I have a great Deal to talk to you. I am,

Your loving Brother always,

[his]

HAGLER \_\_\_\_\_ KING OF THE CATAWBAWS

[Mark]

P. S. The Colours we have I covered my Son with when he was dead and desire you will give us one more and a Drum

### JOURNAL OF JOHN EVANS

(A Journal of the Proceedings of John Evans to the Catawbaw Nation begun Oct. 14th, 1755 by Order of his Excellency)

His Excellency Governor Glen's Letter to me dated September the 8th, 1755, I received October 5th, 1755, I being but just recovering from a violent

Fit of Sickness, was not able to ride or undertake the Journey to the Catawbaw Nation pursuant to his Excellency's Orders until the 14th Instant and then employed one Man to go with me.

October the 14th, 1755. I set of on my Journey, as above, to go to the Catawbaw Nation. I met one Carrol who informed me that there was forty Cherrokees in the Catawbaws and were come to invite those People to live in the Cherrocee Country with them.

16th. I met a Catawbaw Man and Woman at Gents Ford on the Wateree River; I inquired if any of the Notche Indians were in their Nation and especially the Notche Doctor, which they call Brains, the Woman answered, that he lives in the Cherrocees.

[94] 17th. I met one Catawbaw Man and two Women. I again asked if any of the Notche lived in their Nation? The Man answered no for they were not Friends, but some of the Notchees lived with the Cherrocees and in the Summer the Cherrocees and Notchees had killed some Pedees and Wack-amaws in the White People's Settlements.

18th. I got into the Catawbaw, King Hagler was gone a hunting the Day before; the next Morning they sent for him and he came in that Night. Before he got into the Nation I made it my Care to inquire of the Pedees if they could tell what People killed the Pedees at Goos Creek where the Boys were that was taken Prisoners. Answered they could not tell where they were but understood that was the Notchees and Cherrocees that did the Mischief.

20th. King Hagler came to the Town where I was and was very glad to hear (as he said) from the Carolina Governor and the beloved Men, they being his Elder Brother. He farther said the Virginia Governor had sent them a Paper to come in the Spring and assist against the French, and had sent one Paper to the Cherrocees on the same Account and produced to me that sent to him. James Bullen, a half Breed, showed me a Commission sent to him by the Governor of North Carolina of which I have a Copy.

21st. This Day I was to deliver my Message to the King and Head Men, but early in the Morning the King came to me by himself and with much Assurance demanded of me if the Governor had sent them any Powder and Ball. I told him I knew of none. He said the White People spoke much and performed but little, for they now had no Ammunition to defend themselves from the Common Enemy; they had also been promised Traders from Carolina but had seen none. I said that I had heard that his Excellency and the beloved Men had sent one Mr. Nightingale with Powder and Bullets to them in the Summer, and that I believed it was sent to defend them, their Wives, Children, and Country from the Enemy and not to be waisted on every trivial Occasion.

The King and Head Men met and desired to know what I was come for. I told them that there was two Pedee Women killed, one scalped, and two Boys carried away from out of the Settlements and it was thought that it was done by some of their Nation and one Notchee which was called the Notchee Doctor. And his Excellency the Governor had sent me to demand the Boys

and I then and there demanded them Boys. I further acquainted them that his Excellency the Governor desired that they would not come into the Settlements without they were sent for, for the White People might mistake them and do them a Mischief, believeing them to be Enemy Indians.

I farther said that it was his Excellency the Governor's Pleasure that the Catawbaw People should not attempt to carry any of the Indians that were now living in the Settlements up to their Nation on any Pretence whatever [95] without his Permission first. Their Answer was that old Men should always speak Truth and the most of them were grey headed, and they for their Parts did not hurt the Pedees nor did not know or believe the Mischief was done by any belonging to that Nation, and further said that when the Northward Indians were in their Nation, [they] bound the same three Women and two Men, and the Catawbaws released the three Women but the Northward Indians carried the Men away. I charged the Nation with robbing the Cherrockees by Emelia Township. The Head Men (after some Pause) said that there was eight young Men gone that Way hunting, perhaps they had done it; the King said that before they went out he had given them a great Charge not to trouble the White Women nor do no Harm amongst the White People, and if they had robbed the Cherrockees he would take care that the Cherrockees should have their Goods again.

22d. I set out from the Catawbaw Nation homeward and at Night came to a Camp of Pedees. I acquainted them with my Errand to the Nation and desired them to let me know, if they could, who it was that killed and scalped the Pedee Women and carried the Boys away.

Lewis Jones, their Chief, answered that soon after the Pedees were killed, he went down from the Nation to the Settlements to enquire what Harm was done by Goos Creek, [he met] a free Indian named Prince who lives in the Settlements and Prince told him that a Day or two before the Mischief was done there was five Cherrockees and one Notchee seen to go by Muncks Corner and Lewis John said he did believe they scalped the Women and carried the Boys away.

#### DAVID DOUGLASS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Augusta, 21st November, 1755

SIR, Inclosed is the Gun Merchant's last Answer to your Excellency and the Governor of Georgia by which you find the Indians will come no farther than New Windsor. As the Governor of Georgia will be at this Place by the 1st of next Month it could be wished there was some Person here from the Government of South Carolina to act in concert and settle all Indians Affairs at once. If that could not be done if the Government, Council and Committee for Indian Affairs would send their Proposals what they would have done in these Affairs and let what Mr. Reynolds does in Conformity thereto be binding to both Governments. Perhaps this might answer the End.

I really don't know what the Gun Merchant will say when he finds Mr. Glen is not at New Windsor as he expects (and believes he has some Reason so to do) and if Mr. Reynold was not here with the Presents (which [96]

perhaps pacifye him; I don't know what might have been the Consequence of his Disappointment, and I am informed he is so enraged about having a Cherokee Trade in the Creeks that he speaks and acts like a mad Man and I think in the inclosed he expresses himself odly. Malatchi is very bad; he, with the Head Men of the Lower Creeks, are to meet his Excellency Governor Reynolds at Augusta the 20th April next and not before. Malatchi and the rest of the Lower Creeks declare they desire no Alteration in the Trade and in my humble Opinion if any Alterations were made in the Trade it ought to be made to them and not to the Pride and peremptory Demands of the other. I am with the greatest Esteem and Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

DA. DOUGLASS

GUN MERCHANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN AND GOVERNOR REYNOLDS

(The Gun Merchant's last Answer to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia dated 30th October, 1755)

Upper Creek Nation, 30th October, 1755

The Gun Merchant and other Head Men at a Meeting at the Ockehoy's gave the following Answers to their Excellencies the Governors of So. Carolina and Georgia's Invitation.

The Gun Merchant in the Name of all the Head Men present spoke as followeth (viz.)

That he owned he received several Invitations from his Elder Brother of South Carolina; which did not suit him then to accept, but, now he was ready to set out in four or five Days to meet his Brother, upon the Traders, who were present, representing that it was necessary that all or most of the Head Men of the Nation should go likewise. He said that he would go with four or five Head Men, which was all he knew that were willing to go. And upon reading the Twin, and other Head Men of the Lower Creeks, Answer to the above Invitation was, that they wanted to postpone their going to the Settlements till April next. He said the Lower Creeks might go when they pleased that it was but a little Way from their Towns to Georgia, and that he lived at a great Distance, and was determined to sett out without Loss of Time to meet his Elder Brother Governor Glen at Savannah Town, who he expected would be there much about the same Time with him, which would be sometime [97] in November. He farther desired to acquaint his Brother not to be lazy, and fail not to meet him, as he expected.

At the same Time he said that he was no wise acquainted with his Excellency the Governor of Georgia, but that probably he might have an Opportunity of seeing him too; that he did not go with a View of seeing or receiving any Presents from him, but purely to converse with his Brother the Governor of South Carolina.

Present: Daniel Clark  
John Spencer  
Geo. Johnston

Lachlan Mackintosh  
James Germany  
John Ross

## JOHN EVANS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

English Santee, Dec. 16th, 1755

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Your Direction to Mr. Wyly for buying the Corn for the Catawbaw Indians I have had the Honour of seeing; and shall let nothing be wanting that is in my Power to serve your Excellency on a so generous Occasion, and shall make it my Care to let them brave but unfortunate People know, the Obligation they are under to your Excellency as well as to the Government for this great Clemency; and shall not forget to tell them of all the Good this Country hath done them ever since I have been their Linguister (which is now 30 Years or near)

Mr. Wyly tells me I must give Certificates for the Corn I deliver the Catawbaws. [Your] Excellency hath not made Mention of that in his Letter.

If your Excellency would be pleased to favour me with a Line how I must proceed, by the Bearer James Kelley, who is my Son in Law, it will immediately come to my Hands and your Excellency's Orders shall be duly observed by

Your Excellency's most dutiful humble Servant,

JOHN EVANS

## LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|98|

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Agreeable to your Excellency's Command and the Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council; I delivered your Message to the Creek Indians. In Consequence of which (a much greater Number than wanted) about Ninety of them crossed Savannah River at Fort Moore on Monday the 22d Instant for Charles Town, amongst which are, the Gun Merchant, Deval's Landlord, the Wolf, and other noted Head Men of the Upper, and a few of the Lower Creeks. The Snow and Rain has detained them these four Days past within six Miles of New Windsor, from which Place they are to set forward Tomorrow. As they propose to leave their Horses in good Food upon the Road, it will be at least eight Days from the Time they set out from their present Camp before they reach Charles Town. They not only expect (but desire) that large Presents may be provided for them, in particular, Sables, because they lost their Hunts entirely this Season by coming down to the Settlements.

I propose to set out myself in three Days hence and shall endeavour, at all Events, to be in Town at least one whole Day before the Indians. As the Creeks did not keep their Appointment with Governor Reynolds, and he returning before they arrived at Augusta, nothing further was transacted than renewing of former Treaties, Protestations of Friendship, delivering His Majesty's Presents and some Discourses concerning the Lands Mrs. Bosomworth claims. All other Matters concerning the Trade &c. were referred until an Interview should happen between the two Governors.

I have supplied the Indians with some Provisions to further them on their Journey, but not sufficient to carry them to Charles Town; therefore must be supplied at different Stages on the Road. The Bearer hereof, Joseph Wright,



is a Trader and understands the Indian Language very well. I choose to send him because he might answer any Questions that might be asked him, and as he has no other Business to Town I hope your Excellency will be pleased to order him pay for carrying this Express. I am,

Your Excellency's most obedient and devoted humble Servant,

LACH. MCGILLIVRAY

THE KING AND HEAD MEN OF THE SAVANNAHS  
TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[99] To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of So. Carolina, and the Gentlemen of His Majesty's most Honourable Council

The Speech of the King and Head Men of the Savannahs assembled at the Shalaphegyee, 25th Sept. 1755, Upper Creeks

(viz.)

Sometime in November 1754 two of our Countrymen that came from Wabash, brought here the Scalps of three Frenchmen and three Chactaw Indians; but as we want to live in Peace and Quietness with all People, and as we do not live on our own Land but in a strange Country, and by all means would avoid giving any Umbrage to the Upper Creeks, on whose Land we live, and use us very well. We thought it most prudent, to return the French Scalps to the Commanding Officer at the Halbamaw's, and thus was the Reason why we did so.

In November last one of our Countrymen from the Northward came here, with the War Hoop, acquainting us, that the Savannahs there, had broke their Friendship with the English, had been to their Settlements, killed some, and taken several Prisoners (which we are sorry for) but if any of them should be brought in here we shall take Care to have them returned to your White People (the Traders). There was but one Girl brought her and agreeable to this Resolution we delivered her to William Struthers who lives as a Trader in our Town, and if any more should come here we promised in like Manner to return them. Thus we do because our Countrymen, we left in Carolina some Years ago, were used well, and we have seen them all safe since.

We hope when the Governor reads this Speech, he will find it agreeable to our Speech when last in Charles Town.

KING A-CU-LUSS-KA

KING WA-PA-LAY-VA

BELOVED MAN WAPA-MISCO-CHELTA

CAPTAIN MINKOA-LOTHA

CAPTAIN MA-THA-LA-CO-LOOKA

GOVERNOR GLEN TO MALATCHI

[100]

31st Jan., 1756

GOOD FRIENDS AND LOVING BROTHERS, I was in hopes the Indisposition you have long laboured under, had been so far removed as to have permitted

you to have accepted of my Invitation to Charles Town with the other Head Men. I proposed to myself great Pleasure from that Meeting, I know it would have contributed to the Welfare and Happiness of your Nation, which I have very much at Heart, and I did not doubt that it would have tended to my Friend's Recovery, and to the establishing of a Health so precious to me, and so valuable both to the English and the Creeks; at Present I can do no more than to wish and pray that you may soon be restored to your wonted Health and to assure you that you may readily command every thing in this Province that can procure it.

The Gun Merchant, Devals Landlord, the Wolf and the other Head Men in the Upper Part of your Nation, have been here, and I have had many Conferences with them. They go in by the Cowetas to communicate to you the Transactions that have been between them and me and I am hopeful the Benefits and Advantages that will arise to your Nation, from the Engagements that have been entered into, are so apparent that I need not point them out to a Person of your Penetration; I have desired Mr. McGillivray who is well skilled in your Language to wait on you, and who being the Interpreter I made use of upon this Occasion, will explain whatever may seem obscure; though I have endeavoured that every thing should be done both with Clearness and Candour, and as I can have little Doubt of your approving of all, so I hope you will make no Hesitation in acceding to the Treaty; this will shew your Regard for me your Friend and Brother, your Attachment to the English and your Love for your own Nation and will not only keep you united among yourselves but will unite the English and Creeks in such a Manner that nothing can ever after happen to divide us. I am,

Your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

#### LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[101]

Jan. 1st, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, As I acknowledge it to be my Interest and incumbent Duty to inform your Excellency of the Indisposition, Behaviour, and Designs of the Indians, both at Home and Abroad; I humbly beg Leave to relate what I have heard concerning one Irish (a young Man who it seems sometime ago run from one of the Men of War) and his Wife, and some others of the Town, having applyed to the two Warriours for his Relief. And, as they say, have not obtained their Request, they plainly intimate by their Talk, that as they promised to your Excellency twelve French, who are Enemies both to the Cherrockees and English, he can not conceive the Reason why they should be denied one Man who was Friend and Brother to both.

I really believe by what I can hear and see, by their common Talk and Behaviour, that they will excuse their not delivering the Frenchmen on that Account, which, as I have often represented, will, at this Juncture, be of dangerous Circumstances; and although no Nation of Indians ever went home better satisfied, than these, at this Time, do yett when they return home, and

report the Denial of their Request, they will not want those who will endeavour to persuade them to a Breach of theirs.

With humble Submission I have taken this Liberty to acquaint your Excellency of this Affair and beg Leave to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most humble, most obedient and most obliged Servant,

LUD. GRANT

---

JOHN EVANS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[102]

English Santee, February the 2nd, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Wyly let me know that he had got the Corn for the Indians and on the 27th of December I left Home in order to acquaint the Catawbas of it. I went to some and sent to others and let them know where the Corn was. They were thankfull for the Favor and said as soon as they had been Home and left their Skins and Meat they would come for the Corn. Upon my coming down Wateree River I was informed that a Runner was sent by King Hagler to call the Hunters in from the south Side of Wateree River for their was 80 Mohawk Indians comeing to the Nation and James Bullen and more Indians were gone to meet them. I then went to Lynches Creek to survey some Land and on the 24th January came to a Camp of Indians belonging to the Catawba Nation. I told them of the Corn and they promised to go and get some in three Days. On my Return to the Camp at the Time appointed they informed me there had been a Runner with them from the Nation to call them in for there was 300 Northward Indians come into the Nation and if the Talk was streight they would come down for the Corn and was very thankfull for it. But complaining that Amunition was very scarce and desired I would let your Excellency know their Condition, they all seemed to be in a great Consternation.

Before I parted with them I charged them to tell King Hagler to be continually on his Guard with all the Nation and dayley to keep private Scouts out all round the Nation least a greater Body of Enemy should fall upon them in the Night from out of the Woods and if their was a great many Northward Indians in the Nation not to let above twenty Men come at once for Corn in which Advice I hope I have committed no Offence.

I have been from Home 5 Weeks partly on account of the Corn and have delivered some. I thought if proper your Excellency should be acquainted with this Affair. I came home and hath left a very honest old Man to give out Corn in my Absence if any Indian should come whose name is William Gent. My humble Opinion is, that there is some Northward Indians come into the Nation but perhaps not so many as the last Runner reported. I am,

Your Excellency's dutifull Servant to command,

JOHN EVANS

P. S. I am informed that the Virginia Gov. has sent a great Officer

## KING HAGLER TO KING WAITES

|103|

Catawba Nation, January 24th, 1756

Yesterday arived here from the Fort upon New River one White Man and one Cherokee Indian, and brought with them a Letter from the Captain of the said Fort acquainting us that some time ago they were upon the scout a hunting for Enemys [they] came up with nine Indians. The said Indians had two Boys Prisoners with them. They went to make their Escape but the White Men pursued them and killed one of them and lost one of their Men and rescued the two Boys which at first said they were Cherokees but now say they are Catawbas. One of them talks English and calls himself Dick. One of the Boys was wounded but he has got well. They sent for us to come and bring them Home so as the Children is yours we desire you will come and go and fetch them Home and not let us be blamed for that we never did. You may go in seven Days from this Place to where your Children is. We remain

Your Friends and Brothers,

Mark  
KING \_\_\_\_\_ HAGLER  
his

## LITTLE CARPENTER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Feb. 12th, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, At the Request of the Little Carpenter, in the Town of Kewohee, to write to your Excellency, the Contents are as follows (viz.) He says that he remembered well the Governor's Talk to him at parting likewise remembers his own to the Governor. The Governor he says undoubtedly expects that he is by this Time in his own Town but desires to acquaint the Governor that the same Day he arrived at Kewohee came in there also Abraham Smith, a Messenger from the Governor of Virginia, requiring him and some other Headmen to meet the Commissioners whom the Governor had or should send to Packolett River, and that there he with the rest of his Head Men whom he should send would hear his Talk; and that the Commissioners, which should be two in Number, should be at the Place appointed by the first of March ensueing. He says that the Governor nor the People of the English, does not love the Savannahs and neither now does he for he knows them to be great Rogues. He desires to inform your Excellency that Judg's Friend is now in Virginia and that he is certainly informed he has had an Engagement with the Savannahs and killed some of them, so that now his Nation has broke out War with that Nation, and that Jud's Friend with the White People and Indians to go against their Nation and to cut them off; that as for his Part when he returns from Packolett shall cut of those who are in his Nation in Company and with the Assistance of the White People |104| whom the Governor shall send up, and whom, according to Promise he daily expects, and he hopes the Governor according to his Promise to him when last in Town, will send up Men sufficient to build a Fort over the Hills, and likewise to go with all the Overhills and others of the Nation in order to cutt of a

Fort which the French is building at the Mouth of a River not far from their Nation. He says that the Province of Virginia are now ready to cutt of the French with their Indians and why should the Governor of Carolina delay? He again says that he hears that there are but one hundred and fifty Men in the Savannah Nation and that there shall not a Man of them live whom he can destroy for the Time to come wherever he finds them. He desires to remember the Governor of the Pipe he gave him and likewise the pockett Compass he promised him and to send them safe up to him not having the Opportunity to bring them himself when he came from Town.

his  
THE LITTLE \_\_\_\_\_ CARPENTER  
Mark

Before LUD. GRANT  
RICHARD SMITH Interpreter  
THOS. HARRISON Sergt.

LUD. GRANT TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Feb. 12th, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Smith humbly desires to inform your Excellency that by Virtue of your Excellency's Letter you was pleased to write in his Favour to Virginia he has received one from thence which he believes will prove to his Advantage but that he would not act therein without your Excellency's Advice and Consent any further than to go with the Indians as Interpreter which Request of theirs [had?] he no Call from Virginia, he hardly durst refuse.

Please your Excellency I design further up but at present have nothing to write. All is well and peaceable here, and in my next shall give you an Account of what shall come to my Ears worthy of Notice and at present beg Leave to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

LUD. GRANT

JAMES BEAMER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[105]

Cherrockees, Feb. 11th, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I thought it my Duty to let you know we arrived safe and well and found very agreeable Hunts threw the Nation only by those that hunted down the English Path and they had made very good Hunts but were persuaded to lay out their Hides which will always be the Case unless there was a Law to prevent any body to trade with the Indians in the Settlements and for the Out Justices to see that it should be complied with. Then perhaps the Indians may be quiet and not run down in the Settlements and steal People's Horses and kill their Cattle. If it was not on the account of Trade there would not so many of them run down in the Settlements a hunting.

Another thing they complain heavily of is the White People's coming so far in their Hunting Grounds as there is this Fall some Families settled too far up. They say there are settled above the Devidens on a River called Rocky River which is about three Miles within the dividen Path on Tuglo Road.

I likewise acquaint your Excellency that the Governor of Virginia has sent in an Express by Abraham Smith for all the Head Men of the Nation with Old Hope to meet two Gentlemen that he has sent to deliver a Talk to them with some Presents which I find consists most in Ammunition. The two Gentlemen is two of his Council, one Colonel Bord and the other I did not hear his Name. The Meeting is to be the fifth of next Month about sixty Miles on this Side the Catawbaws which is about eighty Miles from this Nation. It is a Pity there was not some body of Note from our Province to hear their Talk and copy it. Richard Smith is to be their Lingister, if I can spare Time I shall go to hear the Talk.

I have sent down to Mr. Corker for six Pieces more of Strouds, ten Pieces of Garlix, 8 Pieces of striped Flannel and five Pounds of Paint which I hope will be sent us finding that we have not more Goods to purchase their Skinns no Part of the Nation. I have already Leather enough to pay |106| Smith's Part and mine of the Goods we had and not yet sold half of our Goods but in a few Days shall sell all so I hope we may not be disappointed in what we sent for because the Skins will be ready for them before the Goods comes. Mr. Elliott will make a great Hand this Winter. I believe the Little Carpenter is very uneasy the People is not come up for the Fort which is all Material at present to acquaint your Excellency with from,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant to command,

JAMES BEAMER

#### GOVERNOR GLEN TO KING HAGLER<sup>5</sup>

South Carolina, Charles Town, 12th Feb., 1756

FRIEND AND BROTHER, I received the Copy of a Letter written to you by the Governor of Virginia, and also one written by the Commander of Fort Frederick on New River, and a third by Oustenaike, a Cherrockee now on the Borders of Virginia. There was likewise a Letter from you to Billy Waities, a Pedee Indian in this Government, all which Letters and Copies of Letters came enclosed in one from Mr. Wyly written by your Direction in which you desire the Advice of this Government how you shall proceed promising to observe whatever shall be said to you; it is very natural you should do so, for we have been your constant Protectors and have always treated you like the Children of the same Household, with ourselves and our last Benevolence in purchasing Corn to supply the Necessities of your Nation unasked is a Proof of it, should any be wanting after the repeated Favours we have heaped upon you for a great Course of Years, but I perceive your Letter is full of grateful Acknowledgments and indeed your Behaviour is no less expressive of your Gratitude.

<sup>5</sup> This is an enclosure with the next document below.

You have at all Times declared that you will take no Step without the Advice of this Government and I have as constantly assured you that we are ready and willing to give you our Advice and as in the present Case you desire our Advice with regard to the Governor of Virginia's Letter and say that you choose to obey this Government rather than any other, it is impossible for us to know how to advise you till we hear what |107| the Gentlemen who are to be sent to you from Virginia say and you will naturally tell them so and will I suppose prevaile with them to put it in writing and whenever it is sent hither I shall immediately communicate to you the Advice of this Government.

As to your taking up the Hatchet mentioned in that Letter I know by Experience how unnecessary it is to press you to go to War either against your own Enemies or ours. Your own Bravery and your Faithfulness to the great King George will always determine you to do so. I hope that sometime this Spring you will show your Attachment to the English by sending some of your People against our Enemies and I shall not fail to acquaint you both with the proper Time and Place to go to.

As for the Letter from Oustenaiké, the Cherrockee, it appears by it that he and his Gang were to sett out in twenty Days after the Date of the Letter. It was dated on the 13th of the last Months and the Time was elapsed before it came to my Hands and consequently your sending any of your Young Men would be to little Purpose as the others must be gone a Month before you could get there. However I shall send Billie Waitie's Letter to him. I am glad your People had no Hand in killing the Pedees in Goose Creek or in carrying [off] these two Children. However when they are brought back we are more likely to have all that Affair cleared up. Which is all from

Your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

#### GOVERNOR GLEN TO JOHN EVANS

MR. EVANS, I received your Letter dated 2d February and I have since received several Letters and Copies of Letters from the Hagler. Enclosed is my Answer to him which I must desire you may carry up to him and interpret it in the hearing of his Head Men. While you are there make it your Business to learn the exact Number of Warriours or Men able to go to War upon any Occasion. Do it in the most distinct Manner you can distinguishing how many Catawbaws, Cherraws and Pedees. At least be exact how many Warriours are in each Town. Let me know also the Distance between each Town but do not take it by any Instrument. The Public will defray your Expencc but no Time is to be lost. I am,

Your humble Servant,

JAMES GLEN

#### SAMUEL WYLY TO GOVERNOR GLEN AND COUNCIL

|108|

Wateree, Feb. 2d, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL, The inclosed are a Copy of a Letter from the Governor of Virginia to the Catawbaws and a Copy of a

Letter from some Indian Chief at Fort Frederick which the Hagler desired with the other Original Letter from Fort Frederick to send to you and desires to know your Pleasure per the Bearer as he and his People choose to obey the Direction of this Government rather than any other and are willing to take up the Hatchet if you desire it and hopes that you are now sensible that he and his People are innocent of what was laid to their Charge concerning killing and carrying of some of the Settlement Indians and desires that you would send his Letter to King Waities. The Hagler likewise returns you Thanks for the Corn as he believes that a great deal of his People's Children would perished for Want but for your Bounty.

The above is what the Hagler desired me to write to you which is done by your Friend that is willing to serve you.

SAML. WYLY

P. S. It has been reported that there was a great Number of Northward Indians in the Nation but such Report is intirely without Foundation.

GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE TO THE CATAWBAW KING, SACHEMS AND CHIEF WARRIOURS

17th Dec., 1755

Robert Dunwiddie, Esq., His Majesty's Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Coloney and Dominions of Virginia

To the King, Sachems and Chief Warriours of the Catawbaws wishing them Health and Prosperity.

By this Messenger I am to inform you that two Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council here are appointed to go to your Nation from me to confirm and establish a lasting Friendship with you to give you Assurances of the great Esteem and Love we retain for you. They will bring you with them a Present of Powder and Lead and other Goods. I now desire the Favour of you to appoint a proper Place for them to meet you and the other Sachems of your Nation. By them I shall send you another Speech.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Coloney at Williamsburg this 17th December, 1755

ROBT. DUNWIDDIE

ANTOSSITY USTONEEKA AND TOCOE TO THE CATAWBAWS

[109]

Fort Frederick, Jan. 13th, 1756

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, You know that your Flesh and my Flesh is one and that our Hearts are streight and good towards our Brothers the English and their Hearts are so to us your Brothers. The Warriours of Virginia by Order of the Governor have brought me two of your Children which they have taken from your Enemies with the Loss of some Blood of both Side. I am very thankful to them for the Care they have taken to deliver my Brother's Children to me. I desire that you will let all your Chief Warriours know that I am now on the Frontiers of Virginia with a Number of my young Men and that I am going with my Brothers the English. The Warriours of Virginia are ready to go with me and I hope that (a large Number) you my Brothers will make Haste and come to our Assistance to drive the Shawannees out of



their Towns that they may no longer trouble us. Therefore I expect that your Warriours and your Men will come very soon to Fort Frederick where I shall waite for you and if you delay coming I must conclude that you have no Love for your Brethren. I expect that you will make all the Haste possible and come that you and I may have some good Talk together and you may be sure to find your Children here when you come which shall be taken great care of.

I think it would be good that four of your Warriours do come to me directly and the Messengers to wait for the Young Men who I desire may follow in all Haste.

I have taken up the Hatchet with my Brothers the English against their Enemies and I have sent you the Hatchet which I expect you will take up also and come here and strike our Enemies with it.

We don't look on you as a different People but as Friends and Brothers and our own Flesh and I hope you will come immediately and strike our Enemies as I am about to do.

From your Brothers,

his  
ANTOSSITY \_\_\_\_\_ USTONEEKA  
Mark  
TOCOR

JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM PRESTON AND RICHARD PEARIS TO THE CATAWBAWS

1756]

Fort Frederick, Jan. 13th, 1756

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, WARRIOURS OF THE CATAWBAW NATION, You and we the English are Subjects of the great King George, and we all acknowledge him as our common Father, who has given us many distinguishing Tokens of his paternal Care of us.

The Chain of Friendship between you and your Brothers of Virginia we hope will be kept clear and bright as long as the Sun and Moon endures.

It shall be always our utmost Care and Concern to keep the Chain from contracting any Spots of Rust, to confirm which, there has been two Children fallen into our Hands which are of our Brothers the Catawbaw Nation; we have been very careful of them since we took them from the Enemy and they were brought to Fort Frederick on the Frontiers of Virginia where a great Warriour and a Number of Young Men of the Cherrockee Nation now resides, who have with the most brotherly Love and Friendship taken them into their Care, and now sends you a Messenger with a Letter desiring your Assistance in this present Expedition against the Shawannees. Your Compliance therewith will give us the greatest Satisfaction and you may be well assured that every thing necessary will be provided for your Reception at this Place and we hope you will lose no Time in coming for we intend to march in 20 Days with a Body of 300 Men against the Shawannees in which Expedition have great Reason to hope for Success especially if attended by a Number of our Brothers the Catawbaws who are known to be a People of undoubted Valou and Integrity.

The Indian Messenger Kerorostekee lived formerly in your Nation and since his Departure has killed two of his Enemies which we hope will be acceptable to you with George Paris the white Messenger.

From your Friends and Brothers,

JNO. SMITH  
WM. PRESTON  
RICHD. PEARIS

### GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE LITTLE CARPENTER

|111|

Feb. 17th, 1756

GOOD FRIEND AND LOVING BROTHER, I hope you and Woolochuoah with the other Warriours got well home, and that you lost no Time after your People returned from hunting in acquainting them with all that passed when you was last down both in our Public Conferences and in our private Conversations for as you staid a considerable Time you had Opportunities enough of reading our Hearts, of seeing our very Thoughts and I well know you could discover nothing there but a sincere Love for our Brothers the Cherrockees. The Regard I have for your Nation gave rise to the Promises I made you to begin the Fort this Spring, and as that still continues and encreases, as well as because I made such Promises, you need not doubt the Performance.

Our People will be with you sometime toward the End of the Month of April but I send up this Person before to view the properest Spot for its Situation. There are many Things he must have an Eye to, he must consider that the Intention of our building a Fort there was to guard your Nation against your Enemies the French and their Indians, and as it most natural to think if they come in a Body they will come up Tennessee River therefore it must be upon that River and near the Place where Enemies are most frequently discovered but as small Parties of Indians may come from other Quarters and fall upon your Towns the next Design of it is to receive your Women and Children upon such Emergencies that they may be in a Place of Security while the Warriours give Chase to the Enemy. It must not therefore be at a great Distance from these Towns which it is to protect. And as you have frequently complained to me that great Parties of strange Indians come into your Towns when your Men are mostly out a Hunting and pretend to do what they please, sometimes going to War against the Southern Indians which will certainly involve you in a War again with the Creeks and sometime stealing down to our Settlements and there committing Irregularities and accusing you of it if possible to create a Difference between us. Therefore it was one of the Points we had in View by this Fort to seize such Indians as shall be troublesome to you or dangerous to your and our Peace for which Reason also it must not be far from some of your Towns.

There are in like |112| Manner some Things he must have in View in the Situation of that Fort that may be conducive to the Health of the Soldiers who are to garrison it. It must be built in a good Air and near good Water not very near any Eminence and not far from good Corn Land or from a convenient

Range for their Cattle and that their Creatures may not be hurtful to your Crops the Range for them should be lower down than the Fort.

I send him also to take a View of the Quantity of Corn you may have that we may know what we can certainly trust to for the Supply of our Men for some Months for I hope they will be there Time enough to plant sufficiently for themselves.

Your good Friend the Gun Merchant with all his principal Head Men came hither soon after you left this Place. He expressed the greatest Uneasiness at his not having been here a little sooner to have seen you. I acquainted him that you waited several Days to have had the Pleasure of meeting with him but he said as one of the principall Men of their Nation was gone to Chotte on Public Affairs he would waite till you returned which would be almost the same as if you had had an Interview here. From the many Conversations I had with him I assure you he thinks intirely as you do with regard to your Friends the English.

Inclosed I send you a Letter of Thanks from the Woman whose Husband you procured a Pardon for. She is extremely grateful and proposes to send you a Present of some Rum. I acquainted you that though the Power of pardoning such Criminals did not altogether belong to the Governor yet since you had interfered I assured you the Man should not die, but I told you it would take some Time. When the Gun Merchant heard that you had interested yourself for him he said as you and he were Brothers he thought it his Duty to join his good Offices also. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

#### GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE LITTLE CARPENTER

|113|

Feb. 25th, 1756

GOOD FRIEND AND LOVING BROTHER, I wrote you a few Days ago by a Person whom I sent up to your Nation to view the Grounds upon Tennessee River, and to send me an exact Description of them. I was extremely sorry you was not at Home that you might have shown him the Place you think properest for the Situation of the Fort, and I now enclose a Copy of that Letter to you least the Person I have sent up should not have an Opportunity of delivering it to you. By it you will see we intend without Loss of Time to begin that Work and I know of nothing that can be of such immediate and essential Service to your Nation as the forwarding of that important Affair.

I have just now received a Letter from you acquainting me that you intend to go to Packolet River (which is in this Province) to meet two Commissioners from Virginia, to hear a Talk from that Governor. What that Talk is to be I know not, as the Governor of Virginia has not thought fit to make Mention of that Matter to me, but I have received a Letter from Governor Shirley, the King's Generall, who has the Command of all His Forces in this Part of the World, acquainting me that he would endeavour to prevaile with the Six Nations to send to the Savannahs, Delawas and Susquehannas to join the Eng-

lish, and if they absolutely refused to do so then to take up the Hatchet against them but I have heard nothing further from him upon that Head.

I presume the Commissioners from Virginia who are to come to Packolet River are the same that were sent by the Governor of Virginia to the Catawbaus, and I send you a Copy of my Letter to the Catawbaw King upon that Head.

Our People will be in your Nation in the Month of April at furthest, and you faithfully promised when last here that you and your Warriours would protect our People when they were at Work upon the Fort. When that is done, or probably before it is fully finished, I mean when it is so far advanced as to prove a Protection for your Women and Children there will then be no Delay in going against your and our Enemies. We will not only advice and press you to it but we will join and unite with you in so necessary a Service, and there will be a greater Certainty of Success, than in sending small Parties at Present, when no certain Plans has been concerted. Besides it is very probable the Measures that |114| were agreed upon betwixt the Creeks and me when they were last in Town, for the Preservation of the Chekesaw Nation, may produce a War between the Creeks and Chactaws in which I know they depend upon the Assistance of their Brothers the Cherrockees, and as the Chactaws are a very brave Nation, and at present intirely in the French Interest, it will require the whole Strength of the Cherrockees, Creeks and Chickesaws to subdue them. This will be wounding the French in a very sensible Part, and will not only weaken but effectually destroy their Power in this Part of the World. This is all I am able to write you at Present, but you shall hear more from me when our People come up. In the mean time do not fail to acquaint me particularly with the Governor of Virginia's Talk delivered to you by their two Commissioners.

I am your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

#### GOVERNOR GLEN TO OLD HOPP

MY GOOD FRIEND AND LOVING BROTHER, When your People came last to this Place, we met as Friends should do. We lived lovingly together while they [staid?], and we parted in perfect Friendship and Harmony. We all smoaked out of your Pipe, and I frequently had the Pleasure of drinking your Health and Prosperity to your Nation, which I hope neither you nor any of your People have any Doubt that I sincerely wish. As the Little Carpenter came hither about the Fort I have written pretty fully to him upon that Head, which I know is the same thing as if it had been directed to you, for it is intended for you and the Headmen, and I referr you to it; I shall write again more fully to you when our People who are to build the Fort march from hence, which will be in 3 or 4 Weeks at furthest so as they may be with you by the End of April. That Fort I hope will prove a lasting Security to your Nation, and as you was the Chief Instrument in procuring it, it will do Honor to your Memory long after you are dead, which I hope will not be for many Years. I sincerely wish you Health and Happiness and am

Your firm Friend and loving Brother,

JAMES GLEN

## GOVERNOR DOBBS TO KING HAGLER

|115|

Newburn, 26th December, 1756

SIR, I expected to have seen you and your Nation on Cattawbaw River last Summer but my being prevented and obliged to return suddenly I send you this by Capt. Woddle who I have appointed Commissioner to wait upon you along with Commanders from our Brethren of Virginia to assure you of the sincere Friendship of your Brethren of this Province to your Nation and to let you know that our great King and Father, beyond the Great River, has sent us Orders to attack the French and their Indians, your and our Enemies. And as we are all Brethren he expects that you will send a Hundred of your Warriors to join with us and your Brethren of Virginia next Summer when we propose to conquer the French, against whom we are raising a Great Army; and shall keep all your Enemies at a great Distance and enlarge your Hunting Grounds.

I desire you will give full Credit to what Capt. Woddles will further inform you, and you may always depend on the Friendship of this Province.

I wish you Happiness and Success against all your Enemies and I send him to strengthen the Chain of Friendship that hath always been betwixt our Nations, and assure you I shall always be,

Your Brother and Friend,

ARTHUR DOBBS

Copy

To King Hagler, Chief of the Catawbaw Nation

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE TO THE  
CATAWBA NATION

Virginia

Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., His Majesty's Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia to the King, Sachems and Warriours of the Catawbaw Nation wishing you Health and Prosperity

THE HONOURABLE BROTHERS AND FRIENDS, This will be delivered to you by Peter Randolph and William Bird, Esqs. two of His Majesty's Council in the Dominions who will shake Hands with you and are come this long and tedious Journey to assure you of our reall Friendship and Love for you. They have my Commission to treat with you and to brighten and strengthen the Chain of Friendship that has so long subsisted between you and your Brothers the English, and am in great Hopes the Treaty you are to make with the above Gentlemen in behalf of this Dominion in particular and all the English Inhabitants on this Continent will continue so long as |116| the Sun gives Light.

The French by their Emmissaries are endeavouring all in their Power to gain over our friendly Indians to their Interest. I therefore advise you to be on your Guard against their insidious Insinuations for their Speeches consist of Falsehood and unjust Reports. The Six Nations have taken up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians and have joined our Forces to drive the French from their Lands, they have unjustly invaded and lately given them a memorable Defeat, killed many of their People and taken many of their great

Warriours Prisoners and I hope next Year they will be able to confine them to the barren Lands of Canada. Lately many of the French joined with the Shawannoes and came into our Country robbed and murdered many of your Brethren. Our Friends and Brothers the Cherokees knowing the Truth thereof immediately took up the Hatchet against the French and Shawannoes and sent in some of their Warriours to protect our Frontiers and to war against those perfidious People. And I hope Brothers you will also take the Hatchet against the French and their Indians and as I have great Reason to expect many of the Cherokee Warriours, on any Occasion, to go to War against your Enemies, and ours, I hope you will therefore also assist us with a Number of your brave Warriours. The Commissioners will deliver you a Present our Father, the great King, sent to you from this Dominion to assure you of our Sincerity to continue in true Friendship with the Catawbaws. Whatever the Commissioners tell you, you are to believe as spoke by myself and am in hopes you will conclude with them a Treaty of Peace and Friendship which may continue as long as the Rivers run, or the Trees grows; which will be confirmed by me and transmitted to our Father on the other Side of the Great Water. May you live long and that we may always act with true Friendship and Love for each other, as Brothers, is my sincere Wish.

Given under my Hand and caused the Great Seal of this Colony to be affixed thereto at Williamsburgh; this twenty-third Day of December, 1755.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE

In Confirmation of the above I give you a Belt of Wampum

(Copy)

LACH. MCGILLIVRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN AND THE COUNCIL

|117|

Feb. 17th, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY AND THE GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE COUNCIL, By this Opportunity I thought it necessary to acquaint your Excellency and Honours, that I provided the Gun Merchant and all his People, with every thing necessary for their Journey towards their own Country, which is agreeable to your Excellency and Honors' Directions; they pleaded very hard for a Beef to eat, in which I gratified them also. They set out from this Place on Fryday and Saturday last in high Spirits and full of their new Treaty.

One Joseph Cornall, a Pack-horseman from the Tallassees Upper Creeks, as he passed through the Lower Creeks; says, it was confidently reported there, that Malatchi departed this Life, at a hunting Camp, in the Woods, about the Beginning of last Month. This wants Confirmation but as he has been sickly for a long Time past, its probable that it may be true. I propose to sett out for the Upper Creeks next Week and take the Lower Creeks in my Way. I perfectly remember what his Excellency so strongly recommended, but with Submission I beg Leave to observe, that I have very little Encouragement to neglect my own Business to serve the Public (as I have often done) when the Gentleman of the Assembly seem not to be disposed to pay but little Regard

to my Remonstrances. However that shall not deter me from serving my Country when Opportunity offers. I am,

Your Excellency and Honors' most obedient and humble Servant,

LACH. MCGILLIVRAY

P. S. I have inclosed a Copy of the Account of what was ordered the Gun Merchant and his People by your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Council. I hope something is done about the Girl brought down from the Savannah Indians.

THE PUBLIC OF SO. CAROLINA TO CLARK AND MCGILLIVRAY

DR.

October 14th, [1755]	To 4 Yds. Strouds paid a Runner to go after the Gun Merchant about 100 Miles in the Woods being at that Time invited to Charles Town by the Governor - - - - -	£ 9:00:00
Dec. 23d, 1755	To 8 Bushels of Corn for the Gun Merchant and his People when going to Charles Town at 15/ - - - - -	£ 6:00:00
	To 5 Bushels of Corn for the People who were left behind for to take care of the Headmen's Horses 15/ - - - - -	£ 3:15:00
Feb. 4th, 1756	To a Steer for the Indians whilst they continued at Augusta - - - - -	£ 10:00:00
	To 25 Bushels of Corn for the Gun Merchant and all his People when returned from Charles Town for their Journey to their Nation - - - - -	£ 18:15:00
	To dyet of the Gun Merchant and 5 Headmen 6 Days @ 10/ Each per - - - - -	£ 18:00:00
10th	To 50 Galls. Rum ordered for the Headmen of the different Towns to carry Home with them at 40/ per - - - - -	£100:00:00
	To 21 Cags for the Rum 15/ - - - - -	£ 15:15:00
12th	To 6 Cows delivered to the Gun Merchant at £10 per - - - - -	£ 60:00:00
	To 5 lb. Sugar for the Gun Merchant and other Headmen 6/3 per - - - - -	£ 1:11:03
	Errors excepted - - - - -	£242:16:03

Augusta, 12th Feb., 1756

CLARK & MCGILLIVRAY

JAMES BEAMER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[118]

Estertoe by Kewohee, February 21st, 1756

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, As it is the indisputable Duty of every loyal Subject to endeavour especially to keep the Peace and mutual Concord of the Country to which he belongs not only of his Brethren Subjects but also

of all in general who are by the Tie of Friendship, and other Ways, united to them, so I think it likewise a Duty incumbent upon every singular Person to inform the superior Power, who has not only the Safety of the Country but also his own Honour at Heart, of what shall come to his Knowledge, which may in Time, or does at Present, by any Means affect the Tranquillity, Trade and Peace thereof. What can be more sacred or binding upon Mankind here on Earth, than the Prosperity of the Public Good? Or on the other Hand more villainous than endangering the same by sinistrous, base and unlawful Ends? The Nation of the Cherokee Indians (with whom both Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia now trade, and to whom both Provinces are strictly united, and on whom the Safety of each mutually depends) are much corrupted and imposed upon, by some Traders, by their lawless and contemning Ways of carrying on the same, in Dispite of all Laws and Government to the contrary; which Accusation I offer to make appear true, and done by, one Williams who trades from Augusta and fitted out by Mr. Rea, and Mr. Baxdale in Company. The said Williams notwithstanding an express Law to the contrary, seldom fails to bring into this Nation considerable Quantities of Rum and Spirits as often almost as he goes from hence to Augusta, and when he returns home into this Nation sells it out to the Indians at 25 and sometimes 30 Weight of Leather per Cagg, and 2 lb. Leather per Quart Bottle, and the Cagg holds only 4 Gallons and sometimes only  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , which always has done and now does breed great Disturbances, Quarrels and even Murders between the White People and Indians and is the only great and certain Cause of the Indians threating and even beating, some Traders, who will not trust them again, they not having paid their old Debts, and dranked all their Skinns, so that the Indians becomes desperate, and will not scrouple any Villany to redress himself.

The said Williams last Fall went into the Woods, at or near a Place called the Honey Mountain, and there also contrary to Law, traded with the Creeks and Cherokees a Quantity of Goods in their Hunting Ground for raw Skinns, which he carried to Augusta undressed, and at that Time purchased a Quantity of Rum, whether publickly or privately is not known. However he brought it up within 3 or 4 Miles of Estertoe, where he resides, in order, as he said, to hide most of it there for Fear the Indians would, when drunk, take it from him. However some he brought home if not all and he, the Indians and some White Men, Beaver Catchers (of whom and such idle Fellows there are more than ought to be allowed) in this Nation began to drink and when they the White Men, with Williams, had well drank, came down to the House of one James Welch, a Trader, and wanted him to go up to the said Williams' House, who telling them he did not drink any Rum, and for that Reason refusing to go, they seized him, tied him like a Slave, and [119] forced him, by beating, along with them. After he was come into Williams's House, they continued beating and abusing him, in the Presence of the Indians and forced him the said Welch to go with them 3 or 4 Miles to an old Town where they the said Williams and his Company had first taken up, from whence Welch made his Escape in the Night and got to his House where, upon Search, he lost and missed several smal Things which Williams and his Company had stolen from him.



The said Williams, when Opportunity serves, plainly tells the Indians, in Presence of the White Men that he values not the Governors either of So. Carolina and Georgia that it is what and how he pleases to trade. That the Governor should not hinder him to bring what Rum he pleased, and it was what he would, to fitt out any Indian with Rum and Goods and Trade the same, in any Town in the Nation. It is hardly to be supposed the Indians should have a Regard to Government, when it is slighted and despised by such Rogues, or that they should observe the Orders and Instructions which from Time to Time they receive from the Governors.

Sometime ago Williams was in Company with some Indians, who are of the English's best Friends, and some White Men together, he told them that now they had done a fine Piece of Work to their Country, that they had made themselves and their Children Slaves by giving up their Lands and themselves to the King over the Great Water. That by and by the English would take their Lands from them, and make them Slaves; what mean Opinion may not the Indians have of the Government when they see such Men continued among them without the least Notice or Restriction for such opprobrious and seditious Reflections.

Cox who is Partner in Trade with this Williams, neither of whom are or ever were obliged to Fame, setts of Tomorrow for Augusta in order, as he tells the Indians and White Men his Companions, to bring up a Cargo of Rum only, which if it arrives, at this Juncture, may prove of very dangerous Consequences there being, as I am informed, a Company of Northward Indians over the Hills just come in, whose Business I have not as yet learned else should have given your Excellency an Account thereof.

Please your Excellency as I have been an old Trader in this Nation, and many Times have suffered by the Insults of drunken Indians, and the bad Counsils they have had from such infamous Men, whom it is Pity should be suffered among them, I should be sorry your Excellency should think I have given you this Trouble on account of my own Interest, which I solemnly declare not to be the Reason thereof, but merely for the Peace of the Indians and Safety of the Provinces and every Accusation I have here mentioned, and more, shall be proved before a Justice by White Men duly sworn, and sent to your Excellency, by him who, with all Submission, begs Leave to subscribe himself,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

JAMES BEAMER

#### JOURNAL OF JOHN EVANS TO THE CATAWBAW NATION

[120]

On the 24th. of February I received his Excellency the Governor's Letter for to go to the Catawbaws. I did not think it Safe to go by myself; employed two Men to go with me at eight Pounds each for the Trip, or Journey. It cost for Provisions four Pounds more.

Feb. 27th. I sett off for the Catawbow Nation and arrived there the 1st Day of March at Night.

March 2d. I acquainted the Catawbaw King that I had a Letter from his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina to him and desired him to give Notice to the Headmen to meet the next Day at his Town (which is called Weyaline). The King immediately ordered a new Flag to be hoisted and the Drum to beat, and then sent for the Headmen of each Town to come to his Town the next Day and bring in the Number of the Men in each Town, as I had desired him the Day before, which was fitt to go to War.

3d. We did meet and I read the Letter his Excellency the Governor had sent by me and afterwards it was interpreted by me, and one Halph Breed named Lewis Johns, in as distinct Manner as was possible. The King upon our concluding; said, That the Governor of Virginia had sent two of his beloved Men with some Presents to them, and as he knew all English were Brothers, and at the Request of the beloved Men of Virginia he had promised to go with forty of his Men to the War, for by killing of the French and there Indians he should do Good for every English Country. He also acquainted me that the Governor of North Carolina had sent a beloved Man with the Virginians to him, and then produced me the two Letters, a Copy of which is herewith come. The King said that he loved the Government of South Carolina and should hold the Hatchet of Warr in his Hand until his Brother the Governor of South Carolina would tel him to go to War which he hoped would be soon.

4th. This Day I took a View of the whole Nation and observed the Situation of the Towns as well as I could and without Instruments drew a Plan and afterwards went to see a Cattawbaw Woman who had just made her Escape from the French and their Indians and I received a melancholly Account of the base Treatment which the English Prisoners meets with amongst them, which Account hath put the Cattawbaws in a sad Consternation.

5th. I returned homewards but was much perplexed in travelling by Reason of a very great Flood of Water sometimes swimming and sometimes waiding before I could get to my House.

#### KING HAGLER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Cattawbaws, the 14th Mar., 1756

LOVING BROTHER, I received yours by John Evans and in Answer to what you say I shall give Heed; I know that all English are Brothers and I have had a Message from the Virginia Governor who desires we shall go to War next Spring, that is, this Spring. I have sent a Copy of the Virginia Governor's Letter by John Evans and shall be ready with Part of my Men to go some of us with the White People and Cherokees to War and the White People took the War Hatchet from out of our Hands and made Peace with us and the Northward Indians but the Indians has made it red, and sent it back. The Beloved Men of Virginia told us they would send us Goods again, now having but little Goods with them.

The Gentlemen of Virginia told us that if we would go and help, we, with the other Forces, would cutt the French down like a great Poplar and top the Branches. We are a small Nation but our Name is high, and if we go to the War with the White People against the Enemy we shall drive them so far as

that we shall raise many Children without any Danger or Molestation. I promised the Gentlemen of Virginia who brought the Hatchet that I would go with them and the Time is come that I promised, but I will stay and hold the Hatchet in my Hand until I here from you, which I hope won't be long. We hear you have made Forts at the Cherrockee Nation. I hope you will remember we are but a small People and there is also a great many White People lives at Broad River and round this our Nation which if we had a Fort in this Place it might be a Safeguard to them and us.

his  
HAGLER \_\_\_\_\_ KING OF THE CATAWBAS  
Mark

### CONNECORTEE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Chotte, the 20th March, 1756

CONOCAUGHTE TO HIS GOOD FRIEND AND BROTHER, I have got Mr. John Watts and Mr. John Butler and Mr. John Hatton to interpret my Talk to you.

I have heard your Talk and like it very well and think it very good and is very glad and am now going to deliver my Talk to you.

I know that by Orders of the Great King that the Path has been made good for our Messengers to go backwards and forwards in and hope it will never be spoiled.

I now think I am with you and that I live with you and my Thoughts are very good about it; I thought it troublesome to be alone but now I think I shall live much longer having my Brother to assist me for I reckon we are both as one Flesh and Blood.

I have lost one of my young Men who was killed by the Enemy and my Boys and young Men are gone to follow the Enemy and three of my Sons are gone with them and twelve of the Savannah Indians is also gone to assist in taking those that did the Murder but are not as yet returned.

There is also thirty Men gone to War against the French out of the Town of Toquo.

There is also a Party gone down our River, to Warr, out of the Town of Tennessee for the French knows that Path very well. And sometime past there was forty Men went to Warr out of the Town of Hewassee against the French and I gave them all Orders that if they saw any large Body of the Enemy coming to Warr against us or our Brothers the English to lett him know by a [122] Runner as soon as possible which if they do shall send you Word thereof directly and hope in a little Time with the Assistance we shall receive from you that we shall be much stronger. I expect your Warriours are now on the Road coming up and am afraid our Mountains will discourage them but notwithstanding hope they will take Heart and come along as fast as possible.

'Tis true it is very hungry Times here but what little we have we will share it with them and when there is a Want we will all want together, 'tis true it is very hungry Times and believe we shall be all very poor but in the Fall of the Year we shall recover our Flesh and grow fatt again. We get nothing here but what we buy from one another and what Cloaths we buy from Mr.

Elliott. It is as if it was lent to us for we are obliged to give it away again for Corn. We have but little amongst us and your People may also have a Part of what there is for buying, as we do, one from another. When we build new Towns we always find it very hard the first Year but next Year I hope there will be enough for ourselves and our Brothers the English also.

I hope my Brother that you will not let your Warriours who we expect amongst us be without Ammunition as they are at the Fort at Keowee but lett there be Ammunition enough which is all at this Time from your loving Brother.

CONNECORTEE'S \_\_\_\_\_ MARK

### GOVERNOR GLEN TO KING HAGLER

So. Carolina, 24th March, 1756

FRIEND AND BROTHER, I received your Letter by Mr. Evans, and am glad to hear that some of you intend to go to the Assistance of our Brothers of Virginia against the French.

You may remember when you were in Town last Year that both the Beloved Men and I pressed you very much to go. I applaud your Resolution of going now and hope that nothing will prevent you, the sooner the better. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

JAMES GLEN

### JAMES HOBBS TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM EBERSON OR ANY OTHER PERSON

|123|

March 25th, 1756

CAPT. WILLIAM EBERSON, The Bearer hereof, Old Sanders, with three other Indians have been eight Days at my House, and from the several Conversations I have had with Sanders, the others pretending they can't speak English, I fear they are in search for any of those poor Wretches of Indians that live amongst us. This Morning they told me they were designed to hunt three Months about the Horse-shoe and Ashepoo for Dear which is a little improbable as they say they are come from the Cherokees in January last.

If any Indians are in your Neighbourhood you would do well to advertize them to keep out of the Way until the Designs of these can be further discovered. I am Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JAMES HOBBS

P. S. The Reason of my sending this open by them is that any may do the same good Offices.

### HEADMEN AND WARRIOURS OF THE CHEKESAW NATION TO THE KING OF CAROLINA AND HIS BELOVED MEN

April 5th, 1756

FROM THE HEADMEN AND WARRIOURS OF THE CHEKESAWS NATION TO THE KING OF CAROLINA AND HIS BELOVED MEN, This is to let you know we are daily cut oft by our Enemies the French and their Indians who seems to be resolved to drive us from this Land. Therefore we beg of you, our best Friends, to send back our People that are living in other Nations in order to enable us to keep our Lands from the French and their Indians. We hope you will think

on us in our Poverty as we have not had the Liberty of Hunting these 3 Years but have had enough to do to defend our Lands and prevent our Women and Children from being Slaves to the French. Our Traders that come here are not willing to trust us Gun Powder and Bullets to hunt and defend ourselves from our Enemies, neither are we able to buy from them. Many of our Women are without Flaps and many of our young Men without Guns which renders them uncapable of making any Defence against such a powerful Enemy. We are very thankful to you for your last Presents without which it would not have been possible for us to keep Possession of this Land. We have not forgotten all your old good Talks, they are stil fresh in our Minds and we shall always look upon the English as our best Friends and will always endeavour to hinder the French from incroaching on our Lands either to build Forts or make any other Improvments. We will never give up this Land but with the Loss of our Lives. We look upon your Enemies as ours and your Friends as our Friends. The Day shall never come while Sun shines and Water runs that we will join any other Nation but the English. We hope you will stil take Pity on us and give us a Supply of Powder and Bullets and Guns &c. to enable us to outlive our Enemies and revive a dying Friend. |124| We have had no less than four Armies against us this Winter and have lost 20 of our Warriours and many of our Wives and Children carried of alive, our Towns sett on Fire in the Night and burnt down, many of our Houses &c. destroyed our Blanketts &c. We were out a hunting at the Time where we was all attacked by the Back Enemy at our Hunting Camp where we lost several of our Warriours, Women and Children so that we were obliged to leave our Hunting Camps and return to our Nation. Our Traders can tell you all this is true, if you think we tell Lies. We have told you the greatest of our Wants and are in hopes you will not forget us and leave us to be cutt of by our Enemies. Pray send all our People that lives amongst you to our Nation for we think they must be troublesome to you and would be of great Service to us for we are now reduced to small a Number we can hardly spare Men to guard our Traders to and from our Nation. We have no more to say at Present but hope you will pity us for we are very poor.

his  
TUSKA \_\_\_\_\_ CHICKAMOBBEY  
Mark

his  
PIA \_\_\_\_\_ HAGEGO  
Mark

his  
TISKE \_\_\_\_\_ OMASTABEY  
Mark

his  
MUCKLASSAU \_\_\_\_\_ MINGO  
Mark

his  
MINGO \_\_\_\_\_ OPYA  
Mark

his  
PIA \_\_\_\_\_ MATTAHA  
Mark

his  
TANNA \_\_\_\_\_ PUSKEMINGO  
Mark

his  
WAR \_\_\_\_\_ KING  
Mark

his  
PIA \_\_\_\_\_ HAGGO  
Mark

his  
FUNNE \_\_\_\_\_ MINGO MAS HABEY  
Mark

JOURNAL OF JEROME COURTONNE

A Journal kept by the Subscriber from his Departure from Augusta in the Province of Georgia for the Chekesaw Nation till his Return to the same.

July 18th. I sett out from Augusta on my Journey to the Chekesaw Nation, in order to send a Guard to the Cussas to convoy the Presents up to the Chekesaws.

Aug. 8th. I arrived in the Nation 5 Days ago when 5 French Deserters came there from the Illenouie who gave me an Account that the French were determined to build a Fort somewhere about the Fork of Waubash and the Cherrockee River.

23d. John Brown sett off from the Chickesaws with a Guard of 30 Men in order to meet the Presents in the Upper Creek Nation.

[125] 26th. The Chactaws killed one of the Chickesaws within a Mile of the Nation.

Sept. 6th. Some of the Chickesaws upon a Hunt discovered some Enemies Tract which proved to be Chactaws. They pursued them and killed two.

11th. An Army of Chactaws came against the Chickesaws which I took to consist of 1000 Men, at least, they attacked them in three different Places and fired very briskly the best Part of the Day; they had four French Flags with them. In this Engagement the Chickesaws lost but one Man but it was thought the Chactaws lost several; the Chickesaws at that Time being short of Ammunition, and myself having but 190 Weight, made them very uneasy for Fear the Enemy should return the next Day and they be in want to keep them out of the Old Field.

30th. I sent six Indians on the Path to acquaint my White People, then on the Road with the Presents, of the Enemies being here as it was a general Opinion they would way lay the Path.

Oct. 2d. Some of the Chickesaws coming from hunting were attacked by the Chactaws and had one Man killed.

10th. Two Savannahs who had been down Mississippi at War during 9 Months told me they had seen several Boats with Frenchmen going up the River.

Four Chactaws came here to acquaint the Chickesaws that the French had fitted out an Army in order to take this Nation, upon the Information of a Servant of mine, a Portugal Fellow, who run away from me sometime before to join the French and had informed them of the Weakness of this Nation and that most of them were gone down to the Coosaws in the Upper Creeks in order to guard up the Presents and most of the Remainder gone out to hunt. That there were few at Home besides Women and Children and these few had no Ammunition to defend themselves.

18th. An Army accordingly came here and fell on the Nation in the Night and burnt the best Part of one Town to the Ground and carried off eight Women and Children Prisoners together with all their Horses &c.

19th. Seventy of the Chickesaws went a hunting and on the 23d thirty of them were drove back by the Chactaws.

30th. Five French Indians were seen within a Mile of this Nation.

Nov. 2d. One of the Chickesaws came home and gave an Account that they had discovered another Army within a Mile of the Nation which alarmed them greatly. They kept a continual firing all Night expecting the rest of their Houses to be burnt down.

3d. About 9 o'Clock in the Morning the Chactaws entered the Old Fields. As soon as the Chekesaws saw them they hoisted English Colours and engaged them and drove them off; the Chactaws lost two Men and had several wounded They had four Standards of French Colours [126] with them they also carried off a Gang of Horses.

Dec. 26th. A Party of Chactaws carried off another Gang of Horses; some of them they stole from the Houses being tied up for Safety.

Jan. 5th, 1756. Fourteen of the Chickesaws went to War against the Chactaws into their Nation, and firing into one of their Hott Houses expected that they had killed several of them.

Feb. 1st. I had an Account of a White Man, one McKenzie, who was born in Charles Town being killed on the Cherookee River by the Chickesaws. I have made as strict an Inquiry as I possibly could in regard to his Death. The Reasons they gave me for killing him was on account of his running away in order to join the French. The said McKenzie went to the Cherookee River under Pretence of catching Beaver in Company with John Buckles and said Chickesaws and there continued at least four Months, the most of the Time he left said Buckles &c. and went down the River ahead of them in a Cannoe. At the same Time killed no Beaver notwithstanding the great Plenty of them on that River, the Chief of his Discourse when he met with the said Buckles was enquiring about the French Settlements and what Indians were settled in the Way. About the 20th of December last he left said Buckles under Pretence of Buffalo Hunting who never saw any more of him nor heard where he was till the 1st of February. Then he heard he was in Company with 8 Chickesaws who were hunting on the Northside of the River. About the 4th of February the said Indians left their Hunting Camps, and crossed the River to the So. Side in order to return to the Nation. Said Mr. McKenzie was still in Company with them and as he had no Horse to carry his Things they offered to lend him one, which was sufficient to carry all he had, but he did not chose to accept of the Offer, but at their coming oft left them and kept down the River towards the French Settlements. They had for several Days before seen a Smoak arise at some Distance which they suspected to be made by the Northward Indians; they directly held a Consultation on the Matter and found the Danger they were like to be exposed to, if said McKenzie should happen to join the Northward Indians and give them Intelligence of them, they could expect no other but to be cutt off; besides they observed to me, that the French were our Enemies as well as theirs. Whereupon they immediately pursued him and were the best Part of the Day before they came up with him. After heading him they obliged him to come ashore with an Intention to [127] have

brought him back but [the] said Mr. McKenzie would not stay any longer to talk with them but was going back to his Cannoe again in order to keep on his Way whereupon they shott him down immediately upon the Spot, and as there was a White Man run to the French the same Way, the Winter before, and gave them Intelligence of their Hunting Ground which had brought the Back Enemy thicker upon them than they used to be and several Gangs have been in their Hunting Grounds this Winter which was hardly ever known before.

Feb. 2d. Twenty-eight of the Chickesaws went to War against the Chactaws.

3d. Twenty-five more went.

8th. Some Indians came from hunting and had lost two Fellows and a Woman and a Girl killed as they supposed by the Northward Indians.

11th. Two Men, one Woman and two Children were killed and carried off by the Chactaws.

12th. A Party of Chickesaws followed them in order to redeem the before-said Slaves but had not the Fortune to come up with them.

14th. A Party of Chactaws were discovered and carried off four Horses but did no other Mischief.

Feb. 15th. About 2 o'Clock in the Morning the Chickesaws were alarmed by the Chactaws who intended, as it is thought, to have sett some of their Houses on Fire but were discovered before they entered on their Intention.

21st. Thirty of the Chickesaws returned from War and brought in here 30 Skins which they took from some Chactaws at their Hunting Camps and killed three Horses but did no other Mischief.

22d. Twelve of the Chickesaws sett out of this Nation in order to go to War against the Chactaws.

24th. A Party of Chickesaws returned from War having been at the Chactaws killed a Woman there, but did no other Mischief.

March 1st. There came an Army against this Nation consisting of about 150 Men. The Chekesaws attacked them in the Old Field and obliged them to retreat with the Loss of one Man and the Chickesaws lost one also, but they carried off at least twenty Horses of the Indians &c. and thirteen of my own.

15th. One Chickesaw was killed by the Chactaws at a Hunting Camp within 10 Miles of the Nation.

24th. A Gang of Chickesaws returned from War having been at the Chactaws; killed one Man and brought in his Scalp.

[128] April 1st. Twenty Chekesaws sett out of this Nation in order to scout, as we have had an Account of an Army of Chactaws coming against this Nation and are expected daily.

5th. Two Chickesaws went out in order to make some Discoveries.

7th. Left the Chickesaws and proceeded on my Journey for Augusta with 40 Horses loaded with Leather together with a Guard of forty Chickesaws, and on the 9th we were overtaken by two Chickesaws who were sent from their Nation to inform me of a large Army of Chactaws was seen by a Scout sent out some Time before, within sixty Miles of that Nation that we should make a greater Dispatch down.



23d. We arrived safe at the Cussas after seeing fresh Signs of Enemies at several different Parts as we came along.

JEROME COURTONNE

RECEIPTS FROM THE HEADMEN AND WARRIOURS OF THE  
CHEKESAW NATION TO JEROME COURTONNE FOR PRESENTS

Mar. the 30th, 1756

Then received from Jerome Courtonne by us the Headmen and Warriors of the Chickesaw Nation whose Names and Marks are hereunder written the following Articles as (viz.)

75 Guns, 1000 Wt. of Powder, 2000 Wt. of Bullets, 3000 Flints, 5 Wt. Paint.

And likewise a Present for the Head Warriour, viz. 1 Pr. Strouds, 1 Suit Scarlet Cloaths, 20 Yards of Embroidered Serge, 2 Shirts &c.

Being Present:

JOHN BUCKLES

BENJ. SEALY

JOHN SMITH

his

FRANCIS \_\_\_\_\_ UNDERWOOD

Mark

his

RICHARD \_\_\_\_\_ McCULLY

Mark

his

PEAMATAHA \_\_\_\_\_

Mark

[his]

TANUPUSHE \_\_\_\_\_ MINGO

[Mark]

[his]

THE WAR \_\_\_\_\_ KING

[Mark]

[his]

PEA \_\_\_\_\_ HAGGOE

[Mark]

[his]

FUNNEMINGO \_\_\_\_\_ MASTABE

[Mark]

[his]

TUSKA \_\_\_\_\_ CHEEKAMOBE

[Mark]

[his]

PEA \_\_\_\_\_ HAGGOE

[Mark]

[his]

MINGO \_\_\_\_\_ OPIA

[Mark]

[his]

TISKE \_\_\_\_\_ OMASTABE

[Mark]

[his]

MUCKLASSA \_\_\_\_\_ MINGO

[Mark]

## MOSES THOMSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|129|

January 16th, 1756

To HIS EXCELLENCY, I cannot forget my Senceablengess of your paternal Care of the Province of South Carolina since you came amongst us. First, your Journey to 96 to settle a Peace with the Cherokees, and from that to Savannah, to settle with the Creek Nation. Second, your long Journey to the Cherokee Nation to build a Fort. Third, your Journey to Saludy in the Heat of Summer to settle a second Peace with the said Cherokees in troublesome Times: which said Journey crowns all the rest for I verily believe there was never such a firm Peace made with any Indians before and all advancing the Manufactory of our Indigo and likewise your great Care of our back Inhabitants for when I was Major under your Excellency I cannot forget your Care by your Instructions to me several Times; besides your private Letters to me to let your Excellency know when any thing happened that proper Means might be taken for our Safety.

I think your Successor has nothing to do but follow your Footsteps for you have paved the plainest Road than can be taken which I think will keep your Memory in Remembrance when you are dead and gone. This is but a faint Resemblance of what your Excellency really deserves from one of

Your most obedient and humble Servants.

MOSES THOMSON

GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON TO OLD HOPP, EMPORER OF THE  
CHEROKEE INDIANS

Charles Town, June 3d, 1756

LOVING FRIEND AND BROTHER, His Majesty the great King George having appointed me to be Governour of the Province of South Carolina, I send this Messenger to acquaint you therewith, and to let you know that I am arrived in Charles Town, and to assure you that the great Regard which the King has for all his Children the Indians shall be most readily shewn by me upon all Occasions, wherein I and my beloved Men can be of Service to you.

As I hear you are old and unable to walk to Charles Town, though I very much wish for it, I cannot expect to see you, but I desire you will send some of your Headmen to see me, to shake Hands with me, and to speak with me for you, that I may be acquainted with you and your Headmen. By them I will send you a Token of my Regard for you, and also for the Little Carpenter, in case he chuses to stay in the Nation and take care of the English who are to be employed in building the Fort. But I shall be glad to see him when he thinks it a proper Time to come down.

You have long desired that a Fort should be built in the Overhills for the Protection of your Women and Children, while your young Men are out in the Woods at War against our Enemies; I have the King's Commands to build one. My Warriours are now marching thither for that Purpose. |130| I shall immediately send a small Party at first to Tennessee, as Provisions are now scarce there. They will begin to make Houses to receive those who follow

after to do the Work. The others will wait at Keowee a little while, until I send them more Tools and plenty of Ammunition. You may be under Apprehensions perhaps that as I am just arrived in the Province, I may make some Delay; but you may be assured that I shall immediately consult with my beloved Men what is proper to be done in order to dispatch this Work, and will not fail to begin it soon this Summer.

I have been informed by my beloved Men how good a Friend you are to the English, therefore I doubt not but you will take care of my Men, and supply them with Corn when they want it. The Corn will be soon ripe now; I hope you have plenty of it on the Ground, enough to furnish Provisions for the Men who are to build, and to live in the Fort after it is built; for you know how inconvenient it is to send it so great a Way over the Mountains from our Settlements. I will pay you for what Corn you furnish, as well for the first Party, as for those that follow after. I am

Your loving Friend and Brother,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTELTON

GOVERNOR LYTTELTON TO OUPAW MINGO

Charles Town, June 5th, 1756

LOVING FRIEND AND BROTHER OUPAW MINGO OF THE CHICKESAWS, The great King George having appointed me Governor over the People of South Carolina, it is my Duty and shall always be my Study to love and to take care of all his Children the Indians, that are in Friendship with his Children the English and in particular your brave and faithfull Nation. For this Reason, although I am but just come from the Great Water and put my Foot on the Shore, I immediately read the Talk which you sent down by Mr. Courtonne. I have considered your Dangers and your Wants, and to show my Readiness to assist you in both, I send by Mr. Courtonne 75 Guns, 2000 lb. Ball, and 1000 wt. Powder, 20 lb. Paint and 3000 Flints to enable your young Men and Warriours to drive away those who came to attack you, and to carry away your Women and Children and burn your Houses. I also send twelve Shirts and six Pieces of Blanketting to keep you warm, and 3 Pieces of Strouds, and two Pieces of embossed Serge to cover the Nakedness of your Women. These Presents are great, and are [131] sent to you a great Way; by them you must judge of the Greatness of my Love for you, and of the great King George your Father and mine; who extends his Care so far to those who love his Children the English.

I am but just come to Carolina, but my Beloved Men inform me that the Chickesaws have always distinguished themselves by their steady Attachment to the English, and by their Bravery in repelling their Enemies; and they shall be accordingly distinguished by me for their Friendship and their Bravery.

The Love of your Country which you have so long defended against all your Enemies, the Protection of your Wives and Children who are to raise up Warriours for the Chickesaw Nation in the Room of those whom Age or Enemies have destroyed will continue to animate you in withstanding all Attempts to conquer you by open Force; take Care also not to suffer yourselves

to be deceived by making Peace with any whose Treachery and bad Designs you have so long known.

The English are your Brethren, and like true Brethren will readily assist you. Though you live so far off I am persuaded the Length of the Path would not discourage you from coming to see me, but as you have so frequent Attacks made upon you by your Enemies, it would expose your Country to Danger if your Warriours were to come so far as Charles Town. Otherwise I should be glad to see you here, and tell you in Person that I love you, and to join our Hearts and our Hands, therefore let these Presents that I send you by Mr. Courtonne join our Hearts and our Hands together. I am

Your loving Friend and Brother,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON

THOMAS HARRISON TO LIEUT. WILLIAM SHRUBSHOAL OR  
TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PARTY  
COMING TO THE CHEROCKEES

Fort Prince George, June 2d, 1756

HONORED SIR, This is to acquaint you that the Command is quite out of Provisions which obliges me to send Callaway to look for some to buy; I had agreed for some to have been up last Month but am disappointed and expecting you to come every Day have stayed so long that I have [not] 3 days Provision left which I must beg you not to send him back without there is to be any Movall of us here or that you can spare some of the Cattle which you have with you.

Some Days past we have had a great Talk. The |132| Indians was going to kill all the White People, but I think now it is over for this Time and when you come will give a great deal of Easiness to the Indians which really are Friends to the English which lets us know every thing touching the Designs of the others which affirm their Talks are very bad and would certainly kill the White People were it not for Fear of the few which will not agree to it.

I must beg you'! excuse my troubleing you with such News as this. When you come up you will be certain it is worse then I have mentioned which I hope I shall have the Happiness to tell you the Truth of very soon. I am Sir.

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

THOMAS HARRISON

THOMAS HARRISON TO LIEUT. SHRUBSHOAL OR THE  
OFFICER COMMANDING THE PARTY ON THEIR  
ROAD TO THE CHEROCKEES

Fort Prince George, June 6th, 1756

HONORED SIR, This is to acquaint you that the Indians all the Natjon throughout daily talks of killing the White People and sending Runners from Town to Town for that Purpose though Colonel Minix now informs me that Old Hopp and five more will not agree to it. The Little Carpenter says that if the Governour would come soon it would put a Stop to all such bad Talks

for then the young Men would see that the English did not want to hurt them but to protect them from their Enemies but if he is too long before he comes up he does not know how it will be.

Some Days since they had a Meeting at Keowee to conclude how they should act when their Messenger returned from over the Hills if Old Hopp agreed for them to kill the White People where Wohatchee, the Headman in this Part, said if Old Hopp sent any Orders to them they would go directly to the Fort and kill them. First for the White People was coming to kill all the Men and to take their Women and Children Slaves when a Fellow known by the Name of Smith's Friend and two more stood for the White People and would not agree to it on any Account and told Mr. Smith of it and now Things seem a little more easy than they were, but if a Messenger should come from over the |133| Hills with any Orders from the Headmen there to go on to War with the White People I can expect nothing but the Loss of this small Command which the Indians say is nothing for they can surround the Fort and kill us like Sheep in a Pen and that they are so numerous they trust wholly to that, and without a Reinforcement comes very soon will come to our Fate though I am determined if they do come to attack me to stand as long as Life though most of the Command is very uneasy, for such Talk as killing of us is the only Thing to be heard from any that understand their Tongue.

I must beg you will excuse my troubleing you with such News though I cannot but think it is too true. I should have sent you most Part of this by Callaway, which I was obliged to send for Provision, but the Night before he sett off was informed that all was over but I find it is not which I must beg you to acquaint his Excellency with as you think proper though Col. Minix has got a full Account of what the Talk was at Keowee to give to his Excellency as well as over the Hills which is all at Present from Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

THOMAS HARRISON

NB. The letter which Col. Minix has to his Excellency was writ by Mr. Smith is just as his Friend told him though Smith desired me not to send it. I cannot tell for what Reason.

#### CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Ninety Six, June 9th, 1756

SIR, After having congratulated your Excellency on your safe Arrival to this Province, I do myself the Honour to acquaint you that late last Night I received your Orders, by the Hands of James Glen, Esq., late Governour and agreeable therewith I disbanded this Morning the Provincial Troops in a due Form; I shall be punctual in executing the Remainder of the Orders your Excellency has been pleased to send me as soon as possible, and to transmit also a State of Fort Prince George at Keowee, which I may venture to say is in a bad Way of Defence &c.

In respect to the Provisions which has been sent up for this Service, there has been nobody employed to take care of them, but the Governour himself,

except a Serjeant of ours which saw them weighed and loaded at the Congrees, neither was there any thing meddled with but by the Governour's Orders.

As Lieut. Outerbridge with the two Parties from Fort ~~134~~ Moore and Augusta is ordered back again, I find my self only with a young Officer (Ensign Coytmore). Although very capable, I have considered to myself that at this present Time, such a Command too heavy and too troublesome upon him; therefore I propose to march the Party to Keowee myself and remain there till I hear further from your Excellency.

When I sett out from Charles Town I was very sickly and infirm and continue so still, my staying there long will be of great Prejudice to me, besides your Excellency must be acquainted that I have the Command of the Troops at Frederica in Georgia, where I am much wanted, and where my Affairs lays in a ruinous Condition; therefore beg your Excellency will take the same into Consideration.

Lieut. William Shrubsole being come with this Party as farr as the Congrees and there falling sick and unable to proceed, Lieut. Outerbridge was sent for to take the Command in Lieut. Shrubsole's Room, and was to have remained there, till Lieut. Gold Smith came from Georgia to relieve him.

All the Waggon's and Carts to the Number of thirty-one are gone a head within this two Days for Keowee. We were to have sett out this Day to proceed on our March, had not your Excellency's Orders prevented it. We were 300 Men on the Spot.

Governour Glen has proposed to me to take the Provisions on my own Account on giving a Receipt for it (but have refused it) intending to be intirely guided by your Excellency's Directions; I fancy he has a Mind to proceed as far as Keowee, in order to lodge the Provisions and other Stores he brought with him there. There is no Corn to be had here and I am informed there is no Corn to be had in the Nation. Mr. Murray, who is the Bearer of this, being in a Hurry is the Reason I conclude without informing your Excellency of more Particulars. I am with the greatest Respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

Since my Letters wrote I have received one of the inclosed Letters from the Serjeant who commands at Fort Prince George at Keowee. If in case there should be any Disturbance over the Hills I shall deferr sending the Serjeant and fifteen Men until I acquaint your Excellency with it or receive further Orders

I have also inclosed a Copy of last night's Orders which I gave in regard to disbanding the Provincial Troops.

---

CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[135]

Ninty Six, June 10th, 1756

SIR, Hearing that Mr. Gowdy of this Place, had received a Letter from your Excellency, for the Headmen of the Cherrockees I went to him this Morning and he showed it to me perceiving that it is of the Utmost Consequence, I desired him to sett forth without Delay, otherwise he must expect to be dis-

graced with your Excellency. He assured me he would sett out the Day after Tomorrow, and he has my Orders to make all possible Dispatch, which same Day I propose to march my Men to Keowee.

Lieut. Otterbridge has received my Orders to march Tomorrow Morning with his Party.

James Glen, Esq. is now intirely off going to Keowee and this Day resolves upon sending for most Part of the Waggon which are gone a head and are at Present half Way between this and Keowee.

Lieut. Col. Minnick who is just come from the Upper Cherokees, and who has drove a Number of horned Cattle for this Expedition, has assured me the Indians are almost starving and that he imagines that Numbers of them will come for Provisions, and have told him that they expected it. On that Particular I am at a Loss how I shall behave, having no Instructions from your Excellency about it, I brought no Necessaries with me on Request of the late Governour, because I was to come back without him, but your Excellency may depend on it, that during my Stay there, and on this present Juncture with them I shall do the Utmost of my Power for the Good of His Majesty and the Good of the Province. That for some small Trifle I shall not give them Room to find Fault with us; but your Excellency's Orders on that Particular will very much oblige him that is with due Respect. I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERÉ

Mr. Glen has just sent for my Letter so have no Time to make your Excellency a Report of the Detachment.

#### CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Ninty Six, June the 10th, 1756

SIR, After I wrote Yesterday to your Excellency Mr. Benjamin Singleton arrived here with a hundred Head of fatt Steers pursuant to contract with Governour Glen, which he refused to take, notwithstanding the great and considerable Expence he had been at in purchasing and driving the Cattle, some of them, upwards of two hundred Miles. Mr. Singleton has obliged himself to carry them to |136| Keowee and keep them there three Weeks at his own Expence. If your Excellency has Occasion for them, be pleased to send your Orders accordingly. He setts of for Keowee this Day and his Price is eighteen Pounds per Head. I am with due Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERÉ

#### GOVERNOR LYTTELTON TO THE CREEK HEADMEN

Charles Town, 3d July, 1756

LOVING FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, His Majesty the Great King George having appointed me Governour of this Province of Carolina when I was preparing to depart from his Presence he gave it in charge to me to have a special Regard and Concern for the Welfare of you his Children.

It is now but a little Time since I landed here from off the Great Water and I take this Opportunity to send this Letter to you in order to acquaint you with this and to assure you that I and my beloved Men set the greatest Value upon your Love and Friendship, that I will in all Things tender your Safety and Preservation as a Father does that of his Children and earnestly desire to see you here and shake Hands with you and give you Tokens of my Esteem for your Valour, that the ancient Union which has so long subsisted between you and your Brethren the English may if it be possible, be further strengthened and confirmed and be rendered so durable and lasting that the utmost Malice of our Enemies may never be able to prevail against it so long as the Sun and Moon endures. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON

CAPTAIN RAYMD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Ninety Six, June the 15th, 1756

SIR, Lieut. Outerbridge with his Party march off the 11th Inst. and some Part of the Detachment for Keowee, and this Day I shall march the Remainder myself, the Men being now under Arms; I thought it very necessary not to leave this Place till I saw Governor Glen into his Coach for his return home, for many Reasons, the People here not being of the best sort.

The Letter for Old Hop, did not go to him till the 12th Instant by one Benn, which was to overtake Young Beamer and proceed over the Hills together with all Expedition, by the Advice of Mr. James Michie and mine |137| to him, Mr. Gowdy being taken sick before the Express arrived could not go, I shall be at Keowee long before they return, and according to the News they bring the Detachment shall proceed to Tennessee River. I shall make it my Business to see all the Headmen of those Nations, if possible, and my best Endeavours shall not be wanting to assure them of your Excellency's greatest Esteem and Affection for them. My whole Study shall be to promote their Friendship toward us, and to make every thing agreeable to them, as well as to give your Excellency an entire Satisfaction.

As some of the Cherokees in all Probability will soon be with your Excellency, Mr. Glen has sent down Waggon with the Indian Presents, which he intended to distribute to those People, and which had been sent up with the Provisions to Keowee, and now remains there but not under my Directions, having not received Orders to take charge of them. I shall be exact in regard to what shall be issued out for the Command, and the same to be accountable for, at the same Rate they cost in Charles Town, as they were to have them, at least, till they could raise a Crop of their own; for, were they to pay the Charges, the Men could not live, their Pay could not afford it, besides other Necessaries, which they must be supplied with, comes so very Dear, and are now much in Want of every thing, having wore out their Shirts, Shoes, Stockings and every thing on this long March.

I have bought some Steers here, which were drove together with that hundred Head belonging to Capt. Shingelton, which I mentioned last to your



Excellency, for a Refreshment to them, which they are to pay for. In respect to the Provisions every thing shall continue as they are until I hear from your Excellency, but propose to take all the Ammunition into my Charge. I am with due Respect Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERÉ

NB. Since my Letter's wrote, Mr. Beamer, the Father, and Mr. Richard Smith came here, and reported that fifty Indians, with some of their Heads, of the Lower Towns came to meet us half Way from this Place, being in high Spirits, in order to kill Meat for us, but meeting with Benn, the Carrier of your Excellency's Letter, he telling them that the Governor was going back, and that most of the Men were dismissed here, the Indians returned home seeming very sorrowfull. Your Excellency's Letter was read and interpreted to them by Mr. Smith and were advised by him to send immediately one of their own Runners over to Chote in order to come to see the new Governour at Charles Town. They said it was no Occasion they would as soon come down by the Governor's Invitation. Mr. Beamer [138] thinks they will not come at this Time of the Year for Fear of getting Sickness, further he says that they are starveing for Want of Provisions.

I shall proceed without Loss of Time and hope to persuade them to come down to your Excellency.

Mr. Beamer tells me that it will be a very improper Time now to send these fifteen Men over the Hills; I shall be a better Judge when Benn returns, if the Headmen are inclinable to come down, then I may venture to send them up without any Danger. They tell me that there is a Frenchman at Chote whose Name's John, who has a great Influence amongst the Indians. He assists to all their Councils and what he says is a Law to them, and therefore is a very dangerous Fellow for us. 'Tis to be hoped he will fall into our Hands one Time or another. I cannot be a Judge to inform your Excellency of any thing else farther from this Place, till I come on the Spott. Many of the Traders will soon go to Charles Town.

Lieut. Wall, who raised Capt. Murray's Company of the Provincials, goes with me to Keowee as a Voluntier. If there is any Expedition going on, your Excellency will permitt me to recommend him to you, being fitt and capable for any Service. When I sealed up my Letter Mr. Glen had not yet given Charge to nobody of the Provisions, Tools, &c. that are gone to Keowee although I mentioned it several Times to him.

R. DE

#### SPEECH OF CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO THE CHIEFS OF THE FIVE LOWER CHEROCKEE TOWNS<sup>6</sup>

The Speech of Captain Raymond Demere to the Chief Men of the five Lower Towns of the Cherrockees, delivered at Fort Prince George the 20th Day of June, 1756 in the Presence of Mr. Smith and Beamer, Linguisters

<sup>6</sup>This speech and the answer following below are enclosures with the letter from Captain Raymd. Demere to Governor Lyttelton of June 23, 1756 on pp. 124-26.

I informed them that it was a singular Satisfaction to me that I was come once more amongst them pursuant to their Father King George's Orders; I assured them that there would be nothing wanting in their Brother, the present Governor to compleat their Happyyness and to serve them in every Respect, but as I had not the Pleasure of seeing him, I could not positively say what particular Orders he had brought over but that they might depend there would be nothing done but what should tend to their Safety and Satisfaction, and that I hoped they were all convinced, from the Number of Great Guns, Waggon, Mën, Cattle and Provisions, &c., that they saw that in a little Time Matters would be settled to their Liking with regard to the Fort that was promised to be built for them in their Upper Towns, so long ago. And that they might see that I had brought all necessary Tools &c. with me in order for the building the Fort, and that I expected shortly to hear from their Brother the Governour, who had sent a Letter to the Overhills Towns which I |139| referred them to. That the Reason of the Fort's not being built long ago was owing to the Neglect of those who had received His Majesty's Instructions, which Neglect gave a great deal of Uneasyness to His Majesty King George and to this Province in general, but that now they might be assured that Business would be carried on with greater Resolution and Vigor than ever was.

I informed them that I made no Doubt but they had received frequent Solicitations from the French and their Allies to forsake us and promised them Things that they could not perform long because they are in Want at Present of every thing. The English have a very large Army in those Countries and are resolved to get the better of them if they offer to molest any of King George's Subjects. There is now very great Men coming over with Regiments in order to destroy them, and had you have embraced their Proposals and come into their Measures you would soon be very sorry to have put aside your good old Father and would be glad to come again to him. He is resolved not to lose a Foot of Ground in America, but am proud to find that there is not the least Danger of that in this Country and that you were never inclinable that Way.

#### ANSWER OF THE CHEROCKEE CHIEFS TO CAPTAIN DEMERE'S SPEECH

The Answer of the Chiefs of the Five Lower Towns of the Cherokees to Capt. Raymond Demere

Wayayochy, one of the Chiefs, spoke in Behalf of the rest and said,

They desired Capt. Demere to acquaint their Brother the Governor that they were ready upon the first Notice to wait upon him, and were uneasy to hear from him, and their Father King George, and hope that he would acquaint their Brother the Governour that he was received as Brothers, and it was a singular Satisfaction to have the Pleasure of seeing their Father's Warriours, which they long wished for; and, that notwithstanding the Governor's Messenger has gone over the Hills, says that any Message which their Brother, the Governor, may have for them, must be directed to the Chiefs of the five Lower Towns, and whatever their Brother the Governour desires of them they are ready to comply with.

He says that he remembers about twenty-six Years ago some of their Chiefs and Warriours crossed over the Great Water to see their Father King George, who told them to be Brothers with the English and never to differ with them, and that they keep that stil fresh in their Memory. And further says, that if they are neglectfull of any thing that their Father King George told them that if their Brother the Governour desired it they would wait upon him, and would be glad to be informed of any thing they had forgot but would rather their Brother the Governour would come up here himself.

They likewise desire Capt. Demere to acquaint their Brother the [140] Governour that they long to see him, as much as Children do an absent Father. That they would willingly wait on him, take him by the Hand, and think no Distance too far. They would lead him here, and if he required it would lead him over the Hills.

They say that they are glad to find Capt. Demere has promised nothing but what they are convinced will be performed. That the Guns which their Brother, the late Governour, long promised, they now are to have, they seeing them in the Fort. They desire their Brother the Governour would send them a Pair of Colours and a Drum, that when any body comes, by seeing the Colours and hearing the Drum, they may be known to be Sons to King George.

They say that the Cowetas or Creek Indians have been, Time after Time, amongst them, and have told them that the White People intends to destroy them and make their Women and Children Slaves, but they do not believe it and depend upon their Father King George for Justice.

That they had frequent Solicitations from the French, who promised to supply them with Goods at no Expence, but that they would pay no Regard to it, and would rely upon their Brothers the English.

They desire that if their Brother the Governour intends them any Presents, begs that he would seperate them and send those allotted for the five Lower Towns by themselves, as their Brother can divide them more to their Satisfaction than they possibly could do, and it would prevent any Differences arising betwixt them and the Overhills Cherokees.

They said they were all old stayed Men, and when they heard any bad Talk they gave no Ear to it, as they were convinced of the Friendship of their Brothers the English.

Captain Demere gave them an Invitation to dine with him the next Day, which the Chiefs agreed to.

#### CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, June 23d, 1756

SIR, I do myself the Honour to acquaint your Excellency that on the 19th Instant, in the Evening, I arrived at this Fort having left the Detachment at Six Mile Creek, as I thought it necessary to come on before in order the better to observe the mild Dispositions of the Indians; I left Orders with the Officer to march the next Morning as far as Mile Creek, where I met him and marched the Men with Drum beating into the Fort. After my Arrival the four Chief Men of Keowee came to me which I received with the greatest Civility and

Friendship and gave them the Talk which they [141] expected to hear from me, as your Excellency will see by the inclosed Paper and likewise their Answer to me. They were so much rejoiced and pleased that immediately after Dinner they went over the River to Keowee and dispatched Runners to the five Lower Towns for the Headmen to meet the same Evening. This was compleated and a Grand Council was held in the Town House which lasted till near next Morning.

I received a Message the next Day acquainting me that they would wait on me at ten o'Clock. As I was before this, apprized that there was a large Body of them coming and that they were resolved to pay me the greatest Compliments I immediately gave Orders for the Men to be in Readiness to receive them, and in little Time they appeared in regular Procession, a numerous Train dressed in their best Apparel which, together with their Faces, were painted all over. They had large Belts of Wampum round their Necks and Plates of Silver hanging to their Breasts and round their Arms. The first that appeared was a large Body of young Men in regular Order moving in a slow sollid Pace, singing and displaying in the Air Eagles Tails and Rattle Boxes. On each Wing was a young Man playing on a Flute of their own make, next to those Singers were the Chief Men and Councillors attended by a Person beating a Drum of their own make, in the Rear. In the Midst of them a Person bore a large Bow of a Sycamore Tree exalted in the Air and another a White Ragg tied to the End of a Stick. Perceiving the Solemnity and regular Order that they came in, I had four Swivels loaded, which arrived the Day before, which were discharged at their Approach into the Fort; I gave them all the Honours due from Military Troops to a King. After being introduced into one of the Houses of the Fort and all seated, one of them began the Talk, in behalf of the whole, and expressed the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Gladness at my coming once more amongst them. After their Talk was over, which I have inclosed to you, they desired that the Great Guns might be fired again which I consented to. Then they desired that the four Great Guns might be left with them at this Fort, that they wanted to place one of them in each Corner of the Fort which I promised them should be complied with. They also required, as you will see by their Speech, that they might have a Drum and a Pair of Colours sent to them, for their own Town, from their Brother the new Governour as a Token of Peace and Friendship which I promised they should have sent to them by the first Opportunity.

On the Day of their formal Ceremony aforesaid there was by Computation about three hundred Indians. It is hard, Sir, for me to make you sensible of the Joy that appeared in every Face, and shall appeal to the Gentlemen that are with me and to Messrs. Smith and Beamer, Linguisters, to signifie to your Excellency the great Compliments they paid me. There has been nothing but Mirth and rejoicing since I have been here. They have desired me to acquaint your Excellency [142] that the middle Towns always joined in Opinion and were of the same Sentiments with them and that what they say or do is always a Law to them. A Runner came to me Yesterday with the Compliments of all the Ladies of the Towns informing me that they intended to give me a

Dance the next Day which was performed by a large Number of them; this same Evening they all expressed the greatest Acclamations of Joy, and returned me Thanks for the small Refreshment I had been so good as to send them the Day before, and in Return to acknowledge the Favour presented me with a great Number of Cakes of Bread of their own make and green Peas and Squashes, every Woman bringing something of this Kind in a Basket and laying it before me, notwithstanding Provisions are now scarcer amongst them than ever was known. All the Indians are now employed in building me a large House which they intend to cover with Bark to be a Place of Retirement for me in the Heat of the Day. This they begged I would suffer them to do only on hearing me complain of the Heat of the Sun. In short their Kindness and Civility is scarce to be expressed. Mr. Benn, the Messenger that went over the Hills, is not returned, I heartily wish Matters may be in as good a Situation over the Hills as they are in those Lower Towns, which I can say with the greatest Assuredness they are in the firmest Friendship and Alliance with us, and offer themselves, should there be Occasion, to take you by the Hand and lead you over the Hills together with the Middle Towns.

Permit me to acquaint you that Messrs. Smith and Beamer have behaved themselves extremely well and have been ready to serve me on any Occasion I wanted them. They are Men well acquainted with the Tongue and Customs of those Indians, and assure me they never saw them so well pleased in their Lives, and they believe Matters will go well, as this News will soon go over the Hills. I shall be proud that your Excellency and Council will approve of my Conduct and Behaviour in the present Affair, and will permit me to return home at the Beginning of September next, for many important Reasons. On some Compliments passed on me by the Indians I informed them that other Warriours would relieve me about that Time as I was sickly and infirm. I am

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

The Bearer is one of our Serjeants who had the Command of this Fort, Thos. Harrison. I would have dispatched him sooner but was not possible on account of such Crowds of Indians being about me.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[143]

Fort Prince George, June 24th, 1756

SIR, Great Numbers of Indians are now about me, and will not disperse till the Messenger is gone. They say they will see him on Horseback to go to their beloved Brother, and they have earnestly required of me that the great Guns might be fired again for his good and safe Return, to hear soon from you, and at the same Time to let the Lower Towns hear the Sound of the Guns and to know the Time he departed which I was obliged so to do.

'Tis thought that Mr. Ben, who went over the Hills is waiting for some of the Headmen to come down with him to Charles Town. I shall deferr sending up the Detachment till I hear how Matters are with them, which will not be long, and then cannot be but safe.

The People of this Fort made, last Year, betwixt 700 or 800 Bushels of Indian Corn, and this Year they will make a great deal more, for I never saw such a fine Appearance of a Crop as they have.

Just as Mr. Glen went into his Coach at Ninety Six, he gave Directions to Mr. Wall of the Provisions and Tools; every thing is come except two Waggon belonging to the Detachment, and all has been stowed, as well as we could, in the Fort.

Twenty Swivells are come, and two Cohorns so that four of them may be spared to this Fort, to satisfy the Indians. They have acquainted me that two Swivells have been, for a long Time past, at Saludy. Three of those that are now come would have been left on the Road betwixt 96 and this Place, had it not been for me, for I made the Waggoner go back for them when I met him.

The Indians have desired me that they might have a kind of a Black Smith in the Fort to mend their Hoes, Hatchets and other Towels when they want repairing, which they would pay him for what he did for them; the same might be easily done, as we have Soldiers that are Black Smiths, by leaving one in the Fort, and the Government to get him a few Towels for that Purpose.

Here is a Notchee Indian, which pretended to make a great deal of Noise about his Brother being sent to St. Kitts or Providence, but he was soon made quiet and we are now good Friends.

I am sorry that I have mentioned any thing to your Excellency about that hundred Head of Steers, if our Expedition is not to be soon, because they range too far of, and might be lost as we have not proper People here to take [care] of them except I should pay dear enough. But I [am not] in the [least?] [MS torn] [with] the Gentleman; he is a very worthy Man.

The Chief of the Indians have promised me that none of |144| them shall be killed by their People, nor they shall not hunt that way. They are but a Mile off from the Town.

Such Numbers of Indians having been with me, your Excellency cannot but imagine that the same has been attended with some Expences, but very moderate ones. I am with Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

Your Excellency will be pleased to excuse my Letter. I have no Time to copy it.

CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, June 24th, 1756

SIR, The Express, Serjeant Harrison, was just getting on Horseback, when I was honoured with your Excellency's Orders and a Letter from Mr. John Napier; I thought it quite necessary to forward the Bearer with all possible Dispatch, without opening the Pacquet I had wrote to send per Serjeant Harrison, as it appears to me by your Excellency's Orders that you conceive we are in greater Danger than we really are. If I perceive the least Alteration in the Disposition of the Indians I shall observe your Excellency's Orders by putting them in immediate Execution. I hope your Excellency will permit me to

acquaint you that it is the Opinion of every body that this Expedition ought to be forwarded with all possible Dispatch in order to secure the Indians in our Interest as there is now a good Harmony amongst the Lower Towns. I am infinitely obliged to your Excellency for the great Honour you do me in approving of my Proceedings, I shall do every thing in my Power to deserve your Esteem. As Serjeant Harrison was to have gone to your Excellency with my Dispatches, I gave him Leave to go with the Bearer, he having some Affairs to settle at Charles Town. He has been on this Command since the Fort was built, and on his Return will bring such further Orders and Instructions as your Excellency shall think proper to honour me with.

Since I have been here, I have not heard any Accounts from over the Hills. This Fort cannot be well repaired, unless with Wood or Stone which are inconvenient, as the Earth where the Fort is situated, is nothing but Sand, it will never do to repair the Ramparts therewith unless it was faced. I am,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant

RAYD. DEMERE

[145] N. B. One of the Chief Men desired me to acquaint your Excellency that he hoped their Traders would be supplied with Goods as they were most of them Naked, the great Scarcity of Provisions obliging them to dispose of their Cloaths for Necessarys of Life. The Indians are really very poor but I am convinced that it was at the Instance of the Traders they made this Request.

R DE

#### TALK OF CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO OLD HOP AND THE LITTLE CARPENTER

Fort Prince George, Keowee, June 30th, 1756

DEAR BELOVED BROTHERS, HOPP AND LITTLE CARPENTER, I do myself the great Pleasure to acquaint you that I am come so far as this Place with a large Party of Men under my Command, in order to proceed over the Hills to build up a good strong Fort at the Place appointed on Tennessee River, for your Safety and Protection of your Women and Children. This has been the Intent of your Father King George my Master for these many Years past to have had it accomplished agreeable to your Request but by some Neglect the same was not carried on, which has given him great Uneasyness.

Your Brother the Governor received Order from your Father King George before he crossed the Great Water to have the Fort built without Loss of Time, and he has sent me with these Warriours and all kind of Materials for the carrying on the Work and Provisions for the Workmen, to have it executed for which Reason he wrote you a Letter as soon as he landed in Charles Town and acquainted you with your good Father's Intentions which were always the same for his Children the Cherokees and invited you strongly to come to see him at Charles Town to have a good Talk together and to serve you all so to dissuade you from the bad Talks that have been insinuated to you by the Creeks and by the French Emissarys that are not our Friends, that in short he only waits to have the Pleasure of seeing you and your best Friends and

take you by the Hands to convince you that the English are your best and most sincere Friends, and to give immediate Orders for the Work of the Fort to go on with all possible Expedition and shall be proud myself in your Way down to see you here, and renew our Friendship together, and to assure you that you will meet with a friendly Reception from your Bröther the Governor and that the English will always stand by you.

The Letter that was wrote to you went by the Hands of Samuel Benn. I am surprized I have not heard from him before this Time in order to acquaint the Governor of you coming down; I have Orders from him to send up a Party of 20 Men to build Houses for themselves and for those that are to come after to build the Fort for the Protection of you and your Posterity hereafter. Which Orders I shall obey and |146| put in Execution as soon as all can be got conveniently in Readiness for their March which will be about the Time that I expect to have the Pleasure of seeing you or hearing from you. I am

Your sincere Friend and humble Servant,

Signed RAYD. DEMERE

N. B. As a Token of Truth and Sincerity and to affirm the Reallity of what I say, I send you inclosed a String of White Wampum per Mr. Richard Smith, the Bearer hereof.

#### CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, Keowee, July 2d, 1756

SIR, Since my last to your Excellency every thing is on the same Footing with the Indians. Numbers of them are daily coming down to see me, and seem to be well pleased, and many of them have assured me that if it was not so low with them at Present, in respect to Provisions, that they would set forth for War against the French. There is always some flying Reports amongst the Indians brought in by the young Fellows on their Return from their Hunts which affects and gives the Head Men a great deal of Uneasyness. They reported two Days past that they saw the Tracts of large Bodies of Savannah Indians and that Mischief would ensue, and other frequent Alarms of the like Kind, which, upon examining into, proves intire false. I am watchfull to every Circumstance and my Time is wholly taken up and employed to discover every individual Matter. As there has been various Opinions represented to me with regard to Samuel Benn, the Messenger that was sent over the Hills with your Letter, some saying he is cutt off, others that he is detained and some says that he minds nothing but his own Business; and as nothing has been heard from him since, to my great Surprize, and waiting daily in Suspence, I have considered and thought it necessary, in the present Situation of Affairs, hearing for certain that some Creek Indians, to the Number of 12, were lately come to High Wassey Town, and said that the English were now for certain coming up to build a Fort and assured our Indians that in a little Time it would be too late for them to repent, and said that so soon as they had taken Possession of their Country and built their Fort in the Center thereof, |147| they would be Masters in spite of all they could do, and that then they might expect nothing



but to be made Slaves of and advised them to kill the White People as fast as they could and by those Means they might prevent the Warriours, now on their March, from coming amongst them. Such a barbarous and terrible Saying from those Savages, I am informed, met with no Incouragement. I have thought proper to dispatch Mr. Richard Smith to our Friends, over the Hills, with a Letter to Hopp and Little Carpenter, whereof I send you a Copy inclosed. I have no Doubt but it will meet with an agreeable Reception and have the desired Effect, and give a general Satisfaction to our Province. I wrote this Letter as much to hasten them down as to dissuade them from giving Attention to what might be said to them by the Creeks, for if once I had the Headmen here, or if I had a favourable Answer from them I should be more easy in my Mind, though alas I have no Presents for them of any Kind. After I hear from over the Hills I shall be capable of judging in what Manner to proceed with regard to the Detachment your Excellency has been pleased to order me to send up but till then I shall deferr their March. I shall also send up a Corporal with the Detachment, the whole of them will be 20 Men. Mr. Wall has the Directions of the Provisions and Tools, he is the Gentleman that I recommended to your Excellency's Favour in my Letter from Ninety Six. He is taking an exact Inventory of every thing that was delivered here, which shall be sent to you per first Opportunity. I fancy there will be a great Deficiency, for the Waggoners and other People, being so long on the Road, made use of them for some Time before we overtook them. Two Days past the Serjeant Major received a Letter from Capt. Paul Demere. He tells him that he applied to your Excellency for his Return back, and he tells him to apply to me for the same. As I am much in Want of him here and that he has come up so far off your Excellency will permit me to detain him till I go myself. I am with Respect Sir

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERÉ

#### CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, July the 2d, 1756

SIR, I had just sealed and directed a Letter to your |148| Excellency of this Date when Mr. Elliott, the Trader arrived here from Chote. He reports that all is well there and says that Samuel Benn is at his own House waiting for the Little Carpenter to return from hunting who is expected daily as he is only twenty Miles from the Town, and that Old Hopp will resolve on nothing till the Carpenter comes. He says he is most certain that twenty or more Warriours from the seven Upper Towns will wait on your Excellency in a short Time, but he does not think that either Old Hopp or the Little Carpenter will come. He says that a Party to the Number of forty are lately come from War, and had killed several of their Enemies and also brought in one young Indian Fellow a Prisoner which was tied to a Stake. Some of the Indians were of Opinion that he should be immediately burnt, and others that he should not, the Majority was that he should not be burnt, upon which he was untied, when immediately a young Fellow struck him through the Back with his Hatchet and

killed him on the Spot. He says that an old Cherrockee Woman and a young Girl were lately killed and scalped by the Enemies within a Mile of Great Tellico six Days past, and that all our Indians are much inveterated against them. And further he says that upon the Notice of our being on the Road the Savannah Indians immediately left the Town and flew to the Southward Indians, and that there is now none in the Nation. This most agreeable News no sooner reached my Ears but I sitt down to acquaint your Excellency therewith and wish your Excellency a great deal of Joy.

I take the Liberty to acquaint your Excellency that Mr. Elliott says it would not be proper to send up so small a Party of Men as your Excellency's Orders specified, as so small a Party would be despised by the Cherokees and be in the greatest Danger of being cutt off by the Savannah Indians which are there sometimes in great Numbers. And as they are at Peace with the Cherokees, they will not prevent their offering us any Violence.

After inquiring about the Situation of the Place where the Fort was to be built he informed me that there was great Numbers of Quarry Stones and also much Limestone about the Place. He says that the Indians are greatly distressed for Want of Corn and are in a starving Condition, and that if I would not take a hundred Bushels, that he had Orders to get to supply the White People with, that he would send up to the Indians to take it; I told him it would answer the same End, as he was going immediately to Charles Town, for him to acquaint your Excellency therewith. The Corn at Present is in the care of Old Hopp. I am with Respect

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

N. B. It is only nine Days ago that the young Prisoner aforementioned was brought in.

#### CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

[149]

Fort Prince George, July 6th, 1756

SIR, Since my last of the 2d Instant, per Capt. Benja. Singelton, two Upper Creeks that happened to be in these Towns, one in Keowee and the other in Tugelor Town, are gone off in a very great Hurry to inform their Nation, of our Arrival here and of our Number and Strength; the Truth of this was confirmed to me by one Wawhatchey, a Head Man of those Lower Towns, who signified to me that, perhaps, the Consequence might be bad.

With humble Submission to Mr. Glen he was much in the Wrong to order back the Indian Presents, when they had come so far, for had they come up, it would have given a general Satisfaction, but hearing they were sent back it made the Indians very uneasy.

This Fort is in a very bad Situation, (for my own Part I had much rather be in an open Field then to be in it, as I should think myself more safe,) as the Indians may at any Part pass and repass over the Ditches and Walls. It is a worse Fort than the Congaree Fort, which is well known in Charles Town, therefore your Excellency may be informed what Kind of a Fort it is; I shall immediately begin to repair it by making the Ditches wider and deeper and

repairing the Breaches in the Ramparts, and rising Parapets. I would have repaired it with Pallisadoes, but Timber is at a very great Distance from this Fort, and I have not the Conveniency of a Waggon or Cart to bring the same. I recommend this to your Excellency's Consideration and am with Respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERÉ

CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

[150]

Fort Prince George, July 10th, 1756

SIR, On the 6th Instant, in the Evening, one Charles Cunningham arrived at Keowee from Chottee and went away very early the next Morning for 96 in Pursuit of Mr. John Elliott, as he says. He reported at Keowee that about 100 Men were come to Chottee from Virginia in order to help to build the Fort and that they had brought a Number of Cattle with them &c. I did not see this Fellow and could give no Credit to what was said or should have acquainted your Excellency with it. I cannot but say it gives me Uneasyness that your Excellency should hear of it by any Person but myself, I being on the Spot.

On the 9th Instant Mr. Richard Smith returned from over the Hills and brought me an Answer from Old Hopp and the Little Carpenter, which I send you inclosed. He reports that he did not see Samuel Benn, that he was come away, two Days before he arrived, with an Answer to your Excellency. That he brought no Warriours from Chottee with him, but that he was going to Tellico in order to get the Emperor of that Town (the Small Pox Cungeror's Son) and some young Fellows to bring to your Excellency, but no People of any Note or the least Consequence. He assured me that the six great Men of the Cherokees (viz.) Ottolo Callo, or Little Carpenter, Oconnastole, Itowa Quo, Tellitlehe, Woolennowaugh, and the Chottee King are coming down on Purpose to see me here. Your Excellency may be well persuaded that I shall do my best Endeavours to entreat and prevail with them to come to see you, notwithstanding Mr. Smith says that he thinks they will not proceed any further downwards for the Reasons they give in their Letter.

Mr. Smith tells me, for certain, that there is at Chottee about 100 People which are come from from Virginia in order to help us to build the Fort and brought with them 40 Head of Cattle; they are under the Command of one Major Lewis and Capt. Overton. Major Lewis would have wrote to me by Mr. Smith but being very much indisposed desired to be excused. They not finding us there, at the Request of the Indians; they are now building a wooden Fort about a Mile above the Town of Chottee, which is five Miles above the Place appointed by Mr. Pearson for the building of our Fort and on the other Side of the River. These Virginians propose to return back to Virginia as soon as their Fort is finished, but the Indians intends to apply to the Governor of Virginia for 100 Men to garrison the same immediately. The Chiefs of the Cherokees informed the Virginians that the Place they had appointed for the building their Fort was the most proper Place for intercepting all Shawannoc Indians that came by Land and the [151] Carolina Fort all that should

come by Water so that by having those two Forts well garrisoned they should be in the greatest Security.

Mr. Smith says he was one Parris, who had been from these Parts sometime with a Party of Indians to Virginia, who told him that he was returned in order to carry some of the Cherokees to assist the Frontiers of Virginia and that he had a Commission from the said Colony to be Captain over such as he could get to go with him. Major Lewis informed Mr. Smith that one Capt. Stolnaker that lived in the Frontiers of Virginia, who three Years past had his Family killed and was himself taken Prisoner by the Savannah or Shawannoe Indians, had lately made his Escape and returned to Virginia and says that he was present when the French sent the Savannah Indians off to these Towns in order to have all the White killed in this Nation and to get the Cherokees to join them against the English, and he says that the French promised them great Rewards &c. I have nothing more to add only all is well here and we continue in the greatest Friendship with the Indians and it appears they are more under Command. I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, July 12th, 1756

SIR, Samuel Benn arrived here this Day with the Emperor and the Small Pox Cungeror's Son who are good Friends to the White People. He has with him in all eleven Men and two Women, the Emperor's Wife and another. The Emperor has not the Eloquence of his Father, otherwise would be a very great Man. The rest that are with Benn are of no Distinction, being any that he could pick up. They have two French Deserters with them and are to proceed to Charles Town this Day to wait on your Excellency. I was obliged to supply them with Provisions and other smal Necessaries. I expect the six great Men, mentioned to you in my last, will be here this Day.

I hear that the People from Virginia are Labourers and no kind of Troops. 'Tis thought that Parris will get no Indians to go with him as he is not greatly liked by them. I would have waited sending this Express to your Excellency till the Arrival of the great Men from Chottee, that I might have had an Opportunity to acquaint you with every [152] thing that should have passed between us, but being convinced that the Virginians are now building a Fort at the Upper Cherrokees, which is perhaps with a View of ingrossing the Trade to themselves and will be very prejudicial to us, I could not delay a Moment longer but dispatched the Bearer immediately.

By the Letter I received from Old Hopp and the Little Carpenter they expect that I will go up with them but I shall excuse myself to them in the best Manner I can till further Notice from your Excellency. The Bearer of these Dispatches is one Joseph Galloway, a Soldier on this Command, and is a Man that I have a good deal of Confidence in.

I am informed that the Town of Tellico is not well satisfied or pleased with the Emperor for his coming away without calling a Meeting. Late last

Night the Emperor came to me and acquainted me that he was much concerned at what he had heard, which was, that I had brought up a Number of Irons to confine them but on my shewing him some of them and telling him the Use they were for; such as Wheel Barrow &c. he was convinced to the Contrary and was well satisfied.

Mr. Beamer will shortly sett out for Charles Town. By him I shall do myself the Honour to acquaint your Excellency with every thing that may happen in the Interim. I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERE

NB. The Account of Provisions, and the present State of Fort Prince George, I sent inclosed.

The Great Men from Chottee are not yet arrived, the Emperor does not go till Tomorrow, he waits for fresh Beef.

The Detachment for Chotte shall hold themselves in Readiness, to march as soon as possible after an Interview with the Great Men from Chottee.

OLD HOPP AND THE LITTLE CARPENTER TO  
CAPTAIN DEMERE<sup>7</sup>

Chottee, July 7th, 1756

BROTHER, This Day we received your Letter and had it interpreted to us by the Bearer Richard Smith. We are very glad to hear that you are come so far as Keowee on your Way to build a Fort at the Place appointed. We had also a Letter some time ago by Samuel Ben from the Governor, inviting us to come to see him in Charles Town, by whom we have sent an Answer, and now you press us to come down to go [153] to see the Governor in Charles [Town] which we should be very glad to do was it at any other Season of the Year but we have often lost People by going down in the Heat of Summer and so we cannot consent to go down there at this Time. We desire you may make what Dispatch you can in sending your Men, on their Journey, up to build the Fort that has been so long promised and neglected.

The Virginia People promised us a Fort the other Day and are now here a building it. But I must once more press you to send your Men off as soon as possible and I expect yourself to come in Company with me, who will be there about six days Time, and then we shall Talk of all Affairs and I shall get the Favour of you to write the Governor what I say so refer it till I see yourself And, we are,

Your Friends and Brothers,

OLD \_\_\_\_\_ HOPP'S MARK  
LITTLE \_\_\_\_\_ CARPENTER'S MARK

<sup>7</sup> This is an enclosure with the letter from Captain Raymond Demere to Governor Lyttelton of July 10, 1756 on pp. 132-33.

CAPTAIN RAYD. DEMERE'S REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE  
OF FORT PRINCE GEORGE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON\*

Fort Prince George was first erected, by digging a Ditch two Feet wide at Top, and five wide at Bottom, and five Feet deep, and a Parapet or Breast Work raised five Feet high, ten Feet wide at Bottom, and five Feet at Top, and a Banquet or Foot Bank on the outside the Parapet 3 Feet wide, which, by the wasting away of the Earth, and washing it with Rains of the Parapet, on the Banquet, and the Banquet also giving way, made it passable from the other Side the Ditch. But by cutting of the Banquet to repair the Parapet and digging it down on a regular Slope from the Top of the Parapet, to the Bottom of the Ditch, makes the Height of the Parapet 11 Feet, and by scouring the Ditch and trimming the other Side thereof uniform, and throweing up the Earth on a hanging Levell outwards, makes the Ditch 7 Feet deep, and 12 Feet wide at Bottom. And as an additional Strength to the Gate Way, the Bridge being fallen down, there is one built with Rails along the same, and the inside of the Fort is repairing with Pickets and Fascines, and four Swivels being mounting one in each Bastion &c.

About the Time that this Express arrives to your Excellency, Fort Prince George will be done, on the above Form mentioned, Half of it and the Bridge being done already, the Men must work very hard to finish it in about 15 days Time. There has been 20 Men employed at it every Day at 7/6 Currency per Diem and Serjeant John Crayton to inspect the Men's Works at 20 Shillings per Diem. There has been few Horses employed to bring down some Timber, and also a Carpenter to do a great many Necessaries, which altogether will come to a Trifle considering the Work and the large Quantity of Earth that they must remove. I now assure your Excellency that the Place begins to look quite another Thing, and has the Appearance of a Fort, which before |154| it had not, and will be of great Defence in Case of any Attack: in short the Indians are well pleased with it as well as the White People. It is now ready at any Time to face with Palissadoes which will occasion it to be more durable.

I was obliged to promise the Men Payment, for they were very indifferent to go to work, and the poor Fellows had a good Reason of their Side. A great many of them have not been paid to this Day for the Work they did before to this Fort, whose Fault it is ought to be enquired into.

RAYD. DEMERE

Fort Prince George,  
July 12th, 1756

CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, July 13th, 1756

SIR, Just as the Express was on the Point of setting out Yesterday, the Warriours from Chottee sent to acquaint me that they were arrived at Keowee, and that they were ready to wait on me at my Leasure. At that Time the Small-

\* This is an enclosure with the letter from Captain Raymond Demere to Governor Lyttelton of July 12, 1756 on pp. 133-34.

pox Cunjeror's Son and the Emperor were with me. As soon as they heard of their being come, they went immediately into their Camp at Mill Creek, on this Side of the River. It seems to me that there is a great Coolness and not a right Understanding betwixt the two Parties.

I immediately gave Orders that the four Swivels should be loaded which were fired at their coming into the Fort and I had all my Men under Arms, with fixed and rested Bayonets and Drums beating which pleased them much. I would have paid the same Compliment to the Emperor, now in his Way to Charles Town, but he came into the Fort by himself without being introduced to me, but as soon as I heard of his being there I showed him all Manner of Civility as I did to his Friend the Smallpox Conjuror's Son.

During the Time that the Little Carpenter, the King of Chotte, and the Great Warriour's Brother, were with me, there was not one Word of Affairs spoke amongst us, only great Compliments did pass from either Side. Matters for a Talk were put off till next Day, and accordingly they came to the Time appointed; I begun to wish them much Joy of their being come down so far on their Way to Charles Town to see their good Brother the Governor who expects them with great Impatience &c. &c. They told me they had wrote you an Answer by Samuel Ben, and had acquainted you with their Reasons for not coming to see you now. They desired me to excuse them to you and assured me that they would come to see you in the Fall of the Year. They were afraid to loose some of their Men by Sickness. For Conclusion they said they received my Letter and on that they were sent down |155| by Old Hopp, their Governor, to see me, and take me by the Hand and carry me and my People safe over the Hills. After having acquainted them with my Reasons that I should want a Number of Horses, to carry Provisions, Tools and all other Necessaries &c. to build the Fort and that at present they were not to be had, and that besides I was here waiting for Orders before I could move. Then they said they would not insist on my going, but assured me with the greatest of Friendship, in the Name of Old Hopp, and themselves too. I may venture to assure your Excellency that I think every thing is now in a right Channell if it is but kept in, as I dare say you will do it.

The Little Carpenter desired me to acquaint your Excellency that Old Hopp knew nothing at all of the Emperor's going to Charles Town. I send you inclosed a Letter which I received, by the Little Carpenter, from Major Lewis. I can't spare him no Ammunition. I suppose I shall be obliged to give a small Quantity to these Great Warriours, when they return back.

I [have] been just honoured with your Excellency's Favour, by Serjeant Harrison, and your Excellency may repose himself that I shall be exact and punctuall in observing all your Commands, as soon as this Express is gone and that I am a little at Leasure.

Mr. Richard Smith, the Person which I sent over the Hills, waits on you in the Room of Joseph Gallaway mentioned to your Excellency. I am with Respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

RAYD. DEMERÉ

P. S. I send the Little Carpenter's Speech inclosed.

## THE LITTLE CARPENTER'S SPEECH TO CAPTAIN RAYMOND DEMERE

The Speech of the Little Carpenter, the most Principal Man in the Cherrockees, to Capt. Raymond Demere, delivered at

Fort Prince George, Keowee, 13th Day of July, 1756

He informed Capt. Demere that he was infinitely proud to see him and his Warriours so far on their Journey as Keowee, and that it gave a singular Satisfaction to Old Hopp to be assured that he was so far advanced with every thing necessary for carrying on the Work of the Fort. He said the Weather was too hot for him and his Men to proceed to Charles Town, and that he had signified the same to his Excellency the Governor in a Letter to him, and that as the Gentlemen from Virginia are now building a Fort, his Presence is much required. That he also had particular Orders from Old Hopp to intreat Capt. Demere to proceed up with them; that he was ready to take him by the Hand &c. and conduct him safe over the Mountains with all his Warriours.

He says that he does not doubt but when the Governor took his Leave of their Father King George but that he mentioned them, his 156 Children, to him; for he remembers, though it was long since, that when he was with his Father they were promised every thing that should be necessary and that they should have a Sufficiency of Goods amongst them, which at this Time they are in the greatest Want off, as there is but few in any of their Towns and those sold at a most extravagant Price by the Traders. And that he is very glad that Capt. Demere is here that he may be sensible of their great Wants and that he hopes the same may be mentioned to his Excellency the Governor. Also that they have no Powder and Ball amongst them. He says that the Gentlemen from Virginia are desirous to have a Party of their Men to go with them to assist them against their Enemies who have invaded the Frontiers of Virginia and that they are very willing to go, that the Hatchet lyes ready to take up but their Want of Ammunition prevents them and obliges them to stay at Home. That he should be very sorry the Governor should blame any of them as it was not their Faults and that he hoped their Reasons for not going would meet with his Approbation.

He says that the five Upper Towns have for a long Time been most barbarously imposed on by the Traders there, and now he begs for Redress from his Excellency the Governor and likewise begs that the Traders there may be removed and that his Excellency will please to appoint new Traders to the five Upper Towns that will use them with Justice.

He says that when he was with his Father King George he was told that there should be White People living amongst them and that they should have a good strong Fort built in their Nation and that they would have what Things they wanted on good Terms and that now he hoped those Promises of his Father would be made good to them.

He says that this Talk was desired by Old Hopp to be delivered to Capt. Demere, and that the same might be mentioned to his Excellency. He says that he after applied to Governor Glen for good Traders in their Towns but that he paid no Manner of regard to their Petition. But now he hoped his Excellency would redress that Grievance immediately for should it be neglected