

the White People at different Times, |140| and that there Bones lay white upon the Road, and if you go with these Warriours to Virginia, it's so far that you will dye or be killed for not a Man of you will ever return.

CHEROKEE WARRIOURS TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Jore, 13th April, 1758

Talk of the Cherookee Warriours to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton

FRIEND AND BROTHER, Yours and the Governor of Virginia's Thoughts sent up here by the Dreadful Warriour to acquaint us that there was three other Warriours coming up here for to get some of our People to go to assist them against the French and their Indians; our Thoughts is thus.

That whoever lifts the Hatchet up against the English, our Friends and Brothers, lifts it up against us, for both wee and the White People all belong to the Great King George. The Dreadful Warriours told us that the Great Warriour belonging to the Great King, our Father, sent three of his other Warriours to carry us to their Assistance at Cannisstooga. Wee can't say as yet how many of us will go untill we heare from Chocitee as it is the beloved Town that all the other Towns in the Nation regards. We think it will not be one hundred Men that will go of our Settlements. There is a great many of us, and we have several Back Towns that lies upen [*sic*] to the Enemy; wee cannot pretend all to go, but we will divide our selves. Some stay at Home to hunt and guard our Towns and our Women and Children, and the Rest will go to assist our Brothers against the French and their Indians as Carolina has always supplied and assisted us with every Thing we was in Want of, and we think if our Enemy was getting the better of us our Brothers, the English, would assist us, and what should we all stay at Home and not to go to their Assistance. No, we will not do it. We will go at least ten, twelve or twenty out of some Towns, maybe more, and go to War with our Brothers, and if they dye we will lye along Side of them. Wee hear the Warriours that came from King George's Great Warriour is at the Lower Towns. We have not seen them, nor we have not as yet heard their Talk. We send two or three of our Men down to see them and to hear what they have got to say, and then in a little Time we hope to get ready to go off to War. We have now done with our Talk about War; we want to acquaint you about our own Affairs.

Last Green Corn Dance at Wattaga there was two of your Warriours here, Captain Demere and Captain Stuart. We were all with them and told them we did not care to go down to shake Hands with you. We thought you was _____ coming of so long a Journey, |141| and that you should think we were troublesome. We wrote a Letter down to let you know there was such [People] as the Middle Settlements People. We think [you] do not believe there is such, but now we acquaint you by the Dreadful Warriours that there is, and willing to go any where you desire us to go, and we want you to write and let us know if you have received this Letter. Both over the Hills People and Lower Town have been down to shake Hands with you. We proposed going to see you, to the Dreadful Warriour, a Man or two out of every Town, and

he told us you would be glad to see us and to shake Hands. We propose what don't go to War to stay at Home. The hott Weather is coming on; wee lost a great many of our People by Sickness going down in the Summer; we don't blame you nor no other Governor for that.

We intend when our People comes Home from War to hunt this Winter to support our Trade, and in March we will go down and shake Hands with you. Last Summer the Man killer Chewehchecha and Man and Woman besides went down to see you; we heard you gave him a Paper and several Things. The Paper came up here, but Nothing else. Wee suppose the Interpreter made away with them after he dyed; he had three Horses down with him. He has a Boy and a Girl; if the Horses were found and sent up to them it would be a great Help to them. We desire you will write up where they dyed, and desire them to find out the Horses. We remain your good Friends and loving Brothers, the two Headmen of Jore and Wattoga

	his		his
OUSUENULETTA	_____	SENNOTRONNEY	_____
	Mark		Mark
	his		his
CAWLECTOY	_____	SKURRELFFTEKEE	_____
	Mark		Mark
	his		
THE YELLOW BIRD	_____		
	Mark		

MEMORANDUM OF AMBROSE DAVIS

April 13th, 1758

That as Colonel Howarth was coming down from Fort Loudon called at Jore and their had a Meeting of the Head Men, and desired to know if they were ready to go to Virginia according to their Promise (but found they were unwilling to go).

Aftere [*sic*] some little Pause they desired to speak to me, John Watts being Interpreter gave me their Reasons as follows: That they were told by James May that there was a great many of their People to the Northward already and what did they think of their carrying the remainder Part there, that there was a great many White People coming from Virginia and likewise from Carolina and what they [142] were after he could not tell, but desired them all to stay at Home, and guard their Towns.

JOHN WATTS Interpreter
his
AMBROSE _____ DAVIS
Mark

LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE TO GOVERNOR LYTTLETON

Fort Augusta, the 10th of April, 1758

A Letter from Lieut. White Outerbridge to his Excellency, William Henry Lyttleton

SIR, I have just had the Perusal of a Letter directed to Mr. Rae of this Place from Mr. Golphin dated at the Cowetas March 23d, 1758 wherein he informs Mr. Rae that a Party of Cherokees had killed six Chickesaws some Time in February. That the Latter [were] resolved to have Revenge, intended to make War upon the former. A Chickesaw who resides at New Savannah brought the Letter and has alarmed his own People [whose] Head Men (as Mr. McGilvray informs me) desire me to acquaint your Excellency of this.

Mr. Golphin likewise informs Mr. Rae that the Creeks are very uneasy about the Indian kept in Charles Town, and that he had perswaded them to be quiet till the Arrival of Mr. Spencer in the Nation. I have the Honour to be with due Respect Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

WHITE OUTERBRIDGE

LACH. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 10th April, 1758

A Letter from Lach. Mackintosh to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I had the Honour of yours of 15th March by Dennis Haig, but the Carpenter had been gone from Keowee six Days before that, so that it was out of my Power to stop him, but I immediatly went to all the Towns and acquainted them that your Excellency was to send a Warriour to them with a great Talk and desired they should no more go to War till he came at which they seemed very content; and Colonel Howard [*sic*] arriving a few Days after, I sent Dispatches to every Town that they should come here and hear his Talk, and after hearing of it they all agreed to wait Colonel Byrd's coming and to go along with him.

Colonel Byrd arrived here last Friday and been with them all since; I hope he will carry every Man out of these Lower Towns a long with him that's able to carry a Gun. But if he had been here six Weeks sooner (or if I had known of his coming) he would have got five Times more with him. Colonel Howarth went directly over the Mountains to get as many there as possible; we have not heard from him since.

Yesterday I received seven Barrells of Pork from Mr. Stead. I find by the Date of his Letter it was six Weeks upon the Road, so that if his Provisions |143| will continue this long upon the Path, we shall soon share the same Hardships Fort Loudon has done for some Time past. But we have as yet a great Part of my Provisions that I had here at the second February, the Accounts as they cost me I sent your Excellency some Time ago; and indeed it is with no small Concern to me that notwithstanding of my repeated Letters to know who was to reimburse me for this Provisions there is not the least Notice taken of them and betwixt four, five hundred Pounds is of very great Consequence to me, to be it out of Pockett for six Months past and of course now I must pay Intrest for it, and if I had not taken the Method I did to supply this Garrison I and betwixt fifty and sixty Men of his Majesty's Troops must have starved five Months ago, and moreover Mr. Stead, the Commissary, acquaints me that

he is to pay this Government for what Provisions was in the Store at the 2d February. It's true the Province according to Agreement payed for driving of Cattle and Carriage of Flower, but I payed for the prime Cost as will appear from my Receipts and the Accounts I sent your Excellency, and therefore I beg your Excellency will take it into Consideration and give Orders to Mr. Stead to reimburse me for this Provisions as he is certainly payed for it some Time ago; I send Mr. Stead the last two Months' Returns how this Provisions is issuing out, and when it's done I will begin with his. I have the Honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

LACH. MACKINTOSH

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

dated Fort Loudon, April 2, 1758

A Letter from Capt. Paul Demere to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton

SIR, Your Dispatches of the 15th Ultimate I received the first Instant by Patrick Galahorn. I am sorry to acquaint your Excellency that the Little Carpenter, with a great Gang, was gone from hence 23 Days before I received your Letter, and that a little before his Departure, he told me that several Warriours of different Towns, were going to War soon, and desired me to have every Thing ready for their Expedition. Accordingly five Days after, the Thick Legg Warriour of Chatougee came, and said that he intended to go to War with 61 young Fellows and would be in the Fort of 20th of the same Month. He was no sooner gone, that |144| Moytoy of Highwassie came, and said that he was resolved to go towards the French Fort, and had a Gang of 27 brave Fellows, and would sett out the 21st of the same. The next Day in the Morning Woollinawah of Tocko sent me Word, that as the young Warriours of his Town, Tomatle, and Tenissee, had chosen him to go to War, he intended to set out the Day after Moytoy, with 46 Warriours. The Day after, the Sower Hominey, the Great Conjurer of Chotee, came, and said that the 24th was fixed for his Departure with 23 Warriours from the Fort, against the French, and desired me to have every Thing ready against that Day. Immediately I sett the Smith to work for War Hatchets, and other necessary Things that they wanted, and as I knew that I had not Ammunition enough for so many Men, I wrote to Samuel Benn, and Cornelius Cockley of Choutougee, who very readily sent me what they had.

Accordingly, the Day appointed, they came to the Fort and after I had fitted them up with War Hatchets, Powder, Bullets, Knives, Paint, few Pair of Boots, five Trading Guns, and Hatchets to cut Bark of Trees to make Cannoes, they went away resolved to not come back without staining their War Hatchets in the Enemy's Blood. Besides these large Gangs of Indians, that went towards the French Fort, greater Numbers are gone to the Northward. I have endeavoured as much as I could to make them stay, till I should hear from your Excellency, but they are so obstinate, that when they are resolved to go anywhere no Body can't dissuade them to the Contrary. When these hundred and fifty-

seven, (besides the 21 that went away, the Day before the Little Carpenter left this Place) come back from War, I have not any individual Thing to reward them with. When the Slave Catcher of Tomatle went to War, he brought me his Commission, and said, that when he went a hunting, the Ratts had eaten the Seal, and desired me to send it to [your] Excellency, that you would be so good to order a new one in the Room of it, that he may have it when he comes back. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

P. S. Samuel Jarron has escaped the Watch that was set for him at Keowe, and came in the Night to his House at Toko. I was going to send a Party to take him up, but was told, that some Indians were with him, and said that he should not be taken away. I sent for Woollinawah, and when he came, I told him what the Little Carpenter had said to me, that he had no Business with white People, but to take them up, if they deserved it. I then demanded him as a King's Subject. He said that if it was in his Power, he would do [145] it with all his Heart, but was afraid the young People would not condescend to it, but that he would talk to them at Night at their Town House which he did accordingly; and when he mentioned that he was a white Man, that he was guilty of a great Crime, therefore he desired he should be delivered, they all said he had done Nothing but writing. It is what the White People are fond of, said they, and they are jealous of him, because he don't live among them. We look upon him, said they, as one of our Brothers. He has lived among us several Years; he has had some of our Women, and has got Children by them. He is our Relation, and shan't be taken up. As I suppose the Little Carpenter will be soon with you, you may tell him what you think the most proper on that Subject, and send your Orders.

GOODS SUPPLIED TO INDIANS BY COLONEL BYRD

A List of Goods taken from the Traders by Colonel Byrd for the Use of the Indians

April 4th, 1758

6 Boxes Paint	2 Dozen Pr. Ear Bobbs
1 Brass Kettle Wt. 4½	4½ Bunches Barley Corn Beads
5 Pieces Strowds	12½ Lb. Gun Powder
3 Pieces Booting	25 Lb. Lead
3 Guns	4½ Dozen Knives
1 Piece Stript Flannel	3 Pieces Ribbon
7 Pr. Ear Bobbs	14 Tobacco
8 Ps. Blanketts	1 Peck Salt
1 Dozen Hatchets	14 Yards Stript Cotton
2½ Lb. Small Beads	1 Gallon Rum
1 Gross Cadice	2 Pieces Cadice
1 Gross Gartering	2 Ps. Gartering

Those Things were taken from Mr. Gowdy and given to the Great Warriour and his Gang by Colonel Byrd, April 4th, 1758.

April 7th, 1758

6 Yards of Negro Cloth (for Powder Baggs)	16 Blanketts
4½ Yards Oznabrigs (for Shott Baggs)	10 Dozen Knives
6 Pieces Stript Flannel	2 Bolts Oznabrigs
2 Pieces Strowds	150 Wt. Gun Powder
6 Pieces Booting	300 Wt. Lead
6 Dozen Hatchetts	2 Pieces Check
4 Pieces Stript Cotton	2 Pieces Strowds

Mr. Gowdy, April 7th, 1758

April 27, 1758

146 10 Pieces Strowds	24 Dozen Cutteau Knives
10 Pieces Stript Cotton	250 Wt. Gun Powder
3 Pieces Duffles	500 Wt. Lead
18 Dozen Check Shirts	1 Bagg Flints
6 Boxes Paint	50 Trading Guns

Mr. Gowdy, April 27, 1758

April 29th, 1758

5 Pieces Strowds	500 Weight Gun Powder
5 Caggs Rum 5 Gallons each	1000 Weight Trading Bullets
3 Caggs Ditto 4 Gallons each	1 Lb. Oznabrig Thread

Mr. Elliott, April 29th, 1758

April 29th, 1758

2 Pieces Strowds	75 Skins
1 Piece Garlix	2 Arm Plates
1 Box Paint	2 Hair Plates
5½ Yards Callamano	4 Lb. Vermillion
3 Yards Strowds	1 Lb. Bullets
1 Match Coat	50 Yards Garlix

Mr. Beamer, April 29th, 1758

April 10th, 1758

46 Check Shirts
4 Caggs Rum, 5 Gallons each
2 Yards Oznabrigs
2 Indian Trading Guns out of the Indian Presents at Fort Loudon

Captain Paul Demere, April 10th, 1758

An Account of Goods Issued to the Indians by Colonel Byrd at Fort Prince George, April 29th, 1758

April 29th, 1758

8 Pieces Strowds	1½ Baggs Flints
6 Pieces Stript Cotton	100 Weight Powder
10½ Dozen of Check Shirts	200 Weight Trading Bullets
3 Pieces Booting	3 Yards Strowds
60 Hatchetts	1 Match Coat
42 Trading [Guns]	75 Skins Weight 161 Lb.
5 Dozen and 4 Knives	2 Arm Plates
4 Boxes Paint	2 Hair Plates
½ Piece Stript Flannel	4 Lb. Vermillion
21 Yards Garlix	1 Lb. Bullets
33 Yards Oznabrigs	50 Yards Garlix

Those Things [were] given by Colonel Byrd to the Estatoe People that went with him to Virginia, May 1st, 1758.

[No date]

|147| 64 Shirts
2 Pieces Stript Cotton
8 Guns

Those Things were given to the Great Warriour and his Gang.

An Account of Things delivered Mr. John Elliott to be carried over to Fort Loudon by Colonel Byrd's Orders, May 2d, 1758

May 2d, 1758

800 Weight Gun Powder	3 Boxes Paint
1600 Weight Trading Bullets	6 Pieces Stript Cotton
13 Pieces Strowds	18 Douzen and 8 Cutteau Knives
3 Pieces Duffells	72 Check Shirts
16 Blankets	5½ Yards Callamanco
5½ Piece Stript Flannel	12 Yards Garlix
3 Pieces Booting	10 Dozen Ordinary
2 Pieces Check	2 Small Baggs of Flints
1 Bolt Oznabrigs	

JOURNAL OF JOHN BUCKLES

John Buckles to Jerome Courtonne, Journal in the Chickesaw Nation.

Chickesaw Nation, 7th May, 1757

MR. JEROME COURTONNE. SIR, According to your Directions now forward you an Account of what Occurances has happened since your leaving this.

28th May. A Gang of Chawcktaws set a House on Fire in the Night, but did no other Mischiéf.

12th June. A Gang of Quapaws killed and scalped six Chickersaws in the Night at a Hunting Camp.

20th July. Eleven Chickesaws who went to the Rives [*sic*] Missicipe in order to meet with French accordingly discovered several Boates on the north Side of said River. They attacked them in the Night and caught several, but were at last forced to quit them by the Fire made by the French and are returned with several of their Party wounded.

24th. A small Gang of Chactaws came into the Nation in the Night, killed a Fellow and wounded a Child as they were asleep on a Corn House Scaffold.

1st August. Five Chickersaws were killed by the Cherokees being a hunting on the Cherokee River.

14th. The Chactaws a young Fellow in the Night.

[148] Francis Underwood arrived here for a Guard to convoy to Country Presents, and fifty odd set out in order to proceed to the Upper Creeks.

26th September. Three Chickersaws were killed at their hunting Camp by a Gang of Chactaws. A Gang of Chickersaws went to War against the new French Fort on the Forks of Waubash and Cherokee Rivers. On the first of August arrived here, having taken a French Man alive and brought him here. He appears to be about sixty Years of Age, his Body marked all over like an Indian. He tells the Indians the Intent of the French's building that Fort was to make a Peace with the Cherokees and their Nation if possible. He says they have six hundred Men in that Fort but no Indians at Present, but expect a large Nation of Indians which will be there this insuing Spring.

From the 26th September to the 26th October. Five Gangs of Chickersaws went to War against the Chactaws and French, and one Gang against the Cherokees. The latter I did all in my Power to hinder but to no Purpose, they having lost no less than ten of their Warriours who were killed by said Cherokees.

5th October. Five Chickersaws were killed by the Chactaws at a hunting Camp.

15th December. The Chactaws killed a Chickersaw Fellow as he was going out a hunting and carryed off a Woman and two Children Prisoners. The 16th the Chickersaws pursued them, came up with them, killed five and redeemed said Woman and Children.

18th. A Gang of Chickersaws went against the French on the 20th September returned having killed one French Man and brought in his Scalp.

19th. A Gang of Chickersaws returned from War with one Chactaw Scalp.

8th February. A Chickersaw Woman was killed in Sight of the Houses by the Chactaws.

14th. A Chickesaw was killed by the Northward Indians.

16th. A Woman was killed and scalped as she was cutting Wood in Sight of the Houses by the Chactaws.

21st. A Gang of Chickersaws went to War against the French Fort on the north Side of the Cherokee River where they discovered twenty-odd large Boats and saw a great Number of French and Indians actually imbarke and go off up the River with Beat of Drum and Colours flying and their Indians with

the War and Death Hoop. The Chickesaws immediately returned here, where all Hands have been imployed fortifying ourselves in the best Manner we can, as it is a general Opinion amongst the Indians they are coming here. We have finished three large Forts, and a Gang of ten Fellows are going out a scouting to make Discovery. It was the first of April when |149| they arrived here with the above Account. We are not certain they are coming here or not, but expect we shall have further Intelligence in a few Days.

2d April. The second Gang returned from War against the French having killed one Indian and brought in his Scalp.

19th. An Army of Chactaws consisting of about two hundred Men came here, but did not think proper to engage us being discovered returned Home after killing several of our Horses and carrying of ten Head.

This is all I have to inform you of at Present so remain Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant to command,

JOHN BUCKLES

CHICKESAW WARRIOURS TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

A Talk from the Warriours of the Chickesaw Nation to his Excellency William Henry Lyttelton.

To his Excellency William Henry Lyttelton, Governor of South Carolina, and the Honourable Council from the Headmen and Warriours of the Chickesaw Nation

We have heard your friendly Talk delivered to us by Mr. Courtonne which together with your kind Presents confirms in us the Opinion we have long had of your Desire that we should live and enjoy our Lands against all the Attempts of our Enemies. Though your Lands and ours is far distant from each other, and that of our Enemies, the French but a little Way of from us, yet we look not only on you as our best Friends, but as our Fathers having allways found a Readiness in you to assist us when ever we made Application to you, and although we are Red People we can and ever will make a true Distinction between the English and every other Nation and shall love and esteem them all our Days.

It's true some Years ago we did not mind how many our Enemies were, but that is not our Case at Present, our Numbers being reduced to a Handfull of Men and thereby we are rendered incapable of keeping our Ground without a Continuance of your friendly Assistance. We not being able to hunt nor are we free from the Hands of our Enemies even in our Towns, so that it's impossible for us to kill Dear to buy Cloathing for our selves, Wives and Children or even to purchase Ammunition. This our Traders that comes amongst us is too sensible of from the small Quantity of Skins they have carried out of this Nation for these four Years past to what they used to do formerly. It's needless |150| for us to trouble you with an Account of what People we have lost in a few Years as we suppose Mr. Courtonne will do it. Nothing but our present Necessity could oblige us at this Time to ask you for a further Supply of [Ammunition], Guns &c. without which we must either stand and be shott or defend

the Enemy's Bullets with our Hatchets as we have Nothing else at Present. Our Traders are tired out with trusting us with Ammunition and other Things, nor can we be angry with them as it has not been in our Power to pay them for that and many other Things we had from them, so that we may now say our Lives are in your Hands to save or to let the Enemy have their Desire of us.

It has always been your Desire as well as our own that we should keep this Ground from the French which we have hitherto done, but now this is our very Case. We must run from it and save our Lives or dye upon it, and either Ways give it up to them unless assisted [by] you, so that if you should not be mindfull of us, we [must] with our Families forsake our Country or seek other Habitations or stand newter, either of which will be much against our Inclination. We still love our Lands and Liberties, nor shall we ever chuse to give it up but with [the] Loss of our Lives. We [are] harrassed with Enemies from all Parts where the French have any Interest on this Main, and we believe there is not a Nation of Indians but what are at War with us and have killed some of our People at one Time or other. We are sensible the French are and [always] have been the chief Cause of it and continues to this Day, buying our Scalps and sending all Nations in their Interest on this Main [against] us, and all because we continue to love the English.

We are now [surrounded] with Enemies on every Side, an Army of Chactaws have but just [this] Day departed from our Nation, having carryed many of our Horses off but did not think proper to ingage us. Our back Woods are covered with [Northward] Indians and wee believe the White People's Path is way laid by both Chactaw and Northward Indians. The Time is now at Hand that we must convoy our white People down or they must even perish with us, our Ammunition being allmost exhausted. A suffecient Guard goes with them; we doubt not will make a Path for them though it's with the Loss of their Lives.

A Gang of [Warriours] are lately returned from War against the French Fort on the north Side of Mississipi, where they discovered twenty-two large Boats and saw a great Number of French and Indians actually imbarck on Board of them [and] sett off up the River to the Fork of Wawbash and the Cherokee River. We are affraid they are intended for our Nation. All Hands have been at Work for at least ten Days building Forts and fortifying ourselves [after] the best Manner. [We have finished] three [large Forts.]

[151] In former Times we did not fear any Force the French could bring against us; neither are we affraid at this Time if Ammunition does not prove short. We have seen three French Armies here and overcame them all, one in perticular came against our Nation when we had not scearsely an hundred Men in our Nation. We killed three hundred of them and made a great many Prisoners with the Loss of only three or four Men. Our greatest Fear is the Want of Ammunition. We have not had so little here any Summer before, nor never were more likely to want it. All your old good Talks are still fresh with us, and so shall this your last Talk.

PYAMINGO ____ his Mark
TUSKIAMINGO ____ his Mark

MUCLASAMOTTA ____ his Mark
MINGO PYA ____ his Mark

LACH. MACKINTOSH TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 5 June, 1758

A Letter from Lach. Mackintosh to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I had the Honour to receive yours of the 9th May the 31st with the Carpenter's Presents, which all came safe according to the List except one Gun and fifty Weight of Lead. Immediately upon the Arrival of the Waggons, I sent over to Keowee for the Little Carpenter and acquainted him with the Contents of your Excellency's Letter and asked whether I should distribute the Presents; at which he desired not to unload the Waggons till he went and gott all his People over, and that he would distribute every Thing himself, that he was the best Judge of them that merited best to be first served; being late I sett a Guard over the Waggons that Night and next Morning early he brought his People and distributed every Thing himself (in Presence of Mr. Turner, Mr. Martin and I) except the Ammunition which he brought over the Hills untouched. I had a great Number of Pack Horses waiting for the Waggons Arrival, but as he distributed all except the Ammunition, Salt, and Sugar he only wanted seventeen Horses which he packed and sett of from here Yesterday Morning along with Mr. Turner. |152| I went with them till where they inca[m]ped last Night.

The Little Carpenter seems excessively well pleased with every Thing, and promisses never to stay two Days in one Place till he comes to Winchester, and I refer his Letter inclosed to your Excellency for a further Confirmation of his being fully satisfied and his good Designs. There was a few of his People went over the Hills before the [Presents] arrived, and he has sett a Share by for every one of them, particularly for the Great Warriour with his [fine?] laced Coat, and I have packed 3 Horses on purpose for their Presents. I was very well satisfied the Carpenter distributed the Presents himself, knowing well that no white Man could share them so much to the Satisfaction of every one of them as the Little Carpenter.

By all Accounts there is a good Deal of Mischief done upon the Frontiers of Virginia betwixt white People and Indians all owing to small Partys of Indians going to War as they pretend, but in Reallyty only goes to steal Horses and plunder every where they come to, for which Reason I presume to think their ought never any Indians go to Virginia without an Interpreter along with them. By all I can learn [there] is People killed on [both] Sides as the Carpenter observes they are dayly [bringing] Horses from those Parts. I had the Honour to receive a Letter from [your] Excellency by the Reverend Mr. John Martin. I gave him such a Reception [as] was in my Power and the Situation of the Place could give. He preached twice and went over the Hills with Mr. Turner and the Little Carpenter.

I had the Honour of writing your Excellency ten Days ago, wherein I [mentioned] to your Excellency the few Presents in the Fort in case Indians brought in Scalps or where Presents must be given. I have kept an exact Account of the Mannér they were distributed. I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect,

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

LACH. MACKINTOSH

LITTLE CARPENTER TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 3d June, 1758

The Little Carpenter to his Brother, the Governor of South Carolina.

BROTHER, I have received what I asked you for and am very well satisfied for I find every Thing according to you Promiss. You have sent me Guns for to fight my Enemies and yours, and I and my People shall make very good Use of them. Esquire Atkins has likewise sent us Guns and we shall go directly to War to Virginia. I remember the Talk that we had with the great King George that we should help our Brothers, the English, and [153] I am now ready having Powder, Bullets and Arms in plenty. I shall allways believe for the Future whatever you say or send to the Nation, for I have proved it and you shall find that I won't tell you a Lie. I shall take very good care that there shan't be no Misunderstanding between our Nation and the English, for I love the English and shall take care that my People shall do the same, for it shall never be dark between the English and the Cherokees but like a clear sun-shining Day. The French are our Enemies, and they have spilt a great Deal of my Brothers' Blood and I have taken up the Hatchet and my People for to have Satisfaction. I have been stopt by the Waggons a great While, otherways I should have been in Virginia now, but am going off as fast as I can and when I return shall come down and see you and give you an Account of what we did there.

I have found every Thing that you said when we were together to be true and you shall find that I won't tell a Lie to you, for I will go to Virginia [against?] our Enemies and yours. Some of my People has been Rogues in our Lower Towns, but I hope that you won't remember it for we lost some of our People as well as our Brothers. I have carryed many Gangs to War, but never had the Thought of hurting any of my Brothers, for it was them that allways supplied us with every Thing that we wanted so that I hope this Misunderstanding will drop, and our People will grow wiser for the Future and not hurt their Brothers, the English.

Brother, the Warriour of Fort Prince George, our Brother, hath used us very well; we have not wanted for any Thing that was in his Power to help us to. He delivered us your Talk which we thank both you and him for. I love all the English and my Brothers at Fort Loudon and at Tuskegy likewise, from your Friend and Brother,

his
THE LITTLE CARPENTER _____
Mark

JOHN WATTS, Interpreter

DEPOSITIONS CONCERNING INDIAN DISTURBANCES
IN VIRGINIAHalifax County
to wit

At Mays' Ferry on Staunton River, June the 1st, 1758 was taken by Order of Mr. [President] Blair

The State, Cause, and Process of the three several Engagements, had between several Parties of Militia of Halifax and Bedford Counties, in Company with Part of Captain Hawkins's Men, with several Parties of Indians in their March through those Counties which is as followeth, to wit,

John Wheeler, William Verdiman, John Hall, Richard Thompson, [William Verdiman Jr., Robert Jones, Jr., and Henry Snow being] |154| first sworn, as to the first of the three Engagements they deposed in Substance as followeth.

First: John Wheeler, aged about 50, John Hall and Richard Thompson, aged about 25 each, swore that having been robbed of some Horses some Time in the Begining of May, being at a Neighbour's House, were informed by him, that several Indians were seen to pass through the Neighbourhood with a great Number of packed Horses, and that several other Horses were missing of that Neighbourhood, to the Number of 20 at least. That they had robbed several Houses, and had as was supposed murdered or captivated a Family near that Neighbourhood, as the Family was missing, and could not be heard of, and that they called themselves Shawanees.

Whereupon these three Deponents with four others agreed to go after the Indians, and in a friendly Manner demand the Horses, and other Things stolen. That these three Deponents, being on Horse Back, the rest on Foot, came up with the Indians, and the Deponent Wheeler calling them Brothers, desired to treat with them. The Indians painted and sullen, put themselves in a Posture for Battle, and sternly asked if they were for War. The Deponents replied they were not, that they were Friends and Brothers, and desired Peace and quiet Delivery of their Horses, and asked the Indians of what Nation they were. Upon that they instantly set up the War Whoop. The Deponent Wheeler, seeing his Horse in the Hands of an Indian, took hold of the Bridle, and whilst they were struggling for him, other Indians came up and seized him and the Horse he rode, which he was forced to quit to them after receiving several Blows with a Tomahawke fled on Foot. Three Indians pursued him, and three Guns were fired, as he supposed at him and his Companions, as he heard a Bullet whistle by him, and he and his Companions made their Escape without any other Hurt or Loss then that of two more Horses, which were then taken from them by the Enemy.

That in their Flight they met the rest of the Company on Foot, coming to them upon which Reinforcement, they came to a Resolution once more to follow the Indians, and being joyned afterwards by a few others, did so, making up the Number of eleven though some of those eleven were without Guns. That they came to Staunton River, and when there, these several Deponents, to wit, John Wheeler, William Verdiman, John Hall, Richard Thompson, William Verdiman Jr., Robert Jones Jr., and Henry Snow, swear that when they arrived at the River Banck they, as they imagined, heard the Indians War Halloo on the other Side, that they proceeded to pass the River. That when they gott over, on rising the Bank on the other Side, they found a small Fire just kindled, and at some little Distance from thence, they observed the Enemy, upon which all the Deponents say that |155| old William Verdiman aged about sixty, went foremost, and that they all followed close at his Heels.

That when they came up to the Enemy, they found they had tyed their Horses, pretty many in Number to the Bushes, that most of the Indians were painted and others then painting, some black, some red, but mostly black. That when they came near, Old Verdiman pulled off his Hatt and bowed, and accosted them in Terms of Peace and Friendship, and said Gentlemen, we come in a brotherly Manner to ask you for our Horses, and other Goods, that you have taken from us. That the Indians gave a kind of a Grunt and appeared determined for Mischief, stripped themselves, threw out the Priming of their Guns, fresh primed and cocked them, struck their Tomahawks into Trees, and in an angry Manner demanded of the Deponents if they would fight; that whilst Verdiman who was still uncovered, bowing and treating with them, the Enemy indeavoured to inviron them, and had actually got them into a half Circle before the Deponents were aware upon which, and young Verdiman observing that two Indians had pointed their Guns, they, the Deponents, all retreated backwards with their Faces to the Enemy, and took to Trees.

That on their Retreat, the Indians threw their Tomahawks, and that two of them narrowly missed two of their Men, that one of them would have hitt Old Verdiman, but that he luckely parried it with an elder Stick he had in his Hand (for he was one of the Number of those that had no Guns) and the Indians pursuing and they retreating in Order, they were near drove to the River Banck, where they must have inevitably perished had they then attempted to have crossed. That on the Retreat a Gun was fired upon which the Engagement insued, and many Guns discharged on both Sides, in which Engagement the Father of John Hall, one of the Deponents fell, and being mortally wounded, soon after died. That during the Engagement those of the Deponents who had Guns were obliged to fly from Tree to Tree to one another for a Shott of Powder and Lead, both being very Scarce among them. That in the Engagement three Indians fall, that at last their Powder and Lead being expended, they fled back over the River in different Places, and being all met again on the other Side, they went to a Neighbour's House, supplied themselves with more Ammunition, and went back again to the Place where the Engagement was to look for their wounded Friend, who they found expiring, three Indians dead in the Field and much [156] Plunder. That they scalped the Indians, threw their dead Bodies into the River, and brought away their dying Friend and the Plunder, and that their Friend soon after dyed. The Account of Spoil found in the Field consisting of Horses, Saddles, Bridles, Men's and Woman's Apparel &c. is herewith sent contained in two Papers numbered 1, 2.¹¹

To give the Particulars and Cause of the second Engagement William Morgan, Pinkethman Hawkins, Thomas Overstreet, and George Thomas were sworn.

Pinkethman Hawkins on his Oath deposed, that being ordered out by Colonel Talbot to join Captain Mead, to go in Pursuit of the Enemy who had killed Hall, stole [many?] Horses, robbed and plundered many Families [*sic*] in Bedford and Halifax Counties, and was supposed to have killed or captivated other Families who were then missing, in his March he fell upon the House of

¹¹ The enclosures referred to here are missing.

one Standiford (where he found one Byrd) whose Wife the Indians had taken and threatned to carry her away as a Squa [*sic*], though she afterwards luckily made her Escape, whilst the Enemy was busy in plundering her Husband's House) and he found the House of Standiford stript of every Thing, the Bed Ticks ripped open and carryed away, and the Feathers scattered all over the House, and the Family gone, whilst there he heard a hollowing and Noise of Indians.

Ordered his Men then with him, fifteen in Number, to go with twenty-five of the Inhabitants, who had collected themselves, and way lay the Indians at a Pass. He was advised by his Guide they must go through, and extend a Line along the Ridge by that Pass as long as the Number of Men would admit of, and wait the coming of the Indians, for that he himself and another, namely one Tarbro, would go to the Indians (who by the Noise he imagined was over the River not far of) and treat with them in a friendly Manner about the Prisoners and [Plunder] they had gott, and that he charged them, if they should see the Indians pass by with him a Prisoner, or, that they should hear of his Death, or, if they should pass by with their Horses packed, they might conclude his Treaty with them had proved ineffectual, and ordered them, if either of those Things should happen, to treat the Indians, (more especially as all along their March, they had declared themselves Shawanees) as Enemies, and on the March of his Men, in Consequence of such Orders, he, Hawkins, with Tarbro as was concerted proceeded forwards to treat with the Indians.

That when they came to the River eight or |157| ten Indians came over the River to them, that he endeavoured to come to Terms with them, proposed Peace and Friendship, and called them Brothers. They surlily answered; no, no Brothers, English damned Rogues, and clapping their Hands, on their Breasts called themselves, and making Signs signified to them, there was a great many Shawanees all about them, that the Woods and Mountains were full of them. That he still mentioned Peace and told them that he and Tarbro were unarmed and came as Brothers, but the Indians notwithstanding his Mentions for Peace, striped him of his Coat, Waiscoat, Shirt, Shoes, Stockings, and Hatt, and gave him several Blows with their Tomhawks and ordered him away. He, remembering that in his Breeches (which was all the Coaths [*sic*] they had left him) he had about five Shillings in Cash, gave it to one of the Indians, who thereupon returned him his Coat, upon which the Deponent Hawkins thinking they were in a better Humour, again proposed to treat with them. Upon which they beat him and Tarbro very severely, and cut him through the upper Lip with a Blow of a scalping Knife, led them both by the Hands up the River Banck and ordered them to run away or they would kill them, which Order they readily obeyed, and being at two great a Distance, and as they were bare fotted [*sic*] did not come up with the Men till the Battle with the Indians was over.

William Morgan on his Oath deposed that being one of the twenty-five that had joined Hawkins's Men excited thereto by the Complaints of the People for the continual and repeated Robberies committed among them by the Indians, and more particularly on Account of the several Families missing supposed to be killed or captivated by the Indians, and of the Caption of Byrd, his Neigh-

bour's Wife, he with the others on the Receipt of Hawkins's Order, marched under the Direction of one Shoat who was their Guide to take Possession of the Ridge, mentioned in Hawkins's Deposition, where they posted themselves very advantageously. That whilst they were there waiting for the Enemy, Byrd who had watched the Fate of Hawkins and Tarbro, came to them and informed them of the Abuse received by them from the Indians, and directed them to be ready prepared for the Enemy was approaching. In a very little Time after they heard the Indian War Whoop and a Gun fired upon which a ruing Fight began. That the Indians tried to get them into a half Moon three Times which at last they effected, and that in the Engagement he saw two Indians |158| fall. That at last the Enemies' half Moon being broken, both Parties fled from each other.

Thomas Overstreet swore in Substance as Morgan, the foregoing Deponent.

George Thomas, being sworin [*sic*] deposed in Substance as followeth. That the Indians had stole a Stallion from one John Echots, that Echots bought a Horse of the Deponent to follow the Indians to give them in Exchange for his Stallion. That the Indians took him from Echots also, and shot at him. That their Number to about forty had a large Number of Pack Horses with them. That they robbed, striped one Wollocks and beat him. That being sent by Colonel Talbot for Relief of Men, in his Way met some Men who had been striped and beaten by the Indians, that he went with them to the House of one Morgan, a Brother to Morgan, one of the Deponents, which they found open and plundered, and all the Family missing. That he found Abundance of Feathers strewed about the Yard. That in the Path a little Distance from the House they found a Child's Shirt and Cap, and some Pieces of Rope and Hickory Bark, on which they concluded the Family was bound taken and carryed away Prisoners. That a little further they found the Patent of Morgan's Land and some Paper Money.

That they proceeded to the next House which they found in the same Order and Condition, with the Feathers thrown about, and the Family missing. That they went farther to other Houses and found them empty, the Families gone and the Doors of their Houses tomhawked and cut with many other Signs of wanton Mischief. That these Appearance induced him to join the twenty-four who joined Hawkins's fifteen (the rest of Thomas's Deposition was the same in Substance as Morgan's and Overstreet's with respect to their Orders and the Engagement with the Indians, only with this Addition) that the Day after the Engagement, he, this Deponent, with others came to view the Field [where] the Engagement happened, where they found one Indian dead which was scalped, nineteen fine Horses, and much Plunder, and among the Plunder a French scalping Knife. Note, that this second Engagement happened soon after the first, but not with the same Indians.

To the third Engagement were examined upon Oath George Watts, Charles Brigh [*sic*] Samuel Brown, and John Craig.

George Watts on his Oath deposed that on or about the 23d Day of May one Franciscœ, having informed the People in his Neighbourhood that he was robbed of his Horse by twelve Indians, that they had burnt a House and tom-

hawked a Woman. A Sergeant belonging to Captain Haristone's Company in Bedford, with nine Men of which these Deponents were a Part were [159] ordered to follow the Indians, to know who they were and treat with them about the Delivery of the Horses and Things stolen. That they went in Search of them, and when they came in Sight of them, which was but a few Miles from Bedford Court House, the Sergeant and four of the others would proceed no farther, not likeing the Looks of the Indians, but that he with the three others the Deponents, proceeded to march up to them. That when they came near (as they were ordered) they demanded of what Nation they were, and they answered Cherokees. They thereupon told them they were Brothers, and as a Token they were so, grounded their Firelocks and told the Indians to do so to, and meet and shake Hands, and talk about their Horses &c. they had taken from the white Men their Friends.

Upon which the Indians immediately striped themselves (as is their Custom when determined for Battle) took to Trees, and prepared to engage. That this Deponent being foremost, took as the Rest also did, to a Tree, that an Indian fired at him, that he returned the Fire and saw an Indian fall. That they, these Deponents, gave Ground and at last ran. That the Indians did not pursue. That they ran to a Plantation near, where were some Women and Children, and in a small Time returned to the Place where they fought the Indians, and found them gone and some Plunder and stolen Horses left behind them, which they took and carryed away.

Charles Bright swore the same in Substance with Watts, only with this Circumstance added, to wit, that before the Indians fired and Watts had returned the Fire on which an Indian fell, the Indians had got them into a half Moon, and that the Bullet shot by the Indian at Watts went between Watts's Head and the Bark of the Tree he stood behind and beat of much of the Bark.

Samuel Brown deposed the same in Substance as Watts and Bright. John Craig deposed the same in Substance as Watts, Bright, and Brown, with this Addition, to wit, the twelve as he supposed, cut through the Roof of his House and robbed it.

Now follows the Substance of some Depositions taken to prove many Robberies committed by the Indians on several of the Inhabitants, and to prove they called themselves Shawanees, taken at the Instance and [160] Request of the Persons concerned in the several Engagements.

John Wallocks being sworn deposed in Substance as followeth. That having heard of much Mischief being done and of many Robberies being committed by the Indians in Bedford and Halifax Counties, the Neighbourhood where he lived, collected themselves together at one of the Neighbour's Houses till the Indians should pass by or the Fright be over, that whilst he was their some People came to them who had been just striped, robbed and beaten by the Indians, and that they believed the Indians by the Rout they took would pass that Way, along a Road that ran near the Plantation where they then were, that he excited by an imprudent Curiosity to see them, went to the Road along which he supposed they would pass, and hiding himself in convenient Place, waited their coming. He presently heard them rideing, halloing and whooping, and

when they came pritty near him they stopped in an open, convenient Part of the Road to try the Horses they had but just stolen and continued their some Time, paeing up and down the Road diverting themselves, til he, skipping from one hideing Place to another, the better to discover what they were about, was unhappily espied by them and catched. When they catched him, they stripped him of every Thing but his Shirt; took away his Gun, Powder Horn and Shot Bag, shook their Tomhawks over his Head, and calling themselves Shawanese beat him pritty much, and dismissed him, ordering him to run, and he runing pleased at his Escape fell upon another Indian who took away his Shirt, gave him another Threshing, and sent him off stark naked ordering him to run and as he fled, threw a Stone at which which had well nigh knocked him down, and cut his Back in a terrible Manner.

John Yates being sworn deposed that he in Company with one Philip Preston were rideing along the Road together not having heard any Thing about the Indians, or suspecting any Thing about them. He heard a Gun fired close behind him, and turning about discovered three Indians close at his Heels. That they could have made their Escape, but on the Indians calling out Cherokees and holding out their Hands in Token of Friendship, and fearing to be fired at should they attempt to escape, they stopped. The Indians came up to them and shook Hands, and then instantly pulled them off their Horses, beat them with Sticks, stripped them naked, took all they had from them, pointed their Guns at them, and ordered them to run which order they instantly obeyed.

|161| Philip Preston being sworn deposed the same in Substance as John Yates.

Patrick Johnson being sworn, deposed that a Parcel of Indians of what Nation he knew not, came to his House, shot a Bull in his Yard, robbed him of eight Horses and all he had in the World.

Hartman Doran on his Oath deposed that he was robbed by the Indians of all that he had.

James Moore on his Oath deposed that the Indians came to his House, set up the War Whoop, and called themselves Shawanese, that he saw in their Possession the Horse of Robert Lucas, his Neighbour, loaded with Goods. That they demanded of him his Horse, that they beat him unmercifully, that they shot two Guns, that the Powder of one flew in his Face, that they took two Mares from him and robbed him of his Goods.

John Allcorn on his Oath deposed that being at Home, he heard a Gun fire, heard the War Whoop, that he hid himself, and that they robbed him of every Thing in his House.

George Adams deposed much to the same Purpose, and that they robbed him, Adams, of all he had in his House.

Robert Pepper deposed that on the 7th Day of May he and his Mother being at Home, some Indians came rideing up to his House that some fired their Guns, others flourished their Tomhawks, that they called themselves Cherokees and told them many Shawanese were comeing, that they took from him three Riffle Guns, his Powder-Horn and Shot Bag, struck his Mother with a Tomhawke, presented a Gun to her, struck him with a Tomhawke, and with

the But End of his Gun, struck out two of his Teeth, knocked down his Mother, and robbed the House of every Thing in it.

The Particulars of the several Robberies are contained in the Papers herewith sent numbered No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9¹² which Papers were sworn to, and the Quaker Echol's Letter is also herewith sent. In Obedience to his Honour, Mr. President Blair's Commands, we, the Subscribers, met at Mays' Ferry on Staunton River in the County of Halifax on Thursday the first Day of June, 1758 and caused to come before us the several Parties in the several foregoing Depositions named, and on Oath examined them touching the State, Cause and Process of the three several Engagements |162| between the Militia and several Parties of Indians, and have set down as near as possible the Sum and Substance of the Whole.

Witness our Hands the 1st Day of June aforesaid,

CLEMENT READ
MATHEW TALBOT

GEORGE TURNER TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, Keowee, 2 July, 1758

From George Turner to his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton.

SIR, When I did myself the Honour to write to your Excellency before, I mentioned that I would go down to Ninety Six to hurry up the Waggons as fast as I could, which I accordingly did and waited their six Days before they arrived. The Reason why they were so long upon the Road was, that they were over loaded, for what came out of Charles Town in two Waggons and one Cart, now took three Waggons and one Cart besides 8 or 900 Weight that were put into a Waggon that was coming up to Mr. Mackintosh. 'Twas the 1st of June before the Goods arrived here and on the 3d the Carpenter divided them and on the 4th in the Afternoon, wee all set off to go through the Middle Settlements and got to Fort Loudon on the 12th. The Little Carpenter came to the Fort the next Day, told me he had sent to Old Hop, Great Warriour and Head Men to meet at his House on the Morrow, and desired the Things that Colonel Byrd had sent over the Hills, for them that went to War might be sent to his House and he would distribute them as proposed and likewise desired I would come over and they would fix the Day for setting out.

I accordingly went over and they mentioned that Day Sennight which was the 21st and till the Evening before that Day I saw Nothing could happen to prevent it. When the Great Warriour and his Brother came to the Fort and upon Captain Demere's saying he was glad of the Oppertunity to wish them a good Journey, they replied that they could not tell that all depended upon their Conjurers, which I confess greatly alarmed me and more when I was told that no Body had observed any Preparation for their parch Corn-Flower and Bread which they always carry with them. However on the Day appointed my Horses were sadling and packing, when the Little Carpenter came into the Fort. I told him that I was just ready. He desired me not to take my Bag-

¹² The enclosures referred to here are missing.

gage to Chota that Day, as we should come back that Evening. I told him, he had promised me to stay at Chota (the general Rendevouze) that Night and all to march for Virginia the next Day. He said it was very true but one Day would break no Squares, and I went over with him without my Baggage, and their at Old Hop's |163| meet all the Warriours and Conjurers and Beloved Men, and then (I believe your Excellency will be greatly surprised at it) they told me that several bad Omens had appeared in their Conjurations and they were threatned with Sickness and Death to many and vast Fatigue to the Whole if they went in, and possitively refused to go till the Fall and wanted me to wait till then.

I told them that their Treatment had so much astonished me that I could not tell what to say. I reproached them with their Ingratitude to you, who had by their own Confession treated them nobly. I put them in Mind of the Presents that Colonel Byrd had distributed amongst them and of the Presents that I had sent but eight Days before and told them that when I reported this I should hardly be credited, that so many Men who had given so many Proofs of their Valour and Resolution, should now be diverted from their Purpose by a Conjuror. The Little Carpenter who was the Mouth of the Company, said that when he had promised to go, that he intended it, but they never undertook any Thing of Consequence, but they consulted their Conjurers to know the Pleasure of the Great Man above and they never departed [*sic*] from his Opinion. The Conjurers repeated that the two first Moons they would be very well, but afterwards that a pestilential Distemper would get among their young Men, that they would loose a great many and the Rest would be so harrassed with Fattigue and Sickness that they would gett in very late if at all.

I told them that I would take care they should not go into no Towns, nor encamp among the Whites and I would not desire a Man of them to go a Foot further then I went my self, but all to no Purpose. I could not prevail upon them to stir before the Fall, so I [concluded] my Visit by desiring that their Chiefs would come over to the Fort and say all this before Captain Demere and the Officers of the Garrison who might testify it for my Justification, for I was liable to be called to an Account of the Loss of so much Time and the Wast [*sic*] of so much public Money. They came at my Request and did repeat all which I have wrote to your Excellency and much more. I got a Gentleman to take it down in Writing and the Carpenter, Old Hop, Standing Turkey, Great Warriour, and Prince, his Brother, the Conjuror and two more did put their Marks to it in the Presence of the whole Garrison and the Officers and three Interpreters witnessed.

It would be tedious to trouble your Excellency with any |164| more Repe-titions of this though it took up several Hours. The Little Carpenter made Use of a poor, dirty Evasion by saying that I brought no Wampum and that the Talks were often Lies, but that their Belts never lied. Before I could answer this, Captain Demere took up the Conversation and [made] a downright Quarrell with the Carpenter, who I thought seemed to have the best of the Dispute, but however it prevented my answering him and I rose and left them, and immediately sent about to get an Express that I might let the Commanding Officer

in Virginia know my Disappointment, least he should have any Dependence upon me. I applyed to the Carpenter for an Escort. He said if I would wait a Fortnight or three Weeks till their Corn was hoed, he would send some young Men with me, but that I must pay them. I would not wait for them, but am now here upon my Journey by Ninety Six and I purpose to go through the Catawbaws, as there is no Safety for three or four any other Way. For there is now some Dislike amongst the Indians of the Middle Settlements occasioned by some of their People being cutt off by the out Setlers of Virginia and both the Carolina's who were robbed and some murdered as we are told by the Indians returning from Virginia and the Whites had pursued and killed eight or ten out of three several Gangs, and we expect to hear of more Mischief of this Nature every Day.

I have inclosed a List of all the Certificates I have given upon your Excellency and hope you will believe that I have endeavoured to husband the public Money with the greatest Frugality. I flatter myself that your Excellency will believe that my Disappointment has not proceeded from any Omision or Neglect of mine. I should not do Justice to Mr. Elliott if I did not let your Excellency know how much he has contributed to the public Service as well as to myself. When Colonel Byrd and I was at Jory when we first came to the Nation, Mr. Elliott met us there and as Colonel Byrd wanted to send an Express to Old Hop and somebody he could depend upon as it was to carry a Present to him to prevent him from sending Orders to forbid the young Men to go with us, he asked Mr. Elliott to undertake it, who very chearfully did, and when he returned to Keowee Mr. Byrd was desirous to know how he could make Amends for his rideing upwards of two hundred Miles, he would not take a Farthing. And when I was at Fort Loudon there was a Necessity of sending a Person of Credit to Highwassay, he offered his Service and executed his Commission with great Punctuallity, and in regard to myself he lent me two Horses for myself and Servant to use whilst I was over the Hills that my own Cattle might be fresher for the Journey, and when he found I was obliged to come down this lower Way, he |165| lent me Horses to make my Journey here and sent down my Bagage upon his Horses that my own might go light.

Mr. Ambrose Davis of Jory I must take the Liberty to recommend to your Excellency's Favour. He has been of great Use to me, and has done every Thing I have employed him in with great Care and Diligence. Colonel Byrd employed him at a Dollar a Day and told him he would pay him that till the Campain was over, and he returned to his own House [at] Jore and made him a Present of twenty Guns, but that he intendeed do at his own Expencc, but as Circumstances are he does not go in with me. I have given him a Certificate for seventy Days which I hope [your] Excellency will please to honour.

When I called upon the Carpenter to take Leave of him, he desired me to tell the Commanding Officer that he was afraid that the hot Weather would destroy his young Men, but that if the General would send me in the Fall he would go out with me with three hundred Men, and when he returned he would go down to the French Fort upon the Tenese and desire Mr. Elliott to tell you this. If your Excellency is returned to Charles Town, Mr. Elliott who was

present at all my Conferences with the Indians can inform you of every Circumstance. I delivered to Captain Demere eleven Dozen of Knives, which was all that was saved from the Indians. If I should come into this Nation again, I shall take the Liberty of writing to your Excellency, and in the mean time I beg your Excellency to believe that I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

GEO. TURNER

GEORGE TURNER TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

July 2d, 1758

From George Turner to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton

SIR, I forgott in my Letter to mention one Circumstance that I think it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with. When we first came into the Nation, it was reported that we came to carry the Men into Virginia and in the mean Time that your Excellency was to send a Body of White People to cut off the Indian Women and Children. This Story was raised as |166| the Indians said by one May, a Trader, and Colonel Howarth can inform you more of this. Now when I was over the Hills one Price, a Trader, had been told that Goude said he would not trust him. He replied that if any Body had either told or wrote to Goude about him, it must be this May and he should be at Ninety Six as soon as I, and if he found this Report to be true (meaning his telling Goude any Thing bad of him) that he would take his Oath before me of what he had heard this May say concerning taking the Indians into Virginia, and that he was sure it would hang him. If I see this Price, I will make him take his Affidavit of what he knows concerning this Affair before a Justice of Peace and I will transmit it to your Excellency. All this Intelligence I received from Abrose [*sic*] Davis.

Colonel Byrd sent Ammunition to several Places for the Use of the Indian Towns whilst they were gone to War, and as I past through them I distributed it, but at Jorey I left 40 Lb. of Powder and 80 Weight Lead which as they were a little refractory and instead of going with me they [talked] of going to make [War] against the out Setlers that had cut off some of their People. I ordered Davis to keep that Ammunition till your Excellency sent some Orders about it.

Here I must crave your Excellency's Parden for troubling you again about the Collier, but I should not do him Justice in not letting you know that when we first went to his Town, he publicly told all his Town in the Presence of Colonels Byrd and Howarth and myself, that he would forgive every Man that went with us what they owed him and some owed 100 Lb. [*sic*], some more and some less, but in the Whole it was very considerable, and moreover he put himself out of Business upon this Account, so if your Excellency pleases to consider him if you have any Employment for him I hope he will not be forgot. I beg my Compliments to Mr. Napier and once more assure you that I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

GEORGE TURNER

I took the Liberty to take five Gallons of Rum for my Journey as Goudee has Nothing better then Sperits of Wine, and the other three I have used amongst the Folks that came down with me.

WILLIAM BULL TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

|167| Letter from the Hon. Wm. Bull to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton
dated Fort Moore, June 25, 1758

SIR, Yesterday Mr. McGilvery came here to acquaint me that he had just received a Letter from Mr. Duval in the Powtollahassa Town of the Upper Creeks informing him that a Party of them (a Scheme of the Wolf's, but not general) had desired him to apply to the Captain of this Fort for some Ammunition as they had resolved to go to War against the French who had built a Fort near the Cherrockee River, and against the French Indians in those Parts. Mr. Outerbridge thought it his Duty to do Nothing in this Matter without your Excellency's Orders, but as Mr. McGilvray said he should have an Oppertunity of sending an Answer in three Days, I thought it too favourable an Incident to receive the least Balk from the Delay which must attend the Waiting for your Excellency's Orders, which might not perhaps come up here these 2 or 3 Weeks.

I therefore undertook to desire Mr. McGilvray to advance in the Creek Nation 50 Wt. of Powder, 50 Wt. of Swan Shot, (which the Indians chuse as they cannot take such sure Aim at an Enemy as at a Deer) and 50 Wt. of Ball and a little Paint in the Whole among any Parties who should go to War accordingly. Mr. McGilvray gave me the strongest Assurance that in case the Indians should alter their Resolution, which is not impossible through their own Fickleness or French Persuasions, the Powder and Ball should be on his own Account, and if it was distributed for the public Service the Public might replace it to him in the Nation. I hope I shall meet with the Approbation of your Excellency and of the Council in what I have done, especially as it is known to your Excellency that the Command of the Albama Fort distributes Ammunition with a very liberal Hand to those Indians by the King of France's Orders. And that this would be a Cooperation with his Majesty's Arms which we have long tried in Vain to obtain. Quod optanti [*sic*] divam [*sic*] promittere nemo, Accident [*sic*] volvenda dios [*sic*] en attulit [*sic*] ultro.

The French Indians that the Creeks will meet with in this Expedition will be some of the Savanas, some of the Cuscuskies, Illinois, Miamies or Twightwees, who live between the Oualashe [*sic*] and Mississippi and are very servicable to the French in supporting their Usurpations on the Ohio. Such frequent Interruptions from the Cherrockees and Chickesaws and now the Creeks will be a Means of hindering the Progress of the French Parties and their Passage along the Ohio thereabouts. As the Expence is but small, and the Service may perhaps prove very great if this Offer of the Creeks is readily encouraged and improved, I hope I shall not incur the Censure of having acted |168| too officiously or too precipitately in this Step. I have the Honour to be Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble Servant,

WM. BULL

P. S. June 26. The French Prisoner sent down by the Chickesaws is come to Augusta, and will be sent down by the first Boat that goes to Town. The Bearer returns from Town the Morning after his Arrival there.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN WILLIAM BULL AND CHICKESAW INDIANS

At Fort Moore on the 20th Day of July, 1758 was held the following Conference between William Bull, (who had been desired by his Excellency, Governor Lyttelton, to give some Presents to the Chickesaws) and Nahettaly, and the Warriours of the Chickesaws living on Savanna River, Mr. Newberry being first sworn Interpreter.

W. B. Nahettaly and you, Mingo Stoby, I speak to you now in the Name of his Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina. Though you were not here with your Country Men when they came to see the Governor, yet his Excellency remembered you, and desired me to give you some Presents when you returned from your Hunt. I am glad now to see you safely returned from your Hunt and have got a Gun for each of you, and some Strouds, Shirts and Boots and some Callico and Garlix for your Wives, and four Strouds, Shirts and Boots for some of your Followers whom you shall chuse to present them to. And as your Countrymen then said, they had a Talk which they could not give to the Governor as he was in Haste, and they would stay till you returned. As you are now returned, I am ready to hear it and will faithfully deliver it to the Governor, who will consider it and return an Answer.

NAHETTALY. I was then in the Woods hunting for Deer Skins to supply my Wants. I and my People are poor, and stand in Need of the Assistance of our Friends the English, who live in plenty. I must therefore beg for something to cover the Nakedness of the Men and the Women. We are so poor that even bad Knives for the Boys and Sissars and Needless [*sic*] for the Women will be acceptable. You are the Beloved Man to whom the Governor referred us for Presents and we apply to you for them.

W. B. Some good Presents have been given already a few Weeks ago to your Countrymen who were here, and if the English were to cloath every Individual of the Creek, Cherrockees, Catawba and Chickesaw Nations, we must go naked ourselves. You must consider all the great Presents now on the Road going to your Far Nation, as partly given to you. You live near the English where Goods are cheaper, and no Enemies to molest your Hunting. The Far Nation give many Skins for few Goods |169| and have many Enemies, against whom they spend their Powder, which you spend only against Deer. However because the Governor loves you, I will bring some Knives for your Boys, Needles and Sissars for the Women to mend their Cloaths, and some Cadiz and Gartering, when I call at your Town in my Way down the River. But I have no more Presents here.

NAHETTALY. But there are enough in the Stores at Augusta which I have seen.

W. B. But I must not give more than the Governor directed. Have you any further Talk, I am ready to hear it.

OLD DOCTOR. I am a Branch of the old Stock, I came a young Man from the Far Nation, I am now grown gray here. I have long wanted to see the Governor in Charles Town, but the Captain of this Fort has often put me off. But I will go and see him in his own House and get more Guns and more Presents.

W. B. You have already seen the Governor here lately. He has a great Deal of Business in Charles Town. When he has Leisure and wants to see you, he will send for you.

OLD DOCTOR. I have already been put off by Mr. Outerbridge, but now I am resolved to go to see the Governor in his own House. The Path is always open, and I know it.

W. B. Have you any Thing further to say?

OLD DOCTOR. Yes, we have exchanged Lands with Mr. McGilvray. We now live and plant upon two Tracts of Land belonging to him, one in Georgia, and one in Carolina.

W. B. Is there Land enough for your Planting and Occasions on those two Tracts?

OLD DOCTOR. Yes.

W. B. Are you willing to quit the Land set apart for your Use by this Government at Horse Creek, and is it the Opinion and Desire of the whole Town? To this a general Voice of Consent was returned.

W. B. What Reasons have you for preferring your present Settlement at New Savanna to that at Horse Creek?

OLD DOCTOR. At Horse Creek we were more exposed to the Incursions of the Northern Indians, who had no River to cross near us. We are now surrounded by the English, who will help to discover our Enemies and prevent our being surprised; and our present Settlements yeilds good Corn for our Subsistance. For these Reasons we prefer this and have changed with Mr. McGilvray.

W. B. Well, I will report this Talk to the Governor. I have now something to say to you. This Morning I received Intelligence that six strange Indians past over before Day this Morning from Mr. McCartan's in |170| Carolina to Mr. Fetch's in Georgia. They were seen by a Negro Wench belonging to Mr. Fitch. I would have you be upon your Guard and send out Scouts.

OLD DOCTOR. You now see the ill Consequence of giving no more than two Guns. Here we are, all unarmed. If these Enemies meet us, they may kill us like Deer. We must beg for a good Stock of Ammunition to have enough for Deer, and for Enemies too. And also we must press you for some Covering for our Woman at least.

W. B. Well you shall have a Cask of Powder and 100 Weight of Ball. I would have you send out to see what these Indians are.

WM. BULL

LIEUTENANT OUTERBRIDGE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Letter from Lieut. White Outerbridge to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton.

SIR, I have this Day received the inclosed Letter from the Creek Nation. I thought it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with it.

I shall send a Copy of it [to] Captain Paul Demere by an Opportunity will offer in two or three Days. By a Man from the Cherrockees in seven Days we have an Account that the Little Carpenter has sent five of his Headmen from the Northward Home to the Nation, to let his People know that Fort Du Quesne was taken. I wish it may be true. I am Sir with great Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

WHITE OUTERBRIDGE

THOMAS DEVALL TO WHITE OUTERBRIDGE

Captain [*sic*] Outerbridge

SIR, This is to acquaint you that several Creek Indians are lately come from Movil and some Savannas from the French Fort on the Cherrockee River. The French has told the Indians that they are going to send from New Orleans and the Rest of the French Settlements a large Army of French Men and Indians to storm the English Fort at Tennissie and to drive the Cherrockees and all before them, but when they did not say. Sir, I would have you to send Word to the Governors of Carolina and Georgia that they may keep a good Lookout, News from the Northward how the English has destroyed a great many Indians and French. The Captain of this Town went out to look for French with a small Gang the 11th of October. I hope he will do some Mischief. All at Present from Sir,

Your humble Servant,

THOMAS DEVALL

LITTLE CARPENTER TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Letter from the Little Carpenter to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Your kind and loving Letter I received by your Messenger, dated April 1st, but thinking that you may not have been warned of what has been past with your loving Brother, Colonel Byrd, thought proper to let you know my long Absence from your Presence. I have sent |171| a Part of my Men back with Colonel Byrd and am glad to hear that you are in Health, hoping to see you in three Days after Date with twenty Men, hoping you and your Beloved Men will dispatch me as soon as possible having promised Colonel Byrd to overtake him in twenty-six Days at Tuskege Fort.

Hoping that you may got all Things as I sent per first Messenger ready, also a Memorandum that was concluded on at the Camp at Little Saludy, as I

have also sent the Letters that Colonel Byrd gave me desiring that I should dispatch it as soon as possible to you. Concluding till meeting,

Your true and loyal Subject,

his
LITTLE _____ CARPENTER
Mark

LITTLE CARPENTER AND THE GREAT WARRIOUR OF CHOTTA
TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

May 2d, 1758

Letter from the Little Carpenter and Great Warriour of Chotta to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton

The Little Carpenter to his Brother, the Governor of South Carolina,

SIR, Mr. Byrd set of for Virginia Yesterday and the Great Warriour of Chotta sets of this Day for Chotta to have a Talk with Old Hop concerning their going to Virginia and the Carpenter stays for the Goods that you gave them which when he receives sets of with Speed for Chotta and from there to Virginia. He received some Beads from the Hon. Edmund Atkin which he sends by the Great Warriour of Chotta to Old Hop to let him know the Talk he received. You desired the Carpenter to send you Word how he got Home; he is got safe to Keowee and all his People.

The Carpenter says that he made a Complaint against Mr. Elliott, but meeting him at Keowee hath agreed with Old Hop before for to have his Yard longer and all Shirts to be at three Lb. Weight of Leather apiece, likewise he hath agreed to sell all Sorts of striped Cottons at four Lb. Weight of Leather a Fathom, likewise Callico all at four Lb. Weight of Leather a Fathom, so the Carpenter and Great Warriour desires that you would not say any Thing to Mr. Elliott concerning the Complaint that the Carpenter made for they have agreed among themselves. I have heard that one of my People is killed by the Chickesaws belonging to Great Tellico, but don't think that I shall lift up the Hatchet as yet, if they leave of so without killing of more. I desire that you would send me a Cloak for my Wife.

his
THE CARPENTER OF TOMOTLY _____
Mark
his
THE GREAT WARRIOUR _____
Mark

BY JOHN WATTS
INTERPRETER

GOVERNOR LYTTELTON TO OLD HOP AND THE CHEROKEE
HEAD MEN AND WARRIOURS

[172] Talk from his Excellency to Old Hop and the Headmen and Warriours of the Cherrockee Nation.

William Henry Lyttelton Esquire, His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of South Carolina to Old Hop and the Headmen and Warriours of the Cherrockee Nation sends Greeting,

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, His Excellency, the Earl of Loudon, the King's Great Warriour and Commander-in-Chief of all his Forces in North America, having resolved to prosecute the War against the Subjects of the French King with the greatest Vigour and to that End, having ordered a large Body of Troops to march to the Ohio is very desirous to have the Aid and Assistance of you, the brave and faithfull Cherrockees, who have always declared like good Friends and Brothers that our Enemies should be your Enemies, more especially as he has heard with the greatest Satisfaction the many valiant Acts performed by your Nation and particularly how well you fought last Summer upon the Borders of Virginia and Pennsylvania and defended the poor Out Settlers there against the Incursions of the French and their Indians and therefore His Lordship has sent the Honourable William Byrd Esquire, one of the King's Council in Virginia, and a brave Warriour well known to you to have a Conference with you at Keowee and to conduct as many of you as shall be willing to go upon this great Enterprize to Winchester in Virginia. Before you go out to War Colonel Byrd will take effectual Care that you shall have Provisions upon your March.

I have sent [Lieutenant] Colonel Howarth to acquaint you with these Things and to invite you to come in as large a Body as possible to meet Colonel Byrd at Keowee, and as a further Encouragement to you to accept this Invitation with Chearfulness and Alacrity, I have authorized Lieutenant Colonel Howarth to promise that every Warriour that shall march from Keowee with Colonel Byrd shall have from this Government before he goes from thence an handsome Present in Goods to fit you out for War.

And there is Nothing you can do that will be more pleasing to your Father, the Great King George, to me your elder Brother and to all the good People of this Province than that you should go in as great Numbers as possible to take up the Hatchet upon this important Service.

GOVERNOR LYTTELTON TO THE LOWER CHEROCKEE HEADMEN AND WARRIOURS

[173] Talk from his Excellency to the Headmen and Warriours of the Lower Towns of the Cherrockee Nation.

William Henry Lyttelton Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of South Carolina to the Headmen and Warriours of the Lower Towns of the Cherrockee Nation,

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, I have received your Talk, with the black and white Strings of Wampum and am sorry that any Thing should have happened that has occasioned you to send me black Beeds. Upon the first Intelligence I had, that four Cherrockees were found scalped, I concluded it must have been from Indians, as white People are not used to scalp, but I caused all possible Enquiry to be made, in order to find out who had done it and particularly sent Instructions to that Effect to my beloved Men who act as Judges of the People in those Parts. I likewise gave Directions to the Warriour who commands at

Fort Prince George to inform you of the Fact and advice you to be upon your Guard, as I imagined some enemy Indians might be lurking about your Towns. It is the Rule of our Law which I cannot depart from, that we are not to punish the innocent for the guilty, but if I can ever discover who they are who have done this Deed, I will immediately cause the Offenders to be punished with the greatest Rigour, and in the mean Time the Warriours at the Fort shall give Presents to the Relations of the Deceased to wipe away their Tears and I hope you will consider the Path to be still as clear and open as ever it was. It sometimes happens that a guilty Person among us runs away and makes his Escape and then we are forced to be satisfied. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON

GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON TO O TACITE

[174] Talk from his Excellency to O Tacite, commonly called Judge's Friend William Henry Lyttelton Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of South Carolina, to the brave Warriour O Tacite commonly called Judge's Friend,

FRIEND AND BROTHER, Lieutenant Colonel Howarth, who will deliver this to you, will acquaint you with the Talk I have charged him to give to all the Warriours of the Cherrokee Nation and invite them to a Meeting at Keowee where the Honourable William Byrd Esquire will confer with them and conduct as many as shall be willing to go to War against the French, to Winchester in Virginia.

When I saw you last in Charles Town, I had many Promises from you that you would always be willing to take up the Hatchet against the Enemies of your Father, the Great King. And as I have a particular Esteem for you, I write this to you to desire, not only that you will go to War yourself upon this very important Occasion, but that you will prevail upon as many Warriours as possible to accompany you. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON

GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON TO THE RAVEN OF HIGHWASSEE

Talk from his Excellency to the Raven of Highwassee

William Henry Lyttelton Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of South Carolina, to the Raven of Highwassee

FRIEND AND BROTHER, I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Howarth to deliver this to you and to communicate to you a Talk I have given him for all the Warriours of the Cherrokee Nation. As your Valour is in great Esteem, I have sent you this particular Token of my Regard for you, and I hope you will be ready to go yourself and to prevail upon as many more Warriours as possible to march to Virginia upon the great Enterprize which Colonel Howarth will more particularly explain to you. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON

GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON TO THE LOWER AND MIDDLE
CHEROKEE HEADMEN AND WARRIOURS

|175| Talk from his Excellency to the Headmen and Warriours of the Middle and Lower Settlements

To the Headmen and Warriours of the Middle and Lower Settlements of the Cherrockee Nation, the Governor of South Carolina sends Greeting,

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, The Warriour at Fort Prince George has sent me an Account of some new Disturbances that have happened in Virginia in which I am sorry to hear some of your People have been killed. I desire you will mark well the Words I now write to you and lay them up in your Hearts. The Fire that was kindled many Years ago by our Fathers and yours has long burnt bright between us and the Chain of Friendship which the great King George has fixed, is unsullied and free from Stain, but that it may always remain so, you may remember how often it has been concluded in publick Talks and solemn Treaties that when ever it should that a Red Man was killed by a White, it should not be a Cause of War between the two Nations, but the Red People should apply to the King's Governor for Satisfaction; notwithstanding which I am now informed that bad Talks have been given in some of your Towns against the People of Virginia and that some Parties have taken up the Hatchet and are gone to spill their Blood, mark again what I say to you. I have sent a Messenger to the Governor of Virginia to inform him of these Things, and I am confident he will give you entire Satisfaction for whatsoever Injuries have been done to you, and as a further Mark of the Desire I have to remove from you all Cause of Complaint I do hereby promise that if you will dispatch Runners to bring back those Parties that are gone out, so that they may return without having made the Path bloody, I will give Presents to the Relations of your People that have been slain, suffecient to hide the Bones of the dead Men and wipe away the Tears from the Eyes of their Friends.

But if you shall refuse to make up the Matter in an amicable Way and shall shed the Blood of the Virginians, mark again what I say to you, the Armies of the Great King are strong and mighty, his Warriours are without Number, well armed, well cloathed, well fed and supplied with all the |176| Necessaries of War; but you are few and will soon be in Want of every Thing when once the Trade is withdrawn from you. The English are the only Nation that can furnish you, and are willing to continue to do it, if you do not prevent them by your own Faults, but if you do, you will remember my Words and repent your Rashness when it is too late. The Governor of Virginia has given no Orders to his People to fall upon yours, but what they have done was their own private Act. I thank you Wawhatchee and the Young Warriour of Easter-toe for the particular Talk you sent to me. I am

Your Friend and Brother,

[WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON]

Given at Charles Town
26th of September, 1758

KING HEIGLAR TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Pine-tree Hill, 3d Janry., 1759

DEAR BROTHER, Agreeable to our Promise to you and Mr. Atkin, I and my Warriours went out against the Enemies of our Father, the great King George whom we shall be always ready and willing to serve. Upon our Return, we found the dry Weather had intirely destroyed our Crop and unless our good Brother the Governor will supply us with a little Corn, our Wives and Children will perish for Want. We are glad to hear that the Six Nations of Northward Indians has made Peace with our Father, the great King George which is all from,

Your loving Brother,

his
KING _____ HEIGLAR
Mark

RETURN OF PROVISIONS RECEIVED BY LIEUTENANT
COYTMORE

A Return of the Provisions received by Lieut. Richard Coytmore from
Ensign Lachlan Mackintosh

Fort Prince George, April 14th, 1759

6 Swivel Guns with 2 Iron Carriges	3 Brass Kettles
91 Quire of Cartride [sic] Paper	2 Wore out
1 Smith's Anvil, Bellows and Vice	3 Iron Wedges 177
1 Screw Plate	2 Broken Wedges
2 Blacksmith's Hammers	1 Good Grinstone
1 Whip Saw	2 Trows
2 Hand Saws	25 Falling Axes, 2 Do. Mr. Turner
2 Cross cut Saws	4 Pick Axes
2 Adds	8 Hammers
2 Broad Axes, 1 not suffecient	11 Shovells
2 Drawing Knives	10 Good Spades
2 Small Hatchets	11 Spades broke
12 Bricklayer's Trowels	8 Whip Saw Files
9 Eyes for Wheel Barrows	3 Cross cut Saw Files
9 Rings for Do.	8 Smith's Files
10 Bill Hooks	5 Rasps
7 Gudgeons for Wheel Barrows	4 Hand Saw Files
1 Iron Crow	1 Iron Corn Mill wore out
4 Chains for Draw Bridge	6 Lb. Steal
3 Stock Locks without Kees	2 Augers
3 Do. with Keys	3 Bars of Iron
	1 Pr. Stilliards and Kee
	1 Pr. Wooden Scales
	1 .50 Lb. Weight

5 Iron Potts	8 Bayonets
15 Fathom Rope	6 Hangers, 1 of which not sufficient
1 Chissel	1 Two Hour Glass
2 Baggs Nails	12 Cartouch Boxes, five of which not sufficient
80 Spikes	4 Springes and one Worm
2 Pr. of Handcuffs	1 Old Drum
1 Pr. Legg Irons	3 Pickers
9 Musketts suffecient of which 3 belongs to the Provincals	2 Tents
5 Musketts insuffecient	

RETURN OF INDIAN PRESENTS RECEIVED BY LIEUTENANT COYTMORE

A Return of Indian Presents received by Lieut. Richard Coytmore from Ensign Lachlan Mackintosh

Fort Prince George, 14 April, 1759

4 Chests Trading Guns containing 100	4 Looking Glasses
11 Trading Guns, and one broke	Some Hawks' Bells
12 Blankets	17¾ Yards Strouds
6 Shirts	26¾ Yds. Oznabrigs
5 Brass Kettles	2½ Lb. Paint
3 Tin Ditto	6 Indian Hangers
13 Doz. and three Knives	1½ Gross Pea Buttons
6 Belts	4 Horn Combs
	1 Pr. Scissars

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Loudon, 2d May, 1759

A Letter from Captain Paul Demere to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton.

SIR, I have received your Dispatch five Days ago by James Holmes, and Yesterday I received another from Lieutenant Coytmore. I am to acquaint your Excellency that the Mortar with his Gang is gone, not to the Place where he intended, (because I did any Thing in my Power to prevent it) but to Catowa in one of the Forks of Coosa River below Coosawatchee about thirty Miles. Every Thing is quiet here at Present. Maximillian Moore is not come yet, but I expect him every Day.

|178| The 27th of last Month arrived here the Great Warriour, with a Scalp of a French Indian as he told me; they have lost one of their People in the Expedition. As I had no Presents then to give them, I told him that expected some every Day, and when they came I would reward them. He told me that it was very well, and went away satisfied. He told me that one Day as he was coming back, he met with one of Thick Legg's Gang on the Scout, who told him that they were going towards the French Fort, with three white Men fully resolved to do Mischief and to bring a French Prisoner alive. The same Day that he arrived I told him in Private that since he went away Old

Hop and the Standing Turkey had given me Room to be on my Watch by receiving so kindly the Mortar and his Gang, after I had sent to them to acquaint them, that they were not come on a good Design and I put him in Mind of a Letter that Mr. Atkins wrote to him four Months before concerning that Man, but all in vain. He answered that he was very sorry for it, and that he would enquire about it that very Night at their Town House and would let me know every Thing in three Days. Accordingly he came and said that they had denied that the Mortar was come on any bad Design, that he only wanted a Spot of Ground to plant and settle and to go hunting to deal with our White People because every Thing was very dear in the Creek Nation. I told him that I knew the Contrary, and that several Warriors had told me of his bad Talks in the same Time named to him the Men. He then said that it was a Mistery to him, and asked me when I intended to write to your Excellency. I answered him in three Days. Well then, said he, don't write till I come, and send for Willenawa and Judges Friend.

Accordingly they are come to Day and dined with me. The Great Warrior said that he was informed that when the Mortar came at first his Talk was not very good saying that he was lately amongst the French and Spaniards, that they had told him that they loved the Cherrockees, and they were sorry to hear that the English had killed many of them. It is true that these Sort of Talks make often Impression, said he, on some of our People, and we have great many of bad Men amongst us, but now I am come, said he, you shall hear no more bad Talks for I am Friend to the English, and shall never make |179| Peace with the French. I [remember], said he, when I was in Carolina last, I told the Governor that I should always be true, and I desire you, said he, to me, to acquaint him that I am still the same, and I shall never give him Room to think otherwise. I desire you, said he, to write to the Little Carpenter and tell him not to be uneasy that every Thing is quiet here. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudon, May 2d, 1759

A Letter from Captain Paul Demere to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton.

SIR, As I am uncertain when I shall be releaved I have sent the Woman that has the Care of the Store to buy some Necessaries of Life. By her I send to your Excellency a Nest of Indian Basketts, and a Beaver's Skin which I beg you will accept, and if any Thing else (over these Mountains) is agreeable to you, I shall be obliged to you to send me your Orders, and I shall do my best Endeavours to get it.

As every Thing is quiet now in these Parts, I have wrote to Lieut. Coytmore not to send Men here for Fear to disoblige the Indians till he should hear further from your Excellency, and in case I should hear of the Approach of the Enemy I would send for them, besides as Carriage for Provisions is very heavy on the Publick, and some Times very difficult, I am affraid that some

Time or other we should be in Want, having great Number of Men here, I allways thought the Certificates of the People to whom your Excellency approved of had been constantly accepted, till the other Day when four of them were sent back again to me and I imagined they were as good as the Bank. I did take them to make Payment in Town, I refer to Dr. Martin and Dr. Richardson whether they could get any Linguister, except at £25 per Month, and even bad ones they get from the Traders £15 per Month, and Leave to load a Horse, and that I employ |180| is the best Linguister in the Nation, therefore I must of your Excellency to take my Case into Consideration or else I must be entirely ruined.

I was complaining some Time ago to Doctor Anderson that my Eyes begun to fail me, and that I could not read nor write by Candle Light, and wished that I could get some Body to assist me in Writing. He told me, there was a Soldier at Keowee of my Brother's Company that could write very good Hand. Accordingly I did write to Lieut. Coytmore that I should be obliged to him if he would send me that Man and I would send another in his Room, but he has wrote me Word, that he did not like much to write himself, and that he employs him to that Purpose. I shall be infinitely obliged to you, if you would procure me such a Person. I am with Respect Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

NATHAN ALEXANDER TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

4th May, 1759

A Letter from Nathan Alexander to his Excellency Wm. Hry. Lyttelton

I thought it my Duty to inform your Honour of the melancholy News, the Indians supposed to be the Cherrockees did on the 25th and 26th Days of April last murder and scalp three white Persons on the Yadkin River and eight Persons on the Fourth Creek and three persons on the south fork of the Catabaw River which has put all our Frontiers in sad Confusion. We have sent to Governor Dobbs to inform him and has sent out some scouting Parties for some Weeks till we get further Instructions. There is many of the Inhabitants have allready moved away and many more will go except some Means will be made Use of in order to secure them for they expect more of the same Nature daly. As your Honour have granted some Commissions [both] civil and military, we live in Hopes you will send some Instructions to them to assist the Frontiers. We expect Broad River and Saludy will get a Stroke soon. This from your Honour's Well Wisher, and very humble Servant,

NATHAN ALEXANDER

SAML. WYLY TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Mount Pleasant, 5th May, 1759

|181| A Letter from Saml. Wyly, Esq. to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton.

MAY IT PLEASE THE GOVERNOR, I received thy Favour of the 27th of April per Capt. Johny who seems well pleased. I did all in my Power to talk and

feed them into a good Humour. I informed them of the Woman that one of their People had abused, which I mentioned to thee in my last per Joseph Ker-shaw and they promised me that they would punish the Offender according to the Nature of his Crime when they went Home. Two Days before the Indians returned to my House there came down an Indian from the Nation and informed me there had been several Murders committed on the Upper Settlement on our River, but as the Indian could not speak good English I could not tell what to make of it untill this Day there came two Men from the upper Parts and gave me the inclosed Account and made Oath that they knew the major Part to be true and believed it all to be true, (one of them went with a Party in Search of the Murderers) says that it is the Opinion of every Body in those Parts that it is done by the Cherrockees. The Catabaws that were at Home behaved very well upon the Occasion, and the King, Captain and Warriours declared they would do all in their Power to find out the Murderers, and revenge it. They seemed to be greatly insenced against the Cherrockees and declared their firm Attachment to His Majesty. I believe it will not be in my Power to get any Body to build the Chimney for Heiglar and wait for their Pay untill the Assembly thinks proper to pay them. I have Nothing more to offer to thee but that I am thy real Friend,

SAML. WYLY

INFORMATION TAKEN BY SAMUEL WYLY

Pinetree Hill, 5th May, 1759

Information upon Oath before Saml. Wyly, Esq.

On the south Branch of Catabaw River one Dutch Man named Conrod Mull, his Wife and his Son sculped by the Indians (supposed to be Cherrockees) on northern Side of said River in Wm. Morrisson's Settlement eight Children of a white Man named Hannah, and two Families on the Adkin River (Names unknown) Sunday 29 Ult. As soon as the Catabaws heard of the Murder, 22 of them |182| went out to bury the dead and 15 of their Warriours went voluntary under the Command of Mathew Tool accompanied by several white Men in Search of the Murderers. This Intelligence was given upon Oath before me,

SAMUEL WYLY

LIEUTENANT ADAMSON TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Wateree, the 5th May, 1759

A Letter from Lieut. Adamson to his Excellency Wm. Hry. Lyttelton.

SIR, To acquaint your Excellency of the Behaviour of the Cherrockees I went after three of our Deserters where I heard they were in North Carolina within a few Miles of the Adkin River and coming into them Parts I found them all in Arms by Reason the Cherrockees had killed a Dutchman, Conrod Mull, and his Wife and Son. On the North of the said River in William Mor-rison's Settlement they killed eight Children, one Hannah's, also killed two more Families on the Adkin whose Names are not known. When the Catabaws heard of it they went after them and I am certain they are very loyal. I would

have staid and sent you a fuller Account, but having three Deserters on my Hands and no one to assist me that I came away and brought the Men with me [where] I wait your Excellency's Orders, and am willing to go anywhere you please to send me which is all from,

Your Excellency's most humble Servant to command,

JAMES ADAMSON

LIEUTENANT COYTMORE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, May 8th, 1759

A Letter from Lieut. Coytmore to his Excellency, Wm. Hry. Lyttelton.

SIR, As the Bearer of this came late last Night and proposes to go out this Morning for Town on Capt. Demere's Business, I have it not in my Power by this Opportunity to send your Excellency the Returns I mentioned in my last, but must only acquaint you, that Peter Crim who is employed by Messrs. Smith and Nutt, acts no Way conformable to the Contracts I imagine [183] he made with them; as I received Yesterday two Waggons Load of Flour, and Salt, amongst which there was not one Barrel but what either wanted a Head, or one of the Staves and a considerable Quantity of each lost.

Yesterday I received a Letter from Capt. Demere, who acquaints me, that he has not above twenty Days' Provisions in the Fort of Meat Kind, and notwithstanding here is at this Place a large Quantity of Flower, for that Fort I cannot get any Horses to carry it over. I am now a building a Store-House according to the Desire of Messrs. Smith and Nutt which I hope will soon be completed.

Your Excellency mentions in a Letter of the 9th March that Messrs. Smith and Nutt have sent one Jacob Shon, the Bearer thereof, to survey and take a particular Account of the Provisions of this Garrison. Your Excellency's I received but not by Jacob Shon, neither has any such Person yet been here; I could wish he had, for as the Store at Present is so small and no Weights to weigh any Thing, every Thing is in the utmost Confusion.

On the 3d Instant I was acquainted that Moitoi of Setticoe and his Gang consisting of about twenty-five Men, was arrived in one of these Lower Towns, from the Northward, and that he had brought in some white Scalps, from the Dutch Settlement, your Excellency has so often heard of. I sent for him to the Fort twice; when he came, but with great Reluctance, he did not in the least deny what was said of him, and made no Scruple of telling me that he had taken eight Dutch Sclaps [*sic*] I could not help talking so harsh, that he left me and set off next Morning for the Over Hill Towns.

Wawhatchee seems at Present well inclined. He often comes here, and Yesterday with some other Headmen came and acquainted me that Moitoi had with him nineteen white Scalps, and that there was still a Gang of twenty of the Over Hill Indians out against the same Settlement, but desired me to acquaint you that the Lower Towns were of a quite different Way of thinking from the others.

All the People of these Lower Towns are come Home who inform me that the Little [Carpenter] is highly disgusted and has talked much out of [184] the Way since he left Town. He is not yet arrived.

The Creeks have already planted Corn at Old Eastortoe and thirty of them are now hunting in those Parts, which Party is to settle there. I acquainted the Heads here with your Excellency's Desire, but to no Effect. I am

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

RICHARD COYTMORE

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Loudon, May 12th, 1759

A Letter from Capt. Paul Demere to his Excellency, Wm. Hry. Lyttelton.

SIR, As Charles McGunigham was going to Town I have detained him two Days to acquaint your Excellency with what has happened here lately when the Mortar was here. The Little Carpenter sent Tiftoe, one of the Headmen of Keowee, over with a Message to be easy and quiet untill he came Home, and that he had made every Thing up in Virginia. The same Night one Moytoy and two more Headmen of Setticoe stayed all Night in the Town House with the Mortar, and next Morning three Gangs out of that Town set out under Pretence of going a hunting, but their Scheme was of going to War against the back Inhabitants of Virginia.

A few Days ago two Gangs returned with three white Men's Scalp, and last Thursday Night Moytoy and his Gang returned and brought in twelve Scalps, Men's, Woman and Children. The same Night the Great Warriour who had gone down the River a little Way returned. I complained very much to him of the Behaviour of the Setticoe People. He declared that he knew Nothing of it, and if had been here Nothing of that should have happened. I desired him to tell Old Hop, the Standing Turkey and himself to come and dine this Day with me, to consult what was to be done on this Occasion, that I might acquaint your Excellency with it. Accordingly they came. I put him in the Mind of the Letter that they wrote your Excellency some Time ago with two Strings of Wampum, wherein it was mentioned that for the Future we should live in Peace and Quietness and that no Blood should be spilt. That they were very sorry that this Thing happened and that they knew Nothing of it, that they pretended to go a hunting but instead of that went to War against the Virginians to their Sorrow. Some of them presume to say [185] that the Virginians were in Fault, for having killed some of their Men and that they would not mind it if some Provocation had not lately happened. I desired them to let me know what I should write your Excellency concerning what has happened and what Satisfaction they intended to give, on which he desired me not to write but refer it till the Little Carpenter comes that they then should have a general Meeting where all the Warriours would be present. For your own Part (said he) you may be shure to live in Peace and Quietness. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

JEROME COURTONNE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Augusta, May the 13th, 1759

A Letter from Jerome Courtonne to his Excellency, Wm. Hry. Lyttelton.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, That I have taken the first Opportunity after my Arrival here Yesterday of giving you a short Account of what has happened in the Nation since I received your last Favour. In the first Place the Savannah Indians that lived in the Upper Creeks removed from thence intirely in order to proceed to the French Fort on the Cherrockee River on which I thought it was necessary to give some Information thereof to the Chickesaw Nation of Indians of the Savanahs' Intention and to what Place they were bound for, which I accordingly did and sent of two of my Men to the Nation of Chickesaws directly. On which Nothing could be more ready to show the Regard and Esteem they always owed to the English, and immediately February the 4th fitted after the Savanahs one hundred and forty Men with Mr. John Brown and five of my Pack Horse Men, but after travelling nineteen Days, was oblejed on account of some of their Men being frostbitten and other sick, to return back to their Nation, but Mr. Brown prevailed on three of their Warriours to stay out and scout about. When the said Scouts, which the said Scouts after staying some Time out discovered, and immediately returned to their Nation and gave an Account of what they [186] had discovered of the Savanahs' Track which put the Chickesaw Nation into great Joy that they had not missed of theirs and the white People's Enemy's.

Accordingly Mr. Brown with two of my Packhorse Men set of the 8th Day of March the second Time with two hundred Chickesaws and after travelling twenty-six Days came on the Savanahs but not undiscovered, the Chickesaws not knowing themselves so nigh them, but Night coming on it gave the Savanahs an Opportunity of fortifying themselves in, but notwithstanding all their Preservation that they endeavoured for, the Chickesaws fell on them at Break of Day with one continual Fire which lasted till about Noon the same Day in which Space of Time the Chickesaws had only two Men killed and six wounded. They then begun to enquire into what Quantity of Ammunition every Man had left but finding that some that had sixty Loads was reduced to not one not even to kill Meat to carry them Home which was the only Thing that prevented them of being the intire Destruction of the Savvanahs, but Mr. Brown informed that there could not be many of the Savanahs left alive when they desisted fireing as he could distinguish Nothing but groaning and lamenting, and he positively declares that had he but ten white Men with himself, he could have been inside of the Fort, but Indians are Strangers to such Ways of fighting so that at last they concluded to come of bringing with them two hundred and forty Mares and Horses of the Plunder of the Enemy.

Time will not permit me to lay down to your Excellency every Circumstance that happened during this Action, but shall endeavour to do it as soon as my Horses are a little recovered of there Journey from the Nation which I shall endeavour to be as short as possible before I will wait on your Honour and hope that we are clear of the worst Vermin that haunted the Upper Creeks

and was so hurtfull to the English Interest and in showing the Creeks a bad Example that was along side of them, and so conclude and am

Your Excellency's most devoted and most humble and obedient Servant,
 JEROME COURTONNE

CHICKESAW HEADMEN AND WARRIOURS TO
 GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

[187] Talk from the Headmen and Warriours of the Chickesaw Nation to his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of South Carolina and Vice Admiral of the same.

Wee, the Headmen and Warriours of the Chickesaw Nation, finding that our Brothers, the white People, are about to depart our Nation and shall not find any Opportunity of returning our Thanks to your Excellency for the Presents that we received last Year by the Hands of Jerome Courtonne and your kind Talk that was given at that Time all which we shall endeavour to adhere to as far as in our Power lies and now we desire our sincere Thanks for all Favours and in particular for what we received last Year as it could not come in a Time when we was much more in Necessity, hoping that you will always look on us as Brothers which we shall make it our dayly Study to deserve it at your Hands.

Some Time ago we took two Choctaws which we would have burnt directly had not your white People saved their Lives by acquainting us that you intended to make the Choctaws your Brothers and them the French's Enemy's as they was the last Peace and therefore shall do Nothing that shall be hurtfull to our Brothers the English Interest.

When some of our Warriours was in Town with you two Years ago you desired that we might take up the Hatchet against the Savannahs, but it was not then in our Power as they lived amongst the Creeks and in there Land, but was often uneasy in our Hearts to hear that they was often carrying white People's Scalps from Town to Town in the Creeks and hanging them up to the Flag Staf, and that no Notice was taken of it nor Satisfaction demanded by our Brother the white People although they lived in their Friends' Land. Some Time ago we heard by Mr. John Brown that he had received a Letter from Mr. Courtonne acquainting him that the Savannahs were gone to the French Fort which made us glad that we then had a good Time to revenge the white People's Cause [188] whereupon one hundred and forty of us with Mr. John Brown and five of your Men went after them for one Moon, but many of our People being taken sick was obliged to return it being in the Time of the great Snow, but left three Men out to hunt for Track, which after hunting some Time they returned having discovered the Savanahs.

We upon this turned out a second Time with Mr. John Brown and two hundred of our Men and was then determined to follow them to the French Settlement where they was bound to, but after travilling 26 Days we came up with them, but they discovered us which gave them Time by Night's coming on to build a Fort, but we not minding that fell to play with them the next Morn-

ing with our Powder and Bullets. We have killed most of them and would have killed them all, but our Powder and Bullets being gone was obliged to lave of, but we [brought] off all their Horses and Mares with us to the Nation. All this we have done knowing them to be the white People's Enemies and we looking on ourselves as Brothers made us ready to take Satisfaction which we always did and always will do as long as there is one of us left. We had only two of us killed and six wounded. But now we are poor, our Hunts being spoilt and not having above one Horse Load of Powder and Bullets in our Nation and Nothing left to buy any, we being kept in hunting the Savannahs all Winter, but hope that we may still depend on our Brothers, the white People, for a further Supply as soon as possible to fight our Enemies which we always shall though ourselves deserving of it at there Hands. The French has lately made us many Offers of Peace which we have looked on as Nothing and ever shall do while we have Brothers, the English, left.

We beg that you will send us some of your Warriours to assist us at this Present in helping to cut of that French Fort that has proved so hurtfull to us and may in Time prove so to you, which we hear has like to have already if the Cherrockees could be supplied by French Powder and Bullets as they are by the English, that then they would turn yours and our Enemies. We have desired the white Man that is now writing for us to write it in a plain Manner which being interpreted to us find it the Sentiments of our Harts [*sic*] and the Words we have spoken and hope your Excellency |189| will accept the same at our Hands.

Wee forgot to mention to your Excellency that some Time ago fourteen Chickesaws went to the Northward of the Miscicipi to War. They killed two Indians and as they were returning came up with a Body of French as they were coming down the River consisting of at least a hundred Men. They killed fourteen of them, but being over powered was obliged to make the best of our Way [off].

his
 PYA _____ MALLAHA
 Mark

his
 PUSKA _____ OMINJO
 Mark

his
 POSSA _____ MALLAHA
 Mark

his
 PYA _____ MINGO MALLAHA
 Mark

[CHEROKEE] LOWER TOWNS TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Keowee, 11 May, 1759

The Lower Towns to the Goveror spoken by Wawhatchee.

MY FRIEND AND BROTHER, All your Brothers of these Lower Towns are now met together with the white People, and as wee are all met do write you.

We offer hear Lyes, and so do you, we think nevertheless very well, and desire you to do the same. We well remember King George's Talk, for us to live in Peace and Friendship with the white People which we do. The Path from us to you in Carolina, we desire to be kept free from any Disturbance, or Blood. At Present there is a little stumbling Block lying in the Virginian Path

for there is Blood in the Way, between us and Connustoogee. Although the Setticoe People have lately been, and done Mischief in those Parts, we desire as it is but one Town alone, that it may breed no Disturbance between us, and your People. It is as if they had been drunk, and committed Mischief but we hope they are now sober, and think otherwise. Though there are some Rogues among us, our Thoughts are good. You sent me (Wawhatchee) Word to talk well to my young People, and I observed it, and shall still continue so to do. Dick Smith is gone to Virginia, and I hope soon to hear from the Governor of that Place.

Your Friend and Brother,

his
WAWHATCHEE _____
Mark

TIFTOE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

13th May, 1759

[190] Talk from Tiftoe to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton

The Town of Keowee to the Governor, spoken by Tiftoe,

FRIEND AND BROTHER, We are now together with our Brothers, the white People, who live with us as in one Town, which we think very well of, and shall always do so. When I was down in the Fall, you told me, and my People, to stay quiet at Home, which we have strictly observed. As for the Mischief that has been done, it was alone the outside Town over the Hills, Setticoe. We are all quiet and think well in these Parts. All these Towns and the Middle Settlements are according to our Promise still, and have good Thoughts, as we desire to live in Friendship with the white People. We think that some of our People have behaved ill, for we remember the great King George's Talk, for us to live in Harmony with his People.

We hope as this is the Talk of your Brothers of the Town of Keowee, when you see it, that your Thoughts will be good for as your People and ours are mixt together, 'tis right we both should think as one. In Confirmation of what we say, we, the Town of Keowee, have sent the inclosed Beads, according to what you told us. We desire to hear from you soon. We likewise expect to receive some Beads from you.

Your Friend and Brother,

TIFTOE _____ his Mark

CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Loudon, 15th May, 1759

A Letter from Captain Paul Demere to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton

SIR, The Bearer of this is one Maxamillian Moore whom I acquainted your Excellency I had sent to Haywassie for, on Purpose to send him out accompanied by one of my Soldiers to reconnoitre the Place where it was reported the French were fortifying themselves; before he set of I was informed that it

was not Coosawatchee, but about seventy Miles further where that River and the Coosa River makes a Fork. He accordingly sett off and carried his Son, who now accompanys him, a young [Man?] very much attached to our Interest and another young Lad along with him. As they could do Nothing of themselves for Fear of being discovered, when they were come within eight Miles of the Place, the Son desired the Father and the white Man to |191| hide themselves in a Cane Swamp, untill he and his Mate should return which would be in two Nights. When he came to the Place where the two Rivers makes a Fork, he discovered the Mortar's Camp, and on the other Side three large Houses which they had built (but would not suffer him to go over to see them, suspecting as a Spy). He says that they talked much in Praise of the French and said they soon expected a great many of them to come there and settle. The young Lad discovered Sails, Oars &c. belonging to the Boats that had come there, and that there was a great many very large Boats soon expected with Arms, Ammunition and a good Deal of Rum. For further Particulars I refer your Excellency to the Bearers who will inform you of the Indian's Intentions and that the Indians from Haywassie and the other Towns are constantly flocking to their Camp. Moytoy, the Headman of Haywassie, is gone with a Gang to Mowille and that a great many of Middle Settlement Indians are gone to War against Virginia. As the Presents are not arrived I have given them Nothing, but thought it best to forward them to your Excellency as they can give you a more particular Account of the Situation of the Place and what Discoveries they made then I can in Writting.

Yesterday I received a Letter from Lieut. Coytmore wherein he mentioned the Arrival of the Little Carpenter and that he thought he was in a wavering Condition and very dissatisfyed. He immediately sent three Runners ahead to Old Hopp and the Warriours here, that no Body shall stir from Home till he arrives. What the Purport of the Message is I can't yet learn. The same Day a Runner arrived here from the Thick Legg Warriour's Gang to acquaint me that he would be here in four or five Days, that they had been at the French Fort, but had no Success and William Shorrie whom I had sent accompanied by two white Men wrote me the inclosed which I have sent you.

Another Gang that went to War returned the same Day without Success, meeting with the Savannahs who were too strong for them.

I hope we soon will have a Supply of Cattle, for Provisions runs very short. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

PAUL DEMERE

WILLIAM SHORIE TO CAPTAIN PAUL DEMERE

|192|

8th May, 1759

A Letter from William Shorie to Captain Paul Demere.

We have been to the French Fort and no Success. The Reason of it was while twelve of our briskest young Fellows was waiting about the Fort and the rest of us within eight Miles of it with our Cannoes at Camp, Gooding stole

one of the Cannoes and went of. Our People that was lurking about the Fort saw the French Indians beat him [on?] the Outside of the Fort. He stole away with him two of our Indians' Bundles.

The French and Indians pursued our People from the Fort on the Information Gooding gave them. We left our Cannoes about thirty Miles from the French Fort and travelled by Land. We hope to be at Home in ten Days, the Woods being very difficult to travel and we are all Strangers to the Way. We will inform you of every Matter.

WILLIAM SHORIE

THIRTEEN CHEROKEE TOWNS TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

May 16th, 1759

Talk from thirteen Towns of the Cherrockee Nation to his Excellency Wm. Henry Lyttelton¹⁸

Joree this Day thirteen Towns met to hear the Governor's Talk and was wonderfully pleased which said that convinced all false Reports that they have been apprised of by young runnagade Fellows from Town to Town. And says that they are further convinced of his fatherly Love to them and that Cloud of Darkness which seemingly appeared on the Perusal of his Letter made it appear bright and clear, and on their Side shall for ever remain while Sun and Moon rules the Firmament, and further they demanded of the Whitemen there present when was it the above mentioned Towns ever had any private or designeing Meetings or in any Shape to talk disrespectfull of white Men, which is very much practiced in other Parts of the Nation who seems not to set any Regard by us no more than we were a different People or wether they don't care to lead us into the Light of their private Affairs by Reason that not one of us would condesend to any Thing that would be prejudicial to our Father, the Governor, or any of his People, for we remember what was said by our own People who was with our Father, Great King George, that his Blood was like ours and to reckon us as his Children as well as those who lived with him and as his Talk to us then it shall be the same with us always kept in our Memory, and shall tell and advise our young [193] People as they grow to the same, and Tassitee of Stickoe shall some Time hence go and see his Brother, the Governor, for it's the Desire of us all and for what has been killed on both Sides of these thirteen Towns shall be uttirly buried in Obscurity and never no more thought on and will not regard any Stories that may here after be told by Northward or Southward.

After reading, this the Governor's Letter, I send those white Beads and my Medal as a Token that what we Warriours has specified here shall never in any Shape be acted to the Contrary but the Chain always as usual be kept clear and bright as the Day which we have the Headmen putt our Hands to certify it.

¹⁸ This is an enclosure with the letter which follows below.

his
TOSSITEE _____ OF STIKOE
Mark

his
WAUTEKA _____ OF JOREE
Mark

his
CANTEATOY _____ OF WATOJA
Mark

his
SKIAGUNSTA _____ OF COWEE
Mark

HALFBREED WILL OF NEUJANSSA
his _____ Mark

LIEUTENANT COYTMORE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort Prince George, 23d May, 1759

A Letter from Lieut. Richard Coytmore to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton.

SIR, As I so lately wrote to your Excellency by Charles McCunningham, I at present have but little to acquaint your Excellency with.

On Moitoi's bringing the Scalps to these Towns I sent a String of white Beads and a Letter to Round O of Stotoree (who is Headman of those Parts and has always behaved well) acquainting him that it was by your Excellency's Desire. There was a Meeting of all those Towns and sent your Excellency the inclosed Letter¹⁴ and Beads, expecting to hear from you, every Thing here at Present seems quiet. As for overhill News the Bearer can better inform you. I am with due Respect

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

RICHARD COYTMORE

JOHN PEARSON TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

8th February, 1760

|218|¹⁵

A Letter from John Pearson to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The Result of this is to inform you in Breif of the deplorable State of our back Inhabitants, they being chiefly killed, taken Prisoners and drove into smal Forts, only some who hath made their Escape by Flight and that as low as to Saxegotha Township, and we are now building Places of Safety in my District as well as we can. How long we may continue in Safety in them I know not for the Tourrant hath been so great they have burnt all Goudy's House except the little Fort you built round his Barn, where he and Capt. Francis and some few more are penned up. They have likewise endeavoured a Fort [at] William Turner's where they have had a

¹⁴ The enclosure precedes this letter.

¹⁵ In the original, pages 194-217, inclusive, are blank; this omission covers a period of time roughly from May 1759 to February 1760. The letters received during that time and ordered entered in the Indian Book are referred to in the MS Journal of the Council (in the South Carolina Archives), May 21, 1759-Mar. 3, 1760, XXVIII, pp. 92-175. Seven of the letters referred to are in the *Records in the British Public Record Office relating to South Carolina* (Microfilm edition) 1758-1760, XXVIII, pp. 208-24, 225-30, 251-57.

smart Engagement, and as I hear they killed some of the Indians notwithstanding the [*sic*] went away down to old Thomas Haverds and got into his Barn, and there they, the old Man and what few Men he had in House a considerable Time [*sic*], but in short they have burnt and destroyed all up Bush River, except Jacob Brooks where there is some People gathered together to stand in their own Defence. All up Saludy, Little River, Rabourns Creek, Long Cane, and Stevens Creek, are all destroyed. I am informed they have killed 27 Persons on Rabourns Creek, and out of 200 Persons that were settled on the Long Canes and Steven's Creek not above 40 or 50 to be found, so that the Case is very desperate, and all the People that move down, hardly one stops at the Congarees, so that I may say we are now the back Inhabitants, and unless there is about 2 or 300 Men raised in scouting Parties and an Officer over 50 to scour the Woods and stop the Tourrant, I don't doubt that they will destroy chiefest of the Country.

So soon as I have finished my Fort I shall endeavour all I can for the common Good. I know of several stout Men, who with proper Encouragement, that is to say, so much certain per Month, and so much per Scalp, would make it their entire Business to pursue and kill and destroy those merciless Villains wherever they went. If your Excellency in your most wise Consideration should think proper to appoint Captains for Scouts and would send up Commissions for that Purpose with Orders to raise Men, and on what Encouragement, I don't doubt but there may be a good many Men got here directly. And I am with humble Submission,

Your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

JNO. PEARSON

RICHARD SMITH TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

[219]

Feb. 10th, 1760

A Letter from Richard Smith to his Excellency, Willm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I received your Favour of the 2d Instant with your Orders for my not proceeding with the Goods belonging to Virginia, which I shall as well as all other of your Orders punctually obey, but the Governor of Virginia gave me such Orders as to wait your Excellency's Approbation for my advancing with the Goods, which I waited for with a great Deal of Impatience this three Weeks since I returned from Virginia. The Behaviour of the Indians is something extraordinary since your Excellency's Trouble and Fatigue on the last Expedition against the Indians in order to redress the Subjects of his present Majesty from the Hostilities of the Enemy.

I have Nothing more to add, but shall always be glad to obey your Excellency's Instructions as you shall think to give where they do not immediately interfere with my Orders from the Government of Virginia in whose Employment I am in. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servant,

RICHARD SMITH

ALEXR. MILN TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

Fort Prince George, Feb. 24th, 1760

A Letter from Alex. Miln to his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

SIR, I received the Favour of your Dispatches dated the 13th and 14th Inst. with a general Satisfaction to all the Garrison, as not knowing whether any of the Dispatches sent from here had ever had the good Fortune to have reached your Excellency's Hands, for since the last Letters which came up from Ninety Six, dated January 4th, we never have had any News from the Settlements, nor could we get any down, the Road being so blocked up by those Savages, that it was even dangerous to go for a Stick of Wood, (before we were close blocked up) ever since the Departure of your Excellency.

The Hostages I had in Confinement, the Men after seeing their Officer shot before their Faces, was so exasperated, that immediately they put them every one to Death, in Spight of all I could either say or do, though I threatened them very hard what I would do, and Punishment at that Time, did not consist in the Safety of the Fort; so I was obliged to put up with the Massacre.

Since your Excellency left the Fort we have had eight of the Independents and five of the Carolina Regiment dyed, besides one Woman [220] and a Child, fourteen of which dyed of the Small Pox. But, Bless God, what we have down now is in a very fair Way of Recovery, and the Remainder of the Men, are all in very good Heart, which I think is a great Satisfaction to me, in case of the Enemies making an Attack. I hope your Excellency will send us a Relief with all Expedition, if possible, before the Forces arrive from General Amherst, it being uncertain when they can reach this Place. In the mean Time I shall take all proper Measures for the Safety of the Fort, and your Excellency may depend that while I have a Man alive able to fight, I'll never surrender the Garrison.

Lieut. Coytmore is speechless, and his Life is not expected an Hour to an End; both Officers and Men are very much fatigued, being obliged to be up and down all Night, our Cloths never coming off but when we shift ourselves, which makes our Lives un[bear]able. The Garrison is now a Scene of Sorrow, and think every Day a Month till such Times as a fresh Supply of Forces can be got to our Assistance, which I hope Bless God, will be sooner than I expect. I should be very desirous of informing Capt. Demere with this joyfull News, but it's an Impossibility; I have not heard from there since your Excellency left this Place, but by the Great Warrior when he came down, which I can put no Dependance in any Thing he says. I heartily congratulate your Excellency on the joyfull News of your being made Governor of Jamaica, and God give you your Health long to enjoy that Benefit. I remain with all due Respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servant,

ALEXR. MILN

I having informed myself by some of Lieut. Coytmore's Letters that he has [acquainted?] your Excellency with a Journal of the Transactions which has happened since the 13 of [Jan.] to the 7th of February, I thought it my

Duty to acquaint your Excellency with the [Remainder] and with all the deplorable Situation we at present are all in. I shall now proceed to [give] you an exact Account of what has hapened since the 8th Instant.

Feb. 8th. The Warrior of Stecoe (one of the Hostages) died about 7 o'Clock in the Evening; the Death Hoop was given three Times over the River opposite the Fort. About Midnight a [large] Fire was made in the Middle of the Square at Keowee and Indians heard all round the Remainder of the Night.

9th. The Mankiller of Nucassee with six or seven more Indians rode into Kewee, the Fort [Loudoun] Path with a Flag. Men and Women with Horses packed, were going off all Day from Keowee, [the] Over Hill Path. In the Afternoon the Mankiller of Nucassee came to the River Side, and asked if Morris Gwynn was at the Fort, for he had made his Escape the Night before from [Estatoe] and that John Winburn was still there and desirous of going to Tamathlee to his Family. That the Young Warrior was sorry for what had happened. |221|

10th. Tony of Chotee, one of the Hostages, died of the Small Pox; one of the South Carolina Regiment died. Discharged all our great Guns.

11th. A Soldier in the Independant Companies and Chisquatalone, one of the Indian Hostages, [died?].

12th. Ousonaletak of Joree, one of the Indian Hostages, died; were told by an Indian Woman, that they were all rejoicing at the Sugar Town, as they had brought in some white Men's Scalps from the Settlements, and that all the Middle Settlement Indians were gone down to War against the Frontiers.

13th. A half bread [*sic*] Fellow of Highwassee came to the River Side and told Cornelius Dacharty, that the Young Warrior of Estatoe, was gone with all his People against the back Settlements, and had left twelve Men to way lay all the Paths near the Fort; that two Creeks were come in as Messengers and had brought a white Scalp, and that the Creeks had cut off many of the back Settlements of Georgia. About 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon three Indians fired from the Hills at one of our Centries but did no Hurt.

14th. Skalitoskee, one of the Indian Hostages, a Soldier of the Independant Companies and a half Breed (David McDonald's Son) who came with his Father died.

About Noon the Little Carpenter, the Great Warrior and the Little Raven of Chotee with Charles [McLemore], and John Calwell, came to the River Side from over the Hills. As they were told by the Keowee People, that we were daily burying our Men and very sickly, none would venture to come near the Fort, but the Great Warrior who with McLemore came up to the Parade. They delivered several Letters from Fort Loudon, intimating that they come for their Hostages, that the Over Hills were as yet quiet, but that Capt. Demere &c. were almost certain that they would soon go with the Flood.

I gave the same Answer [to the] Great Warrior, as I did to all the others who came on the same Errand, viz. that I [was?] here under the Governor, and could not act contrary to my Orders, that he well knew the Agreement

made between himself, the other Warriors and the Governor concerning the Hostages, and that therefore it was not in my Power to set them at Liberty. He immediatly denied that he made the least Agreement or consented to any Treaty with the Governor, and returned to the Little Carpenter very much dissatisfied.

They all set off directly, except John Calwell who getting safe to the Fort, turned his Horse loose and would not go back with them. Calwell informed me that the Overhills Indians had hitherto behaved quietly, but that he was certain they would join with the Rest having been denied their Hostages. That all the Overhills People were coming down, that the Chotee and Telliguo People, were to be this Night at Cornhouse Creek about three Miles from here. That the Evening before the 14th, the Great Warrior and his Nephew, the Raven, left the Little Carpenter, McLamore and himself at Camp and lay at Keowee. That in the Morning they returned, and told the Carpenter before him and McLamore that Sunaratehee and Bigg Sawny, went with some young Fellows, from their ²²² hunting Ground, to War against the back Settlements. That Sanaratehee was killed and that Sawny was come in with two young white Men (Slaves) and some Scalps. That the Middle Settlement People had also been down in the Long Cane Settlements, that they had killed fifty-six People, including Women and Children, and brought home Slaves, one to Stokoe &c. That several of the Indians were carried Home being much wounded, and that the Young Warrior's Gang was down towards Ninety Six. That they had burnt all Goudy's Houses, but that several People were in the Fort.

Calwell further informed me, that as he came by Highwassee, Cornelius Ducharty's Woman told him that the Indians of Highwassee, Notalle &c. took two white Men (Will Proctor and the Cooper) and told them they must either go with them to War against the white People or die directly. They choose the former, and set of for the back Settlements, with every Man from those Parts that were able to carry a Gun.

16th. This Morning about 8 o'Clock two Women came from Keowee Town to the River Side, on which Mr. Ducharty went to the River on this Side to see if he could get any Intelligence from them, but while he was speaking to them, the Great Warrior from Over the Hills, came likewise to the River where the Women were, with a Bridle in his Hand. Dacharty asked him where he was going; he made Answer he was going to catch a Horse to go down to see if the Governor would let him have his People out, and desired that Lieut. Coytmore and the Warriors would come and speak to him, on which they went down.

He then told Lieut. Coytmore that he was going to Carolina, and wanted a white Man to go with him. He made him Answer that he would look out for one, but that he would not have a Horse. Immediatly the Warrior gave a Signal with the Bridle, turned himself about and went off. As soon as he gave the Signal off went about 25 or 30 Guns from the Indians that had concealed themselves under the Banks of the River before Daylight as we supposed, shot Lieut. Coytmore through the left Breast, Ensign Bell slightly on the Calf of his Leg, Foster the Linguister, in the Buttock. They immediatly made for the Fort as fast as they could, but it had been difficult for Lieut. Coytmore to have

got in, had he not had Assistance from Ambrose Davis, who took him by the Arm and helped him along. The Wound we fear is mortal.

The Indians, as soon as they discharged their Pieces, ran off as fast as they could, and as they went off, the said Davis being out, on the Parade, with a good Rifle and seeing four or five running off together, he ran towards the River, fired at them and dropt one next the Fort, the others coming behind seeing him fall, helped him off.

As soon as our People had got into the Fort, they began to fire on us from the Hill, over and this Side the River, shooting several Bals in with Rifles and continued so till Evening, but has done no more Mischief as yet. We fired some of our Cannon in to the Town, but can't say what Damage we have done. But we made them to run about, and as for those that fired from the Hills, we fired several small Pieces at them, but to no Signification for they would only shew their Heads when they fired and immediatly pop down again. One Fellow coming on Horseback from |223| Sugar Town to Keowee, and not knowing what happened with us this Morning as we supposed, rode along the Path with his usual Freedom. Ambrose Davis seeing him, stood ready with his Rifle, and as soon as he came opposite the Tent shot him off his Horse. He lay some Time still, then struggled to get up but could not.

Our Men were very much exasperated on their Behaviour to us this Day. Lieut. Coytmore we did not imagine would survive the Day out. The Men swore bitterly, that they would kill every Indian in the Fort and several of them got their Bayonets fixd and swore they would do it immediatly. I went to them and ordered them not to attempt any such Thing, for if they did, I should be obliged to use such Measures which would be very disagreeable to me at this Time. But they still insisted that they would do it, let me do or use them as I pleased, for they said they were sure, they would do us more Hurt than those out if we should be engaged.

I then pacified them a little by telling, and ordering them to be put in Irons and tyed with Ropes. Sergeant Parsel accordingly got what Irons was in the Fort and Ropes to secure them and they went to do it, but could not get one of them to come out of the House for they imagining that we intended to put them to Death, by what happened in the Morning, they therefore stood on their Defence with Tommyhawks and Knives, that they had concealed under Ground in the House. The Men seeing that went in to draw them out, but they were soon obliged to draw back, for they began to use their Weapons, and gave one of our Men a mortal Wound over the Head with a Tommyhawk and in the Belly with a Knife, and another slightly over the Forehead. With that the Men immediatly fired on them and fell to work, but before I could get one to hear or answer me they laid them all lifeless, and happy for us all that they were destroyed, for searching the House where they were kept found a Bottle of Poison, that they had hid under Ground, which we imagined was to poison the Well. About eight of the Clock in the Evening the Enemy without fired two Guns which we imagined to be a Signal to the Hostages, they crying out at the same Time to fight strong and we will releave you. We then expected a general Attack, but they never attempted to come nearer than the Hills on

each Side the Fort, from whence they kept a continual firing all Night but did no more Harm. The Men lay upon their Arms in the Angles till Day Light.

17th. The Enemy kept firing all Day and the Men at their Posts.

18th. The Men that the Hostages wounded died, and two more of the Men of the Small Pox. |224|

19th. The Enemy still kept firing, Men at their Posts.

20th. The Firing still continued from the Hills, three and four Guns at a Time, then an Interval, and when they thought we was all quiet in the Fort, then popt in three or four more, and so continued till Night.

21st. It being very rainy this Morning and the Enemy not appearing, I took the Opportunity of bringing in about a Weeks Firewood into the Fort from the Houses we pulled down of the Outside, the said Houses is all the Firewood we can possibly get, until we have some Relief, and even that, we can't get in without running a very great Risque. It being very dry and rotten, burns away so fast, that we greatly fear we shall be obliged to pull down the Barracks in the Fort, before we can be assisted.

22d. They began their Fire again this Morning in their usual Manner, but thank God has done none of us any more Damage as yet than making a few Holes in the Roofs of the Barracks and Store Door.

23d. About three o'Clock this Morning we were alarmed with the agreable News of a white Man riding up to the Gate, after the Discharge of one of the Centinel's Pieces, who fired at him without hailing, and luckily missed him, Maurice Guynn who brought us Dispatches from Carolina. One of the Independants died of the Small Pox.

24th. Between two and three o'Clock this Morning, Aaron Price arrived here with Dispatches from his Excellency. Very quiet all Day, only two Shot fired.

ALEXR. MILN
JOHN BELL

RICHARD RICHARDSON TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

February 26th, 1760

Letter from Richard Richardson to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, My being set out for the Frontiers of my District in Pursuance of your Instructions to me, and as far as in my Power to put a Stop to the Panic now prevailing, I am now at Mr. Wylie's at the Waterrees and intend to proceed Tomorrow, God willing, to visit and relieve as far as I can, such Persons upon Broad River or other Parts in Distress, with such Things as they may stand in Need of, which has occasioned the Express to proceed thus far, by whom I received the Sum of two thousand and fifty Pounds, being two hundred Pounds short of the Sum mentioned in your Excellency's Letter. Possibly some Mistake might happen in the compting, tho I rather suspect the Person carrying the same as in his Stories he prevaricates.

The Seals were open when delivered, upon which [225] I examined him as did Mr. Wylie also and took his Examination in Writing. When I opened the Money I counted it. I requested the Attention of Mr. Wylie, Thomas Casity, and Thomas Bosher, and also told it several Times over. I am very sorry it should so happen; but I do think the Bearer is tardy, or the Mistake has happened in the first Reconing. I have wrote down to desire Mr. Neilson to make all possible Inquiry in that Quarter, as he seems to charge a Man which came through the Swamp at Neilson's Ferry &c.

I have seen King Haigler this Day and gave him the Talk you ordered, and such other Things as Mr. Wylie (then present) could think most necessary. His Answer is that he had not been at his Nation since the Small Pox, that he does not know what People he has alive, he wants to go to his Nation, but wants some white Man to go with him that can talk, as he may know what they intend to do and send your Excellency Word accordingly. He of his Part and the People with him seems very stench [*sic*] and says they will die by the white People, that they are the same as if they had all come out of one Belly. But I observe they have no Relish for going against the Cherokees. They want John Evans to go up as he may see how Things are and report accordingly. But as he is not here and perhaps would not go without your Orders, and the Small Pox being there it is hard to get a Man to go. I hear their Number of Men does not exceed sixty, but yet they may be serviceable or disserviceable, according to the Use that's made of them.

Mr. Thos. Bosher has the Commission for the Company of Rangers and hope he will very shortly have his Company compleat, and do hope he will faithfully discharge his Trust. Capt. Pearson I hear will not take the other, but hope I shall prevail upon him as I expect to see him the Day after Tomorrow, as I have given Directions for him to meet me at Bayford's Fort, upon Broad River. I am much pleased at the Increase of the Rangers' Pay as I am almost convinced, that not one Company would ever been filled; but now hope they may. As to the Regiment, I believe that will go slow on, and must confess I can't find in my Mind one proper Person that I think will take Commissions, but shall do the best I can when I return. One Paragraph in your Excellency's Letter gives me no Pleasure, that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint [you] to the Government of Jamaica, but I had rather he had been graciously pleased to let you remained in So. Carolina. However, I am in all Places and upon Occasions

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

RICHARD RICHARDSON

ALEXR. MILN TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

[226]

Fort Prince George, Feb. 28th, 1760

Letter from Alexr. Miln to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

SIR, Having had the Honor of receiving your Dispatches of the 13th and 14th Instant, I shall proceed to give you an exact Account as I possibly can of the present Situation, we at present labour under. The Morning Maurice

Guynn and Price left this Place, Lieut. Coytmore departed this Life of the Wound received by the Indians. They are continually lurking about and firing on us by Times all Day. We had one of our Centries shot through the Jaw by a Ball from the Hills of which he died. Since that I have taken all Manner of Precaution I could to guard against their doing any more Mischief without making an Attack, which daily I am in Expectation of. I have taken all the loose Boards I could find about the Fort, and made Blinds to shelter the Centries and Men as they walk the Curtain Lines, we being just a Mark for them in the Fort, they having such Command over us from the Hills. I should be extremely glad if your Excellency could procure us a Reinforcement with what Dispatch you could, for what by Death and Sickness we are really very weak, and in a very bad Situation for the Want of Wood.

I should be very desirous of forwarding your Dispatches for Fort Loudon, but it is really an Impossibility our Enemies lying round us so on every Side. I have several Traders now in the Fort, whom I importuned to go, and not one would run the Risque. The four Guns your Excellency left us, we have but two of them we can depend on, and can't find no Bals that will fit them. One of the Iron Pieces in firing the other Day cracked in three Places, which I have secured with Iron Hoops, as well as possibly I could.

Not having a Port Hole that would command the Town, I took a proper Observation on every Bastion, and found at the Corner of one it would answer. I immediatly ordered a Port Hole cut out there, and had one of the Great Guns moved to it, and discharged her several Times against the Town when we fired through their Town House, and particularly the old Conjuror's House which put what Indians was in the Town to Flight, and went and took Refuge under Cover of the Hills. It's my chifest Study and Care to take all the properest Caution I can, to guard against any ill Event I think may happen to our Garrison. I should have wrote your Excellency a Duplicate of the Express I received by Maurice Guynn, but hearing by Cormick Boyle, they were safe at Ninety Six, I referred it. I remain with all due Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ALEXR. MILN

JOHN CHEVILLETTE TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Orangeburgh, March 3d, 1760

|227|

Letter from John Chevillette to his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

SIR, On Receipt of Capt. Francis' inclosed Letter, I gave Notice to Capt. Grenan, and Capt. Charles Russel to march with what Men they had to 96. I heard Yeasterday that Grenan is near full, but Russel had not above Half his Complement. I have also ordered Major Lloyd to go up in the several Forts built there, and examine their Situation and try to raise a Party of the Men, and go with them likewise to the Relief of Ninety Six, as also to assist Russel to compleat his Company.

Mr. Luck Patrick, a Liver here, has engaged near 50 Men and is in Hopes of more, provided he can have a Ranger Commission and the advance Money. I sent him with this to your Excellency.

I have sent £300 to Capt. Grenan by Mr. Williamson, and have issued £400 to Capt. Russel. Your Excellency may expect another Letter from me very soon. I am with Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

JOHN CHEVILLETTE

JAMES FRANCIS TO GOVERNOR LYTTTELTON

Fort 96, March 6th, 1760

Letter from James Francis to his Excellency, William Henry Lyttelton, Esq.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, SIR, On Sunday last McCormick Boyle and Moses Sinclair arrived at this Fort from Fort Prince George, and gave us an Account of the Discovery they made of the Enemy coming down upon us to the Amount of perhaps 300 by the Number of their Fires. As we had no Reason to doubt their Veracity, we put ourselves in the best Order we were able for their Reception, and as we had good Reason to believe, they would collect their whole Force to get Satisfaction if they might for their last Defeat, and being very weakly manned we insisted [228] on those two Men, not to leave the Fort, at least for some two or three Days, to wait the Enemy's coming; which Freedom hope your Excellency will please to excuse as we at that Juncture stood in such Need of Assistance.

The Event answered our Expectations, for on Munday just after Sunrise, two hundred and more of the Enemy began their Attack upon us, and that with no trifling Resolution, they scarce made any Cessation, but kept almost a constant Fire all that Day and the following Night, and some smart Volleys the next Day. We had two of our Men wounded, but hope not mortal. However Sir, we beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency, that we had the Pleasure during the Engagement to see several of our Enemy drop, and we have now the Pleasure Sir, to fatten our Dogs with their Carcases, and to display their Scalps, neatly ornamented on the Top of our Bastions. These Things Sir, we doubt not but your Excellency will allow may so far irritate them, as to collect their whole Force, and make a stronger Effort if they possibly can to seek Revenge.

And I humbly beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that we had not twenty effective Men during the whole Time of our Engagement, but as Major Loyd arrived here the Juncture of Time that the Enemy left off their firing at us, within a Quarter of an Hour of their last Volley, with an Escort of ten Men from below, we have presumed to withstand his carrying the Whole back, but think to withhold them, until we have some better Reinforcement, which we doubt not your Excellency's Generosity will forward to us, as we have Reason to fear with few effective Men we have, will be greedy to follow the Scout when they come this Way, by which Means the Fort will be left naked, and I know not by what Means to prevent that Evil. It certainly must appear necessary Sir, that this Fort should stand and be defended, as a Barrier to the Province.

as well as for a safe Retreat in case of Need &c. Which we humbly submit to your Excellency's far superior Penetration. Humbly begging Pardon Sir, for thus far presuming, I remain in all dutifull Obedience Sir,

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

JAMS. FRANCIS

LACHLAN SHAW TO GOVERNOR LYTTELTON

|229|

Fort Augusta, March 6th, 1760

Letter from Lachlan Shaw to his Excellency, Wm. Henry Lyttelton, Esquire

MAY IT PLEASE EXCELLENCY, I did myself the Honour to write your Excellency by Lieut. Outerbridge the first Instant inclosing a List of the Cannon and an Inventory of the Stores on both Forts, by which Account your Excellency will perceive that I have not one Grain of Ammunition belonging to Fort Augusta. It is true there is a Quantity of Ammunition belonging to the Traders here which I shall certainly use in case of Necessity, pay for it who will.

I am extremely thankfull to your Excellency for ordering Payment of the Contingent Charge I have been at on the March, as also for the Liberty you were pleased to give me of purchasing Tools and Utencils for repairing and the Use of Fort Moore. I have sent your Excellency the Bills of Sale of those I have purchased and have drawn further on Mr. Mote for £24 Currency more, than what is charged in said Bills of Sale to pay for six Spades and six groubing Hoes, that are a making here, as there was none of either Sort in the Stores. The whole Sum I drew for to pay the Tools and Utencils is £126. I drew likewise in Favour Messrs. Dunbar and Young for the £35:10 Contingent Charges.

The Timber fit for repairing Fort Moore is at least one and a half Mile from said Fort; so that if I was to hire Waggons here to carry it would rise to an immense Expence, but I can purchase an exceeding good Waggon for £84 Currency which would answer that Purpose and be extremely usefull for to bring Provisions &c. for the Fort. I drew on Mr. Mote in favour of the above named Gentlemen for said £84. But they have Orders not to present the said Draught till such Time as they receive your Excellency's Approbation. The Draught for the Tools and Utencils is in Favor of McCarten & Campbell.

In my Letter by Mr. Outerbridge I earnestly requested your Excellency to send us a small Reinforcement for the Duty here is extremely hard on the Men as we are obliged very often to watch all of us all Night, as the Creek Indians are frequently passing and repassing here, and by all Accounts they have been guilty of all the Murders and Barbarities that have been committed on this Side the River Savannah. I have this Instant, being eight o'Clock at Night, three of their Head Men sitting smoaking at the Table |230| and about twenty more of the said Nation in one of the Soldier's Houses near the Fort. Their Manner is they come to the Fort Gate, unsadle their Horses, demand Victuals for themselves and their Horses, which if not given they are highly

affronted. As we don't know, whether they are our Friends, notwithstanding their Protestations, we watch all of us all Night, when they are in our Neighbourhood. If your Excellency would be pleased to send us the said Reinforcement, it would not be at all safe for them to come the same Way as we did, but they should march through Purrysburgh, and pass the River Savanna at Parachaculas. I mentioned this at large in Mr. Outer-Bridge's Letter.

Mr. Aiken Yesterday at Fort Moore shewed me a Paragraph from your Excellency desiring that I should apply to Colonel Chevilette or Col. Thomson for Provisions for the poor People in Fort Moore. It is certain that these poor People are in very great Distress, but any Application to either of the Colonels could not releave them, as their Places of Residence is above ninety Miles from here, and if I was to give one hundred Guineas to a Person to cross the Country to Orangeburgh, I could not get any Person to undertake it. So that in my Opinion, the only Expedient for releaving this wretched People will be if your Excellency will be pleased to grant a Press Warrant to any Person here to press Provisions for them. I hope your Excellency will think it proper to order Capt. Walls of the Rangers to send one of his Men occasionally to Charles Town with an Express, as I will not only save Expences but prevent the intolerable Trouble there is in getting a Person here to undertake to go Express. Although these vagabond Creeks that are about this Place deny their being concerned in the Disorders on the Frontiers, yet the Proofs are too plain against them. The Chickesaws behave very well. We don't hear any Thing material about the Cherokees lately. There has been great Fires on the Carolina Side of the River Today. We sent over some Men to reconnoitre, but it was only found to be the Woods in Fire. Extraordinaries on the Command since my Arrival, one Man dead at Fort Moore, one Deserter taken, one Man enlisted. I am with most profound Respect,

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

LACH SHAW

P. S. As there are a great many Men wanting to compleat the Companies, I should be obliged to your Excellency for a recruiting Order, as I may possibly pick up some Men here.