

down in his Company which he was to take to Virginia with him, who was to pilot him back through the Woods, back of the Catawbas, assuring the Indians of a good cheap Trade from that Province. For that Carolina was now grown troublesome, which Word Troublesome, it seems, has a great Weight with Indians.

The said Dorithey it seemed he had more to say of said Smith which he was silent to me in. Mr. Dorithey added that he was sure that Mr. Beamer would smother from your Excellency all he can of any bad Designs of the Indians, and in particular of any that should be paid in his Towns, for that he always did &c.

Mr. John Hatton, and Mr. Lanthanack, and William Boddington with a principle Indian Man which lives in the uppermost Towns is come down. The white Men all informed me that they come out of the Nation by Way of Steilt, or escape &c. And that the Indians of Kewoee and Estanaley are destroying their own Corn Fields by Way of fat'ning their Horses as if for some Journey.

Mr. Hatton informs me of a Letter which he hath to your Excellency. What induces me to mention Mr. Hatten having a Letter is that as the Traders themselves say that many Matters of Consequence are hid from your Excellency, and this Letter Hatten brings comes open, it might fall into such Hands as not to arrive to your Excellency at all. Therefore as my Duty and hoping your Excellency will pardon my Boldness in what I have written, which I have here mentioned as above &c.

I am to inform your Excellency that I have frequently seen Indians about and above 96, all which calls themselves Cherokees but by their not hunting Deers, and they uses Bows and Arrows, makes me think your Excellency will be pleased to Pardon the Freedom I have here taken.

I am your Excellency's most dutifull and most obedient, humble Servant.

JOHN FAIRCHILD

P. S. Since our Arrival up here, we thought fit to put up a small Fort with Puncheons in Case Occassion should call for a Place of Retreat.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO COLONEL HYRNE

[143]

September 12th, 1751

SIR, I am sorry to learn by your Letter that you have been out of order. I am hopefull this will find you perfectly recovered and ready to set off for Charles Town, and I know Nothing so likely to reestablish your Health as the Journey that I propose for you, besides the additional Satisfaction that it must be to every honest Mind that they are promoteing the public Welfare at the same Time that they are contributing to their own Health.

When the present Situation of our Affairs with the Indians made me think an Agent to the Cherokees necessary, and that such a Person must be a Man of great Prudence, and Discretion, I beg Leave to assure you that Col. Hyrne was the first Person that presented to me, and it was a great Pleasure to me, when I communicated my Intentions of sending you to see the Satisfaction that the whole Province expressed, with my Choice. I beg therefore that you may

not disappoint my Expectations. I mean by not going for I will know if you undertake the Journey, that all that can be hoped for from having a Man of Parts there will be a necessary Consequence.

I truly think that at present those Indians may be firmly fixed in the British Interest, but if this Opportunity is let slip they will certainly be lost to this Province, and I am afraid they will soon be lost to Great Britain.

The Commencement of your Sallary is to be from the Time of your setting out from your own House for Charles Town, for you must necessarily be detained some Days here that proper Instructions may be prepared for you and in that Time I shall be able to furnish you with many Lights that you will find of great Service to you in that Country. But I must again put you in Mind that the Time is precious and pressing. I hope therefore to see you immediately upon your receiving this Letter.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO _____

September the 12th, 1751

SIR, Be pleased to read the inclosed Letter for Col. Hyrn and as I know you have a good Deal of Interest with him, if you think it necessary to add any Thing, I hope you will write to him yourself and when you have done, seal my Letter and send it off by Express without Loss of Time.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPTAINS GIBSON, FAIRCHILD
AND MINNICK

September 12th, 1751

Capt. Gibson, Capt. Fairchild and Capt. Minnick,

|144|

GENTLEMEN, You are to take Notice that your Pay and the Pay of the Troops under your respective Commands are to continue no longer than four Months from the Date of your Commissions, which I believe are expired or near expiring. But whereas the public Service makes it necessary to continue one of you for some Time longer, this Letter is intended to continue the Commission of such Captain as shall be at or near 96 when it arrives there, and if there happen to be more than one Captain there at that Time, then it is to go according to Seniority as your Names are placed at the Head of this Letter, and what follows is solely directed to him.

SIR, I have received Intelligence that some Traders from Virginia intend to supply the Cherokees with Goods and Ammunition and as it might very much endanger the Peace and Safety of this Province were such Traders permitted to go into that Nation in the present Situation of Affairs, I communicated these Matters to His Majesty's honorable Council and to such of the Members of the Assembly as by a late Ordinance have Power together with the Governor and the Council to make Provisions and Rules for preserving Peace and good Corrospodence with the Indians, and for the better Regulation of Trade with them. And it is their united Opinion that the said Traders or any other should by [all M]eans possible be prevented from going in. I have therefore thought

fit to continue your Commission as Captain for one Month longer with ten private Rangers under your Command, you and they to have the same Allowance of Pay, and as before you are immediately to proceed with them towards the Path from Virginia to the Upper Cherokees. I have had Notice that they are to come by the Back of the Catawbas, but when you come there you will be better able to judge of your Rout. If you are so fortunate as to meet with them, you are to oblige them to bring their Goods to the Congrees, and are not to give Credit to any Promises they may make you of returning with them to Virginia because they may take another Road to the Cherokees. Your Diligence in this Affair that I so earnestly recommend to you will intitle you to any future Favours that I can shew you. And your Success in it may perhaps recommend you and your Men to some Gratification from the Public.

If in your Way you shall meet with any Norward Indians you are to make them understand in the best Manner you are able that Peace has lately been made at Albany in New York betwixt them and the Catawbas.

[145] I am told that these Traders are to be piloted into the Cherokees by Abram Smith, a licensed Trader from this Province, or by Joseph Oliver, also belonging to this Province. You are to compel these Persons to come along with you to the Congrees, and are to send them to Charles Town, or to detain them there till you have acquainted me, being very carefull that neither of them gets to the Cherokees. If any Cherokee Indians happen to be along with those Traders, either by Way of Guard or Guides, you are to endeavour to persuade them to come along with you, but it is not proper to compel them by Force, though it may be adviseable to disarm them. At least you are to take care that they have no Ammunition, but you are not at any Rate to permit the Traders or the Goods to proceed.

JOHN FOUQUET TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Amelia, October 4th, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, This Morning early two Neighbours came to ask me to assist to take Indians who had killed one James Cotter as he was returning Yesterday Afternoon from the Mill with Corn (they had killed a Steer Yesterday Noon near one Mr. Fitzpatrick's Fence who upon hearing a Gun went out after them a Quarter of a Mile and saw three Indians dres[sing Me]at at their Camps). We went to their Camps but found Nothing but a Blanket left as a Token of Mischief upon a forked Stick, and a little barbeculed Beef and Bones, by their different resting Places. There was twelve of them, at least. They had departed from the Camp different Ways, so that we could not take the right Tract to catch them although we followed the most Plain by the Advice of an Indian in Company.

The Inhabitants thinking they are in great Danger threaten to leave the Province if they have not speedy Relief, as they do at 96 daily. I persuade them all I can to wait till they hear further.

I most humbly crave your Excellency's Pardon for troubleing you with such melancholy News, and beg Leave to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's very humble Servant.

JOHN FOUQUET

JAMES BEAMER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|146|

Monday, 7 September, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, This comes to acquaint your Excellency that we arrived at Keowee the 16th Day from Charles Town, and the Reason we were so long acoming up was the bad Weather, and the Indian was taken sick on the Path, that we were obliged to travel sloe with him. The Day before we got in, we sent two Men ahead to acquaint them of our coming, and for all the head Men of the Lower Towns to be ready at Keowee at our Arrival, and accordingly they were and received us very joyfull.

The 17th I delivered your Excellency's Talk to them which they received very kind, and was glad to hear that there was a Likelihood of having the white People to come amongst them once more. After this Talk was over the Mankiller as sick as he was made his Speech as long as he was able to them, which is too long to insert, but it was the best Talk that ever I heard given by an Indian. Then they sent Amadelia with a Dispatch to Mr. Dogharty and Mr. Goudy, and desired them to make all the Dispatch they could down, and go in with the head Men, and allowed them 12 Days to be back, which time is expired and we expect them down every Day. We are all ready in the Lower Towns to set off, when the Over Hills People comes down. These Lower Towns had like all to broke up and gone over the Hills, if that Fellow that went down with Mr. Smith had not a'come up as soon as he did. Only my Town and Tocksway did give them a very good Talk and told them that they were the Rogues themselves and not the white People, and satisfied them and told them the white People had no Intent to hurt them, but all they had heard was Lies, but Estanarie was broke up and gone over the Hills before we came up. As for the Offenders your Excellency mentioned the Little Carpenter and the Great Conoe are not yet returned, and the greatest Offenders that killed the white Man and but [burned]⁹ the [floor] on the Creek Path is killed and two more that was in the Company when the Mischief was done, they are killed at War with the Creeks.

I have no more to acquaint your Excellency with till I come down, but every Thing here is better then I expected to have found it. I believe the Indians never knew the Truth of the Thing before now, which is all at Present from your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant to command.

JAMES BEAMER

[P. S.] Your Excellency will be pleased to remember my Letter Lisciences [*sic*] you promised to send by the Bearer.

TALK OF AMMO-U-ISCOSSITTE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|147|

22nd September, 1751

Ammo-u-Iscossitte, Emperor of the Great Cherokee Nation to the great Warrior and Headman in Chief of all the white People and Others in South Carolina,

⁹The words missing here are supplied from a copy of this letter in the MS Journal of the Council (in the South Carolina Archives cited hereinafter as JC), October 25, 1751, XVIII, p. 342.

BELOVED BROTHER, We received a Letter lately from your Interpreter Robert Bunning of the 8th of this Moon, giving us an Account that the Stories reported amongst our People of a Body of your Troops and a great many Nations of Indians coming against them to cut them off and destroy them are all Lies, which they will be very inclinable to believe were so, provided their Traders are suffered to come up soon amongst them, but if on the Contrary you think fit to detain them below, they will take it for granted that all that was told them was true, especially as they understand that the Creeks, Chickesaws, and Catawbas have had Powder and Bullets enough sent them, but the none which we are very sorry should be so. We remember well you told us you loved our People and promised us they should be always well supplied with Necessaries and that they should always have Traders amongst them, and we know well that when the Traders went from here it was with an Intent to come up soon. But now that they are stopped we don't know what to think of it, especially as we have been alarmed with such a Deal of News coming to us from every Quarter.

Wherefore we desire of you, our Brother, to let the white People come up to clear away all these Lies, that were so industriously spread amongst our People. That so Trade may go on, and Friendship continue between us as long as the Sun shines or the Water Runs, and we promise that while we have an Rule or Command no white Man shall be hurt by our Approbation or Consent, but on the Contray if any of our People kills any of your white People, that Man or Men so offending shall die according to the Agreement made between your Predecessors and ours of old, and we think fit to acquaint you that the former Governors sent up a Tin Measure to our People as a Rule to Gague of the Quantity of Powder the Trader should give them for a Doe Skin but that now of late Years they |148| the Traders threw that Measure away, and make Use of a Callabash. Wherefore we desire the Favour of you to send up to our People an exact Measure which may serve for a Standard all over this Nation.

Given at our Town of Great Telliquo by and with the Advice and Consent of all our Warriours and beloved Men about us, the 22nd September, 1751.

his
AMMO-U-ISCOSSITTE _____ Emperor
Mark

SKIAGUNSTA CAESAR, Interpreter

AFFIDAVIT OF MARY GOULD

8th Day of May, 1751

The Affidavid of Mary Gould who came sorely wounded to Martin Friday's House, at Midnight the 7th May. Taken before me, Daniel Sellider, Captain of the Saxagotha Company this 8th Day of May, 1751.

The said Mary Gould being first sworn upon the Holy Evangelists saith upon her Oath that on Saturdy the 4th Instant two Indians came to my House about half Way between the Congrees and Savannah Town. The Indians were Savannas. They came here about dark and sat down very civil and my Husband

being able to talk their Tongue, they talked a great While together, and I gave them Supper, and they asked my Husband for Pipes and Tobacco and he gave it them, and we all sat up untill Midnight. And then we all went to Sleep, and they lay down too, and pulled of their Mockasins and Boots. One of them broke his Pipe and he came to the Bed to my Husband and handed to him his Pipe out of his Mouth and lay down again, and we all dropped into Sleep; and when the Cocks begun to crow, they came as I suppose to the Bed and shot my Husband through the Head, and a young Man lying upon the Floor was shot in the same Minute. And the Indians I suppose thinking the Bullet had gone through my Husband's Head and mine too, struck me with a Tamhook under my right Arm. They supposed I was dead, and one of them went and killed both my Children, and then they came and took the Blanketts from us, and plundered the House of all that was valuable and went off. And in that bad Condition I have lain amongst [my]¹⁰ Dead two Days, and by the Help of Providence one of my H[orses came] to the House, and so I came to Martin Friday's House.

Taken and sworn before me.

DANIEL S[ELLIDER]

MOSES THOMSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[149]

October 18th, 1751

This Day about 12 o'Clock I received a Letter from Capt. Hollinhead at Broad River, which gives me Account that about a Week ago one of his Neighbours was hunting his Horses, and as he came in Sight of the Horses he saw an Indian shoot an Arrow at one of his Horses, and he rode up and cocked his Gun, but as he was riding up he saw another Indian at one Side which cocked his Gun at him. The Indian was a Cherokee Fellow which he knew very well and he spoke to him in the Cherokee Tongue, but he made him no Answer. When he saw that he made off with himself, but they fired two Guns at him but missed him. They have robbed several Houses up there.

The Captain writes to me that he's out with his Men rangeing about for them. I have disposed Copy of my Instructions to the several Captains about, so that there is no Excuse for Want of Instructions.

And am your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant.

MOSES THOMSON

P. S. I begg to be excused for the Hast I was in when I wrote the last Letter to you and forgot the Date.

Your Excellency shall have Account from me by every Opportunity of what I hear.

MOSES THOMSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

The third Instant there was a Man shot by some Indians at Amelia. I have inclosed 2 Men's Affidavids to your Excellency to let you see the Nature

¹⁰ The words missing here are supplied from a copy of this affidavit in the JC, May 11, 1751, XVIII, p. 77.

of his being killed. This Day I go in Pursuit of them, with what Men I can raise about till I gett further Instructions from your Excellency what to do further. And am your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant.

MOSSES THOMSON

[P. S.] They burried the Man before they let me know of it. If I had gott Word before he was buried, I would have an _____uitition [inquisition?] held on his Corps. I have not given out the [Ammunition] Please to let me know if I will give it out.

A LIST OF THE LICENSED CREEK TRADERS |150|

1750		
May 21st	Robert Tool	Catawbas
Do.	John McCord	Cherokees
26	Robert Gowdy	Do.
Do.	John Kelly	Do.
	Bryan Sallamon	Do.
28	Anthony Lantague	Do.
June 11	Richd. Smith	Do.
18	James Baldrige	Do.
21	Peter Randon	Creeks, Uchees, Veupehas, Chisque- tooloosasa in the Forks of the Lower Creeks
26	George McKay	Do., Woosates, Okemulgees, Ki- chetees and Chihaws, Do.
	Samuel Elsnear	Do., Cussaters and Wasees, Do.
	Ephraim Alexander	Do., Cooser, Tooloofer and Chee- walless, Do.
July 5	Stephen Forest	Do., The same Towns which Peter Randon
20	Nichs. Chinery	Breed Camp
	Isaac Barksdale	Creeks, Okefuskees and Socauspo- gas, Upper Creeks
26	Samuel Benn	Cherokees
	Alexa. McQueen	Creeks, Pallactrowlas, Oconys, and Swagler Old Town
	Walter Rode	Do., Refally's and Swaglers in the Lower Creeks
Aug. 4	Abraham Smith	Cherokees
	James May	Do.
	Robert Emory	Do.
	David McDonald	Do.
	John Hatton	Do.
	James Beamer	Do.
	Thomas Beamer	Do.
	Willm. Bates	Do.
	John Hook	Do.

10th	Joseph Wright	Creeks,	Tallaneys, Tuckahatches, Outtaesew, Swaglerhatche and Nofawssee
	John S[p]encer	Do.,	Little Savannah House opposite to the Mucklasees L[ittle?] Okechoy's, Cahalea over the Cosaw River and Uchees, Sogoh____e, and Chewassa
	Lac[hlan?] McGuilvery	Do.,	O - Okechoys, Wacocoys, Puckental, _____ers [?], _____ estooke Old Town on the Coosaw River and Hateakee
151	John Eycott	Creeks,	Fooshatches, Chewallees, Callumees, Little Okefusteas, Little Coosaws, Conhatkee and the Savanoes
27	Patric Brown	Do.,	Kileegees, Hillebees, Refally's, Muchlasees, Chowasees and Tasawsa or the Village and Chulacogee or Black Drink Old Town.
Sept. 3	Daniel Clark	Do.,	Coosaws, Abecoos and Shavanoes on the Key Mulgoe Creek between the Cassaws and Breed
5	John Buckles	Chickesaws and Chactaws	
March 2	John Rae	Creeks, Cowetas and Weetomkees	
1751	Isaac Barksdale	Do.	
April 6	John Coller	Do.,	Coosaw, Tooloosaw and Cheewallees
17	Robert Steel	Cuttawbas	
June 4	Stephen Forrest	Creeks	
	Patrick Brown	Do.	
July 27	Lauch. McGuilvery	Do.	
	John Spencer	Do.	
Aug. 2	Timy. Millham	Do.	
	Alex. McQueen	Do.	
	George McKoy	Do.	
	Saml. Elshanner	Do.	

CAPTAIN BOND TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Christ Church, September 26th, 1751

SIR, Having received Advice that a Number of armed Indians were in the Parish and that they had acted in an hostile Manner, I did pursuant to your

Orders received by Col. Leasau, raise a Party of the Company under my Command and went in Pursuit of them.

Accordingly after a Day's Ride in the Close of the Evening we came up with them at their Camp near the Seaside about two Miles from the Parish Church. They raised a War Hoop, presented their Guns, and our People firing at the same Time. Ensign Lampriere of the Company was wounded in his left Arm, the Bone broke. We killed (I believe) their head Man, and wounded severall on which they fled. [We] took some of their Baggage &c. which the wounded Men dropt. I am going t[o tr]y again in Pursuit of them in order to drive them out of the Parish. [An]d am your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant.

G. PADDON Bo[ND]

P. S. The Woods being thick we could not tell their Number, one Man [estimated?] twenty-one.

COLONEL LEJEAU TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|152|

September 29th, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I received your Orders dated the 26th Instant about Half an Hour past 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon. In Compliance to which sent Orders to raise the Companies in these Parts, and to follow me down to Cainhoj and went down myself directly to Capt. Bond's Plantation, where I arrived about 4 o'Clock in the Morning. And having examined into the Affair, found there was seven Indians incamped after their hunting Manner, and that Captain Bond had raised his Men and came upon them, where severall Guns were fired and one Indian killed, and Capt. Lampriere wounded. The next Morning I went to the Place to satisfie myself, found the Indian buried, and getting all the Information I could, thought it necessary to discharge the severall Companies warned (and on their March) till further Orders.

Upon the Whole can't tell what to make of it, though I found much Surprize amongst the People in those Parts, which I endeavoured to put a Stop to, which I hope is effected.

And am with great Respect, your Excellency's most humble Servant.

FRANCIS LEJEAU

AFFIDAVIT OF MILES RAYLES AND BERNARD S. LINDSAY

October 5th, 1751

Myles Rayle personally appeared before me, and Bernd. Lindsay and made Oath that on Thursday last, the above named Miles Rayle sent one James Collier to Mill with a Bagg of Corn, and as he was coming Home with the Flower, a Parcel of Indians came up with the said Cotter, and shot him behind the Shoulder and came out at his Breast, and the Horse that he rode carried him about Half a Mile before he fell, and said Horse run Home to the

said Miles Rayle's House, and the said Deponent with Bernard Lindsay went and found his Corps on the Path. And further saith not.

his
MILES _____ RAYLES
Mark

MOSES THOMSON

BERNARD S. LINDSAY

MEMORANDUM FROM MOSES THOMSON

As Garrett Fitzpatrick was a'hunting of Horses, and seeing a Fire in a Swamp made towards the Fire, and when he came near the Fire, he saw some Indians barbeculing of some Cow Meat which they had killed, by which Head a Skin was found directly and they were heard to shoot.

MOSES THOMSON

CAPTAIN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|153|

29th September, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I am to inform your Excellency that I received your Orders Yesterday dated the 12th Instant to take 10 private Men and to proceed to the Path leading from Virginia to the Upper Cherokees and there to stop the Traders &c. As our first 4 Months was expired I had disbanded the Men, but have immediately raised the ten, and I setts off this Day. As our Journey will be considerable I make no Doubt but we shall be considered, for I assure your Excellency Nothing shall be wanting in me to do all your Excellency shall require, although I am doubtfull of Success, for this Instant I am informed by one Michael Finney who I have hired Yesterday, that some Time past there came through Augusta County in Virginia 46 Cherokee Indians and one white Man to Col. Patton, who it seems had Information from that Governor of the said Indians coming, and Col. Patton went with them to Williamsburgh. The said Indians petitioning for a Trade and Lands to settle on a River lying back of that Colony called Holston's River, and the said Finney further informs me that the said Indians was returned back before he left Virginia but know not what Success they met with, otherwise then they all received Presents &c.

Your Excellency will please to pardon the Freedom I have here taken, and am your Excellency's most dutifull and most obedient, humble Servant.

JOHN FAIRCHILD

COLONEL HYRNE TO GOVERNOR GLEN

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I was favoured with your Excellency's Letter last Night concentering my Undertaking a Journey to the Cherokees, being from whom at the Time, and much out of Order, as I still continue. If I am able to propose to sett off for Town tomorrow Morning and shall wait on your Excellency either on Saturday or Sunday at furthest, unless prevented by Sick-

ness, which Case I hope some other Person may be found much more capable of serving the Country on the present Occasion than

May it please your Excellency, your Excellency's most obedient Servant.

H. HYRNE

ALEXANDER GORDON TO MOSES THOMSON

[154]

Council Chamber, August 8th, 1751

Mr. Thomson,

SIR, I am ordered by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that Yesterday the 7th Instant he received your Letter, but without any Date and also the two inclosed Affidavids you sent him giving an Account that some Indians had on the 3rd Instant shot a white Man in Amelia Township dead, which Letter and Affidavid the Governor immediately communicated to His Majesty's honorable Council, and his Excellency and Council very much approve of. However is very sorry for the Misfortunate Death of that poor Man. He likewise approves of your going in Pursuit of those Indians with what Men you could raise, and that you have wrote to the Captains about you to raise Men and to range for them, with Regard to your not receiving proper Instructions.

The Governor and Council are not a little surprised that you and every one belonging to the Militia of this Province have not had such Instructions several Months ago, since on the first Complaint about the Outrages of the Indians towards the Begining of last April His Excellency by Advice of the Council sent Letters to the respective Colonels of the Militia Regiments to raise and take all _____ Indians by compeling them to come to Charles Town and if they refuse to compel them. A Copy of which Instructions to the severall Colonels I am commanded by his Excellency to send you here inclosed.

The Governor designs that for the Future when any Violences or Outrages are at any Time committed by any Sett of Indians, under any Name or Denomination, whatever the Neighbourhood wherein the Violence shall be committed, have not any Occassion to wait for the Answer of any commanding Officer at a Distance from them. Whereas they may leave War to come to hear them or to wait calling on that Account, but immediately to raise what Number of Men they themselves can, and to go forthwith in Pursuit of such Indians by whatever Name they are called, and to seize and apprehend them according to the _____ Instructions to the several Colonels of the Militia of the Province. All this and the Instructions to the said Colonels you are at Receipt hereof to read in the Hearing of every one on your Meeting together according to the Notice you have given you, and to dispose Copies thereof to as many as requires the same, that none may pretend Ignorance for the Future.

I am, Sir, yours &c.

A. G., C. C.

ALEXANDER GORDON TO STEPHEN CRELL

[155]

Council Chamber, 8th August, 1751

Mr. Stepn. Crell,

SIR, His Excellency having had late Intelligence that a white Man in Amelia Town has been shot dead by some Indians in that Neighbourhood, and

that some Officers there pretend that they are at a Loss without proper Instructions how to behave with such Indians, at whatever Time they do commit the like Outrages and Murders, I am ordered to acquaint you that no one of the Militia in the Province need be at a Loss with Regard to Instructions, since his Excellency last April with the Advice of His Majesty's honorable Council sent ample Instructions to every Colonel of the Militia Regiments in the Province on and in what Manner they were to behave and act with such Outrages [from?] Indians, and least any in your Neighbourhood may pretend Ignorance also in the Matter, as of Instructions to the Militia Colonels sent them last April that you may make the Contents thereof known to all the Militia in your Neighbourhood, and at every Meeting of their Officers.

His Excellency desires that at whatever Time the Indians known by any Name or Denomination whatever may commit Violences and Outrages for the Future, that when His Majesty's good Subjects write to any superior Officers at a Distance from them to come and head them, that they have not any the least Necessity to loose Time in waiting for his Answer but immediately to raise as many of the Neighbours in Arms as they can to go directly in Pursuit of such Indians, and to seize and apprehend them and if they resist to use military Force and send them down to Charles Town.

I am Sir, yours &c.

A. G., C. C.

To Mr. Stephen Crell

ALEXANDER GORDON TO COLONEL LEJAU

Council Chamber, 26th September, 1751

SIR, I am ordered by his Excellency the Governor in Council to acquaint you that he has received a Letter from Capt. Paddon Bond of your Regiment giving his Excellency an Account that in Pursuance to your Orders he had raised a Party of the Company under his Command and gone in Pursuit of a Number of Indians who Yesterday appeared in his Parish in a hostile Manner and which his Excellency having represented to His Majesty's Council, they are immediately of Opinion, and his Excellency does order |156| that on Receipt of this you send Letters to the Officers of the Reigment [*sic*] to raise a sufficient Number of Men to pursue these Indians, and to apprehend them dead or alive, but if possible to bring those alive to Charles Town if you can take them.

I am Sir, &c.

A. G., C. C.

ALEXANDER GORDON TO _____ IN THE
CREEK NATION

August 1st, 1751

SIR, His Excellency the Governor had Intelligence very lately from New York, that the northerly or French Indians, have sent an Army southwards with Design to attack back Upper and Lower Creek Nation, and if they can utterly to destroy them, as well as the Chickesaws and Catawbas.

As this Government has Nothing more at Hart than the Preservation and Welfare of the Creek Nation, as well as those of the other two Nations of Indians in Friendship and Alliance with the Crown of Great Britain, I am therefore ordered by his Excellency by and with the Consent of His Majesty's honorable Council to send you this Letter in order that you communicate and interpret the Contents thereof to the head Men of the Town wherein you live, and that it may be forwarded to the Upper Creek Nation, and to Traders there that they may make it known throughout all the Nation, so that they may be upon their Guard to resist the Enemy and defend their Country.

I am Sir, yours &c.

A. G., C. C.

REGULATIONS FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Rules and Orders made by his Excellency James Glen Esq., Governor, and His Majesty's honorable Council and a Committee of the Assembly pursuant to an Ordinance of the General Assembly for empowering [the Governor of this Province for the Time being, with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Honorable Council, and the other Persons therein named (being Members of the present General Assembly) to make such By-laws, Ordinances, Rules and Orders for preserving Peace and continuing a good Correspondence with the Indians in Amity with this Government, and for regulating the Trade with the said Indians, as they shall think Necessary, for the Term therein mentioned] passed the [31st] Day of [August]¹¹ 1751.

1. That if any Person whoever residing or inhabiting in this [157] Province other than such as shall [d]uely obtain a Licencing in the Manner herein after mentioned shall directly or indirectly visit, frequent, trade to, traffick, deal or barter with any Indian or Indians on the main Continent of North America (except the Chickesaws near New Windsor, the Eucheas and the other smaller Tribes of Indians living in the Settlements commonly called Neighbouring Indians and other Indians incorporated with them) shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of two hundred Pounds Proclamation Money to be recovered and applied as herein after is directed. And all and singular the Goods and Merchandizes whatever either carried to or brought from any of the said Indians, which Goods and Merchandizes shall and may be seized upon by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Commissioner hereinafter appointed for puting the Rules and Orders into Execution to be directed to any licenced Trader from this Province.

2. That the Commissioner for the Indian Trade herein after named shall before he enters into the Execution of his Office take an Oath before the Governor for the due and faithfull Execution of his Office and the due Observation of these Rules and Orders. And the said Commissioner shall keep a fair Book in which his Proceedings as Commissioner shall be entered, and in another fair Book shall enter and carefully keep all Bonds of the Indian Traders.

¹¹The words missing here are supplied from the ordinance referred to, which is printed in Thomas Cooper, ed., *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1838), III, 754-755.

3. Every Person who shall take out a License to trade with the Indians, and shall enter into Bond and receive Instructions from the said Commissioner shall pay him the Sum of four Pounds current Money and no more.

4. That the said Commissioner or any Agent who shall or may be sent among the Indians by this Government shall have and Authority to hear and determine all Complaints between any Indian or Indians, and any Person or Persons among them licenced from this Province. And to receive and take the Evidence of any Indian or Indians against any such Person or Persons. |158| And the said Commissioner or Agent shall if he think fit discharge and revoke the Licence of the Trader against whom such Complaint shall be made, provided that no Damages to be so awarded shall exceed the Value of five Pounds Proclamation Money, or to inflict corporal Punishment upon anyone.

5. That all Traders licensed from this Province, and their Servants shall aid and assist the said Commissioner or Agent in the Execution of these Rules and Orders under Pain of forfeiting their Bonds.

6. The said Commissioner or any Agent to be sent as aforesaid shall have Power to employ Interpreters, and to administer an Oath to such Interpreters that they shall truly and faithfully interpret and explain the Talks, Conferences and Discourses which shall be had and made between the said Commissioner or Agent and any of the Indians and the said Commissioner or Agent shall have Power to hire Messengers and Horses to send Express to the Governor upon any Emergency.

7. The said Commissioner or Agent shall not trade with nor receive any Gift, Fee or Reward from any Indian or Indians, nor from any of the Indian Traders, under Pain of forfeiting five hundred Pounds Proclamation Money.

8. The said Commissioners shall take especial Care that all Persons who shall be licenced to trade amongst the Indians, or shall be employed amongst them shall be Persons of honest Repute and of sober Life and Conversation. And every Person who shall trade amongst the Indians (except such Indians as are herein before excepted) shall first publish his Name in the said Commissioners' Office, at least ten Days before any Licence shall be granted. And if no just Cause appear to the Contrary the said Commissioner is hereby authorised and empowered or required to grant a Licence to each Person so applying and being qualified as aforesaid to trade with any Indians in Peace and Friendship with this Government every such Person first entering into Bond with one or more sufficient Surety or Sureties |159| to His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors in the Sum or Penalty of two hundred Pounds Proclamation Money conditioned that every Person so to be licenced shall demean himself well towards the Indians, and that he shall observe and obey all such Orders and Instructions as shall be given by the said Commissioner under his Hand and Seal pursuant to the Directions of these Rules and Orders. And for Breach of any such Orders and Instructions of the said Commissioner the Penalty of such Bond, shall be and hereby declared to be forfeited.

9. If any Person so to be licenced as aforesaid shall trust, lend or give Credit to any Indian, except for one Pound of Powder and four Pounds of

Bulletts, every such Person shall forfeit the Debt due to from the Indian so trusted or credited and shall also be deemed to have forfeited his Bond.

10. Every Indian Trader shall give an Account of the Names of the Men whom he shall employ or who shall go with him into the Indian Country to the said Commissioner which Names shall be inserted in every Licence. And it shall be Part of the Condition of the Bond entered into by every Person who shall obtain a Licence as aforesaid, that every Person whose Names shall be inserted in such Licence, shall demean himself well and shall be good Behaviour towards the Indians.

11. It shall not be lawfull for any Indian Trader to discharge any of his Men in the Indian Country. And if any Man shall depart from the Service of his Employer, it shall not be lawfull for any other Indian Trader to hire or employ him in the Indian Country under Pain of forfeiting twenty Pounds Proclamation Money.

12. Every Person desiring a Licence to trade as aforesaid, shall declare what Nation he is going to trade with and the Town or Towns in such Nation in which he intends to trade shall be inserted in his Licence, (Chickesaws, Catawbas and Chactaws only excepted |160| where it shall be sufficient to take a Licence in General) and there shall be a Condition in his Bond that he shall not transgress the Bonds limited by such Licence under Penalty of forfeiting his Bond.

13. Every Trader shall be confined to trade within the Town or Towns mentioned in his Licence, and shall not go from thence to trade in any other Town whatever. Nor shall it be lawfull for any Indian Trader to trust with Ammunition or to trade with any Indian or Indians belonging to any other Towns which are inserted in the Licence of another Trader, under Pain of forfeiting the Sum of one hundred Pounds Proclamation Money for every such Offence.

14. It shall not be lawfull for any Indian Trader to employ any Negro or other Slave in the Indian Country under Pain of forfeiting the Sum of twenty Pounds Proclamation Money.

15. That no Indian Traders nor their Servants do presume to talk with any Indian or Indians of Matters relating to the State or Government without particular Directions from the Governor or the Commissioner hereby appointed under Pain of forfeiting one hundred Pounds Proclamation Money.

16. Every Trader shall be obliged to acquaint the Indians that this Government will not require them to pay any Debts which they may owe to any of the Traders.

17. Every Trader shall be obliged and they are hereby required upon their Return from the Indian Country to give an Account of the said Commissioners of what Skins and other Effects they have brought down with them, and likewise of what Goods they left behind amongst the Indians. And also to keep a Journal of all remarkable Occurrences which they are to deliver to the Commissioner to be laid before the General Assembly.

18. In case any Trader shall be informed of any Matter or Thing in the Indian Country that may affect the Peace and Tranquility of this Government, such Trader shall be and is hereby obliged and required to send an Express immediately to give Notice thereof to the |161| Governor or the said Commissioner under Pain of forfeiting the Sum of one hundred Pounds Proclamation Money. The Expence of which Express shall be defrayed by the Public.

19. That if a Treaty shall be entered into with the Cherokee Indians and the Prices of Goods stipulated every Trader shall be obliged to sell his Goods to the Indians according to such Stipulation and not otherwise under the Penalty of one hundred Pounds Proclamation Money for every Offence.

20. That no Trader shall take any Raw or undressed Hides, nor any Skins that are not sufficiently trimmed, and the Snout, Ears and Hoofs shall be cut off before they are offered for Sale in Charles Town under Pain of forfeiting all such Skins.

21. No Trader shall furnish any Indian with Goods to trade with other Indians or to employ any Indian as a Factor under Pain of forfeiting his Bond.

22. No Trader shall presume to bring any Indian or Indians down into the Settlements with him (without speciall Directions from the Governor or the said Commissioner) upon Pain of forfeiting the Sum of fifty Pounds Proclamation Money for every such Indian.

23. The said Commissioner shall to the best of his Judgement take care to distribute the Towns among the several Indian Traders in the most just and equal Manner, so that the Indians may be sufficiently supplied, as also to prevent to the utmost of his Power too a great a Number of Traders going to any one Nation, which may be detrimental to Trade. And to act and do in all Cases, as these Rules and Orders require and is most conducive to the Good of this Province.

24. The several Matters and Things which are hereby prohibited to be done on Penalty of forfeiting the Bond shall be inserted in and made Part of the Condition of such Bond.

25. All Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by these Rules and Orders shall and may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record in this Province by Bill Plaint or Information. And shall be applied one half to the Use of His Majesty to be disposed of by the General Assembly of this Province, and the other Half to him to them who will inform and sue for the same.

|162| 26. In Case any Person or Persons shall be sued for any Matter or Thing done or to be done in Pursuance of the Directions of these Rules and Order he and they may plead the general Issue and give these Rules and Orders and the spe[c]ial Matter in Evidence.

27. That William Pinckney, Esq. shall be and is hereby nominated and appointed Commissioner for putting these Rules and Orders in Execution.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR CLINTON AND COMMISSIONER
BULL WITH THE SIX NATIONS AND THE
CATAWBA INDIANS

Att Albany, the 6th Day of July, 1751

Propositions made by his Excellency the Honorable George Clinton, Captain General and Governor in Cheif and over the Province of New York &c. &c. to the Six Nations

PRESENT: His Excellency. The Honorable Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, James DeLancey [and] Edward Holland, Esquires of the Councill. The Commissioners from the several Provinces. The Mayor and Corporation of Albany.

And Several Officers of the Independant Companies and Gentlemen from New York attending his Excellency and the Commissioners upon this Occasion when his Excellency spoke to the Six Nations in the following Manner:

Bretheren, The Design of my meeting with you at this Time is to renew the Covenant Chain, to cleanse away all Rust, to brighten it, and strengthen it so that it may forever endure, as this Chain has lasted so long and secured us against the Designs of our Enemies who have at all Times endeavoured and are still endeavouring to break it. They would be glad that we or you, should lett it slip. Lett us then hold it fast with all our Strength and secure it at both Ends.

A Belt

Bretheren, Commissioners from the neighbouring Collonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut have met you at this Council Fire in this Place from the earliest Time, and are now come again. Here is also a Commissioner from South Carrolina which Province being a great Way off, hath never sent any Commissioner before this Time. The said Commissioners are all come hither to assist us in strengthening, and holding fast the Covenant Chain. I now by this Belt in your Father the King of Great Britain's Name and in Behalf of all His Majesty's Subjects in North America, renewe and confirm the Covenant Chain and all former |163| Engagements of Love and Friendship between us and you, that they may remain firm and unshaken so long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

The Chain Belt

Here gave a Belt as Matter of Form to signify that we are one Flesh and Blood, &c.

Bretheren, One great End and Purpose of this Chain is to secure Trade and Commerce between us and you, and by your Means, with all the Nations of Indians which lay to the Westward of you. By these Means the Power and Authority of the Six Nations is greatly increased among all their Neighbours as they must come through your Countries to carry on this Commerce so necessary for them and when they see and understand the Strength and Numbers of your Bretheren all over this great Continent united together in this Covenant Chain they must have a high Oppinion of our Power as the keeping the Path open to this Place from all the Indian Nations to the Westward of you is of so great Benefit to you as well as to the common Interest of us all. I give this Belt to remove all Logs or other Rubbish that may obstruct it.

A Belt

Bretheren, The Governour of Cannada dreads this Union of the Bretheren with us and with the distant Nations to the Westward and Southward as far as the River Missisepi, for this Reason he is always endeavouring to break this Chain by obstructing and stopping the Trade and Commerce that is between this Place and the far Indians who pass through your Countries. I am told he is at this Time building a Fort on your Lands at Oniagara to stop the Indians in their Way to trade with us. If you should suffer him to do this the Six Nations will become weak and mean in the Eyes of all their neighbouring Nations for these Forts will be like Bitts and Bridles in their Mouths by which you and the other Indian Nations must turn and go as the Governour of Canada pleases. Your Bretheren the English make no Attempts on you to restrain your Liberty of going to Trade where you like best and where you can be served best. Whereas these Forts which the French build are to take their Liberty from the other Nations and to force them to go to Canada and thereby to withdraw their Love and Friendship from us and you, and to make them our Enemies. I therefore by this Belt in the Name of our Father the King, insist and require of you that as soon as possible you sent a proper Number of your Men to Oniagara to oblige the French to forbear their erecting any Forts or other Buildings there or at Otrio or any where else on your Lands and to demolish what is already built. It will be much easier to prevent them being built than to pull them down afterwards.

A Belt |164|

Bretheren, Another Artificie the Enemies of our Covenant Chain make Use of is to excite Variation and Warr between the several Indian Nations that are united with your Bretheren the English in the several Parts of this great Continent. Nothing can so effectually weaken and at last entirely destroy the Bretheren as their falling out among themselves and mutually killing and destroying one another. This is doing the Work of your Enemies while they sit looking on and laugh at your Folly. If all the Indian Nations united in Friendship with Carolina, Virginea, Maryland, Pensilvenia, this Government, Conecticut, Massachusets Bay and New Hampshire were truly and firmly united in the same Councills with Love and Friendship now, great would that Power be. What Dread must it strike on your Enemies and who would dare attempt to hurt them. In order to accomplish this so much to be desired Union, I have prevailed upon the Governor of South Carolina to send a Gentleman to this Place whom you now see here and send with him six of the Chiefs of the Catawbas who are now in this City ready to make Peace with you and to become your fast Friends and to unite with you in our common Cause as in your former Treaties in this Place you desired and solemnly promised to receive them as one Flesh and Blood with you on their coming to it. I therefore by this Belt excite you to lay hold of this profferd Peace and Friendship with the Catawbas. It must tend to strengthening the Covenant Chain and the common Interest of us all. I can no long bear to see those who are our Bretheren killing and distroying one another. And therefore I cannot doubt of your chearfully agreeing to what I now propose.

A Belt of Peace

Bretheren, I design in a little Time to pass over the great Water to the King your Father. I perswade myself that your ready Compliance with what

I now require of you will enable me to recommend you to his Favour and that I may tell the King of this among many other Instances of your Dutifullness to him and thereby secure to you his Protection. And as the Time of my imbarquing draws near I must recommend to you all possible Dispatch to the Affairs now before you.

A Belt

The Six Nations answered, as his Excellency had desired Dispatch, they would if possible prepare an Answer to give this Afternoon.

At Albany, the 8th Day of July, 1751

Answer of the Six Nations to his Excellency the Honorable George Clinton, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York &c. &c. |165|

PRESENT: His Excellency. The Honorable Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, James DeLancey and Edward Holland, Esquires of the Council. The Commissioners from the several Provinces. The Mayor and Corporation of Albany.

And several Officers of the Independant Companies and Gentlemen from New York attending his Excellency and the Commissioners upon this Occasion.

Brother Corlaer, We are now met at the appointed Time to make our Answer and desire to know whether your Excellency is ready to hear us to which his Excellency answered, Yes.

Brother Corlaer, It is a long Time since we have had the Pleasure of seeing your Excellency at this Place of Consultation and we will now answer your Excellency's Speech Paragraph by Paragraph.

Brother Corlaer, As your Excellency with the Commissioners from Massachusetts Bay, Conecticut, and Carolina are come to renew the Covenant Chain we, the Six Indian Nations, are also come here to join your Excellency and those Commissioners in that good Design and say that we shall remain inseperable by any Accidents of this World for that neither Thunder or Lightning or the falling of Trees can seperate us.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, As the Commissioners from Carolina has never been here before, the Oneydeys, Tusquaroras and Chiugas have agreed to give him a Name that if for Time to come we should have Occasion to talk of him we may know who we mean and have chose the Name, Arickwawaga, and hope he will allways honestly assist in holding fast the Covenant Chain.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, By the old Covenant we are one Hart, one Blood, and one Head, and we thank your Excellency for renewing this Covenant and we shall remain as one for if any Member is hurt it affects the Whole.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, Your Excellency desired us to increase our Interest among the farr Nations. We now inform your Excellency that we have done it and still continue to do it, having got nine Castles of the farr Nations settled at Caniahager who acknowledge themselves Subjects to the King of Great Britain and have built a Stockade Fort there |166| to strengthen themselves and secure the English Trade and agreeable to your Excellency's Desire we shall increase your Interest as much as possible.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, Your Excellency also desired we should send some of our Men to forbid the French building any Forts at Oniagara and we now inform your Excellency that the Reason of the Onendagahs going to Canada was with that View as the Lands was the Property of that Nation and at their Return we expect an Answer whether they shall desist or no. We shall take care to let your Excellency know of and if they do not stop we shall do as your Excellency directs and go, some of each Nation, and forbid the Building of these Forts.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, It was your Excellency's Desire eleaven Years ago for us to make Peace with the Catawbas. We told your Excellency then we wanted to see and talk with them and as your Excellency informs us that they are now here we are willing to see them and hear them talk and then we shall consider of it with all Moderation and as your Excellency told us that the French laughed at our killing one another, we are convinced of the Truth of it and shall consider more of it when we hear the Catawbas.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, It might have been of bad Consequence had not your Excellency acquainted us of your going over the Great Water and as we know of your going we wish you a prosperous Voyage. It is a dangerous Passage, wherefore we pray to the Great God of Heaven to protect you and carry you safe over. We shall be glad to hear of your safe Arival as your Excellency has promised to recommend us to our Father the King which we do not doubt but you will do and we return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your Promise. As your Excellency has been so good as to inform us of your going over the Great Water, we desire your Excellency will carry a Message from us and inform the King our Father that the French are endeavouring to take away our Lands and build Forts on them and begg that the King will inform the King of France of the Proceedings of his Subjects that he may put a Stop to it for that the Lands belong to the King our Father and the Governor of this Province.

Brother Corlaer, We would send another Message by you, that is that the King our Father would reenstate Col. Johnson amongst us. And as you are now about to leave us and have not chose any Person which whom we may transact our [167] Affairs in the Meantime, we hope you'l appoint some Person to whom we may bring our News and from whom we may receive News.

A Belt

Brother Corlaer, We have now fully finished our Answer.

When his Excellency in private, Presents gave to Niecus a laced Coate, Hatt, and ruffeld Shirt, [and to] Drunkard's Son, the Like. (were Prisoners in Canada)

And among them and the Rest of the Warriors, 2 Pcs. Strouds, 1 Pc. Half Thicks, 14 Yds. Cottons, 12 Shirts, 12 Guns, 50 Flints, 2 Lb. Vermilion, 1 Doz. Boxes to put it in, 1 Doz. Knives, 24 Lb. Lead, 28 Lb. Gose Shott, [and] 12 Kettles.

When Neicus for the whole returned his Excellency Thanks and said he was obliged to his Excellency for considering their Hardships in the Warr.

At Albany, July the 8th, 1751

The Speech delivered by Wm. Bull, Jr., Commissioner for the Governor of South Carolina at the general Meeting of the Indians.

My Bretheren, the Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations, Governor Clinton having kindled a Council Fire at Albany and invited the English Governors and Indians to it, I am come a long Way on the Great Sea from South Carolina to talk with you at it. And as no Governor or Commissioner from that Province hath ever shaken Hands with you at Albany before, I give you this Belt of Wampum to tell you I am glad to see you and to shake Hands with you, that you may know me and open your Ears to hear what I have to say to you.

Here gave a Belt

Bretheren, the Governor of South Carolina intended to have come himself to see you, but as there was some bad Talks from the Cherokees Nation as if they designed to stop the Path by killing and plundering the English Traders in that Nation, the Governor |168| resolved to stay to take care of his People and in Case any Mischief should be done by the Cherokees immediately to carry Warr into such of their Towns as should be concerned in it. He has therefore sent me, one of the beloved Men, to talk for him, and gave me this good Talk which I have in my Hands to deliver in Particular from himself to you. He has fixed the Great Seal to it that you may know it is a strong Talk for this Seal ties Everything strong to which it is fastned. It shall be read to you now and may be read to your Children after you, (after it is read). Bretheren, with this Talk I deliver this Belt of Wampum to inforce the Matters therein recommended to you.

Bretheren, It makes my Heart and every English Heart sory to see Indians who are Friends to English continuing at War with each other. It is almost like striking the Hatchet into your Bretheren the English. This can be pleasing only to our Enemies. You, my Bretheren of the Six Nations, are good Friends to all the English and the Catawbas, the Chickesaws, the Criecks, Cherokees, some of the Chactaws, and the small Tribes of Indians living in our Settlements are also good Friends to the English. It is very good and therefore our Desire that all the Indians who are Friends to the English should be Friends to each other and be included in the same bright Chain which holds the English and the six united Nations together. I am now come a great Way with the Assistance of the Governor of New York and the Commissioners from Massachusetts Bay and Conecticut to lengthen the Old Covenant Chain for the Purpose and to plant the Tree of Peace, may it always be green like the Laurel, may its Roots grow so strong in the Earth that no Wind from the Great Lakes or Great Rivers where the French are settled shall be able to blow it down. May its Branches spread wide in the Air that you, the Six Nations, and the Allies may sit friendly under the Shadow of it with the Catawbas, Criecks, Chickesaws, Chactaws, Cherokees and the small Tribes living in our Settlements and there smoke together and may the Hatchet and all that is past be buried so deep under Ground, that no cross Person who desires to dig it up can find it. Then the Time which you now spend in going to Warr against our Indian Bretheren

may be usefully employed against our common Enemies, or in hunting, that you may buy plenty of Goods for yourselves, your Wives, and your Children. This will be very agreeable to the Great King George who, like our good Father, is greived to see his Children distroy each other but is pleased when he sees them kind one to another.

To Inforce this Proposal I give you the broad Belt of Wampum.

Bretheren, Although South Carolina is so far distant from Albany, yet I have brought some Presents [for] you from that Government which you will accept of as a Testimony of the Friendship which that Province hath for our Bretheren the Six Nations. I have them in my Care, and they shall be delivered when Governor Clinton makes his Presents to you. To confirm this Promise I give you this String of Wampum.

[169] My Bretheren, The Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nation, Ye have heard what his Excellency Governor Clinton has said concerning a Peace, what the Governor of South Carolina hath wrote and also what I have now said. You will hear next what the Chiefs of the Catawbas who came here with me will say. They come to this Council Fire at Albany to meet you in order to make Peace with you. They know it is the Desire of the English that Peace should be made between you, and you know it is the Desire of the English also. To open your Ears I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Here the Catawbas came down from this Quarters singing with their Colours pointed to the Ground, and having litt their Pipes the King and one more put them into the Mouths of the Chief Sachems of the Six Nations, who smoked out of them.

And then spoke to them as follows:

Friends, I last Year with the Advice of my great Men determined to make a Peace with you and set out for that Purpose, but was taken sick by the Way which hindred me. The same Resolution remained in my Heart and Governor of Carolina agreeing with me, consented to send a Vessel to New York that we might meet you here at this Treaty, which greatly rejoyced me and when I came away my Towns all shoke Hands with me and desired me for them to make a Peace. And I give this Belt with all my Towns upon it signifying that they all join in my Desire.

We are all Friends with the English and desire to be soe with our Brothers the 6 Nations and as some of your People are now out that do not know of the Peace, when they are all returned and the Path clear and safe, I will come to your Towns and Houses and smoke with you as I would in my own.

Here the King first and then the other Catawbas shoke Hands with the Six Nations, to which the Six Nations answered.

Bretheren, We are glad to see you here and return you Thanks for your kind Speech, but as it is a Thing of Moment we must take Time to consider of it and shall answer you this Evening or Tomorrow Morning.

When his Excellency told the Six Nations he would give them their Presents when they had answered the Catawbas.

At Albany, the 10th, July, 1751

The Answer of the Six Nations to the Speech of Mr. Bull the Commissioner from South Carolina. |170|

PRESENT: His Excellency, the Honorable Geo. Clinton. The Honorable Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, James DeLancey, Edward Holland [and] Wm. Johnson, Esquires of the Council. The Commissioners from the several Provinces. The Mayor and Corporation of Albany.

And several Officers of the Independent Companies and other Gentlemen from New York attending his Excellency and the Commissioners on this Occasion.

The Catawbias being come down from their Quarters, the Chief Sachem of the Senneecas litt a Pipe and put it into the Mouths of each of the Catawbias who smoked out of it and then returned it among the Six Nations.

And then the Six Nations begun.

Brother Corlaer, In Answer to the first Paragraph of Mr. Bull's Speech, we return him Thanks for his kind Speech and desire that he will be faithfull and honest in holding fast the Covenant Chain.

Arickwawaga, To second Paragraph, we thank you kindly for the Governor of Carolina's Letter and shall preserve it as in our Bosom.

Brother Corlaer and Others, particularly Arickwawaga, We kindly thank your Excellency and the other Gentlemen for the Uneasiness they express at the Indians' murdering one another and we consent that the Hatchet be buried where no ill-natured Person can find it. A Belt

Brother Corlaer and others the Commissioners, Arickwawaga, the other Day told us by a Belt of Wampum that he came here to plant a Tree of Peace that the English and Indians might sit in Peace under it. We thank you for your good Design and heartily join you in it and may it grow large and last forever. A Belt

Brother Corlaer &c., Arickwawaga also told us that he brought with some of your Bretheren the Catawbias and gave us a Belt to open our Ears to hear them. We have heard them and thank him for his Advise. A Belt

|171| Brother Corlaer and Others, Arickwawaga further told us that although he come a great Way he brought something in his Bosom as a Present for us and to remind him therefore we give this String of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer, It is but a few Days ago we desired you to raise up the falling Tree, Warickwagas (Col. Johnson meaning) and leave us some Person to transact our Affairs with. The Goods at Oswego are so dear that we cannot buy them and desire your Excellency will order them to be sold cheaper as it will be a Means of strengthening the Covenant Chain.

A String of Wampum

When the Six Nations spoke to the Catawbias as follows:

Bretheren the Catawbias, You came to our Doors and Fires to make Peace with us and we have heard your kind Speech and thank you for it and as a Token that you come to make Peace and were received as our Friends, we give you this white Belt of Wampum to wear about your Necks that all that see it may know that you have been here and were received as our Friends.

Bretheren the Catawbas, This Belt serves to make you more powerfull and give you short Horns. It has been a Custom among all the Indian Nations that when they come to sue for Peace they bring some Prisoners with them and when you return with Prisoners the Peace shall be compleated and your Horns lengthened and we give you a Year to return with the Prisoners and if you do not come in that Time we shall look upon the Peace as void.

Bretheren the Catawbas, We will take your Pipe up to the Mohawks' Castle, it being the first Town you come to as it were and there sit and smoke and think of you and not go out to War if you return within the Time appointed by us.

Here the Catawbas answered,

I have long wished for a Peace with you, the Six Nations, but never had an Opportunity till now and as it is compleated before his Excellency and these Commissioners and the Belt past, I shall wear it about my Neck as a Token of Friendship. It is a right and good Custom that Prisoners should be exchanged in making a Peace and if you'l send some of your People with me, I will carry them to my own House and they shall live as I do and I will then deliver all the Prisoners I have and come with them and conduct them safe to their own Doors.

[172] Bretheren the Catawbas, As to your Request of sending some of our People to your Country, it is unprecedented and what we never have done at the first Time of meeting and none of our People are prepared to go. Therefore we can't agree to it, but we may at the second Time send some of our People with you.

Here Catawbas answered,

We shall come in a short Time to your Towns and you may expect to see us.

Six Nations answered,

Bretheren the Catawbas, We desire when you come again you'l come by Water and bring a Commissioner with you, that we may know you to be the same and as there are several Nations which are in Conjunction with us that may not know of this Peace, the Path may be dangerous and destroy what is now done, but if you come to this Place by Water you'l be safe.

Here his Excellency spoke to the Six Nations as follows:

Bretheren, I am glad to be informed by you of the Success of your Endeavours to increase your Strength and Interest amongst other Nations that you have received nine Castles into the Covenant Chain and that they have acknowledged themselves Subjects of the King of Great Britain. I approve of what you have done and hope you will continue your Endeavours for these Purposes and I shall likewise on my Return to Court lay before the King your Father what you had desired me to say in Relation to Col. Johnson. And I can add no more than what I have already told you. I have constantly given Orders that Goods be sold as cheap at Oswego as the Traders can afford them.

To Which the Six Nations answered,

Brother Corlaer, As there is some of the Six Nations gone to Canada about the French building a Fort at Oniagara, unless your Excellency appoints some Person for us to go to, you cannot expect to hear what Answer they bring.

Which his Excellency answered, telling them that on his Return to New York he would advise with the Council as to the Appointment of some Person for their Affairs.

And then ordered the Presents out and give them and at the same Time Mr. Bull gave his.

LIST OF THE PRICES OF GOODS FOR THE CHEROKEE TRADE

|173|

November 1st, 1751

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES GLEN, ESQ., AND HONORABLE COUNCIL OF SOUTH CAROLINA, We send this Greeting. We poor, distressed Traders, as your Honorable Council and Assembly has at Present thought proper to bring this Cherokee Trade on a Footing wherewith will endow us to pay our Creditors which know at Present we are Sufferers.

Imprimis. The Prices of Goods if now regulated properly as your Excellency and Council both specified no Stillyards but Scales and Weights to have 1 lb. and 2 lb. Weight, the 1 lb. to be a Deer Skin and 2 lb. to pass a Buck Do., and if a Skin weigh more then 2 Pounds to pass for no more than one Skin.

A Blanket	3 Bucks or 6 Does
2 Yards Strouds	3 Bucks or 6 Does
A Garlix Shirt	2 Do. or 4 Does
Paint, 1 Ounce	1 Doe Skin
Osnbrigs, 1 Yard	1 Do.
A Knife	1 Do.
A large Knife, buckhandled	1 Buck
1 Pr. of Hose	1 Buck and one Doe, or 3 Does &c.
Brass Kettles	1 Buck per, or 2 Does
Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$	1 Doe
60 Bullets	Ditto
Silver Earbobs	1 Buck the Pair
Pea Buttons, per Dozen	1 Doe
Swan Shott	200 per a Buck Skin
A Steel	1 Doe
A burning Glass	Ditto
Hankerchiefs of India	2 Bucks
Ditto, common	Ditto
1 Riding Sadel	8 Bucks or 16 Does
2 Yards stript Flannen	2 Bucks or 4 Does
Fine Rufel Shirts	4 Bucks or 8 Does
Women's Side Saddle	20 Bucks or 40 Does
Men's Shoes	2 Bucks or 4 Does
Callicoës	2 Bucks or 4 Does
Callicoës	Ditto, 1 Buck and 1 Doe, or 3 Does
Fine Ribands	1 Buck 2 Yards, or 4 Does
Gartring	2 Bucks per piece or 4 Does

Caddice Ditto	2 Bucks or 4 Does per piece
2 Yards stompt Flanen	2 Bucks or 4 Does
Worsted Caps	1 Buck and 1 Doe or 3 Does
1 Gun	7 Bucks or 14 Does

Sundry other Goods that may be remitted till a Trader is supplied of what is necessary for his Trade.

GOVERNOR GLEN'S TALK TO THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

|174|

Saturday P. M., 22nd November, 1751

Talk of his Excellency to the Cherokee Indians, Saturday Post Meridiem, 22nd November, 1751.

GOVERNOR. Friends and Brothers, I have Nothing to say to you at Present. I shall only read some Things that as I don't desire an Answer from you at Present, but shall read over again, the several Articles that you may think of then till Monday and then give me your Answer for them all. Things will be timely dispatched and finished and all Matters settled both Present and to come, and when it is fully agreed to, it is to be sent up to the Nation in Writing with the Great Seal appended thereunto to be kept forever amongst you.

INDIANS. Very well.

GOVERNOR. One Copy shall be sent to be sent over the Hills, one to the Middle Settlements, one to the Valey, another Copy will be kep [*sic*] here that we may always run to it, and another to be sent to the great King George over the Water.

Then his Excellency read as follows: There shall be a perpetual Peace, firm Friendship.

INDIANS. Good

That whereas the Store of an English Trader &c.

INDIANS. Very well

Whereas some Indians belonging to the Town of Estatoe

[INDIANS]. We promise.

In the Article about the Prices of Goods his Excellency acquainted the Indians that the Prices was to be continued on Goods as usual save on the Article of Duffells and Strouds. As usual some on the Articles of Duffells and Strouds which the Trader himself signified that they cannot afford to sell at the former prices.

GOVERNOR TO INTERPRETER. Tell them then we want to have the Prices of Goods settled among them that so the Traders may not have it in their Power to impose upon them though [weds?] for their well[-being?] and if any have Objection there to let them know, then for the Future they shall have just Weights and Measures.

SKIA GUNTA, WARRIOR OF THE KEASOE, rose up and spoke as follows:

That the head Men here when they go Home, and tell the Others of his Nation that the Price is raised they will blame us that we consent so easily to that Article, or imagine that the Price has been raised because of the late Disturbances in our Nation.

GOVERNOR. Tell them it is Nothing to me or my beloved Men. We don't deal in such Things. This we only propose, that so the Trader may not be a Losser and we only propose it for their Consideration till Monday Morning.

That tomorrow the white People do no Business but that on Monday all Things will be settled and therefore till then, I desire they would think of it. If any has any Thing to say about the white People let them tell it on Monday for then we propose to finish Everything.

That the Paper containing these Things shall be sent them, that so they may have it interpreted to them and think of it Tomorrow.

Finis

MEMORIAL OF ROBERT BUNNING AND OTHERS

[175]

November 22, 1751

TO HIS EXCELLENCY. The Memorial of Robt. Bunning who has been 37 Years in the Cherokee Nation, of Cornelius Daugharty who has been 32 Years, James Beamer who has been 27 Years and Ludowick Grant who has been 26 Years therein.

We the under Subscribers, Traders and sworn Interpreters for the Cherokee Indians humbly beg Leave to represent to your Excellency and the honorable Council the present State of the Indians and also the State of the Trade.

It can hardly be supposed that Men of the least Cappacity or Judgement who have lived so many Years as we have in that Country should shut both Eyes and Ears from either seeing or hearing the many Accidents has happened there, both in Relation to the Indians, as likewise to the endangring the Peace and Tranquility of the Province of South Carolina to which they are adjacent.

The Nation in our Time has been greater than at Present. We remember since there were six thousand stout Men in it. They are now not Half. This Number will appear small to such as are ignorant of Indians, but we hope, and do not in the least doubt of it, that your Excellency and the Honorable Council will see that it is prudent and necessary to keep well with these People. For if War should happen we think it hardly possible for this Province to cut them off or to drive them from their Lands; and they would send small Parties of tens and twentys at a Time to kill and destroy the out Parts and then make Haste back again to their inaccessible Mountains where they cannot be come at. What has happened this Spring may convince every Person, for the Cherokees has killed none either in the Nation or in the Settlements, but say they were affraid of our killing them, and yet the white People of the out Parts got all into little Forts and fled from their Plantations and several out of the Province with their Families.

We know the Government has no Design to make Warr with the Indians and we are as sure that they have none to break out Warr with us from whom they receive most of their Support as the Indians aforesaid always acknowledge the same, but have formerly and also in these later Times been almost seduced by the crafty and poletick Insinuations of the French to depart from their Friendship to the said Government. And had it not been early prevented by your Excellency's and the Council's diligent Care, would certainly have taken

the desired Effect. However, their Designs were for that Time blasted and we hope in God ever will be.

The Government of South Carolina, as also that of Great Britain and Ireland, are no Ways ignorant of the Policy of France and it has often been a Proverb that the French Gold has conquered more than their Swords, which hath always been their Endeavour with those Indians, for we have been informed that many Years ago they brought some Petiaugurs up the River from New Orleans or Mouthkill within 30 or 35 Miles of Great Taraqua laden with large Presents of Goods and Ammunition in order to draw [176] the Indians to their Party and to have Leave (as was supposed to settle Forts amongst them), but after Deliberation and Consideration of the head Men and Conjurer, whose Name was Jacob, commanded them to be knocked in the Head and thrown down headlong from his Scaffold on which they were then sitting and their Bodies to be dragged into the River. This Intelligence we had from his own Mouth.

This put a Stop for some Years to their further Endeavouring to corrupt these Indians, till of late they again took Courage in the last Warr and sent in over the Hills two French Men in Company with a Body of their Indians with small Presents promising greater if they would adhere to their Interest. And said if they did the Spring following they would bring a great Number of Men with Goods enough and build Forts and Houses and live as they did. This Proposal, as the inconsiderate Part of them thought, would be much to their Advantage, had almost taken Effect had not your Excellency taken the Trouble to come to the Border of their Country properly attended with a considerable Force, and afterwards sent Col. Pauly as Agent with a Talk to them and the like Capt. Haigge, Capt. Fairchild and Others with him. Those Things frustrated the Enterprize.

Also many and strong were the Arguments which we then used, to wit; that your Excellency and the Honorable Council would never suffer the French to live there; that they could not expect any Good from Carolina if they harboured their Enemies; that they, the French, as they knew were not able to supply them; that they, their Women, and Children must eat Asshes for Salt; that your Excellency would forbid any Trade to come amongst them; and in Time it would bring a War among them from the English who were there Friends and Brothers, and would be a Breach of the Treaty which they had made with the Great King George over the Great Water, which was to last forever.

We also put them in Remembrance of the Consideration your Excellence with your beloved Men and Warriors had shewn to them in meeting them in the Woods, which they themselves confessed was dreadfull and that some of them (though they were all their Friends that was there) were so terrified at the Appearance that they run and stopt nowhere till they got Home. We told them if they were so affrightened, at such a small Body of Men, what would they be if was the Governor to bring Thousands to encounter them if they harboured his Enemies, the French.

It was true they said, the Appearance was dreadfull as they call it, by which Word they mean awfull, and the [Governor?] and his beloved Men

were good in coming so far. That they intended no Hurt to the white Men, but thought the French might live amongst them as they did amongst the Creeks by which Means they would have a better Supply of Ammunition, for many of the Traders brought up little else but Rum instead of other Goods, to which we answered that they should complain to your Excellence and they would be remedied of all there Grievances.

May it please your Excellency and the Honorable Council, it is certain that the Trade for this many Years past has been carried on after a most licentious, lawless and irregular Manner much to the Prejudice of the same, and to the Dissatisfaction of the Indians, which may be attributed as a Reason of their being desirous of a Change, whatever Way it should happen. Few or no Trader took out Licence according to [177] Law, and consequently did not observe Instructions. Neither if he had a Mind so to doe could he with any Security of his Trade perform it for immediately after his Indians were come in and before they could have Time to dress their Skins, a neighbouring Trader, and sumtimes one at a great Distance, would either appoint an Indian Factor or send one of his Pack Horse Men into his Town, and by this Means not only defraud him of his Trade, but also of the Ammunition that had been trusted to kill these Skins, either by making drunk the said Indians or by telling them Lies and villifying to them the Trader that constantly lived among them. The natural Disposition and Temper of such Men may be easily found out, and although there are Men that would be subject to the Laws, yet it is hard for them being oppressed with Numbers of this kind, and so forced to send to another Town to sell his Goods.

We humbly begg your Excellency and the Honorable Council to take the Trade into your Consideration. The Number of the Traders are so many that it is impossible for them to live by the Trade without Injustice and sometimes Violence to the Indians. The Trade is so low that the Trader can neither defray the Charges thereof or pay the Merchants, much less pay old Debt which formerly was contracted.

If this Trade was regulated and an Inspector who constantly lives in the Nation appointed to take care the Trade be regularly managed and carried on according to the Laws and Instructions which shall be made and given from Time to Time, it would much conduce to the Peace of the Indians and Safety of the Province from their own Incurtions, as also from the suffering the French and Norward Indians to do the Province such Mischiefs as has been done. But with all Submission, Nothing can contribute so much as a Fort or Forts settled amongst them to the keeping of both Trade and Indians safe and regular. The Indians would then know that the English took care of them, as they themselves say; and the Trader must be obliged to act regularly and justly, and who ought to be a Man not sneaking or mean, but of seeming Boldness and Honesty that an Indian may have no Reason to pray upon his Easiness and slight him; and the Trade being opened in General without Reserve of any particular Towns, we humbly conceive would be a great Means to stop the breaking up of the Lower Towns who are only encouraged by the Overhills People and (as with good Reason it may be supposed) think themselves safe from any

Inroad on the North Side from the white People, it being impracticable to attack them by Reason of the narrow Passages and almost inaccessible Mountains.

A general Trade in our humble Opinion would remedy all this and give them intire Satisfaction and disapoint all their Fears, as also ourselves then none would have any Reason to complain.

We hear (but it was from Women) that, if (when the Provisions of the Lower Towns were exhausted) they would not break up, they would oblige them to it, but this |178| we don't believe. The Towns of Toquo, Tonasee and Choque, Chote, Saticoe and Tallasee not having come down, no Doubt are affrai[d] of your Excellency's Displeasure; notwithstanding they gave for a Reason that they were going [t]o bring in those who were alive of them that have been in Virginea and to bring in what Goo[ds] were come, but we don't beleive certainly anything of Goods at this Time. But we are mu[c]h afraid there will be several Traders from Virginea next Winter ensuing and who not be[in]g bound up to the Observance of our Laws will be of much Hurt to the Trade in General. We remember that by Order of our Commissioners formerly they were obliged to reside in [the] Town or Towns they first settled in and were obliged to trade their Goods there and in [n]o other, but as this is anticipating of Fears we beg Pardon for the Mention the[re]of.

We humbly begg of your Excellency and the Honorable Council to take into your Consideration the present State of the Indians and also of the Trader and we refer what further is to say to our Remonstrance of the Trade sent down by Col. Pully.

ROBT. BUNNING
his

CORNELIUS _____ DOEHARTY
Mark

JAMES BEAMER
LUD GRANT

PETER TIMOTHY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[Excerpts] from the *Virginia Gazette*

Williamsburgh, August 8th, 1751

This Week arived in Town one of the Kings of the Cherokee Indians, with 8 of his Nobles and about 90 Attendants. He is come in Quality of Embassador from the Emperer of Choto to negotiate a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with this Government. His Honour the President is now in Town and has summoned the Council to meet here Tomorrow to take into Consideration the Subject of this Embassy.

Williamsburgh, August 16th, [1751]

His Honnour, the President gave an Audience to the Embassador of the Emperer of the Cherokee Nation, attended by his Nobles when his Honnour was pleased to make the following Speech:

Friends and Bretheren, I heartly congratulate you upon your safe Arival in Williamsburgh; and hope, in your Journey through the Inhabitants of this

Colony, you have met with kind Treatment and hospitable Entertainment. You may be well assured that every Thing will be provided for you, whilst you continue here to render the Place agreeable to you. I hope you left our good Friend and Brother, the Emperor of the Cherokee Nation, in Health and the Nation itself in Prosperity. I have appointed this Meeting to give you an Opportunity of communicating to me the important Business that has brought you to this City through such a vast Extent of Country.

To which the Chief of them returned the following Answer:

Brother, we set off from the Town of Choto to visit you and learn what you had to say to us. Our Emperor sent us here to acquaint the Governor of Virginea that when his Father was in England the King directed and advised him to apply to the Governor of Virginea or Carolina whenever the Cherokees were in Want of any Thing. We are just come down and have now seen our Brother and the Rest of our Friends. We are instructed to inform you that 4 Years ago we waited upon the Governor of South Carolina to endeavour to prevail on him to encourage a Trade between the Subjects of that Colony and the Cherokees, and to supply us with Ammunition and other Necessaries, which he promised to do, but has not performed. This was the principal Cause |179| of our coming here, and the Experience we h[a]ve had of the Path to Carolina being very difficult and incommodious for carryin[g] on a Trade there, an additional Reason. Moreover the Governor of Carolina has furnished th[e] Creek Indians, our Enemies, with Ammunition and other Necessaries, and given them very distinguishing Tokens of Kindness. Upon these Conditions our Emper[o]r has sent us to solicit a Confirmation of your Friendship, and to desire that you will be pleased to send white People amongst us, and establish a Commerce between the King of Great Britain's Subjects, Inhabitants of this Dominion, a[n]d the Indians of the Cherokee Nations.

If our Request is granted we promise to make a Road to facilitate a Trade between us; and as we are at War with all the French Indians, we will guard the Road and se[cu]re the Inhabitants of Virginea in passing to our Towns, and be accountable for any Loss they may sustain.

King George told our Emperor, that when any of the Inhabitants of Virginea or Carolina were at War with the French we must assist them which we are and always shall be ready to do.

To which the President replied,

Friends and Bretheren, What you have imparted to me is of so much Consequence that is necessary for me to take the Advise of His Majesty's Council upon it before I can return you an Answer.

On Friday the Council met, and the next Day the President gave the Indians a second Audience, and made the following Speech.

The Speech of the Honorable Lewis Burwell, Esq., President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Collony and Dominion of Virginea, to the Chiefs and Nobles of the Cherokees at a second Audience in Williamsburg, August 10th, 1751:

Friends and Bretheren, The Business you imparted to me the other Day I have communicated to his Majesty's Council, and by their Advise assure you that this Government will always endeavour to cultivate a Harmony and good

Correspondence between his Majesty's [Sub]jects and our Friends the Cherokees; and you may depend upon all due Encoura[g]ement being given to the Inhabitants that shall be inclined to trade with you for our mutual Benefit; and as a Pledge of our Friendship and good Wishes that a lasting Peace and flourishing Trade may be established between us, I make you a present of 200 Pounds out of which I have directed a handsome Present to be made to the Emperor of Choto as a Mark of our Esteem and Friendship for him and likewise a Present to your Interpreter and the Remainder to be divided amongst you according to your Discretion.

To which the Chief answered,

Brother, We have traveled through Bushes and Briers to see our Friends of Virginea. We have no Cause to represent of our long and tedious Journey; the Pain and Fatigue we have undergone are compensated by the kind and generous Reception we have met with and we are much pleased with what you have communicated to us, and shall make a faithfull Relation of it to our Emperor. Our Hearts are streight. We shall allways preserve in them what we have heard from you and ever retain a gratefull Remembrance |180| of your Favours. We have given our Promise to make a good Road for the People of this Country who shall be disposed to trade with us, and to protect and secure them from all Danger which we shall steadfastly adhere to. You have supplied all our Wants and we have Nothing to desire but the Continuance of your Friendship.

After which the President took them all by the Hand, wished them a good Journey Home, and Prosperity to their Emperor and the Cherokee Nation.

On Monday the President had a private Conversation with them, when he explained to them the Happiness and Advantages the Christians enjoy, in the Hopes and Assurance of a blessed Mortality [Immortality]; and from thence perswaded them to send some of their Children to be educated at the College, that by there Means they might be instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion and be Partakers of the same Happiness with the English. They heartly thanked his Honor for this Instance of his Affection, and assured him, that his Offer was very agreeable to them, but that they could return no Answer without consulting the Emperor.

About a Week before the Arival of the Cherokees it was removed [rumored] that the Nottoway Indians being inveterate against them, were determined to lie in Ambush and intercept them. This Nation was said was exasperated against the Cherokees for murdering, many Years ago, seven of their young Men, whom they had invited to hunt with them; and had resolved to embrace this favourable Opportunity of revenging themselves. The President being informed of this, and a Report prevailing, that they had crossed James River, and were on their March to the Westward with an Intent to wait on the Road, in order to put their Design in Execution, ordered all the Cherokees to be compleatly armed that they might be able to defend themselves in Case of an Attack, and likewise issued a Procklemation, strictly requiring the Notaways to desist from their bloody Designs, and to repair immediately to their own Habitations to avoid the most rigourous Prosecution. And also com-

manding all Magistrates, Sheriffs and Others to be aiding and assisting in preserving the Peace in their respective Counties.

But all these Precautions proved unnecessary, the Nottaways arriving in Town Yesterday with a white Flag. The Cherokees being informed of their Arrival immediately gave the Signal of War and were preparing for Battle, but several Gentlemen representing to them the friendly Appearance of the Nottaways, advised them to march out and meet them in the same friendly Manner. But first they were inflexible, but being at last prevailed on, they hoisted a white Flag and marching by Beat of Drum, met the Nottaways in the Market Place, each Party singing the Song of Peace. After many of their accustomed Ceremonies, they joined Hands and smoked the Pipe of Peace together. But not being able to hold any Conference the Crowd being very great, they repaired to the Court House where the Nottaways being sensible that these were not the Indians who had done them the [In]jury complained of, produced a Belt of Wampum which they had received of the Cherokees at their last Peace and desired a Continuance of their Friendship. The Orator who negotiated all their Treaties received the Wampum and rising up made a long Speech to his Friends, telling them that he himself had many Years ago given this Belt as a Token of Peace; that he now found it entire, not a Bit amiss, and from thence concluded that their Heart were strait and their Friendship preserved entire; afterwards by the unanimous Consent of all his People, he made them a Present of a Pipe of Peace assuring them of his Friendship. |181| All Differences being thus adjusted to the Satisfaction of both Parties, they met in the Evening at the Camp of the Cherokees where making a large Fire, they danced together round it and concluded the Evening with Harmony and Cheerfulness.

PETER TIMOTHY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

SIR, the foregoing Paragraphs will be inserted in my Gazette of Tomorrow's Date. And as some of them account for the late Removal of the Lower Cherokees over Hills, any Remarks your Excellency may think proper should be made and received tomorrow Morning shall be inserted with them by, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble Servant.

PETR. TIMOTHY

P. S. I did purpose in a Note to have acquainted my Readers that there indirect Application to another Government would account for the sudden Removal of these Indians and to observe that so far from their Position being true that they were at War with all the French Indians. They have been the only Nation that have harboured and protected the French Indians in their Incursions, Roberies, Murders, &c. in this Province for three or four Springs, together or Something to this Purpose. But your Excellency must be better acquainted with Indian Affairs, having the most Intelligence from their Quarters or concerning them.

TALK OF THE WARRIOR OF KEOWEE AND THE RAVEN
OF HYWASSEE

TO MY ELDER BROTHER, GOVERNOR OF CHARLES TOWN, SCIOGUNSTER OF
KEEHOWE speaks,

I and the Rest of the Cherokees which came from you, excepting some of which stopt in the Path, rest is now safe arived on the North Side of Great Saluda River for Fear of the Coweaters which are upon the Path.

I have been in Town and was kept there a long Time and have made Peace and all Things are made straight for here has been Lyes told on both Sides, but now it is all straight. We have met with some of our People here lately come from hunting, and also met with a Man at Beaver Creek who told them that some of their People which had been out a hunting had shot some Horses about the Seluda. But as we have not seen all our People which are out I cannot say Anything to it, but when they do, the Governor shall hear it all and hope the Traders won't be stopt upon this Report, for that they went to Town to confirm their Friendship and that if a Horse was shot it was the Nitto-wagers that did it, for that the Men they met told them that the Horse was shot with an Arrow and that a Beef was killed and only the Thigh was taken away. Our People which now met with us said that they put there Horses in a Pasture at Seluda Old Town and 2 Mares and a Colt was missing and that the People told them that it was Jno. Turk that sold them &c.

Since we came out of the Nation the Creek met with some of our People, killed 2, seven more much wou[n]ded, one of which a Warrior of Estertoie. The People killed two Creeks and 2 of our People from Tommossey was killed which went out as a Scout.

The Raven speaks, I heard two Men of my Town is killed since I left Home. That is 2 Nauchees which he looks upon as his own People. And that when he came from Home it was all Peace as he thought between him, his People and the Upper Creek. But when he |182| got Home he will know all about it and the Governor know all about it, and as Things are as they are told him, he and the Old Warrior of Keahowa and the Rest of them do turn the Governor a great many Thanks for sending their Linguister and this Warrior Jno. Fairchild along with them. And desires that they will continue with them a few Days longer &c.

JOHN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Seluda, 23rd December, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, After meeting with some Cherokees which was out a'hunting who told them of some [of] there People being killed, they directly crossed Great Seluda River where they met with more of the People who confirmed the Report and also told the Raven that they supposed 2 of his Sons was killed, which went out a'hunting as they have not been heard of, which gives him a great Deal of Uneasiness, but he says he will write to you as soon as he gets Home &c. As concerning their Horses being took by Mr. Turk as was told the Indians at Mrs. Burnet's of Seluda Old Town, I found it

false and groundless for the Creatures that the Indians lost from these was soon upon the Road going to there Nation and that I believe Mrs. Burnet and Enoch Anderson, who is saying all they can of Talk to demean him, they been at present at varience. Your Excellency will be pleased to excuse the above Scroll, I having Nothing to write upon but my Laps &c.

Please to pardon the Freedom I have taken, and I am your Excellency's most dutifull and most obedient, humble Servant to command.

JNO. FAIRCHILD

GOVERNOR GLEN'S TALK TO THE CHEROKEES

November 13, 1751

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, I still call you by these beloved Names although the late Conduct of some of your Country Men might perhaps have merited another Kind of Greeting, who unmindful of the ancient of [*sic*] Friendship betwixt the English and the Cherokees, forgetfull of the Treaties that tie us together, and regardless of the true Interest of their Country, have behaved in so insolent a Manner as to disturb our Tranquility, and thereby to endanger your Safety. But whoever are guilty of such Practices need not flatter themselves to escape with Impunity, for were it possible for us to put up with their Insolences and Offences you yourselves must see the Necessity of punishing them. But we are very far from any Intention of passing over their Abuses, on the Contrary, we insist upon Satisfaction, and we expect it. It was to obtain it in a friendly and amicable Manner that I sent Letters and Messengers to your Nation, that some of the most guilty might be delivered up. The Emperor [and you],¹² the Kings and [Chiefs], sent me Word that you thought my Letters reasonable and my Demands just, and you promised to comply with them and bring down some of the Guilty, but instead of performing what you promised as I had reason to expect, you acquainted me that when you had provided every Thing for |183| your Journey and were ready to set off, a Savanna Indian brought News that the Upper Creeks had declared War against you, and that the English, the Creeks and the Catawbas were to fall on such as went down to Carolina, and having cut them off were then to proceed through your Nation destroying Man, Woman and Child. This Story, improbable as it is, you pretend kept you at Home. How unhappy must you be if every loose lying Report makes you alter your Resolutions. You are now convicted of the Falsity of it, and no Doubt Tacitte Oustenacka who was then here has told you that you were imposed upon. But you might have been satisfied that we could not possibly have any such Intention from many other Circumstances. Call to Mind the many good Talks that I and former Governors have given you and the many Letters that we have sent you. These all speak another Language. These say that the English never punished the Innocent with the Guilty, but if at any Time the Offences of particular Persons or particular Towns call for our just Resentment and provoke us to chastise them, such who have behaved well having Nothing to fear. Those who show themselves to be our Friends may be sure that we will always distinguish them as Friends.

¹²The words missing here are supplied from a copy of this document in the JC, November 13, 1751, XVIII, pp. 385-389.

These Declarations have been often repeated to you, in such plain and positive Terms, that there can be none of you who can reasonably entertain any Doubt of our Sincerity should there be any such, let our past Conduct convince them, for we have not only called you Friends and Brothers, but we have treated you as such. We have upon all Occasions behaved to you in a kind and affectionate Manner. We have often loaded you with Presents. We have constantly sent Traders into your Nation who have supplied you with Goods. We have sometimes sent beloved Men to prevent your being seduced from your Interest. And I myself, with many of my beloved Men and Warriors, have taken the Trouble to travel through the Woods to the very Borders of your Country, with no Views but what were calculated for your Welfare. These Things are universally known, and acknowledged by you, but how ungrateful are the Returns which some of your People made us. They attacked a white Man's House and wounded one of the People belonging to it and after they had set Fire to the House, when the wounded Man [184] crawled out to save himself from the Flames, they unmercifully knocked him on the Head. This barbarous Action which ought to have affected your whole Nation with Concern and filled you with Care and Sorrow, served afterwards as a Subject of Mirth and Pastime to some of your mad young Men, who when they got Home, are said to have insolently mocked and imitated his dying Groans, Sounds which should have stunned and wounded the Ear of every Cherokee, instead of being made Use of as Musick to sooth and Please.

Is it fit that the Authors of this Murder and Mischief should live or can we forgive such Wrongs and Injuries, would not you yourselves have expected Satisfaction from us if any of your People had been killed by some of ours, and would not you have thought yourselves as much injured if we had delayed or denied bringing the Murderers to Justice? But they are not the only bad Things we have to complain of. Many of your People have spread and propagated bad and dangerous Talks to the great Terror of our Traders. These are also Offences which require Correction. And to show you their Fears were not without Foundation, one of your Towns broke open a Trader's House and plundered his Store of all his Goods which they divided and shared among them as if they had been Spoiles taken from an Enemy, obliging him to fly for the Preservation of his Life, while they persued in order to distroy him. Some of your People also has fired at our People, (to wit, Murphy) and wounded him, but apparently with design to kill him when he was riding in the Woods about his lawfull Occasions. And to these outrageous Actions you have added several bad Talks and Speeches particularly in an insolent Talk lately sent down from the Town of Tenassee in which you seem to bid Defiance and to despise the Power of this Government. And this we must suppose arose from these other bad Talks which in your Paper [dated the 11th of May 1751, the Council Journals, folio 100, where is this Talk, you own you had passed among you for some Time before last Spring, and which were just braking out into Action, but which you own was then happily prevented.]¹⁸

¹⁸The missing part supplied here is taken from a copy of this document in the JC, November 13, 1751, XVIII, pp. 385-89.

All these Things we expressly charge you with as direct Breaches and Infractions of the Treaties, and if you have been guilty of them, it is in Vain for you to hope to be supplied with Goods or with Arms or Ammunition from Virginee [*sic*] to which Place I am told that your Nation has sent many of your People to pray for Supply. The People of Virginia all belongs to the Great King George as we do and they are too good Subjects to put Arms in your Hands and to furnish you who behaves as Enemies with Ammunition to kill the Great King George's Children. It is in Vain to pretend to be Friends while your Practice is so inconsistent with your Professions. If you have not been Partakers in these People's Crimes, deliver them up to us, that you may not be Partakers in their Punishment. If you are unwilling to be involved in their Guilt, clear yourselves by condemning those that deserve it.

As I have always professed a great Love for your County [*sic*], it will give me infinite Concern should you be deaf to our Commands should you be blind to your true Interest, but it will be some Consolation to me that I have represented Matters to you in a true Light, that I have set before you the great Benefits that will redound to your Nation by preserving Peace with the English and the certain Ruin and Destruction that you must draw down upon your Country from a contrary Conduct.

I shall conclude with an Advise to such of your Warriors as are too young to remember when you first had a Trade with the English. Let them consult your old Men what was the Condition of your Country at that Time and compare it with your |185| Circumstances now. Instead of the admirable Fire Arms that you are now plentifully supplied with, your best Arms was bad Bows and wretched Arrows headed with Bills of Birds and Bones of Fishes or at best with sharp Stones. Instead of being decently and comfortably dressed in English Cloaths, you were forced to cover yourselves with the Skins of wild Beasts. Your Knives were split Canes and your Hatchets were of Stone, so that you spent more Days in felling a Tree than you now do Minutes.

Think of these Things and of all that I have said and let me have your Answer.

And further I must add that you have for a considerable Time permitted the French and Northerly Indians to come into your Country under Pretence of making War on the Catawbas, which Indians you have received with open Arms. You have fed and nourished them in your Country and have supplied them sometimes with Arms and Ammunition in order that they should be more effectually be enabled to go through our very Settlements to attack and destroy those our Friends and Allies wherever they found them. Notwithstanding you knew well that they were under the Favour and Protection of the Government.

Nay, not only did you aid and assist those Savages, in their wicked Designs, but permitted some of your young men to go with them as their Conductors and Guides, in their destructive Expeditions, besides not only have those French Indians dared to attack such as were befriended and protected by this Government without the Limits of our Settlements, but have had the Boldness to come into the innermost Parts of our Province and murder and carry away Prisoners, though they were our neighbourly and friendly Indians, who had no other Safety but our Protection to depend upon.

Nay, what is still more daring and wicked under the same Guidance of your young Men, as there is Reason to believe they have had the Boldness to rove over divers Parts of our Settlements, not only killing our Cattle in great Numbers, not for Want of Food, but for mere Sport and the Pleasure of doing Mischief, and to kill and shoot dead our white Men as they were passing about their lawfull Business without any Pretence of Provocation [given] them and what [is] worst of all they have come into the Houses of some of our white People within our Settlements seemingly as Friends in the Evening, and been kindly received and hospitably entertained, but before the Morning, have with Cruelty and Barbarity not to be parralelled, they murdered and shot dead, and knocked in the Head [every] living one of the white People they had found there, and killed Man, Women and Child without Mercy, and after that plundered and robbed the House of Everything within it. And after all those Sceens of Blood and Barbarity you have received [them] back into your Country, fed and given them continual Protection. And after [their] Boasting and Exulting in their Iniquities and bloody Doings, you have taken not any the least Notice thereof, nor publickly condemned them for so doing [nor] shewn Abstinence to such Cruelties, but have allowed them peaceably to run in your Cou[n]try. Ney, called them back when they were going Home, on Purpose to do more Mischief without shewing any Dislike to those Things.

We therefore do insist on the Answer to those Particulars. Finis.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BURWELL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|186|

Virginea, October 26th, 1751

SIR, I have received your Letter of the 10th of the last Month, and as I find it to contain Matters of the greatest Importance to His Majesty's Service, I have taken the Advise of his Council upon it, and the following Answer is the Result of their Deliberations.

And first I am to assure your Excellency that so far was this Government from inviting that Body of the Cherokee Indians to the late Interview at Williamsburg which your Excellency in your Letter seems to suspect, that upon the first Intelligence from the commanding Officer of the County where they entered this Collony of their Intentions to come here, I immediately ordered him to us all possible Endeavours to prevent their proceeding further if it could be done consistantly with good Manners; and this strong Desire I had to divert their comming proceeded from an Opinion that any Matters they could have to communicate to this Government relative to the establishing and encouraging a Trade with them could not from the Remoteness of the Situation prove of any Advantage to this Country and from an Opinion that their Visit would be attended with considerable Expence to us.

But when I found my Endeavours to stop them were inefectuall and that they were arived in Town much sooner than could have been expected, if they had received the greatest Encouragement, I then judged it for His Majesty's Service to treat them with such Degrees of Hospitality and Kindness as are due to Nations of Indians in Amity with His Majesty and particularly with this Colony. And notwithstanding, Sir, you knew that these Men were a Set of

Imposters and as such rather deserve Punishment for their Insolence and Cruelties to the Inhabitants of your Province, then the Caresses they met with here, yet as the Indians are an illiterate People and have no Publick Token or Seal to give a Sanction to any Instructions they may charge their Embassadors with, it was impossible for us to discover whether they came properly empowered or not for we could only judge from Circumstances; and these Indians informing us that they had moved a great Way to the Northward of their former Settlements near the Limits of this Colony for the Sake of better Land and fresh hunting Ground, seemed so plausible that we could not discredit them. And therefore we gave them full Assurance that this Government would encourage any of His Majesty's Subjects to trade with them that should have an Inclination, and made them such Presents as were thought necessary to facilitate a Scheme which from their nearer Approach to us seemed then to promise great Advantages to the Trade of this Colony.

And now, Sir, in our Circumstances being ignorant of the Outrages these Indians had committed in your Province, it was almost impossible from the little Communication between us that we should be otherwise. Permit me to ask your Excellency what other Part I could have acted consistantly with my Duty to the King and the true Interest of the People of this Colony, Motives of the highest Influence and by which this Government is ever actuated in its Deliberations. These Men in their Appearance were a Set of poor, indigent People who came hither to seek the bare Necessaries of their Subsistence, which they said they find no where else. And we were very credibly informed that they had many Consultations whether they should apply to this Government or the French to supply them with Goods and at last concluded to come to us before they entered into a Treaty with the French. And if we had refused them any Relief in their Distress, would not this in all human [187] Probability have forced them into the French Interest, who are always ready to receive them with open Arms, and who have their Agents over watchfull to make Advantage of every little Misunderstanding between the Indian and us. I cannot but observe that it is an unusual Vein of Reasoning to think that Acts of Friendship and Kindness from the English to the Indians should procure there Inmity; surely a contrary Treatment of them is more likely to produce such an Effect; and I have a good Grounds to hope that the small Presents they have received from us will not be attended with such fatal Consequences as your Excellency seems to apprehend. Since I am informed that from an Imprudence not uncommon to Indians, they left the greatest Part of them before they passed the Bounds of this Colony.

However, since we are now sensible from the Characters your Excellency has given them that we have been much imposed upon, and to convince your Excellency of the Sincerity of our Intentions to preserve the good Understanding that has so long and so happily subsisted between your Government and ours, I shall take care to inform the Public of the Baseness of their Behaviour towards your People and of the Falsity of their Complaints against you. This I flatter myself will give your Excellency full Satisfaction upon the Subject, at least I doubt not, when these Motives of our Conduct shall be coolly and impartially considered by our Superiors they will clearly justify us before them.

If any further Steps shall be judged necessary to be taken for preserving the Indians firm to the Brittish Interest, you may rely on the cheerfull Concurrence of this Government.

I have the Honor to be your Excellency's most humble Servant.

LEWIS BURWELL

P. S. In Compliance with your Excellency's Request I have ordered the following Advertizment to be published in the *Virginea Gazette*:

A Letter from the Governor of South Carolina advises that the Cherokees who were lately in Williamsburg under the Character and Denomination of Embassadors and Nobles are People of no eminent Quality or Dignity, but obscure Persons; that they had committed many Crueltys and Injuries to the Inhabitants of that Province and were to have been delivered up by their Country Men to be punished; that it is false that they ever made any Application to the Government of Carolina or [h]ad not been furnished with Goods, they having been abundantly supplied with every Thing by that Province for near forty Years. This Intelligence is therefore incerted in the Gazette that the Inhabitants of this Colony may be cautious in their Commerce with them.

By Order of the President
A. WALTHOE, Cl. Com.

PRESENTS GIVEN TO THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

[188]

23 November, 1751
In the Council Chamber

PRESENT: His Excellency &c.

The following Articles were then advised to be given by his Excellency to the Cherokee Nation:

Eufassee

For the Raven a scarlet Coat, Wastcoat and Breches, ruffled Shirt, gold-laced Hat, Shoes, Buckles, Buttons, Stockins and Gartring, Saddle, one of the best Guns, Cutlass, a Blanket and Knife, a Peice of Stroud, 5 Yards of Callico, ten Yards of Em[bossed] Serge.

For the Raven's Son, Moitoy, one of the best Coats out of the Publick Store, a white Shirt, a Gun, Flag, Shoes and Stockins, Buckles and Garters, a laced Hat and 5 Yards of em[bossed] Serge and a Commission.

For Tossetee, a Notchee of the said Town, the same as the Raven's Son except the Serge.

Estatoe

For the Good Warrior of Estatoe the same as the Raven's Son, with one of the best Guns and a Sadle and Cutlass, but no Commission, with 5 Yards of Callico, a silk Hankerchief and a Trunk for his Wife.

Great Telliquo

For Moitoy the same of the Raven

For Caesar the same as the Raven's Son, but no Commission

For the Blind Warrior, the same as the Raven's Son, but no Commission, a silk Hankerchief and Trunk for his Wife.

Tukaseegee

For Chucheechee, the same as the Raven's Son, with a Commission Stekoe

For Tosetee the same as the Raven's Son except Serge and Commission Kee-o-wee

For Skiagunta the same as the Good Warrior of Estatoe with a Saddle for his Wife, but none for himself

For the Chotee King who by Mistake was included amongst the 13, and another for his Present

For the remaining 19 Cheifs of an inferior Rank, a Coat, Gun, Shirt, Flax, Hat, Boots each.

Sixty-four Guns and sixty-four Hatchets be distributed by the Head Men of the Cherokees think proper and a Shirt, Hat and Boots to each of the 128 Men.

For each of the Women now in Town 5 Yards of embossed Serge, some Beads, Needles, Thread, Ear Bobs, Cadiz, Gartering, Ribons, Scissors, Pea Buttons, Ivory Combs and Trunks.

To each of the Indians a Blanket and Knife, and some Pipes and Tobacco to be divided, 12 brass and 12 fine Kettles, 24 Pots, 24 looking Glasses, 5 Pounds Wire, 48 Steels.

To be sent up to the Nation 400 Weight Powder, 800 Bullets, 2,000 Flints, 10 Pounds Vermilion, one gross Brass Nailes.

Memorandum: Tassetee of Stekoe desires a new Saddle, what he has being broken and unfit for use.

25 Guns, 1 Trunk, 2 Yards Ozenbriggs.

To Capt. Caesar, 1 Hanger per Order his Excellency.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS

|189|

GOVERNOR. I listned [*sic*] with great Attention to what you said Yesterday in Hopes that you would have made an Answer to my Talk of the preceeding Day which was faithfully interpreted to you and which to prevent all Mistakes was delivered to you in Writing and was again read and explained to you, but to my great Surprize, I found you had passed over in Silence or evaded the most material Parts of it. I am perfectly acquainted [*sic*] with many of you and as I know you to be Men of Sence, I am sure you did not think it was a sufficient Answer. You desired another Day to consider further of my Talk, and I willingly indulged you in it. I hope you come now prepared to give me a full and satisfactory Answer.

TACITE. What your Excellency says is very true. I think we did not give you a full Answer last Night, but I live a great Way from the Towns where those Things happened and from whence those bad Talks came. I therefore desire that the Warrior of Kewee may speak.

GOVERNOR. I have allways looked upon you as a good Friend to the English nor have I ever heard of any bad Talks from any of his Towns. It is right therefore that Others should answer for their Towns.

SKIAGUNTA. I shall tell your Excellency the Truth in a few Words. I shall not be long with what I have to say nor draw out my Discourse till the Sun go down.

GOVERNOR. Speak all you can for I will not tire nor think it long.

SKIAGUNTA. Your Excellency has sent for me to come down that you may be informed of what has been done in our Nation and I perceive you advise with your beloved Men. We do so to when we enquire into any Matters that happen relating to us. I lived once at Keowe. It was my old Town. But now I live at a Place called the Sugar Town.

Last Summer, I and my People were a hunting near the Catawbas Nation and we were informed that there were some of the Creeks then there. Their Errand was to receive some of their People that had been retaken by the Catawbas from the Northward Indians who were a carrying them off Prisoners. We were also told that the Creeks intended to attack us as they returned home. These Accounts made all our People withdraw to their own Country except one little Camp in which were a Man, a Woman and a Child who had not received this Notice. The Creeks soon after came to the Place and the Man being out at that Time a hunting, they carried off the Woman and the Child as Slaves, but they had not proceeded far with them before they were met with by a Gang of Norward Indians who killed nine of them on the Spot and retook the Prisoners. The other 5 (for they were 14 in all) made their Escape but they were pursued by some of my People to the Number of 30 who in a little Time came up with the Horses that they had carried off from them. From this Circumstance they concluded that the Enemy would not be farr off. This happened towards the Sun Setting and here they stopped till it was dark and then sent out one of their Party to an old House hard by to listen whether their Enemies were there or whether there were any white Men in the House. This Person brought back Word that he heard People talk in the Creek Tounge[*sic*] and one Chickesaw Fellow, but that he had heard no English spoken from which they all concluded that there were no white People there. This determined them to attack the said [190] House and they accordingly did so by firing into it. The Fire was soon returned by those within and seven of our People were wounded with Swan Shott.

After the Fight had continued some Time our People perceived that the Report of some of the Guns was much louder than Others and they began to fear that there must be some white People amongst them. Immediately after a white Man came out of the House, those that were nearest to him ran up to him and taking him by the Hand set him aside out of Danger. Immediately after a White Man who had been wounded in the House came out and one of our People running up knocked him on the Head, though all the Rest called out to him to hold his Hands for he was a white Man, but he had given him the Blow and then ran off. This is all I know of it. It is true your Excellency sent to have the Person who had been guilty of this Action to be brought down to you. But your Letter did not directly come to my Town. The Messenger went almost round the Nation and came in at Hyowassee. It was a considerable Time before it reached my [Length?], and in the Meantime he, having got

Intelligence of the Contents of your Letter, said it was very true he had killed his Friend and he was sorry for it, but he would now go to the Woods to Warr that he might die by the Hands of his Enemy. He accordingly went out and was not returned when I set off. But I have heard since that in two Days after he came into the Nation and brought a Scalp with him, and I promise whenever I come again to bring him with me and to deliver him to your Excellency if he be alive. And this is all I have to say on that Head.

As to the Man that was shot in the Arm I was not at Home at that Time but was very much concerned when I heard of it. When I returned I made diligent Enquiry into it, examining if any of our People had been out at that Time, but they had been all at Home. I found afterwards it was the Twigtwees, Tagharas and Nuntuyaus. I have told you all I know and shall say no more.

GOVERNOR. If you have any more to say I am ready to hear you.

SKIAGUNTA. I cannot write as you and your beloved Men do. My Tounge [*sic*] is my Pen and my Mouth my Paper. When I look upon Writing I am as if I were blind and in the Dark.

We of our Nation have but one Path and that leads to the English. It is streit and clear but on this Hand and on that Hand there is Nothing but Darkness.

LIST OF INDIAN TOWNS AND HEAD MEN

Names of the Towns	Name of the Head Men	Charles Town, 20th November, 1751 Commissioned		
		Men	Women	Total
Kewwhohee	Skiagunsta, Old Warrior			
	Ozusta, the Catawba King			
	Chote King	3	29	6
Estatowe	The Good Warrior			
	Clugoitash	2	9	1
Tucksoie	Osquozuftoie			
	The Raven	2	7	
Jommausee	Scholloloskie	1	1	
Chewwhohee	Skiagusta	1	7	
Oussazlay	Jemmy	1	4	
Kewee	Jacuttee	1	1	
Oustate	The Yellow Bird	1	4	
Stecowee	Tacitee	1	3	
Nequossee			4	
Jackasechee	Chuchachee	1	5	
Juforchee	The Raven and his Son,			
	Skiakow	2		
	Tacitee, the Notchee Warrior	1	12	
Tolequo the Less	Savanutohee			
	Onatowe	2	7	1
Tommozlley			7	

Jollehee	The Prince	1	10		11
Chaztoge and Great Tellequo Chewhohee	The Blind Warrior, and Seasar	2	16	4	22
			1		
Runaway			1		2
		22	128	12	162

LIST OF INDIAN TRADERS¹⁴

192			
64	Beamer		64
143			100
60			43
			207
37	Doharty		60
45			37
20			45
80			20
70			80
			242
			70
40	Grant		40
40			40
			150
			65
65	Smith		100
			165
100			
130			
40	Goudey		130
[50?]	Watts		40
70	Lantilack		60
70			
40	Ben		70
24	Dean		70
110			
	Salmon	40 & 24	64
50			
50	May		110
35			
[20?]	MacDaniel	50 & 50	100
80	Downing	35 & 20	55
120	Davids	80 & 20	100
40			
30	McTeer		100
60	McDowel	40 & 30	70

¹⁴The heading here is supplied. The left-hand column of numbers is located in the margin of the original page. Its total is apparently incorrect and should be 2018 instead of 2063.

90	Borderidge		60
25			
70	T. Beamer	90 & 25	115
20	Huges	70 & 20	90
30	Hatton	40 & 30	70
<u>2063</u>			<u>2068</u>

CORNELIUS DOCHARTY AND LUD. GRANT TO
GOVERNOR GLEN

|193|

November 6th, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Docharty has brought the Indians to the Congarees, in order to forward them as soon as possible to Charles Town. There are 94 in Number from most of the Towns of the Upper Parts of the Nation. Mr. Beamer brought forward the Lower People before it was possible for Docharty to join him with the Rest. What his Reasons were I know not, but your Excellency will in Time as to the Number that Mr. Docharty has brought, it was not possible for him to hinder it for the Warriors or head Men said that in Time the young Men would be as they now were and by being acquainted with the English would please them and that they were obliged to march through the Enemies Parts and would not be able to defend themselves in Case of an Incouter. There are none come down but what are well affected to the Government for the Others who were guilty of any Crime, I believe, were afraid. The Warrior who was in Carolina with your Excellency behaved well above Expectation. And indeed wee found as two passed the Towns he had intearly baiased [*sic*] them from the Thoughts of the Norward Indians and expectation of Trade from the North with which at this Time they much depend upon, and not as is said without Encouragement from some Trader in the Nation. The Indians will be forwarder with all Expedition possible. Wee beg your Excellency's Pardon for this Trouble and Abruptness.

Your Excellency's most humble Servants,

LUD GRANT

by Order of CORNELIUS DOCHARTY

(Read Nov. 12, 1751.)

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE SIX NATIONS

LOVING FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, There are many Nations of Indians in Alliance with this Government, the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickesaws, the Catawbas and a great Part of the Chactaws, besides many Tribes that are incorporated with some of these Nations, or that live peaceably within our Settlements, the Charaws, [Utchees?], the Notchees, Pedees, Etavans, and others. And as they are Friends to the English it has been my constant Endeavour to keep them Friends with one another. The F[r]ench were at great Pains some Years ago to get an Interest among them, and to allienate their Affections from us, but finding their Attempts were in Vain their next Design has been to stir up Strife and to kindle the Flame of War amongst them, thereby

to weaken them so as that they might become an easy Prey to them, and in this they have been too successfull having blown up a bloody War afresh betwixt the Creeks and Cherokees, after I had extinguished it and had happily healed those Wounds that had been too long bleeding. However, I hope I shall still reconcile all their Differences and it would give me equall Pleasure if I should contribute in Conjunction with the Governor of New York to adjust and settle the Disputes that hav[e] long subsisted betwixt the Six Nations and other Indians to the Northward and [the] Catawbas, Creeks and other Southward Indians.

|194| I have sometime ago talked to the Catawbas upon this Subject in the Presence of some of those who go with this Letter, and their King would have been at Albany a Year and Half ago had not Death prevented him. However, the present King and head Men and all the Nation in General are now desirous to bury in eternal Oblivion all that has happened in either Side, so that the same may never in Time to come be mentioned or thought of, and are willing and desirous to make Peace and to bind themselves in one Chain of Friendship with their Brothers of the Six Nations and the other Northward Indians, the one End to be kept by the Governor of New York and the other by the Governor of South Carolina. And I hope you'l agree to it, and I have sent some Things as Presents as I thought you might have Occasion for to bind the Treaty not only betwixt you and the Catawbas, but betwixt you and the Creeks and all the Southward Indians. May the Chain never contract any Rust but shine like the Sun in the Firmiment. May the Peace last while the Sun endures.

JAMES GLEN

MATHEW TOOL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, This Day I received your Letter and went directly and gave the King the Letter you sent to him and got all the head Men together of this Nation and gave them your Talk about some of them going to the Northward this Fall. The King is very proud you don't want him to go.

THE KING AND HEAD MEN'S SPEECH

In Answer to your Letter that his and their Ears were always open and ready to your Talks and Letters you send them, both he and I strove all that lay in our Powers to get some of the Best of the Indians to go, but could not get one. They all say it is very likely all over the Nation, and that it will be cold weather very soon, and that is a cold Country, that they think it is better to let alone going untill the Spring, and then he will go himself with some of beloved Men along with him and all the Slaves they have with them clear to the Six Nations. Likewise he and the head Men have sent a Letter to the Six Nations. The King and head Men desire you'l send a Letter along with them to the Governor of New York to send their Letter safe to the 6 Nations and would be very glad you would write to them yourself concerning their lasting Peace, and send the Weapons of War safe Home to them that they killed a Man and a Woman with, since they came Home. The first was killed was a

Woman, the 10th of this Instant close by the Nation. They shot a Gun at her and missed and then they shot Arrows and killed her with them which they have sent you down. The Fellow they killed in the Cornfields they shot 4 Guns at him, three of them hit him. After he fell, they struck a Hatchet in his Skull and a crooked Pipe in his Breast, which they have sent down to you, for to send them to the Six Nations, for to let them know that it was in their Power to take and kill all the Enemy. But would rather loose two or three of our People than be worse than our Words. They remember good they say the Pledge of Peace they left behind them, and the Pledge of Peace the Norwards gave them, they will keep as long |195| as the Sun and Moon lasts. All his People were glad to see him and the Rest of the Indians come Home safe. The King told him where he had been, after he had made a continual Peace with all the Norward Indians and they were all very thankfull, and glad of it. The King and Head Men say their Ears will always be open to your Talks and Letters &c. They are all very sorry that they can't go this Fall by Reason it is so sickley in the Nation, but in the Spring they will go very soon. The beloved old Men and Women is very thankfull to you for the great Care you take of them and their Children, in your sending those Indians to the Norward to make Peace for them, which they were afraid it would not be, but since they are all come Home safe and has finished it and that it is a firm Peace they all give you a great thank you &c.

MATHEW TOOL

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE RANGER CAPTAINS

TO ALL OFFICERS IN THE OUT SETTLEMENTS

June 15th, 1751

SIR, As the late Alarm from the Indian Countries has disturbed the Inhabitants in the out Settlements who[se] quiet and Security this Government has very much at Heart, I must desire that you will give them the strongest Assurances in the Name of the Governor, Council, and Assembly, not only that proper Steps are and will be taken to disperse and dispel their Fears upon [this] Occassion but also that the most effectual Measures will be pursued to [torn] establish the future Peace and repose in those out Settlements. 2 or 3 [Months] Time will convince them that they have Nothing further to fear [but] are as secure as if they were in the Center of the Province.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPTAIN MINNICK

June 15th, 1751

SIR, Notwithstanding my former Letters directing you to range tow[a]rd Savana Town with the Troop under your Command, I thought fit to ch[an]ge that Rout, and have directed that for the Future you range from th[e] Congrees upwards to 96 and so down to the Catawba Nation and fro[m] thence back to the Congrees. And as it will be impossible for you to be always upon Duty and moving about you may when you have performed that Service, go to Orangeburgh or the Forks, and there [re]st some Time before you return to make another Range, but be sure you acquaint me with any remarkable Occurrence.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPTAIN FAIRCHILD

|196|

June 15th, 1751

SIR, Notwithstanding the Letter I wrote you some Time ago directing where you should range with the Troop under your Command, yet you are now to take Notice that from hence forward untill you shall receive contrary Orders from me, you are to range with the said Troop from 96 upwards by Coronacy and so on near the Cherokee Nation, permitting no Indian whatever unless such as can give a good Account of themselves, to pass downwards to molest or disturb the Inhabitants of this Province. And you are to be equally carefull that no white Person whatsoever either with or without Goods be permitted to pass toward the Cherokee Nation, from whatever Province they may pretend to come, till such Time as you acquaint me of such Person's Intentions of going into the Cherokees, unless such Persons carry Letters from me or have a Pass from under my Hand and Seal.

I have written another Letter in the same Word[s] to Captain Gibson, who is also to range from 96 as you are ordered. Therefore you are to act jointly or respectively as the Service may require.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPTAIN GIBSON

June 15th, 1751

SIR, Notwithstanding the Letter I wrote you some Time ago directing where you should range with the Troop under your Command, yet you are now to take Notice that from hence forward untill you shall receive contrary Orders from me, you are to range with the said Troop from 96 upwards by Coronacy and so on near the Cherokee Nation, permitting no Indian whatever unless such as can give a good Account of themselves to pass downwards to molest or disturb the Inhabitants of this Province and you are to be equally carefull that no white Person whatever either with or without Goods, be permitted to pass toward the Cherokee Nation from whatever Province they may pretend to come till such Time as you acquaint me of such Persons Intentions of going into the Cherokees, unless such Person carry Letters from me, or have a Pa[ss] under my Hand and Seal. I have written another Letter in the same W[ords] to Capt. Fairchild who is also to range from 96 as you are ordered. Therefore you are to act jointly or respectively as the Service may require.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO CAPTAIN MCPHERSON

June 15th, 1751

SIR, Some Time ago I sent you a Commission to raise and command a Troop of Rangers to be in the Pay of this Province, and at the same Time a Lieutenant's Commission which I left blank to be filled up, with the Name of any Person who you might think proper, and at the same Time you was directed by Letter to |197| send me a List of the Roll of your Troop, as soon as you had compleated the same, mentioning the several Dates when they were inlisted, but as I have never heard whether you had accepted of the said Commission, or what Steps had been taken by you, I desire you will immediately acquaint

me with your Proceedings, and whereas you were before directed to range near Salcatchers and thereabouts, you are to take Notice that from hence forward I have altered that Rout; and think it will be more for the public Service, that you with the Troop under your Command range across the Country towards Orangeburgh, and from thence to New Windsor and so down along by the north Side of Savana River.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL
OF GEORGIA

Council Chamber, June 15th, 1751

GENTLEMEN, I wrote you in October last upon a very important and ser[iou]s Subject, and though it required a speedy Answer, yet I received none from you till the Month of May. Your Letters [*sic*] indeed is dated the 16th of April, but it did not come to my Hands for some Weeks, and even then it was only to let me know that you would come to no Resolution upon the subject Matter of my Letter till such Time as your Agent, who was t[o] be in the Upper Creeks in the Month of May, should return from thence.

You acquaint me that you think it your Duty to proceed in those Cases with the greatest Deliberation. This Province did not want to precipitate you into Measures, but were desirous that y[ou] should weigh all Circumstances, and therefore my Letter to you was very full upon the Subject. But give me Leave to say that there there is gre[at] Difference between Deliberation and Delay, and every one who is commo[nly] Conversant about Indian Affairs must be sensible how dangerou[s i]t is to deferr the Punishment of such Offenders, as you yourselves acknowledge Malatchi and his Towns People to be. The Impunity that they hitherto met with, instead of the Punishment we intended them by withdrawing the Trade, may make Others less scrupulous of offen[di]ng us, and may make them continue in the Course of those pernici[ou]s Practices, and I find he has been lately with several of his People at the French Fort of the Abanas [*sic*], but his Errand is as great a Sacret [*sic*] as their Business at the Coweta Town was last Year. And yet as I said in my last Letter, those Lower Creeks are the only Indians whatever that go to Georgia, and receive Presents from them, at least it has been so for those seven or eight Years past. This I perfectly know, and though you are pleased to say in your |198| Letter, I have been misinformed, yet that very Letter shews the Contrary for the Chickesaws you mention to have visited you, are a few who dare not go Home to their own Country, and who live in this Province, upon Lands given them by us some Years ago, and who sometimes go over for Presents to your Side of the River. The Eucheas whom you also mention, did in like Manner till lately live in this Province at Silver Bluff, but being a Tribe belonging to the Lower Creeks, they were called Home, when they broke out War with the Cherokees, and therefore I said rightly that none but the Lower Creeks go to Georgia. You acknowledge it to be true, that neither the Cherokees nor other Indians had visited you in a Body, during that Period of Time, but I have asked Cherokee Traders and also the Chickesaws and Upper Creek Traders, and they all assure me that they don't know of a single

Fellow that has gone your Way for Presents, and therefore what you are pleased to add that your Expence has been as great as that of this Province, would very much surprize me, did it all concern me, for I could not have possibly imagined that it was Anything near the 10th Part.

The ill Success of my last Proposal to you shall not prevent my making you another of the same Nature, and I shall endeavour to explain to you the Reasons of what is desired of you by this Government. The Cherokee are a Nation of Indians lying to the Northwest of this Province; their Country is the Key of Carolina. They are pretty numerous being nearly three thousand Gun Men, and some of their Lower Town's Reach very near our Settlements and new Townships on that Part. Their Situation makes us very watchfull and attentive, least the French who can come within a few Miles of their Country in Boats from the Mississippi should gain any Footing amongst them, their nearness to us makes us to observe their smallest Motions to prevent, if [po]ssible, the Begining of Evil, and their Numbers makes us carefull to preserve Peace with them, which long Experience shews us cannot well be done but by punishing Offences before they come general while they are the Faults of a few Individuals, only, or perhaps of a single Town or two.

Some Years ago this Government saw abundant Reason to correct some of the Lower Towns, and were of Opinion that the speediest and safest Way of effectuating it was by withholding the Trade from them, for some short Time. And accordingly all our Traders who were then going up to that Nation with Goods were restrained from going thither and I wrote to you by the Advice of the Council to desire that you would concur with us, in a Measure tending so much to the Safety of both Province, but you at that Time [199] refused to comply with our reasonable Expectations, as you have lately refused to do with Regard to withdrawing the Trade from the Lower Creeks, and as it would have been to little Purpose to have stoped the Traders from hence if a Door was to be opened for them by Georgia, we at Length permitted them to proceed. We have the more Reason to think your Behaviour at that Time [un]kind and unneighbourly as there were but one, or two, Persons at most who [had] at that Time Licences from you, to trade with the Nations, and I am affraid the Pe[o]ple of this Province will imagine that it is in a great Measure owing to the Impunity that those Lower Towns met with upon that Occasion, that they have now gone greater Lengths firing at and wounding our People, breaking o[p]en their Stores and dividing their Goods, and the head Men recommending to their Towns to murder our Traders. These are Offences that have been sufficiently made appear to us, and therefore we are determined to correct them in an exemplary Manner by sending a Sufficient Force against them to puni[sh] the Guilty, and thereby to purchase future Quiet, in Case they refuse to de[li]ver up those who have occasioned these Disturbances, and in order to render our Endeavours more effectual, it is absolutely necessary that all Trade wi[th] them be stoped, and therefore I once more desire that you may concur with us in these Measures, by preventing People going to the Cherokees [by] the Way of Georgia, with Goods. This I can have little Doubt of you agreei[ng to] as there is not one single Person, so far as I have heard in that Nation at Present, that has a Licence from Georgia. I shall be

glad to hear your Resol[utio]ns as soon as possible, and I apprehend the readiest and most effectual Metho[d] of preventing Traders going to Georgia will be to¹⁵

TALK OF THE CHEROKEE TOWNS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[200]

From Iorhee, May 6th, 1751

Talk of the Town of Iorhee, Tuckasigia, Tuckliha, Ebigoay, Cowee, Cowthea, Wattoga, Nechuee, Euhhoay, Cowwaghe, and all the Towns over the Hills.

I have left it to the People to write as they think fit, for their Hearts are the same as ours. Knalanoy of Conoutroy came to Stekoe and said was their white Men yet alive? For he had killed Mr. Murphey. Steony sent for the [h]ead Man of the 5 Nations of the Norwards with some of his People. He went bu[t d]id not know for what till he went, and they wanted him to join them [to kill] the white People, but they would have no Hand in the Blood of white [People], for they loved all white Men. The white Men of Stickoe fled, and came to [Tuc]kasigia, and the Warrior and Siniwa, formerly called Chuchia, took them in and treated them, and told them they should not be killed, for when was there [a] Man killed in their Town? Mr. Langley and Mr. Murphey run to Tuckaliha, and the People there protected them. Mr. Maxwell and several white Men run away from this Town, Iorhee. The People persuaded them not to go for they should not be hurted, but they would not stay. Siniwa of Tuckasigia hath not been with his Excellency nor had any Talk from him, what he hath learned is from the Traders here with Respect to his Love to white People.

The Warriour of Tuckesigia says his Brother Maxwell has run away and he thinks he hath forgott him, and will send no more Goods to him, but the Warriour hath not forgott him, but holds fast his Love to him, and to all white Men. The Warriour of Tuckasigia says His Excellency, the Governor, is his Father and he loves the white People so much that if he had known any Thing of the Affair, it should not have been, but did not untill it was over. The Warriour says he expects his Father will send his Children Goods for they mourn for Goods, and hopes he will not stop Goods from them. The Warriour says he hath been with the Governor of Carolina in Time past and hath not forgott his Talk and designs to keep it in his Heart. He hopes his Father will not stop the Traders from comeing with Amunition soon for they are very much in Debt to the white People, and Enemies very many upon them from the Southward and Northward when they go off. My Father may expect the Traders that are here down with their Father and we expect them up with Goods, and those Men up that have run away down to take their Leather down, and bring up Goods as usual.

The Prince of Iorhee and the Raven of Cowee say they have got Goods and Leather left with them and say they will keep them safe locked up, untill the Owners of them come up. They hope their Father will not stop them, but let them come up and carry away their Leather and bring up Goods as usual.

¹⁵In the original, the letter ends here and the remainder of the page is blank.

The Prince of Iorhee |201| takes care of Mr. McDaniell's Horses and Mr. Davis' Horses and Siniwaska Jonney, the Prince, and the Raven of Cowee takes care of Mr. May's Horses. They hope their Father will not stop these Men from coming up to take care of their own Horses themselves.

Stecoe and Connoutorie and Kectinwagee was the Towns that was troublesome. Stecoy, Tosatees and Anaenoay of Conutroy with the Assistance of Stecoe's People, Men and Women, took Mr. Hug[hs'] Goods, and Leather, and Horses, and back Saddles. The Goods they tore al[l in P]ieces and divided them among themselves, but as they say they hav[e] returned Part of them, or if not all, will return all, or make Restitution for what is dificient. They say it was like Rum Drinking when their [Blood] was hot, but is sorry for it. This is all from &c.

JAMES CRAWFORD
 THOMAS LANGLEY
 DANIEL MURPHEY
 JOHN DUNCKLY

To His Excellency, the Governor

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE CHEROKEE EMPEROR

June 8th, 1751

FRIEND AND BROTHER, I am sorry to learn by the Letters and Messages sent me from Time to Time of the many bad Talks which have lately been given by [the] Inhabitants of the Lower Settlements of the Cherokee Nation and of [the] false Reports they have industriously [*sic*] spread everywhere, that we we[re] sending up an Army under Pretence of revenging the Outrages of the Northerly Indians into your Nation, but that our real Design was to cutt off and destroy all the Cherokees in their own Country. I might have imagined the good Talks they heretofore have always had when they c[a]me down to see us in Charles Town, and the brotherly Usage we have constantly shewn them, and the Rest of the Cherokee Nation, the many friendly Endeavours that have been used to reconcile them with, and make Peace between them and their Enemies might have well convinced [them] of our Friendship and Sincerity of Heart. Also of our Favour and Protec[tio]n, they never having wanted either Goods or Traders sent by us up am[ongst them,] to all which we expected better Returns than that wounding and disab[li]ng our white Men, and Traders, seizing on their Goods and publickly divi[ding] their Effects as so much Pray [*sic*] taken from an Enemy. At the same Time stripping Others and their Children of their Cloaths on their Backs, firing at them with an Intention to kill them, and the like |202| outrageous Doing, Insults and Abuses done our People, of which you have been informed by their own Messages to Tassitsee, the Raven of Euforsee, and to yourself. And whereas both you, as their Emperor and Chief, as well as our Friend, the Raven, have heard, all these bad Things with Sorrow, and Trouble of Heart, and done, we doubt not, what in you lay to contradict the false and lying Reports sent you by the Lower Towns, we do assure you that whilst you pursue such wise and prudent Measures you always shall be particularly distinguished and regarded by us.

Nor shall we do any Act, but that by which [y]ou may be convinced that we always have been and always shall continue to be your Friends and Brothers. But the Behaviour of some few Persons in the Lower Towns, having been particularly insolent, we have sent to the [sa]id Towns to have such Persons delivered up to us, particularly those who killed the white Man at Ocones. For though at first we heard that they protested their Innocence of that Crime, and their Ignorance of any white Man being in that House, yet we have been informed since, that they have audaciously boasted of the Action, and with great Insolence have imitated and rediculed their dying Groans.

We have also demanded that the Town of Oustanalley deliver up to us one of their People who lately wounded one of the Inhabitants of this Province by firing at him with an Intent to kill him. And as the three out Towns of Kettawaw, Stickoy and Conotroy are the Towns where the Traders' Stores have been broke open and publickly plundered, from whence they were obliged to fly for their Lives, and where all bad Talks, Lyes, and false Reports have been readily listned to, and from whence they have been spread, and dispersed to other Towns, as both you and our good Friend, the Raven, well know, we therefore resolve to take his Advice in this Matter, and to withdraw our Traders from these Towns, and for the Future not to suffer [a]ny of them to go amongst them, nor any Indian to be employed as a Factor, or to sell or supply them with any Goods, and we have at the same Time demanded of them to deliver up to us two of such Persons from each of these three Towns as have distinguished themselves against the English, upon this Occassion and particularly the Slave Ketcher of Cunotoroy, assuring them that upon their Refusal we will take them by Force.

We also have made a Demand of the Indian called by us the Little Carpenter, who we hear is a common Incendiary, and has been one of the principle Causes of all these Disturbances, in whatever Town they may be found when these Letters arrive.

[203] And we do assure you that if by ill Usage and ungrateful Returns of Friendship we send an Army to punish our Enemies in your Country, you and your beloved Men, and all the true Friends of the Great King George, shall in all Respects be treated like Friends and Brothers, for we both have but one Heart for the Welfare and Happiness of each other, and which Friendship we hope shall continue while the Sun endures in the Heavens, and the Water Runs on the Earth, and to the latest of both of our Posterity.

Before I conclu[de] my Letter to you, I think proper to let you know the Difficulty [of] sending Ammunition or Goods to your Towns from hence till such Times as we have obtained Satisfaction from the Lower Towns. W[e] therefore hope that as Friends and Allies you'll concur with us to remove those Difficulties that you may be the sooner supplied with Everything you want, and that the Trade may go on as usual.

We hope you will join with the Raven in the properest Methods of having the Letters delivered which I have sent by this Bearer to the Lower Towns.

TALK OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

In Council, November 14, 1751

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Let them know that they had my Talk Yesterday. I gave it them in writing and hopes they have considered it. Tell them, they are to be affrayd of no Man here, that they must speak the Truth without Regard to any of the Traders here present.

THE RAVEN OF HYWASSEE standing up, said as follows, viz.; I saw the Governor as my Father and heard his, and his Brothers T[alk] and liked it well. I sent Bunning with my Talk in my Stead, but [now] I am come with my People to deliver it myself, my Heart and my Speech are the same. The great King George over the Great Water I [k]now is good, though I never saw him, yet I remember his Talk. I have also he[ar]d the Governor's Talk and found that it and that of the Great King George is all the same. I remember it and like it. The Chain of Peace of which the Great King George holds one End, and we the other, never will be spoiled, nor broken. My Town is a good Way off from the Towns whence the bad Talks came. I own there have been bad Talks in our Country, as well as bad Towns, and I was sorry when I saw it. I hea[r]d of them in our Nation as well as from the Governor, but those bad Peop[le] are but few. I remember a long Time ago in the Administration of some [Governor] when I was a Young Man, I had a Commission given me, and there was one Wiggan, Linguister. At that Time the Talk was very good, and I remember it [204] and also my Commission. I own there have been bad Talks in severall of our Towns. I knew it by the Governor's Letters and by other Information in my own Country. But I believe we never shall hear of more. The Town I live in is Hywassee, and I have six more Towns under my Command, but there, there[*sic*] no bad Talks that I know of, for I always was looking out for the Return of the white People, and was sorry when they left us. I remember what the Governor said to us last Night, and that it is very true. Formerly we was forced to wear the Skins of wild Beasts, and if his Excellency and the English were to leave us we must do so again. There were some People among us that made bad Talks, but that was but like one Man in a Family, but from hence forward there shall be no more bad Talks.

In his Excellency's Speech of Yesterday there are some Things with which I am not acquainted, as not having Knowledge of the Facts, as they did not happen at the Place where I now live. I desire [n]o bad Talks, and will give none. I desire all Things may be made easie that I may go Home with an easie and quiet Mind. I hope that his Excellency will take Notice of what I now say, for I am ready to weep for what our People had done. But I hope the Governor will pardon it, I have not forgot His Excellency's Talk of Yesterday, and I hope the Governor will be as easie as he can to pardon Everything. What more is spread about our leaving our Nation is without any Foundation. Where can we have a Supply all round us? We never intend to go to the French, nor can we get any from them. We have none to depend upon but the English. This my Talk is not to be looked upon as Nothing, I am not a young Man. What I say is from my Heart, and therefore I desire his Excel-

lency would remember it, as I do his. You sent an Express for me to come down and we purposed to meet your Excellency at Salude, or at some other Place, but a Savanna Runner came in and stopt us. That Runner told us not to go down for that your Excellency with the white Men and the Creeks, Chickesaws, [and] Catawbaws were coming with an Army to meet and cutt us off, but I did not believe it myself for I know them to be base People, but the Towns around me did believe it, and that was the Reason why they did not come down according to the Governor's Order. That about the Spring of the Year I was at Home, and also Mr. Doharty, and we knew Nothing of bad News untill a Runner came from Mr. Maxwell telling that a white Man was killed at Stecoe. Of this I heard a little by Talk. By then I had it by Letter, on which I was much troubled, and said now what shall we do! That on the same Evening I received a Letter, and desired that a Letter might be carried down from me to the white People, to tell that they might all come with their Goods to my Town, and be safe, for that it was a light Town, and not a dark one, but before the Letter got there, Mr. Maxwell was gone and [205] all the white People with him, at which I was very sorry. And that they went off without any Provision, or without giving me an Opportunity to send to your Excellency to let you know how Matters were. I, the next Night after, heard that Mr. Dean was killed. I did not believe that because I knew the Over Hill People were good, and so I sent to them and desired they would send me but a true Account of the Matter.

The Pack Horse Men and Straglers came to Mr. Doharty's House and wanted to run away for they were disturbed on hearing the bad Talks. We bid th[e]m stay till next Morning for we woud [*sic*] send down a Talk to your Excellency. And as we went the next Morning to see them, to our great Surprise, we found they were all gone, on which I was affrayd they would carry down a bad Talk to the Governor and when I heard of Bernard Hughs' Goods were taken away I sent my Son and five People to Stecoe to reproach them for what they had done, and to expostulate with them with Regard to the Folly of their Actions, and to tell them that what they had taken were but [a] Handfull of Goods, and would last them a very short Time, and then what would become of them? And told them that such Goods were but few and desired they would return them.

TASSITTE OF STECOE spoke and said: I was not at Home when this happened, nor would there have been any such Doings, had I been there. That on hearing that Barnard Hughs' Goods had been plundered he immediately ordered them to be restored, and said that if any Thing was wanting he would order his Hunters to get Skins to pay for th[e]m.

THEN CONOTATCHE OF TOUGLOU spoke and said: I have not a great deal to say. I am clear of all these Things, only I say that when some of my People were a'hunting they were robbed of Skins by some white Men, for they had got a good many Skins.

THE RAVEN OF HYWASSEE resumes his Talk, and said: I received in my Nation the Governor's Talk, and liked it well. As soon as I heard it read, I and my People set away, and was tired and weary with the Length of my

Journey in coming to see his Excellency. It is true that I heard that there were white Men killed on the Path by the Norward Indians, but since we have had some Satisfaction for their having killed our People, also for we have killed a good Number of them, I have heard that the French encourage their Indians to kill white People, and also those of our Nation. They have shot and killed a white Man on his Horse, but I am resolved to take Revenge on them, and we have killed some of them already and we are determined to serve them in [206] their own Way. Now as there have been some Misunderstandings, I begg your Excellency will not take further Notice of them, for I shall take care of that for the Future no such Things shall happen. I hope your Excellency will think of what I have said and now I have no more to say.

GOVERNOR. If there by any more of the head Men that have anything to say I am ready to hear them.

SKIAGUNSTA. I listened to your Talk of Yesterday, and made no Answer though there were many head Men here, who are but Boys to me. I always have heard your Talk, and it was good, and I will let my People know it when I return among them. I will not forgett any Thing, and shall hear what Answer my People will make to it.

THEN SACHETCHE OF TUCOLOGIA spoke and said: I am head Man of Tucosigia, and of several Upper Towns, and though I am but a young Man I have been at War. I was sorry to hear how Things were for I love the white People. I am come down to your Excellency and hope all Things will again be made easie and streight. I never was before with your Excellency but now that I have heard your Talk I will tell my People every Thing when [I] go home. The Governor never heard any bad Talks from my Town of Tucosigia and where I belong. The Towns around us are affrayed of the Norwards, but we have no Amunition. I hope your Excellency will consider our Town, that Traders may come up amongst us.

THEN THE RAVEN OF TOXOWAY spoke and said: I remember a long Time ago the Talk of the great King George over the Great Water, who said that he and his People were the same as our People.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell them that I gave my Talk Yesterday to them that they might think upon it, but am sorry to see, that they seem not to remember many Things in it, for they must not think that because some have come down and say they are sorry for what has happened will claim Pardon untill first we obtain the Satisfaction which they promised and have not given it. If they complained of any of my People, I would have punished them, and is it reasonable that when we complain of the People, that they should escape Punishment? I know the Indians here present are good, but am sorry that they would screen the Guilty. Nay, they have not so much as excused them, but I shall be more particular. Why has not he that killed the white Man at the Oconies been brought down? This is a most material Thing but they have not so much as once mentioned it. I want their Answer to this and when they have answered it, I have something else material to tell them. [207]

INDIANS. We desire our Answer thereto may be deferred till Tomorrow Morning.

GOVERNOR. They had my Speech among them Yesterday, ask why they did not mention it now? However, I think it very reasonable what they propose. I will wait till Tomorrow, though I am surprized they have not taken any Notice of some other Things, particularly of Murphey's being shot, as these Things are in the Talk, but finding they have omitted taking Notice of them, I shall mention some other Things. I have often complained of their permitting the French and Norward Indians coming into their Country destroying our good Friends. That some of the Cherokees have accompanied them in their Expeditions, and supplied them with Amunition and Provision that they have come down to our Settlements and killed our Cattel and People. 'Tis true, I never heard the Cherokees did dip their Hands in Blood within our Settlements, but they have aided, and assisted the Northern Indians who came into their Country, and boasted of what they had done, but I hope they will now go Home, and think seriously about these [Thin]gs and consult together, for before any Thing can be made streight I expect their possitive Answer.

RAVEN OF HYWASSEE. We desire to have the same in Writing, and that it be interpreted to us. It is very true what your Excellency says, I told you that I lived a great Way from the Towns where the Mischief was done. I also told you Everything about the Savannas coming to Stecoe'.

GOVERNOR. They shall have my Talk once more to peruse, and shall add to it what I now have said. I desire that you would consider it well and give your Answer thereto. Finis.

TALK OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

November 15th, 1751

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Let them know that I listned with great Attention to what they said Yesterday which was faithfully interpreted to them and which to prevent all Mistakes was delivered to them in Writing, and was again read and explained to them, but to my great Surprize, I found they had passed over in Silence or evaded the most material Parts of it. I am perfectly acquainted with many of them here. Most of them are Men of Sense, and I am sure they themselves did not believe that what they last said was a sufficient Answer. Therefore, as they desired another Day to think of my Talk, I was very willing to indulge them in Hopes they are come prepared to give me a full and satisfactory Answer.

TASSITTE OF HYWASSEE, CALLED THE RAVEN, made Answer. What your Excellency said is very true. I think we did not give you a full Answer last Night. But I live a great Way from the Towns where these things happened and from whence the bad Talks came. |208| I therefore desire that the Warriour of Keowee may speak.

GOVERNOR. I have always looked upon you [pointing to the Raven] as a good Friend to the English, nor have I ever heard of any bad Talks from any of his Towns. It is right, therefore, that others should answer for their Towns.

SKIAGUNSTA, OR THE WARRIOR OF KEOWEE. I shall tell your Excellency the Truth in a few Words. I shall not be long with what I have to say, nor draw out my Discourse till the Sun goes down.

GOVERNOR. Speak all you have to say for I shall not tire, or think it long.

SKIAGUNSTA. Your Excellency has sent for me to come down that you may be informed of what has been done in our Nation, and I perceive you advise with your beloved Men. We do so too, when we enquire into any Matters that happen relating to us. I lived once at Keowee. It was my old Town, but now I live at a Place called Sugar Town.

Last Summer I and my People were down a hunting near the Catawbas Nation and we were informed that there were some of the Creeks then there. Their Errand was to receive some of their People that had been retaken by the Catawbas, from the Norward Indians, who were carrying them off Prisoners. We were also told that the Creeks intended to attack us as they returned Home. Those Accounts made all our People withdraw to their own Country except one little Camp in which were a Man, a Woman and a Child who had not received this Notice. The Creeks soon after came to the Place and the Man being at that Time out a hunting, they carried off the Woman and the Child as Slaves. But they had not proceeded far with them before they were met with by a Gang of Norward Indians who killed nine of them on the Spot and retook the Prisoners. The other five, for they were 14 in all, made their Escape but they were pursued by some of my People to the Number of 30 who in a little Time came up with some of the Horses they had carried off from thence. From this Circumstance they concluded that the Enemy could not be far off. This happened towards the Sun setting and here they stopped till it was dark, and then sent out one of their Party to an old House hard by to listen whether their Enemies were there or whether there was any white Men in the House. This Person brought back Word that he heard People talk in the Creek Tounge [*sic*] and one Chickesaw Fellow, but that he heard no English spoken, from which they considered that there was no white People there. This determined them to attack the House and they did accordingly by firing into it. The Fire was soon returned by those within and seven of our People were wounded with Swan Shot.

After the Fight had continued for some Time, our People perceived that the Report of some of the Guns was much louder than Others, and they began to fear that there must be some white People amongst them. Immediately after a white Man came out of the House. Those that were nearest to him ran up to him and taking him by the Hand led him aside out of Danger. Immediately after another white Man who had been wounded in the House came out, and one of our People running up, knocked him in the Head, though all the Rest called out to him to hold his Hand for that he was a white Man, but he had given him the Blow and then ran off. This is all I know of it.

It is true your Excellency sent to have the Person who had been guilty of this Action brought down to you, but your Letter did not come directly to my Town. [209] The Messenger went almost round the Nation and came in at Hywassee. It was a considerable Time before it reached my Length, and in the Meantime he, having got Intelligence of the Contents of your Letter, said it was very true he had killed his Friend and he was sorry for it, but he would now go to the Woods to War that he might die by the Hand of the Enemy.

He accordingly went out and was not returned when I set off, but I have heard since that in two Days after he came into the Nation and brought a Scalp with him, and I promise whenever I come again to bring him with me and to deliver him to your Excellency if he be alive and this is all I have to say on that Head.

As to the Man that was shot in the Arm, I was not at Home at that Time, but was very much concerned when I heard of it. When I returned I made diligent Enquiry into it, exammining [*sic*] if any our People had been out at that Time, but they had been all at Home. I found afterwards it was the Twightwees, Taghwas, and Nanteyas. I have told you all I know and shall say no more.

GOVERNOR. If you have Anything more to say I am ready to hear you.

SKIAGUNSTA. I cannot write as you and your beloved Men do; my Tounge [*sic*] is my Pen and my Mouth my Paper. When I look upon Writing I am as if I were blind and in the Dark. When I see your Excellency and the Gentlemen arround [*sic*] you, I look forward and see Everything clear, but on the other Hand, black and dark. We have there is but one Path to the English and that is streight and clear, but one each Side it is Darkness.

Chote, another Town, had made Peace with the Nottowagas when the Norwards came there and go to War. I call my People out and tell them that when they go away not to do any Mischief to the white People, which they promise. But I find them to be Rogues, and now I know it. Till the Nottowegas to go to Warr against the Cowetas they were their Enemies, the white People their Friends. I tell them if you go to War with the Creeks we will thereby perceive you are our Friends, for red Men are not to be found in Caroline Settlements. I allways tell them not to go among the white People for from them they had all their Powder and Ammunition and therefore they should not molest or frighten them, so as to make them leave their Houses. When I tell them these Things they return me Thanks and say ho' ho', and when they go away they go as they were directed, but within three or four Days after my People return and tell me they have gone the quite contrary Way. I heard of the white Men that were killed at the Salts and when the Norwards returned, I asked them about it and said to them, by and by you will me, why will you do so. A few Days before I came from Home I heard the Norwards had killed some of white People. Some of them (the Warrior directing his Speech to his own People) said if I talk Anything out of the Way put me to Rights. When I came up I sent for the Norwards and asked, have you been to the Southward, for I saw they were wounded. They said, yes, they had, and lost some of their People. But when I exammined [*sic*] them they told me they went down to Congrees and then came down to the Salts where they saw a Boat, and they told the young Man to go and look on the Boat but he was affrayed. It was so far off and the Place |210| swampy and it was near the Sun going down, before he reached the Boat. Whereupon I said, what, have you been amongst the English? This is quite contrary to what you promised. I thought you had been to the Southward and so told them you go among the white People to be Rogues. There is no Enemy there. You go to robb them, and kill their Cattle. You don't go to look for the Enemy. I should have

talked more to them, but a Messenger came and called me away. After they got off where they had been attacked, they met some white People who asked who they were and if they were Cherokees. They said no, and so they let them pass, and the Norwards told me it would not be good for the Cherokees to come down to Carolina.

GOVERNOR. Why did they tell you so?

WARRIOR. I answered the Norwards, I am sent for. I have given my Word to go, and I will keep it, if by so doing I am shot off my Horse. I said I will go down and see how it was, for I am sure it was not the white People's Fault. As to the Norwards, I think would be better to send a Letter to the Head Man of them and to tell them not to come down for there are a great many other People joined with them. There is not at present any of their Head Men in the other Towns, but they are at Chote and I know not but a Letter sent to them might be of Service. This is a Thought of my own and not the Advice of my People. Tucosigia and Stecoe are the two Towns where the Norwards came that a Letter be sent to these Towns to stop their coming down further. And I desire your Excellency to send a Talk to Great Teliquo to the Emperour that the Norwards be not permitted to go down to the Settlements but to their Enemies. I said Nothing Yesterday, but reserved to say what I have said till this Day and only shall add that I am an old Man, and don't desire any Matters to be made easy for myself, that I may get a Present of Cloaths. No, I speak for the general Good of my People and for the Instruction of my young Men, that they may behave well and hopes your Excellency will again permit Traders to come up among us.

GOVERNOR TO THE INTERPRETER. Tell him what he says is very good Sence. I shall think about it. Ask if what he has said be his own Speech or the general Speech of the Nation.

INDIANS ALL MADE ANSWER. His own general Speech.

GOVERNOR. You have now given an Answer to what I have said. You shall soon know what will be done. But I have still Something more to say. Sometimes Traders write Letters which we do not know how to believe. Let them say if they be true or if false, let them say so. Let them know it was writ down to me and I laid the Letter down before my beloved Men, that Keowee and Onassiquia have come to a Resolution to kill all the white People. Tell me if it was not so. I don't desire them to accuse themselves if they are not guilty.

INDIANS. The Sugar Town never heard any such Thing.

GOVERNOR, pointing to Mr. Beanman [*sic*], Are you a Trader?

BEAM [*sic*]. Yes.

[211] GOVERNOR. How far do you live from Conosichire?

BEAM. About seven Miles.

GOVERNOR. Did you ever hear Anything about killing the white People?

BEAM. I did hear some Rumor about it.

GOVERNOR. Do you think that there ever was such a Meeting at Tomassee? Did you believe that there could be any such Thing and you not hear it?

BEAM. Yes, there might.