

*South Carolina Indian Affairs
Documents, 1750-1752*

SOUTH CAROLINA INDIAN AFFAIRS DOCUMENTS, 1750-1752

WILLIAM SLUDDERS TO COMMISSIONER PINCKNEY

|1|

Oakechoys, 11 November, 1750

SIR, I am concerned it has not been in my Power to pay my Respects to you in Person which Nothing should have prevented had not it been for Sickness and am still in a low and weak Condition. However I could [not] omitt writing to you concerning Affairs in this Nation.

The Gun Merchant and twenty of his Town's Men set off the twentieth of last Month in order to meet with some of the Indians belonging to Tomasy and Tellyco in their hunting Ground and with that Intent to settle Matters and make a lasting Peace. This is what the Upper Creeks are for and says if the Lower Creeks and Lower Cherokees are for War they have Nothing to do with it.

When our Traders left the Chactaw Nation in September last the Headman of our Party told them to go off single horsed to the Chickesaws, for at that Time they could not pretend to carry their Pack Horses and Leather with them without great Danger, for that he expected the French and the French Party of Chactaws to give them another Battle. And if the French Party should get the better of them in that case as many of his Party as could escape would go and settle in the Chickesaw Nation. But in case they did not get the better of them they would take Care of the Traders' Horses and Leather, and carry them to the Chickesaws [with] them.

It is reported that the French is to make two large Forts below this and are to have two hundred Men in each of them. Also that they are to build a Fort in the Chactaw Path at a Place called Cawhawbo and are to have two hundred Men in it. As to the Truth of the Report I can't say, but thought it needful to acquaint you of it. I can't hear the Creeks talk Anything of hendring such a Thing and I do think that if the French has a Mind to do a Thing of this Kind they may for I never did see the French take any Thing in Hand among those Indians, but what comes to the same End as they intended it. I here the French demanded Satisfaction of the Chactaws for five of their People killed by the Chactaws which Demand they was ready to comply with but not to give such Persons as they choosed for they were great Men and Warriors and that the French that was killed |2| where [*sic*] litle People (signifying People of no great Note) and they were willing to deliver such like of their Nation for Satisfaction, upon which the French told them that they would be satisfied with none but the guilty Persons and told them that five Dogs belonging to the white People where [*sic*] as good as the Kings and Warriors that had killed his King's People and that the Days was not all gone

and since they wanted Blood spilt, they would spill Blood. This Information is from the Creek Indians.

I am Sir, with great Regard, your humble Servant,

WILLIAM SLUDDERS

To Major Wm. Pinckney in Charles Town

GEORGE GALPHIN TO COMMISSIONER PINCKNEY

Silver Bluff, the 3d of November 1750

SIR, I should have waited upon you before now but I received a Hurt coming from Georgia. I am so ill with it that I am not able to ride and am obliged to go under the Doctor's Hands here with Mr. Barksdale's Couzin. ——— you the Doctor tells me it will be two Months before I can be able to go Abroad and by that Time the Season will be so far gon that I shall be obliged to go up to the Nation or be a great Sufferer. So I hope you will take my Affair into Consideration. I have inclosed you a Memorandum of what happened when I was in the North last, and by the last Accounts I received from there I believe we shall have a firm Peace between the Creeks and Cherokees. I have not heard of any that has been killed on either Side this four Months past and both Parties seems to be willing for a Peace.

I am Sir, with the greatest Respect, your most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE GALPHIN

To Major Wm. Pinckney, Commissioner for the Indian Affairs &c., Charles Town.

[3] MEMORANDUM FROM GEORGE GALPHIN TO COMMISSIONER PINCKNEY

I left Silver Bluff October 18, 1749. I set out from the Creeks in the Beginning of November. About sixteen Miles from the Nation I met some Cusita Indians going out to War against the Cherokees. I told them I thought it was a firm Peace. They say'd they thought so too but that the Cherokees about six Days before had killed 2 Women and had carried four alive, and that some of the People had followed them and retook the Women again that I got in the Nation. Them Indians I met going to War in about a Month returned. They killed 2 and brought one in alive which they bury'd. I did all that lay in my Power to save him but could not. In the Spring about 400 went against the Cherokees and killed between 30 and 40 and brought in seven alive which they burned. In July three French Officers and 3 or 4 private Men came to the Cowete's and went down through the Lower Towns as far as the Parachuklers who returned in two Days to the Cowetes. I believe they stayed 5 or 6 Days at the Cowetes. I did not hear of any Talks they give out good or bad, only I told the Indians they came to see them. That day they left the Cowetes Old Chekle came into the Square with French Collours in his Hand and desired one of the Indians to put them up. He and I had a good many Words about them and Mr. Clark was in the Square at that Time. I told him when we got one Drink of the black Drink, we would go out and accordingly we did. They had sent for the Head Men of the Lower Towns to come up there to give an Answer to the Governor's Talk. They sent 2 or 3 Messengers for me, one after another to go into the Square to write down

their Answer. I told them I would not go to write down any Talk to send to my King under French Collours, but if they would come to my House I would write it for them and accordingly they came down some Days after. They asked me why I did not come into the Square. I told them I did not chuse to go into a French Square. The next day all the Head Men met and sent for me to know the Reason I would not come into the Square. I told them I would not go into it while the French Collours was there hoisted and the English Colours lying in the Cabin. They say'd they never thought of them or they would have hoisted them too. Accordingly they went and hoisted them up. A few Days after Mrs. Bosomworth and her Brother arrived at the Cowetes. She stayed about a Month. She got the Indians to sign a Writing she had for some Lands in Georgia. Nothing material happened after.

GEORGE GALLPHIN

WILLIAM SLUDDERS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[4]

Oakechoys, November 11, 1750

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, I am concerned that it has not been in my Power to pay my [Respects] to you in Person which Nothing should have prevented, had not it been for Sickness and am still in a weak and low Condition. However I could not omitt writing to you concerning Affairs in this Nation.

The Gun Merchant and twenty of his Town's Men set off the 20th of the last Month in order to meet with some of the Indians belonging to Tannasay and Tellyco in their hunting Ground, and with that Intent to settle Matters and make a lasting Peace. This is what the Upper Creeks are for; and says that if the Lower Creeks and Lower Cherokees are for War they have Nothing to do with it.

When our Traders left that Chactaw Nation in September last the Head Man of our Party told them to go off single Horse to the Chickesaw's; for at that Time they could not pretend to carry their Pack Horses and Leather with them without great Danger, for that he expected the French and the French Party of Chactaws to give them another Battle, and if the French Party should get the better of them in that Case as many of his Party as could escape would go and settle in the Chickesaw Nation, but in case they did not get the better of them they would take care of the Traders' Horses and Leather, and carry them to the Chickesaws to them.

It is reported that the French is to make two large Forts belows' this and are to have 200 Men in each of them; and also that they are to build a Fort in the Chactaw Path at a Place called Chawhawbo and are to have 200 Men in it. As to the Truth of this Report, I can't say, but thought it needfull to acquaint you with it. I don't here the Creeks talk anything about hindring such a Thing and I do think if the French has a Mind to do a Thing of this Kind they may, for I never did see the French take a Thing in Hand among those Indians but what comes to the same End as they intended it. I here the French demanded Satisfaction of the Chactaws for five of their People killed by the [Chactaws] which [de]mand they was ready to comply with [5] but not to give such Persons as they choose for they were great Men and Warriors and that

the French that was killed where little People (signifying People of no great Note) and that they were willing to deliver such like of their Nation for Satisfaction. Upon which the French told them they would be satisfied with none but the guilty Persons (and told them that five Doggs belonging to the white People were as good as the Kings and Warriors that had killed his King's People and that the Days was not all gone and since the[y] wanted Blood spilt; they would spill Blood. This Information is from the Creek Indians.

I am Sir, with great Respect, your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM SLUDDERS

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina.

JOHN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Breed Camp, 18th September, 1750

No. 2d.

SIR, I hope your Excellency will pardon my Boldness in writing to you as under they [the] French Party in the Chactaws assisted by ten Frenchman who brought Arms and Ammunition in Abundance came to a Town called Custisaw in the Chactaw Nation and demanded the Englishmen (William Tompson) there and the Leather he had taken from John Highryder, both which being refused a Battle ensued about the beginning of last Month, and the French Party attacked the Fort of the Town with much Fury, but were repulsed with much Loss in which the English lost ten Men [6] killed. Pusomatoy, a head Chactaw who was with your Excellency along with me, desired me to inform you as above and to desire you'l assist him to get such Supplies as were promised him in Charles Town and he promises a full Compliance on his Part.

John Legrove, an English Trader, was killed by the Enemy Chactaws in the Chickesaw Nation in July last.

I come here about 10 Days ago and in my coming down from the Chickesaw Nation about one hundred Miles from hence, I saw where there had been an Engagement between two Bodies of Indians, which I suppose where Enemy Chactaws to the Tookey and his Men returning from Charles Town and in my Opinion the Chactaws had the Advantage but must referr it to Time for the Truth.

I have been a great Sufferer in my own private Affairs by some new Traders that have come to the Chickesaw and Chactaws, &c. I fear some Persons' Management in the Chactaws will be of no Service to our Interest. (I hope your Excellency as you know I was always willing to serve the Public and which Service I was lamed by a Shot in my Arm in the Chactaws) will do what lies in your Power to get me Justice for I am reduced so low by Others detaining my Effects, that I dare not go to Charles Town or Augusta to see my Creditors. I shall not at present trouble your Excellency with my Case at Large, but at a proper Time I shall if your Excellency will permit. And am your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina.

DANIEL CLARK TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[7] No. 3.

Abickudces, March 26th, 1751

SIR, by the Inclosed you may see the State of our Interest among the Chactaws. In consequence of Mr. Pettigrew's telling the Traders that Word intended by the Chotaws that your Excellency was to send them Amunition and other Presents, they published this in the Chickasaws and sent likewise to the Chactaws to assure them that [they] might expect the [same], that you assured him that you would order the Amunition and other Things to be sent to Augusta by the first Opportunity, he accordingly ordered his Affairs here so as to be ready to go and fetch them upon the first Notice, but has not heard anything further of them since he saw your Excellency. He desires me to acquaint you that he is still ready to carry the Presents to the Chactaws if you think proper, notwithstanding the Resque he runs, and Loss he may sustain by it. He desires likewise that you acquaint him as soon as possible whether your Excellency will send the Presents, that he may be soon at Augusta to receive, for the Summer is the properest Time to travell as the Rivers and Creeks will be then low. We have had no Accounts since September last from the Chactaws, but what is in the inclosed Letter and what comes from the French at the Albamas which is not to be depended upon. The French report that all Differentsces [*sic*] betwixt both Parties of the Chactaws are made and are all now in their Interest. No Doubt but they would have it so. John Campbell was killed by the Chactaws about the latter End of November within a litle Way of the Chickesaw Nation. There is War broke out between the Creeks and Chactaws and I don't think it is in the French's Power to stop it. I hear that they are very much concerned about it. The Occasion of this War was that the Chactaws last November killed seven Chickesaws who lived at the Cossaes within fifty Miles of this Place and in January they kiled one of the Creeks upon which they fitted out and killed three Chactaws. There is a good many of the Creeks sent now against them. We hear from some Savanas who are lately come from the Cherokees, that a great Body of the Natawagees and Lower Cherokees are gone against the Lower Creeks to cut them of. This is all that offers at present.

From your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

DANIEL CLARK

To His Excellency Jas. Glen, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina on His Majesty's Service.

STEPHEN CRELL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[8]

Congrees, the 6th April 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Some few Days ago Harry Gallman discovered in the Woods about four Miles from his House an Indian, who had shot a Bull and lamed him, and was beading his Gun again. He, having but a young Lad with him and 110 Arms, waited till the Indian should have fired off his Gun, intending thereupon to seize him and the Indian having

shott at the Bull again, he made towards [him], but then several other Indians standing behind Trees at a Distance hollowed out upon which the Indian looking about and seeing Henry Gallman quitted the Bull and run towards his Company. Mr. Gallman thought it not advisable to follow, but when [*sic*] directly Home and being Insign of the Company, and the other Officers absent in Town, he ordered the Company to joyn him in Search of the Indians. He could get but six Men indifferently armed and went with them in Search of the Indians but could not light with them. The[y] found another Bull killed of whom they had taken the Horns and the Tongue, and two Tails of Cattle, and two Mares, killed at the Place where [the] Cattle were killed. He saw some Papers strayed which Mr. Gallman picked up and being clapt together made out the inclosed Pass. There was another small Peice of Paper which seemed also to be Part of another Pass. Here have been heard more than 20 Guns fired in this Morning of that Day, in _____ suppose they have killed many more Creatures.

I made Inquiry who these People were who signed the Pass, and Mr. Anderson, the late Constable here, says that the two first lived under the Pensilvania Government, but whether they were Traders or Settlers they could not tell. Several People pretend to know that John Muller, the last Signer, keeps a Tavern about Lancaster in Pensilvania where the Indian Traders used to resort.

Late in the Fall last Year I received a Letter of your Excellency's, including Copy of Orders to the Field Officers concerning the North Indians which I published every where thereabouts. The Generality of the People in the Upper Parts were of Opinion that the breaking with these Indians would produce a Distruction of our Settlements untill the Lower Cherokees could be forced or prevailed to declare against the North Indians by stopping the Trade, and encouraging the Catabas and Creeks to distress them untill they complied, [9] for without being harboured, provided, and assisted by the Cherokees those Indians could not come in great Parties to the Settlements much less if the Cherokees turned their Enemies. Those Indians never before injured our Settlements in those Parts and this present Mischief is attributed to the Cherokees and it is supposed to be done in Revenge, for that last Winter their Camp was robbed of some hundred Skins about (Ninety Six) for which they had applied to Mr. Jas. Francis, and I was told they complained Mr. Francis had refused to do them Justice, so that the white People provoked the Indians in one Part, Others giving them Passess and emboldening them thereby and opening their Passages through Virginia. The People are the more disheartned to execute the Orders given them to kill those North Indians upon their doing only Damages when they know your Excellency's further Pleasure upon those and the like Consideration. The People being in a great Unease and Irresolution, I thought your Excellency will not be displeased with the Information.

I remain your Excellency's most dutiful Servant,

STEPHEN CRELL

P. S. A Party of about 30 Indians went over the River making towards the Cattabas and it is supposed that more such Parties are hereabout and that Cherokees are arming against them as usual.

GOVERNOR CLINTON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Fort George, New York, the 18th of December, 1750

Duplicate

SIR, I have the Favour of your Letter of the 25th of September and am greatly obliged to you for the Information you have given |10| me concerning the Indians depending on your Government, and shall take an Opportunity to give you an Account of the Five Nations and other Indians we have any Connexion with.

By the Copy of Mr. Weiser, the Pennsylvania Interpreter's Journal, sent me by Governor Hamilton, I observe the 6 Nations in Answer to Mr. Lee's Message to them, decline going to Fredericksburgh, desiring to him to move his Council Fire to Albany where they will gladly here what he has to say. Hence appears the Necessity of transacting Business with them at that Place, where they have most usually held their public Treaties.

I agree on your Sentiments that we should conceal a general comprehensive Plan, to unite together in one Bond of Friendship all the Indians upon the Continent, that are in Alliance with or have any Dependance upon the British Government, and that this would be the only effectual Means to secure them in their Attachment to us. But as I conceive, this cannot be carried into Execution unless by a Meeting of the several Governors or Commissioners authorised to do it. I have notified my Intentions of meeting the Six Nations at Albany in the first Week in June next to the several Governors and recommended this Matter to them as of the greatest Importance and I flatter myself with your Excellency's Presence and Assistance, or that of Commissioners from your Government, and it will, I think, be a favourable Juncture for establishing a Peace between the Six Nations and the Cattawbas and other Southern [Indians] with whom the Six Nations are at War if the Latter can be prevailed to send Deputies to this Meeting which I hope you'll use your Interest to incline them to.

If this Proposal of our Interview between the several Governors or Commissioners representing them to be approved off and they meet accordingly, it will, I conceive, be very proper they should then examine into and draw up a State of the Indians Affairs, to be laid before his Majesty and at the same Time consider whether it would not be a proper Step to agree on a Representation to the Governor General of Canada touching the Conduct of some of the Governors and Officers under him who have been guilty of Infractions of the Peace subsisting between Great Brittain and France, and particularly of the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht. |11| Especially if it is done with such a Concurrence upon good Proofs which I hope all who know of any such will come furnished with or with the Means of procuring them.

I am with great Esteem, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant.

GEORGE CLINTON

To His Excellency, Jas. Glen, Esq.

TO DANIEL CLARK OR JOHN PETTYEROW

March the 10th, 1751

The Runners likewise inform us had it not [been] for Mouth the Chactaws had been here with an Army consisting of at least three or four hundred Men with their Women and Children in order to have taken Possession of the Nation while the Breed where at their hunting Camps as they had Information by several Parties who came here without any Mollestation and that there was Nobody at Home but a few old Women. But Pussamattatra prevented it by telling them the Breed where but a little Way off and that three of them came into him in the Night and had told him they heard of the Army's coming and where gone Home in order to call the Breed Home.

The said Fellows likewise told us that a large Body of the French Flatts have been out against the Creeks and have killed one Fellow. They would certainly have done a great Deal more Damage had they not been prevented by high Rivers which put a Stop to their intended Resolution. The Upper Creeks may expect an Army there this Spring by what we learn from the Flatts. We have no more at present, but remain your most humble Servants,

JEROME COURTOUNE
JOHN BROWN
JAS. NESMITH
Yo [GOUTT GORGESTITIONS?]
JOHN BUCKLES
ROBT. VAUGHAN
JOHN TONNER

To Mr. Daniel Clark or John Pettyerow, Present

THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE LOWER TOWNS TO _____

|12|

Tannissee, 18th January, 1750

GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS, This is to acquaint you that there is upwards of 100 Northern Indians a'comming down amongst you, and wanted these People to begin and kill what People there is here first and then go down to the Settlements, and they say that they will not spare neither white nor red that they come across, and they say they will kill all the Cattle and Hogs as they can find &c. as they come through the Middle Settlements to robbing and breaking open Houses and taking Rum and Goods from the white People. The Bearer hereof has left this Employ a Purpose to go down to acquaint you all of yourselves and Interest. They talk of agoing against the Catawbias, but they say they will not spare any Body they come across. We are, Gentlemen, wishing of you all well.

Your very humble Servants &c. All in one Consent, the

WHITE PEOPLE OF THE LOWER TOWNS

P. S. The Bearer, Alexander McCloud, can inform you about it every Word and what was done in the Nation by them Villians, and we beg as the Bearer is going down to acquaint you of their coming down amongst you, you may be kind to him and use him well till he returns back &c.

A true Copy taken from the original by John Fairchild.

GEORGE CADOGAN TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Fort Moore, 19th March, 1750

SIR, As Mr. Hawkins is going to Town, I take the Opportunity by him of acquainting your Excellency with the current Reports here as to the Indians since my last Express. Mr. Clements, who keeps a Store at the Caconies, informs me that it has been burned [13] by the Northwards and one Swiney killed, but this may be Apocrypha as I know Clements to be a R_____e.

I have also been informed that a large Body of Creeks are again gone against the Cherokees, that a Body of the Cherokees are come this Way against the Uchees, and another Body of Notewas and Cherokees are set out to attack all, the Creeks, on the Ogeechey River at a Place called the Forks. These, Sir, are the Reports here from several, but as they are not sufficiently authenticated to justify the Expence of an Express I only acquaint your Excellency of them by Mr. Hawkins who comes by Water.

I was informed when last in Town, that your Excellency had some Inclination to serve my poor Friend, Mr. Hawkins, as Gunner at the Congresses. I know, Sir, your good Disposition and a distressed broken Officer is a fair Opportunity of employing it. I humbly beg leave to offer how he may be advantaged, there is a Gunner's Salary allowed for this Fort and the Person who now enjoys it (upon my Honor never once acted in that Capacity since I have commanded here or even appeared at the Fort. Mr. Hawkins, therefore, who is on the Spot (should your Excellency think proper to confer it upon him), will I am certain, never neglect the Duty. I beg Pardon for this Freedom, and Nothing but my Knowledge of your Excellency's Goodness and the Deserts of an unfortunate Gentleman and late Brother Officer could induce me to judge it.

I am, honored Sir, your Excellency's most obliged, most obedient, and most humble Servant,

GEORGE CADOGAN

JOHN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[14]

Congress the 25th of March, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The inclosed Letter I received at the Congresses sometime before I could take a Copy of it. Thinking my Duty to let your Excellency be acquainted therewith, I took a true Copy of which I have made bold to send you. After a long Search I found Mr. McCloud, the Gentleman which the inclosed Letter referred us to, who confirmed all that was in it, adding that as he came through the Lowermost Towns of the Cherokees those People was making Preparation for the Journey of the Northern Indians. Several Gangs have been seen at Saluda, and on Broad River, &c. Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon the Freedom I have taken.

And I am your Excellency's dutiful, obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN FAIRCHILD

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Captain General, Governor, etc., Charles Town.

GEORGE CADOGAN TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Fort More, the 27th March, 1751

SIR, By Mr. Hawkins (who went from Hence before I received your Excellency's Letter) I sent further Intelligence about the Indian Transactions which tho' I then something doubted is now fully confirmed by the inclosed Affidavit tho' tis not drawn in the most accurate Manner yet the Facts are by every Body here fully believed. The Death of Sweney, the wounding of Jinks, and his being still missing, is certain. The killing of Coats is indisputable, as his Head was found sculped.

With regard to my preventing the Indians here from going where and when they please to Warr or otherwise, I don't conceive a Possibility of it. Presents and Entertainments are the only Means of bring[ing] them to the Fort and your Excellency well knows that I have no Fund for such Things, the Assembly having made such Resolutions as render it imposible for me or any other [15] without Rum to be very useful on such Occasions. However, in Consequence of your Excellency's Letter, I have talked to the Squirell and Mingo Stobo. The Squirell wept much and sayd he had lost his Son at the Affair at the Oconies mentioned in the Affidavit. He has not been out himself and does not, I believe, intend it tho' I am credibly informed there are now several Partys of Northward Indians stragling about this Place who have been seen by several. If your Excellency will be pleased to give me some written Orders how to act in Matters of this Nature no one will use more Diligence and Faithfulness in the Execution of them.

As to the certain Knowledge of the Indians who killed Coates tis absolutely imposible, tho' the Chickesaws in general affirm they were Notawages and Cherokees, and I fancy the best Method of getting some Prisoners would be by the white Hunters about the Congrees and Saluda, if it could be done without occasioning a War for they are in general very expert Woodsmen, but might perhaps exceed their Orders as they are litle more than white Indians.

The Assembly may cut off what they please from my Account. I shall still have the Pleasure to think and say they were just and honest Charges, and that I have made a Present of so much Money to Carolina and try afterwards to contradict my own Words by applying elsewhere, for that Justice which they may assure me. But, be this Matter as it may, I can never forget the Obligations I have to your Excellency and shall ever be with the utmost Respect,

Honored Sir, your most obliged, most gratefull and most humble Servant,

GEORGE CADOGAN

[P. S.] My Friend Mr. Howarth begs Leave to offer his Compliments and to thank you for his Leave of Absence. Permit me also, Sir, to add (as I know your Goodness to young Fellows) that it would be extreemly like Governor Glen to consider that it is his Interest to continue longer here. Youthful Expences makes Retirement some Times necessary in order to do Justice and is in your Power to assist it. I beg Pardon for this Freedom, which Noth-

ing would induce me to take but a Regard for a whorthy young Officer and a Concienciousness of your good Nature which Nothing can equal but your good Sence.

DEPOSITION OF STEPHEN CREAGH

|16|

Augusta, Georgia, March 22d, 1750

The Deposition of Stephen Creagh, Servant to William Clements, Late Storekeeper at the Oconies in this Province, taken by James Frazer, Esq., Conservator of the Peace.

This Deponent, being duely sworn, saith that on Sunday the 10th Instant he and Jeremiah Swiney set off from New Savannah for the Oconies' Store to see if all was well there, after hearing of Capt. Coate, the Indian, being killed there by Enemie Indians; and that they arrived at the Oconies the Tuesday following in the Afternoon, and were told by one Jenks, who was left to keep the said Store, together with a Dutch Man, that Coat was killed on the other Side of the River the Wednesday before, having gone over to salt his Horses which they apprehended had been drove up by the Enemie on Purpose for a Decoy. That after they had shot him, they cut off his Head, which they afterwards left in the Path sculped, and further the said Jenks told them, that on the Saturday after, the 9th Instant, five strange Indians came to the Store, whom he took to be Notwagas, some of those who had killed Coat, and that they demanded of Jenks if there were any Chikesaws in the House. And being told there were none, they said he lied, and searched the House finding there was none of them. One [of] them who spoke English, told the said Jenks, that it was not good for him to live there, for that the House and all would be burned, or Words to that Effect. They then demanded of him in a positive Manner for Rum which he gave them, and some Paint and a looking Glass. They then went away. Jenks told us that he was certain that they were then on an Island in the River a little Way above.

The Deponent further saith that a Chikesaw Indian called Frontaby, or the Black Priest, being then present asked Swiney in the Indian Language, as the said Swiney told the Deponent what the white Man, meaning Jenks, was telling him, which being told by the said Swiney, the said Priest replied, it was all a Lie, that the said Jenks with some white People that had stopt there in their Way to the Creek Nation, had drunk the Rum themselves, and then there had been no Enemie near the House, otherwise he had seen their Track, but said that it would be better for him to remove from that Place, at present and that he would stay there, until they got to New Savannah for Horses and told them there if the Chickesaws would settle there, as he would endeavour to perswade them to it, they then might return back again. Accordingly Swiney and this Deponent agreed to set off for the Horses the Thursday following. Next Day being the 13th, they, with the Chickesaws at Night, the Black Priest asked Swiney for a Bottle of Rum which he refused at first but the Indians insisting on it, saying that they worked hard all Day, he gave it them, and the Deponent saith, then there were none of the Indians drunk. |17| About Midnight, as the said Deponent thinks, the Enemie fired a

Volly of small Arms into the House, calling out [Howleweas?] and for a long Time they continually firing, and this Deponent believes Swiney was the first Person wounded, either white People or Indians. The Chickesaws fired from the House but the Enemie came close up, and let Fire to the House, which those within extinguished several Times by beating down the Clap-boards and throwing Water upon them. They were all obliged at last to leave the House, the Fire being often [fanned?], but before this, Swiney had received three Shots and was hardly able to crawl out of the House. When this Deponent got out of the House one of the Enemy presented his Gun at him, but upon his calling out in Cherokee that he was a white Man, he forbore; another Indian seized on a Shirt which the Dutch-man had in his Hand, which he refusing to part with, the Indian offered to strike him with his Gun, and took the Shirt from him, and threatned to strike the Deponent with a Tomyhack but he made away from him. And the Deponent also saith, that the Chickesaws went towards the River in a Body, having their Women in the Middle, and that after they came out of the House, they never fired at the Enemy, nor they at them, while he was there, and as the Deponent was making off from them he looked back and saw one of the Enemie Indians and the Black Priest a strugling for an Indian Boy one having hold of one Hand and the Other of the other Hand.

This Deponent further says that Jenks told him he was wounded upon which he perceived Blood on his Forehead, but that he never saw him after he left the House, nor has heard of him since, the Dutch Man got safe back to New Savannah again. And the Deponent also saith that he travelled all the Remainder of that Night and continued his Journey till he got to New Savannah, which was on the Saturday following.

Tuesday the 20th the said Deponent was employed by the said Clements, and Charles Marion, to go to the Oconies where they arrived the Thursday following. They found the Corps of Jeremiah Swiney, about 10 Yards from the Place where the House did stand, streached out, lying on his Back, naked only some Pieces of burnt Blanket thrown about him. They found Nothing else there but the Remains of some old Iron, every Thing else being taken away or burned, nor could they see any Person afterwards to make any Enquiry, of neither Indian or white, altho they made a diligent Search everywhere about; they only seed the Leg of a Horse which they imagined the Indians had killed. And farther the Deponent saith not.

STEPHEN CREAGH

Sworn before me in Augusta aforesaid this 22nd Day of March, 1750.

JAMES FRASER

[18] MEMORANDUM OF NATHANIEL DEAN

That on the 29th Day of March came twelve Indians who called themselves Seinecas, the Head Man called himself Captain Senecrey, who had 2 Letters, one signed by five Men, the Other by one, as Recomendations and Passes, but seemed all near or like one Handwriting. They took away from my Home, four of the Nochees, viz., two Men, Long Soney and Robin, one

Woman named Betty, who was the Nochee King's Wife, and her youngest Daughter, Peggey. They said they would carry them Home, to the back Settlements of Philadelphia where they said they lived.

The Bearer of this was, at that Time, just gone out to hunt, and the Woman's eldest Daughter made her escape.

NATHANIEL DEAN

N. B. So far has been given in to the Assembly with my Journals, this 6th May, 1751.¹

DEPOSITION OF JOHN PETTYEROW BEFORE THE GOVERNOR

|2|²

October 8th, 1751

John Pettyerow, being asked if he knew Anything of the Presents that were sent by this Government to the Chactaws, before those which he carried, says that he was at Savannah Town after those Presents set off from Mr. Maxwell's House, and that he returned from thence to the Cowsaa's where he stayed full five Weeks, and then sent down two of his Pack Horsemen with five or six and twenty Horses heavy loaded with Leather, who met those Presents going up from Savannah Town. That his Men proceeded with their Leather to Savannah Town, where they stayed ten Days, and got a large Cargo of Goods there, and returned with them to the Cowsaa's, and were there a Fortnight before those Presents arrived at the Weweccows, which is not so far as the Cowsaa's. That the Presents stayed five or six Weeks there. That they then proceeded towards the Chactaws, and sent in a Runner to Mr. McNair then in that Nation for a Party to guard them in, who let them know that in three Weeks the Guard would be with them, but none appearing in the Time appointed, they returned back to the Wewocaw's where they stayed some Time longer, and then proceeded by the Way to Chickesaws in the same slow Manner.

That this Examinant made it his Business diligently to enquire about the Delivery of those Presents, both of the Chactaws and of the Traders, particularly of John Campbell, one of the Persons who was in the Chactaws at the Delivery of those Presents, and also of John Brown, Carns, and Others, who all assured him that it was an irreparable Loss that those Presents did not arrive sooner for that the French gave out, that the English only wanted to deceive them, and had told them Lyes, and that those Presents never were to come, and that it would be good for them to take the few English that were then in the Nation, and tye them or kill them. That these Speeches made many of the Chactaws, who were waiting for the Arrival of the Presents in order to declare for the English, continue in the French Interest, and made several Towns who were our Freinds fall off and go back to the French. That the French finding their Party encreased took the Opportunity of this great Delay

¹The above note is obviously one made by the clerk who kept the entry book. In the original, it is followed by page number nineteen which contains an index of the preceding pages. This index divides the volume into two parts, and the second part begins with a new sequence of page numbers.

²In the original, page one is blank.

of the Amunition to supply those in their Interest with plenty of Powder and Bullets, and made them attack our Freinds who had Nothing to defend themselves. That all those ill Consequences were oweing to the Delay of those Presents, as this Examinant has been informed by Mr. Harvey, one of the Partners, as well as by the Others whom he has mentioned above.

Being asked whether all the Presents were delivered, says that |3| few of the Guns were carried in, and those much damaged, and that what Powder was delivered was also much damnified, but how much Powder or Bullets was delivered he cannot say. Being asked whether the Presents sent by him were all delivered, and in good Condition, and in due Time, says, that he has mentioned all that fully in his Journal, to the Truth of every Word of which he is willing to give his Oath, and that it can also be proved by all the white Men in that Nation, whom he called to be present at the general Distribution which he made of them. That he travelled every Foot of the Way with them himself, and many Times run the Risk of his Life. The French Party having waylaid the Path in order to cut him off, and intercept the Presents, but having failed in their Designs there, they were at Pains to have him destroyed in the Nation. The French Agent, who was then there offering every large Bribes for his Head, and this he was assured of, not only by our own Party, but by some of the most considerable Men in the French Interest. That his delivering the Amunition in such good Order, and distributing it in such an equal Manner, had a wonderfull Influence upon the whole Nation, and was received by them with the utmost Joy and Gratitude, which they expressed not only by the great Shouts and Acclamations, and in fine Speeches, but also in little Presents of Skins from the different Towns to the Governor, and in Particular, all the Traders who were then there, found the good Effects of it, by the kind Usage they met with. That our Interest in that Nation is at present very good, but as the French and their Party make continual War upon them, they are very poor as they have not Time to kill Skins to buy Amunition or Cloaths for themselves. However while he was there, there was several Proposals made by the French, to make Peace, and some of the Head Kings in their Interest had private Meetings with him in the Night Time in our freindly Towns, and declared that if they were sure of being supported by the English, and having Traders always amongst them, they would intirely leave the French and join us, tho' they had assurances from the French Governor, that their great King over the Water was sending three Ships full of Goods to be given them in Presents, and he says that he is truely of Opinion that if the Presents mentioned be speedily sent to that Nation, a great Part of the French Freinds will immediately come over to our Interest, and those who are in our |4| Interest at Present will forever be confirmed and rivilled. Of this he was assured over and over by both Parties, and that it is his sincere Opinion. He will if desired make Oath.

All that is above and on the other Page, with two Lines interlined is Truth, was told by me, to the Governor, was dictated by him from my Mouth and was immediately redacted into Writing in my Presence, and then read over to me, and I have since read it over. Witness my Hand.

JOHN PETTYEROW

COLONEL LEJAU TO CAPTAIN THOMPSON AND OTHERS

May 4th, 1751

To the Captains, Moses Thompson, James Tilly, Christian Minnick, Daniel Sckyder, Samuel Hollinshead and James Francis, (in Amelia Township).

GENTLEMEN, This Day four Indians were at Doctor Keith's House and with great Insolence entered with their Arms, (there being none but Women at Home,) asking for Indians they supposed kept there, and then for victuals which was given them. Mr. Keith sent away to Monck's Corner, from whence seven Men came, the Indians being still at the House, and seeing the Men coming run'd directly into the Swamp. This being Capt. Harleston's Muster Day, he was informed of it at the Feild. He directly went away with his Men and searched those Parts, but could see Nothing of them. According to the Orders I have received from his Excellency, which I sent you, this is to command you directly to order out ten Men and an Officer out of each Company, and to take such Measures as you think may be proper for coming up with them, if in your Parts.

This Letter I desire each of you to dispatch to the next Officer of the several Companies. Gentlemen, your most humble Servant,

MAU. LEJAU

ORDERS TO ENSIGN GRAY

|5| South Carolina

By His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor in Chief, and Captain General in and over His Majesty's said Province, to Ensign Gray,

You are with all Expedition to repair to Fort Moor and to take upon you the Command of the said Fort, which is hereby ordered to be delivered up to you, by the Officer leaving the Command there at present, and all Persons in the said Fort are to look upon you as the lawfull Commander thereof, and you are to have under your Command in that Fort, a Detachment from the Independent Companys consisting of a Serjant, Corporal, Drummer, and twenty-five private Men. You are to take care of all the Artillery and Public Stores in the said Fort, and of all the Amunition which you may find there, or which may be sent thither, and also to see that the Fort be kept in good Condition. And the Barracks for the Men be clean and sweet, and are to do every Thing that to the Commander of a Fort appertains by the Laws and Articles of War, and agreeable to the Rules of military Discipline, giveing me Notice from Time [to Time] of all Occurrancies, by Express or otherwise, as you shall judge the Nature of the Advice or Intelligence may require. You are to receive all the Inhabitants in those Parts into the Fort, at least as many as you can conveniently find Room for, and you are to be civil to any of our freindly Indians. If on your Way thither, you meet with any Indians who may oppose or offer to attack you, you are to endeavour to destroy or overcome them, or if you overtake or come up with any Indians who you are certain have done any Injury, to the Persons or Properties of any of His Majesty's Subjects. If you come up with any Northward Indians, you are to endeavour to prevail with them to go with you to Savannah Town by fair Means, but

if they refuse, you are then to compell them, that they may be sent to me to Town, but this only if the Party be small.

(His Excellency's Orders to Ensign Gray sent blank.)

Two Copies, one direct Blank.

GEORGE DUNCAN TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[6]

Congree Fort, the 8th May, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The Settlers hereabouts being under Alarm, and several saving their Effects in the Fort, giveth Occassion to represent to your Excellency that the Fort is not provided with Amunition, and the Walls in many Places much waste[d], and washed off by the Rains, so that without speedy Reparation, it can promise but little Defence. Expecting therefore your Excellency's Orders, I remain,

Your Excellency's most dutifull Servant,

GEORGE DUNCAN

WILLIAM ANDERSON TO COLONEL BLAKE

HONORED SIR, I have this Day sent down a Petition to His Excellency to be laid before you, which I hope you will think off, and send your Concurrance as you are sensible to the Scituation of these Parts. On Wednesday last at our Generall Muster, they, as I was informed, did not make one hundred Men, and several of these 20 or 30 Miles off. Should the flying Parties that are now hereabouts sett on to do Mischief, a Store and Tavern so clossly joined are great Incentives, and moreso where Plantations and People [are] at so great Distance.

I am with Regard, honored Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ANDERSON

PETITION OF WILLIAM ANDERSON

At Monk's Corner, 10th May, 1751

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of South Carolina &c., and to the honourable the Members of his Majesty's Privy Council.

The Petition of William Anderson humbly sheweth, that with Refference to the Infor[ma]tion laid before your honorable Cognisances by sundry Gentle[m]en in regard to the Indians here, and upwards. And also as [Yes]terday, the 9th Instant, five Indians were seen about six M[iles] from hence in a Body about three or four in the Afternoon. Also about ten o'clock at Night, one Indian past not ten [7] Yards before me, and struck my Dog which flew at him, and I several Times hailed him, but had no Answer. He run off with Speed into the Bushes, doubtless to more of his Company. As we may seemingly with Reason expect to be frequently surprized if not suffer Damage from these flying Parties, your Petitioner beggs your Excellency would send two or three Alarm Guns, as we in case of Necessity shall need Assistance from the Neighbourhood which lye at too great Distance to be alarmed by small

Arms. And as here there is a Communication of three Paths, by that Means may, if Occasion require, have proper Assistance with more Expedition to prevent Hostilities.

That your Excellency and the Honorable the Members of the Council would take the above into Consideration, which may be of Service to prevent Insults if not frighten from executing any savage Designs in a Place so much exposed, as we are at Present by these rude People who are apt to do Mischief with Colour of Reason.

Your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

WILLIAM ANDERSON

SKIER ROSSKEE TO JOHN DUNNING

At Keewae

JOHN DUNNING, This is to satisfie you, and all the white People in the Lower Towns that there is no white Man killed. 'Twas a false Report that Murfey was killed. Stickcoee took Burnett's Goods but returned them again. This did they over [the] Hills. Warren has a great Meeting at Hiwassee about what had liked to a'happened to the white People and they say if one had been killed they would have sent for him. The white People run away for Nothing out of these Parts, for had they a'been killed we would all a'died with them. You are to acquaint the Warriars of John Hatten's Town, and the Warriars of Richard Smith's Town, that all the Inquiry is new, good and loves the white People, and remembers the great King's Talk and keeps it in his Breast, and has not vamapedet [*sic*] it up.

From your Friend and Brother,

SKIER ROSSKEE

[8] P. S. Freind John, your Leather and other Goods is safe at Keewae in the House. The Indians would not suffer Anything to be medled with, till William returned.

From yours to serve you,

CHARLES GROVES

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Fort Augusta in Georgia, 21st May, 1751

JOHN WILLIAMS, Master Trader in the Cherokee Nation, being [du]ely sworn, maketh Oath that he left the Town of Tossee about four Miles from Joree in the said Nation, eleven Days ago at which Time all was in Peace and Quietness, and the Indians very civil and kind as usual, and veri[ly] believes Mr. Maxwell and the Men who run away a Fortnight befor[e] would have met with no Danger at Joree, more particularly as this Deponent was told by one John Dunching, the only white Man who stayed at Joree, that the Indians of that Town offered to stand by Mr. Maxwell and advised him to stay, and that if he was killed they would die with him. And this Deponent further saith that about a Week after the said Mr. Maxwell had run away as afore-said, he saw several of the neighbouring Whites to Murphey's Town at Joree,

who acquainted this Deponent that Murphy was then living and never hurted or damaged in Person or Goods, nor was any white Person in the least hurted or damaged when this Deponent left the Nation as aforesaid, except that the Store of one Hugh's was [b]roke open by some rougish Indians and plundered. But, by Order of the Head [M]en, the Goods were again returned as this Deponent was informed by one [C]rawford and by Hughs himself.

And this Deponent further saith that on th[is] Alarm, occasioned by breaking up Hughs' Store, the white People who had [fled to] Tuckosogee, the next Town, the Cherokees there and some Northward[s] received them kindly, bidding them not to be afraid for they would protect [th]em, and accordingly hid them. And that the Cheif of the Northwards se[ei]ng some of Hughs' Effects in the Custody of some of his Party (which ha[d] been given them by those who had plundered the Store as aforesaid) ordered the[m] to deliver them to the white Man's House at Tuckosegee. And this Depon[ent] further saith that in the Begining of February last (to the Best of this Deponent's Remembrance as to the Time) that one Ambrose Davies, otherwise called the Collier, David McDonald, and one James May all formerly fitted out by Mr. Maxwell, and since by Messrs. Wragg and Lambton, by Mr. Maxwell's Recommendation, as this Deponent is informed, encour[aged] the Indians to plunder this Deponent of two Caggs of Rum of which [t]hey [9] partook in the Town House as the Indians when sober declared to this Deponent by a Linguister. On being ask't how they could use this Deponent in such a Manner, alledging that the aforesaid three Persons set them on. And this Deponent further saith that he hath often heard several Complaints against the said three Persons as to their Behaviour to the Indians themselves, in killing their Fowls and otherwise plundering them, and particularly that the said Ambrose Davies, otherwise Collier, burnt one of their Houses, and to this Deponent certain Knowledge he is a general Disturber both to the white and to the Indians in the Nation.

his
JOHN _____ WILLIAMS
mark

Augusta in Georgia
Sworn before me this 21st Day of May, 1751

JAMES FRASER

A LIST OF PUBLIC STORES AT FORT MOORE

20th May, 1751

A List of the Public Stores at Fort Moore delivered unto Ensign Gray by Serjant John Creighton, 20th May, 1751.

4 Peices of Iron Cannon, 4 Pounders without Carriges; 7 Ditto without being mounted; 2 Brass Ditto; 2 Ditto with broken Carriges; 4 Blunderbusses, out of order; 3 Pattararoes, out of order; 1 Brass Cowhorn, ditto; 17 Shells, ditto; some Iron Ball for the Cannon, 1 Box with Muskett Bullets; 1 lb. Gun Powder; a Parcel of old Firelocks and Bayonets, out of order; an old Fl[ag] which cannot be used; a Pair of Iron Beams for Scales; some Lead Weights; 2 Iron Potts; one cracked or broken Kettle; one brass Kettle; two

Saws; some old Tools for Smiths; 2 small Millstones; 3 old Axes, broke; 1 Iron Ramrod and 1 Worm for the Cannon; 2 broken Hoes; 3 Pair of Hinges and some old Iron; 11 old Pistols, out of Order; 1 Boat Graplin.

New Stores—200 lb. of Powder, 400 lb. Balls, 500 Flints and a few Sheets of Catrige Paper.

JOHN GRAY

HENRY PARKER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Georgia, the 16th April, 1751

SIR, Your Favor of October last to William Stephens Esq., President, and the Council, has been laid before them, and duely considered. And as Mr. Stephens, through the Infirmities consequent on old Age, has thought proper to decline all public Business, it becomes incumbent on me to acquaint you with the Opinion of the Council in Answer thereto. We think, with your Excellency, that it must conduce to the Interest and Welfare of this, as well as your Province, to act with Unanimity and Freindship, and we shall take every Opportunity to cultivate and promote it.

[10] We are much obliged to your Excellency for the Trouble you have taken in giving us so explicat an Account of the several Nations of Indians contiguous to this and your Province, but as some of us have been here from the first Settlement of this Province, and the Cherekees, Chickesaws, Creeks, Eugees, as well as the Chactaws, have frequently visited us in large Bodies, with whom Treaties of Freindship have been made, and considerable Presents have been given. We can't be supposed to be unacquainted with them, and these are the Nations of Consequence of all those you have mentioned; and we beg Leave to observe that we first cultivated a Freindship with that Part of the numerous Nation of Chactaws, who have had any Traffick and Intercourse with the English, and brought them to Savannah where they were entertained at a great Expence, and received very considerable Presents, long before they had any Interview with the Government of South Carolina. It's true neither these People nor the Cherokees have visited us in a Body sin[ce] General Oglethorpe left this Country, but the Chickesaws, Creeks and [Eu]gees have we suppose, been as frequent here, as in Charles Town, as the[y] lay nearer to us, and perhaps have been a greater burthen, and has o[cc]asioned as great an Expence; Your Excellency has therefore been misinf[or]med that the Lower Creeks, who have always behaved well, except the two Towns you refer to, are the only Indians of the many thousands y[ou] mention, that ever go to Georgia.

Soon after the French Officers were at the Coweta Town [la]st July, we were acquainted of their being there, and [of] the Behaviour of Malatchi and his People, and we were of Opinion with your E[xcellency] and his Majesty's Honorable Council of South Carolina, that their insolent Behaviour deserved a severe, but as the Wolf and other Head Men of the Upper Creeks, who are by far the most deserving, sent a Message, a short Time before that happened, that they intended soon to visit us, we thought it prudent not to show any public Resentment till we had conferred with them, but on maturer Consideration we sent them a Message that our Agent would soon visit them with

Presents. Accordingly they were sent to Augusta, to be in the Nation about Christmas, but an Accident preventing their going from thence [as] soon as proposed; it was thought more adviseable that the Agent should defer his Journey to this Month, and in a few Days he will [set] out [11] in order to be there in May, when the Indians will be come in from their Hunts. And as he has Instructions to remonstrate to them the late Behaviour of the Cowetas, we shall on his Return know better what Steps to take and shall at all Times act with a proper Spirit to curb such Insolencies, though we think it our Duty to proceed in those Cases with the greatest Deliberation, as a War with the Indians is of all other the most calamitous, especially with the Creek Nations, as we lay between them and you, and consequently must feel the Weight of it.

Malatchi and his Followers have had full Experience, that we will not tamely bear their Insults, and when last here we did not spare to acquaint him, that we knew he was closely attached to the French Interest, notwithstanding his pretended Freindship to the English. We shall at all Times heartily concur with your Excellency in any Measures which may be conducive to the Welfare of both Provinces.

I am sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

HENRY PARKER

MUSTER ROLL OF THE SOUTHERN RANGERS

A true and perfect List of the Southern Rangers with the Date of their entering under Captain James McPherson.

	May		May
James McPherson, Sr., Capt.	15	David Bettison	22
James McPherson, Jr., Lieut.	15	William Small	22
Willm. McPherson	19	John Burley	23
Wm. Ross	20	Wm. Royall	23
Alexr. Murrow	20	Francis Murrey	24
Jno. McKewen	20	John Perry	25
Wm. Collins	21	Wm. Braggen	29
Robert Knightson	21		June
Samuel Nichols	22	Jona. Westberry	1
William Greenfield	22	John Morgan	2
Thos. Hill, Jr.	22	Wm. Counninton	6
		James Cathcart	12

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM TURNER

25th Day of May, 1751

[12] Memorandum

That William Turner personally came before me and made Oath (being duely sworn) that about the 24th of February last past, he had Business that called him to the House of Wm. Cinquefield in Seludy Settlements, and that upon his Return homewards, Benjamin Burgess followed him, and called to him, and asked him if he would do him (Benja. Burgess) a Kindness to which

he (Willm. Turner) answered if it lay in his Way, he did not know but he might. Upon which Burgess said if you hear of any Thing comeing out against [me], will you give me an Account. Wm. Turner answered he knew of Nothing that was coming against him, and further said that he had talked a great While for Nothing. But what he now said was true, and then imediately said that he and James (meaning his Brother) had got two hundred and odd good heavy Deer Skins, and said if they, viz., himself and Brother, had not lost their Horses, they should have got them all over the River safe. Further the said William Turner saith not.

Sworn this 25th Day of May, 1751, before me

JAS. FRANCIS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES BANKS

June 1st, 1751

Memorandum

That Charles Banks, formerly of Cherekee Trader, personally came before me and made Oath (being duely sworn) that when the Cherokee Indians, belonging to Mr. Beemor's Town in the Cherokee Nation, came to Mr. Francis' House with a Complaint that they had lost upward of three hundred Skins from their Camp on Savannah River, the said Indians having Edwd. Broody, a Pack Horse Man belonging to Mr. Beemor for their Interpreter, the said Charles Banks declareth, that two or three Days afterwards, two of the said Indians came to his House and seemed to be looking and peeping about his House, Something more than common, which caused him to ask them Something about the Matter. And they said that Mr. Francis had given them a Paper to search every Man's House to see if they could find any of their Skins that they had left. Upon which the said Charles Banks gave them the Liberty of looking over what Skins he had, which they acknowledged None to be theirs. They then said they had not the Paper with them, for that they was desireous to wait till Mr. Beemor came down, for that he could talk good to Mr. [13] Francis, and talk good to them again. And that Mr. Francis told them that when Mr. Beemor did come down he did not doubt but they would both together find out who had gott their Skins; and that they had given the Paper back again, and intends to get another when Beemor came. The said Charles Banks further says that he has talked to the Cherokee Indians more than once or twice, for and at the Request of the said Francis, and that he never was requested at any Time to say Anything but what was tending to promote the Freindship, and Goodwill, and good Understanding betwixt the white People and the Indians, which the Indians themselves allways acknowledged, and looked upon Mr. Francis to be their good Freind, allways assisting and helping them to Corn, Pease &c.

The said Charles Banks further declares that some Time this Spring past, eight or nine Cherekees came to Mr. Francis's House in their Returns (as they said) from War, and desired him, the said Charles Banks, to be sent for. When he came they told him they had been out to War and therefore could not hunt, and they were very hungry. And that they came to get some

Provisions to carry them Home. They further said they know Mr. Francis to be their Friend, and allways gave the Indians Provisions, and they did not care to go anywhere else. The said Charles Banks further declares that the said Mr. Francis not only supplied them with what they desired, but also commended them for acting in that freindly Manner and counseld them allways to behave so, viz., to come to the whit People's Houses as Freinds, and the white People would certainly supply them with Provisions at such Times. The said Banks further says that the said Francis also told them that when they come to a poor Man's House, that might have but a little Corn, &c., by him, and if that Man gave them but a little, they ought not to grumble at it, or be any Ways cross, or uncivil, for any Man when the Indians came friendly to his House would give them what they had, or could Spare, and if they did not get enough to supply their Wants at one House, they should go to another and they would get more. This Deponent further saith not.

CHARLES BANKS

Sworn before me.

ROGR. GIBSON

DEPOSITION OF JAMES FRANCIS

[14] Declareth that about February last, 9 Indians of the Town of Tugolo' and a white Man, viz. Edward Broadway, came to the Deponent's House at New Forrest with a Letter from Mr. Beemor to the Deponent, acquainting that some of his Town Indians had lost a Quantity of Leather, to the Amount of about three hundred Skins. Then they had a Suspicion of two white Men that they had seen in the Woods, to have been guilty of stealing the Skins, one an old Man with gray Hair, and the other a young Man with Humpback. By the Discription the Deponent knew who those white Men were viz., the Oglisive Father and Son, and which the Deponent knew both the one and the other were out a'beavering near to the Camp from whence the Indian Skins were taken. Broadway told the Deponent that the Indians at first did imagine that the ugly Back had taken the Skins, but that now they were of Opinion that somebody else had got them. That thereupon one of the Indian Fellows stept up and put a Store of Cherokee Tobacco Pipes into the Deponent's Hand, saying that the said Pipes with five or six more were stole from them at the same Time the skins were stole and that whoever had the Pipes had the Skins also, as they suspect, that the said Pipe was in the Custody of David Allen, when they challenged it. That Broadway told the Deponent that Allen said he had the Pipe from Henry Forster, the Deponent's Son-in-law. Whereupon the Deponent examined how Forster came by the Pipe. Forster, who was prest, said he had it from James Adair. Adair being also prest, declared and was willing to give it upon Oath, that the said Pipe he had from Benjamin Burges. Of all this, the Indians were acquainted by Broadway and were made sensible, that the Pipe was brought over the River to the Deponent's House by Ben. Burges. Whereu[p]on the Indians declared that they were persuaded that Benja. Burges [a]nd his Brother were very great Rogues, and had Reason to believe that James Ormgcs was the Man, or he, and his Brother, that had taken the Skins.

The Deponent told to Broadway the Interpreter that the Indians varied much in their Conjectures, however sai[d] he would give anyone a five Pound Bill that could give him [ce]rtain Information |15| of the Person who had taken the Skins, because that the whole Neighbourhood would lye under Suspicion until the guilty Person was found. And told Broadway to acquaint the Indians that he would give them a Paper, viz. a search Warrant, to carry to the Constable that should authorise him to search into all suspected Places and Corners whatever for to find if possible the Skins. That in whosoever's Custody any such Skins or Skin should be found to bring the Person and the Skins before him, and if the said Person or Persons could not give a good Account of the Property therein, that he would send them to Charles Town Goal. Broadway told the Indians what the Deponent said, and they were very well satisfied therein. That then the Deponent sat down and wrote the said search Warrant, and gave it to Broadway. The Indians however were very anxious to see James Beamer, complained that all their Ammunition was gone. Thereupon the Deponent supplied them with Amunition. The Indians stayed at the Deponent's all Night and then resolved to stay at Edward Turner's Point 12 Days longer untill Beemer should come from the Cherokee Nation. And persuaded Broadway to go up and bring him down, and desired the Deponent not to do Anything more till they came back with Beamer.

In the meantime, Edwd. Turner did report over the whole Neighbourhood that he knew who had taken the Indians' Skins, and would make it appear if he was summoned so to do, but the Deponent delayed doing Anything therein, dayly expecting Beamer, and the Indians. In the meantime James Binques came to the Deponent and told him, he heard that Edward Turner had accused him of having taken the Indians' Skins, and desired the Deponent to issue a Summons for Edward Turner to come before the Deponent and move if he could what he alledged. The Deponent accordingly issued his Summons for Turner to appear before him, but before the Summons was served, the Deponent met Turner at Robert Long's House, and told him that as he had told the whole Neighbourhood that he knew and could make it appear who had taken the Indians' Skins, wondred why he could not come without a Summons to the Deponent to let him know the Matter, but as he did not come, he had issued a Summons to oblige him to come, and desired to know how, and by what Means he could make the Person appear who had taken the Skins. Turner answered |16| if the Deponent would give him Summons against several People whom he named for Evidence, he could soon prove it.

The Deponent accordingly issued out his Summons for each Man that he mentioned, and gave them to the Constable, then prest with Order to execute the same with all possible Diligence. Turner told the Constable that 2 of the Evidences were gone from Home, but in 3 or 4 Days would be back, and desired the Constable to delay serving the Summons on the Others till these two Men should come back, in which Intrim the Indian Alarm ensued which put a Stop to these Proceedings for some Days, but after they had Information that the 4 white Men among the Cherokees were not killed, they all returned Home to their respective Houses. In 2 or 3 Days after the Deponent received News that Mr. Maxwell was come into the Neighbourhood, and was to be at

a particular Day at 96. Whereupon the Deponent sent for the Constable, and took him with him to 96, and found Mr. Maxwell there, and told him as he was resolved forthwith to examine into the Theft of the Indians' Skins, desired he would be prest at the said Examination and accordingly appointed a Day to meet at Robert Lang's Hou[se]. 2 or 3 Days after, the Evidences came, the same 2 that were gone to Savannah Town, and those who were present were examined upon Oath before Mr. Maxwell, but as the Day was far spent, they concluded to meet the next Day at Widow Jimmets. Everyone met accordingly, and Wm. Turner was examined, and swore according to the Contents of the Affidavid here annexed, viz. Upon which the Deponent immediately issued a Warrant to apprehend the two Rinqueses, and to raise a _____ in case they departed. The Constable went to serve the Warrant, but was desired by the said Rinqueses who swore they would blow out the Constable's Brains if he or Anyone whoever should dare to come up to him. In the Posture of Contempt and Defiance the said Requeses remains till this Day.

And further this Deponent saith not.

JAS. FRANCIS

(Before Alexander Gordon.)

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES BEAMER

[17]

July 12, 1751

James Beamer on his Examination before His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Members of His Majesty's Council

Declared that in the Fall of the Year 1750, he fitted out seven Indians from his Town of Tougolo' for their winter Hunt, and they were to send in one of them for Horses to bring in their Skins for January. And their not coming nor sending, we expected that they was either taken or killed by the Enemy. Some Time after one Chickesaw Tehee came in and gave an Account that their Skins was all stole by some white Men, and I asked them what Quantity they had lost, and he told me the Quantity that each Man lost wich in the Whole amounted to 331 Skins. The Persons that stole them had disguised their Theft by severall proceedings to make the Indians believe it was their Enemies had stole them by the [Tongues?] being scattred about, the small Skins cutt and their Dryed Meat thrown on the Fire. But on further Search they found out by their Names and Tract to be white People, on which following the Tract two Days, then they, the above said Chickesaw Tehee, was sent in to this Examinant to acquaint him that their Skins was stole, and to desire he would meet them at 96 to see whether or no he could find out the Skins for them.

But then he could not go down but sent one of his Men, Edward Broadway, where they were with a Letter to Mr. Francis to endeavour to get the Indians' Skins if they could be found. When the said Broadway came to them they found a Pipe that they had packed in their Skins, and they desired the said Broadway to go with them to Capt. Francis to gett Information where that Pipe came from, for that they imagined where that came from their Skins was. And when they came there they found that the Pipe had been given to Mr. Francis' Servants by James Adair. Adair being examined by Capt. Francis declared that it

was given him by Benja. Burges, and he being enquired after could not be had for a proper Examination in the said Affair. Mr. Francis, as Edward Broady informed this Examinant, treated the Indians with great Civility and offered them all the Assistance as a J. P. he could give them, and in Particular, a search Warrant, which they took but never gave it to any Constable, but returned back to Wm. Turner's, as the Indian informed this Examinant, where they resided still expecting this Examinant would come down to them. But when they |18| found he did not come, some or all of them went to Jno. Van's where they saw 7, 8, or 11, of them Skins that they had lost, but would not take them, as they could not get the whole, as they told this Examinant, but went Home very much dissatisfied for the Loss of their Skins and continued so till this Examinant left the Nation. And then desired this Examinant to recommend the Affair to His Excellency, that they might be reimburs'd the Value of the said Skins.

This Examinant heard some Persons say that James Burgess should declare that he had taken the Skins, and would do the same again if he had an Opportunity. Mr. Beamer being ask't whether he had heard any Others being concerned in the taking these Skins, to which he answered as above that 8 Skins had been found at Mr. Van's, and that he had been informed that one Avery carried them there.

On His Excellency inquiring what Mr. Beamer had heard in relation to the Indians' Proceeding, Mr. Beamer declared that after the Indians came in from hunting, they immediately fitted out for War against the Creeks. Just after they went all out, there came a Gang from over the Hills, led by the Little Carpenta and Torsetty of Seticko, and as they came along through other Towns, gathered their Number to 100 and odd Men. And when they came to Kewee, they said they was going to War likewise a[gainst] the Southward. And after staying there some Time, they gave over the Thoughts of going and turned all back Home. In little Time after the Gang that went out to War, from Keewee came in again and Teptoa of Westaroney told this Examinant that the Little Cappenty had said that the Indians intended to kill the white People, but as all the Head Men was out from Home, that he could not do Anything till they came home. And that if they continued in the same Way he would send a Runner to acquaint them of it, and the said Fellow said further, that if the Messenger came with such a Talk that he would tell them it was a wrong Time for the white People was out of Goods and Amunition. Therefore they had better refer it to the Summer, when they would come in with Goods and a fresh Cargo. And then he would tell the People that they need not come up any more, but the Messenger never coming it all dropt and your Examinant never heard any more about it. |19| There was two Gangs out belonging to the Lower Towns. One Gang came in with a Chickesaw Scalp. Sometime after the Others came in and brought in a Chickesaw Boy, and declared the Damage they had done to the white People. They came on the Tract of their Enemy where they had some Horses, with which they suspected it was the Gang that had taken a Woman and a Boy from their Nation. They followed the Tract to a House and when they came near the House they laid by till Dark, then sent a Spy to see if there was any white People there, and

the Spy came back again and told them that they could not hear nor see white People, but only Indians talking some Chickesaw and some Creek. On which they concluded to surround the House, set it on Fire, and kill what they could of them. And accordingly did and killed one white Man at the Oakhorry and at the same Time brought in a Chickesaw Boy. Little Time after the Chickesaws sent up to them to let them know that the Mischief that was done, was done to their Friends, and the white People, and desired they would send the Boy down, and that as it appeared to be a Mistake, no more Notice should be taken of it. Accordingly they sent the Boy down by three Cherokees, 1 Nothees, and 1 Chickesaw. On their Arrivall at Savannah Town, one of the Officers of Augusta desired the Squerill King to tye the three Cherokees and deliver them to him, in the Room of the white Man they had killed. On which the Squerill King said no, for that they was his Freinds, that he had forgiven them what was done, allowing it to be a Mistake. The Squerill King further said if he wanted to have them tyed, he had People enough without his Assistance.

Since that, this Examinant was at Augusta and saw some of the Chikesaws and inquired about it, and their Answer was that it was a Lie, that they never heard any such Thing as the white Officer People wanted to have three Cherokees tyed. This Examinant further says that another Gang of Cherokees came in from War, and one of which reported that Wm. Broadway told him that there was an Army of white People, about 600, coming up to take the Norward Indians for the Mischief they had done to the white People, on which Report this Examinant believes the Disturbances arose, and that Barnd. Hugh's Store broak open and his Goods was taken from him, but as further Information of the Falsness of the Report, his Goods was all restored him. This Examinant asked an Indian named Jeptoe what talk he had sent through the Nation and on |20| what Account he had sent the Messenger. He answered that the News he had heard of an Army of white People coming up to destroy the Northward Indians or take them out of the Nation, was what he had sent, but also directed that they should not hurt any white People, but these Reports and the Indian that had done the Mischief at the Okoney's was as this Examinant beleives the Occasion of all the Disturbances.

On His Excellency's enquireing what Method he thought was best to be taken to prevent these continual Alarms from the Indians, this Examinant was of Opinion that a Fort was absolutely necessary to be settled about a Mile from Keewee in the Path over the Hills. It will not only be of Service to keep the Cherokee Indians in Awe, but it would [stop?] the warlike Incursions of the Norward Indians, would be of great Service to the Traders, in securing their Interest, and prevent some Profligate People from taking to much Liberty in transgressing the Laws.

The friendly Indians was greatly afraid of being unhappily by the Management of a few Fellows, and that in case they was to be attack't they would all fly. And that he was also of Opinion that they would not deliver any of their People that this Government has demanded.

He further saith that the old Warriars had a Talk with the Northward Indians, in which they told the Northward Indians that they could never have

Freindship with them unless the[y] left off killing and damaging the white People, or else they must intirely quit their Nation. And further this Deponent saith not.

JAMES BEAMER

Sworn before me this 12 July, 1751

WM. PINCKNEY, J. P.

South Carolina }
Berkly County } Be it remembred that on the 13th Day of July, 1751 personally appeared before William Pinckney, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace for the said County, who being duely sworn on the Holy Evangelists, made Oath that the foregoing Examination taken before his Excellency the Governor the 12[th] Instant, is in every Part just and true, to the best of this Deponent's Knowledge and Beleif.

JAMES BEAMER

Signed and sworn before me the Day and Year first above written.

WM. PINCKNEY

JAMES FRANCIS TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[21]

July the 24th, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, SIR, with all dutifull Respect I make bold to acquaint your Excellency of some Affairs what passed in this Neighbourhood whilst I was in Charles Town and how I found the People at my coming Home. But first begg Leave to acquaint your, Sir, that Mr. Bunyan left Seludy Settlements and passed by Ninety Six on Monday the 15th of this Instant. By Accounts from all where he has been, he seems timorous to deliver your Excellency's Messuages and fearfull of the Consequence. He hired one Enoch Anderson of this Neighbourhood to accompany him, who concluded to be as expidicious as possible. The Behaviour of the Indians here hath impri[nt]ed not small Fear in the Peoples' Breasts, for some Time before I arrived Home, which was on Saturday the 20th Instant, a Company of Cherokees viz., Estanaury People, came to a Plantation about five or six Miles from my House, and made a dreadful Havock therein, destroying great Part of the Corn then growing, Potatoes, Colworts, Tobacco, and whatsoever they could detirment. The leading Fellow of the Gang was the Little Warriour of Estanaury, who also came with two Fellows more with him, to my House about the same Time, asking for some Corn, and as I left Orders with the Man I intrusted with the Care of my Plantation in my Absence, if any Indians came, to give them a small Matter of Corn, or what Else they might ask for, he therefore went to the Corn House to fetch some for them, but they quickly followed him and were insolent in their Demands, the head Fellow saying he was a Warriour, and it was what he would to fill his Baggs, which they accordingly did, each Man his Bagg, and afterwards behaved very impudently. About the same Time also, two Calves were found dead, shott with Arrows not much above a Quarter of a Mile from the House. The Tongue and what they call the back Strap was taken from the one, and only the Tongue from

the other. At the same Time, if not the same Day, a poor Man that lives within three Miles of me had five Cows shott and killed within a Mile or two of his House, four of which were milking Cows, leaving young Calves in the Pen, which must inevitably die also.

These Things, Sir, with Others of the like Nature, had so far dishartned the People, that had I staid one Week longer from Home, am sensible Part of the Settlement had been broken up. Thomas Davis, the Bearer hereof, is the Owner of the Corn Feild before specified, and can acquaint your Excellency at Large of these Matters. The Day I came Home I met him and two more of the Neighbours within about five or six Miles of their Houses [22] going down into the Lower Parts of the Settlement with a Resolution to dispose of what Effects they had left to purchase Horses to carry themselves and Families out of the Country. Several Others were of the same Intention, but I believe I have prevented it, at least for the Present, assuring them that your Excellency was determined to take such Measures as would prevent the like Insolencies from the Indians for the Future. They insisted upon my laying these Matters before your Excellency, and also desired me to acquaint your Excellency with their Thoughts concerning the future Establishment of this Settlement, and the only Ways and Means as they look upon, as well for the present Preservation as for the Incouragement of Men of Probity and Industry to come and settle amongst us, for as we have around us such large and fertle Tracts of Lands as perhaps any of his Majesty's Provinces in America can boast of, so it is not to be doubted but the same would soon be stocked with Inhabitants, were such Measures taken as might prevent and deter the Indians from any future Violence.

We therefore begg Leave with all due Submission to propose to your Excellency that we cannot expect Peace or Quietness here as Matters are brought to those Lengths they now are, unless a Fort is placed in the Frontiers of this Settlement, and a sufficient Number of Rangers to drive these Norwards, or French Indians, from molesting and destroying our Effects, which is our Livelihood. When the Indians behaved (as they have done formerly) in other of his Majesty's Provinces, as they now do in this, all Efforts of the Government to keep them off were fruitless untill this Method now humbly proposed to your Excellency, viz., a Fort and Rangers, were put into Force, which quickly had its desired Effect. And those Parts, though never so much incroached on by the Indians before, soon became a strong Settlement, and made Amends for those Expences the Country was at in the Defence of the same dureing its Minority. And as the World can scarcely exceed us in a more healthy Climate, more clear and wholesome Waters running through such a beautifull and fruitfull Soil, these Blessings would soon induce thousands to be Partakers, when they understand this Government hath taken such Methods, with the Indians so as they need to be under no Concern, of Fear of Danger from them. It is very certain that a Fort in the Cherokee Nation may be of great Service, on sundry Accounts, but in Relation to the present Preservation (which is absolutely necessary to prevent the breaking up of the Settlement) or future Establishment of these Parts, the People cannot allow it will be of any Service, unless a standing Com-

pany of Rangers are allowed to be [23] continually ranging the Woods, where these Norwards or French Indians seem now to have taken Possession.

Capt. Fairchild was very ill at the Congrees as I came by, but his Men were gone to Ninety Six three or four Days before. Capt. Gibson came there, the same Day I got Home, and Capt. Minnick is since come. We sent and acquainted them of these Mischiefs, and Capt. Gibson was so good as to come over to my House to enquire the Truth of the Affair. But as it was thought too late to come up with the Gang who were supposed to be Norwards that shot the Cows aforesaid, he returned to his Company to 96. However, the Neighbourhood begs Leave humbly to propose to your Excellency that one of their Company, at least, may be appointed to range these Woods back of the Settlement on the north Side of the River, for it is only there such Damages can be done, there being no Livers [*sic*] on 96 to receive any. The Lands on and about 96 are well known to be rich and good, but they are also known to be very thirsty excepting what lies near to the River viz., Savannah. But the Lands that lie to the Norward of us are of a more kinder Soil generally speaking, and far better watered with beautiful Rivers, Creeks &c. as far as the Catawba River, and stands a fair Chance to be the soonest settled. The Bearer is thoroughly acquainted with every Particular and if your Excellency pleases can give a true Account of the same.

I begg Leave to acquaint your Excellency that several People are very much unprovided in this Settlement with Guns &c., and that it is the earnest Request of the People in General that your Excellency would please to assist us in that Particular as well as Others. They also pray that your Excellency will condescend to take into Consideration their Case and grant their humble Requests herein contained. From, Sir, may it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most obliged and most humble Servant to command.

JAS. FRANCIS

P. S. I am now desired, Sir, to request your Excellency's Pleasure concerning the Amunition made Use of in the Alarm, belonging to Mr. Richard Smith aforespoken of to your Excellency in a former Letter concerning Adair. Sir, I made it my Business to be diligent in the enquiring after him, but could no Ways understand where he was to be found, or I should have gone any Distance of Ground to have acquainted him with your Excellency's Pleasure. Mrs. Flood told me he left her House, I think it was four or five Days before Mr. Beamer, Smith, and Self, left your Excellency's House. She said that he told her he was directly going to quit the Country and gett a Passage from the Norward to Jamaica. I enquired at all likely Places as I went along, but gott no News of him, till I gott to Beavour Creek where Mr. Seawright told me he believed he was gone Northwardly and intending for Jamaica. This is all Sir, that I could hear of him.

WILLIAM BULL, JR., TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[24]

New York, June 15th, 1751

SIR, Upon perusing my Letter of Yesterday's Date to your Excellency, I observe that I had omitted to acquaint you, that I thought the Intelligence

therein contained was so necessary to be dispatched with the utmost Expedition, that your Excellency might if it was thought proper, give timely Notice immediately by Express to the several Indians whom it concerns of the Approach of this Army. And as Capt. Duttry informed me his sailing so suddenly would lay him under some Disadvantage, I agreed to allow him thirty Pounds Carolina Currency, which I desire your Excellency would please to order him to be paid on that Occasion. About a Fortnight hence a Sloop is to sail for Charles Town and if I can gett four or five black Horses for your Excellency by that Time, I shall send them in her. I have made much Inquiry, and am informed that the Horses are not now so large at Albany as hereabouts, though perhaps they will be the dearer, as they are much demanded from other Provinces for the draught Service. I will try to gett them here, rather than loose this Opportunity. It will give me great Pleasure if I can procure such as will match the black Horses you have, and meet with your Lady's Approbation which I shall spare no Pains to succeed in.

I am your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

WM. BULL, JR.

June 15, 1751

P. S.⁸ I have this morning agreed with a Man for five black Geldins for your Excellency, to be 15 Hands high and about 6 years old, at £30 this Currency each. The Freight is 6£ each, and you are to put in Hay and Oattes, with Regard to the Payment you'll please to speak with Col. Beale concerning the Manner of doing that.

To his Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina

ROGER GIBSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[25]

Corinaca, July the 22nd, 1751

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR, According to the first Instructions I received from your Excellency, I did visit (with my Troop) the several Places and Inhabitants by you directed, and did not meet with any Indians, or Accidents worthy mentioning to your Excellency. Only the miserable Condition we found the upper Inhabitants in, who had abandoned their Settlements, whereby their Crops was destroyed, and some of their Houses robbed, I did my true endeavour to dispel their Fear, by informing that your Excellency and Council would do Everything that would contribute to their Safety and Preservation.

I have also in Compliance to the second Instruction I had from you, ranged with my Troop to 96, where about a Mile above it, we encamp't, and I, with a Party of my Men, went up the River near Corinac, to discover if we could [find?] some Indians who we heard had killed several Cattle, cut down People's Corn, and committed several other Acts of Violence. Also my Lieut. and most of Capt. Fairchild's Company ranged another Way upon the like Discovery, but we found none. But while we were gone, three Indians came to an old House, where Capt. Fairchild's Troop had left their Provisions, with three white Men only to take care of it, and went in the House with long

⁸In the original, the postscript is crossed out.

Knives open in their Hands; and one of them fired of his Gun in the House and loaded her directly again, told them they were Cherokees, and went off shewing impudent Airs, as if they defied or did not value us, so that all that we can learn is, that they intend Nothing but War. And it is the Opinion of every One that is acquainted with the Nature of Indians, that as soon as they know your Resolution by Mr. Buynon, that they will break out and fall upon us, and the upper Inhabitants and cut us off if they can, and be gone before your Excellency with an armed Power can attack them. I therefore advised Capt. Minick to joyn us, and delay his Journey to the Cutabaw's, fifty or 60 Men being too small a Number to withstand 300 more Indians that we may surely expect.

My Men also complains that the Pay allowed them is too little, that to ride in the Heat, and often sleeping wett by Day and |26| Night in the Wilderness, 120 Miles from their Families, having their Provisions to provide, and too farr to carry, their Horses tiring and themselves often taken sick, and no proper Means to help them, as also Day and Night in Danger of their Lives, requireth a better Reward than £14 per Month. And that if your Excellency and Council don't consider of it and grant them better Encouragement, they will be obliged to disband themselves; if they should loose the Pay now coming and be obliged to move themselves and families into the North Province, as several Others concludes to do.

As for my Part it was not the Love of the Pay, that ever prevailed with me to expose myself as aforesaid, but intirely to serve your Excellency, and for the Good of the Province. And when I inlisted my Men I told them, that I would give them Part of my Pay to buy one or two Months' Provisions for them, rather than that they should not comply with your Excellency's Request. It is the Desire of these upper Inhabitants that we should go no further up, but build a Fort near 96, that they may have Recourse to us for Safety in Case of Danger, and where we shall wait expecting your Excellency's further Orders, which shall always be strictly observed and duely performed, by right honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's most faithful and obedient Servant.

ROGR. GIBSON

WILLIAM BULL, ESQ. TO GOVERNOR GLEN

New York, June 7th, 1751

SIR, As I was informed this Morning that 4 Sloops sailed this Afternoon for Carolina, I would not omit that Opportunity to acquaint your Excellency that we arived here the 30th Instant, and the same Day I waited on Governor Clinton with your Letter, and acquainted his Excellency that I was ready to produce my Commission, whenever his Excellency was pleased to see the Powers with which I was charged. He answered that after he had read your Letter, I should hear from him again. His Excellency was taken ill next Day of a Stone Colick, which held him several Days. However, on the 4th of June he was so well as to invite me to dine with him. The next Day when I produced my Commission |27| to him, of which he desired a Copy, His Ex-

cellency observed at the same Time to me, that there was no Mention in your Letter either of the Indians that went with me, or even of my Name, which I imputed (I hope rightly) to the Haste which attended this whole Affair, lest as Governor Clinton had appointed the Beginning of June for the Meeting at Albany, the least Delay would occasion our getting at New York too late.

I should have had Time to have been more particular to your Excellency, but this Day the Governor gave his first Audience to the Catawbas, who were received at the Fort by the Guard under Arms, and after a short Interview they were dismissed again.

I am to acquaint your Excellency that two Days ago, two of the River Indians, went drunk to the Catawbas, and pretending to be Mowhaks told them it was to no Purpose to expect Peace, with much more to the like Effect. As soon as I was informed of it, I acquainted Governor Clinton therewith by Letter, and desired the Catawbas might be protected for the Future, and proper Notice taken of what was past. His Excellency immediately gave Order to have the two Indians as soon as discovered to be confined in Gaol, and strictly forbid that any Indians should be suffered to come near the Catawbas, unless such as were known to be very orderly, so that the Catawbas are now well satisfied about this Insult, and when the Indians are taken, they are to make a Submission to the Catawbas.

They are very impatient at their being kept so long here which occasions some more Expence to keep them in good Humour. The Reason the Governor gives for the Time of the Meeting being later then was first proposed, is his not hearing sooner from Carolina. Also that he might know what was to be expected from the Assembly of New England and Connecticut, and the Jerseys, which did not meet till May, for which Reasons he could not fix the Time for meeting the Six Nations earlier, but the Messenger is now gone to them, and we shall set out about the 20th Instant for Albany.

The Strouds will not sell at all here, for the Magazine of |28| Indian Goods, is at Albany, and there they will not sell well, as the Mowhaks chuse Strouds, without white Stripes, so that I shall be obliged to draw my own Bills to pay the Expence of the Indians, as well as Capt. Duttry's Freight, which I expect shall be repaid in Bills again.

There is an Account from Hallifax that the Indians have a few Days before killed several English near the Town. There is no News of my Commissioners from thence. The Commissioners from Boston and from Connecticut are to set out soon.

The Assembly here have not voted any Sum for Presents. There are, I hear, only private Assurances, that if his Excellency shall see it necessary to add £200 York Currency to the £900 granted last Year by the Assembly, they will provide for it in the Fall. I enclose for your Excellency's Perjusal [*sic*] the Governor's Speech, and Address of the Council.

Governor Clinton on this short Notice had not Time to write, but desires me to make his Compliments to your Excellency.

I am Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

WILLM. BULL, JR.

P. S. I am in Hopes I shall get 3 or 4 black Horses for your Excellency, but I fear I shall be puzzled for proper Conveyance as our Conference will take up the Indians till the Beginning of July. The Catawbas cannot return to York from Albany before the 10th, so that as they are very desirous of returning with Captain Duttry, I hope he will be here Time enough to carry them to Carolina, where I think they may arrive the End of July.

WILLIAM BULL, JR. TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|29|

New York, Friday the 15th, 1751

SIR, This Morning the Rev. Mr. Brainard, Missionary from the Scotch Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, informed me that on the 12th Day of last May, he was at an Indian Town called the Wioming on the east Branch of the Sesquahama River, which heads in the Mowhawk Country, and at Wioming he saw a Party of thirty-two Indians from the Six Nations, who came down that Branch of the River, in Canoes in their Way to War against the Catawbas. They danced their Grand War Dance, and set out for the Southward, being joined by two Delaware and one Sesquahauna Indian. At the same Time a small Party returned from the Catawbas, with two Scalps, and soon after another small Party, but without any Scalp. He imagined that these returning could not have set out from the Six Nations, this Spring and return so soon. Therefore 'tis probable they might have been amongst the Cherokees all Winter, and taken the Catawbas in their Way Home. This Party of thirty-two was the first as far as Mr. Brainard knew, that passed this Spring in this Path, which it seems it's their general Route to the Catawbas, so that I'm in Hopes their grand Body will not reach the Southward till some Time after your Excellency has received the Intelligence of their being on their March. The old Dellawares, and the other Indians settled on this Branch, one Town of Shawanaes, Nanticoks and some Sesquahanas are very desirous of having a general Peace with the southern Indians, but they are under such Subjection to the imperious Senecas that they must submit to their Will and Pleasure. They dare not admit even a Missionery to settle among them, without the Leave of their Masters.

As I write these Dispatches to your Excellency with great Haste, I must intreat your Indulgence for any Inaccuracy in Style or Writing.

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

WM. BULL, JR.

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina

AFFIDAVIT OF TIMOTHY MILLIN

Augusta, Georgia, July 19, 1751

Came before me, James Fraser, Conservator of the Peace for the Town of Augusta and Precients thereof, Timothy Millin, who being duely sworn, maketh Oath that being in the Creek Nation, the latter End of June last, in the Town called the Abcouches, five Savannah Indians came in from the Cherokees with a Peace Talk, and to inform the Upper Creeks, particularly the out

Towns, of that [30] Nation, that the Cherokees proposed coming into the Breed Camp, a Town in the Upper Creeks, from thence to the Albeckoucheys, and so on to the Oakchoys, in order to conclude a firm Peace, the last named Town being the Place wherein such general Matters are determined. This Deponent further saith that the Messengers on Savannah were to get two Head Men out of the Abecouches, the Coosas, and Breed Camp, to go with them to the Cherokees, where the Savannahs were to guide them, when there all the Head Men of the Cherokees was to meet them in order to conclude a Peace. After which the Cherokees were to come back with the Creeks and Savannahs to have the same confirmed and ratified by the Creek Nation. The Cherokees sent Word that they had seen nine of the Creeks, who had eat and hunted with them, but they wanted to see their Head Men of the Settlements, meaning the above Towns. Upon this Messuage the Creeks got themselves ready to go, but were disappointed by the Head Men of the Savannah who was to have gone with them.

This Deponent further saith, that the Night before he left the Nation, being in Company with Mr. Sludders, the Great King called the Gun Merchant, told him that he, the Gun Merchant, expected a Party of Cherokees at the Oakchoys the latter End of July Instant, and that Messengers were sent from the Creeks to the Chactaws, with Orders to bring a Party of their Head Men to the Oakchoys, in order to conclude a Peace between them.

Sworn before me at Augusta in Georgia the 19th July, 1751.

JAMES FRASER

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM SLUDDERS

Augusta in Georgia, 11th July, 1751, came before me, James Fraser, Conservator of the Peace for the Town of Augusta and Precints thereof, William Sludders, who being duely sworn maketh Oath that the within Affidavit made by Timothy Millein, contains Nothing but the Truth, and further adds that with Regard to the Peace now in Agitation between the Creeks and the Chactaws, the Able Towns have declared that they will make no Peace with the Chactaws, without the English are included, and that the Traders to the Chickesaws and Chactaws shall not be molested.

Sworn before me, Date as above.

JAMES FRASER

STATE OF THE CHICKESAW AND CHACTAW NATIONS

[31] January the 15th we arrived in the Chickesaw Nation and had the mallancholly Account of John Campbell's Death. He was, as we learned by the Chactaws themselves, killed by the French Party. A few Days after, three Chockchuma Fellows arrived in the Nation, who gave us an Account of an Army of French Indians, who were acoming in order to cut off the Chickasaw Nation, and destroy both Indians and white People, and that they were within three Days' March of the white People. Them in the Chickesaws took a great Deal of Pains to examine the said Fellows, but found them in Different Stories. Therefore thought proper to take their Guns and Ammunition from them,

keeping a strict Guard over them, for Fear they should fly to the Rest of their Nation, and betray them, all the Indians being at the same Time at their hunting Camps.

Everything appeared to them to be true at first when the said Fellows brought this News concerning the said Army, for they could desern at some Distance from the Nation great Smokes, which they judged proceeded from the Enemies' Fires, but it might very likely be the said Chockchumas who had set the Woods on Fire, and brought this Account in order to drive the white People out to plunder their Stores.

The Traders made a Fort and carried their Goods there, but still kept the said Indians in hold. Mr. Brown and the Rest of the white People had concluded to kill the three Chockchums, but after they had prepared themselves with Guns for the Purpose, thought better of it. The 21st we all concluded to send two Chactaws into their Nation for we were very ancksius to know whether we had any real Friends there or not. We sent them in a peaceable Talk, assuring them that the Governor and Council had not forgotten them, but still held them by the Hand, that were of our Party and continue to be our Friends. We sent them Word that the Presents promised to them by Mr. Pettyerow were arrived at Augusta, and were a'coming up with all Speed.

This is what Mr. Pettyerow told us to inform them of, and that he had also heard that there was an Express arrived at the Abbeckulches at Mr. Clark's House, and that he was agoing to consult with Mr. Clark about sending Horses down to fetch up the said Presents for the Chactaws, our Friends. This is the Substance of what we sent into the Chactaws.

[32] The said Runners returned in thirty Days and brought us the following Account. When they arrived in the Chactaws, and had represented our Talks to the head Men of our Friend Party, that the head Warriours and greatest Men in the Upper Chactaws said they were ashamed that the English had mett such great Losses in their Nation, which was not their Faults, for they were no longer able to withstand the French Party for want of Ammunition, for which Reason they sent the English out of their Nation, in order to save their Lives, which shows very plain they had no Intent to make War with us, for that Day would never come that they would hurt the English Interest. They further added that there Hearts were still with the English and that they held them firmly by the Hand.

The French have made them large Promises, but never performed them, which has caused a great Murmuring through the whole Nation, so that in Short, the French Party themselves seem very much dissatisfied. They have plenty of Leather amongst them, and but few Goods, but are as we find, endeavouring to make Peace with one another, and it's my Opinion they will in a little Time be divided between the two Nations, the same as the Creeks and the French have as we learn been endeavouring to send them upon our Path, and offered them Pay for English Hair, but their own Party refused to go as we have been told by those of ours.

We have, as we learn by the said Runners, more real Friends in the Chactaws, then ever we knowed of before, for several of the Head Men of

the French Party are turned to ours. The French seem to slight them, as they say, since we left their Nation, for I believe they are fully satisfied we shall never attempt that Trade anymore. They sent us Word not to venture into their Nation before they send for us, which was to be about the Time as Strawberries were ripe; at the same Time we told them the Presents would be arrived in the Chickesaws.

I had forgotten that about thirty-odd Cherokees le[ft] their hunting Camps, and came into the Chickesaws and made a great Dale [*sic*] of Disturbance [33] there. They told the Chickesaws it was good for them to beat their white People, and take away their Goods, for that was the Way they served the Traders in their Nation. They attempted the Thing, but met with Disappointment; the Breed not liking their Ways of proceeding, joined with us. The said Cherokees went to War afterwards against the Chactaws, and came up with a Camp of French Flatt, and killed two of them, but did not come off without the Loss of two of their own People and had another mortally wounded.

The Chactaws have not been to War against the Chickesaws this Spring, but continue sending in peace Talks, continually passing and repassing between the two Nations, and have been frequently in the Chickesaws all this Winter, and have at several Times brought in Hides to trade with us. A Little before I left the Nation we had an Account of a large Body of Chactaws were coming into the Chickesaws with the Leather to trade it there. I heard in the Upper Creeks that a large Body of Chickesaws are gone to War against the Chactaws and believe there may be something of Truth in this, for the said Cherokees told the Chickesaws they would have Revenge for the two Men they lost at War with them, in the Winter. This was the State of the Chickesaw and Chactaw Nations when we left them, whose Names are as follows,

JOHN BUCKLES VAUHAN AND CO.

(State of the Affairs among the Chactaws in a Letter from John Buckles Vauhan and Co.)

JOHN HIGHRIDER TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[34]

Augusta, October 24th, 1750

SIR, After a long and fataguing Journey Mr. Petterow and I with our People, and Pack Horses arrived safely in the Chactaw Nation the 1st February last, at a friend's Town called Cussana. We found that the French had gained most of them over to their Interest, and by their Instigation, the Indians a little before we came had taken 18 or 20 Horses from two of our Traders, John Nellson and Jermyn Courtong. The Day after our Arrival the[y] sent for their beloved Men, and Warriours, and when they came shewed them the Presents you had sent them, for Nothing for that they would be our constant Friends. A little after Mr. Petticrow shared out the Ammunition amongst them, which put them in good Heart, and very much discouraged the French Party, so that they did not offer to molest any of us for 2 or 3 Months after.

While I was amongst them, I settled in one of their Towns called Talla, where there was three French Indian Forts, and left my People with Goods in

four other Towns. About the latter End of April, a little before I left the Nation, a Gang of our Friend Indians brought in some French Sculps, and two Negroes alive, and said they would be further revenged of them for the white People had killed of ours, and they promised to meet me on the Path and come down with me, but I believe they were prevented by the breaking out of the War amongst them.

About a Month after I had left their Nation, when I was upon my Way to the Cussaws from the Chickesaws, an Express was brought me by six of the Chactaw Indians from one of my Men, William Thompson, acquainting me that the French had sent for the Indians, and made them considerable Presents of Amunition and other Goods, to fall upon our Party of Indians, and they had broke out War and killed fourteen of our Friends, and that the French had lost seventeen of theirs, and that he was obliged to distribute out the Amunition I left with him, amongst our friend Indians, and other Goods to encourage them to fight their Enemies, for they were very much dispirited, there being no Ammunition or Paint in their Nation but what I left, and they are such thoughtless Creatures, they never reserve Anything for Tomorrow. The Presents you sent, they soon made away with them, never expecting any more War. The French knew how it was with them, and took that Opportunity to fall upon them. I am humbly of Opinion that if your Excellency sends up anymore Presents to them, that it would be better [to] have them [35] put into the Trust of some white Man that resides there, with Orders not to deliver them before he sees they have an immediate Occasion for them. There is many of them that the Presents you sent them last did not come to more then from ten to thirty Loads of Powder and Bullets a Man.

Upon the War breaking out I returned back to the Chickesaws and gave 6 lb. Paint to the Indians to carry to our Friends to encourage them, and wrote to Thompson not to leave the Nation before further Orders. And as soon as I got to the Cussaws, I joined into Company with three other Men and we sent thirty Horses loaded with Goods to the Chactaws, and lately we have sent them eighty Horses more from Augusta. One of my Partners, Jas. Nessmith, that carried our Goods up to the Chactaws last July from the Cussaws, arrived here the 7th Instant, who informs me that our friend Indians advised him and the other white Men in the Nation to get speedily out of it, and told them the French had joined a Body of Indians, and were comeing against us to drive us out of the Nation, and offered a great Reward to any of them that would bring them in our Sculps, so that they were obliged to leave the Nation and their Goods and Horses behind them. Our Party there being hardly able to defend themselves for Want of Ammunition, and the French Party well supplied with that and other Necessaries, I am afraid that unless the Government sends up speedily a large Supply of Ammunition and Goods, that they will all go over to the French, who offers to forgive what's past and give them large Presents if they forsake the English.

And it is not in the Power of us that trade there to support them any longer, for most ous [of us?] have had very great Losses by the French Party, who take our Horses and Goods wherever they can find them, so that they have almost ruined us. The French Prisoners you ordered me to bring to you from

the Chickesaws, three of them were delivered up to the French before I got there, the other three I entended to have gott a Guard to have brought them down with me, for did not think it was safe without, but while I was in the Chactaws Mr. Pettycrow carried two of them down to you. The other is still there, yet she is but a Child and the Indians expect to get as much for her as they got for any of the Others. I design to set off from here Tomorrow for the Chickesaw and Chactaw Nations. I thought to have had the Honor of seeing your Excellency this Summer, but I was obliged to go to the Cherokees about some Business that detained me much longer then I expected, and had the Misfortune while I was absent of loosing 2100 Wt. Leather which was carried down in a Boat of Mr. Carter and Campbell, which disappointed me of paying off a Debt I owed in Charles Town, and I was afraid that I would be put to Trouble if I had gone there.

I am Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant.

JOHN HIGHRIDER

DEPOSITION OF JAMES NESMITH

[36]

[Augusta, October 12, 1750]

The Deposition of James Nesmith taken before me, James Fraser, Conservator of the Peace, of the Town and Township of Augusta in the Colony of Georgia, this twelfth Day of October, 1750. This Deponent declares, that some Time about the begining of August in the same Year that he arrived from the Breed in the Chactaw Nation with eight Horse Loads of Indian trading Goods, and that several Days after his Arrival there, he was informed by William Thomson and John Brown, Pack Horse Men, particularly by a Letter from William Thomson dated 17th August, 1750, informing this Deponent that they, meaning the English Party belonging to the Chactaws, had a severe Battle with a Party of the same Nation in the French Interest, accompanied with eight French Men and two Negroes. And that the said with the eight French and two Negroes came in order to surprize Custasaw, a Fort wherein there were some of our Party, and this Thomson, which Engagment continued a Day and a half and the French Party being warmly received, retreated with the Loss of ten of their Men, and eight of ours, besides wounded on both Sides.

This Deponent further saith that he was further informed by the said Thomson, that the French Party informed ours, that in twenty Days they would pay them such another Visit. This Deponent being informed by the aforesaid Thomson, who was the principle Linguist, that it was best for them to make their Escape with their Lives, and not to value their Horses and Leather, upon which this Deponent and said Thomson and John Brown came out of the Nation, and left their Horses and Leather behind them. This Deponent further declares by Information from said Thomson that the Head Man called Apusamatohaw would see our Leather aforesaid to the Breed Nation, and come himself and bring his People with him and settle in the Breed Nation. That this Deponent further believes that for Want of Timesly [*sic*] being supplied with Ammunition is the very Reason why our Party has not as yet overcome their Enemies, we being so great a Distance from them. Apussamatatia in-

formed the white People privately of their Danger, that they might go out of the Nation as soon as possible.

JAMES NESMITH

Sworn before me this 13th Day of October, 1750.

JAMES FRASER

DEPOSITION OF JOHN BRYANT

|37|

May 4, 1751

Memorandum [*sic*]

That John Byant personally came before me and made Oath (being duely sworn) that he was in Timossey, a lower Town of the Cherokee Nation, when he was informed of Mr. Maxwell's making his Escape from Kewoche, with several white Men in his Company. Considerably before Day, he says he was credibly informed of the Affair as follows, viz.: Mr. Beamer sent one of his Men to Hioree for Corn, who going to Kewoche aforesaid was stop't by an Indian Fellow of that Town who, when he knew where the said white Man was going, told him not to proceed, for there was four white Men killed, naming them to the said white Man, viz., Daniel Murphey, Barnard Hughs, Charles G_____ and Thomas Langley, and further told him that Mr. Maxwell was gone off before Day with several white Men in his Company, and that there was no white Man left where he was going. The said Indian Fellow kept the said white Man at Kewoche that Night, and sent him off the next Morning, telling him to go whome [*sic*] and tell the white People not to stir for they should not be hurt. The Day following, the head Men of three Towns, viz., Tymossey, Chewee and Ustostee, had a Meeting and proposed the Day following to have another, intending to have Mr. Beamer to hear their Talks, and also to write to the beloved Men (as they said) Below. But the Night proceeding, Mr. Beamer came to Tymossey, wherein was this John Byant aforesaid and three more white Men. Mr. Beamer, as he went by, sent in Jas. Baldrige about an Hour before Day, warning thim to make what Haste he could and follow him. Mr. Beamer, being known to be [thoroughly] acquainted with Indian Affairs, and Humours, put them to a great Surprize and caused them forthwith to hurry off, as fast as possible.

Further the said John Bryant saith not.

Sworn this 4th Day of May, 1751 before me.

JAS. FRANCIS

A PASS FOR FRIENDLY INDIANS

|38|

February 18, 1750

TO ALL PEOPLE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Whereas the Bearers of this, being our brotherly Indians, desires the Favor of you to let them pass and repass, they being going to War against their Enemy Indians and desires the Favor of us to acquaint you of the same, in Hopes that you'll supply them in a little Victuals if they stand in Need, without killing any of your Creatures, to prevent their doing any Damage, Whereas many Damages has been done by these

Northward Indians, in Hopes that you'll think Nothing of their Passing and repassing; they being not the same but our friend Indians, that lives on our Land.

Dated Feburary 18, 1750

JOSEPH GREENWOODS
JOHN MILLER
HUGH CRAWFORD
JAS. LOWREY

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE RANGER COMMANDER

SIR, You will herewith receive a Commission, appointing you Captain of a Troop of Rangers, which you are immediately to raise for the Service of this Government, the said Troopes to consist of fifteen Men, besides the Capt., Lieut., and I also think it proper to add five Indians from the Settlements. The Assembly [h]as agreed to make Provision for both Officers and Men of the said Troop for four Months certain in the following Manner: The Captain's Pay per Month _____; Lieutenant's Pay, _____; _____ for each private Man; _____ for each Indian; and this in Full of all Demands of Pay for Man and Horse, but you'll have some Ammunition at the Fort, and together with your own Commission I have sent a blank Commission for a Lieut. which I desire you'll fill up with some proper Person. The Pay of the Officers commence from the Time they receive their respective Commissions, and the Pay of the Men to commence from the Time of their being enlisted, which you are to use your utmost Diligence may be as soon as possible. And when you have compleated the Number you are by the first Opportunity that offers to send me a Roll of their Names, and the Dates when they severally entered into the |39| Service.

At the same Time I think proper to acquaint you that I have given a Commission to Mr. James Francis to raise another Troop consisting of a like Number of Officers, private Men and Indians, and you are upon Imergencies, and when the Service may require it, to act in Conjunction in the same Manner as I directed when you were last commissioned by me to command two Troops of Rangers in those Parts.

But as Nothing occurs to me at Present, that may render such Conjunction necessary, you are with all expedition to range from the Congrees or Saludy to 96, betwixt the Congrees and the Catawbas, when you are to give the King and the Head Men Assurances of the Support and Protection of this Government, but you are to make no Stay there, but are to proceed without Loss of Time towards 96, where it is probable you may meet with Capt. Francis (Capt. Fairchild) and his Troop. And you are there to visit some of the Settlements in those Parts, and to assure the Settlers that Nothing shall be omitted by this Government, that may tend to their Security. You are to endeavour to dispel their Fears, desiring them to stand by one another, for that their deserting their Settlements may embolden the Indians. I shall direct Capt. Francis (Fairchild) to proceed from thence towards the Catawbas and from thence to the Congrees. You are also to proceed from Ninety Six to the Catawbas, keeping the south Side of Santee River.

If in any Part of the Way either going or coming, you happen to meet any Indians who may offer to attack you, you are not only to defend yourselves, and to repel Force with Force, but to do every Thing in your Power to destroy or overcome them, but if possible, to bring some, one or two of them alive to Charles Town. And this you are also to do if you come up with any Indians who have lately done any Injury to the Persons or Properties of his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, but you are to take care that you be certain of this before you venture to attack them. And if their Party be small, you are rather to endeavour to take them alive and send them to Charles Town, than to put them to Death, and in like Manner if you meet with any Parties of Northward Indians you are to endeavour to take them and bring them to Charles Town, by Force, if they refuse to come at their Desire.

But if at any Time you may receive Information of any Indians in our Settlements, you are notwithstanding of the above Rout that I prescribed, immediately to proceed to the Place where you may hear they are, and to deal with them as I have above directed. And you are from Time to Time to correspond with me, and to send Expresses in Case of any Emergency. But if you meet with any Cherokees or other Friendly Indians coming to Town with News, you are to permit them to pass and assure them no Hurt shall be done them.

GOVERNOR GLEN'S TALK TO THE CHEROKEES

[40]

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, I still call you by those 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 Friendship betwixt the English and the Cherokees, forgetful 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 Insolencies and Offences, you yourselves must see the Necessity of punishing them. But we are very far from an 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, 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 prepared everything for your Journey, and were ready to set off; a Savannah Indian brought news, that the Upper Creeks had declared War against you, and that the English, and the Creeks, and the Catawbias 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 convinced of the Falsity of it, and do doubt Tacite Oustenaiha who was then [here, has] told you that you were

imposed upon. But you might have been |41| 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 punish the Innocent with the Guilty, but if at any Time the Offences of particular Towns call for our just Resentment, and provoke us to chastise them, such who behaved well have Nothing to fear. Those who shew themselves to be our Friends may be assured that we will always distinguish them as Friends.

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 Warriours, 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 ungratefull are the Returns, which some of your People have 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 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 Fear 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, think you, that the Authors of this Murder and Mischief should live, or can we forgive such Wrong and Injuries? Would not you yourselves have expected Satisfaction from us, if any of your People had been killed by |42| some of ours, and would not you have thought yourselves much injured if we had delayed and denied bringing the Murderer to Justice? But these are not the only bad Things we have to complain off. 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 shew you that their Fears were not without Foundation, one of your Towns broke open a Trader's House and plundered his Store of all the Goods, which they divided, and shared among them, as if they had been Spoils taken from an Enemy, obliging him to fly for the Preservation of his Life while they pursued in order to destroy him. Some of your People also have fired at our People [to wit, Daniel Murphy and wounded him, but apparently with Design to kill him, when he was riding in the Woods about his lawfull Business], and to

these Outragious 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 May, 1751. the Council Journals, folio 100, where is this Talk⁴

All these Things we expressly charge you with, are direct Breaches and Infractions of the Treaties, and if you have been guilty of them, 'tis in Vain for you to be supplied with Goods, or with Arms and Ammunition from Virginia, to which Place I am told that your Nation has sent (many of the People)⁵ to pray for a Supply. The People of Virginia (they all) belong to great King George as we do, and they are too good Subjects to put Arms in your Hands, and to furnish you, who behave 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 (whose) who deserve it.

[43] As I always have professed a great Love for your Country, it will give me infinite Concern, should you be deaf to our Demands, should you be blind at 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 Advice to such of your Warriours 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 Circumstances now. Instead of the admirable Fire Arms that you are now plentifully supplied with, your best Arms were bad Bows, and wretched Arrows headed with Bills of Birds, Bones of Fishes, or at best with sharp Stones. Instead of being decently or 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.

STEPHEN CRELL TO GOVERNOR GLEN

[45]⁶

Saxe Gotha, the 2 May, 1751

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, The inclosed Talk from the Nottoweger Indians (as it is called) was sent to me about 14 Days ago by Mr. James

⁴In the original, the words, "the Council Journals, folio 100, where is this Talk," are followed by several lines of blank space. The missing words are also omitted in the document reproduced below on pp. 156-59 which apparently is a more complete version of the document printed above.

⁵In the original, the words in parentheses here and below are crossed out.

⁶In the original, page number forty-four is blank.

Francis, who writes me that one of his Wife's Sons brot it down from the Cherokees, and that if I thought it worth your Excellency's Notice, I should send it by any Opportunity. The Style expresses well the Insolence of the Indians, yet as the Writer nor any Trader have witnessed it, it may be looked upon to be invented by the Cherokees, to exculpate themselves, for several Acts of Hostility having been committed by the late Gang, who killed besides Cattle, several Cattle and Horses and Mares, as well at the Congrees, as the further Settlements and took by Force a Negro Boy away out of John Geiger's House, when there were but 2 Women in it, whom they treated to shoot as they offered Resistance. I desired Mr. Francis to send his Son-in-law to me that I might inform your Excellency of the Circumstances, how he got that Paper &c., but have received no Answer yet. In the Meantime, Herman Geiger having communicated to me the inclosed Letter from Mr. Richd. Smith, who is generally reputed an honest, credible Man, and who hath sufficient Credit, which exempts him from Suspicion of Falcity or Artifice in what he writes, which also would rather intimidate People to trust their Goods to him in such Circumstances then to encourage them. And Mr. Duncan also telling me that he wanted an Express to Town on Account of the Fort, I was prevailed to hire Thos. Liver jointly with him to carry over Letters in Hopes your Excellency will be pleased to order £10 to be paid to him for his Trouble.

John Anderson, I heard, is gone up to the Catawbas to bring the Head Men down, yet is as scarce believed that they will venture to stir, as much a great Body of their Enemies is laying in Wait for them, who it is reported has surrounded Wm. Brown on the Banks of the Catawba River, where he had just Time to throw of his Coat to save himself by swimming over the River. And if the Nottoweges are resolved not to make Peace with them, and their Provocations and threatnings shows that they entend some Mischief, if the Catawbas are not sacrificed to them. It is hoped your Excellency will take the Preservation of the Settlers on the out Parts in Consideration, who for the most Part seem now a little concerned, the Danger being perhaps real, as they formerly were quickly moved by vain Allarms.

The close settling of a good Number of People on the Frontiers, being without Question the best Means to preserve the Country this Way, the Land lately purchased about 96, being from thence to Broad Santee River, and so on towards the Catawbas, all very good Land fit for close Settlements. We don't doubt but your |46| Excellency will procure all possible Encouragements for to settle a Body of People there under such Regulations as may be most effectual to enable them for Defence of the Country.

There are several single young Men hereabouts who are intitled to the Bounty, and would settle in the upper Parts, but as the Charges and Loss of Time, besides going so far down for to prove their Rights, are such that they can expect little Benefit from it. They have desired me to sollicite in their Behalf, that their Oaths may be taken in the Country before one or two Justices, and their Warrants and Bounty received by an Attorney. To which I humbly beg your Excellency would please to inform and whether this can be allowed. As for People who have large Families, they can better afford to be at the Expence, as the Man going down along received the Bounty for several

Heads in his Family, but single People seldom carry a Farthing of their Bounty out of Town.

I remain your Excellency's most dutiful Servant,

STEPN. CRELL

The inclosed two Letters from Serjt. Duncan, I made bold to beg your Excellency to send them to Mr. Commissary, or have the Bearer directed where to bring them.

TALK OF THE NOTOWAGA INDIANS

Kewowee

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES GLEN, ESQ., GOVERNOR IN AND OVER THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA &c., &c., &c.

The Talk and Representation of Asahquah, the Head beloved Man of Nontaugue, Connewawterchy of Connetstageh, and about sixty Others of different Towns of Nittawiga Nation of Indians now in Kewowee in the Cherokees,

Whereas some Time ago we desired to have a Peace with the Catawbas Nation, who sent us Word that they had two Conveniencies, one for their Women, and one for us, and that they were Men and Warriours since which Time we are at War, and are of one Mind never to have Peace with them, and seeing they depend upon the English who harbour them in their Settlements where they go for Shelter. We therefore are obliged to look there for them, and the white People think hard of their Cattle being killed, we look upon all the English to be our Friends, so far as they have any Settlements from North to South, and all as one People, but they do not look upon us as Friends, [47] but gives Notice to our Enemies, that they may kill us, and the white People love their Cattle so much, makes them tell the Enemy, which has been the Occasion we have lost several Men, but we value our Men as much as the white Men do their Cattle, so we desire they may not harbour the Catawbas in their Settlements, which if they do must come after them, and then are forced to kill Cattle for Want of Meat, being so far from Whome [*sic*], and therefore if any of them goes down in the Settlements send them back, and then the white People's Cattle will not be killed, for we must go there in Search of the red People. If we hear they are there, and shall not think it troublesome whilst we can find any, and if we see any white People in our Travels, will always look upon them as Friends, and not to hide themselves from us, for we come after own Colour and not after white People. And in Case the white People do see any of us, they must not tell our Enemies as they have done, for we are informed by a Slave we now have, that some white People sent down Expresses, that informed a Party of our People that was going against the Catawbas, and hope the like will not be done again.

Also a Party of our People came upon a Camp of Eucheas, and killed twenty-five and took ten Slaves, and were bringing them along when they met with a white Man going to Savanah Town who we suppose told the Enemy thereof, we being within hearing of Gun Shot of the Chickesaws, settled near that Place, and the next Night were overtaken by some Southward Indians, by which Means we had but three Men saved themselves out of sixteen. And we all

no it was by the white Man's informing our Enemy thereof, and don't know what to think of it. That tho' we have lost so many Men we shall still continue our War to get Revenge, and desire the white People may not intermeddle as our Hearts are not bad towards them, but the Catawbas with whom we will never make Peace. The Catawbas says these People goes to War with us against them, but it is not so, but they are our Friends, and has been so a long while, which is the Reason we come this Way.

This is the first Time we have sent a Talk to you, and look that you will receive it friendly and talk to the white People about what we have said, and send us an Answer to our Talk, and if you do we have very often People going through there Towns to War, who will bring us up the Talk you send.

JOHN FAIRCHILD TO GOVERNOR GLEN

|48|

At Fairchild's Borough, 10 May, 1751
On the North Side of the Congree River

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, As my Duty I am to inform you, that several distressed Families are obliged to quit their Habitations and Livings on Little Selluda, and have with Difficulties retrated down to the Congrees to escape the Hands of the Indians, who have killed one Isaac Cloud, and two of his Children and a young Man living then in the House with him, as appear by Mrs. Cloud's Affidavid, taken before Mr. Crell. With this Mischief, and the several Parties of Indians (with their impertinent Behaviour) which are now within the Settlements of Carolina, makes it of a general Opinion that they intend to do more Mischief, as Opportunity shall suit, if not make a general War, which I am of Opinion will ensue, for those who have lost their Friends are now drove from their Livings, will sperit themselves up and seek Revenge, and at present this Corner of the Country are neither in a Posture of Defence, neither are we of sufficient Force. Numbers among us are Foreignors, and Strangers to the Method of Indians, though the Men are full spirited, and are ready to engage in Defence of themselves and Country. But as many amongst us are realy poor, and distressed, and are Objects of Compassion, and would be serviceable Men had they Wherewithall to purchase Arms, and other Accoutraments, which if your Excellency will be pleased to favor us with, shall be thankfull for, as I having a Command of a Company on this Side of the River, for our Safety, and for a Safety in General I have divided my Company into Parties and keep constantly scouting about with some, while Others are building a Fort, for a Retreat, for the Wemen and Children, and if your Excellency will be pleased to favor us with a few Swivills or Pattarerous, it will prove very serviceable, and shall also return your Excellency our hearty Thanks. Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon the Freedom I have taken, and I am your Excellency's most dutifull and most obedient, humble Servant.

JOHN FAIRCHILD

P. S. I had no Opportunity of acquainting your Excellency of Mr. Hugh Murphey being shot through the Arm till now, but making no Doubt but that your Excellency have heard it before this, it being done at 96, and hearing that a Messenger went from Thence down.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO JOHN FAIRCHILD

[49]

SIR, You will herewith receive a Commission appointing you Captain of the Troop of Rangers, which you are immediately to raise for the Service of this Government. The said Troop is to consist of fifteen Men besides the Captain and Lieutenant, and I also think it proper to add five Indians from the Settlements. The Assembly have agreed to make Provision for both Officers and Men of the said Troop for four Months certain in the following Manner: The Captain's Pay per Month, 25 Pounds; The Lieutenant's Pay, £18; for each private Man, £14; for each Indian £10, and this in full of all Demands of Pay, for Man and Horse, for you will have some Ammunition at the Fort, and together with your own Commission, I have sent a blank Commission for a Lieut. which I desire you'll fill up with some proper Person. The Pay of the Officers is to commence from Time to Time [*sic*] they receive their respective Commissions, and the Pay of the Men to commence from the Time of their being inlisted, which you are to use your utmost Diligence may be as soon as possible. And when you have compleated the Number you are by the first Opportunity that offers to send me a Roll of their Names, and the Dates when they severally entered into the Service; at the same Time I think proper to acquaint you that I have give a Commission to Mr. Roger Gibson, to raise another Troop consisting of a like Number of Officers, private Men and Indians, and you are upon Emergencies and when the Service may require it, to act in Conjunction.

You are with all Expedition to range between the Saltketchers and Savanah River. You may meet with Capt. Francis and his Troops, and you are to visit the Settlements in those Parts, and to assure the Settlers that Nothing shall be omitted by this Government, that may tend to their Security. You are to endeavour to dispel their Fears desiring them to stand by one another, for that their deserting their Settlements may embolden the Indians, as I shall direct Capt. _____ to proceed from Thence towards the _____ and from Thence to the _____. You are to proceed from _____ to Santee River.

If in any Part of the Way either going or coming you happen to meet any Indians, who may offer to attack you, you are not only to defend yourselves, and to repel Force with Force, but to do Everything in your Power to destroy or overcome them. But if possible to bring some [50] one or two alive to Charles Town, and this you are also to do, if you come up with any Indians who have lately done any Injury to the Persons or Properties of his Majesty's Subjects in this Province. But you are to take care that you be certain of this before you venture to attack them. And if their Party be small, you are rather to endeavour to take them alive, and send them to Charles Town than to put them to Death. And in like Manner if you meet with any Parties of Northward Indians, you are to endeavour to take them, and bring them to Charles Town by Force, if they refuse to come at your Desire. But if at any Time you may receive Information of any Indians in our Settlements, you are notwithstanding of the above Rout that I have prescribed, immediately to proceed to the Place where you may hear they are, and to deal with them

as I have above directed. And you are from Time to Time to correspond with me, and to send Expresses in Case of any Emergencies.

If you meet with Creeks or other friendly Indians, you are to permit them to pass, and to assure them that no Hurt shall be done to them. And if you meet with any Cherokee Indians, who declare themselves displeas'd with the Disorders lately committed in their Nation, and desire to exculpate themselves or their Towns, or to offer Satisfaction, you are to give a Pass to any Number of them not exceeding ten in a Party and thirty in the Whole, and to acquaint them that you have the Governor's Order for so doing, and that they shall be safe.

J. RATTRAY TO GOVERNOR GLEN

May the 10th, 1751

To His Excellency James Glen, Esq., Captain General and Commander in Chief in His Majesty's Province of South Carolina, &c.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, These are to inform your Excellency that there is an aparent Danger by all Reports of enemy Indians invading our Province, for we are informed of several Families being cut off, and we do expect to meet the same Chance daily, but we will take all the Care that possible may be, and use our utmost Endeavour to watch their Motions by scouting in Parties which we do now at this Present. May it please your Excellency, we are in a very poor, weak Condition, unfit for War by Reason we have not Ammunition to defend ourselves with. Wee all therefore humbly pray your Excellency |51| to send up for my Company and Captain Gibson's 400 Wt. of Powder and 400 Wt. of Shot, and that will come to about 1 Lb. Powder to each Man, which will enable us to defend ourselves, and our Country, will we can have Supply from your Excellency further. I humbly beg of your Excellency to dispatch the Messenger with all Speed imaginable, from your Excellency's most humble and obliged Servant to command,

J. RATTRAY

ROGER GIBSON TO GOVERNOR GLEN

Wateree, May the 9th, 1751

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR, I am informed this Day by some of my Company just arrived from the Congrees, that the Inhabitance of 96, Seludy and upper Inhabitance of Congree River, are fled to the Congree Fort for Safety because of the Cherokee and Norward Indians who have killed several white People. And as my Company is the nighest to the Enemy of all the Wateree Inhabitance, we are in most Danger, and is at Present altogether unprovided with Ammunition by Reason we have no Stores here to supply us, our great Distance from Charles Town, and the People being mostly new Settlers here; within these two Years, my Company having advanced in Number from 35 to 83. We would therefore pray your Excellency to grant us such a Supply of Ammunition as may enable us to defend ourselves and Families, as also to join the Rest of the Province against these Heathens who threatneth our present Destruction.

And if your Excellency will grant it, we will carefully observe your Excellency's Instructions and Commands and I will see that it be applyed to no other Uses, as also in a short Time to pay for it if required, and without it, (if attack't) we must fall a Sacrifice to their heathenish Fury.

One hundred Wt. of Powder, one of Bullets, and 100 Lb. Wt. of Swan Shot would supply our present Necessity which the Bearer will thankfully receive &c.

I am, right honorable Sir, your Excellency's most humble and faithfull Servant.

ROGER GIBSON

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM THOMSON

|52|

Council Chamber

Wm. Thomson being duely sworn, declareth that for some Time past he had been at Tomasse, a Town in the Cherokee Nation, not as a Trader, but Servant to William McDowell.

That on Wednesday or Thursday after Mr. Maxwell went from Tomasse, to go over the Mountains, he heard at Kewee that the Indians designed to kill all the white People, which Information he had of Wm. Mr. Smith. That the Reason given by the Cherokees for their Resolution of killing the white Men was because they said this Government supplied the Creeks with Ammunition, and withheld it from them.

That one Edwd. Broadway was the first that brot the Deponent an Account of four white Men being killed by the Indians, that one Chiottohee was the Man that killed Murphey, that the Indian Messenger when he returned over the Mountains, would not stop anywhere, till he came to Kewee. That Moses Kellingham advised the Deponent to save his Life by immediately making his Escape. That thereupon the Deponent set off from Tomassee about Midnight. That he did all he could to persuade John Bryant to go with him, but he said if they took a way his Goods, they must also take his Life, therefore that he would remain in the Nation and see the Upshot. That however Moses Kellingham did set off with the Deponent. When Smith was ask't the Reason for the Indians taking the Resolution of killing the white People, he said these Indians were so much indebted to the white People for Goods, that they imagined if they killed them the Debt was paid. The four white People who was killed, were murdered in one Day in their several Towns viz.; Murphey in Conohoy, Bartholw. Hughs in Stecoew, Thomas Langley in Kittna, and Charles Grores in Kittna.

That before the Deponent left the Nation, Beamer left his own Town and came past Toxoway. That James Thomson came to Tomasse to acquaint the Traders that Beamer was gone off, and named all the white People and Traders to follow him. That as Bryan told the Deponent, James Maxwell came to Oycree, in order to go off, that some had or said they were informed by some of the Indians, that the Talks of the Indians against the white People were very bad. That Beamer set off 3 Nights after Maxwell, that on the Day Beamer |53| fled, and the Deponent did the same, that after the Deponent

arrived at Salude, he set of for this Town, last Saturday seneight [*sic*] but went from Tomassee Monday before that. That the Deponent talked with a Cherokee who understood English, and who informed the Deponent that some white People were killed, that when the Cherokee Messenger returned over the Hills, he would not acquaint any Person what happened in the Talk of the Head Men at Keowee.

That Mr. Smith told the Deponent that the People of Kewoee sent for the Notnegos, who were in Number 25, to return back to Tomassee, notwithstanding the said Notowegas were returning back to their own Country, for which the Deponent thought proper to go off. That the Cherokees over the Mountains resolved to send a Letter by one Gandey or John Wats, to acquaint him that the killing the white People at Occoure, was a Thing done without their Knowledge.

GOVERNOR GLEN TO THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Governor agrees in Opinion with the Council and Assembly in their first Resolution, and therefore has sent for some of the Catawbas Chiefs, in order to persuade them to go to Albany, but it is uncertain whether they will be prevailed upon to go. The Governor also agrees in Opinion with the second Resolution, and sent over to the Secretary of State, and Lords of Trade long ago an Estimate of the Expencc of building a Fort, in the Cherokee Nation. His Letters got safe home, and he hopes he shall receive Directions to build it this Summer. He also agrees with the fourth Resolution and will give immediate Order for raising two Troops of Rangers. He also agrees with the fifth Resolution, and has already sent for Persons to carry up the Presents to the Chactaws.

But the Governor thinks that the Measures recommended in the third Resolution is a Matter of the greatest Moment and Concern, and will require the most serious Consideration. It is proper for us to mention a good Understanding with all the Indian Nations around us, but it is absolutely necessary for us to be in Friendship with the Cherokees in Particular, both on Account of their Numbers and Nearness to us, for the promoting of Trade, and for our own Security. And they were probably Considerations, such as these that moved his Majesty to recommend to his Governors to preserve a good Correspondence with the Indians in General, but especially with the Cherokee Indians. They are reckoned to be about 3,000 [54] Gunmen, the greatest Nation that we now have in America, except the Chactaws. And while we can call them Friends they may be considered as a Bullwork at our Backs, for such Numbers will allways secure us on that Quarter, from the Attempts of the French, besides the greater their Numbers are the more English Strouds and Duffills they will want, and the more Skins we shall receive in Exchange. But let us consider that numerous Nation our Enemies, and it is certain they would soon desolate and lay waste the greatest Part of this Province, if we sit still and suffer them to attack our out Settlements. Nay, I am afraid 1,000 men situated as they are, would make our new Townships very uneasie if we act on the defensive only; as several of their Towns lye about 90 Mile only

from our Settlements, and they are well acquainted with the Roads, and with the Woods. But suppose we should find it necessary to make an offensive War, we ought to consider that a Chain of Mountains runs through their Country, difficult to be past but at one particular Place, a Pass which ten Men can defend against a thousand, neither is there Necessity that those few Men should have Fire Arms, it being a very long shelving Path along the Side of a steep Mountain where one Man only can pass at a Time, and though it were practiceable for us to drive them out of such Part of their Country as lyes on this Side the Mountains, yet we could follow them no further. And so we should be obliged to leave them in the peaceable Possession of a very rich and fertile Country on the other Side, which has been inhabited by them for Ages, which lies on the Bank of a fine bold River, one of the Branches of Massessipi by which the French may come at least within a few Miles of many of their Towns with Boats.

Another Consideration that ought to make us very carefull not to disgust the Cherokees by stopping all Trade to that Nation, for they will certainly shew that it is natural to conclude that they may be tempted in that Event to throw themselves into the Arms of the French, who have been long counting [*sic*] their Friendship.

The Governor is further of Opinion that their Behaviour for this seven Years past has not merited any such Treatment as entirely to stop the Trade from the whole Nation. And he also thinks that if their Conduct had been more exceptional it would be very impolitick in our present Situation of Affairs to resent it, in that Manner. To prove this I shall remind you of a few Instances that must be fresh in your Memories. Soon after the breaking out of the French War, the French were very busie with their Agents, and their Indians, to gain a Footing in [55] the Nations in Alliance with the English, and to stir them up against them or against each other. The Catawbas returned Answer to the Proposals of Peace made to them, that they would have no Connection with any other but the English, and would stand and fall with them, but they were not Proposals of Peace only, for they desired that they would join in destroying the English. Proposals of Peace and Friendship were at the same Time brought into the Cherokee Nation by Twightwees, Taghwass, and other French Indians, and the Answer of the Cherokees was much the same with the Catawbas, that they could make no Peace without the Consent, and by the Direction of the Governor of Carolina. However, these attempts of the French very justly alarmed this Government, more especially as there had also been very bad Talks, as they are called, spread by the French amongst the Creeks. The Reports of the Intrigues of the French came from all Quarters about one and the same Time, which gave so great Uneasiness to all our out Settlements, and new Townships that they petitioned the Governor and Council to have Forts built in several of their Towns, which was advised to be done by the Council, and some Time which made me think it necessary to have an Interview with those Nations, that I might have a better Opportunity of discovering the Truth, and of confirming in the British Interest, any of those Indians that might be wavering, and I accordingly went and met them, near their several Nations. I met the Catawbas at the Congrees, and the Cherokees

at a Place called 96. There were Head Men came to that Meeting from almost every Town in the Cherokee Nation, and in all their Speeches they expressed so great a Warmth for the English Interest and spoke with so much seeming Sincerity as not only convinced the Governor and the Gentlemen who were with him of their good Intentions to the English, but also all the Inferiour Sort of People to the Number of 200 who were with them, and who were very attentive to what passed, most of them being greatly interested in the Consequences, as being Settlers in there new Townships, and so fully were they persuaded of the Friendship of the Cherokees that they petitioned to have the Money that had been proposed to build their Forts with, applied towards repairing their highways.

After this a French Agent was sent into the Cherokees, and some French Indians to accompany him, he also brought Proposals of Peace, but said he did not desire them to break with the English but to trade with both. That the English seemed fond of the Deer Skins, and that the French would be glad to deal with them for their Beaver, and that he hoped they would permit the French to build a House there to keep their Goods in which may very rightly be interpreted to mean a Fort, but he met with little Encouragement. On the contrary, a Cherokee beat out the Brains of one of |56| his Followers in his Presence, and in the Presence of some of our Traders, and then kicked the dead Body into the River, biding him go down and tell his Country Men that all the Rest should follow him, in the same Manner if they did not behave better, and soon retire. The French Man himself was shot at by the Cherokees, and very much wounded by them and scarcely escaped with his Life. Many late Instances of their Friendship to us might be given. An English Man happened to be killed some Time ago in one of their Towns, and that Town being unwilling to revenge it, by the Death of the Person who had comitted the Act, alledging that the white Man (who was a Pack Horse Man, and but of a very indifferent Character) was as Nothing, whereas the person who killed him was a very great Man in their Nation. However, Satisfaction being insisted upon by us, there was a general Meeting of the Head Men of many of their Towns, who came to a Resolution to reduce that Town to Ashes, and to put all in it to Death, unless they give Satisfaction to the English, which was immediately done, he being shot by some of the Towns People in the Town House, though he was not shot dead. He run off and got into a hallow Tree, from whence they draged him by the Heels and cut off his Hand with a Hatchet, and though his Friends begged Leave to buy his Body, that Favour was refused them, the Head Men saying that he must lie above Ground, to shew the English how faithfully they fulfilled their Engagement.

I shall mention another Instance when the Peace was lately concluded betwixt them and the Creeks. It was mutually agreed that when either Nation sustained any Loss, and had any of their People killed by the other, that the injured Nation should not immediately fly to Revenge, as had been their Practice hitherto, but that they should keep their People at Home and immediately send to acquaint this Government of what had happened, and we promised to endeavour to procure Satisfaction and Redress to the Injured. And if the Agressor refused we then became engaged to withdraw the Trade from

the Agressors. Soon after this Treaty was made and agreed to on all Sides the precise Case actually happened. The French prevailed with the Creeks to fall upon the Cherokees, and they murdered many of them. The Cherokees sat still and took no Revenge, but immediately apprised this Government of it, putting us in Mind at the same Time of our possitive Promises to procure Satisfaction from the Creeks, or stop the Trade. The Creeks at the same Time acknowledged themselves to be Agressors, but prayed once more to be made Friends with the Cherokees. The Cherokees say they will be intirely [57] directed by the English, but the Creeks instead of complying with our Desires and their own Proposals of Peace, continued to wage a cruel War against the Cherokees, burning and destroying their Towns, killing and carrying into Captivity their People. I therefore cannot think it will be consistent with natural Justice and Equity, nor with our solemn Engagements to give the Cherokees a Prey to the Creeks, who have their Throats cut, which must infalibly be the Case if we withdraw the Trade from them, and leave them without either Arms or Ammunition to defend themselves. This is realy what the French earnestly desire, for by this Means they would either be entirely cutt off, and so our Barrier against the French would be destroyed or they must throw themselves into the Arms of the French, and desired their Friendship, who have been so long suing in Vain for theirs. But though it has been alledged that one of their Lower Towns has not been so much our Friends as could be wished, what have the other two or three and forty Towns done. It can never be surmised that the overhill Towns and the valley Towns have ever misbehaved, and lastly what must be the Fate of our Traders in that Nation, if such Measures as stopping the Trade should be pursued.

JAMES CRAWFORD TO RICHARD SMITH

Tucksigia, May 2nd, 1751

SIR, These are to acquaint you that we are all alive and in Health at Present, blessed be God for it. We were obliged to fly, but are returned to our Houses again. The Indians of Stocey took Mr. Hughs's Goods, but have returned them again. The Rest of our Indians were very peaceable and good. All the Men that was for our Lives, and had the Care of Mr. Hughs' Goods was Tasite of Stecoe, and Annoconoay of Canutray and Chicksay of Stecoe. Only them three Men is for this Town and Suwegas of Eahhoay. They told us we should not be killed. The People came all to my House with their Arms, and designed not to let them into the Town if they had come, but they did not come. We sent a Letter by one Arnut to Mr. Wade who will acquaint him of the Affair, but don't know if it's come to his Hand or not. It was directed to Mr. Muye, but perhaps he was gone away. So we think it behoofs us to send to Carolina when this comes to your Hands, with all Speed. The Head Men of the 5 Nations of the Norward, says they sent for him to Stecoe but did not know what they were about until he went. They wanted him to support them in the Affair, but he would not for he would have no Hand in the Blood of white Men, for he loved all white Men.

All from yours to serve.

JAMES CRAWFORD

JAMES ADAIR TO WM. PINCKNEY, ESQ.

[58]

Beaver Creek, May 7th, A. D., 1751

SIR, I last Summer wrote to the Honorable Council and you, each a Letter, shewing the Force I lay under of going to the French; the Contents were very large and the why as uncommon, to which I refer you. Monsieur endeavoured to tempt me with thirty-two thousand Livers, which not taking they formed Bills of Capital Crimes against me, and retained me as close Prisoner for three Weeks. In short, for all the Consequences of the Chactaw War. The World thinks it strange that I should be punishable both by the English and French, for that in Effect that was done for the one, and against the other in Time of a hot War. But so it happens in Time of Iron-Age. Only that I behaved like a Desperado against their Garrison, I should have been hanged and gibbeted; for they had the plainest Proof and clearest Circumstances against me; besides I need not mention their Policy, Envy and Treachery.

This Spring I went to the Cherokees, and saw the most evident Tokens of War; for Capt. Francis's Son and I were in great Danger of being cut off by a Gang of the Norward Indians even within ten Miles of the Nation. The evening before I left the Nation, a Gang of the Cherokees returned from the Southward who killed some white Men in Georgia, and were concluding that Night to cut us off. All Night we stood on our Arms, and John Hatten (who was born there and a desperate Man besides) persuaded us to break off with him to Carolina; but we deferred it, and the Indians the Execution of their Designs. Yet in the Narrow, all the Head Men of Keeohee and Istanory came with three Linguists, and persuaded me to write to his Excellency, a most cunning Remonstrance, and Petition, which they dictated. The Firs[t] extinguating their Crime of murdering the white Men and the Others requesting some swivel Guns, several of the Traders, as they were unacquainted with Letters, desired me to write to his Excellency and Council, the unhappy and dangerous Situation of Affairs in the Nation that they might us proper Measures against the then depending Consequences; for they told me the Government disregarded their Reports. And indeed, I having found the Government very remiss in the like Affairs, and being used so ill, and my Credit so small after having served them in a continued Chain of Actions, I thought my self blamable to have writ [59] because every faulty Character of Indians was rejected. Yet to serve the Country, I offered to Capt. Francis to prove on Oath all that I know of the Affair. If Carolina designs to stand on the defensive Part, and willing to give me that Encouragement which I possibly might merit, as well in this as I did in the Chickesaw and Chactaw Affair (with sufficient Credentials) I should induce the Chickesaws at Augusta, and many brave Woods-men to engage in the publick Service; and if I'm not mistaken in myself, with such brave wanton Fellows, I should be somewhat remarkable. I thought I was bound to write so much on several Considerations.

I'm Sir, your very obedient, humble Servant.

JAMES ADAIR

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID DOWEY

May 25th, 1751

Mr. David Dowe says he has lived 32 Years in the Cherokee Nation, and understands their Language pretty well and has always traded upon his own Account. That his principle Residence is at Tomasey, but this Winter he has been in the Overhills Towns, and came from thence in Company with Robert Gawdin. That all the Indians in those Parts and in the Valley gave all Manner of Assistance to the Traders in Particular. That an Indian called Oustenceka, sometime before Mr. Gawdey set of with his Leather, went out with a Party of 47 Indians in order to clear the Paths of Enemy and were not returned when he set off, and he was guarded over the Hills by twenty more armed Indians. That Mr. Gawdey had 43 Horses loaded with Leather, Sam Beam had 30 and McDowel had 6 more, that some of our white People that go there do great hurt, that some come in with Rum having neither Licence or Goods, and go from Town to Town selling their Rum, and spreading Lyes and bad News, in Particular on Foster, son-in-law to James Francis, has been there lately, and James Adair with him, as the Deponent was informed by themselves. That he believes Adair did no good there.

That Wm. Broadway in Beamer's Employ not long ago scared the Indians out of their Senses, telling them that the People of Carolina were raising an Army to cutt them all to Peices, and to make Slaves of their Wives and Children. That the lower People upon hearing this News [60] which was about the Time Mr. Maxwell came into the Nation, sent a Messenger to acquaint the Overhills Towns of it, but that the People of Wattogo took his Blankett and Gun from him, and sent him back telling him he should carry no bad Talks or Lies there. However, some other Person carried that News to Stekoe but the Head Men and Warriours there told the Messenger that formerly a Messenger had been sent with Lies and bad Talks, and there lay his Bones, pointing to a Heap of Stones. They then took his Gun and Blanket from him, forbidding to go any more of such Erants, and would not suffer him to proceed, but sent him back. That he, this Examinant, did not see Mr. Maxwell, having missed of him as Mr. Maxwell was at Mr. Grant's, but he heard no bad Talks nor had any Suspicion of any till he came to Tomasey, and there he was told by an Indian Fellow that News was brought that four white Men were killed, but that for his Part he did not believe it, nor did any of the Indians believe it, and assured him there was no Danger, and he has such Confidence in many of them that he knows if there was Danger they would acquaint him of it. And he pressed Thomson to stay, telling him that there was no Danger. And the Indians when they heard that Beamer was gone off for Fear expressed the greatest Surprize, that these Accounts having been carried to Stickcoe and Tuckasage all the white Men run away, and some of the People of Stekoe divided Mr. Barnard Hughs's Goods, giveing some Part of them to 4 Norward Fellows who happened to be in that Town, but that these afterwards thinking better of it, came back, and gave back the Goods.

That as he came down he saw Wm. Broadway at the Fort, building by Mr. Francis's and Broadway adressed him in the following Words, I hear