

## EDITOR'S PREFACE

The present volume continues the publication of documents relating to George Rogers Clark and his activity in the revolutionary Northwest from 1781 to 1784. Since this volume and its predecessor were first planned great amounts of additional Clark material have come to light; but so far no definite plans for their publication have been formulated. The work of preparing this volume for the press has been done by the assistant editor of the *Collections*, Miss Marguerite E. Jenison. In this and in the work of proof reading and indexing she has had the assistance of Miss Lucille F. Kile and Miss Elizabeth K. Biersmith.

THEODORE C. PEASE

Urbana, Illinois  
January 12, 1925

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*VOLUME XIX*

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**VIRGINIA SERIES**

**VOLUME IV**

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**GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PAPERS**  
**1781-1784**

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VIRGINIA SERIES, VOLUME IV

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK  
PAPERS 1781-1784

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY  
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## AUTHOR'S PREFACE

During the year 1912 the first volume of the *George Rogers Clark Papers, Illinois Historical Collections, Volume VIII, Virginia Series, Volume III*, was published. This volume contained all of the available Clark papers prior to October 1, 1781. Upon the recommendation of the Advisory Commission of the Illinois State Historical Library, the search for material covering the remaining years of the Revolution in the West having to do especially with the activities of Clark was continued. A second volume of material covering activities in the West to 1784 is here offered.

It again seems best to include, as was done in the first volume, letters written to and about Clark which have heretofore been printed and which are thought to be essential to the explanation of his work. The primary aim has been to interpret events connected with the Revolution west of the Alleghanies. The general arrangement of the documents has been chronological but it has seemed best to include the account of the settlement of Virginia's claims against the United States. "The necessary and reasonable expences incurred by this State in subduing any British posts or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquish'd shall be fully reimbursed by the United States" as provided by an act of Congress relating thereto, October 10, 1780. The amount agreed upon by the three commissioners (May 15, 1788) was \$500,000.

When certain of the letters were originally secured from the archives of the Virginia State Historical Library, the collection of documents was known as the Illinois Papers. They were labeled Bundle I and Bundle II. These documents seem since to have disappeared and no trace of them has been found. One explanation is that they are hidden in some forgotten place or have been distributed throughout the present collections.

In the Virginia State Library there are two copies of the Journal of the Northwestern Commissioners, which is included in this work. These are volumes VII and VIII in the Illinois Papers, the first of these bearing all the marks of having been the original journal of the commissioners. Volume VIII was doubtless a contemporary copy but was the only one available when the transcript of the journal was first made. The differences in the volumes were mainly those of abbreviation and punctuation. In the original there are many abbreviations and little punctuation and in some places it is torn or cannot be deciphered. As far as possible the original has been restored with such additions as were necessary for completeness.

The documents herewith presented have, with but few exceptions, been selected by myself. The following persons made themselves responsible for comparisons of the copies with the originals: for the Draper Manuscripts, Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg; for the manuscripts in the State Department, Dr. N. D. Mereness; for those in the Virginia State Library, Dr. H. J. Eckenrode.

I wish to express my gratitude, also, to Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian of Virginia, for privileges extended in that library, to Dr. James A. Robertson for his assistance in securing copies of documents from the Congressional Library and from the State Department, to Dr. Kellogg for allowing me to read the copies of documents which are to appear in her forthcoming volume descriptive of the Revolution on the upper Ohio, and to Miss Annie A. Nunns, assistant superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, for her courtesy in enabling me to secure copies of material in the Draper Collection. From Professor Frederick J. Turner, Professor Clarence W. Alvord, former editor of the *Illinois Historical Collections*, and from Professor Theodore C. Pease, present editor, I have received invaluable advice and assistance. I wish likewise to express my thanks to the Advisory Commission and especially to the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library through whose generosity this volume has been made possible.

JAMES ALTON JAMES

Evanston, Illinois

August 1, 1923

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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A.D.S.	=Autograph Document Signed
A.L.	=Autograph Letter
A.L.S.	=Autograph Letter Signed
Draper Mss., 52J17	=Draper Manuscripts, Wisconsin Historical Library, vol. 52, page 17
D.S.	=Document Signed
I.H.C.	=Illinois Historical Collections
L.S.	=Letter Signed
[ ]	=Words supplied by editor

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THE LAST YEARS OF THE REVOLUTION  
WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS

SPECIAL INTRODUCTION

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## INTRODUCTION

### THE LAST YEARS OF THE REVOLUTION WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS

October 19, 1781 saw the surrender of Cornwallis and the final triumph of the Revolution east of the Alleghanies. Washington with his army of two thousand Americans and five thousand Frenchmen had made a brilliant march of four hundred miles from the Hudson to the York River, had joined forces with Lafayette and completely hemmed in the British army of seven thousand on the narrow peninsula between the James River and the York. After vainly striving to break the lines of the besiegers, Cornwallis had surrendered his army as prisoners of war. The instructions issued to Sir Guy Carleton, who was setting out to take command in America (April 4, 1782), directed him to transfer the garrison at New York to Halifax, even at the price of an early capitulation, and to withdraw the garrisons at Charleston and Savannah. That there was to be no further effort towards conquering the revolting colonists was evident.

During the last months of 1781 and for upwards of a year thereafter the control of the West was still in the balance and British and American leaders in this region continued to exercise their greatest military and diplomatic abilities. Clark continued to hold Fort Nelson, recently constructed at the Falls of the Ohio, as his base of operations. From it he could

exercise control of the Illinois posts, rally militiamen for the protection of the Kentucky settlements, and keep the British on the defensive at Detroit. He might even attempt the capture of that fort—the goal of his ambition from the days when the first plans were formulated for the capture of the Illinois country.<sup>1</sup> British leaders, while striving to hold the friendship of the northwestern tribes, sought to regain control over the Illinois country and the Mississippi River, to drive the Americans from Fort Nelson, and recapture Fort Pitt.

An understanding of the situation at the end of 1781 becomes clear only as the salient points in the conduct of the war in the West during the two preceding years are recalled. Such a review will serve to demonstrate to what extent the Northwest was then under the military dominance of the Americans.<sup>2</sup> During the summer of 1779, following the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, Clark was forced to forego the march against Detroit, as he expressed it, "Detroit lost for want of a few Men. . . ."<sup>3</sup> But his preparations for this expedition produced unexpected results on the enemy, who hurried reinforcements to Detroit and Michillimackinac and improved their defenses. Their French and Indian allies were in a panic over the report that the English, unable to withstand the effect of the alliance of the Americans, French, Spanish, and Germans, would be driven out of Amer-

<sup>1</sup>Clark to George Mason, November 19, 1779. James, *George Rogers Clark Papers* (*Illinois Historical Collections*, 8), 116.

<sup>2</sup>Some of this discussion was taken from my article, "To What Extent was George Rogers Clark in Military Control of the Northwest at the Close of the American Revolution?" *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1917, pp. 313-329.

<sup>3</sup>Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779. *Clark Papers*, 146.



ica.<sup>1</sup> So great was the disaffection among the Indians that according to British testimony the Sioux was the only tribe still true to them. Two expeditions sent from Michillimackinac to intercept the Americans, one a force of some three hundred regulars, traders, and Indians, the other numbering six hundred made up mainly of Indians, and a third with two hundred Indians led by officers from Detroit, retreated in haste upon hearing a report that Clark was advancing toward Detroit with a force of four thousand. A campaign against Vincennes and another against Fort Pitt were likewise abandoned.

While establishing his headquarters in the newly erected fort at the Falls of the Ohio, Clark's plans seem to have comprehended two main objects—to raise a force in Kentucky, “with the hopes of giving the Shawnees a Drubing”,<sup>2</sup> and to make a “bold push” and reduce Detroit and Mackinac.<sup>3</sup> Full powers were granted him by Governor Jefferson to engage in either of these enterprises or to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio.

While preparing for the capture of Detroit, without which there could be no permanent peace, Clark, in the spring of 1780, began the erection of Fort Jefferson on the Mississippi, five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, although a location north of that river had

<sup>1</sup>De Peyster to Haldimand, July 21, 1779. *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 9:390-391.

<sup>2</sup>Clark to Mason, November 19, 1779. *Clark Papers*, 153.

<sup>3</sup>Clark to Jonathan Clark, January 16, 1780. *Ibid.*, 383. “my proposition would be to Make a bold push Reduce those Garisons and no peace with the Indians, only on our own terms, and never after suffer arms or amunition to go among them which would effectually bring them to our Feet...”

been formerly contemplated.<sup>1</sup> Some months before he had advocated building this fort, on the ground that a failure of crops in the Illinois country rendered advisable a location nearer the frontier settlements of Kentucky to make the sustenance of his troops more feasible.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, he argued that this post should be made the center for the other western garrisons, that it would at once become the key to the trade of the western country and furnish a good location for the Indian department as well as give the means of controlling the Chickasaw Indians and the Illinois posts. By March of 1780 he was aware that the British were again winning control over the northwestern tribes and that they contemplated some such plan of action as that attempted by Governor Hamilton in 1779. Not alone had this expedition which threatened the total loss of the West to be checked, but the advance of the Spaniards east of the Mississippi, who, as John Todd said, had a "fondness for engrossing Territory",<sup>3</sup> had also to be met. The continuance of American control in the Illinois country seemed, as Clark believed, to depend on the concentration of his available force at the new fort. By this striking move the Indians would be so mystified that they would refuse to join the British on the aforesaid expedition. At no time was there the suggestion of abandoning any territory beyond the Ohio, Governor Jefferson having adopted the views of Clark and John Todd on the practicability of concentration in the fort at the mouth of the Ohio which would, as he said,

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Jefferson to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, June 14, 1780. *Clark Papers*, 427.

<sup>2</sup>Clark to Jefferson, September 23, 1779. *Ibid.*, 365.

<sup>3</sup>John Todd to Jefferson, June 2, 1780. *Ibid.*, 422.

facilitate trade with the Illinois and be near enough to furnish aid to that territory, protect the trade with New Orleans, and together with other posts to be established constitute a chain of defense for the western frontier.<sup>1</sup> In pursuance of this project, the troops were withdrawn from Vincennes, leaving only a company of French militia to guard that post. But before the retirement of the troops from the Illinois villages had taken place a formidable advance by the British was begun.

This plan for gaining control over the Mississippi,—for Spain, joint tenant with Great Britain since 1763, was now also at war with her—for the recapture of the Illinois country, the Falls of the Ohio, and finally Forts Pitt and Cumberland, was one of the most striking military conceptions of the entire Revolution. If successful, the whole region west of the Alleghanies doubtless would have remained British territory, for all communication between Clark and the East would thus have been destroyed. Besides, conditions east of the mountains must have been modified, for British rangers and their hordes of Indian allies would have been free to join the ranks of the British generals in Virginia and the South.

The British planned to advance in five sections and to make three major assaults at widely separated points. With a force of fifteen hundred men General Campbell was to proceed from Pensacola and capture New Orleans. His strength was to be increased by the addition of white troops and Indians from Michillimack-

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Jefferson to Joseph Martin, January 24, 1780. *Clark Papers*, 385.

inac, this force having to advance down the Mississippi after capturing St. Louis. The third detachment, assembled by Detroit officials, was to detain Clark at the Falls of the Ohio. One of the subsidiary forces was to advance by way of the Illinois River, while a second was ordered to watch the plains between the Wabash and the Mississippi.

The attack on St. Louis and the Illinois villages was entrusted by Governor Sinclair of Michillimackinac to Captain Emanuel Hesse. His command, made up of nine hundred and fifty British regulars, traders, and Indians, was assembled at the junction of the Mississippi and the Wisconsin. Conspicuous among the Menominee, Sauk, Fox, Winnebago, and Ottawa warriors was a body of two hundred Sioux braves under the leadership of Wabasha, their illustrious chief. While the capture of Governor Hamilton had weakened the hold of the British on the northwestern tribes, the Sioux, as stated by Sinclair, were undebauched, addicted to war, and jealously attached to His Majesty's interest. Warned of the approach of the enemy, the Spaniards had so strengthened their defenses at St. Louis that the first assault was repulsed. Meantime Clark had reached Cahokia in response to the appeals for his immediate presence from De Leyba, the Spanish lieutenant governor, and from Colonel John Montgomery. After a short skirmish at Cahokia the British retreated in two divisions, one up the Mississippi and the other to Michillimackinac. Two retaliatory expeditions were sent in pursuit, but the enemy made good his escape. The villages of the Sauk and Foxes on the Rock River were destroyed by the Americans.

It is impossible to determine the reasons for the British retreat. Clark claimed that it was due to the presence of himself and his men. The British pointed to the treachery of some of their Indian leaders and to the lack of spirit on the part of the Canadians.<sup>1</sup> General Campbell evidently made no effort to leave Pensacola.

The third expedition was quite as striking a failure. For weeks Major De Peyster lavished what his superiors characterized as an "amazing sum" on the "indulgence" of the tribes tributary to Detroit in order to enlist them for the expedition against the Falls of the Ohio.<sup>2</sup> This, if successful, would cut the American communication with the East, force the surrender of the Illinois posts, and reduce the Kentucky settlements.<sup>3</sup> With a well-equipped force of eleven hundred, a thousand of them being Indians, Captain Henry Bird, one of the best type of British leaders, descended from the Miami to the Ohio. Notwithstanding his possession of two pieces of light artillery, he determined not to hazard an attack on the fort at the Falls. Learning that reinforcements had arrived from Virginia and that the other expeditions had failed, he turned toward Detroit after destroying Ruddle's and Martin's stations, two small Kentucky stockaded posts. So rapidly did he retreat that he abandoned his cannon at one of the Miami villages.

<sup>1</sup>*Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 11:154.

<sup>2</sup>General Haldimand stated the amount to be £64,036. On July 6, 1780, he wrote, "The appearance of such drafts in so regular & so quick a succession, naturally laid me to reflect upon their fatal consequences to the nation..." *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:409.

<sup>3</sup>Answers of Thomas Marshall and James Knox to questions of the commissioners to adjust the claims of Virginia against the United States, December 8, 1787, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

At no time in his career did Clark's capacity for leadership appear more brilliant. No obstacle could deter him from delivering such a stroke as would prevent a second attempt that year on the part of the enemy. The rapidity with which he advanced to his goal was not unlike the drive toward Vincennes in the February days of the preceding year. Learning of the designs of Captain Bird, he set out from Cahokia with a few men for Fort Jefferson, and after barely escaping capture by the Indians, struck off through the wilderness with only two companions for Harrodsburg. In spite of protests from the crowd of investors in land, he closed the doors of the land office until the end of the campaign, and by August 1, seven weeks from the time of his leaving Cahokia, one thousand volunteers had responded to his order to assemble at the mouth of the Licking River. After a forced march they reached Old Chillicothe, but the Indians had fled. At Piqua, a few miles beyond, a well-built town with a block-house, the Americans overtook and attacked several hundred Indians, and after a fierce engagement forced them to retreat. No effort was made at pursuit. After burning the towns, Clark led his troops to the mouth of the Licking, where they disbanded. In this campaign of a month they had marched four hundred and eighty miles, and so successful was the effort that during the remainder of the year the Kentucky settlements were freed from serious molestation.

By Christmas time, Clark was in Richmond consulting with the authorities over plans for taking Detroit. Such an expedition would serve to prevent the

promised advance of the British, of which there were again unmistakable signs. Inspired by the more aggressive policy of Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and George Mason, leaders in the House of Delegates, Clark's instructions provided for an advance of two thousand men with the ultimate object of reducing Detroit and acquiring Lake Erie. If successfully carried out, so argued Governor Jefferson, this expedition would insure peace on the whole frontier and create an extensive area for commercial expansion. In the event of peace the acquisition would "form to the American union a barrier against the dangerous extension of the British Province of Canada and add to the Empire of liberty an extensive and fertile Country..."<sup>1</sup> At the opening of the year 1781, therefore, there was no evidence of final territorial demands extending over an area less than the whole Northwest. Besides, Washington promised contributions from the continental stores for this object, which he declared he had constantly borne in mind, believing that the reduction of Detroit "would be the only certain means of giving peace and security to the whole western frontier..."<sup>2</sup>

For the first time a complete military organization for the West was completed, by making Clark brigadier general of the forces which were "to be embodied on an expedition westward of the Ohio."<sup>3</sup> At no time during the Revolution was there a more striking example of military inefficiency on the part of both the gen-

<sup>1</sup>Jefferson to Clark, December 25, 1780. *Clark Papers*, 490.

<sup>2</sup>Washington to Jefferson, December 28, 1780. Washington, *Writings* (Sparks ed.), 7:341.

<sup>3</sup>*Clark Papers*, 501. This commission was granted under authority of Governor Jefferson.

eral government and Virginia. Almost six weeks were wasted by Congress and the Board of War in collecting the promised supplies for the western expedition, and there was a delay of two weeks at one point between Philadelphia and Fort Pitt in order to make new kegs for the transportation of powder. The time of necessary waiting at Pittsburgh might well have disheartened any leader. Drafting troops, under Virginia military laws, was a failure and Governor Jefferson was forced to resort to the call for volunteers. Colonel Daniel Brodhead, commanding officer at Fort Pitt, refused to grant permission for two hundred regulars to go on the expedition, and finally, early in August, Clark set out down the Ohio with four hundred regulars and volunteers, a force scarcely adequate to guard the boats which contained supplies for fully two thousand men. But plans had been agreed upon at Pittsburgh which provided for an expedition against the Wyandot early in September under Colonel Gibson, while Clark was to advance against the Shawnee. Once more Clark's activities had served as a defense to the frontier. Detroit was put into condition for withstanding this attack and Indian demands at that post were frequent and "amazing."<sup>1</sup>

Clark's arrival at Louisville was opportune, for never was there a prospect so gloomy for the fate of the West. While Fort Nelson was completed, as he had directed, Fort Jefferson had been evacuated and there was a prospect that the Americans would be compelled to abandon Vincennes, where there was still a garrison

<sup>1</sup>Haldimand to De Peyster, April 10, 1781. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:465.



of sixty men.<sup>1</sup> Preparations for the promised expedition against Detroit had been made by Kentucky officials under the most adverse conditions, for the credit of Virginia throughout the West was worthless. During the winter and spring the Kentucky settlements had been devastated by a succession of Indian raids and there were well-founded rumors that an army was to be sent against them from Detroit. By order of the Virginia assembly, the expedition against that post was postponed.

In council with his officers and the three Kentucky county lieutenants early in September, Clark still clung to his determination to march against the Indians by the way of the Wabash or the Miami and then to Detroit. But his advisers deemed the force available, some seven hundred men, inadequate for such an expedition. While insisting on the maintenance of the garrison at the Falls, they likewise recommended that a fort should be built at the mouth of the Kentucky, and urged the assembling of a strong force for the reduction of Detroit the next spring. Clark still advocated an expedition up the Wabash against the Indian tribes among whom the British emissaries seemed to be most strongly entrenched. He saw in such a move the capture of Detroit and the possession of Lake Erie, control of the savages and preservation of the Kentucky settlements, retention of power over the Illinois, both Spanish and American, and ultimate influence on the terms of peace.<sup>2</sup> It is probable he had in his possession at the

<sup>1</sup>Fort Jefferson was finally evacuated in June, 1781. Some of the garrison went to Vincennes. *Clark Papers*, 606.

<sup>2</sup>Clark to Governor Nelson, October 1, 1781. *Ibid.*, 605-608.

time the message from Colonel Arthur Campbell, written a month earlier, in which he stated that peace would probably be declared within a few months. This letter outlined the general situation, with Washington carrying on operations against New York, with Greene nearly in control of the two southern states that were the preceding winter occupied by the enemy, and with the Spanish governor of Louisiana, Galvez, in possession of Pensacola. It concludes with language strikingly resembling that of Benjamin Franklin to Lord Shelburne in the peace preliminaries seven months and a half later: "I wish we could carry our arms to the banks of Lake Erie, before a cessation would take place; to attempt it farther, might be risking too much. For Canada confined to its ancient limits may serve our present turn: altho' every true American must acknowledge, the advantages that would accrue, could Canada be added to the Union."<sup>1</sup>

Early in December (1781), the numerous recommendations from the western officials were considered by the Virginia legislature.<sup>2</sup> While the members were fully aware of the critical situation, they were powerless to assume the burdens of an offensive warfare with an empty treasury and paper money depreciated to the ratio of 1000 to 1.<sup>3</sup> "Our Paper Money is at an End," wrote Governor Harrison, "and from the Redundancy of that baneful Medium which has hitherto circulated amongst us, the Credit of the State is at a very

<sup>1</sup>Colonel Arthur Campbell to Clark, September 3, 1781. *Clark Papers*, 595. Colonel Campbell was stationed at Washington, Pa.

<sup>2</sup>*Journal of Virginia House of Delegates*, December 11, 1781, p. 35. See *post*, 15-17.

<sup>3</sup>Jonathan Clark to Clark, November 8, 1781. See *post*, 12.

low Ebb.”<sup>1</sup> Legislative regulation and the imposition of heavy taxes were resorted to with the hope of restoring their lost credit. But contributions to the support of the army under General Nathanael Greene and the campaign against Lord Cornwallis had drained the state of its resources. The extended territory from which collections were to be made rendered relief through taxation impossible. Governor Harrison was forced to answer the appeal of General Greene for relief as follows: “The Credit of the State is lost and we have not a Shilling in the Treasury. The powers formerly given to embody and march the Militia out of the State are no longer continued to us, nor can we impress what may be necessary for you, or even for ourselves, and the late Invasion has nearly drained us of our Stock of Provisions and Refreshments of all Kinds necessary for an Army. As this is not an exaggerated but a true State of our Situation I leave you to judge whether any great Dependance can for the present be placed on this State.”<sup>2</sup>

The hopes of the leaders in the West were revived for a time by the report of the success of General Greene at Charleston and the capture of Cornwallis, but failure to carry out the expedition under General Clark and Colonel Gibson aroused their fears lest they should now be attacked from Detroit. Discontent became more prevalent during the winter months. Fort Pitt was described as a “heap of ruins.”<sup>3</sup> The com-

<sup>1</sup>Governor Harrison to the President of Congress, January 21, 1782. Harrison Letter Book, 1781, p. 31, Virginia State Archives.

<sup>2</sup>January 21, 1782. Harrison Letter Book, 1781, p. 32.

<sup>3</sup>Irvine to Thomas McKean, president of Congress, December 3, 1781. Washington Papers, Library of Congress.

bined garrisons at this post and at Forts McIntosh and Wheeling numbered two hundred and thirty men. Military stores were almost exhausted, provisions were scarce, owing to the lack of public credit, although at the time it was stated that at least three hundred tons of flour were being held for shipment to Kentucky and New Orleans at the opening of navigation.<sup>1</sup> The boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia had not been settled and neither civil nor military authority could be enforced. There was an outcry against taxation of every form. Large numbers of the inhabitants of Westmoreland County, because of Colonel Lochry's defeat, were threatening to retire to the east of the mountains.<sup>2</sup> A day was set upon which other settlers were to assemble at Wheeling for the purpose of acquiring lands on the Muskingum and founding a new state which must ultimately come under British control. Desertions were common among the troops.<sup>3</sup> For two years and three months they had received no pay. Forced to live in cold open barracks with little fuel and without adequate clothing, officers and men alike were incapable of performing the routine of garrison duties. "I never saw troops cut so truly a deplorable, and at the same time despicable, a figure. Indeed, when I

<sup>1</sup>General Irvine to Robert Morris, April 29, 1782: "Since I came up, I have given permits to ten boats for New Orleans and Kentucky, loaded with flour. I believe none of them carried less than thirty tons. I am informed ten or twelve more are to be down in one fleet of a much larger size." Butterfield, *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 202.

<sup>2</sup>James, "George Rogers Clark and Detroit, 1780-1781," in *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association*, 3:314.

<sup>3</sup>"...though nothing like general mutiny has taken place, yet several individuals have behaved in the most daring and atrocious manner, two of whom are now under sentence and shall be executed to-morrow, which I hope will check these proceedings." *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 111.

arrived," so wrote General William Irvine, the successor of Brodhead who in September had been ordered to surrender his command to Colonel Gibson, "no man would believe from their appearance that they were soldiers; nay, it would be difficult to determine whether they were *white men*."<sup>1</sup> The Pennsylvania assembly seemed to disregard all appeals for frontier relief and the commanding officer was forced to beg assistance from local authorities.

By order of the Governor of Virginia, Clark was directed to garrison the Falls of the Ohio, the mouth of the Kentucky, the mouth of the Licking, and the mouth of Limestone Creek. Two gunboats were to be built for each post which should be used to patrol the Ohio and prevent any Indian bands from crossing.<sup>2</sup> This defense, it was argued, would enable the inhabitants to protect themselves against the incursions of the enemy and occasionally to attack them.<sup>3</sup> These garrisons were to be manned by regulars and militia consisting of one hundred men at the Falls and sixty-eight at each of the other posts. The carrying out of these measures was dependent upon the generosity of the people themselves, supported by the promise that any debts contracted for the purpose should be met by the first means available and that there was every expectation of punctuality.<sup>4</sup> The troops under Clark were poorly prepared for the service they were expected to render. For two years many of them had served without receiving any pay and during that time had been given neither

<sup>1</sup>*Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 75.

<sup>2</sup>Benjamin Harrison to Clark, December 20, 1781. See *post*, 19 ff.

<sup>3</sup>See *post*, 16.

<sup>4</sup>Benjamin Harrison to Clark, March 24, 1782. See *post*, 49.

shoes nor stockings nor hats.<sup>1</sup> For a like period others had received no clothing of any sort from the state.<sup>2</sup> Forced to live on half rations, they conceived themselves totally neglected while the main army, as they firmly believed, lacked nothing and was even supplied with luxuries. But the hardships in the camps of the main army were quite as extreme. Because of a lack of the ordinary means of transportation, provisions collected in one county were unavailable for the use of the troops in an adjoining county. At that time, Virginia troops at Cumberland Old Court House had received no meat for twelve days, and a state regiment at Portsmouth was reported to be in need of bread, meat, and salt.<sup>3</sup>

Once more Clark's preparations, his evasive answers to inquiries, and messages to the enemy exerted a marked effect upon British plans and Indian acts. Typical of Clark's reports was one sent to the court of Kaskaskia, early in December, calling for the thorough enforcement of the laws and asserting that peace was shortly to be expected since Cornwallis with his entire army had surrendered and Clinton had lost three thousand men. "Charleston", he declared, "is besieged and I think by this time it has surrendered with all the Eng-

<sup>1</sup>Captain Robert Todd to Thomas Nelson, December 11, 1781. See *post*, 14. Captain Todd was the paymaster of Clark's regiment.

<sup>2</sup>"Our distress for the want of clothing cannot be otherwise than apparent when you reflect sir that for more than a year and a half we have not in this particular experienced the bounty of our country but have been left to struggle through a complication of difficult and distressful circumstances upon our own slender means." Joseph Crockett to Governor Harrison, April 3, 1782. Clark Manuscripts, Virginia State Library. Crockett accompanied Clark on the expedition.

<sup>3</sup>Major Alexander Dick to Colonel Davies, January 14, 1782; Colonel Febiger to Colonel Davies, January 23, 1782. *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:20, 44.

lish troops; so that there will scarcely remain an Englishman on the continent except those who are prisoners." More than one-half the Indian tribes made overtures for peace.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand during the fall and winter British authorities strove to gain control of all the northwestern tribes. Great sums in presents were bestowed upon them and discipline was relaxed, for, as stated by one of the officials, Indians must be used "to prevent the inroads of the Virginians" and must be "delicately managed, to prevent their favouring those rebels. . ."<sup>2</sup> In January, a company of Indians was sent to drive off some traders at "Chicagou," who were using their influence among the Indians in behalf of the Americans.<sup>3</sup> Late in November, chiefs of the Shawnee, Wyandot, Delaware, and ten other tribes assembled at Detroit.<sup>4</sup> They were instructed to make no attack, particularly on Kentucky, until towards spring.<sup>5</sup> As a feint, small parties were sent forward to steal horses and commit minor depredations, thus keeping settlers off their guard until the coming of the main expedition which was to capture Fort Nelson and the other posts and at a single blow lay waste the whole frontier. Promise for the success of the plan was greater because of the arrival at Detroit of Rocheblave, Lamothe, and other captured leaders, all anxious to retrieve their former disasters by capturing the Illinois

<sup>1</sup>Shane Papers, in Wisconsin Historical Library, 16:37 (Draper MSS., 17CC140). It was estimated that twenty-seven of the fifty tribes were prepared to treat with Clark.

<sup>2</sup>De Peyster to Haldimand, January 26, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:548.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, 547.

<sup>4</sup>*Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 90.

<sup>5</sup>Clark to Governor Harrison, March 5, 1782. See *post*, 44.

country and Vincennes.<sup>1</sup> Early in February the most exposed settlements of Kentucky and Virginia were surprised, a number of prisoners were captured, cabins burned, and stock killed.

The outlook was still gloomier, for Clark had tendered his resignation to the Governor. Power to draw bills on the state had been entrusted to Clark alone, but large quantities appeared drawn by Colonel John Montgomery, Captain Robert George, and others. It was suspected that there was collusion between the drawers and those to whom the bills were made payable, because of the large amounts and the fact that most of them were for specie when it was common knowledge that there was no specie available in the state.<sup>2</sup> By an act of the assembly five commissioners were appointed to investigate the conduct of all officers, agents, contractors, and other persons who had disbursed public money in the West belonging to Virginia, and if it seemed desirable to appoint others to their positions.<sup>3</sup> Clark interpreted the act as a reflection upon his conduct of public affairs. Free from military service, he planned to give attention to his land holdings, for, as he said, he possessed an "unprecedented Quantity of the finest Lands in the Western World..." At the time, immigration to the West was so extensive that the land values rose "amazingly." Not only was his request to be relieved from service refused, full confi-

<sup>1</sup>For the plan submitted by Lamothe, see *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 10:569-571.

<sup>2</sup>Harrison to Fleming, January 29, 1782. See *post*, 33.

<sup>3</sup>Harrison Letter Book, 1781, pp. 41-42. The commissioners named were William Fleming, Thomas Marshall, Samuel McDowell, Daniel Smith, and Granville Smith. Any three of them might constitute the commission. For report of this commission, see *post*, 290 ff.



dence in him having been expressed by the Governor, but his powers were made more extensive.<sup>1</sup>

Fully aware that the task was the most difficult he had ever undertaken, Clark pushed the preparations vigorously for foiling the main attack of the enemy, which it was understood would be directed against Fort Nelson.<sup>2</sup> "If we should be so fortunate as to repel this invasion without too great a loss to ourselves", he wrote, "the Indians will all scatter to their different Countries and give a fair opportunity for a valuable stroke to be made among them—"<sup>3</sup> In reply to his appeal, transmitted by Davies, for armed boats to prevent the incursions of Indians south of the Ohio, Governor Harrison wrote, "I am sorry to inform you that we have but 4. S. in the Treasury, and no means of getting any more."<sup>4</sup>

Assuming a part of the expense himself, Clark gave special attention to the construction of four armed galleys with the design of using them to control the navigation of the Ohio at the mouth of the Miami. Spies and scouting parties were constantly engaged on the various trails leading to the settlements in order to prevent possible surprise.<sup>5</sup> Early in July one of the boats, with a seventy-three foot keel, was completed,

<sup>1</sup>Clark to Jonathan Clark, February 16, 1782. See *post*, 39. "I am satisfy'd concerning the Verbal message alluded to in yours, finding that it was aimed at me. I wish those who see the Resolution may not think so, as its known that most publick transactions in the Western Departm't pas'd thro' my hands. Such an idea must be painful to me well knowing the Exertions I have us'd to save the publick monies." Clark to Governor Harrison, February 18, 1782. *Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:68.

<sup>2</sup>"...but I doubt it will be out of my power to save this infant Cuntrey from those impending strokes that now Hover over it..." Clark to Jonathan Clark, February 16, 1782. See *post*, 39.

<sup>3</sup>Clark to Governor Harrison, May 2, 1782. See *post*, 64.

<sup>4</sup>April 22, 1782. See *post*, 61.

<sup>5</sup>John Floyd to Clark, June 16, 1782. See *post*, 67.

having bullet-proof gunwales four feet high and false gunwales which could be raised in case of attack.<sup>1</sup> When completely equipped, it was to be manned with one hundred and ten men, and was to carry a six-pounder, two fours, and a two-pounder.

The obstacles encountered in carrying out defensive measures were continuous. Militia ordered on duty at Fort Nelson refused to march. A company of thirty-eight men serving on the row galley deserted, even after unusual concessions had been granted them.<sup>2</sup> The regiment of state infantry promised for western defense could not be sent, for it was found that their services would be necessary to guard the coast.<sup>3</sup> Added to the general confusion and lack of discipline incident to the fear of attack, there was a spirit of insurgency on the part of certain leaders born of the desire to form an independent state and "calculated on purpose for disaffection & an Evasion of duty. . ."<sup>4</sup>

Clark's preparations were, in the usual fashion, magnified by the authorities at Detroit. It was asserted that he was about to march with four thousand men for the capture of that post. According to another report which was current, a force of one thousand French and Spaniards were to join Clark on this expedition. To add to their alarm and confusion, early

<sup>1</sup>The expense was met in part by the sale of flour from the general storehouse. "Take all the pains you Can to find out and encourage Boat-builders and good workmen to repair to this place immediately, they shall have good wages in hard Money; if you can find experienced Ship Carpenters that come immediately he shall have almost what wages he will ask". Clark to Joseph Lindsay, March 5, 1782. See *post*, 43.

<sup>2</sup>Robert George to John Todd, Jr., July 14, 1782. See *post*, 77-78.

<sup>3</sup>Harrison to Clark, March 24, 1782. See *post*, 49.

<sup>4</sup>John Floyd to John May, April 8, 1782. See *post*, 54.

in April the first news reached Detroit of the surrender of Cornwallis, and it was rumored that the Iroquois were about to make peace with the Americans.<sup>1</sup> There was no hope for assistance from Montreal for the British authorities were in expectation that such troops as they could spare would be needed to make a diversion in favor of General Clinton, who was defending New York. In anticipation of the importance of holding Detroit should peace ensue, General Haldimand ordered the collection of sufficient provisions to enable the garrison to withstand a formidable assault.

The advance of Colonel William Crawford from Fort Pitt at the head of four hundred and eighty mounted men was regarded as the advance guard of this American army. His force was made up of Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiersmen, some of whom had been guilty of taking part in the Moravian Indian massacre two months earlier. The outcome of Crawford's expedition can be fully understood only in its relation to this massacre, or the "Gnadenhütten affair" as it has been called. No other deed narrated in the annals of the frontier gives such evidence of a lapse into revolting brutality on the part of the borderers.

Early in the year 1772, David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder, Moravian missionaries who had labored faithfully among the Delaware in western Pennsylvania, responded to the appeal of the Delaware nation in Ohio and led their followers of Christian Indians to a site which was granted them by the Delaware on the upper Tuscarawas River about one hundred miles

<sup>1</sup>De Peyster to McKee, April 3, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:565-566.

from Fort Pitt. Here they founded three settlements, Salem, Gnadenhütten, and Schönbrunn, where for a number of years they lived undisturbed as prosperous farmers. Their cabins were well built; they were governed by published laws and their children received some schooling. At the outbreak of the Revolution, their leaders declared they were to remain neutral, an impossible rôle, living as they did on the warpath between Fort Pitt and Detroit. Both sides were suspicious of them for at times some of their young men joined the war-parties of the British Indians and there is evidence of a secret correspondence between them and the Americans at Pittsburgh. That a stricter watch might be kept on them, a band of two hundred and fifty British and Indians under the renegade Captain Matthew Elliot during September, 1781 appeared at their settlements and forced them to accompany him to the upper Sandusky River. Their leaders were taken to Detroit but as no evidence was obtainable relating to their sympathy for the Americans they were permitted to return to their followers. Their suffering at the hands of their Indian captors and because of hunger and cold was extreme. Before the opening of spring a company of about a hundred Christian Indians was permitted to return to the deserted villages to harvest the corn which still stood in the fields.

Early that spring there was great consternation in the region of Fort Pitt because of Indian atrocities, and it was supposed the enemy was occupying the deserted Moravian towns. Colonel David Williamson,

with a force of some three hundred militia, was sent against them.<sup>1</sup> Disregarding the warning sent them, the Christian Indians made no effort to escape, and the entire company of men, women, and children, about ninety in all, was captured. For three days the captors deliberated, and then, as determined by the majority, all of the Indians were put to death in a "most cool and deliberate manner," one boy only escaping.<sup>2</sup> Denounced by the leaders on the frontier as an act disgraceful to humanity and productive of dangerous consequences, they demanded that the perpetrators should be brought to punishment. But nothing further than the condemnation of the act resulted from the investigation by the assembly of Pennsylvania. Some of the guilty, however, soon met a just fate as members of the expedition under Crawford, for the Delaware, especially, sought to avenge the loss of their relatives.

Colonel Crawford, who was a personal friend of General Washington, saw service at Brandywine in charge of a West Augusta regiment. He had seen service also in the West under General Hand and General McIntosh and was reported to be a brave and active officer. But he was not the leader for a retaliatory expedition against an Indian enemy and only one hundred of his troops were veterans in this kind of warfare.

On May 25 they set out in four columns from the Mingo Bottom, a day's journey from Fort Pitt, in the direction of the Wyandot and Shawnee towns on the

<sup>1</sup>Irvine to Washington, April 20, 1782. *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 99, note 2.

<sup>2</sup>Major William Croghan to Colonel William Davies, July 6, 1782. See *post*, 71.

upper Sandusky. These Indians, having some five hundred warriors, constituted the most inveterate foes of the whites, and according to General Irvine's instructions, their settlements were to be destroyed "with fire and sword (if practicable) . . . by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country . . ." <sup>1</sup> Colonel Crawford hoped to move rapidly, as directed, and effect a surprise, but scouts reported his plans at Detroit before the advance was actually begun and Indian spies followed his every movement. <sup>2</sup>

Owing to the rough route and to what seems a lack of foresight, three days more were consumed in the march than were actually necessary. By a forced march the attack might have been made according to orders which were to make the last day's march as long as possible and attack the place in the night. But, confident of success, they encamped ten miles from the first Sandusky town and set out leisurely at seven in the morning after firing a volley from their rifles.

In the meantime, the commandant at Detroit, while keeping careful watch for Clark's coming up the Wabash, dispatched Captain Caldwell with a company of rangers, volunteers and Lake Indians to the defense of the Sandusky villages. "It will however not be prudent to weaken this garrison much more," Colonel De Peyster wrote, "till I am satisfied that Mr. Clark is not meditating a stroke at this settlement by way of

<sup>1</sup>*Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 118, note 1.

<sup>2</sup>Major De Peyster, unaddressed, May 14, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10: 574-575.

the Wabash."<sup>1</sup> After accessions of bands of Wyandot and Delaware warriors, this force of some three hundred, two-thirds of them Indians, encountered the Americans on the early afternoon of June 4. The battle which ensued lasted until dark, with little advantage gained on either side, notwithstanding the superiority of the Americans in numbers.

At daybreak the following morning, the firing was resumed and was kept up at long range during the greater part of that day. The Americans had lost their advantage, for early in the afternoon a force of one hundred and forty Shawnee joined the Indians. Believing that the force of the enemy was now superior, American officers determined to retreat. In the darkness they forced their way through two divisions of the enemy. Discipline was impossible, and driven along by the Indians in close pursuit they finally fled in great confusion. At daybreak the main body, together with straggling parties, a force of about three hundred men in all, had reached a spot five miles from the scene of action. Colonel Crawford was among the number missing and Colonel David Williamson, who was second in command, directed the retreat. So closely were they pursued by a force of rangers and Indians that they were forced to defend themselves in an open plain. In this action, the enemy was repulsed, the Americans entered the woods, and the retreat was continued without further molestation. On June 13 they recrossed the Ohio and the next day were disbanded. The losses of the British were inconsiderable.

<sup>1</sup>Major De Peyster, unaddressed, May 14, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:575.

Fifty of the Americans were killed or missing. Most of those who fell into the hands of the Indians were put to death after extreme suffering.

Colonel Crawford, with Doctor Knight, who served as surgeon on the expedition, together with nine others, were separated from the main body of troops and were captured by the Indians. Taken to an Indian town, they were stripped of their clothing, their bodies were blackened, and they were forced to run the gauntlet, men, women, and children beating them with sticks and clubs. All of the prisoners save Crawford and Knight were put to death at once but these two were selected for torture. Knight was compelled to witness the sufferings of his companion, who with a rope around his body was led to a stake. Crawford, appealing in vain to Simon Girty to end his suffering by shooting him, was then forced to walk barefoot over burning coals while his tormentors prodded his naked body with burning sticks. Knight was informed that he was to receive like treatment at a neighboring town. On his way thither, he was guarded by only one savage. The Indian, wishing a fire, unbound his prisoner and ordered him to collect the wood. Having found a good billet, Knight felled his guard with it, escaped into the forest, and after twenty-one days of suffering through want of food, finally reached Fort Pitt. The Delaware justified their fiendish performances as a retaliation for the cruelties of the Moravian massacre and asserted that not a single prisoner should in the future escape torture.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Irvine to Washington, July 11, 1782. See *post*, 76-77.



In the midst of the general consternation caused by Crawford's defeat, the savages, incited by their victory, appeared in large numbers on the upper Ohio and advanced as far as Hannastown, some thirty miles beyond Pittsburgh along the old Forbes road.<sup>1</sup> This settlement was burned and twenty of the inhabitants who were unable to gain the fort were made prisoners or killed. Isolated settlers were cut off in the usual fashion and other settlements were burned. The inhabitants who did not escape to the forts were murdered or held as prisoners, crops were destroyed and stock driven off by bands in the New River region and upon the other back settlements of the Carolinas.

Frontiersmen who had sustained the greatest losses through Crawford's defeat urged retaliation and besought General Irvine to lead them on such an expedition. They offered to raise six or seven hundred militia and equip them with horses and provisions.<sup>2</sup> In arranging for another campaign against the Sandusky villages, General Irvine, who lacked confidence in volunteers, proposed to send one hundred regulars as a nucleus for the force of nearly a thousand men. He was the more confident of success for Clark had promised coöperation by advancing against the Shawnee.

Major De Peyster early received intelligence of this movement, which he rightly interpreted as a concerted plan for the capture of Detroit. The defenses were strengthened and a gunboat was ordered sta-

<sup>1</sup>*Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 176-177, 250, 383, 390-391, note 2.

<sup>2</sup>Irvine to Major General Lincoln, July 18, 1782. Draper MSS., 1AA250-252.

tioned at the mouth of the Miami River.<sup>1</sup> Messages were forwarded to Captains Caldwell and McKee, who were at Sandusky, and to Captain Joseph Brant, who intended to attack Wheeling, directing them to act solely on the defensive. But by the end of July the Kentucky settlements had received a staggering blow.

Eleven hundred Indians, the greatest single body mustered during the entire Revolution, were brought together by Caldwell and McKee for an attack on Wheeling. While marching in that direction they were overtaken by Shawnee messengers imploring them to return for the protection of their villages against an attack by Clark. The alarm had grown out of the appearance of the armed row-galley at the mouth of the Licking. Most of the savages declined to go further, but the leaders, not content with a fruitless expedition, determined to invade Kentucky. With a small body of rangers and three hundred Wyandot and Lake Indians they crossed the Ohio and on the night of August 15 appeared before Bryan's Station.<sup>2</sup> This post, situated five miles to the northeast of Lexington, was the northernmost settlement of Fayette County. These two, together with Boone's, McGee's and Stroud's, were the only settlements north of the Kentucky River. At the time, Bryan's Station was a palisaded post of forty cabins occupied by ninety men, women, and children. The enclosure, which was two

<sup>1</sup>Captain Bird to General Powell, August 13, 1782; Major De Peyster to General Haldimand, August 18, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:625-627, 628-629.

<sup>2</sup>This station was built in 1779, chiefly by the Bryans of North Carolina. For an unknown reason from the beginning it was interchangeably known as Bryan's and Bryant's. See *Filson Club Publications*, 12:20-22, for a discussion of this dual name.

hundred yards long and forty yards wide, was surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. At each of the corners was a blockhouse two stories high with the upper story projecting two feet beyond the lower.<sup>1</sup> Its defense was dependent on forty-four men, heads of families, hunters and surveyors.

The excitement during the night of August 15 was intense, for the settlers had been informed that a band of Indians which had been committing depredations had defeated a small company of militia sent in pursuit of them from a neighboring station. Some of the defenders of Bryan's were preparing to leave the fort to join those from other settlements in cutting off the retreat of the savages when evidence of their own danger was discovered. With such secrecy had the Indians advanced, that "no spy or scout gave warning of the storm."<sup>2</sup> By daybreak the fort was surrounded. Before sunrise a few spies were sent forward to draw the garrison outside the gate, but through bad management this movement failed and the whole plan was detected.

Work of defense was immediately begun and two messengers were sent to Lexington praying for assistance. The spring which supplied the fort with water lay at the foot of the hill within easy reach of the ambushed enemy. To deceive the savages, the women and girls volunteered to go, as usual, to secure a supply of water. So cheerfully did they leave the fort gate and descend the path that the Indians took it for granted they were ignorant of the presence of an enemy. They

<sup>1</sup>*Filson Club Publications*, 12:23-24.

<sup>2</sup>Executive Papers, August 31, 1782, Virginia State Archives.

reasoned that if they captured the women the fort could not be surprised. Consequently, they allowed the pails to be filled and permitted the women to return unmolested. Shortly afterwards a small body of Indians was sent to open fire on the fort from the side nearest the Lexington road. Such an attack, it was believed, would draw out a force from the stockade in pursuit and thus leave the others defenseless against the attack of the main body. Simon Girty and the other leaders were themselves deceived. Thirteen men rushed out of the gate towards Lexington, firing as they ran, as if in hot pursuit, but they returned as quickly. Believing that their ruse was successful, the main force of Indians ran whooping towards the western gate. The defenders, fully prepared for such a stroke, opened fire on the approaching savages and drove them back in confusion. Before retreating, they set fire to some cabins outside the stockade, but a contrary wind blew the sparks away from the fort and it was saved.<sup>1</sup>

The enemy returned to the assault, no longer in the open, but from behind trees and stumps tried to direct their fire through portholes. The settlers strove to pick off any warrior who exposed himself. This irregular firing was kept up until early afternoon with but inconsiderable losses on either side. At that time a rescue party of some forty men under Colonel Levi Todd appeared. The two horsemen from the fort overtook Colonel Todd, who was a short distance out from Lexington on his way to cut off the retreat of a

<sup>1</sup>Canadian Archives, Haldimand Papers, series B., 123:308; Stipp, *The Western Miscellany*, 85.

band of savages which had been committing depredations south of the Kentucky. He set out at once for Bryan's. To reach the fort along the Lexington road, they were compelled to pass by a field of tall corn in which the enemy was hidden. Warned by shots from the field, seventeen mounted men who were in advance pushed on at top speed and screened by a cloud of dust succeeded in entering the fort in safety. Colonel Todd with the remainder of the force, mainly footmen, seeing that there was no hope of reaching the gate, fled towards Lexington, escaping from their pursuers with the loss of two men killed and two wounded.<sup>1</sup>

Despairing of reducing the fort before the coming of other rescue parties, Girty, from a position in which he was protected, called on the garrison to surrender. He promised protection if they capitulated but declared that none might hope for mercy if the siege were continued, for large reinforcements were hourly expected bringing artillery with which the fort could be blown to pieces. But the defenders were familiar with the fate of Ruddle's and Martin's stations and were not to be won by an empty promise of protection. A young man of the garrison, Aaron Reynolds, is said to have met the proposal in true backwoods style. He assured the renegade leader that he was well known and despised by all of them, that they had no fears of his artillery, and that if any of his followers entered the fort they would not deign to use rifles to oppose them but would drive them out with switches. He

<sup>1</sup>*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:300, 333.

dared Girty to remain another day, for by that time their own reinforcements were promised and then not a single one of his followers should escape. The attack was continued throughout the night and ineffectual attempts were made to set fire to the fort. In the morning, Girty and his associates, convinced that the siege was hopeless, withdrew. They destroyed the growing corn, potatoes, and hemp, killed the cattle, sheep, and hogs, and took with them most of the settlers' horses. The retreat was conducted with deliberate slowness and two days were consumed in covering the forty miles to the Licking River. No effort was made to disguise their route, and when they encamped at the Blue Licks on the evening of the seventeenth, spies were stationed in expectation that a pursuing force would soon overtake them.

Shortly after the Indians retreated from Bryan's, armed forces from Lexington, Harrodsburg, Boonesborough and the smaller stations, in answer to the messages calling for assistance, began to arrive at that post. One hundred and thirty-five militia from Lincoln County, without orders from Colonel Benjamin Logan, their county lieutenant, who was absent, led by Colonel Stephen Trigg and Majors Hugh McGary and Silas Harlan, hurried to the rescue. They were joined by the Fayette County militia led by Colonel John Todd and Colonel Daniel Boone. After a hurried council, it was determined to begin the pursuit at once for they were eager to avenge the losses caused by this invasion. Besides they were assured that the numbers of the enemy were inconsiderable and that they might

safely be attacked by the force then available.<sup>1</sup> On the morning of August 18, one hundred and eighty mounted men led by Colonel John Todd and Colonel Stephen Trigg rode rapidly along the buffalo trace on the trail of the enemy. It was a force of picked men, well armed and noted for their skill in the use of the rifle. The morning of the nineteenth, having reached the lower Blue Licks, they discovered a few Indians moving leisurely up the rocky ridge on the north side of the river, three quarters of a mile away.

The Kentuckians halted and held a council. Colonel Boone, the most experienced Indian fighter among them, when called on for his advice urged delay until they should be joined by the troops under Colonel Logan, who was known to be coming to their assistance. All were then aware that the force with which they were confronted was probably superior to their own and the officers in command were ready to accept Boone's views. But the more impetuous were opposed to delay of any sort. They believed that their numbers were but slightly inferior and declared that a fierce attack would so confuse the enemy that their defeat would be assured. The headstrong McGary, still smarting under the taunts of cowardice with which he was shortly before accused by his companions, was outspoken for an immediate attack, and spurring his horse into the river exclaimed: "Delay is dastardly! Let all who are not cowards follow me, and I will show them the Indians."<sup>2</sup>

The challenge was accepted and the whole force

<sup>1</sup>See *post*, 92.

<sup>2</sup>Stipp, *The Western Miscellany*, 92.

dashed precipitately through the stream. On the farther side, a single line of attack was formed, with Colonel Boone in command on the left, Colonel Trigg on the right and Major McGary in charge of the center. They rode rapidly to within sixty yards of the enemy, where they dismounted, and the battle was begun with a heavy fire from both sides. Neither had the advantage of position, for the ground was favorable to both and the timber good. The attack by the left wing was so fierce that the Indians were driven back one hundred yards, but the right wing, outflanked, was forced to give way. The center, attacked from front and rear, was forced back on the left and the whole line quickly broke and fled in greatest confusion. The entire action lasted only about five minutes.

The retreat became a mad panic as the Kentuckians neared the ford. "He that could remount a horse was well off," wrote Levi Todd, "and he that could not saw no time for delay."<sup>1</sup> The frontiersmen suffered their greatest losses in crossing the river. Their retreat to the ford was partially intercepted by a force of Indians and many were tomahawked as they swam the stream. Benjamin Netherland was among the first to cross. Accused of cowardice for urging delay before the battle, he assumed command at this critical moment and rallied those who had crossed the river to the protection of their struggling companions. By a vigorous fire they forced the Indians to withdraw far enough to enable the remaining whites to cross in safety. Then

<sup>1</sup>Colonel Levi Todd to Captain Robert Todd, August 26, 1782. *Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:334.



the flight was resumed and did not cease until the fugitives met the force of volunteers under Colonel Logan which was advancing to coöperate in the attack and had reached a spot six miles beyond Bryan's Station.

In the battle of the Blue Licks more than one-third of the Kentuckians, about seventy, including Colonels John Todd and Trigg, Major Harlan, and a number of other officers, were killed and some twenty more were captured or badly wounded. The losses of the victors were so slight, a Frenchman and six Indians killed and ten Indians wounded, that they were ready to withstand a retaliatory stroke and even delayed their retreat a day in expectation of such an attack. Three days later Colonel Logan, having gathered a force of four hundred and seventy mounted men, marched to the field of battle but the enemy had gone. After burying the dead, Colonel Logan led his troops back to Lexington where they were disbanded. On the second of September the inhabitants of Jefferson County were likewise frightened by the sudden appearance of a band of one hundred Indians. Kincheloe's Station was surprised and thirty-seven of the settlers were captured. The savages escaped, after committing the usual depredations.

There was general despair in all of the frontier communities after the disaster at the Blue Licks. A similar stroke, it was believed, would not only lead to the destruction of the Kentucky settlements but would bring the savage forces in larger numbers against the more interior counties of Virginia and the Carolinas. On August 26, 1782, Andrew Steele, one of the leaders,

wrote to Governor Harrison, "the Ballance stands upon an Equilibrium & one stroke more will cause it to Preponderate to our Irretrievable Wo, & terminate in the Intire Breach of our Country, if your Excellency is not concerned In our Immediate safety . . ."<sup>1</sup> Numbers of young men, as usual in time of great danger, hastened to return to the older settlements. Men with families threatened to leave the country unless protection should be sent them. Numerous petitions to the Governor and legislature of Virginia, describing the general calamity, called for assistance. Others petitioned Congress to be taken under the protection of the general government. Criticism of Clark was widespread for failing to establish other fortified posts in addition to Fort Nelson, which was held to be so far to the west that it offered no protection against the inroads of the enemy.

Stirred by these messages, Governor Harrison rebuked Clark for failing to communicate with him for several months and for his neglecting to carry out orders for the establishment of additional posts which would, he said, have prevented such a disaster.<sup>2</sup> But Clark held himself blameless for the situation in the West.<sup>3</sup> The Falls of the Ohio, he insisted, must first be fortified and the completion of Fort Nelson had, he believed, saved the western country. Despairing of capturing so formidable a post, the enemy had divided his forces and sent one expedition against Wheeling and another to fall on the Kentucky settlements. That

<sup>1</sup>Andrew Steele to Governor Harrison, August 26, 1782. See *post*, 97.

<sup>2</sup>Governor Harrison to Clark, October 17, 1782. See *post*, 133-135.

<sup>3</sup>Clark to Harrison, November 30, 1782. See *post*, 161-163.

these posts had been surprised, he maintained, was due to lack of foresight in not keeping scouting parties constantly employed, as had been ordered. The conduct of the leaders at the Blue Licks he characterized as "Extreamly Reprihensible," due in large part to an attempt to offset their former neglect of duty.<sup>1</sup> Plans had been made by Clark to put into operation the complete plan for fortifications. After strengthening Fort Nelson, he proposed to construct a fort at the mouth of the Kentucky and another at the mouth of the Licking. County officials refused their assistance in furnishing the necessary men and supplies, and his own force, growing smaller each day because of desertions due to the failure to provide them with necessary food and clothing, was too small to garrison the additional posts. Another advance by the enemy which was expected would, Clark asserted, make their labors useless.

Early in September Captain Caldwell was again at the upper Sandusky where he awaited the coming of the expedition from Fort Pitt. Runners were dispatched to Detroit and to the other posts urging that reinforcements should be sent at once to his relief. At the time, owing to sickness among the rangers, his defense was dependent almost wholly upon the Indians. Detroit officials, anticipating that Captain Caldwell would be forced to retreat before so formidable an enemy and that the Shawnee would be unable to withstand an attack by Clark, prepared a second defense

<sup>1</sup>Clark to Harrison, October 18, 1782. See *post*, 135.

which would cover the retreat to Detroit.<sup>1</sup> As usual, Major De Peyster, overcome with fear at the approach of the enemy, was ready to sacrifice his allies, and wrote Captain McKee as follows: "By the accounts of their force in the present sickly state of the Rangers and the Indians being so much distressed I fear you will be obliged to retreat at least till you are joined by the Miamies. I have sent all the Indians I could muster particularly the Ottawas of the Miami Riv'r . . . You must be sensible that my soldiers are little acquainted with wood fighting and Ill equipped for it withall. I had therefore only ordered them to take post where they can secure the ammuniton and provisions and support you in case you are obliged to retreat which I hope will still not be the case."<sup>2</sup>

During September and October preparations continued for the coöperative campaign in which General Irvine was to advance with twelve hundred men, militia and regulars, against Sandusky, and Clark was to attack the Shawnee stronghold. Nine hundred men were also to be sent against the Genesee towns.<sup>3</sup> Kentuckians quickly responded to Clark's call for a retaliatory expedition.<sup>4</sup> Parched meal, buffalo meat, and venison were quickly collected, but other supplies were gotten together with great difficulty. The credit of the state was worthless and creditors, who had already advanced all of their property, were at the time beseeching Clark to aid them in the adjustment

<sup>1</sup>De Peyster to Haldimand, September 29, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:649-650.

<sup>2</sup>De Peyster to McKee, October 1, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 10:651.

<sup>3</sup>*Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 181-182.

<sup>4</sup>Clark to Governor Harrison, October 22, 1782. See *post*, 140.

of their claims. His own available resources were exhausted. "I have already taken Every step in my power to get the Creditors of the State paid to no Effect . . ." he wrote Oliver Pollock; "If I was worth the money I would most chearfully pay it myself and trust the state, But can assure you with truth I am Entirely Reducd myself by advancing Everything I could Raise, And Except what the state owes me am not worth a Spanish dollar, I wish it was in my power to follow your proposition to step forth & save my country from the disgrace that is like to fall on her, If we could point out the means nothing would give me such pleasure, And fully Recompense all the uneasiness I have suffer'd on account of those persons, Many whom I know have advancd all they had on the faith of government . . ."<sup>1</sup> He finally exchanged thirty-five hundred acres of land for the flour necessary for the expedition.

By November 1 the two divisions of Kentucky troops reached the mouth of the Licking, the appointed place of rendezvous. Colonel Floyd, in charge of one division, consisting of regulars from Fort Nelson and militia from the western stations, ascended the Ohio with the artillery, while the other section, commanded by Colonel Logan, marched from the eastern settlements.<sup>2</sup> On the third of November one thousand and fifty mounted men with Clark in command set out for Chillicothe, the Shawnee stronghold. Rigid discipline was maintained during the march of six

<sup>1</sup>October 25, 1782. See *post*, 144.

<sup>2</sup>John Floyd to Clark, October 18, 1782. See *post*, 137-138.

days. A plan of attack had been worked out by Clark in minute detail. Three miles from the town, Colonel Floyd was sent forward with three hundred men to make the attack. But his approach was discovered, and warned by the alarm cry, the inhabitants made good their escape with the loss of ten killed and ten who were taken prisoners. Chillicothe and five other Shawnee towns were burned, and ten thousand bushels of corn and large quantities of provisions were destroyed.<sup>1</sup> Colonel Logan with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men captured the British trading post at the head of the Miami and burned such stores as they were unable to carry away with them. After vainly attempting for four days to bring on a general engagement, Clark returned with his troops to the mouth of the Licking where the divisions again separated.

By this blow, Clark had not only saved the frontier settlements from danger of attack, but he had offset the designs of British authorities to bring about a union of the northwestern and southwestern tribes. This plan, closely akin to that of 1781, was well calculated to win the support of the Indians, for it promised the advance of a large force from Detroit, against Fort Pitt, the capture in succession of that post, Fort Nelson, and the other Kentucky posts, and the retaking of the Illinois country. In this manner Kentuckians, it was said, would be driven across the mountains and "then the other Inhabitants into the Sea—"<sup>2</sup> Clark

<sup>1</sup>Clark to Irvine, November 13, 1782. See *post*, 152-153.

<sup>2</sup>Clark to the Western Commissioners, February 25, 1783. See *post*, 204.

had extended the radius of menace towards Detroit and had thrown the enemy into utmost confusion. The Indians were panic stricken at this evidence of strength. Their winter supplies were destroyed and the policy of retrenchment on the part of British officials due, in part, to the high prices fixed by monopolies, cut down the quantities of Indian presents.<sup>1</sup> In fact, further demands by the Indians for protection from Detroit were denied. So effectively had Clark carried out his policy of intimidating the Indians that, as stated by Boone: "the spirits of the Indians were damped, their connexions dissolved, their armies scattered & a future invasion [was] entirely out of their power."<sup>2</sup> This testimony was corroborated by British officials, one of them declaring, "I am endeavoring to assemble the Indians, but find I shall not be able to collect a number sufficient to oppose them, the chiefs are now met here upon that business who desire me to inform you of their Situation requesting you will communicate it by the inclosed strings to their Brethren the Lake Indians, without speedy assistance they must be drove off from their country, the Enemy being too powerful for them."<sup>3</sup>

Sickness still thinned the ranks of the rangers; regular soldiers, it was claimed, were not suitable nor

<sup>1</sup>*Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 11:320-321. "I flatter myself, that the King's Ministers, must be convinced of my attention to Diminish the Public Expense, . . . I have now to acquaint you Sir, that a Spirit of Monopoly, pervaded, this Province, a Combination has been made & Succeeded, in Engrossing, into a few hands, the Rum, Brandy & other Spirituous, Liquors, which have been imported, . . ."

<sup>2</sup>Testimony of Daniel Boone before a Committee of Investigation, December 20, 1787. In "Answers of John Pierce to the seventeen questions submitted August 10, 1787," Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Department of State.

<sup>3</sup>McKee to De Peyster, November 15, 1782. Haldimand Papers, series B., 123:336.

were they equipped for a winter campaign. "The advanced season, and the sickness which prevails amongst the few Rangers at this Post," Major De Peyster wrote, "prevents my doing any thing Essential for the relief of the Indian Villages, it is therefore to be hoped that when the Enemy have done all the mischief possible they will retire."<sup>1</sup> He was aware that the road to Detroit was open and he fully expected an attack would be made by the Americans in the spring.<sup>2</sup> Indian leaders were again ordered to act solely on the defensive. In demanding reinforcements, De Peyster declared: "Light troops are therefore what we want, and believe me there will be amusement for a good number of them the ensuing campaign without acting on the offensive."<sup>3</sup>

Messengers sent by General Irvine had informed Clark that the expedition against Sandusky was assured.<sup>4</sup> But as they were about to set out from Fort McIntosh, the place of rendezvous, letters were received from the continental secretary of war countermanding the order for the expedition.<sup>5</sup> Washington had been assured, on British authority, that all hostilities were suspended and that the savages were to commit no further depredations. Reports were still sent out by Irvine that he was about to march with a large

<sup>1</sup>De Peyster to Haldimand, November 21, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 11:322.

<sup>2</sup>McKee to De Peyster, November 15, 1782. "Whatever their Intentions may be, the Road I am afraid will be open for them to Detroit." Haldimand Papers, Series B, 123:336.

<sup>3</sup>De Peyster to Brigadier General Maclean, November 21, 1782. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 11:321.

<sup>4</sup>The Wyandot center. This message was received by Clark November 2. *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 398.

<sup>5</sup>See *post*, 149.



force toward Sandusky. These were well calculated to deceive the Wyandot and prevent their coöperation with the Shawnee against Clark.<sup>1</sup>

With the return of Clark's victorious troops, the feeling of confidence among Kentuckians was restored. Their numbers had been perceptibly increased during the summer months by the coming of large numbers of immigrants. That Kentucky was the land of promise is well shown in a letter of James Monroe. At the time he was a member of the Virginia council, but evidently contemplated removal to the West.<sup>2</sup> He expressed his admiration for the spirit of enterprise which had been manifested by Kentuckians and inquired specifically about the increase of settlements and their ability to protect themselves, the progress of society, the resources of the country in products and trade relations, and the prospect for setting up an independent government. Settlers with land warrants crowded the offices of the surveyors. So keen was the rivalry to secure choice locations of land that the commissioners sent by Virginia to adjust the military accounts were, with difficulty, able to secure attendance upon their meetings.<sup>3</sup>

Clark took up at once with the commissioners the problem of establishing forts, for the letters from Governor Harrison specified that the original plan should be carried out. But obstacles were still in-

<sup>1</sup>*Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 400-401.

<sup>2</sup>Confidential letter to Clark, June 26, 1782. See *post*, 68-69.

<sup>3</sup>Executive Papers, Virginia State Archives, Lincoln County, December 23, 1782. See *post*, 300. Meetings of the three commissioners were held at Harrodsburg and Lexington prior to December 23. Messengers were sent to Kaskaskia and Vincennes demanding that creditors and officers appear before them at Louisville.

superable. By disposing of some of his own lands, the credit of the state being worthless, Clark had supplied the necessary stores at Fort Nelson.<sup>1</sup> Herds of buffalo were exterminated or had retreated so far beyond the settlements that the expense of hunting them was prohibitory.<sup>2</sup> A specific tax was in force in Fayette County alone. Men were not available for the performance of garrison duties and the artillery was inadequate. As Clark expressed it: "there is not a sufficiency of Cannon, for a Block hous, instead of Mounting four or five Forts . . ."<sup>3</sup> It was not difficult for the commissioners, when confronted by actual conditions, to understand how utterly futile would be the attempt to enforce the instructions of the Governor.

Steps had to be taken, however, to protect immigrants who should enter the country by the Ohio and through Cumberland Gap and also insure safety to the river trade. Fort Nelson, the commissioners agreed, served as a shield to trade and protected the inhabitants of Jefferson County.<sup>4</sup> Three of the commissioners favored the establishment of a post at the mouth of the Kentucky. The mouth of the Limestone was advocated by the fourth commissioner as a suitable site for a fort which would afford protection to Fayette County and at the same time would induce immigrants to locate between the Ohio and the settlements already established.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clark to Benjamin Harrison, November 30, 1782. See *post*, 164.

<sup>2</sup>Clark to the Western Commissioners, December 15, 1782. See *post*, 168.

<sup>3</sup>Clark to William Davies, January 1, 1783. See *post*, 177.

<sup>4</sup>Western Commissioners to Governor Harrison on March 9, 1783. See *post*, 216-217.

<sup>5</sup>The mouths of the Licking and Limestone were opposed by the three commissioners because the sites were so far up the river that it would be impracticable to supply them with provisions.

Combatant and noncombatant alike at Detroit and all of the Kentucky settlements awaited the passing of winter with anxious foreboding. British officials fully expected the coming of the Americans at the earliest possible date with the design of extending their frontiers in the Northwest as far as possible and thus in the event of peace to get control of the fur trade.<sup>1</sup> Clark's threats to march against the other enemy Indians as he had against the Shawnee kept the tribes in continual turmoil. They were already restive under the restraints of British leaders and looked upon the policy of retrenchment in supplying them with presents as a step towards their complete abandonment to the conquerors.<sup>2</sup>

Clark likewise beheld the coming of spring with apprehension. Messengers were dispatched to the Chickasaw and Creek nations to induce them to enter into treaty relations and to secure their lands which would naturally come within the Virginia boundaries if they could be acquired, as advocated by Clark, at moderate rates.<sup>3</sup> Although he was confident that no formidable Indian advance was probable before fall, Clark appealed to the commissioners to assist him in strengthening the defenses against Indian hostilities which still occurred from time to time. Again he urged the importance of Fort Nelson as the key to the country. As a protection to the eastern Kentucky set-

<sup>1</sup>Haldimand to De Peyster, March 12, 1783. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 11:351.

<sup>2</sup>De Peyster to Haldimand, January 7, 1783. *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, 11:336.

<sup>3</sup>December 19, 1782. See *post*, 170-171. Virginia in this manner was to establish her right to charter boundaries and counteract the claims set up by some of the states of sovereignty by purchase.

tlements he again advised the construction of one or more garrisons farther up the river. To complete his plan for foiling the enemy, he urged the mustering in of fifteen hundred troops who were to march against the Indian stronghold at the head of the Wabash. In this way he proposed to convince the Indians that their very existence depended upon peace with the Americans. A garrison of regular troops was to be stationed at Vincennes with supplies adequate to equip a force which might be brought together at any time for the purpose of convincing the Indians "that they were inferior to us, that the British assertions of our weakness was false, and that we could at all times penetrate into their Country at Pleasure . . ."<sup>1</sup>

No further effort was made to carry out these plans, for by the middle of April the official announcement of the signing of the peace preliminaries at Paris and the cessation of hostilities had been sent to the frontier settlements. The proclamation of a general peace soon followed.<sup>2</sup>

By the terms of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris, September 3, 1783, the Old Northwest was ceded to the United States. No reference is made in the diplomatic papers to the conquest of Clark as a factor in reaching a final agreement. The question has been a mooted one therefore, as to how far Clark was in military control of this territory and two views have been advanced. One of these is fairly presented in a

<sup>1</sup>Clark to the Western Commissioners, February 25, 1783. See *post*, 206.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary articles were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782. Harrison to Clark, April 9, 1783. See *post*, 221. The cessation of hostilities was agreed to at Versailles, January 20, 1783. Some five hundred prisoners were released by the Detroit authorities.

letter of Governor Benjamin Harrison to Clark (July 2, 1783) in which he states that since an offensive war against the Northwestern Indians has been given up that Clark's services in that region will no longer be necessary. But, he concludes, "before I take leave of you I feel myself called on in the most forcible Manner to return you my Thanks and those of my Council for the very great and singular services you have rendered your Country, in wresting so great and valuable a Territory out of the Hands of the British Enemy, repelling the attacks of their Savage Allies and carrying on successful war in the Heart of their Country . . ."<sup>1</sup> John Pierce, representing the United States, as one of the three commissioners appointed to adjust the claims of Virginia for debts contracted in carrying on the Revolution in the West, maintained that Clark by leaving the country with his force had relinquished the defense of it, as he could not be said to have "defended a country beyond him, in which he retain'd no garrison & from which he was at such a distance as to afford no immediate assistance."<sup>2</sup>

In the main, historians who have discussed the problem have advanced similar views and the two following statements may be taken as illustrative. "Clark would have pushed on to capture Detroit also, but want of sufficient reinforcements compelled him to be content with holding Vincennes, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia. These posts, however, were sufficient to insure the American hold upon the Northwest, until, in the peace

<sup>1</sup>Harrison to Clark, July 2, 1783. See *post*, 245-246.

<sup>2</sup>"Answers of John Pierce to the seventeen questions submitted August 10, 1787," Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Department of State.

negotiations of 1782, the military prowess of Clark was followed up by the diplomatic triumph of Jay."<sup>1</sup> The other is as follows: "The summer of 1779 marked the zenith of Virginia's power north of the Ohio; from that date there was steady decline. . . . For a year more there were a score of soldiers in those posts, acting as scouts; but even these were recalled in the following winter, and the villages were left to shift for themselves. . . . Virginia had really only weakened the hold of the mother country on a small corner of the disputed territory. . . ."<sup>2</sup>

The fact that Clark concentrated his available force below the Ohio after 1779 does not demonstrate that he relinquished the defense of the Northwest. His own testimony points the opposite conclusion for he wrote: "I see but the one probable Method of Maintan<sup>e</sup> our Authority in the Illinois which is this by Amediately Evacuating our present posts and let our whole force Center at or near the Mouth of Ohio . . ."<sup>3</sup> If Clark's position at the close of the campaign against the Shawnee is considered, a more satisfactory interpretation of the influence of his efforts becomes evident. We have seen that this stroke marked the final aggressive movement in his offensive-defensive policy. It demonstrated the wisdom he displayed in selecting Fort Nelson as a base for such operations. At no time were the British prepared to reduce this post although they were well aware it constituted the

<sup>1</sup>C. H. Van Tyne, *The American Revolution*, 284.

<sup>2</sup>C. W. Alvord, "Virginia and the West: An Interpretation," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 3:34.

<sup>3</sup>He refers here to the construction of Fort Jefferson but the same view obtained relative to Fort Nelson. Clark to John Todd, Jr., March, 1780. *Clark Papers*, 405.

key between the East and the Illinois country, that it dominated the western trade, and was the center for operations against Detroit. From this base, it was possible for Clark to reach Vincennes or Kaskaskia in a much shorter time than it could have been accomplished by the British from Detroit; and Clark's information of advances by the enemy was always early.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the warriors of the tribes on the Scioto and the Miami, especially the Shawnee, "the first in at a battle, the last at a treaty," chief dependence of the British, could not be induced to engage in any expedition which would leave their villages exposed to attack by an enemy so readily brought against them. These facts must have been patent to the negotiators of the peace terms and served, no doubt, to confirm Lord Shelburne in his decision to yield the Northwest to the United States.

<sup>1</sup>Answers of Thomas Marshall and James Knox to questions of the commissioners to adjust the claims of Virginia against the United States, December 8, 1789. Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

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## DOCUMENTS

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## CHAPTER I

CRITICAL CONDITIONS IN THE WEST, OCTOBER 6, 1781  
— MARCH 5, 1782

EVIDENCE OF DANGER AND SUGGESTIONS FOR DEFENSE — NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS — NECESSITY FOR AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION AGAINST DETROIT — VIRGINIA FINANCES — COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN ACCOUNTS — RISE OF LAND VALUES.

JOHN FLOYD<sup>1</sup> TO THOMAS NELSON,<sup>2</sup> October 6, 1781  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>3</sup>

JEFFERSON 6th October 1781

SIR

As an Officer to whom the People of this County look for protection as far as the Militia Law puts it in my power; I take the liberty of mentioning to your Excellency a short statement of the de-

<sup>1</sup> John Floyd was appointed colonel of the militia of Jefferson County, Kentucky, by Governor Thomas Jefferson, January, 1781. He served under Clark in the expedition against the Shawnee in 1780. In recommending his appointment, Clark described Floyd as "a Soldier, Gentleman, and a scholar whom the Inhabitants, from his actions have the greatest confidence in." As a member of the Council of War (September 6, 1781) he favored an expedition against the Shawnee during the fall of that year. He rendered noteworthy service in the protection of the settlements from Indian raids and finally met his death at the hands of the Indians April 12, 1783. James, *George Rogers Clark Papers* (I. H. C., 8), 500.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Nelson, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Yorktown, Virginia, December 26, 1738. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1761; and in 1774 when it was dissolved by Lord Dunmore he was one of the eighty-nine members who protested this violation of their rights. He was a member of the convention that met in Williamsburg August 1, 1774, and that of March, 1775, and was appointed colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment by the convention in July, 1775. He resigned his commission as colonel on his election to the Continental Congress in 1775, where he served until 1777, resigning then because of illness. In August, 1777 he was appointed commander of the Virginia state forces. He returned to Congress for a few months in 1779 but again was forced to resign. He was elected governor of Virginia June 12, 1781, commanded the Virginia militia at the siege of Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Upon his retirement from the governorship November 30, 1781 he was accused of maladministration for assuming dictatorial powers during his term of office, but he was exonerated by the state legislature. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and died in Hanover County, Virginia, January 4, 1789.

<sup>3</sup> This letter is printed with some variations in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 2:529-531.

plorable situation under which we at present Labour on account of the Savage War: and which unless we are enabled by Governm<sup>t</sup> to take some offensive measures against them early next Spring, or have some reinforcements, will be the inevitable destruction of this Country. On account of the unsettled and dispersed situation of the Inhabitants it is out of my power to send you an exact Return of the Number of Militia in this County, but by the last returns made me by the Captains we had 327 including Officers, and I believe at this time we have about 300, and near one third of these are preparing to go into the Interior parts of the State and many others would follow the Example but are unable to remove by Land having lost most of their Horses already by the Savages; & the Ohio runs the wrong way.

The Frontier of this County along the Ohio River is 277 Miles by computation, and the Inhabitants greatly dispersed & cooped up in small Forts without any Ammunition. Eighty four of the Inhabitants of this County have been killed & Captured since last spring & many more wounded. We are now so weakened in the most exposed parts of the County, by having so many Men killed & others removing to Lincoln for safety, that when any murder is done we can not pursue the Enemy without leaving the little Garrisons quite defenceless. The most distressed Widows & Orphans perhaps in the world make up a great part of our Inhabitants.

I expect I need not mention to you that the Regular Troops who have hitherto kept this Country from destruction must mostly be discharged this Fall & Winter, having served out the time for which they were engaged.

A great deal more might be said concerning the dangerous situation of these Counties, but I have not been informed whether Government think it absolutely necessary for the advantage of the Community at large to defend this Country at so considerable an Expence as must be incurred thereby: and I therefore beg leave to offer your Excellency one or two reasons why it may be of advantage to defend the Kentucky Country.

It is now beyond a doubt that the attention of at least 6000 Savage Warriors is fixed on this spot and who will not disturb any other part of the Continent as long as we maintain our Ground.

But on the contrary as soon as this Country is laid waste they will immediately fall on the Inhabitants of Washington, Montgomery, and Greenbrier &c in short from South Carolina to Pennsylvania. I believe all the Counties on the west side the blue Ridge were kept for many years penned up in Forts by the Shawaneese, Mingoes, Delawares, & a few of their Adherents; if so what will be the consequence when at least fifteen powerful Nations are united and combined with those above mentioned against about twelve hundred Militia dispersed over three very extensive Counties. Those Nations have absolutely been hitherto kept off your back Settlements by the Inhabitants of Kentucky.

Two or three thousand Men in this Country would be sufficient to defend it, and effectually secure the back settlements on New River & its Waters as well as those high up James River & Roan Oke; but if this Country must brake up perhaps twice that number will hardly be sufficient to secure so long & Extensive a frontier — Other advantages might arise from carrying an Expedition over the Ohio, besides securing the friendship of many Tribes of Indians who are as yet kept in suspence, and even some of those who have already taken up the Tomahawk against us, are still wavering; but this will not be the case another season.

My own knowledge of the danger which this country is, & will next spring be exposed to, has induced me to take the liberty of addressing your Excellency on that subject, which I hope you will excuse. \_\_\_\_\_

I have the honour to be your Excellencys most obdt  
and very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN FLOYD

(TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS NELSON, Esq. Gov. of Va.)

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK TO THOMAS NELSON, October 6, 1781  
 [Illinois Regiment Commissioners Report, 1834, p. 71. Va. State Archives.]

FORT NELSON 6<sup>th</sup> October 1781.

SIR

On receiving information of a Bill by Capt. Robt. George of Fort Jefferson<sup>1</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Philip Barbour of N. Orleans to an amazing amount I examined Cap<sup>t</sup> George and others on the Subject and find the Case to stand thus. M<sup>r</sup> Barbour arrived at that post at a time it was in distress, with a considerable Cargoe, offering it to them, and to take a Bill on the State for payment, finding no other means of certain relief Cap<sup>t</sup> George agreed to take it on three Persons fixing the rate of exchange, which as appears by the enclosed they did at fifteen for one supposing the acc<sup>t</sup> to be paid in Virginia paper Currency (and that to be about the rate of exchange) M<sup>r</sup> Barbour agreed to take it and those Gentlemen not being acquainted with the Nature of Bills, M<sup>r</sup> Barbour contrived to get one drawn for Gold or silver for the whole amount, also a Letter of Advice to the same purpose drawn on M<sup>r</sup> Pollock<sup>2</sup>, consequently supposed He secured to himself fifteen times the sum He asked for His Cargoe — it appears to me that it was a scheme between Mess<sup>rs</sup> Pollock & Barbour before Barbour left orleans, as p<sup>r</sup> the enclosed copy that accidentally fell into my hands, the original I have it being a cover to one set of the Bills he left for fear of an accident happening to himself — observe what he says to M<sup>r</sup> Pollock alluding to what they formerly spoke of — I understand they have already demanded payment — I think it wou<sup>d</sup> be well to pay the exact sum, in paper

<sup>1</sup>Fort Jefferson was located five miles below the mouth of the Ohio River at a spot called "The Iron Banks." For the establishment of this post, see *Clark Papers*, cxxi-cxxiv. At the close of the year 1780 when the soldiers and inhabitants of the post were in great distress, Captain Philip Barbour sold a cargo of goods to Captain Robert George (see *post*, 77, note 1), then in command at Fort Jefferson. See *Clark Papers*, 496-497.

<sup>2</sup>For the influence of Oliver Pollock see *Clark Papers*, xcvi-xcix. Oliver Pollock wrote Captain George April 2, 1782: "I am very happy to find that the Supplies furnished your Post by Mr. Philip Barbour has been of so much Service particularly in turning your neighbouring Savages firm Friends which formerly held out the Hatchet against us. Notwithstanding this I think you paid too high for those Goods." Letters and Papers of Oliver Pollock, No. 50, Folio 136, Library of Congress. Pollock paid Barbour \$32,500 on this account. In the adjustment of the revolutionary accounts this claim of Pollock's against the state of Virginia was held for investigation. It was finally allowed. Draper MSS., 52J72.

TODD AND LOGAN TO CLARK, OCTOBER 31, 1781 5

dollars at they now rate it's what they deserve if those suppositions should be true which there is the greatest probability of.

I make no doubt Pollock has Barbours receipt for the Payment of that number of Hard Dollars, but their premeditated Fraud if so (otherwise I ask their pardons) by no means excuses Capt George, as soon as the Auditors arrive he must acct. for this Cargoe, — if they have demanded the whole sum in Gold or Silver the conjectures in this Letter are certainly true.

I am with respect, Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup> very ob<sup>t</sup> & most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G R CLARKE

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

A Copy from the original in the Council Chamber —

WM TOTHAM Clerk Council

JOHN TODD, JR.,<sup>1</sup> AND BENJAMIN LOGAN<sup>2</sup> TO CLARK,

October 13, 1781

[Draper MSS., 51J93.—A. L. S.]

ST. ASAPH 13th Oct. 1781.

SIR We rec<sup>d</sup> your Letters relative to the proposed Garrison at the Mouth of Kentucky & though we were at the Council<sup>3</sup> so much more Anxious than the Rest in erecting this Garrison yet the frequent Changes in the Plan then proposed (every Alteration more & more oppressive upon the Militia of these two Counties) induce us to alter our Sentiments & send you our Reasons not doubting but when you know them you'll be of same Sentiments.

<sup>1</sup> John Todd, Jr., as county lieutenant and colonel of militia for Fayette County, was one of the most prominent leaders in the West at that time. See *Clark Papers*, xcix ff.; Alvord, *Cahokia Records (I. H. C., 2)*, liii ff.

<sup>2</sup> Benjamin Logan was at this time county lieutenant and colonel of militia in Lincoln County. After serving as a lieutenant in Dunmore's War, in 1775 he removed to Kentucky and was one of the founders of Logan's Station. Upon the organization of Kentucky County (1777) he was appointed one of the three justices of the peace and one of the four captains, Clark serving as major. In Clark's expedition against the Shawnee (1780), Colonel Logan was second in command. Shortly after the battle of the Blue Licks (1782) he led a force of 470 mounted men on a retaliatory expedition but the Indians had escaped. See index, *Clark Papers*.

<sup>3</sup> This council was held at Louisville, September 7, 1781. For a discussion of the problems, see *Clark Papers*, clxiii ff.

We expected & those Expectations were founded upon the Intentions of the Assembly that the new fortifications w<sup>d</sup> be built & garrisoned if not wholly at least principally by the Regulars. The Assistance you required we are quite ready to give but we have no Intrenching Tools & our Militia are still very thin & what few there are will be much Busied in securing their Crops till some time in November Beside we have some disagreeable News relative to the unfriendly disposition of the Cherokees & expectation of Hostilities either against the Southern Settlements of this County or Cumberland from the Chickamogies joined by 60 Creeks not to mention the exposed parts of Fayette which may of Course expect a visit this fall from the Shawanese

Upon the whole as Jefferson County must be excused from their part of the Fatigue of building & defending the new Garrison & as it is solely intended for our Defence on Calculating the Cost we conclude that we are willing to foregoe the many advantages which w<sup>d</sup> attend it for this Season and think it better to defend ourselves near home We therefore upon full consultation & mature deliberation recommend to you that the Design be dropped untill we can learn the will of the Assembly now sitting. The Result of their Determination shall be communicated to you as soon as known

We will use our Endeavours to forward the provisions in Fayette to you but expect it to be rec<sup>d</sup> at Lees Town or somewhere on Kentucky.

We have the Honor to be Sir

Your Obedient Hble Servants

JNO TODD jr

BENJAMIN LOGAN

Addressed: Public Service The Honble

Gen<sup>l</sup> Geo Rogers Clark

at Fort Nelson

p<sup>r</sup> Express

Endorsed. Col Tod 13<sup>th</sup> Oct 1781 Rec<sup>d</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>



JOHN CRITTENDEN<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, October 13, 1781

[Draper MSS., 51J94.—A. L. S.]

HARRODSBURG Octob<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1781.

SIR,—

From my Indisposition, The Inclement weather, and other unfortunate Contingencies, have not been able to leave this place untill To day. My horses have not been able to get shod as yet, but have great Reason to Expect to accomplish it at Clarks Station on this days Journey when Shall be in Compleat fix to Expedite my Journey

I am sorry to Inform you that fear it will not be in my power by Express to give you advices of my arrival to the settlement in Eighteen days agreeable to Instructions Therefore should be Happy in order to save you trouble, and the publick Expence, in Dispatching a second, That you would augment the time to twenty four days. As you will act on a Certainty in the Case Resting perfectly assur'd if in my power it will be accomplish'd in first Limitation

My Health is much Repair'd, No Company but Cap<sup>t</sup> Rogers The Doctor & myself. Great news from below if true (Cornwallace Totally defeated and found among the dead on the field

I am your Devoted &

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CRITTENDEN

Addressed: On publick service

The Honourable

Gen<sup>l</sup> G. R. Clark

Louisville

<sup>1</sup>Major John Crittenden was a member of the Virginia Convention (1776) from West Fincastle County. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was made a lieutenant in one of the Virginia regiments of the Continental army and then major of the Virginia State Line. After the war he came to Kentucky and in 1784 was elected to represent Fayette County in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

JOHN TODD, JR., TO THOMAS NELSON, October 21, 1781  
 [Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LEXINGTON 21st October 1781

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

I expect you will long before this reaches you have an Acc<sup>t</sup> of our proceedings in this Country by Letters from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark sent by Maj<sup>r</sup> Crittenden. After so much assistance given to our Country by Government to enable us to act either offensively or defensively; after so much money expended upon the Western Frontiers I feel desirous & anxious to remove any Censures that our little Country may possibly labour under in the opinion of your Excellency & the World. I do not pretend to know to whom the Failure in the intended Expedition is owing but the Officers & men of these Counties have persevered in rendering all possible assistance

By Letters from your Excellencys predecessor we were led to expect an early Expedition 500 Men with Canoes &c were required from these Counties to be at the Falls by March last The men required were drafted & set apart for the Expedition & the Canoes chiefly made during the Course of the Spring & Summer the Drafts necessarily decreased. At a Meeting of the Field Officers at Louisville summoned on General Clarks arrival the Beginning of September we found the Strength of the three Counties to amount to only 760 Men We offered the General two thirds of them if he chose to go on an Expedition but eather advised him to proceed in garrisoning the Ohio upwards agreeably to a Recommendation of the Assembly, or At least to attempt nothing more than a small Expedition up the Mimami it was our Opinion that if but one Garrison sh<sup>d</sup> be built it sh<sup>d</sup> be at the Mouth of Kentucky as the most valuable post if there sh<sup>d</sup> afterwards be troops to spare another should be at the Mouth of Licking, Opposite the big Mimami, at Laurences Creek or Limestone Run: but we seemed unanimous that the Mouth of Kentucky in a War with the Western & Lake Indians was a post of the utmost Consequence. The Sentiments of General Clark were different from ours in this Respect He imagined the

<sup>1</sup> Printed with some variations in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 2:562-564.

Falls to be a post of the first Importance being, as he always expressed it, the Key of the Country.

As I wish to see military Service always properly husbanded I beg leave to offer a few reasons to your Excellency to shew that keeping our principal post at the Falls is injudiciously wasting of our strength

1st the Situation of the Mouth of Kentucky is more in the Road of the Enemy in their War Excursions to any part of this Country than any part of the Ohio below that place, a few Settlements in Jefferson County only excepted,

2ndly—The River Kentucky w<sup>d</sup> afford a cheap and ready transportation of provisions which so abound in the upper Settlements where as if the main army staid at the Falls an Outpost at the mouth of Kentucky w<sup>d</sup> be always kept close in Garrison & being in continual Terror could afford no protection towards transporting the provisions & rather be a Trap for the exposed watermen.

3rdly. The Mouth of Kentucky must be much healthier than the Falls, being free from the Stagnated pools which overspread the flat Lands near the Falls & which every year kill or incapacitate for Service great numbers of our Soldiers

To say that the Falls is the Key to this Country seems to me unintelligible. It is a strong Rapid which may in an Age of Commerce be a considerable obstruction to the navigator but as we have no Trade we neither need nor have any Keys to Trade. If it be understood in a military sense I think it a mistaken appellation as the enemy can & do pass with as little molestation just above the Falls<sup>1</sup> as they would on any other part of the River

On parting with General Clark we expected to furnish assistance in building the Garrison at the Mouth of Kentucky from the Militia but expected to be built principally by the Regulars & wholly garrisoned by them since which a Requisition has come to Col. Logan and myself to furnish Tools & build the Garrison and after wards defend by it Men drawn from the Body of our Militia until he sh<sup>d</sup> Have Leisure to relieve them which we are satisfied w<sup>d</sup> not happen in any short time

<sup>1</sup> The version printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers* has "& just below the Falls," inserted at this point.

On consulting with Col Logan we concluded to defer building the Garrison because we had no intrenching Tools, no professed Engineer, no money & we conceived it to belong to men who draw constant pay to garrison it. The Result of our Consultation we sent to the General with a promise to lay the matter before your Excellency or the Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly. If the State had no Troops on pay we should have no cause to remonstrate but when they have Troops, & those Troops kept in the more interior & secure posts; when so much has already been expended; to augment the Expence by putting the Militia on duty at a place distant from 60 to 120 Miles from home we concieve to be impolitick & contrary to the Opinion of your Excellency to whom we submit the Matter.

A Recommendation for Justices will be handed your Excellency by our Delegates Also for several Militia Officers If it is not inconsistent with the practice I wuld wish for a few Blank Commissions to be sent to the Court. Owing to so great a distance from the seat of Government our Officers loose generally half a year in the date of their Commissions

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect Your Excellencys Most Obed<sup>t</sup> & very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> TODD JR

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, October 22, 1781

[Draper MSS., 51J95.—A. L. S.]

Fifteen Minutes after One Oclock 22<sup>d</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> 1781.  
five miles East of the Block House

D<sup>r</sup> GEN<sup>l</sup> I am arivd in perfect Safety to the Settlements. Have met with a favourable Opportunity by M<sup>r</sup> Brackett Oings [Owens] whom will be Considerd as an Express (and payd as such) to acquaint you therewith. I am bound To Col<sup>o</sup> Shelby's to night where shall be Supply'd I hope with fresh Horses and push for Richmond Tomorrow. The news is That Lord Cornwallace occupies york Town and Gloucester and is Certainly Surrounded by Gen<sup>l</sup> Washingtons Superiour force, so that his fate is Inevitable

I am Sir with Respect

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CRITTENDEN

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, October 27, 1781

[Draper MSS., 51J96.—A. L. S.]

COL<sup>o</sup> ARTHUR CAMPBELLS 27<sup>th</sup> Octobr 1781.<sup>1</sup>

SIR — I am this Ins<sup>t</sup> Informd by Col<sup>o</sup> Martain Superintendant of Indian affairs<sup>2</sup> in this Quarter That some time in the first of September near Five Hundred Creek Indians in different parties did set out for the falls of Ohio, Of which he advertisd the Inhabitants of the Kantucky at large by a favourable Opportunity. Not knowing you were in that Quarter which he suspects has faild from my not having heard of it.

Various are the Reports Relative to Cornwallace, However it is Reducd to a Certainty that his fate is Inevitable his Excellency Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington with 13,000 Regulars and upwards of Seven Thousand Malitia having besiegd him for a Considerable time in Conjunction with a fleet consisting of thirty Eight ships of the french line and sixteen Frigates.

My knee is nearly as bad as Ever. The Governor is at Camp Commands as Maj<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> over the Malitia, you will therefore necessarily Expect to prolong the time

I am with perfect Esteem

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CRITTENDEN

Addressed: On publick Service

The Honourable Brig<sup>dr</sup>Gen<sup>l</sup> G. Rogers Clark

Falls of Ohio

<sup>1</sup> Arthur Campbell's was near the site of Marion, Virginia.

Colonel Arthur Campbell was one of the leaders of southwestern Virginia. He served in the Virginia assembly for one year (1775). The following year he was chosen county lieutenant for Washington County, Virginia, and continued in this office for more than thirty years. He was the leader of the force against the Cherokee in 1780, and the next year joined Sevier in the erection of the proposed State of Franklin. Because of this interest, he was removed from office by Governor Patrick Henry but was reinstated by the legislature and received the endorsement of the people. He later joined his sons in Kentucky. See *Clark Papers*, clxvii, note 1, 214, 424-425, 595-596.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Joseph Martin was appointed Indian agent in 1777 and for a number of years performed the duties of that office while living at Long Island on the Hudson River. Prior to this time, he had been well known as a hunter and explorer and in 1769 he founded a station in Powell's Valley. He served on numerous occasions as commissioner for making treaties with the Indians and locating forts. Resigning his office in 1789, he returned to Virginia where, as a member of the legislature, he assisted James Madison in the preparation of the Resolutions of 1798. See *Clark Papers*, cxlii, note 1, 385.

JONATHAN CLARK<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, November 8, 1781  
 [Draper MSS., 51J98.—A. L. S.]

CAROLINE, Nov. 8, 1781.

D<sup>s</sup> SIR

Captain Rogers<sup>2</sup> is now here, by whom I flatter'd my self with hopes of the pleasure of having a letter from you, but am disappointed. However am happy in hearing of your being well, and that Richard<sup>3</sup> is in good health is a very agreeable circumstance.

This letter I expect will be deliverd you by Major Crittenden, who I hear is at Richmond with letters from you to the Governor &c I wish he may get your business done to your satisfaction.

The Assembly was to meet on monday last, much seems to be expected from them, I wish they may have it in their power to do any thing of consequence. The paper money is now at about one thousand for one—

That Lord Cornwallis and the army under his command are capture'd, is a pleasing fact, I have not yet had the particulars, or would have sent them you, but expect you'l receive them together with the particulars of the action to the southward of the tenth & twelfth of September last, in which General Green prov'd successfull, by Major Crittenden—in that action our friend L<sup>t</sup> Colonel Campbell fell, his loss is very much regreated I have heard of no other of your acquaintance who fell—

Your letter to the old Gentleman<sup>4</sup> gave him and the family much

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Clark was the oldest brother of George Rogers Clark. He served as captain in a Virginia regiment at Brandywine and Germantown and was later promoted first to the rank of major and then to that of lieutenant colonel. In 1802 he settled near Louisville, Kentucky.

<sup>2</sup> Captain John Rogers was the second son of George Rogers and was a cousin of George Rogers Clark. He served as a lieutenant under Clark in the Illinois campaign and accompanied him on the expedition against Vincennes. Together with Captain Montgomery, he was given charge of Governor Hamilton and the other prisoners who were sent to Virginia. Governor Jefferson commissioned him captain of cavalry and he served in that capacity in the West until the close of the war.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Clark was a younger brother of George Rogers Clark. During the spring of 1779 he went to the Illinois country where he took part in a number of expeditions against the Indians. He was with his brother in a campaign against the Shawnee and he also took part in other western expeditions. He lost his life in 1784 while traveling alone through the Indian country.

<sup>4</sup> John Clark—"the old Gentleman"—was Clark's father.

pleasure, they all desire you'll accept of their love affection well wishes &c &c he says he has nothing material to inform you of, except that he and the family are all very well, and as he is no scribe he hopes you will excuse his not writing to you, he wishes to know whether Captain Bayley has been paid for the land he had of him or not, M<sup>r</sup> Randolph received the money and made himself liable for the payment, and he is sorry to hear the money is not paid — but perhaps it may be a mistake and the money may be paid.

M<sup>r</sup> Gwathmey and family (his wife excepted) are very well,<sup>1</sup> she has been very unwell for sometime, our relation M<sup>r</sup> Achilles Redd is lately dead, the rest of the neighbours are generally well, please accept my sincere well wishes which I also desire to my brother Richard from whom I should have been very happy in a letter

I am with every degree of respect and esteem

Y<sup>r</sup> Aff. Brother

JONA<sup>s</sup> CLARK

M<sup>s</sup> JOHN CLARK'S CAROLINE Nov. 8. 1781

P. S. The old Gentleman does not wish any thing to be said to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph about the land provided Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey looks to him for the money, in that case it would not amiss if the note M<sup>r</sup> Rogers gave was taken in, however you are to act in the matter as you think best.

J. C.

B. GEN<sup>l</sup> CLARK.

Endorsed: Gen<sup>l</sup> Jon<sup>na</sup> Clark.

JOHN CRAIG TO CLARK, November 14, 1781

[Draper MSS., 51J99.—A. L. S.]

END OF LONG REACH 14<sup>th</sup> Novm<sup>r</sup> 1781

DEAR GENERAL I am Happy in this Opportunity of informing you I am thus far without being Molested by the Enemy, but my men are almost Killed with Fatigued and have been on Short allowance of Flour 12 days and often Several days without Beef. I have therefore (in Order to Enable & Encourage them to Persevere to the End) Contracted with and Received 25 Galleons of Wiskey of

<sup>1</sup> Owen Gwathmey was the husband of Ann Clark, the eldest sister of George Rogers Clark.

John Waller for which I have made Bold to Draw an Order on you and your Honouring it will Infinitely Oblige me M[ay] I Congratulate you on the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis to his Excellency the the Commander in Chief its said the British Army Consists of 8000 British 3000 New Levies and 2000 Armed Negroes and a large Train of Artillery 100 sail of Transports the Bearer will further inform you

I am Dear General with Much Esteem Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Hmb<sup>l</sup>  
Serv<sup>t</sup>

J CRAIG

GENERAL CLARKE

Excuse my cold fingers I have left the Price of the Wiskey to be Determined by the Publick sale at the Falls

ROBERT TODD<sup>1</sup> TO THOMAS NELSON, December 11, 1781

[Executive Papers, 1781, Va. State Archives.]<sup>2</sup>

RICHMOND Dec<sup>r</sup> 11 1781

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

As my being an Officer in Clarke Reg<sup>t</sup> & paymaster of late it becomes a part of my duty to represent the wretched situation of the few troops remaining Westward Many of them have been in the service for two years past and have never received a Shoe, Stocking, or hat, & none of them any pay, What other clothing not here mentioned rec<sup>d</sup> at fort Jefferson, are now worn out, Their being in this condition may perhaps be in some measure owing to bad occonomy, in the application of the publick clothing, which I think would not be improper to enquire into Whatever disposition your excellency shou'd please to make; whether kept where they are or removed, clothing will be absolutely necessary, without it no great service can be expected from them

As my Duty obliges me to be frequently at this place for some time yet your Excellency may readily receive such intelligence from

<sup>1</sup>Robert Todd, who was a brother of John Todd, Jr., assisted in the defense of McClelland's Fort against an Indian attack December 29, 1776. He was wounded at that time. He was made a captain under Clark and for a time served as acting paymaster. In the campaign of General Anthony Wayne he was a brigadier general.

<sup>2</sup>This letter is printed in part in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 2:651.



me as I am able to give concerning the matter - - I am Sir  
with much respect your excellencys most Ob<sup>t</sup> & Humble Ser<sup>v</sup> t

ROBT TODD Capt  
Clarke Reg<sup>t</sup>

(TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA)

IN COUNCIL Dec 12, 1781

referred to Colo Davies

A Blair C C

PLAN FOR KENTUCKY DEFENSE, December 11, 1781

[*Journal of Virginia House of Delegates, 1781, p. 35.*]

TUESDAY, December 11, 1781.

M<sup>r</sup> Banister reported, from the committee appointed to examine General Clarke's letters, and to confer with Major Crittendon, that the committee had, according to order, examined the same and conferred with sundry persons acquainted with the subject contained in the said letters, and had agreed to a report and come to several resolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same were again twice read and agreed to by the House, as followeth:

That it is the opinion of several persons who have conferred with your committee, that the country of Kentucky is in the greatest danger of being annoyed if not totally subjugated by the British and Indians from Detroit and the tribes between that post and the Ohio, if an expedition is not carried on against them early in the Spring: That the force requisite for this purpose would be two thousand men. That if this offensive operation could be carried into execution it would secure to us the amity and attachment of a great number of Indians, who would act in conjunction with us; but if neglected they will act against us in great force. That the consequence would be fatal to our interest in that country, as the people must either desert it or submit to British government; That an expedition against Detroit, would require nine hundred pack horses, at ten pounds each, besides those already in the country, computed to be one hundred; twelve thousand weight of powder, and twenty-four thousand weight of lead. That besides the flour now on hand, four thousand bushels of corn would be required, which might be

obtained for four hundred pounds specie. That the distance from the falls of the Ohio to the object in view is between three and four hundred miles. That of the supplies necessary, should the expedition be judged practicable, there are on hand two hundred thousand pounds of flour at the falls of the Ohio, eight thousand weight of powder, sixteen hundred weight of lead and from six to eight hundred bushels of salt. This being a summary of inquiries respecting an offensive operation against Detroit, your committee proceeded to examine into the nature and extent of a defensive war for the preservation of the country, which your committee beg leave also to report specially, as follows:

That it appeared from concurrent opinions of other persons acquainted with the country, that it might be defended by keeping up garrisons at the following posts: the falls of Ohio, the mouth of Kentucky river, the mouth of Licking creek, and at the mouth of Lime Stone creek. That the defence of these posts would require six or seven hundred men, and two gun boats at each of the posts, which might be manned from the respective garrisons; and thus supported, the inhabitants would be enabled to defend themselves against the incursions of the enemy, as well as occasionally to attack them. That the distance of the falls to the mouth of Kentucky river is seventy-five miles by water; from thence to the mouth of Licking creek, one hundred miles; and from thence to the mouth of Lime Stone creek, one hundred and ten miles. That the gun boats will be a great means of preventing the Indians from crossing the Ohio and attacking the posts or the inhabitants on the river. It farther appears to your committee, that there is a great prospect of increasing population in that country from the late emigrations to it; and that this circumstance may lessen the necessity of so large a force as is above stated.

Whereupon, your committee came to the following resolutions:

*Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee,* That the proposed expedition against Detroit, ought not for the present to be attempted.

*Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee,* That some plan of defence ought to be adopted for the security of the inhabitants of this State residing in Kentucky; and that the Executive do, from

time to time, take such measures, for that purpose, as circumstances may admit.

\* \* \* \* \*

MILITARY STORES FOR FORT NELSON, December 12, 1781

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

FORT NELSON 12<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1781

Received the Military and Ordinance Stores Spacified in the Within Invoice by Order of General Clark from Martin Carney late Quarter Master \_\_\_\_\_

Rec<sup>d</sup> by me

ZEPHANIAH BLACK=FORD

Conductor of Military Stores.

Invoice of Military Stores Received from M<sup>c</sup>Gavock and Delivered to M<sup>r</sup> Zephaniah Blackford

75—Muskits  
 26—Rifels  
 85—Cartridge Boxes  
 5—Ditto Not fit for Service  
 59—Straps or Slings for Bayonets  
 75—Bayonets—  
 9—Powder Horns  
 16 Shott Pouches  
 11 pair Wipers  
 4 pair of Bullet Moles  
 189 Gun Flints

Rec<sup>d</sup> the Above Mentioned Stores from Martin Carney Late Q Master by Order of Gener<sup>l</sup> Clark Falls of Ohio 12<sup>th</sup> December 1781

Rec<sup>d</sup> by me

ZEPHANIAH BLACKFORD

Con<sup>d</sup> Mil<sup>t</sup> Stores

Invoice of Military Stores Deliver'd to M<sup>r</sup> Blackford 12<sup>th</sup> December 1781—

-----  
 3 Setts of Mens Harness  
 6 Lent. Stocks  
 3 port fire Stocks

- 1 Budge Barrel- -
- 3 Sheep Skins
- 3 Setts of Harness for 4 Horses
- 1 D° D° for 2 D°
- 228 6 pound Round Shott fired
- 105- 3 pound D° D° D°
- 40 Rounds of Royal Case
- 84 6 pound Case fixed
- 36 3 pound D° D°
- 140 Empty Shells
- 300 6 pound Round Shott
- 759 pounds of Rifel Powder
- 3401 pounds of Muskit D°
- 3003 pounds of Cannon D°
- 120 pounds of Slowmatch
- 6 1/8 Dozen port fire
- 400 6 Six pound Tubes
- 22 1/2 pounds of Meal Powder
- 6 Rheims of Cannon Cartridge Paper
- 3 Rheims of Muskit D°... D°..
- 4900 Gun Flints- -
- 36 Melting Ladles - - -
- 1 pair of Bullet Nippers
- 8 lbs of Muskit Cartridge thread
- 1 Ten Lanthren
- 50 Six pound Empty paper Cartridges
- 1453 lbs Lead
- 1 pair of Large Bullet Moles -

BENJAMIN HARRISON<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, December 20, 1781

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1781, pp. 13-15, Va. State Archives.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER December 20<sup>th</sup> 1781

SIR

The Delay of an Answer to your several Favors has been occasioned by a variety of Causes, which Major Crittendon will explain to you.

Soon after the Arrival they were referred to the Consideration of the Assembly. The deranged Situation of the Finances of the State, and the reduced value of the paper Currency made this Step necessary. Their Determination on the Subject you have inclosed, by which you will find that an offensive war cannot at this Time be carried on. we must therefore turn our Attention to defensive measures and make use of every means in our power that this be done in the most effectual Manner. On your exertions this must rest. The Executive have the most entire Confidence in and Reliance on your Abilities and Integrity, and therefore will leave much to your Discretion.

You'll please immediately to call on the Counties of Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln in proportion to their number of Militia for as many Men as will make up with the Regulars you have three hundred and four rank & file properly officered one hundred of which are to be stationed at the Falls of Ohio, and sixty eight in each of the posts of the mouth of Kentuckey River, the mouth of Licking Creek and the Mouth of Lime Stone Creek which posts I wish to have strengthened as much as possible. This number of Men it is thought will be sufficient for the present, but very probably will not be so as the Spring advances in which Case you'll please to increase the number as exigencies may require always taking Care to have the Militia relieved as the Law directs.

<sup>1</sup> Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, in 1726 and was educated at William and Mary College. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, a member of the Committee of Correspondence, 1773, and a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1774-1778. He became speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates on his return from Congress, holding this office until 1781, after which he was twice elected governor. As a delegate to the Virginia convention of 1788 he opposed the ratification of the federal constitution. At the time of his death in 1791 he was a member of the Virginia legislature.

The plan of Gun boats I very much approve. They will certainly render essential service. I wish therefore to have three or four of them built as soon as possible. If you are in Want of Cannon to mount on them, they shall be sent early in the Spring to Fort Pitt, or any other post most convenient that you shall direct.

Major Crittendon is referred to Col<sup>o</sup> Davies for the Cloathing necessary for your Men and will settle with him the manner of getting them to you.

You will very probably ask how the Business required to be done can be carried on without Money. The answer indeed is difficult. We have nothing to depend on for the present but the virtue of the people; that has been tryed with Success on many former Occasions and I hope may be so again when they are informed that the Assembly are now closely engaged on the Subject of Finance and that they mean to do Justice to the public Creditors. The Executive on their parts will most certainly use the first means in their power to pay off any Debts that may be contracted for the present purpose. I well know how necessary it is to keep up the public Credit, and shall on all occasions exert myself to support it.

There will be no great Difficulty I hope to supply provisions as you have Flour in Abundance and Salt to cure Meat, a great Quantity of which may be got at the outposts by hunting. Some of the Salt may also be sold for Beef. If any of the Flour should be in danger of spoiling, I would recommend it to you to dispose of that also and to apply the Money to such necessary purposes as you think will be most advantageous.

Major Crittendon delivered a verbal Message to the Board from you respecting the Resolutions of the last Assembly. It was a matter of great Surprise to us that we could not conceive how General Clarke could take that resolution as aimed at him whose Character has ever stood unimpeached:<sup>1</sup> You must be sensible that great Abuses have been committed and that it was necessary for the Assembly to correct them and to bring the Offenders to Justice. At such only the Resolution points. I have my hopes that on cooler Reflection you will think with me, and have no more unhappy Moments on that Subject. A Resignation at this Time would be ex-

<sup>1</sup> See the joint resolution of June 21, 1781, *Clark Papers*, 569.

tremely injurious to the State in as much as it would throw the whole back Country into Confusion and perhaps occasion its Loss the thought of which I am confident induce you if you have not done it already to lay aside your Resentment.

I have now Sir only to assure you that I have the highest Confidence in you and Expectations that you will enter on y<sup>e</sup> Business recommended to you, and that I am &c

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE ILLINOIS REGIMENT, December, 1781

[Draper MSS., 51J103.—A. D.]

Commanded by Col<sup>o</sup> John Montgomery<sup>1</sup> in the Virginia State Service, for the month of December 1781.

<sup>1</sup> Captain John Montgomery with his company was ordered to join Clark at the Falls of the Ohio in 1778. After the capture of Kaskaskia he was sent by Clark with dispatches to Governor Henry. The next year (1779) he was appointed, together with Lieutenant John Rogers, to accompany Governor Hamilton and other prisoners who were sent to Virginia. As colonel, he was in command of the one hundred and fifty men sent by the Virginia authorities to assist Clark in the proposed campaign against Detroit. Before setting out for the Falls of the Ohio, Clark appointed Montgomery to the command of the troops in the Illinois country. He was succeeded in this position by Captain John Rogers (April, 1781). See also index, *Clark Papers*.

	Names...—	Rank	Commission'd	Remarks
Field Officers	John Montgomery	Lt Col <sup>o</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup> Dec <sup>r</sup>	1778
	Thomas Quirk	Major	17 <sup>th</sup> Aug <sup>t</sup>	1779
Commissioned Officers	John Williams	Cap <sup>t</sup>	16 Mar	1780
	Robert Todd	Cap <sup>t</sup>	17 Mar	1780
	Isaac Taylor	Cap <sup>t</sup>	18 Mar	1780
	Abraham Kellar	Cap <sup>t</sup>	19 Mar.	1780
	John Bailey	Cap <sup>t</sup>	29 Mar.	1780
	Richard Brashear	Cap <sup>t</sup>	30 May	1780
	John Girault	Cap <sup>t</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup> June	1781
	Michael Perrault	Cap <sup>t</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup> Oct <sup>r</sup>	1781
	Joseph Calvit	Lieut	1 June	1780
	James Montgomery	Lieut	2 <sup>d</sup> June	1780
	Abraham Chaplin	Lieut	3 <sup>d</sup> June	1780
	Richard Clark	Lieut	4 June	1780
	Jarret Williams	Lieut	5 June	1780
	William Clark	Lieut	6 June	1780
				Resigned 3 <sup>d</sup> Dec <sup>r</sup> 1781
				Killed



Compys	N <sup>o</sup>	Names...—	Rank	Dates of Inlistm <sup>t</sup>	Remarks
Cap <sup>t</sup> Kellar's Company	1	Page Portwood	Serjeant	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup>	on Furlough
	2	Robert Davis	d <sup>o</sup> —	11, d <sup>e</sup>	Sick absent
	3	David Bailey	private	4, Feby	Deserted 19th Inst
	4	Lamel Howard	d <sup>o</sup> —	27 Mar.	On Furlough
	5	John Pairetree	d <sup>e</sup>	28, Ap <sup>l</sup>	
	6	Francis M <sup>c</sup> Dermitt	d <sup>o</sup> —	6, Ap <sup>l</sup>	On Furlough
	7	Thomas Ward	d <sup>o</sup> —	27, Oct <sup>r</sup>	Sick Present
	8	Thomas Hooper	d <sup>o</sup> —	30, July	Sick Present
	9	Thomas Gaskill	d <sup>o</sup> —	14, Ap <sup>l</sup> —	On Furlough
	10	Richard Robertson	d <sup>o</sup> —	30, July	
	11	Noah Crais	d <sup>o</sup> —	3 Ap <sup>l</sup>	On Furlough
	12	James Boater	d <sup>o</sup> —	4 July—	
	13	John Dunavan	d <sup>o</sup> —	6 Mar.	
	14	Peter Nuton	d <sup>o</sup> —		
Cap <sup>t</sup> Taylor's Comp <sup>y</sup>	15	Thomas Hays	private	4, October	Discharged
	16	Anthony Montroy	d <sup>o</sup> —	1, Jan <sup>y</sup>	On Com <sup>d</sup> at St Vincents
	17	Francis Larose	d <sup>o</sup> —	6 Ap <sup>l</sup>	Absent with leave
	18	Charles Wood	d <sup>o</sup> —	15 Octob <sup>r</sup>	On Com <sup>d</sup> at Illinois

Compy <sup>s</sup>	N <sup>o</sup>	Names...—	Rank	Dates of Inlistm <sup>t</sup>	Remarks	
Cap <sup>t</sup> Bailey's Compy	19	John Vaughan	Serjeant	24 Mar.	1780	
	20	Edward Parker	d <sup>o</sup> ...	6 Mar.	d <sup>o</sup>	
	21	Nicholas Tuttle	private	19 Ap <sup>l</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>	
	22	George Shepeard	d <sup>o</sup> —	12 Feb <sup>r</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>	
	23	Peter Shepeard	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>	
	24	Robert Witt	d <sup>o</sup> —	24 Ap <sup>l</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>	
	25	Randolph White	d <sup>o</sup> —	25 Mar.	d <sup>o</sup>	
	26	George Lunsford	d <sup>o</sup> —	20, Jan <sup>r</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>	
	27	Hugh Young	d <sup>o</sup> —	1, Mar.	d <sup>o</sup>	
	28	William Bell	d <sup>o</sup> —	10 Mar.	d <sup>o</sup>	
	29	John Johnston	d <sup>o</sup> —	15 Nov.	1779	On Command
	30	William Thompson	d <sup>o</sup> —	27 May	d <sup>o</sup>	on d <sup>o</sup>
	31	William Whitehead	d <sup>o</sup> —	26, Oct <sup>r</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>	on d <sup>o</sup>
	32	Robert Whitehead	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	on Furlough
	33	Nicholas Burk	d <sup>o</sup> —	13 Aug <sup>t</sup>	1780	on Com <sup>d</sup>
	34	William Burk	d <sup>o</sup> —	10 May	1779	on Com <sup>d</sup>
	35	Bernard Mipie	d <sup>o</sup> —	20 June	1781	on Com <sup>d</sup>
	36	Anthony Lunsford	d <sup>o</sup> —	20 Jan <sup>r</sup>	1780	on Com <sup>d</sup>
	37	Mason Lunsford	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>	on Com <sup>d</sup>

		Cap <sup>t</sup> Brashear's Comp <sup>y</sup>							
38	William Elms	Serjeant	30 <sup>th</sup> May	1780					
39	John Joines	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					on Com <sup>d</sup>
40	William Crump	d <sup>o</sup> —	19 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
41	Joseph Ross	private	30 May	d <sup>o</sup>					
42	James Bryan	d <sup>o</sup> —	10 Mar.	d <sup>o</sup>					
43	Micajah Masfield	d <sup>o</sup> —	30 May	d <sup>o</sup>					
44	John Cowan	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					
45	Charles Ounsley	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					
46	James Hillebrant	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					
47	James Elms	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					
48	Daniel Tigard	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					
49	Charles Evans	d <sup>o</sup> —	18 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
50	Isaac Yates	d <sup>o</sup> —	8 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
51	Enoch Nelson	d <sup>o</sup> —	11, Apl	d <sup>o</sup>					
52	John Pulford	d <sup>o</sup> —	20 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
53	Reubin Camp	d <sup>o</sup> —	30 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
54	George Leviston	d <sup>o</sup> —	8 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
55	Edward Johnston	d <sup>o</sup> —	18 Jan <sup>y</sup>	d <sup>o</sup>					
56	Moses Lunsford	d <sup>o</sup> —	21 Oct <sup>r</sup>	1779					on Com <sup>d</sup>
57	Richard Bradin	d <sup>o</sup> —	18 Nov.	d <sup>o</sup>					on furlough
58	David Allin	d <sup>o</sup> —	11 June	1780					On d <sup>o</sup>
59	Zack. Williams	d <sup>o</sup> —	11 Apl	d <sup>o</sup>					
60	John McChel	d <sup>o</sup> —	30 May	d <sup>o</sup>					on Com <sup>d</sup>

Compy <sup>s</sup>	N <sup>o</sup>	Names...—	Rank	Dates of Inlistm <sup>t</sup>	Remarks
Cap <sup>t</sup> Giraults Company	61	Michael Miles —	Serj <sup>t</sup> Majr	14 May 1780	
	62	Abraham Frazer	Serj <sup>t</sup> —	22 Jan <sup>y</sup> 1781	
	63	John Moore	d <sup>o</sup> —	16 July d <sup>o</sup>	
	64	Richard Lovell	drum <sup>r</sup>	12 Ap <sup>l</sup> 1780	
	65	Hugh Logan	private	30 Nov. 1779	On furlough
	66	John Grimes	d <sup>o</sup> —	15 Sept <sup>t</sup> 1780	
	67	Samuel Watkins	d <sup>o</sup> —	24 Dec. d <sup>o</sup>	
	68	Francis Grolet	d <sup>o</sup> —	Sept <sup>t</sup> 1778	On furlough
	69	Francis Grolet jr	d <sup>o</sup> —	Sept <sup>t</sup> 1778	on d <sup>o</sup>
	70	John Doherty	d <sup>o</sup> —	24 Mar. 1780	on d <sup>o</sup>
	71	Louis Gagnea	d <sup>o</sup> —	1778	
	72	William Pique	d <sup>o</sup> —	16 July 1781	
	73	Frederick Rath	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	
	74	John Coldwater	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	
	75	Christopher Horn	d <sup>o</sup> —	7 Aug <sup>t</sup> 1781	
	76	Christopher Kina	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	
	77	George Rupert	d <sup>o</sup> —	14 Aug <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup>	
	78	Collen Brown	d <sup>o</sup> —	4 Dec <sup>r</sup> d <sup>o</sup>	
	79	Boston Damewood	d <sup>o</sup> —	3 Nov. 1779	On furlough
	80	Andrew Clark	d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup> —	On d <sup>o</sup>

		Company		1781		1 Dec <sup>r</sup>		1781			
81	John Lemon	d <sup>o</sup> —		1 Dec <sup>r</sup>	1781						
82	William Allegre	d <sup>o</sup> —		d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					Sick present	
83	James Thompson	d <sup>o</sup> —		d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					Sick present	
84	Lowry Graham	d <sup>o</sup> —		d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>					Deserted 11 Dec <sup>r</sup> 1781	
85	William Crossley	d <sup>o</sup> —		d <sup>o</sup> —	d <sup>o</sup>						
86	William Smith	private									
87	John Montgomery	d <sup>o</sup> —									
88	John Favours	d <sup>o</sup> —									
89	Daniel Whutton	d <sup>o</sup> —									
90	James Biggers	d <sup>o</sup> —									
91	Dennis Cohorn	d <sup>o</sup> —									On furlough

Cap<sup>t</sup> Perraults  
Company

GODEFROY LINCTOT<sup>1</sup> TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, January 1, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

SIR.

Having been stoped for a long time in this village by a disorder from which I have barely recovered arising from misfortune. Fatigue & bad Provisions which I have been obliged to make use of during in the Indian villages. on account of my business as Agent, & the impossibility of being able myself in person to render you an acc<sup>o</sup> of my Conduct, as also an acc<sup>o</sup> of the expense attending upon a Journey to Richmond— I take the Liberty to send you by M Gration [Gratiot]<sup>2</sup> one of the citizens of this Country, an account of the necessary charges which I have been obliged to be at for presents made to the different nations to whom I have spoke according to the order which I received from his Excellency Governor Jefferson — I hope you will be pleased fully to pay them having been obliged to borrow different sums of some of my Friends to support among the different nations the Honour of the State to which I am truly devoted — I should have been happy to have had it my power to have met with General Clark that he might have approved of my Expences & conduct which I flatter myself he would have done with as much approbation as M Cuirzal [Cruzat]<sup>2</sup> Spanish Colonel Commandant upon the River Illinois

If my Health at any time enables me to perform the Voyage I will immediately set to receive whatever orders you may be pleased to give but I hope if my Conduct is agreeable to you you will be

<sup>1</sup>Daniel Maurice Godefroy Linctot, a French trader of influence with the Indians, was of great assistance to Clark. In 1779 he was made Indian agent at Cahokia by Major Joseph Bowman. During that summer he was sent up the Illinois River in command of a Cahokia company. This advance defeated the project of Lieutenant Bennett who had proceeded as far as St. Joseph from Michillimackinac for the purpose of driving the American traders out of the Illinois country. The Indians deserted and the British entrenched themselves at the mouth of the St. Joseph River. Meantime, Linctot crossed to Ouiatenon and this movement caused consternation among the enemy, for it was interpreted as an advance on Detroit. Later in the year, accompanied by some Indians, he made a visit to the Governor of Virginia by whom he was commissioned major of Indian affairs, because of his "sincere attachment to the cause of the United States." He was entrusted with keeping the friendship of the Wabash tribes, and was stationed at Vincennes. See also index, *Clark Papers*, where the name appears as Major Geoffrey Linctot.

<sup>2</sup>For Charles Gratiot and Francisco Cruzat consult index, *Clark Papers*.

pleased to pay my Wages. having received none of any person, & being reduced to the necessity of drawing for my Expences, or depending upon the generous Succours which I have received in many places of my Friends — I will receive whatever you will be pleased to grant, & be assured that according to my Station & the duties of my charge I shall have justly acquired it —

I have the Honor to be with profound  
Respect Sir

yo. mo obt Hble Sev<sup>t</sup>

GODEFROY LINITOT

KASKASKIAS,

Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1782

STATE OF THE TREASURY, January 7, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:10.—Abstract.]

RICHMOND, January 7th, 1782.

John Conant, Surgeon to Genl: Clark's Army, having obtained from "the Assembly" an order for a Warrant for one thousand dolls: specie, for the purchase of medicines to be delivered at the Falls of the Ohio in March next, applied at the Treasury, but was informed there was no money on hand . . . He therefore now begs that instructions be given to the "Commissaries of Stores" to sell flour sufficient to make up that Sum, otherwise the wishes of the Assembly cannot be carried out . . .

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, January 13, 1782

[*Draper MSS.*, 52J1.—A. L. S.]

LEXINGTON 13<sup>th</sup> January 1782

D<sup>R</sup> GEN<sup>L</sup>

I have Communicated the purchase of Flower made in Conjunction between us on behalf of the state to Col<sup>o</sup> William Fleming whom was so kind as to take Charge of some papers of mine Relating my Claim for Services Renderd under your Command in this Department, As Col<sup>o</sup> Fleming will probably wish for some Information from you Relative to my Claims, you will greatly Oblige me in making me D<sup>r</sup> for Such Quantity of the Land as you may think necessary and furnishing the Vouchers Requird that the accounts

may be Liquidated it being out of my power to attend and this shall Oblige me to Comply with the same agreeable to your Contract with Cap<sup>t</sup> Tardiveau<sup>1</sup> I have made little progress in Obtaining the warrents mentiond in your favour to me, I hope to have the pleasure of your advocacy to the Settlement as it may probably be later than you Expect I have nothing more worthy your notice

Believe me S<sup>r</sup> to be with  
the utmost Esteem  
to be your Humb<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CRITTENDEN

Addressed: Gen<sup>l</sup> Geo. R. Clark, Falls of Ohio.

ORDER FOR ORGANIZING WESTERN TROOPS, January 18, 1782  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

IN COUNCIL Jan<sup>y</sup> 18. 1782.

The Board advise that the regular Troops of this State, now in the Western Country under the Command of General Clarke be reduced to one Corps of Infantry, to be commanded by a Major and formed into companies not exceeding Sixty eight rank & file to each Company under the necessary Captains & Subalterns: and that Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarke be requested to organize the said Corps and if the officers cannot agree among themselves with respect to their respective commands, that he appoint them according to their Seniority - -

Extract per ye Minutes  
A BLAIR C. C.

JOHN TODD, JR., TO GOVERNOR JEFFERSON, January 24, 1782  
[Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.]

LEXINGTON 24 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1782

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I rec<sup>d</sup> the inclosed Letters a few days ago; as they contain some matters of Consequence I transmit them just as I recieve them. They are written with a freedom which spares no Character & may with additional Letters which I expect you have rec<sup>d</sup> throw light

<sup>1</sup> For Barthélemi Tardiveau, see *Cahokia Records*, cxxxvi ff., clii; also Alvord, *The Illinois Country (Centennial History of Illinois, 1)*, 369 ff.



up on our Situation in the Illinois. Winston<sup>1</sup> is Command<sup>t</sup> at Kaskaskia M<sup>c</sup> Carty<sup>2</sup> a Captain in the Illinois Reg<sup>t</sup> who has long since rendered himself disagreeable by endeavouring to enforce Military Law upon the civil Department at Kohos [Cahokia].

The peltry mentioned by Winston as purloined or embezzelled by Montgomery was committed to their joint Care by me in Nov 1779 & from the Circumstance of Col- Montgomery's taking up with an infamous Girl leaving his Wife & flying down the River I am inclined to believe the worst that can be said of him being so far out of the Road of Business I cannot do the State that Justice I wish by sending down his case immediately to the Spanish Commendant on the Mississippi.

A late Letter informed your Excellency of my Design of laying some Beef & Corn in Store for the Expedition planned last year I expect to get 30 or 40 thousand Weight of Beef & two or three thousand Bushals of Corn or Better Terms then will be got any where in this Country. A Prisoner, Martin Wistill, taken spring was a year at Wheeling by the Shawanese two weeks ago left his party being 7 Shawanese about half a Mile from Bryants Fort as they were stealing Horses. He says the Shawanese have built 4 Block Houses at Logans Town 12 Miles beyond the Pickaway, that they are much Distressed for want of provisions & are keen for making an attack next Spring upon the Kentucky Settlements that Blackfish & Logan are dead &. I am uneasy lest Crockett should not arrive timeously at Licking & many of our Settlers seem desirous to fly immediately to the south side of Kentucky lest he should not.

Two Certificates to W<sup>m</sup> Grant & Israel Grant dated the 16th This Ins<sup>t</sup> one for 627 Bushels Corn the other for 80 were signed by Jos. Lindsay Com<sup>y</sup> & Countersigned. I wish the payments to be delayed till further Information to the Auditors.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect your Excellency's Most obedient & humble Servant

J<sup>NO</sup> TODD, JR.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS JEFFERSON

<sup>1</sup> For a biographical sketch of Richard Winston see Alvord, *Cahokia Records*, lxxxv ff.

<sup>2</sup> For Richard McCarty, see *ibid.*, 2, note 3.

OFFICER'S RANK, ILLINOIS REGIMENT, January 28, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 52J3.—A. D.]

Rank of the officers of the Illinois Regiment Louisville 28<sup>th</sup>  
 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1782

John Montgomery	L <sup>t</sup> Colonel	14 Decem <sup>r</sup>	1778
Tho <sup>s</sup> Quirk	Maj <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup> Aug <sup>t</sup>	1779
Robert Todd	Cap <sup>tn</sup>	17 March	1780
Isaac Taylor	Cap <sup>tn</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup> March	1780
Abraham Kellar	Cap <sup>tn</sup>	19 March	1780
John Baley	Do	29 March	1780
Rich <sup>d</sup> Brashear	D <sup>o</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup> May	80
John Girault	D <sup>o</sup>	3 <sup>th</sup> June	1781
Michael Perrault	D <sup>o</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup> October	1781
Joseph Calvit	Lieut	1 June	1780
James Montgomery	D <sup>o</sup>	2 D <sup>o</sup>	80
Abraham Chaplin	D <sup>o</sup>	3 D <sup>o</sup>	80
Richard Clark	D <sup>o</sup>	4 June	1780
Jarret Williams	D <sup>o</sup>	5 June	1780
William Clark		6 June	1780

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO WILLIAM FLEMING,<sup>1</sup> January 29, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 46J69.—L. S.]

IN COUNCIL January 29<sup>th</sup> 1782

The Executive are extremely pleased to find by your favor of the 26<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> that you will assist in the settlement of the accounts in the back Country. They approve of your plan in general and will

<sup>1</sup> Colonel William Fleming, after receiving a classical education, was graduated in medicine from the University of Edinburgh. On coming to Virginia during the French and Indian War, he served as lieutenant and surgeon in Washington's regiment and as captain under General Forbes. He received a wound at the battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's War which unfitted him for military service during the Revolution, but as a county lieutenant he was an adviser on the defense of the frontier and he served two years in the Virginia legislature. In 1779 he was appointed one of the commissioners for granting settlement and preëmption rights in the county of Kentucky. In 1781 he was appointed one of the western commissioners for the consideration of claims against Virginia growing out of the disbursements of public money by Clark and his officers (see *post*, 290). For a number of years after the Revolution he sat in the Virginia legislature and was a member of the state convention which adopted the federal constitution.

furnish you with such accounts and documents as they can procure, tho' they apprehend it will be impossible for them to obtain all that will be necessary. This deficiency we hope you will be able to make up on the Spot. The opportunity you have had of being informed of the intentions of the Assembly and Executive in appointing Commissioners to settle this business where it was transacted, will no doubt suggest to you many Things that cannot be so fully explained either by letters or instructions much therefore must be left to the discretion of the Commissioners in whose abilities and judgment we place intire confidence.

We know of no powers given to any person to draw bills on the State but to Col<sup>o</sup> Clarke and yet we find them drawn to an immense amount by Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery a Capt<sup>n</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> George and some others; we have but too much reason to suppose a Collusion and fraud betwixt the drawers and those they are made payable to; most of them are for specie when they well knew we had none amongst us, and from the largeness of the Sums, proves the transactions must have been in paper and the depreciation taken into account, when the bargains were made; indeed George confesses this to have been the Case when he gave Philip Barbour a bill for two hundred & thirty two thousand, three hundred and twenty Dollars and uses the plea of ignorance.

I am unwilling to charge M<sup>r</sup> Oliver Pollock of New Orleans with any sinister practices having in general heard well of him, yet I confess I have my doubts of him and wish his whole transactions from the first connection with Montgomery &c to be minutely enquired into. In short great Care and exactness is to be observed, thro' out your whole transactions, but this I need not mention as we can safely trust to your prudence.

Col<sup>o</sup> Preston has resigned his appointment and has recommended M<sup>r</sup> Granville Smith who is named in his room. We have not yet heard from that Gentleman, but suppose he will act. We agree to lengthen the time of meeting to the first of May.

Each Commissioner is allowed three sumpter horses which they are requested to procure on Credit, and their pay shall be fully adequate to their Trouble and expences.

We know not what to say to you on the subject of money to support you not having at present the Command of one shilling. We hope however that you will be able either to furnish it, or borrow it, in either Case you may rest assured of its being replaced with interest out of the first money that comes to the treasury.

So many of the Gentlemen that have been named for this business have refused to act that we are apprehensive it will not go forward unless a power is lodged with you to name others in Case these should do the same, we have for that reason left three blanks to be filled up by you in case of need, not doubting your doing it with proper persons who have no Connections in that Country. Should you make any appointment you'll please to inform us of it immediately.

You have inclosed an order to the County Lieutenant of Washington to furnish you with a guard to the first post where you will please to discharge them. We leave it in your power to fix the number, confident of your doing it as low as possible, as you well know how necessary Oeconomy is in the present State of our finances.

I am with respect

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Hble Ser<sup>t</sup>

BENJ HARRISON

P S The Acc<sup>ts</sup> &c shall  
be forwarded as soon  
as possible

BENJAMIN LOGAN TO CLARK, February 12, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52]5.—A. L. S.]

February 12<sup>th</sup> 1782

HONOURED SIR from the treatment I received last night from Major Thomas Quirck<sup>1</sup> whom I beleave to be an Officer in Ileanoy Reigment under your Command & the Said treatment hapened in your presence I do request & demand the saticfaction for that treat-

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Quirk served as ensign and lieutenant in the Seventh and Fifth Virginia Regiments. Resigning from the Eastern army in 1779, he spent the summer recruiting for Clark and taking reinforcements to the Illinois. Later in 1781 he went to Kentucky where he served as major of the troops stationed at Louisville. See Kellogg, *Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio* (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, 24), 195, note 2.

ment that the Law Martial derects & that Law to be put in force as soon as may be.

I have the Honour to be

Your Most Obedient & Hum<sup>le</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

BENJAMIN LOGAN

TO GENERAL CLARCK

Endorsed: Logan's Complaint Against Quirk Februy 12<sup>th</sup> 1782

J. M. P. LEGRAS<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, February 15, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J6.—A. L. S.]

AU GENERALE GEORGE ROGÉ CLARK Brigadier General  
MONSIEUR

Sir, by an Outawa Indian arriv'd here the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> from the Miamis, we learn that the Commandant of Detroit requir'd all the Savages of the Lakes and others adjacent thereto, to be ready, very early in the Spring to march against the Falls, and that Capt<sup>n</sup> Chaine was to go at their Head with Artillery, that in the mean time he desired some of them wou'd form small parties to see what was doing at the Falls<sup>2</sup>

Par un sauvage de la 80as arrivé icy Le 31<sup>e</sup> dedexembre qui vient de la Riviere des Mis; cet Rapporté que Lorsqu'il Est partis du détroit L'automne derniere pour son hivernement que le Command<sup>t</sup> du détroit a dit a tous les sauvages des Lacs Et des Environs de se tenir pret de Bon printemps pour aller frapper a la Chûtte, Et que le Capitaine Chaine irait a Leur tête avec De L'artillerie, et qu'en attendant qu'il seroit Charmé que quelqu'un deux formassent des petits partis pour voir ce qu'il se passe; Voila Mon Sieur ce que

<sup>1</sup> Colonel J. M. P. Legras was one of the prominent Frenchmen at Vincennes when Clark captured that post. He was captain of militia under the British but he began at once to espouse the American cause by furnishing powder and flour. He accompanied Captain Leonard Helm on the expedition up the Wabash which captured seven boats containing supplies for Hamilton. During the year 1779 he was appointed president of the local court at Vincennes by John Todd and continued to preside over this court until 1786.

<sup>2</sup> This translation was interpolated on the original manuscript between the subscription and the body of the letter.

J'ai L'honneur de vous informer Et Soyés persuadés qu'il ne Viendra Bien a ma Connoissance: Sans que Je vous En donne avis; J'aurois Bien Désiré avant Le Départ Du Major Bosseron qu'il fut Venû quelques Nouvelles des Jlinois; Mais depuis deux mois nous avons du monde de ce poste qui y Sont allés Et qui ne sont point Encore Revenû Nous pensous que ce sont les Mauvais tems qui les En Empêchent par les Eaux Et les pointes Basses qui Sont inondés, plus que quand vous Est Venû prendre le poste Vincenne — Je ne vous Reccommande point le Major Bosseron Je sçay vos intentions a son sujet; J'ai fait part des Bonnes Nouvelles que vous avés Marqués a M<sup>r</sup> Dalton a tous les habitants Et Leurs Est dit que vous les invitiés d'aller chercher du sel. Comme M<sup>r</sup> Dalton C'est trouvé dans le Besoin de poudre Et de plomb pour les sauvages des ouyas Nos alliés qui sont Venû Le saluer; Et les sauvages du poste Leurs ayant dit que J'en avoit; J'ai Eté obligé de L'assister Sur celle que vous m'avés donné pour le service publique Les Sauvages Luy Disant qu'il ne pouvoit pas Vivre avec Des glands Comme les Cochons; J'ai fait part d'un peu D'amonition de quelque Minots de sel a Ceux qui sont au service Des Etats; si Ç'est un Effet de votre Bonté de M'en Envoyer d'autre Je vous Serés obligé; Ainsy qu'un peu de sel et de farine; Car les Sauvages M'on mangé une partie de ce que vous m'aviés donné avant de me Rendre chez Moy; Cependant J'ai Encore de la poudre En Réserve au Cas d'attaque Je la Livreray aux habitants Lorsqu'il sera apropos — Il y a Eut une Maladie Contagieuse a misere Et au Kas — il Est mort 54 persone Dont Madame Valé mere est du nombre Monsieur Charleville pere<sup>1</sup> Et sa dame; Je n'ay Rien Reçûe de la Nouvelle Orleans les marchandises fort Rare Et Bien Chêre; Mr. Vaucherés Mon associe Est passé a la havana avec Le Gouverneur d'un Galvez Sous Sa protection. Je Laisse au Major Bosseron a vous dire Combien Cela me fait detor; J'ai Vendû une Negresse Et Son Enfant plutot que de me voir Executer pour Mes Debtes. Permettés Moy Monsieur de vous Remercier de toutes Les Bontés que vous avés Eû pour moy pendant Mon sejour a la Chutte; Et que tant que Je viveray J'en

<sup>1</sup> Jean Baptiste Charleville was one of three sons (the others were Charles and Francois) of Joseph Chauvin *dit* Charleville, each of whom was elected to the position of justice of the peace for the district of Kaskaskia. See index, *Clark Papers*.

aurai une Vive Reconnoissance En Vous assurant de ma fidelité Et  
Du Respect avec Lequelle J'ai L'honneur d'être  
Monsieur

Votre tres humble  
Et tres obeissant

St VINCENTE Le 15<sup>e</sup> fev 1782.

Serviteur

J. M. P. LEGRAS

Lieut Col<sup>o</sup>

Addressed: Au Generale George Rogé Clark Brigadier Gen-  
erale A La Chûtte

Endorsed: Col<sup>o</sup> Legras Feb<sup>y</sup> 1782

[*Translation*]

TO GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, Brigadier General.

SIR:

An Ottawa Indian, who arrived here the thirty first of Decem-  
ber, from the Mississippi River, reports that, when he left Detroit  
last autumn for his winter quarters, the Commandant of Detroit  
had requested all the Indians of the Lakes and parts adjacent, to  
hold themselves in readiness to march, early in the spring against  
the falls, whither Captain Chaine with artillery, would lead them  
and that in the meantime, he would be glad if some of them formed  
small parties for reconnoitering. I have the honor to report this,  
sir, to you; you may rest assured that nothing will come to my knowl-  
edge, without my informing you of it.

I should have been very glad if news had come from Illinois  
before the departure of Major Bosseron. But two months ago,  
however, several persons went there, from this post, but they have  
not yet returned. We believe that the bad weather has delayed  
them, by high water, as the bottoms are worse flooded than when  
you came to take post Vincennes. I do not commend Major Bosseron  
to you. I know your intentions on this subject.

I have communicated the good news you sent to Mr. Dalton, to  
all the inhabitants and have told them that you invite them to go in  
search of salt. As for Mr. Dalton, he has needed powder and bullets  
for the Wea Indians, our allies who came to salute him, and the  
Indians of the post. Having told what I had, I have been obliged

to assist him with what you have given me for public service, for the Indians told him that it was impossible for them to live upon acorns like swine. I have divided a little ammunition and some bushels of salt among those who are in the service of the States; if in your kindness you send me anything else, I shall be obliged to you for a little salt and flour, for the Indians have eaten a part of what you gave me before my return home.

Meanwhile, I still have powder in reserve, in case of an attack, which I shall issue to the inhabitants when it becomes necessary. There has been a contagious disease at Ste. Genevieve and at Kaskaskia; fifty-four persons have died, among them the elder Madame Valé and the elder Mr. Charleville and his wife.

I have received nothing from New Orleans; goods are scarce and very dear. Mr. Vaucherés, my associate, has gone to Havana under the protection of the Governor, Galvez. I leave it to Major Bosseron to tell you how this has injured me.

I have sold a negress and her child rather than see myself put under execution for debt. Allow me, sir, to thank you for all your kindness to me during my stay at the Falls. So long as I live, I shall retain a vivid remembrance of it. Assuring you of my fidelity and of the respect with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

J. M. P. Legras, Lieut. Col.

St. Vincennes

February 15, 1782.

General George Rogers Clark,  
Brigadier General at the Falls.

Endorsed Col. Legras, February 1782.

CLARK TO JONATHAN CLARK, February 16, 1782

[Draper MSS., 2L15.—A. L. S.]

COVE SPRING KENTUCKY Feb<sup>y</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1782

D<sup>s</sup> SIR

I Received your fav<sup>r</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> last I am happy to find that all friends are well I was unhappy to hear the fate of Col. Camp-



bell<sup>1</sup> you did not inform me any thing of Johny or Edmond<sup>2</sup> Dicky left this last Fall I have not heard whether he got safe home I sent his Commission to him by M<sup>r</sup> Rice Bullock of Hanover, inform him of it Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Fields of Culpepper Cty was to take two of my Riding Horses from F<sup>t</sup> Pitt to Caroline if they have arive pray send them to me by the first safe Hand that will undertake to bring them for any price, being so Repeatedly disappointed by government that I warmly solicited them for leave to quit this Department intending to Retire and Injoy myself in some polite part of the Continent but have met with a Refutial such as put it out of my power to leave the Cuntrey with propriety they have been generous Enough (as I suppose they term it) to own that the misfortunes that I have met with was owing to their own disability and neglect (in order to please me I suppose) they have given me the same powers hear that y<sup>e</sup> Governor have with you in the Military Dep<sup>t</sup> finance &c but I doubt it will be out of my power to save this infant Cuntrey from those impending strokes that now Hover over it its Fate will be determined by August if we are then fortunate all persons that incline to Come to the Cuntrey my [may] Move amediately as it will then be out of the power of the Enemy to distress us much more and if the old Gentleman Determine to move to this Cuntrey he might send out hands to Commence a Farm: I have Ingaged a man to Survey his Land but I know nothing about the payment for it M<sup>r</sup> Randolf is gone to the west Indias but I make no Doubt but the Land is paid for they tell me it is one of the finest Tracts in the Cuntrey Lands Raise hear amazingly a few days past I was Refused Six Hundred acres of Lands for five Hundred Guineas, to be paid in three month I intended it for my Father in Case he moved amediately as it was in the Hart of the Settlement knowing that it would Continue to Raise in Value I have some prospect of future happiness

<sup>1</sup> For biographical sketch of Colonel John Campbell, see *post*, 145, note 1; for his relations with Clark, see *Clark Papers*, 225 ff.

<sup>2</sup> John Clark was a younger brother of George Rogers Clark. He entered the army as lieutenant in a Virginia regiment. At the battle of Germantown, he was captured by the British and was held as a prisoner until his exchange in 1782. As a result of his imprisonment he contracted tuberculosis which caused his death in 1784.

Edmund was another younger brother of George Rogers Clark, who served as lieutenant in a Virginia regiment during the Revolution. About the year 1800 he removed to Kentucky.

in our living near Each other I can supply you with Lands if you Settle on the Ohio as fortune seems to determine that I posses an unprecedented Quantity of the finest Lands in the Western World I can prejudge that I have this Campaign to Incounter greater dangers than I have heretofore their is no knowing the fate of war if I Fall I hope you will not suffer any part of my property to fall into the Hands of those that have no Right to it you will find it very Considerable give half to my Father and keep the other your self

I have now to add that I could wish to hold a Constant Correspondence with you its in your power to be of infinite Service to me by informing of me of the policy of the State Continent Europe Individuals &c as it may Occur to you

I am with Respect

y<sup>r</sup> Loving Brother &c

G R CLARK

JOHN GIBSON<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, March 5, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J8.—A. L. S.]

PITCHBURG march the 5<sup>th</sup> 1782

SR this is to Let you Know that your Bill that you Gave me on the Govrner of Virgenia was protested which has Ruined me and If you Do Not take Som Spedey methiod to make me hole I will take Evrey opertunitey in my power to Do my Self Justies Sr I hope you will Rite me an answer Emedentley your Compliens will obledge your Verrey Umbl Sert

JNO GIBSON

N B S<sup>R</sup> I Expected you would Rote me before this time as Marger Critenten must have told you all my Disapointments

<sup>1</sup> For the contract between Gibson and Clark, see *Clark Papers*, 571-572. This was not Colonel John Gibson but another of that name, an Indian trader and merchant at Pittsburgh. On a number of occasions he procured powder and other supplies for Clark.

TIMOTHÉ DE MONBREUN<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, March 5, 1782

[Draper MSS., 51J25.—A. L. S.]

MON GÉNÉRAL

J'ai eu L'honneur de M'adresser a Monsieur Le Major John Williams votre representant pour lui demander soit ma retrait où qu'il m'accordat, En maqualité De Gentilhomme Et d'officier au service De la Republique de la Virginie que J'ai L'honneur de servir, ma paye de Lieutenant En bon argent où Marchandises pour pouvoir faire subsister ma famille Lequel ne ma pu accorder que des Provisions pour ma Subsistance comme vous le verré par sa reponse cy jointe Que J'ai L'honneur de vous Envoyer cy Inçlus, En consequence Mon général Je me flatte que Lorsque vous aurés vu le Certificat de Monsieur le Colonel Montgomery Et La reponse que M<sup>r</sup> Le Major Williams de mes Services et leurs incompetence Malgré La bonne volonte Que ces Messieurs avoient de vouloir recompenser mes services Et le zèle que J'ai Encore presentement desirent vous suivre dans L'Expedition que vous allés faire, si toutes fois il vous plait m'accorder La subsistance de ma famille pourque Je puisse m'absenter et ne pas Laisser ma famille a la Mercy de mes amis qui est une chose honteuse a un veritable Gentilhomme cet que Je Suis. J'espere Mon Général que m'appuyant sur le zèle avec lequel Je desire servir La patrie trouver En vous toutes les reponces qui me seront necessaires pour Marcher avec Confiance sous vos drapeaux a Labri desquels un veritable Militaire ne Desire rien autre chose.

Jai L'honneur d'être avec un profound respect

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur

TIMOTE DE MONBREUN L<sup>te</sup>

MON GENERAL

KASKASKIAS le 5<sup>eme</sup> Mars 1782

[Addressed:] Monsieur Monsieur George Rogers Clark Ecuyer Marechal de Camps Commandant la patrie oriental de la Virginie au fort Pite

<sup>1</sup> Influenced by Father Gibault, Timothé Boucher Sieur de Monbreun, who was living at Vincennes, took up the cause of the Americans. Removing to Kaskaskia, he was appointed lieutenant in the Illinois battalion and was later granted a commission as deputy county lieutenant (1783). During the turbulent years which followed, he served as judge, usually the only one, and also preserved a good understanding with the Indians. In 1786, he resigned and crossed to the Spanish side of the Mississippi. For a more extended account of his services, consult Alvord, *Cahokia Records*, xix, cxxiv ff.

[*Translation*]

March 5, 1782.

MY GENERAL:

I have had the honor to address myself to Major John Williams, your representative, to ask of him, either my discharge or that he accord me, as an officer and gentleman in the service of the Republic of Virginia, which I have the honor to serve, my pay of Lieutenant in good money or in merchandise, so that I may support my family. This he has been unable to grant me as you will see by his reply which I have the honor to send you here inclosed. Accordingly, my General, I flatter myself that when you have seen the testimonial of Colonel Montgomery and the reply of Major Williams concerning my services and their inability [to help me], in spite of the good will these gentlemen bear me, that you will recompense my services. Moreover I am still anxious to follow you in your approaching expedition, if you will please to give me enough to support my family, so that in my absence I need not leave it at the mercy of my friends, which is a disgrace to a true gentleman, such as I am. I hope, my General, in my zeal for the country's service, that you will so answer me that I may march with confidence under your banners beyond the shelter of which a true soldier desires nothing more.

I have the honor to be with profound respect,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

TIMOTHÉ DE MONBREUN, LT.

MY GENERAL,

KASKASKIA, March 5, 1782.

Addressed: Mr. George Rogers Clark, Esq. Field Marshal,  
Commanding the eastern country of Virginia, at Fort Pitt.

## CHAPTER II

CLARK'S PLAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF KENTUCKY, MARCH 5,  
1782 — JULY 5, 1782

GUNBOATS TO BE USED ON THE OHIO — TROUBLES ENCOUNTERED IN EQUIPPING  
THESE BOATS — VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY OPPOSED TO OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS  
— DISAFFECTION GROWING OUT OF THE MOVEMENT FOR AN INDEPENDENT  
STATE IN KENTUCKY — INTEREST OF JAMES MONROE IN THE WEST.

CLARK TO JOSEPH LINDSAY, March 5, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 11]17.—Transcript from Pogue Papers.]

FORT NELSON 5<sup>th</sup> March 1782.

SIR - - The certain intelgence from Detroit of their intention of Taking this place early in the Spring makes it necessary that we alter our former resolutions<sup>1</sup> you will please to make immediate preparations for furnishing three hundred Rations of Beef pr day at this post The militia of Lincoln is to March to this the 15<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> you may take the advantage of their route in getting your first Supply I expect you'll make every necessary arrangement in your Department you are to receive all Major Moore's purchase of Cattle and be accountable for them You will be too busy yourself of course, Depute some person — encourage the people in your Quarter to act Spiritedly — if we repel this invasion they may not expect another - - we are going to Build armed Boats to Station at the Mouth of Miami to dispute the navigation of the Ohio either up or down. Take all the pains you Can to find out and encourage Boat-builders and good workmen to repair to this place immediately, they shall have good wages in hard Money; if you can find experienced Ship Carpenters that come immediately he shall have almost what wages he will ask

I am Sir your M<sup>t</sup> Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G. R. CLARK

MR. LINDSAY

<sup>1</sup>The plan of the British had been to attack Fort Pitt but this was given up on account of the report that it was in a good state of defense but that the Falls could easily be reduced. After Colonel Crawford's defeat, Wheeling became the objective for McKee and Caldwell with their rangers and Indians. Reports of Clark's expedition caused them to return to Sandusky. The march into Kentucky and the Battle of the Blue Licks followed. See introduction, *ante*, xxxix-li.

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, March 5, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

FORT NELSON 5<sup>th</sup> March 1782 - - -

SIR

I wrote to you on the subject of publick affairs in this department by M<sup>r</sup> Carney the 18<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> which I hope you have received, since which we have received very allarming accounts from the Enemy at Detroit. They, last fall collected Chiefs of the different hostile Tribes of Indians and instructed them not to disturb the Frontiers, and particularly Kentucky until towards Spring, then to form small parties and take prisoners, to hear what was going on, by which Conduct the Country wou'd be off their Guard, that the whole would imbody in the Spring, reduce this post and lay the whole Country waste and make one stroke do for all. They are actually makeing every preparation at Detroit, and the Conduct of the Indians have been agreeable to their direction - - This information through various channels from the Illinois cannot be doubted and if the defeat of Cornwallis or something similar dont prevent them, we shall certainly have them in great force sometime this Spring — Every preparation is making to counteract them, our greatest dependance is in armed Boats, but cannot fit out a Sufficiency of them in time without the Supplies you promised, and those mentioned in my last arriving in time. —

If it was possible for the Troops with those Articles to arrive sometime in april, I should be under no kind of apprehension of their doing much damage to the Country; but without, the consequences are to be dreaded —

Pray Sir, be as liberal as possible in your reinforcements and furnitures: If we can repel this invasion I have no apprehension of their making a second attempt It would be advisable to alarm Col<sup>o</sup> Dabney<sup>1</sup> that he might use every precaution on his passage down the River —

<sup>1</sup> Charles Dabney was commissioned major of the Third Virginia Regiment, February 13, 1776, lieutenant colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, February 16, 1778, retiring September 30, 1778. He served as colonel, Virginia State Regiment, 1778-1781, and in 1781-1782 he commanded the Virginia State Legion. In the fall of 1788 he served as a member of a board appointed to superintend the locating and surveying of the lands set apart for the Virginia troops.

This intelligence hath occasioned us to alter our former plan of operation, and strengthen ourselves by water as much as possible, as no Vessels they can bring across from the lakes will be able to face such as we can navigate the Ohio with, could we Get furnitures for them — Our dependance is in the exertions of Government of which we rest fully assured - - -

I have the Honour to be  
Sir

with the utmost respect

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G. R. CLARK.

Col<sup>o</sup> Davis }  
}

(To Benj. Harrison, Governor of Virginia.)

From G. R. Clark)

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, March 8, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J9.—A. L. S.]

BEARGRASS 8<sup>th</sup> March 82

DEAR GEN<sup>l</sup>

I have seen the Field Officers & most of the Captains of Militia of this County since I rec<sup>d</sup> your Orders so that I expect the proportion you call for will Rendezvous at Fort Nelson by time you mentioned.

It is not in my power at this time to return you the Lists, but we have 370 privates exclusive of those at the Garrisons about the Salt Works who are not Enrolled for want of an Officer; they having all removed since our Last appointment.

What shall I do with such little remote settlem<sup>ts</sup> as Hardens? I hear they have only fourteen men.

I have seen no person yet, qualified for the purpose of Boat-building,<sup>1</sup> except old M<sup>r</sup> Asturgus who seems willing & even desirous of Building one, but has no person about him to wait on his Wounded Son, & to do the drudgery about his plantation. I wish

<sup>1</sup> For the construction of the armed row galleys, see *ante*, xxxv-xxxvi.

you cou'd get him, as he appears to understand every part of the Business.

It will I find be a great mortification to the Inhabitants in general, if no Post is erected on the Ohio above the Falls.

M<sup>r</sup> Pyatt I find has a great desire of having some command on Board one of those Vessels, & says he can engage some volunteers; if so, & you shou'd think him a proper person, perhaps it might answer to employ him in some Business of this kind, otherwise he means to remove to S<sup>t</sup> Vincenne. I am not well acquainted with M<sup>r</sup> Pyatt but have been frequently applied to, to solicit you in his favour; therefore hope you'll excuse the liberty I have taken on that head.

And am Dear General your most obed<sup>t</sup>  
and very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN FLOYD

Addressed: The Hoñble Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark Fort Nelson  
Endorsed: Col Floyd 8<sup>th</sup> March 82

JOHN EVANS TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, March 9, 1782  
[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:89-90.]

John Evans, County Lieutenant to Gov: Harrison.

MONONGALIA COUNTY March 9th, 1782.

"DR SIR,

"The murders committed on our Frontiers at such a time of the year, and the repeated applications of our Suffering Inhabitants, Occations me to trouble your Honour, praying that our Situation may be taken, under Consideration as we are few in number and much Exposed. Our fronteers are so Extensive that the few inhabitants there Settled are so scattering that the Enemy murder one part before the others can be alarmed to come to their assistance. Since the State of Pennsylvania have taken place the poor Residue of Virginia are all fronteers.

The prayer of the people is that a company or two of Militia may be Ordered to their Relief, otherwise they will be under the necessity of vacating the Country — Colo. Clarke's Expedition fall-



ing through, and so many men falling into the Enemies hands have encouraged them so that they are constant in our County—the Strength of our militia does not Exceed three Hundred and fifty and them settled at least Eighty miles in length. x x x

x x x I have forbore running the State to the Expence of paying an Express and troubling your Honour 'till I find it will do no longer—the murders committed were early in February when the People were under no apprehension of the Enemy's being in our County. The express I hope may be paid for this trouble and Expence, as I was much put to it to git one, times being so precarious.

I have the Honour to be with due Respect  
&c.&c.

JOHN FLOYD TO JOHN CRITTENDEN, March 22, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52]10.—A. L. S.]

22<sup>d</sup> March 1782

DEAR MAJOR.

My Brother who goes with the Draughts from Beargrass is a young & entirely inexperienced Officer & now on his first tour. Therefore any Instruction you'll please to give him so as not to stagger out of the Line of his duty he will receive kind at your Hands. I'm informed by Chenowith that the Men ordered for duty from his Comp<sup>y</sup> refuse to march. I much wish a Guard of Regulars Commanded by a Determined & reasolute Officer to command the party to be ordered out to conduct them to head Quarters. I refer the Gen<sup>l</sup> to young Crawford a Gen<sup>t</sup> Volunteer for further information, whom I sent to caution those chaps against disobediance of orders. I am with much esteem your

Perplexed Friend & most ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN FLOYD

Addressed: Major John Crittenden Fort Nelson

Endorsed: From Col<sup>o</sup> To Maj<sup>r</sup> Crittenden Rec<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> March 1782.

COL. WILLIAM DAVIES<sup>1</sup> TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, March 23, 1782  
[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:108-109.]

WAR OFFICE March 23d 1782.

"SIR

I received yesterday from Genl: Clarke, a letter of the 18th of last month. He is very anxious to be joined by Colo: Dabney, and represents that the infantry of the new legion altho' not very numerous, would be of infinite service to his operations, and if they should reach him by the first of June, he hopes they will be sufficient to turn the scale. He writes in a very urgent manner for the Cannon your Excellency promised him, but at all events, he says he must have two brass four-pounders. The piece he has is a three-pounder, and this he represents to be too heavy. I am therefore apprehensive that the four pounder we have will be of no service to him, as they are all of them old fashioned heavy French pieces, and weigh nearly as much as the common six-pounders. If there are any here belonging to the Continent, it perhaps might be as well to take them, as your Excellency has agreed to the exchange of our battering Cannon for lighter. Genl: Clarke writes also for rigging &c. for boats, and adds that without them he cannot execute his designs; and that unless he receives considerable supplies by June, the consequences may be fatal to the Country. How to transport these various articles, together with the clothing appears to me a difficulty not easily overcome. Genl: Clarke seems to think it best, if Col: Dabney's infantry is sent, that they should go down the Ohio with the whole of the supplies of every kind, and there are boats belonging to the State now lying in the Red Stone in Monongalia: if Col: Dabney cannot reinforce him the General desires that every thing that can be sent him, and particularly the two brass four pounders, may go by Holston on cars made for the purpose, with a small escort through the wilderness. Mr. Carny, however thinks it impossible. Genl: Clarke recommends this gentleman as very serviceable to him. He attends your Excellency with this Letter and perhaps may afford some information. I shall be happy to receive your further orders, and have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's  
most humble Servant"

<sup>1</sup> William Davies, son of Samuel Davies, a clergyman, left Princeton in 1765 and entered the army, becoming inspector general under Steuben in 1778. He was afterwards in the auditor's office in Richmond.

GOVERNOR HARRISON TO CLARK, March 24, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, Va. State Archives.]

IN COUNCIL March 24<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR

Your favor of the 18<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> was delivered yesterday. Our circumstances as to money matters are as wretched as they were when I wrote to you by Major Crittendon, and will continue so 'til the fall, when I hope our prospects will brighten greatly. I am glad the people are pleased to hear, Government intend to be punctual in their money engagements; if they give credit to it why are you in want of necessaries? A moments reflection would shew them that it was much more to their advantage to wait a few months for payment and then receive hard money, which all the world allows to be a proper medium of Trade, than to receive Trash immediately that will not be worth half the sum before they can lay it out

I will use every means in my power to forward to Fort Pitt the Artillery and necessaries for the Gun boats. Brass Field pieces such as you want I fear cannot be procured. We have only four left and those are old fashioned long guns that weigh as much as modern iron sizes. Our only chance of getting them is from the Continent, which I have directed Col<sup>o</sup> Davies to attempt. If we obtain them they shall be forwarded with the other things, it being impossible to send them to you by Land of which Mr Carny will satisfy you.

The Plan of obtaining hard money from Orleans might be a good one if flour was plenty and could be got on easy terms, but there are other difficulties and dangers, that I foresee you will have to encounter which will render the plan abortive.

Col<sup>o</sup> Davies was wrong in even hinting to you a probability of Col<sup>o</sup> Dabney's Legion being sent to your assistance. His whole Corps does not exceed two hundred and fifty men and these have our extensive coasts to guard. We have at present a large Body of French amongst us, but they must soon leave us on some offensive operations, when we shall be left to defend ourselves. How incompetent we are to this in our present situation last years experience teaches us.

I shall say nothing on the subject of offensive operations in your

quarter. The Assembly have interdicted it, which is a sufficient injunction of silence to me. They meet early in May, when it is probable they will again take up the subject.

I shall most readily communicate my Sentiments to you on any matters that may occur, and shall be glad to hear from you by every convenient opportunity.

I am &c

BENJ HARRISON.

WILLIAM DAVIES TO GOVERNOR HARRISON, March 25, 1782  
[*Cal. of Va. State Papers, 3:110.*]

COL: DAVIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

WAR OFFICE March 25th 1782

"SIR

There are Six 6-pounders, and four 3s, all of brass, belonging to the Continent, now at manchester. The three pounders will probably answer Genl: Clarke's purpose fully, though I suppose he will not require more than two of them, especially as by the order of Council, all of his regular troops are to be consolidated into two Companies of Infantry. I mention this the more particularly, as I shall send out the order of Council by Mr. Carny, and unless the Executive make some alterations in it, Genl: Clarke will be obliged to dismiss all his Officers of Artillery, and those of the infantry will be incapable of managing the pieces properly, at least 'till this campaign is over, and probably they will not understand their business until then. The other three-pounders at manchester, will answer extremely well for Captain Roane's company in the regular legion, and are much better adapted to the nature of a light Corps, than the heavy pieces we have of our own. As no application of mine to the Continental Commissaries of military Stores will be effectual to procure them, I must beg the favour of your Excellency to give an Order for them, should you approve of the measure.

I have the honor to be, &c"

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO COL. ISAAC ZANE,<sup>1</sup> March 25, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1781, p. 84.]

COL<sup>o</sup> ISAAC ZANE.

IN COUNCIL March 25<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR

We are called on by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark for an immediate Supply of Artillery, and the necessary Stores for them to fit out four gun boats, and have no resource or means of complying with the request, but in your patriotism, which I hope and trust is too great to suffer a disappointment, particularly as the Defence and safety of the Country about the Ohio, in a great measure depend on it. The expense will not be great as four Carronades, howitzers or four pound cannon, and a few swivels and the different kinds of shot are all that is wanted and your Assistance to have them transported to red-stone Creek when ready. The bearer will accompany them and stay in your neighborhood for that purpose. I need not tell you that the Treasury is at present without Cash. You know that too well, but I will assure you of being paid as soon as we are able which will be in the fall. I refer you to Col<sup>o</sup> Davies who will also write you a more particular Account of what is wanted. I am &c

BENJ HARRISON

WILLIAM DAVIES TO CLARK, April 6, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]12.—L. S.]

WAR OFFICE, April 6<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter by M<sup>r</sup> Carney. I have been labouring to afford you every assistance which an almost empty treasury could enable us to do. To you who know the difficulties which attend the support of such

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Isaac Zane, son of a man of the same name who had come to Frederick County, Virginia, from Pennsylvania, established a foundry at Cedar Creek near the present village of Marlboro. He soon became an important member of the community, residing at his works only part of the time and living sometimes at Stephensburg, sometimes at Winchester. He was an ardent patriot, and was a member of the Virginia conventions of 1775 and 1776, also of the first general assembly meeting at Williamsburg under the new constitution of 1776. He was commissioned colonel of the Virginia line but apparently did not serve in the field, his iron works being of great importance to the army. He was a member of the assembly again in 1785, and of the Virginia convention of 1788 which ratified the constitution. He died in 1795, leaving a large estate.

distant operations, I need not recount the thousand obstructions which unavoidably interfere, but when the consideration occurs of the total want of money, you must form very moderate expectations of the assistance we shall be able to afford. I have, however, had the good fortune to procure for you two light brass three pounders one hundred and fifty coats, a hundred pair of overalls, two hundred shirts, about the same number of stockings, double the quantity of shoes and a parcel of hats. I cannot ascertain any of the articles with exactness, as many of them are to be collected on the rout between Richmond and Red Stone, as it was impracticable to send them to you by land, &, indeed, as it is, we shall leave the other troops exceedingly distressed, as we shall be obliged to deprive them of almost every waggon to get the stores to Red Stone.

I have wrote to Col<sup>o</sup> Zane and so has the Governor for some light howitzer carronades for the gun boats, as they are certainly the best for your purpose. As for rigging I am unable to give you much hopes. We are at a loss to ascertain how much would answer your purpose but the principal difficulty is how to procure it. We must, however, send you some of the canvass we have, which I fear is too thick, and we must add, if we can possibly get it at Winchester, or Fort Pitt, some thinner or strong country linnen. I wish it had been in our power to afford you more substantial support but by some inattention in the Assembly, by one general inadvertent expression in a law passed at the close of the session, they destroyed the whole fund of tobacco, upon which alone the Commercial Agent founded his contracts; and as by their revenue act no money will get into the treasury before November, you may judge of the extreme poverty of our situation. In my letter by Major Crittenden I intimated that my good wishes should not be wanting to give you at least a part of Colonel Dabney's Legion, as a reinforcement. Government, however, think it an impracticable expedient, as the state would be entirely defenceless upon the movement of the French troops, which we may expect will shortly take place. It will be unnecessary in me to request your particular attention to the preservation of the cloathing I shall send. I know from long experience in service, that a rigid severity towards the officers for the neglects of their men is the only mode to preserve the men in any tolerable

order. I hope you will pardon the observation, as from every account, some of the inferior officers in their detached commands through that extensive country, have, I fear, taken the advantage of their remote situation from your immediate presence, and suffered the most ruinous waste and abuses to take place. I am the more solicitous on this head, as I can assure you, the readiness with which the future supplies for the western country will be furnished, must unavoidably be governed by the prudence and oeconomy manifested in their expenditure, and the care and punctuality in their preservation and in the settlement of their accounts. Should you be able to find a leisure moment occasionally, I must beg the favor of you to exercise your authority in making every military department lay a full and distinct account of their whole conduct before you, for it is a great deal better to prevent a mischief than to punish it. M<sup>r</sup> Carney tells me, that it is not usual for the Commissaries to demand receipts for the articles they issue, but look upon the orders as their vouchers. I told M<sup>r</sup> Carney I should suggest this matter to you, that a stop might be put to this practice, which opens the door to every imposition. In the Continental army, indeed, we carry our precautions so far as not to admit figures in receipts, but the whole must be expressed in letters, and signed by some commissioned officer, whenever it can be done with propriety.

Inclosed are several papers of consequence to the arrangements of the different corps under your command. The Assembly have, you will observe, ordered that some discrimination should be made between such supernumerary officers as have misbehaved or been in service for a short time, and those who have been meritorious. Many have withheld themselves from duty and conducted themselves in such a manner as to make it proper that a trial should pass upon them before they are to be admitted to the emoluments of supernumerary officers. I must request you to take the most proper mode for pointing out such, as also to have the design of the inclosed papers executed, as far as your circumstances will possibly admit and make a report to me.

M<sup>r</sup> Carney has been extremely diligent and faithful to you, and seems most zealously disposed to promote your interest and that of the troops under your command, and has been extremely servicable

in procuring the stores. I have directed Colonel Todd to apply all the specifics, or the money arising from the sale of them, as you shall think best for the interest of the service.

I am, Sir, with great respect

your most obed Serv<sup>t</sup>

WILLIAM DAVIES.

Duplicate.

Addressed: Gen. Clarke

Commanding on the Ohio

"Rec<sup>d</sup> July 20<sup>th</sup> 82 (Pr) Maj. Walls."

JOHN FLOYD TO JOHN MAY, April 8, 1782

[Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

JEFFERSON the 8th of April 1782.

DEAR SIR.

The Savages began their Hostilities early in February, and are constantly ravaging the most Interior parts of the County, which makes it impossible for any one Settlement to assist another. Even the populous parts of Lincoln are infested, & from the Number of Horses already taken off by them, it is notorious to every capacity that their design is, to disable the Inhabitants from removing, untill their present intended Campaign from Detroit against Fort Nelson can be carried into effect. This design is communicated to us thro' three different channels, & so well authenticated that it can not be doubted: and the Conduct of the Enemy ever since last Fall coincides exactly with the Information. One fourth of the Militia is called for by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark for the purpose of Fortifying the Fort against a Seige; but from the immediate danger in which every one conceives his own Family, the Authority of Militia Officers at such a distance from Governm<sup>t</sup> growing every day weaker & weaker, and the new invented Ideas of a Separate State, calculated on purpose for disaffection & an Evasion of duty, are so many causes to retard this necessary Business, and seems to threaten us on all sides with Anarchy, Confusion, & I may add Destruction. But even to sup-

<sup>1</sup>I secured this letter in Richmond but the original is not now in the files. It is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:121-122, but has been over-edited.



pose that the Works can be completed before the Arrival of the Enemy, it is then impossible that Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark with the inconsiderable number of Troops He now has can defend it: and a Dependence on Militia scattered over three extensive Counties under the Circumstances before mentioned, is depending upon a very great uncertainty; especially when the Enemy have all the advantages of a heavy Current from high up the Miamia to the very place of their destination. they can float from the Mouth of that River to the Falls in less than thirty Hours. And to suppose that our Spies should discover their approach as high up as Miamia, it will then take eight days at least before we can be collected if we were under the Strictest Military Subordination. Should no reinforcements arrive in May, & if Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark be obliged to Evacuate his post rather than suffer such a Quantity of Military Stores to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and the whole Indian Army let loose among the scattered Inhabitants unprepared to receive them, what must be the Consequence? Is it not evident that the whole must fall a Sacrifice? As a Means of averting the Storm which is gathering against us, & preventing those fatal Consequences, your immediate Interposition with the Legislative Body & with the Governor & Council; is now called for by every Inhabitant of Jefferson County. This is our last Effort; and your Exertions on this Occasion may possibly save our Families from the Hands of merciless Savages.

You are sensible from your own knowledge of this Western Country that no place can be better calculated for the purpose of carrying on the Indian War against (if I may use the Expression) the Interior Frontiers of this State than the Falls of the Ohio. Its Situation is exactly central to the Northern, Southern, & Western Tribes. The distance to Holston, Clinch, New River, Green Brier, &c very trifling. Their Supplies already here provided, & the Communication to the British Posts in Canady very safe and easy. I would further observe that if this Country must be laid waste, which nothing but an early reinforcement or an Accident can prevent; those Settlements above mentioned must once more experience the disadvantages of a Savage War, & must contend with more than ten times the Number which have heretofore visited their Borders — One who is unacquainted with the true Situation of this

County, & also with me, might probably conclude that those reflections might proceed from Timidity. But you are acquainted with both and can Judge whether it is so or not.

Our whole strength at this Time is three hundred & seventy Men, and who according to the best calculations I can make, have about Eight Hundred & fifty helpless Women & Children to take care of, & very generally deprived of every possible means of removing back to the Settlement.

This is at present as just a State of this County as I am able to give you, only I omitted to mention that this number of men were exclusive of the small remains of the Illinoise Regiment. Who am Dear Sir with much respect your very hble Serv<sup>d</sup>

JN FLOYD

To JOHN MAY ESQ —..—..—

WILLIAM DAVIES TO CLARK, April 10, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]17.—A. L. S.]

WAR OFFICE Apr. 10 82.

SIR — I had the honor to write you a few days ago by M<sup>r</sup> May a duplicate of which I have sent by your brother. I now embrace this opportunity to inform you that M<sup>r</sup> Carney has completed, tho' in a partial manner, the principal objects of his journey, and I have been able to send you a little of almost every thing you wrote for, except men. I must refer you to him for information on many points which perhaps you may wish to enquire about, and shall confine myself at this time to suggest to you that from the impossibility of transporting the travelling carriages of the three pounders we have been obliged to forward to you no more than the trails and hind wheels. This I came into the sooner, because by shortening the trail and fastening the shafts to it, and by having the ammunition boxes made longer and deeper but narrower, you will be able to spare a great part of the axle tree, so as to have the wheels a great deal closer together; by which means you will make it very easy for one horse to draw, as well as much more convenient for the woods, than when there were four wheels and those much wider apart, from the axle trees' being so much longer. The pieces which General Morgan had with his light infantry were fitted in the man-

ner I propose, and, were infinitely more convenient than in any other way.

As a great part of the exorbitant expenditures in the western country has arisen from the licentious practices and abuse of power exercised by commanding officers of separate posts, under the mistaken idea that their quality of commandant entitled them to order and dispose of the stores at their posts as they should think best, I must beg leave to suggest that the low state of our finances at present will not admit of any such pretensions in the officers under you, and I must request that you will issue the most pointed instructions to restrain any such unwarrantable claims, and to put it out of the power of the commanding officer to draw from the magazines a single article, but what by a previous estimate of your own, you may think necessary for the maintenance of the post; and even of those stores, which you may think proper to subject to this order, it will be highly necessary to make frequent scrutiny as to the application and propriety of distribution.

These steps are taken in all armies in a greater or lesser degree, and in no part of the world can it be more necessary than in your remote situation — I wish you every success in the midst of your difficulties. I beg you to be assured of my desire to co-operate with you as far as in my power.

I have the honor to be with respectful esteem  
your very obed Serv<sup>t</sup>  
WILLIAM DAVIES

JOHN NEVILLE<sup>1</sup> TO CLARK, April 14, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52J18.—A. L. S.]

WOODVILLE 14<sup>th</sup> April 1782

DEAR GENERAL

I arrived at Woodville The day you Lift Whelan [Wheeling] I was very sorry I had not the Pleasure of seeing you before set out upon your Expedition, and am also sorry you had to Deal with such a Set of Rascals as was is in this Part of the Country I mean the leading men of Washington a[nd] Westmoreland Counties,

<sup>1</sup> Colonel John Neville accompanied Washington on the expedition with Braddock and afterwards settled in the West near Pittsburgh. During the Revolution he served as colonel of the Fourth Virginia Regiment.

Who I am informed did every thing in their power to prevent your Campaign, I have had at least forty Quarrels on the subject sometimes they made you a Flour Marchant at Other times a Land Jobber and Trader for the State of Virginia &c &c — and tho I am unfortunate enough to fall in to Pennsylvania I shall Live and Die in the Interest of Virginia, They have brought a number of Suits in Washington Court ag<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Cox for his assistance to you and it was once expected he would be ruined, but two or three suits are determined in his favor, which perhaps will be a precedent for the rest Those very people who refused to go with you turned out in large bodies this winter and kill'd ninty odd of the poor Moravian Indians,<sup>1</sup> the Greatest part women and Children, and another party fell on the Indians at Fort pitt and put five to Death and wounded the sixth who is since Dead and now threatens Col<sup>o</sup> Gibson his Squaw and Children I am now the very Frontier and expect a very Troublesome Summer —

M<sup>rs</sup> Nevill rec<sup>d</sup> your kind Letter from Whelan and is Greatly Obliged to you for the friendly Advice you Gave her, and found the Times Turned out Just as you Mentioned — your Brother and my perticular Friend Jon<sup>n</sup> is Married to Miss Hite I hope he may be as happy as any man in the world he justly Merits it — Should you ever Come into this Quarter again I hope without ceremony you will make my Cottage your home for be assured my Dear General no man Regards the name of Clarke more than my self M<sup>rs</sup> Nevill and the Girls present their Compliments to you and Except the Same

your Hum Ser<sup>t</sup> JOHN NEVILL

Addressed: The Honb<sup>le</sup> Brig<sup>dr</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> George Clark  
Favored by Capt Oldham.

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, April 15, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J19.—A. L. S.]

15th April 1782

DEAR GENERAL

Agreeable to your wish I've sent for M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Gee who will be conveyed to you to day by Cap<sup>t</sup> Whittaker. I wish to know your

<sup>1</sup> For the attack on the Moravian Indians, see *ante* xxxvii-xxxix.

determination with regard to his Tryal whether by Regular or Militia Officers I think the Act you have mentions that Militia are to be tried by Militia Officers tho' I wish you to act in the Matter as you think best. I've sent you all the Letters or Ans<sup>rs</sup> I can get from Col<sup>o</sup> Cox. but I have reason to believe this Affair will have a very good effect on the Minds of People in that Quarter.

I am D Gen<sup>l</sup> yours affectionately

JN FLOYD

Addressed: Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark F Nelson Cap<sup>t</sup> Whittaker

Endorsed: Col. Floyd 15<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup>

JOHN TODD, JR., TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, April 15, 1782  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LEXINGTON 15th April 1782

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

The Inhabitants of Fayette County have been so harrassed this Spring by the Indians that I was for some time apprehensive that the whole County w<sup>d</sup> be evacuated as panicks of that Kind have proved very catching and the fate of the Neighbouring Garrisons at Licking last year was fresh in their Minds. The only plan I could devise to prevent it & sufficiently secure the provisions laid up at Bryants & this place was to build a new Fort upon a very advantageous Situation at this place & make it proof against Swivels & small Artillery which so<sup>t</sup>terrify our people. I laid off the Fort upon the simplest plan of a Quadrangle & divided the work equally among four of the most pushing men with a Bastion to each authorizing them to employ Workers from this & the neighbouring Stations & assuring them of their pay myself. On the Faith of such assurances considerable Sums of Money have been lent & advanced to the Workmen so that the Work in about 20 Days has been nearly completed in a Workman like manner The Gate is nearly finished & the Magazine contracted for. The whole Expence amounts to £11,341.10 as will appear by the Account herewith sent. It is in vain for me to assure your Excellency that Diligence & Oeconomy has been be [sic] used in this Business as the Work so abuntlay

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:130-131, with punctuation edited.

proves it I believe four times the Expence never before made for the publick a Work equal to this. An Emulation among the Overseers & Rewards in Liquors to the Men proved powerful Incentives to Industry. Being a Charge of an uncommon Nature I thought proper to present it to your Excellency & the Council being better Judges of the Necessity & Expediency of the Work than the Auditors, who are probably unacquainted with the Circumstances of this Country.

By either of our Delegates your Excellency May have an Opportunity of transmitting the Money

I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect your Excellency's

Mo. obedient & humble Servant  
JN<sup>o</sup> TODD JR

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, April 17, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52J20.—A. L. S.]

17th April 1782

DEAR GENERAL.

I shall in consequence of your Letter Order a Court Martial to sit at Fort Nelson on Saturday next, for the Tryal of M<sup>c</sup>Gee & others; I have found Law enough I believe to inflict all the punishment he deserves.

I shall send for Mundal to day. I shall also send another party over Salt River on Monday next, as there are yet two Gent some where about the Rolling Fork who must take shelter (if you please) in your Guard House for a few days. I am glad you mentioned the Spies as I am anxious to have them sent out, & will try before I come down on Saturday, who will undertake the Business that may be depended on; your Bond will not be refused. I think Cap<sup>t</sup> Owens at the Falls would answer the purpose of one exactly if will go. I am Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> with the utmost

regard your most Ob<sup>dt</sup> & very  
hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN FLOYD

Addressed: General Clark at Fort Nelson By Serjeant Ross

Endorsed: Co<sup>l</sup> Floyd 17<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> 1782.

VIRGINIA TREASURY, April 22, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:133.]

WAR OFFICE, April 22d, 1782.

Col: Davies informs the Executive that Major Harding is willing to supply boats on the Ohio for Genl: Clarke, if the money can be furnished to pay for them. The Governor replies from the Council Chamber, "I am sorry to inform you that we have but 4.S. in the Treasury, and no means of getting any more."

JOHN MONTGOMERY TO GEORGE WEBB, April 23, 1782

[*Va. State Library.—A. L. S.*]<sup>1</sup>

RICHMOND, April 23, 1782

SIR,

Agreeable to your Request I have over looket my recets and find onlay two Receipts for Bills of Exchange drawn on Mr. Olliver polick the one in favour of Mr. Lefang the first to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars and there Apears to be yet two other Bills drawn on the treasury of Virginia for This the one in favour of Mr. perault in behalf of Oliver polick for which I Refer you to Capt John Dodges Bookes where you will see the amount of the Articles & the Use the were applied to the amount of Betwixt Eight and nine thousand Dollars at which time the trupes must Either Avacuated the Cuntrey and run the Risk of Starving on their gunney if I had not a maid that purchas, The other in favour of Mr. Molvost to the amount of upward of three thousand Dollars the Exct Sum I Cant Certify By the Reason I had the Misfortune to Loose the Acount By Being oversit in the Masecipi. the Reason of my giving the Bill in favour of Molvost I was ordered to go in an expedition to Opee one hundred and forty Leagues By orders from General Clark where I was obliged to purchase Botes & provision for three hundred and fifty men & could not Git them on Eny other tarms, you may think hard of the Bill Being so high But notwithstanding the Sum we were Constrained to eate our Horses on our Return after fasting five days.

Which I did Cherfuley in behalf of my Cuntrey Had I made

<sup>1</sup> Printed in Alvord, *Kaskaskia Records* (I. H. C., 5), 197-198.

a forton in the time people mout had Reason to Suspected me But to the Contreary I have spent one or at least my all But am in hopes to Be Eable to Live a poor and privet Life after wards. it is now almost fore years That I have not Receive one shilling from Goverment Not Withstanding I advanced Every Shilling I had & straned my Credit till it Became Shred Bear Rather than draw Bills on the State Still in hopes of som fund Being sent to seport the trupes But at Last was Compeld to it. I now ow two hundred pounds in the Illinois Which they have my obligation for for the seport of the trups that was Left under my Command. there will apear a Large number of Bills drawn Which Mentions so much money advanced me for the Recruiting Sarvis the Bounty for one hundred men at Seven hundred and fiftye dollors Each Agreeable to an act of Asembly for which I hope will Be Honoured as the Men are now for during the War and Bills drawn for provisions I have sent you an abstract By Major Crittington This I Certify to be a trew State of the mater And if aneything Else a pears it must Be a counterfit and I have the honour sir to Be your humble sarvt

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

[*Addressed:*] Honb. George Webb

ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO WILLIAM DAVIES, April 25, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers, 3:138.*]

WASHINGTON CO., April 25th, 1782.

"SIR

Your letter of the 4th Instant, with one of prior date from his Excellency the governor, came to hand, both of which discourage us in our operations against our Savage enemies. The want of money is a bad thing: but good advice from wise heads was at least expected. It is not the fault of the people, our being at war with the neighbouring Savages. They have struck the first blow, and are not going to desist until the terms of war are carried to their own Country. It is then only that they will be induced to sign a truce.

The South Carolina men, with a determination that reflects honour on them, has lately penetrated the Indian Country on the



sources of the Mobile. The last account received by a friendly Cherokee from the Tennesse, a large Detachment was in a critical situation: we were to have cöoperated with them, which would have made the work easy: but for want of the energy of Government, we failed in our effort. The Northward Indians has form'd an intercourse with the unfriendly Cherokees and continues their depredations, both on the frontiers of this and Montgomery County, leaving traces of real distress wherever their parties penetrates. In the Kentuckey County the scene is likely to be more bloody —

Genl: Clarke writes me that we will have a least one thousand more Indians added to our Enemies, this year than last, if measures are not taken early this spring to divert or crush their confederacys. Pardon this intrusion! I am insensibly led into discussions to men living in security, which may let affecting scenes pass with indifference. I have a predilection for my native Country. It hurts me sorely to hear her Government despised, and her citizens destroyed by the Enemy.

I am Sir, with Esteem, your very h'ble Serv'nt."

WILLIAM DAVIES TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, April 27, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:141.]

COL: DAVIES TO THE EXECUTIVE.

WAR OFFICE April 27th 1782.

Enclosing a letter from Genl: Clarke just to hand, directed "by Express" but "was picked up in the road," urging immediate attention to the "article of Boats" — &c referring also to a communication from Col: Dabney, in regard to Capt: Armistead, who will be very serviceable to him, "and is contented to wait till the County can pay him" for his services —

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, May 2, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

FORT NELSON 2<sup>d</sup> May 1782 - -

SIR

Inclosed is a copy of my last to Col<sup>o</sup> Davis, The apprehension of the designs of the Detroit Gentry on this Country is reduced

<sup>1</sup>This letter is printed with some variations in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:150.

to a certainty. They have their eye on this and the Spanish Illinois, if they carry their point its consequence is obvious. We are taking every measure our policy dictate to us, to put the depart<sup>t</sup> in as good a position of defence as our circumstances will permit — A late confusion among the Inhabitants, occasioned, I believe by some Emis-saries from the Northward; hath retarded our progress in business considerably: but by the extortions of many of the principal Officers of the Country that deserve credit, we are like to reduce the people to subordination, in short they begin to suspect those that first confused them was their greatest Enemies: I believe in a short time it will be dangerous for a man to speak of New Government in this Quarter, except among a small party of blackguards, The body of the people now seem to be allarmed for fear Virginia will give up their interest — There is a formidable fortress that will soon be compleated at this post, but my greatest dependence is in blocking up the Ohio at the mouth of Miami with Gallies: we have two Gondolas ready to mount, and a Gally on the Stocks that will be furnished in about twenty days, that I think will do the business: She is seventy three feet Keel, calculated for the Navigation of the Ohio, to have forty oars, one hundred and ten Men; one six, six fours and a two pounder is her proposed metal: We have great dependence on the Cannon you promised us arriving in time, have lately received some encouraging reports respecting them — We arranged our business on as small a Scale as possible to promise success — You may judge from your own circumstances the Cituation of our Credit — If the Country can be saved from the impending blow, a remembrance of our past anxiety and trouble will give plesure — Let our fate be what it will, I flatter myself that your Excellency will find that your business has been well attended to in this Quarter — If we should be so fortunate as to repel this invasion without too great a loss to ourselves the Indians will all scatter to their different Countries and give a fair oppertunity for a valuable stroke to be made among them — if you was to think it advisable to order about five hundred Militia from Washington and Montgomery Counties to rendezvous at Kentucky the first of July, it might probably be attended with valuable consequences — Their fate depends on that of this Country, and I should suppose

good policy wou'd require a body of them should immediately march to the support of this — My last letter will give you a full Idea of the Indian department, the body of Indians on the Ouabache have not yet declared War, I expect it to take place at the Grand Council this month at the Ouian - - [Ouiatenon]

I am

Sir. with the utmost respect

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G R CLARK

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOUR  
OF VIRGINIA

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE HOUSE OF BURGÈSSES, May 6, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, Va. State Archives.]

IN COUNCIL May 6, 1782

- - - General Clarke by his last Letters expects a powerful attack this Spring on Kentucky from Detroit; his information comes from Illinois, and he thinks it may be depended on. We have sent him Artillery & stores down the Ohio; I hope they will get to him in time, but in this as in everything else we have been greatly obstructed by our poverty. The inhabitants of Monongahela, Montgomery and Green Briar are in great distress; many families have been either killed or carried off, the earliness of the attack gives them reason to apprehend it is only a prelude to what they have to expect, & that tho' mischief has been done, it was rather by reconnoitring parties coming before a much more powerful invasion, than intended as anything serious. a sufficient number of men have been ordered out to protect the Country for the present, & more will be sent if there should be occasion. The expence attending these various parties will when brought into an aggregate sum amount to something considerable & when the losses of our people are taken into the account probably to more than would have been sufficient, to have set on Foot, two or three expeditions against these restless savages & have answered the purpose of protecting the Country much more effectually. I do not think a just idea of the expence of carrying on such a war, can be formed from what has hitherto been done, where parade & ostentatious shew, seems to have pre-

vailed, all which should be discountenanced, provision might be laid up in different parts of the Frontiers in the fall which could be procur'd in commutation for money taxes. when this was done a sufficient number of Militia could be marched to either or all of these posts in a very short time, to make a sudden attack on such nations of Indians as were the most troublesome, which repeated two or three times would bring them to reason or force them to quit their Country altogether and settle at so great a distance from us as to put it out of their power to annoy us much. I give this Opinion with diffidence, yet think it worthy of consideration.

Your most obedient & most  
humble Servant

BENJ HARRISON.

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, May 12, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J21.—A. L. S.]

May 12th 1782.

DEAR GENERAL.

The Inhabitants of the Spring Station [are] so much alarmed by the late damage they have sustained by the Enemy that they think they cannot [plant] their Corn without a small Guard of about [MS. torn] for one Week & they promise if you can [send] them so far that the Time shall be made [up] Working at the Fort after they finish planting

I shall this Week have all the Houses in the Neighbourhood searched for Hemp & [MS. torn] of some but the Quantity very inconsiderable; [hope to] receive a few lb from one of the Men who was [MS. torn] you for the Guard. I've employed some Hands to make Ropes of poppaw Bark which they assure me if properly managed is as good as Hemp; at any rate I will have it tried & wish to know the [amount of] the Cordage Wanted. The Bark I am [told] must be ten days in Water before it is fit for use.

I wrote to Col<sup>o</sup> Cox yesterday to hasten the militia over, I can't conceive what detains them so long. I have indulg'd those in this Quarter who is indigent untill [MS. torn] finishes planting but the next Tour I shall send a considerable reinforcem<sup>t</sup>

I am desirous of seeing you & will try to come down towards the last of the Week, after a tryal is made to procure what Hemp is in the Neighbourhood.

I am Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> with perfect Esteem

Your most Ob<sup>dt</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN FLOYD

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, June 16, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]2.—A. L. S.]

16th June, 1782

DEAR GENERAL.

Yours of to day I have received; & shall in consequence of the Contents thereof, order one half of the Militia on Beargrass & at the Falls to your assistance to morrow, & to be relieved by the other half next Thursday Morning. I am under some embarrassment on this occasion having before hinted to some of the people that they would not be again ordered out untill each Division had served a Tour; but as you observe the Necessity of finishing your Fortification is too obvious to admit of any Delay

I am happy to hear that the Gally is likely to ans<sup>r</sup> your expectation. It will be no small addition to the safety of this Country. My Rope makers are slow, but the last they have made answers my expectation fully: about thirty Fathom P<sup>r</sup> day of good Cordage I think will be made untill we have enough. No discoveries of the Approach of the Enemy can be discovered about the Kentuckey or Drennens Lick or on the Ohio below.

I am Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> with the highest  
esteem your most Ob<sup>dt</sup>

and very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN FLOYD

Addressed: Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> Geo. R. Clark Fort Nelson P<sup>r</sup>  
Express

Endorsed: Col<sup>o</sup> Floyd dated 16<sup>th</sup> June 1782 —

JAMES MONROE TO CLARK, June 26, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]23.—A. L. S.]

RICHMOND June 26 1782

SIR, I take y<sup>e</sup> liberty tho' a stranger to address a few lines to you to make an offer of a correspondence. The rank you hold in y<sup>e</sup> western country & the reputation you have deservedly acquir'd for ability & propriety of conduct in y<sup>e</sup> general manag'ment & direction of affairs in that quarter, I candidly own are my motives to this proposal. I wish to correspond with you upon the gen<sup>l</sup> affairs of that country as well the means of supporting y<sup>e</sup> operations there, a detail of y<sup>e</sup> operations themselves with the principles & motives w<sup>h</sup> severally lead to each, as the progress of society, y<sup>e</sup> increase of settlements, y<sup>e</sup> ability of y<sup>e</sup> people to protect themselves, y<sup>e</sup> resources of y<sup>e</sup> country in every degree of produce or trade & the prospect they have of attaining y<sup>e</sup> rank at a future day of independence to w<sup>h</sup> all generous & enterprising people aspire. As I have a particular respect for y<sup>e</sup> exertions of these people & admire & esteem them for that spirit of enterprise w<sup>h</sup> has so eminently distinguish'd them during y<sup>e</sup> progress & operations of things under you in that quarter & sho<sup>d</sup> be happy to render them any service w<sup>h</sup> my situation in y<sup>e</sup> councils of y<sup>e</sup> state may put in my power, when well inform'd of y<sup>e</sup> temper & tendency of things there, so as to have some fix'd principle to act on I have taken y<sup>e</sup> liberty to propose these subjects as the ground work of a correspondence. As I am altogether a stranger to you it may be necessary to inform you I am at present a member of y<sup>e</sup> Council & shall most probably continue in that office for three years. I have been educated to y<sup>e</sup> law & my interest & connections are at present in this part of y<sup>e</sup> country but have some thoughts of turning my attention toward y<sup>r</sup> quarter & perhaps sometime hence removing thither myself. I wish our correspondence to be private & as it shall be on my part conducted with intire confidence in you, so I wish you to do it in confidence that I shall be happy from y<sup>e</sup> opinion I have of y<sup>r</sup> merit to pay y<sup>e</sup> greatest attention to whatever you may propose which may tend to promote y<sup>e</sup> publick interest & be honorable & advantageous to you. I shall not inform M<sup>r</sup> May of my correspondence with you but believe he will be able to give you any information on my subject you wo<sup>d</sup>

wish to obtain. As I said above I wish our correspondence to be private for y<sup>e</sup> particular regulation of w<sup>h</sup> however I shall expect some instructions from you with w<sup>h</sup> I shall be happy to comply.

I am with great respect & esteem y<sup>r</sup>  
very humble servant

JA<sup>s</sup> MONROE

Addressed: Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Ge<sup>o</sup> Rogers Clarke  
commanding y<sup>e</sup> troops  
on y<sup>e</sup> western frontier

MARTIN CARNEY TO WILLIAM DAVIES, July 5, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:206.]

"REDSTONE OLD FORT" July 5th 1782.

About the 16th of June he rec'd his of the 2d May giving account of the "dangerous situation that the Kentucky Country was in," by the incursions of the Enemy, but he could not have made more haste than he did, had his own life been at stake. The Guard promised him by Col: Joseph Nevill of Hampshire Co. to go down the river, never came nor has he heard one word from him Since. Since his arrival at Redstone Fort he has been employed in drying and repacking the Stores damaged by the bad conduct of the Waggoners, in his absence. Major John Harden has built a flat bottomed Boat in which to proceed down the river, but neither Major Walls or Lieut. Clarke or himself have a penny of money, a pound of provisions, or a man to "pull an oar;" and it will be impossible to move until the water rises. He will leave for the Falls of Ohio at the earliest opportunity, but cannot risk the stores without further orders, having now to keep constant guard over them in person. Hopes assistance will soon be sent him. The Credit of the State worth nothing in that County, and but for Col: Hardins' furnishing him with provisions, he could not have subsisted. He had sent to Pittsburg to Genl: Irwin for assistance, but Col: Wall just from that place failed to get the aid needed to forward the articles down the River.

CLARK TO CAPTAIN ROBERT PATTERSON, July 5, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 32J1.—Copy.]<sup>1</sup>

FORT NELSON, 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1782.

SIR:

Yours came to hand yesterday p<sup>r</sup> the Express. I approve of your staying at the Lick on acc<sup>t</sup> of getting prov<sup>o</sup>. The want of workmen has occasioned the delay of the Galley so long; however, she is nearly finish<sup>d</sup> at present, and will set off tomorrow evening for the m<sup>o</sup> of Kentucky. You will, therefore, repair to the Ohio, and move slowly down till you fall in with her. I shall send other instructions with the Galley, which renders any thing more at present unnecessary.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your m<sup>o</sup> h<sup>b</sup> s<sup>t</sup>,

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

CAPT. ROBERT PATTERSON, on the Kentucky. p<sup>r</sup> Express.

<sup>1</sup>This document was contributed by Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg of the Wisconsin Historical Society.



## CHAPTER III

EXPEDITION OF COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD AGAINST THE  
INDIAN TOWNS ON THE UPPER SANDUSKY, JULY 6,  
1782 — AUGUST 6, 1782

ORGANIZATION FOR CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION AT FORT PITT — DEFEAT OF COL-  
ONEL CRAWFORD — RETALIATORY EXPEDITION DEMANDED BY THE INHAB-  
ITANT OF THE UPPER OHIO.

WILLIAM CROGHAN<sup>1</sup> TO WILLIAM DAVIES, July 6, 1782

[Draper MSS., 11S61-65.]

FORT PITT, June [July] 6<sup>th</sup>, 1782.

DEAR COLONEL:

[Speaks of having been captured May 12<sup>th</sup> 1780, at Charleston,  
& greatly wishes to be exchanged.]<sup>2</sup>

Gen. Irvine commands at this post, where he has so few Conti-  
nental troops (about 200 for duty) that 'tis not in his power to go  
from the garrison against the Indians, who are daily committing  
murders through this country. The Pennsylvania militia formed  
an expedition against the Indians about three months ago; but in-  
stead of going against the enemies of the country, they turned their  
thoughts on a robbing, plundering, murdering scheme, on our well-  
known friends, the Moravian Indians, all of whom they met they  
in the most cool and deliberate manner (after living with them ap-  
parently in a friendly manner for three days) men, women & chil-  
dren, in all ninety three, tomahawked, scalped & burned, except one  
boy, who after being scalped made his escape to the Delaware Indians  
(relations of the Moravians) who have ever since been exceeding  
cruel to all prisoners they have taken.

About six weeks ago, 500 volunteers of this country, commanded

<sup>1</sup> Major William Croghan was a nephew of Colonel George Croghan who served as Indian agent under Sir William Johnson. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was appointed captain of infantry in the Virginia Line. During 1778 he was promoted to the rank of major. He was captured by the British at Charleston in 1780 but was paroled. In 1784 he went to Kentucky and shortly afterwards married Lucy, the sister of George Rogers Clark.

<sup>2</sup> This summary appears in the copy of the document in the Draper MSS. The transcript is in Draper's handwriting.

by (our old) Colonel William Crawford, went on an expedition against the Indian towns<sup>1</sup> - - - the men behaved amiss (were cowardly) no more than about 100 having fought the Indians, who came out from their towns to meet them - - - the firing continued at long shot with rifles for near two days - - - the second evening our party broke off & retreated in the most disorderly manner - - - Colonel Crawford and a few others, finding the men would pay no attention to orders, were going on coolly in the rear, leaving the road in case the Indians should pursue, until the second day when they thought they might venture on the road, but before they had marched two miles, a body of Indians fell in between them and the rear of the party, & took them prisoners. We had no certainty of this unhappy affair until yesterday, when Doctor Knight, who was taken with Crawford, came into the garrison in the most deplorable condition man could be in and be alive. He says that the second day after they were taken, they were carried to an Indian town, stripped and then blacked, and made to march through the Indians, when men, women, & children beat them with clubs, sticks, fists, &c., in the most cruel manner. Col<sup>o</sup> Crawford and the Doctor were confined together all night; the next day they were taken out, blacked again, and their hands tied behind their backs, when Col. Crawford was led by a long rope to a high stake, to the top of which the rope about the Colonel was tied; all around the stake a great quantity of red hot coals were laid, on which the poor Colonel was obliged to walk barefoot, and at the same time the Indians firing squibs of powder at him, while others poked burning sticks on every part of his body; thus they continued torturing him for about two hours, when he begged of Simon Girty, a white renegade who was standing by, to shoot him, when the fellow said "Don't you see I have no gun." - - - Some little time after they scalped him, & struck him on the bare skull several times with sticks. Being now nearly exhausted, he lay down on the burning embers, when the squaws put shovels full of coals on his body, which, dying as he was, made him move and creep a little. The Doctor was obliged to stand by and see the cruelty performed. When the Colonel was scalped, they slapped the scalp over the Doctor's face, saying "This is your great Captain's

<sup>1</sup> For Colonel Crawford's expedition, see *ante*, xxxix ff.

scalp; to-morrow we will serve you so." The Doctor was to be served in the same manner in another town some distance off; and on his way to his place of torment he passed by where Col. Crawford's dead body had been dragged to & burned, & saw his bones. The Doctor was guarded by but one Indian, who seemed pretty kind to him; on the way the Indian wanted a fire made, and untied the Doctor, ordering him to make it. The Doctor appeared willing to obey, and was collecting wood till he got a good chunk in his hand, with which he gave the Indian so severe blow as levelled him; the Indian sprang up, but seeing the Doctor seize his gun, he ran away; the Doctor could not get the gun off, otherwise would have shot the Indian. He steered through the woods, and arrived here the twenty first day after he left the Indian, having no clothes, the gun being wood bound, he left it after carrying it a few days.

For the twenty one days, and two or three more while he had been under sentence of death, he never ate anything but such vegetables as the woods afforded. None of the prisoners were put to death but those that fell into the hands of the Delawares, who say they will shew no mercy to any white man, as they would shew none to their friends and relations, the religious Moravians. I believe I have not told you, that the whole of the five hundred who went out with Crawford returned, except about fifty. Colonel Harrison & M<sup>r</sup> William Crawford, relatives of Col. Crawford, were likewise taken prisoners, but fortunately fell into the hands of the Shawanees, who did not kill their prisoners.

The people of this country will not suffer Pennsylvania to run the line as Virginia agreed to, but insist on Pennsylvania running its bounds agreeable to Charter, which will leave Virginia a very valuable country, which Pennsylvania otherwise would have.

I am with every sentiment of esteem,  
W. CROGHAN.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHICKASAW, July 9, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

A TALK FROM US TO BE DELIVERED BY M<sup>r</sup> SIMON BURNEY  
To the Commanders Of Every different Station Between This  
Nation and the Falls On the Ohio River, My( ) Friends We

Mean to Conclude A Peace With you. As Brothers Never falls Out With Other, but they make Friends Again If it is Agreeable to you it is Our desire To be at Peace with you that Our Corn May grow And Our Stores Increased for the Bennifitt of our Child[ren]. Thereafter, Youl Observe at the Same time Our making A Peace with you doth Not Intitle Us to Fall out With Our Fathers the Inglish for we Love them as They were the First People that Ever Supported Us to Defend Our Selves Against Our former Enimys The French & Spaniards & All their Indians. & We are a People that Never Forgets Any Kindness done Us by Any Nation. We Sends this by M<sup>r</sup> Burney Who Says He Lately Come from Among you & you may Rely on Anything he Tells you On the Subject Of Peace Poymautauhaus Talks, We Was Formerly Very good Friends And I Thought We Should be Always So but we have had Some Small Diferences but now We Are good friends again Some Time Ago We had Nothing but good talks all Round Us & from all Quarters but now I can hear Nothing But what is bad I therefore this day Send you a Token Of Peace. I Remember the day that I was Not Afraid to Travel to Cha<sup>s</sup>Town Virginia Or Any Other Place Where I was Allways Well Used but Now it Surprise Me More than Anything to See & hear how Brothers fall Out, For my Part I could Wish To See it as it Used to be Formerly I have been No Where But here At this Place & At This Place I set down & hear All your disturbances. I heard by a Chickesaw fellow that has been Some time Among you tha<sup>t</sup> That you have Sent Many Letters to this Nation & you may think That We Received them and despised your Talks but be Assured that None Ever got here, We Are Not Like White people for when they fight they Sends A flagg to Each Other & then Renews The fight But I this day Send you a Flagg for a Peace not To Renew Any more Battles As there never was much fight Between you & us, As to Our parts We Never Have done you much<sup>h</sup> Harm its True Some Of Our young fellows has Stole Some of your Horses but Still they Never Went Of themselves their was Other Nations Creeks Cherokees Waupunockys &c Who Led Them Out And what damage Was done was by Reason you Settled A Fort in Our Hunting ground without Our Leave And at that place you Suffered Most

from Us.<sup>1</sup> We Recev<sup>d</sup> a Talk From the Illinois Wherein they let us know that the Virginian French & Spaniards Are all As One & desires Us to be friends with Them. I dont doubt but they have Let you know by this time what They wrote here in Regard to a peace. & When you See this it will Satisfy you On Our parts, Red Kings Talk you must Remmember That Our fore fathers On both Sides were allways friends, but as for Our parts we have had a Small diffirence but I dont know who was In the rong it is my desire that we Should Still be at Friendship With Each Other this Comes from my Mouth Who is King of this Nation and it is my desire that after you See this talk that wherever You Meet with Chickesaws that you may Eat Drink & Smoke Together As Friends & Brothers. I hope youl Send An Agreeable Ans<sup>r</sup> To this that you & us may Set down in Safety & plant. youl Receive this as A Talk from your friend & Broth<sup>r</sup> Poymengers Talk. Now to Convince you Of our Sincerity in Mak<sup>y</sup> Peace I have Sen<sup>t</sup> Four young warriors & One white man that was with you before to Convin<sup>ce</sup> You Of A Peace With Us & I am desireous that they may Be Well Used & an Answer to this Talk by the Bearers that We may think Of Nothing here after but Our Planting & Hunting &C.&C.

his

POYMAU O TAUHAW

mark

his

MINGO O HOMAU

mark

CHICKESAW NATION 9<sup>th</sup> July.

his

1782

TURKAU X POTAPO

mark

his

POYMINGO C

mark

<sup>1</sup> Fort Jefferson. See *Clark Papers*, cxli-cxlii.

WILLIAM IRVINE<sup>1</sup> TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 11, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 1AA257-259.]<sup>2</sup>

FORT PITT, July 11<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR,

Doctor Knight (a Surgeon I sent with Col. Crawford) returned the 4<sup>th</sup> instant to this place. He brings an account of the melancholy fate of poor Crawford. The day after the main body retreated, the Colonel, Doctor, & nine others were overtaken about thirty miles from the field of action by a body of Indians to whom they surrendered, were taken back to Sandusky, where they all, except the Doctor, were put to death; the unfortunate Colonel in particular was burned and tortured in every manner they could invent.

The Doctor, after being a spectator of this distressing scene, was sent to the Shawanese Town under guard of one Indian, where he was told he would share the same fate next day; but fortunately found an opportunity of demolishing the fellow & making his escape. The Doctor adds, that a certain Simon Girty, who was formerly in our service, & deserted with M<sup>r</sup> Kee, is now said to have a commission in the British service, was present at torturing Col. Crawford; & that he, the Doctor, was informed by an Indian that a British Captain commands at Sandusky, that he believes he was present also, but is not certain; but says he saw a person there who was dressed and appeared like a British officer. He also says the Colonel begged of Girty to shoot him, but he paid no regard to the request.

A certain Shlover has also come in yesterday who was under sentence at the Shawanese Town. He says a M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Harrison,

<sup>1</sup> William Irvine was born in Ireland of Scotch parents. He was a student of medicine and surgery at Trinity College, Dublin, and served as a surgeon on a British warship. At the close of the Seven Years' War he came to America and settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. During January, 1776, he was appointed to raise and command the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. In an engagement against the British at Three Rivers, Canada, he was taken prisoner and was not exchanged until 1778. The following year he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general commanding the Second Pennsylvania Brigade, and won honors at the Battle of Monmouth. In September, 1781, he was appointed recruiting officer, and on the recommendation of Washington he was given command at Pittsburgh. From 1786 to 1788, he was a member of Congress and again from 1793 to 1795. He commanded the Pennsylvania troops in the Whiskey Rebellion.

<sup>2</sup> This letter is not published in C. W. Butterfield, *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*. Consult this volume, 247-250, for letter of July 5, 1782.

son-in-law to Col. Crawford, was quartered and burned. Both he and the Doctor say they were assured by sundry Indians whom they formerly knew, that not a single soul should in future escape torture, and gave as a reason for this conduct the Moravian affair.

A number of people inform me, that Col. Crawford ought to be considered as a Continental officer, and are of opinion retaliation should take place; these, however, are such facts as I can get: Doctor Knight is a man of undoubted veracity.

This account has struck the people of this country with a strange mixture of fear and resentment; their solicitations for making another excursion are increasing daily, and they are actually beginning to prepare for it.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.,  
W<sup>m</sup> IRVINE

HIS EXCELLENCY  
GEN<sup>l</sup> WASHINGTON

ROBERT GEORGE<sup>1</sup> TO JOHN TODD, JR., July 14, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52J25.—Contemporary copy.]

July 14<sup>th</sup> Capt Patterson came into the Cabbin and said, that unless his men were furnished with two pound of flour each man p<sup>r</sup> day, and was allowed what Beef they could kill he would be dam'd if any of his men sho<sup>d</sup> stay on Board. — he also insisted to draw Back Rations at the same Rate from the time his men came to the mouth of Kentucke. —

July 15<sup>th</sup> This morning Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson & M<sup>r</sup> MGuire his Lieut, came into the Cabbin, and said the Militia to a man refused to come on board; alledging that Militia could not be made Salors of, with other like Excuses; and these officers declared that in their opinion that the Men would sooner fight that come on board.

<sup>1</sup> Captain Robert George was one of the men who accompanied Captain James Willing in the attack on the Mississippi posts in 1778. See *Clark Papers*, 311, note 1. Early in 1779 Captain George and Lieutenant Richard Harrison were given the command of the company of men who had been with Willing and took them up the river to Kaskaskia to join Clark. During 1780-1781 he was in command at Fort Jefferson. He served in the West during the remainder of the war and afterwards settled on Clark's Grant in Indiana.

July 19<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson came on board this morning and said, his Men had gone off before day; — but at 8 °Clock we discovered not less than 10 of them in the skirts of the woods on the River bank, altho' Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson said there were none left but himself his two officers and one Spy

ROB<sup>t</sup> GEORGE

CLARK'S PLAN TO CAPTURE DETROIT AND CRAWFORD'S DEFEAT,

July 17, 1782

[Draper MSS., 11]7-8.]

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Quebec, to his friend at Edinburgh, dated July 17th 1782:*<sup>1</sup>

“The resolutions of Parliament to put an end to the American war, are, I am afraid, not transmitted to Canada, for the bloody work of butchery is still carrying on in the upper parts of this Province.

“A Colonel Clark, commanding a large party of Americans in the Illinois country, has been for some years meditating an attempt upon Detroit, but hitherto has always been defeated by the vigilance and activity of the Indians. This year Clark has assembled about 4,000 men, and by late letters we have heard that he was on his march to Detroit. He had ordered a Major Crawford to advance before his main body, with about 500 men, and they had actually reached San Douskie, in the neighborhood of Detroit, when intelligence was brought to Major Depyster, the commanding officer at the fort: He instantly collected all the Indians he could, and sent a M<sup>r</sup> Caldwell, a young American, with them, and a party of regulars, to surprise Major Crawford, before he was joined by Clark; he did so effectually, for he completely routed the party, and took about two hundred prisoners.

“The Indians, who were the chief actors in this scene, gave over the prisoners to the women, who instantly tomahawked every man of them with the most horrid circumstances of barbarity.

“It is not unusual for the Indians to put their prisoners to death, but the Americans had this spring destroyed an Indian village, and

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in Almon's *Remembrancer*, 14:255-256.



put their women and children to the sword, for which inhuman act the Indian nations are resolved to take full revenge, as Crawford and his party woefully experienced."

ROBERT GEORGE TO JOHN TODD, JR., July 19, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J25.—Contemporary copy.]

BIGBONE LICK CREEK July 19<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR.

I wrote you the 13<sup>th</sup> Inst that Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson had joined me with 38 Men (Officers included) - - - It is now with the greatest pain I inform you, that since this party has had any Connection with us, there has been nothing but murmuring and grumbling on their part: - - - first they insisted on being allowed double Rations of Flour. - - - this was granted them - - - then they must be allowed to march on the shore and not work at the boat - - - that was granted them; and indeed every Indulgence the could desire; - - - at last this Morning they have determined to go off at all Events (altho their Tour is not out this seven days) - - - I shall inform Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark of the particulars, and obtain his directions, in the mean time I beg you will take the most Effectual Methods of bringing these people to Justice for their mutinous and disobedient Conduct.

I am Sir Your most ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

ROB<sup>t</sup> GEORGE

COL<sup>o</sup> JOHN TODD C<sup>o</sup> Lieut of Fayette (Copy)

JOHN HARDIN TO WILLIAM DAVIES, July 28, 1782

[Draper MSS., 11S58-60.]

"MAJOR HARDIN" TO COL. W<sup>m</sup> DAVIES, OF V<sup>a</sup> B<sup>d</sup> of War

MONONGAHALIA, July 28<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR:

Perhaps you have not had the account of our worthy friends Col. Crawford, Col. W<sup>m</sup> Harrison, & W<sup>m</sup> Crawford nephew to Col. Crawford, & many others who fell into the hands of the Indians on the late expedition against the St. Dusky Towns, so full as I am able to inform you. The 5<sup>th</sup> inst. I was at Fort Pitt, when John Knight, Surgeon's Mate to 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia Reg<sup>t</sup>, came in, & said he

& Col. Crawford were taken together by the Delawares to a camp where there were nine more prisoners on Friday, & the Tuesday following they were all put to death but himself. He said they were all marched into the Town, nine were tomahawked, & himself & Col. Crawford were to be burnt at the stake. He saw Col. Crawford tied & burning nearly two hours, & behaved like a hero. The traitor, Simon Girty, was standing by; the Colonel cried out to him "No mercy — only shoot me," to which his reply was, "Crawford, I have no gun," with a laugh — "how can you expect any other [treatment] — this in retaliation for the Moravians that were murdered last spring." The Colonel made no reply, nor was heard to make any noise the whole time of his torture. After about two hours he fell on his face; one of the warriors jumped in & scalped him, & threw up hot coals & ashes on him, & then the Colonel got up & walked, & then the Doctor said he was taken away, & told he was not to be burnt there, but was to be taken to the Shawanee Towns where there were about thirty Delawares lived, to give them some satisfaction for the murder of the Moravians; & on his way he made his escape. He was 21 days coming in to Fort Pitt, & his subsistence the whole time was green goosberries, nettle tops & green May apples.

One Slover has made his escape about twelve days since the Doctor, and gives an account of all the prisoners who were taken being put to death; that Col<sup>o</sup> Harrison was burnt, & afterwards quartered, and stuck up on poles. W<sup>m</sup> Crawford was also burnt; & himself was the last that was brought to the stake to be burnt - - - there came an exceeding heavy rain, which prevented their burning him that day, & that night he made his escape & got into Wheeling in seven days. I have not seen Slover myself, but I saw his account in writing from good authority.

This is convincing that inexperienced men ought not to have their own way in war; that good men must suffer on their account. The murder committed on the Moravians is every day retaliated. Sixteen days ago, Hannah's Town was burnt by the Indians, & Miller's Fort also, twenty five persons killed & taken by the whole party of Indians, who consisted of about two hundred; they took & destroyed a great many horses, cattle & house-goods. There seems

to be a great spirit in general amongst the people for another campaign, which I am in hopes will have the desired effect.

I am, Sir &c.

JOHN HARDIN

J. M. P. LEGRAS TO CLARK, August 1, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J27.—A. L. S.]

ST VINCENNE Le 1<sup>er</sup> auot 1782.

MONSIEUR

Jai appris avec Etonnement Et peine le Depart précipité Des Derniers Couriers, me proposant Profiter de Cette occasion pour vous Donner avis de ce qui peut Etre a ma Connoissance; Je croye qu ne terreur Panique a Décidé leur Départ Caché Il m'est parvenu une Lettre Ecrite Dela Chutte par s<sup>r</sup> Black fort a Dressé au s<sup>r</sup> Cardin dont Je vous Envoye une Vraye Copie; Dont nous a vous Eprové avec Surprise la Verite; La Nuit du Vingt au Vingt Deux Il a Eté Emmené Nombre de Dix a Douze Chevaux presque tous appartenant aux Sauvages; apres quelques Recherche Ils ont Découvert la Route que tenoit Ces gens la, et au Nombre de Vingt Ils les ont pour suivie sur leurs piste et Rejoing La troisieme Journée sur le soir; tenant tout Jours leur Chemins sur la Chûtte; Il les ont attaqué Et tué un Repris Et Remené Leurs Chevaux Sont plusieurs tue Et Blessé; Ils les onts Reconnus pour Blanc quoique Déguisé Et peint Comme font les Barbares; Celuy qu'ils ont tué Etois Blanc pour Certain Et peint; Il les Croyent aunombre de six hommes qu'ils ont Vû; le Chaouennon Binne Etois du parti Et deux ontages; ce qui fait un fort Mauvais Effets parmy les Barbares; Et les Mets Dans Lintrique; Comme alliés sincere; tant qu'a Moy Je suis Etonne de Cette Entreprise Et n'en peut Deviner le sujet; tous se Repose Sur Vous pour Découvrir Et arretter a la Venir pareil incursion.

Dernierement quelques Sauvages aunombre de six a sept Et Nombre de femme Revenant De Chasse, Se Sont Rencontré Sur La pointe de ouâbache avec une pirogue appartenant au s<sup>r</sup> Taite Marchand Et un Engagé Chargé D'environ trente a quarante gallon ouicheguy; aussitot L'Engagé apris La fuite; Et abandonné le s<sup>r</sup> taite; les sauvages loing de L'insulter; luy ont fait des signes Dami-

ties; Et Marqué par quelque Morceau de Viande Dont il L'ont Régalé a leur façon; Le sieur Taite Voulant faire pour Le Mieux Ignorant Leurs Avidités pour les liqueurs forte; les apayé de Reconnoissance par un Coup de ouicheguy qu'il leur a Donné a Boire; avec une Canne a même un Baril Chacun a Leur toure; ce feut Coup qu'ils ont Bû a leur soif Et avidité les a Enhivré, Et Déterminé a En demander Davantage; cequ'il ne pouvoit plus leur Refuser Et sefont foulé a Un point qu'ils sefont tué undeux, Et un de Noyé Ce Coup Causé par la liqueur les à décider a En demander Et prendre pour Continuer a se fouler Et Nont Cessé Jusqu'a Leurs arrivé; Le s<sup>r</sup> taite Et son Engagé se sont Rendû icy sain Et sauf; les Chefs Maragouin, Montoure Et Antaya se sont Joing a Nous pour Recouvrir Et Retirer des Mains des Sauvages ce qu'ils ont pû Rendre icy Il nous a Eté Remis un Baril d'Eauverre de Dis gallons ouicheguy, quelques Mains de papier, Et livre de Compte Et habillement de L'engagé, que nous avons aussitot Remis au proprieteure; Vous ne devés point ignorés que Les Outaouas qui ont fait Village En Cette Endroit ont Volé plusieurs Chevaux Cette hiver, Jene sçaye ou Commen Et que le Chaouennon Binne qui demeure avec Les outaouas avoit une Chevelure; ceque Jen'ay Sçu qu'après Leurs Départ; Ils ont ammené un Nègre appartenant au Colonel paop qu'il ne m'a point Eté possible de Retirer Vû qu'ils demandoient dela liqueur que Jen'avon point; Et que Je N'aime point a leur Donner; Il Est Rapporté qu'ils ont tué une Negresse; parce qu'elle ne Vouloit point les suivre de Bonne grace; Il y a lieu de penser que les Mêmes outaouas Loing de s'en aller aux Illinois Comme il me L'avoit dit ont Monté La Belle Rivierre; Et a L'aide du Chaouennon Binne ont DeBauché nombre Damériquain; qui se seront joint a Eux par Lespoir du Butin, Et De Compagnie Voler des Chevaux Eloignant deux tous Sentiments d'honneur En Voulant Reconnoitre Ny allies, Ny amy Et autorité Les Chefs Maringouin Montoure Et antaya sont Venû prier les Marchands ainsy que M<sup>r</sup> Vaudy interprete de vous Ecrire En Leur faveur, et devous assurer de leurs Sincere attache aux Etats; Mais que Malgré toutes les peines qu'ils Sedonne pour maintenir leurs Jeunes gens dans le Bon chemin qu'il sen Ecarte quelquefois Mais hors de leurs Connoissance; Et que pour une Mauvaise herbe Il ne faut point

abandonner tout un Champ Ils Sont Bien persuadé que de votre part vous avés Ignorés qu'il Se formoit un partie pour Venir Voler Leur Chevaux que Vous L'auriés arretté.

Le Maringoin arrivant du detroit Rappelle que les amériquains au Nombre de Cinqs Cens Venant du Cotté du fort Pitte, se sont Combattû sur le lac Eries avec nombre de sept Cens hommes Venant du Détroit Le space de deux Jours Et une Nuit. qu'ils ont tué quantites de sauvages de Divers Nations Et Beaucoup DeBlessés Deux officiers anglois Blessé, Dont Est le Commandant En Chef du partie.

Fatigué Et Epuisé les Amériquains sesont Retiré avec une Leger perte; il n'est fait mention que de Cinqs qué ont Eté tué Et sept prisoniers qui ont Eté pris dans La Retraite et Conduit au détroit.

Jen'ay Rien plus avous Marquer Et Veut finir En vous priant dene me point Refuser Une prompte Réponse afin de tranquiliser les peuples Et nous faire part Des Nouvelles qui vous Seront parvenû; Vous assurant de Mon sincere attachement et Celle des Cytoyans de Cette Endroit pour La Cause Commune Et du Respects de Celluy qui Se fait L'honneur d'être avec Respect

Monsieur

Votre tres humble Et  
tres obeissant Serviteur  
J. M. P. LEGRAS Lieut Col<sup>e</sup>

Jene vous marque Rien au sujet  
de Mr. Dalton il vous Ecrites

[*Contemporary Translation*]

[Draper MSS., 52]28.]

VINCENNES, 1<sup>st</sup> Aug. 1782.

SIR

I have Learn'd with Surprise and sorrow the departure of the last couriers, as I proposed improving that opportunity to acquaint you with whatever comes to my Knowledge. I fancy a sudden terror has occasioned their going away incog. a letter written from the falls by Blackfort, and addressed to M<sup>r</sup> Cardin, has fallen in my hands, of which I inclose a true copy, of which we have to our astonishment experienced the truth. in the night time from the

20<sup>th</sup> to the 22<sup>d</sup> ten or twelve horses have been taken away, almost all of them belonging to the Indians. After some inquiries they discover'd the road that the thieves had taken and twenty of the savages pursued their tracks, and overtook them the third day towards night, as they always directed their course towards the falls. they attacked them and killed one, retook and brought back again their horses, of which several kill'd and wounded. they knew them to be white people, though disguis'd, and painted as the barbarians. he that was kill'd, was undoubtedly a white man and painted. the Indians allow they were six in number, whom they have seen - - - Binne the chaouanon [*sic*] and two ottawas were of the party, which has a very bad effect among the Savages, and makes them uneasy, as faithful allies; for my part, I am Surpris'd at that undertaking, and can't guess at the object of it. every one depends upon you for discovering and preventing in the future Such incursions.

Lately Some Indians Six or Seven in number, and a parcel of women returning from hunting came up at the point of the Ouabache with a Perioger [pirogue] Belonging to Taite a merchant and a hireling, loaded with 30 or 40 Gallons of whiskey. the hireling fled immediately and left Taite. the Indians, far from attacking him, beckon'd to him in Sign of friendship; and testified it by some pieces of meat with which they regaled him in their own way. Taite intending for the best, and ignorant of their avidity for Strong liquors, made them an acknowledgment with a plentiful dram of whiskey, which they drank 'till they were all drunk; then they ask'd for more, which it was not in his power to refuse, and they got intoxicated to that degree that one of them died, and another got drowned that accident occasioned by liquor induced them to ask for more in order to continue drunk, and there has been no end of it 'till their arrival. Taite and his hireling are arriv'd here Safe. the chiefs Maragouin, Montour, & Antaya Join'd with us in recovering from the hands of the Indians what has been fetch'd here. we have receiv'd a ten gallon Keg of whiskey, some quires of paper, books of accoumpts and the cloathing of the hireling, which we have immediately deliver'd to the owners. you are not ignorant that the Outawas, who have built a village here, have stolen many horses last winter, I don't know where or how; and that the Chaou-

anon Binne who lives with the Ottawas had a Sculp, which I was not inform'd of untill they were gone.

they have brought in a negro man belonging to Co<sup>l</sup> Pope, whom it has not been in my power to get from them, because they wanted liquor which I had not and which I don't like to give them. it is reported that they killed a negro Wench, because she did not follow them willingly. we have room to think that the Same Ottawas, instead of going to the Illinois as they told me, have gone up the Ohio, and, with the assistance of Binne the Chaouanon, have Seduced a number of Americans, who will join them in hopes of plunder, and in order to go and Steal horses together, throwing aside all Sentiments of honour, and disregarding allies, friends, and all sorts of authority. the chiefs Maringouin, Montour, and Antaya came here to intreat the merchants, as well as M<sup>r</sup> Vaudy interpreter to write to you in their behalf, and assure you of their Sincere attachment to the States. But that in spite of all their endeavours to maintain their young men in the right path, they Sometimes deviate from it, but unknown to them; and that a whole field should not be abandonned for a few pernicious weeds. they are entirely convinced that, on your part, you was quite ignorant of a party being form'd to come and Steal their horses, or else you wou'd have prevented it.

The Maringoin brings news from Detroit that the Americans, five hundred in number, from fort Pitt have fought upon lake Erie against Seven hundred men from Detroit, for two days and one night, that they have kill'd a great number of Indians of divers nations, and wounded a vast many; two English officers wounded, one of them the commander in chief of the party.

fatigued and breathless the Americans retreated with an considerable loss. mention is only made of five killed, and seven prisoners, who were taken in the retreat, and carried to Detroit;

I have nothing more to acquaint you with, and in finishing desire you not to refuse me an immediate answer, in order to quiet the minds of the people, and partake us the news that you may have received; assuring you of my Sincere attachment, and that of the citizens here, to the common cause; and of the respect with which I have the honour to be

[J. M. P. LEGRAS]

I say nothing of M<sup>r</sup> Dalton who writes you.

JACOB PYATT TO CLARK, August 4, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J29.—A. D. S.]

TO THE HON<sup>BLE</sup> BRIG<sup>DE</sup> GENERAL G R CLARK

SIR. Permit the Officers of the Marines raised, and now raising for the Public service, in behalf of themselves and the said Marines, to lay before you the following Circumstances, and in the most respectful manner to solicit you in their present Situation.

The Terms of which the Marines were inlisted, were Ten Dollars P<sup>r</sup> Month and a suit of Cloaths: - - - many of whom being either discharged Men from Crocketts Regiment, or other wise necessitated, entered this temporal service merely on Account of the Cloathing offered; and it is well known that many of them are in great distress for every Article of that Nature.

It cannot be expected (nor would it indeed be just) that the Marines should receive the same Cloathing as those who have spent Years in the service or have engaged for a considerable term. We only request that the General will be pleased on the present Occasion, to allow the Men such absolute necessaries, that health and common decency may plead for. - - -

We at the same time beg leave to solicit the General for some Necessaries for ourselves; the absolute impossibility of obtaining any Articles (if to be sold) without money, in this part of the world is too obvious to mention. - - -

We therefore beg the General will be pleased to take this Address into Consideration, and afford us such relief as our present Circumstances stand in need of, or that he in his goodness shall seem expedient to grant.

We are Sir with the utmost dutiful respect

Your most obedient Servants

JACOB PYEATT Cap<sup>t</sup>

in behalf of himself

& the off. & Marines before

mentioned,

MIAMI GALLEY August 4<sup>th</sup> 1782



CLARK TO JOSEPH LINDSAY, August 6, 1782

[Draper MSS., 29J60.]<sup>1</sup>FORT NELSON 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1782.

SIR,

This Express is to know from you what probability there is of your getting a drove of your Bullocks to this place in a short time — When you left this last you said that you were determined to have them down shortly. The Garrison is much in want, and your immediate presence here very necessary, as there is great quantity of Flour laying here, and I think a good supply may be purchased for the publick, especially for salt. — how we are circumstanced in that article you only know: but I think if you was here you might make a good stroke — dont loose the oppertunity for the first rise of water the Traders set out for Orleans, if they dont dispose of their cargoes —

Capt. Froman is with me, seems desirous that the greatest justice shall be done the State respecting the salt pans, consequently, it would be well to settle that affair with him — to let him go on as usual —

I am,

Sir, Your obed. sert.

M<sup>r</sup> JOSEPH LINDSAY

G. R. CLARK

Addressed: Mr. Joseph Lindsay at Harrodsburg

Endorsed: A true copy from the original in possession of W. Lindsay Pogue, Esq<sup>r</sup> of Greenup Co. Ky.

CLARK TO WILLIAM IRVINE, August 10, 1782

[Draper MSS., 32J2.—Transcript.]<sup>2</sup>FORT NELSON 10<sup>th</sup> August 1782

SIR By Major Walls I learn that you intend to make a grand push against the Enemy on the Lakes this fall, which information occasion me to send this Express to know of you the time you march and what is your object: If you will be so good as to favour me with such intelligence it may be much to the publick interest; as it will be in our power to make a diversion much in favour of yours,

<sup>1</sup> This document was contributed by Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg.<sup>2</sup> Printed in *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 392-393.

if nothing intervenes to prevent us.

I am

Your mo. Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

(signed) G. R. CLARK

GEN<sup>l</sup> ERVIN

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, August 12, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J32.—A. L. S.]

12th August 1782

DEAR GENERAL.

I've just understood that Cap<sup>t</sup> Chenoweth & his Warriors sent yesterday on an Excurtion to the 18 Mile Creek, have bent their course towards the Falls: if it is so, I hope you've taken care to order them on Board the Galley. Those were men that to my knowledge have not been a Night from home on duty except at the Falls, for 12 M<sup>o</sup> & by their maneuvering before they set out, I expected nothing done but I hope they are on Board, if you took the Hint.

I am Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> Yours Affectionately,

JN<sup>o</sup> FLOYD

Addressed: Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark Fort Nelson By M<sup>r</sup> Stephenson

Endorsed: Jn<sup>o</sup> Floid 12th Aug<sup>t</sup> 82

## CHAPTER IV

THE BATTLE OF THE BLUE LICKS, AUGUST 19, 1782 —  
SEPTEMBER 3, 1782

ATTACK ON BRYAN'S STATION — PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE BLUE LICKS —  
LOSS OF KENTUCKY LEADERS — CAPTURE OF KINCHELOE'S STATION.

THE BATTLE OF THE BLUE LICKS, August 19, 1782<sup>1</sup>

[Draper MSS., 52J35-37.—A. D.]<sup>2</sup>

The night before the action of Bryans Col Todd being at Col<sup>o</sup> Trigs<sup>3</sup> in all probability had the perusal of my Letters to Col<sup>o</sup> Logan as the Col had sent them by Isack McCracken to Co<sup>l</sup> Trigs for his perusal See my Letter to Col Logan

Aug<sup>st</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Trig Received y<sup>e</sup> following Letter from Col<sup>o</sup> Levi Todd of Lexington

D<sup>r</sup> Col I Set down in a very disagreeable posture Just now defeated by a body of Indians who are now Round Bryans I am necessitated to apply to you for assistance expecting you you will deem it your duty before you can have an opportunity to Receive orders from your County Lt. I last night Received an Ac<sup>t</sup>. from Col Boon of Cap<sup>tn</sup> Holders defeat at the Blue Licks and agreable to his desire ordered twenty men to Join others and go to the Blue Licks. They started this morning & about an Hour after an Express arrived from Bryants That some Indians had shown themselves and they believed a body was Round the [fort] -- I set [off] after the men & met them by 12 'o' the [clock] -- [&] at Bryants we were attacked

the Horse broke Some perhaps have got in though I cant say, but a few have Returned our loss I cant Judge of let your men assemble by parties as quick as possible at Lexington Let my Brother and Co<sup>l</sup> Logan have the Earliest notice our situation Requires the greatest hast

I am —&—

LEVI TODD

<sup>1</sup> For the Battle of the Blue Licks and its significance, see introduction, *ante*, xliii ff., and Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*, 2:197 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Note by Lyman C. Draper on the manuscript: "These copies are in Gen: G. R. Clark's chirography—probably borrowed the originals from Col. Logan for copying."

<sup>3</sup> For Stephen Trigg, see *Kaskaskia Records*, 76, note 3.

Col John Todd being in the neighborhood of Col Trigs y<sup>e</sup> Col wrote the Following on the back of the Letter and sent it to Col [Trigg] which Came back

Col<sup>o</sup> Logan is Expected to be at Harrodsburg tonight if so have sent this Letter for his perusal and in mean time have ordered Cap<sup>tns</sup> McBride, Madison, Gordon Overton & Ensign Adams to appear at Cap<sup>tn</sup> Gordons tomorrow Morning Ready to march to Lexington I Shall wait there untill the Express Returns with orders from Col<sup>o</sup> Logan if they should see him S. T.

Col Logan having Returned home 17<sup>th</sup> 11 oclock Col Trigg wrote the following to Col Logan which he Received at twelve of the Clock the Insuing night

D<sup>R</sup> COL about Ten oClock last night I Receiv<sup>d</sup> the Inclosed by Express I thinking you was then at Harrodsburg sent amediately their but found you was gone home I called upon six Companies to wit Gordon McBride Madisons Kincaids Overton & allisons for one half of their Companies it is now about a 11 oclock and not more than 60 Men Met we shall wait a few minutes and go on. Maj<sup>r</sup> McGary and myself boath go over. I should not have taken this step without your orders but the case seemed urgent and had no doubt but you would approve of what I did I hope you will and take any other step you Choose

Col<sup>o</sup> Trig Set out an[d] Incamped at Todds Cabbins Six Miles from Lexington by which time he increased to about a Hundred and thirty men arriving at Brians the 18 Joined by forty or fifty men of the Fayet Militia pursued the Enemy as far as Riddles that Evening 19<sup>th</sup> continuing y<sup>e</sup> pursuit descryd the of the heights of Licking on the oposite side som distance backe of the blue licks Crossing y<sup>e</sup> River and action amediately commenced and in five minutes a Total Rout on our side Fifty of the Lincoln and 16 of the Fayet Troops fell including Col<sup>o</sup> Todd & Trigg Cap<sup>tn</sup> &c &c on Col. Logans Receiving Col Trigs Letter he dispatched of Express to different parts of the County before day assembled 154 Men and Reached the Mouth of Hickman that night arrive Lexington about 12 oClock the 19<sup>th</sup>, finding the people their quite unconserned and at their common diversions spent some time in Shewing them their

Errour to little purpose pursuing his Rout passing Briants met the front of the Flying party within five miles of that place himself being weakened by the Conversation of the Lexington and Briant Inhabitants Ridiculing the pursuit saying their was a sufficiency of men gone with Col Tod caused of many of the Volunteers to delay and the great Reason he had to suppose the body of the Enemy Considerable Returned to Lexington that Night forming the best position possible to Receive the fugitives in the night following dispatched of Expresses to different parts of Lincoln County ordering every man that could bear arms to be amediately Marched to Bryants whare he made his head Quarters taking the most advisable Steps to Support that Frontier untill he should be sufficiently Reinforced as to take the Field on the 22 about Sun Rise Col John Logan arrive at Lexington with 134 Men (not an officer except two Ensigns) in the Evening of the 23 Col. McGary (who had been sent back to Lincoln arrive at head Quarters withe between 130 and 140 men the whole forces being Imbodied the number of 470 men Col. Logan set out about seven marching untill near day Reposing about two Hours continued his route came in sight of the scene of action at the Blue licks about 10 Oclock in the Morning of the 24 after sending proper Reconitering parties Marched to the field it appearing that the body of Enemy had Retired for some days buried the dead and Retreated Ten Miles but Recollecting that the Enemy might have by a Circuitous March returned to the Inhabitants thot it advisable to make dispatch that possibly could to get back to the Inhabitants Lexington the 25<sup>th</sup> the Trops Marching to their different homes the 26<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> a man was killed at Harrodstown and Several others in a few days following

a few days after Col Logans Return home he Received the following Letter from Maj<sup>r</sup> McGary

28<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1782

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

There has been some person a Spying about the Magazine at Harrodstown some nights past and as all the principal men of that place is lost I think it would be good to move the powder to Col. Bowmans though such orders you send shall be put in force

Sir I understand I am much sensured for encouraging the men to fight the Indians when we came up with them I should have informed you of a grand schem that was planed when I saw you only I thought perhaps it would cause a Riot and you may Judge the Matter yourself only it is hard to Judge dead men you saw Trigg did not wright to you untill he was shure you could not come up with us, and Todd took Cap<sup>tns</sup> Craigs word for the Number of Indians so we Marched in order to gain great applause with our men as it was well known that you would have had the Command as almost all the men was of our County and their schem met with a sad misfortune which I am sorry for So I suppose you have heard of my bad conduct perhaps by some person that was conserved in the schem and if you think I am faulty I should be fond to have a hearing in the Matter sir if any thing should happen we have not one lb of Lead Cap<sup>tn</sup> Dentons Station Breaks up this day or tomorrow I have had no chance to send your Letter to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark I hope you will instruct me on any thing you want done in this End of the County and you may depend on me as far as in me lies

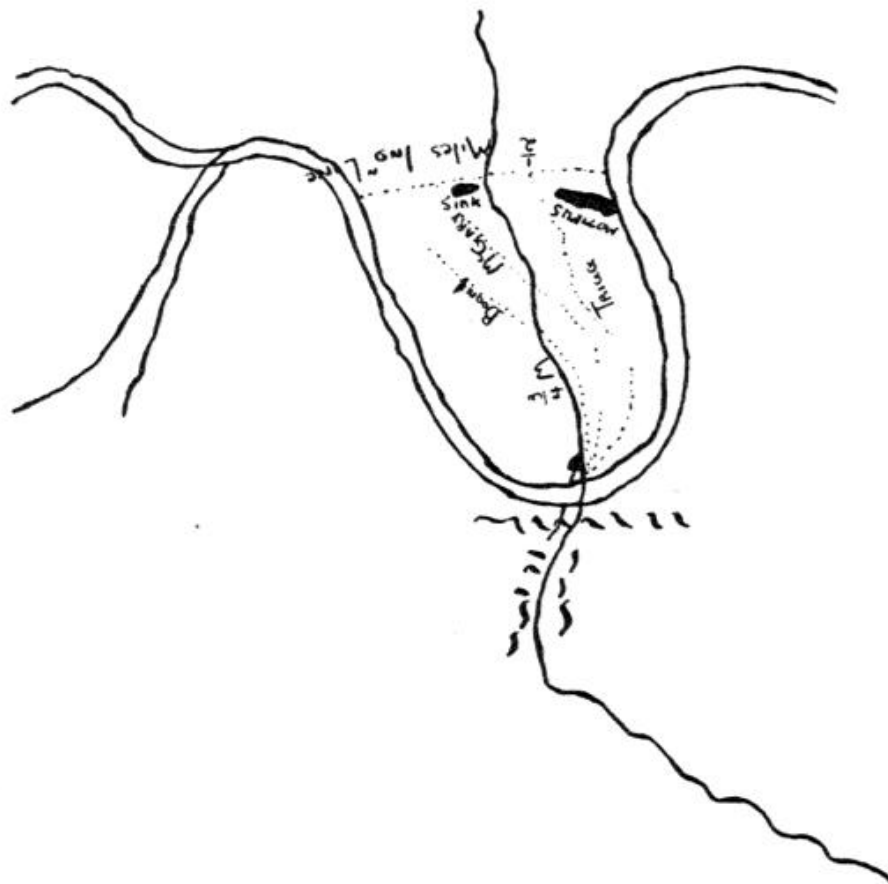
I am &

Majr Madisons Ac<sup>t</sup>

18<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> Col<sup>s</sup> Todd and Trigg Arrive at Bryants Station about ten oclock whare they ware informed by Cap<sup>tn</sup> Craig<sup>1</sup> that the Enemy had Retreated about Ten in the morning that their number was inconsiderabl and that he was sure they might be overtaken and defeated by the party present to wit 182 men the pursuit amediately took place following the Indian trail to Riddles near [*blank in MS.*] miles whare it was discovered that that the Enemy was far superiour to the number Supposed and by information of Cap<sup>tn</sup> Hoy to Col<sup>l</sup> Boon a large party of the Enimy was also discovered at the upper Blue Licks 8 Miles from the Lower the principal officers appeared to be confused in their council Each affraid to speak Candidly for fear of being Suspected for Timerity; but the whole Moved forward apparently without order; orders then Issued for the whole when a attack should Commence to wride [*ride*] in among the Enemy before a gun was fired

<sup>1</sup> Note by Lyman C. Draper on original manuscript: "of Bryan's Stn. L. C. D."

Continuing the Route untill near day then Halted untill sun up on the 19<sup>th</sup> within four miles of the Lick, then Marching in three parellel lines to the heights opposite the Blue Lick whare on discovering a party of the Enemy the whole appeared to be in the utmost confusion each Viewing the other with that consternation forboding destruction no gen<sup>l</sup> order given after this period the spies ventering across the River Reconnitering the Lick found the Enemy that was discovered had gone on Maj<sup>r</sup> Mcgary crosed with his division after which Col<sup>o</sup> Trig with his and Co<sup>l</sup> Boon following Raising the heights on the opposite shore the Spies still advancing returned in full spread informed the party that the Enemy was but a small distance the Cry for action was the[n] given the whole Move on in the order they then ware without ever forming the front geting Repulsed before the Rear got near the Enemy a gen<sup>l</sup> Rout took place having an unguarded ford to Retreat through the Victory became compleat on the Side of the Enemy pursuing the flying party untill they met Col<sup>o</sup> Logan then Six miles of Briars having the advantage of the Horses of those they had killed Total Loss 66 Including officers



PROPERTY LOST AT THE BATTLE OF THE BLUE LICKS,  
August 19, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Col<sup>o</sup> Benjamin Logan a List of Appraisments of Horses  
Guns &c lost at the Battle of the Blue Licks Aug<sup>t</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1782, Con-  
taining the following Accounts with Appraisalment Bills

		£	S	D
No 1	Edward Corn for one gun shot pouch horn & Blanket .....	6	10	0
2	The Estate of John McMurtry for a Mare gun & shot pouch.....	41	10	—
3	George Smith for one horse Sadle & Bridle & gun .....	24	0	—
4	The Estate of Thomas Farrier for Horse Sadle Bridle & gun.....	25	0	—
5	James Allen for one Horse Sadle bridle gun & blanket .....	17	5	—
6	Robert Poague for a gun.....	5	0	—
7	James Hays for a Horse.....	25	0	—
8	James Ray for a Horse.....	20	0	0
9	The Estate of John Garden on horse sadle Bridle & gun.....	32	10	0
10	Samuel Woods for a gun.....	7	0	0
11	William Aldridge for a horse sadle and Bridle.....	15	10	—
12	Josiah Wilson for a Sadle & Bridle.....	2	4	—
13	John Hart for a horse.....	30	0	0
14	John Summers one mare.....	10	0	0
15	James Herrod for a Horse Sadle Bridle & gun.....	38	5	0
16	Anthony Sowdusky one Mare sadle Bridle & Sadle Bags .....	25	0	0
17	Joseph Collens for a horse.....	15	0	0
18	Daniel Griggs one gun ap <sup>d</sup> to L 12 <sup>o</sup> 0-0 to be paid with .....	6	0	0
19	Jarvis Green one gun ap <sup>d</sup> to L 12 to be paid with.....	6	0	0
20	Jacob Coffman for a Mare Sadle & Bridle.....	24	0	—
21	Elisha Buett for a Mare Sadle Bridle & stroud.....	26	15	—
22	Elijah Allen for a horse Sadle Bridle & gun... ..	18	0	—
23	The Estate of Arch <sup>y</sup> Woods for a Mare Sadle Bridle & gun.....	22	0	0
24	The Estate of William Robinson for one Mare Sadle Bridle & gun.....	9	10	—
25	Robert Scott for mare.....	10	0	0
26	John Hinch a Mare Sadle Bridle & Sadle baggs.....	29	10	—
27	John Peak for a gun L 5 Sadle L 6 to be paid with L 4 .....	9	0	—
28	Gabrial Madison for a Sadle & Bridle.....	3	10	—
29	William Lam for a mare.....	15	0	—
30	The Estate of Joseph Lindsey for a horse & mare .....	45	0	—
31	A Stray Mare the mony to be kept in the Treasury till the owner appears and Proves his Property .....	12	0	0
		575	19	



BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE COUNTY LIEUTENANTS,

August 21, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1781, p. 309.]

LETTER TO SUNDRY COUNTY LIEUTENANTS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER Aug<sup>st</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> 1782—

You will receive directions from the Commissioner of War to hold men of your militia in constant readiness to march at the shortest warning, this order takes its rise from information just rec<sup>d</sup> from the continental Secretary at War that an Attack is expected on fort Pitt; the loss of which post will so materially affect our fellow Citizens in the back Country that no Arguments can be necessary to stimulate you or your Militia to exertion if the fort should be invested. Gen: Edward Stevens is appointed to the command of the Troops order'd out, will give you directions where to rendezvous your men if they should be wanted and will forward the necessary marching orders. I refer you for more particular Instructions to the Commissioner of War and am &c.

B. H.

The same to the different County  
Lieut or Com<sup>d</sup> Officers in the list given. —

To be in readiness

Hampshire . . . . .150	}	Rockingham . . . . .100	} Rank & File proper- =ly Officer- =ed.
Frederick . . . . .150		Augusta . . . . .200	
Berkley . . . . .175		Loudon . . . . .300	
		Fauquier . . . . .225	
Shanandoah . . . . .150		Culpeper . . . . .250	
		—————	
		1700	

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO COUNTY LIEUTENANT OF FREDERICK  
COUNTY, August 21, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1781, p. 310.]

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF FREDERICK COUNTY

COUNCIL CHAMBER Aug<sup>st</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR

You will receive herewith an Order from the commissioner of War to send immediately 75 Men to assist the garrison of fort Pitt

in defending that post against an attack that is expected will very shortly be made on it, the Consequences that will flow from the reduction of it will be so distressing to the Inhabitants of our back Country, that your Humanity will suggest to you the Necessity of an immediate compliance with the Order. If provisions to last you to the fort can not be obtained from the Commissioners nor on the credit of the State you must have recourse to the Invasion Law. You may assure those who shall furnish provisions that they shall receive Warrants for payment out of the present Taxes, which I hope will save you from the disagreeable Business of impressment. It will be necessary that the Officer commanding the Troops should take particular care to settle his pay roles properly, and that he take a rec<sup>d</sup> from the Continental Commissary or proper Officer for the provisions used on his March in order to the Accompts being settled with the continent.

I am Sir &c.

B. H.

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The same to the commanding  
officer of Berkley County.—

ANDREW STEELE TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, August 26, 1782  
[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:269-270.]

LEXINGTON, KY., August 26th, 1782

“SIR

Through the Continued series of a Seven Years vicessitude, nothing has happened so alarming, fatal & Injurious to the Interest of the Kanetuckians of Particular & all its votaries in General, as the present Concatination of Hostilities, wherewith I am now to acquaint your Excellency.

The Fifteenth of this Inst: Bryan's Station was Beseiged by a number of Indians, whereof I am not able to form a Just Estimate: the Attack continued warm for about Thirty Hours, During which Period, the Enemy burned several exterior Houses, Killed three of our men & made large Depredations on the neat stock & Crop — they then Retired leaving three of their Savage party dead on the ground, besides a number of circumstantially so —

The Seventeenth, we were Reinforced from Lincoln, with one hundred & fifty Horse men, Commanded by Lieut: Col: Stephen Trigg & Joined by a few of the Fayette Commanded by Colo. Jno. Todd, who compos'd an Army of one Hundred & Eighty Two. We followed them to the Lower Blue Licks, where Ended the Direfull Catastrophy — in short we were defeated — with the loss of seventy-five men — among whom fell our two Commanders with many other officers & soldiers of Distinguished Bravery. To express the feelings of the Inhabitants of both the Counties at this Ruefull scene of hitherto unparallelled Barbarities Barre all words & cuts Description short.

The Twenty fifth, five Hundred of the Lincoln militia commanded by Colo. Benjamin Logan (who hitherto had neither been consulted, nor solicited to our assistance) marched to the Battle ground in Expectation of a second Engagement, but the Enemy had march'd several Days before. from the order of their march, with many other accruing circumstances, their number was supposed to be nearly six Hundred.

Forty seven of our Brave Kanetuckians were found in the field, the matchless massacraed victims of their unprecedented Cruelty — We are led to conceive that none were captivated, from a number found at the crossing of the Creek tied & Butchered with knives & spears.

Labouring under these Distressing Circumstances we Rely on your goodness (actuated from a principle of Universal Benevolence which is the Distinguishing Characteristic of the truly great & noble soul) that we will not only become the subjects of your Commiseration, but of your Patronage & Protection also. the Ballance stands upon an Equilibrium & one stroke more will cause it to Preponderate to our Irretrievable Wo, & terminate in the Intire Breach of our Country, if your Excellency is not concerned In our Immediate safety —

The Auther of this narrative is a Person in a private sphere of life & hopes that your forgiving Candour, will induce you, to not only pardon the Intrusion, but the many Inaccuracies that may appear through the whole of this Illiterate & undigested Detail — as it comes from a wel-wisher to American Liberty & your

Excellency's most obed't H'ble Servt."

DANIEL BOONE TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, August 30, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.—A.L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

BOONES STATION, FEYATTE COUNTY August 30<sup>th</sup> 1782 ---

SIR

A present Circumstance of Affairs Causes me to write to your Excellency as follows. on the 16<sup>th</sup> of this Instant a Large Number of Indians with Some white men Attacted one of our fronteer Stations Known by the name of Bryans Station, the Seige Continued from about Sunrise till about ten oclock the next Day, then they Marched off. Notice being Given to the Different Station adjacent, we Imediately Collected 181 Horsemen Command<sup>d</sup> by Col<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Todd, Including some of Lincoln County Militia, Commanded by Col. Trigg, and having pursued About 40 Miles, on the 19<sup>th</sup> Instant, we Discover'd the Enemy Lying in wait for us, on Discovery of which we formed our Columns into one Single Line, and March<sup>d</sup> up in their front, within About forty yards before there was a gun fired; Col. Trigg on the right, my Self on the Left. Maj'r M<sup>c</sup>Gary in the Center. Major Harlen with the advance party in the front — and from the manner wee had form<sup>d</sup>, it fell to my Lot to bring on the attack, which was Done with a very heavy fire on both Sides; and Extended back the Lines to Col. Trigg, where the Enemy was So Strong that the Rushed up and Broke the right wing at the first fire, So the Enemy was Imediately on our Back So we were obliged to Retreat with the loss of 77 of our Men and 12 wounded, afterward we were Reinforced by Col. Logan which with our own men amounted to 460 Light Horse with which we March'd to the Battle Ground again But found the Enemy were gone off So we proceeded to Bury the Dead — which were 43 found on the ground, and Many more we Expect Lay about that we did not See as we could not tarry to Search very Close, being Both Hungry and weary, and Some what Dubous that the Enemy might not be gone quite off, and by what Discovery we Could make we Conclude the Number of Indians to Exceed 400 — Now the whole of our Militia of this County Does not Exceed 130. By this Y<sup>r</sup> Excellency may Draw an Idea of our Circumstance, I know Sir, that your Situation at

<sup>1</sup> This letter with some variations is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:275-276.

present is Something Critical But are we to be totally forgotten. I hope not. I trust about 500 men Sent to our Assistance Immediately and them to be Stationed as our County Lieutenants Shall See most Necessary may be the Saving of this our part of the Country. but if you put them under the Direction of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarke they will be Little or no Service to our Settlement as he Lies 100 miles west of us, and the Indians Northeast, and our Men are often Call<sup>d</sup> to the falls to Guard them. I have Encouraged the people here in this County all that I could, but I can no longer Encourage my Neighbours nor my Self to Risque our Lives here at such Extraordinary hazzards, the Inhabitants of these Counties are very much alarm<sup>d</sup> at the thoughts of the Indians bringing another Campaign into our Country this fall, which if it should Be the Case will Break these Settlements, so I hope your Excellency will take it into Consideration and Send us Some Relief as quick as possible — this Sir is my Sentiments without Consulting any person I Expect Col. Logan will Imediately Send to you by Express, By whome I most humbly Request your Excellencies answer meanwhile I Remain Sir Your Excellencys Most obedient Hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

DANIEL BOONE

JOHN BOWMAN<sup>1</sup> TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, August 30, 1782

[Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.—A.L.S.]<sup>2</sup>

LINCOLN COUNTY August 30<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR I take the liberty to Ad<sup>es</sup> your Excellency on a Subject which I make No Doubt May be agreable to you on the 20<sup>th</sup> of this Ins<sup>t</sup> arived hear M<sup>r</sup> Siman Burney with two chickasaws warriors With a written talk from the cheiffs of that Nation Seting forth their Willingness to treat with the State of Virginia on a peace, a Copy of which you will Receive by the convayance, and Being Impressed with a sence of the Destressed cituation of this frontear Settlements I could not Restrain my self but Rather thought it my Duty to

<sup>1</sup> Major John Bowman was a brother of Colonel Joseph Bowman who was the trusted lieutenant of Clark. It was John Bowman who led an expedition consisting of three hundred Kentuckians against the Shawnee in 1779. This was the principal cause for the failure of Clark's march on Detroit that year. Colonel John Bowman was the first county lieutenant of Lincoln County, Kentucky. See *Clark Papers*, cviii-cix.

<sup>2</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:277-278.

Recomend it to you in whoes hands the Reigns of Government are put, and not Doubting of your Willingness to facilitate the Hapiness of the People under your care and Protection, therefore it is the wish of all I believe that your Excelancy might Appoint Commissioners to Meet the Cheiffs of that Nation at the french Lick on Cumberland River it being the Place they Seame to wish to meet at, in order to Establish a peace with them, Should your Excelancy with the Honorable Council think Proper that Sume Step Should be taken with those People and would wish to Appoint Commissioners in this Quarter for that Purpose, I will mention the following Gen<sup>l</sup> who in my Opinion are the Most fit men amongst us for that Purpose Col John Donelson,<sup>1</sup> Col Benjamin Logen and Cap John Huching the also Inform us that the Creek Nation will take the Same Mesa(—) with them, which would be a fortunate Circumstance to this as well as our Neighbouring or Sistren States to the Southward and the joint Intrust of All —

The Chickasaws Cheiffs urging in their own justification that When Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark came in to their Country and Built a fort and Settled many famileys in their Countrey the thought themselves obliged to Defend their Native Country by arms and that the should not have taken up against us on any other grounds which as far as I can judge of facts I Raley Beleve it to be the case

If a peace Could be Concluded with those two Nations the Chicasaws and Creeks it would Effectuly put a stop to the Cherokees and Cheeckamogga Indians Committing Depridations on any of our frontears and Compleat the Happiness of the inhabitants who have long suffer<sup>d</sup> by them and we Conceive tht Such an Aliance Might Greatly Discourage the Shawney and other westren Tribes, Should this not be an Obstacle in the way I am Told that Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark Sent an Express to Post S<sup>t</sup> Vancent to M<sup>r</sup> Dolten their, the Purport thereof is injoined on M<sup>r</sup> Dolten to Keep it Secret the Same Evening Sume Disefected Men that harbours amongst us Stole about fifteen Horses from the french at that Place, — on their

<sup>1</sup> Colonel John Donelson served as a Virginia commissioner (1771), appointed to run the Cherokee boundary line. Early in March, 1778 he was in command of a company of men at Boonesborough. He was in charge of the expedition which went by water from the Holston settlements to join James Robertson at Nashville in 1779-1780.

Missing their Horses next Morning they Emediately Demanded a Sight of the Express which was Denied them they then Desired M<sup>r</sup> Dalten Not to send the Messenjer away until he new his Arrent Notwithstanding the caution the Express was Dispatched that Evening and came safe to the falls this Raised a Jellosey among the french that it was with Conccent of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark the men went their and if this Breach is not Spedely Made up the consequences their of is to be Dreaded, the french say that if this be the Treatment from us they will be obliged to Defend their Property by Engaging the Deffrent Tribes of Indians to the westward of them that are Now at Peace to Come to war against us —

Our Scater<sup>d</sup> Inhabitants ar Daly Deminishing Having Lost 65 of our militia in a Late unfortunate Action with them the Purticulars whereof you will have from Col<sup>o</sup> Logan the Commanding officer of this County

I would Beg leave to Assure your Excelancy that my hartey wish and Earnes Desire for the Public weal was the onley Ocation of My Troubling you with the above Observation

I take the Honour to be your Excel-  
lancy's Most Ob<sup>t</sup> Hb<sup>le</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

JOHN BOWMAN

Favored by  
Mr. Patterson

BENJAMIN LOGAN TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, August 31, 1782  
[Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LINCOLN 31<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1782.

SIR

I beg leave to present your Excellency & Council with one of the most melancholy events that has happened in all this western Country — On the 14<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Holder from Fayette pursued a party of Indians who had made prisoners of a couple of boys in his neighborhood; he overtook them and was repulsed with the loss of four men — On the 16<sup>th</sup> a considerable army appeared before Bryants station under the command of the noted Simon Girty and

<sup>1</sup> This letter, with slight variations, is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:280-283.

many other white men: they attacked the station closely and defeated different parties endeavoring to throw in assistance, but without much loss on our side — An Express was immediately dispatched to Col<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Todd who at that time was in this County in the neighborhood of Col<sup>o</sup> Trigg — On the 17<sup>th</sup> at night I received a letter from Col<sup>o</sup> Trigg wherein he informed me of what had passed — orders were immediately given for every man to turn out & on Sunday the 18<sup>th</sup> I crossed the Kentuckey with a considerable detachment & the day after arrived at Bryants where I understood the Indians had raised the seige & were followed by Col<sup>o</sup> John Todd with 135 of the Lincoln Militia under Col<sup>o</sup> Trigg and 45 of the Fayette under Col<sup>o</sup> Boone dreading the consequences that might ensue from this precipitate affair I immediately pushed within a few miles from Bryants we were met by abo<sup>t</sup> 25 men who informed of a total defeat at the Big Blue licks on Licking I covered their retreat and marched back to Bryants where I collected 470 men & the 24<sup>th</sup> went to the battle ground & buried 43 — Our loss in this action is 50 missing from Lincoln & 15 from Fayette: among whom are Col<sup>o</sup> Todd & Trigg (Trigg was quartered) Major Harlin, Cap<sup>ts</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Bride, Gordon, Kinkaid & Overton & Lieut<sup>s</sup> Givings, Kennedy M<sup>c</sup>Murtry, Rogers & M<sup>c</sup>Guire, and M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Lindsey our Commissary. From the situation of the ground on which our men were drawn upon (the plan whereof I have taken the liberty to enclose) I hardly know how it was possible for any to escape.

I am inclined to believe that when your Excellency and Council become acquainted with the military operations in this country that you will not think them so properly conducted as to answer the general interest of Kentucky — From the accounts we had received by prisoners who had escaped this spring we were confident of an invasion from the De Troit Indians:— Common safety then made some scheme of defence necessary for which purpose I was called upon by General Clarke to attend a Council and after consulting matters it was determined to Build a fort at the mouth of Licking & shortly I received his orders for No men to attend this business with a certain number from Fayette — Before the day of rendezvous I was instructed to send the men to the falls of Ohio in order to build a strong Garrison and a new Galley thus by weak-



ening One end to strengthen another the upper part of the country was left entirely exposed & the enemy intercepting our designs brought their intended expedition ag<sup>st</sup> the Frontiers of Fayette — The immense expences incurred by the State in this western country we know is enough to prevent the Government from giving us any farther aid, but when your Excellency & Council are informed that the people have never been benefited by those expenditures we shall hope your compassion will be extended to a detached, distressed part of your country, As it is not in the power of the people to answer the misapplica- [tion] of anything done by a proper Officer —

General Irvin commanding at Fort Pitt as a Continental officer might probably be more assistance to this country could he receive proper supplies from the state of Virginia than any other measure that could be adopted as he has the same enemies to encounter that trouble us — And Stores of every kind seem to be of little account to us (ammunition excepted) —

Col<sup>o</sup> Trigg being killed there is a field officer wanting in this county, however I am at a loss how to proceed on the occasion for all our Magistrates have been killed except three and there can be no Court to send a recommendation — Col<sup>o</sup> Harrod who formerly acted as a Col<sup>o</sup> and who agreeable to sincerity ought to have received a commission is now in being & I think a very proper person for that purpose.

Before I conclude I must beg leave to suggest to your Excellency & Council that a defensive war can not be carried on with Indians and the Inhabitants remain in any kind of safety — For unless you can go to their Towns and scourge them they will never make a peace, but on the contrary keep parties constantly in your country to kill and the plunder they get answers them instead of Trade

Some days past a white man one M<sup>r</sup> Simon Burney with his Indians arrived at this place in company with two warriors with talks from the Chickesaw nation — wherein they inform us of their desire to conclude a peace and the reason that urged them to war which was General Clarke's settling Fort Jefferson in their hunting ground without consulting them first and are now enquiring for him. They own they have done mischief in this as well as

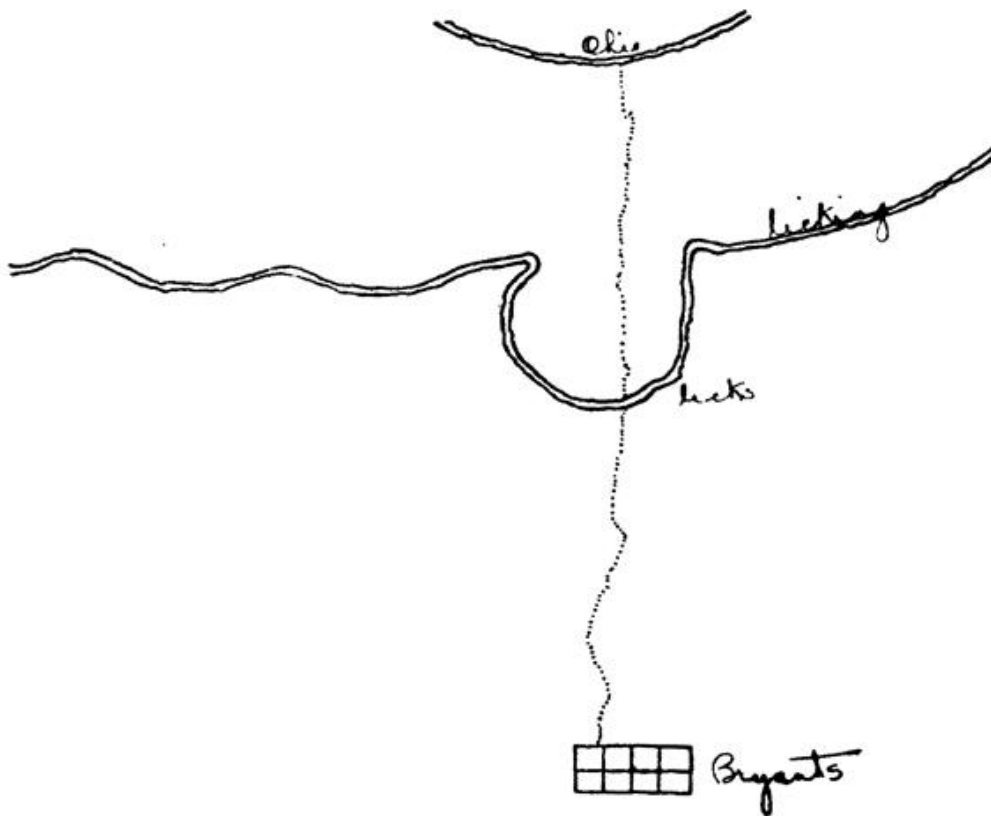
the infant Settlement on Cumberland. Should your Excellency & Council think proper to hold a treaty with these people — Col<sup>o</sup> John Doneldson who has before served as an Agent for the State is willing to transact any business of that kind.

Since writing the foregoing lines I have received certain information that Kinchelan's [Kincheloe's] fort in Jefferson was burned & 37 Souls made prisoners

Your Excellency & Council will please to indulge me a few moments longer when I take the liberty to add the situation of 470 persons who surrendered themselves prisoners of war to a British officer then on command from De Troit with a great number of indians — As well as I recollect these unhappy people were captured in June 1780 And from authentick intelligence that we have received they were actually divided in the most distressing manner that could be invented — Many of the men were taken to De Troit & their wives retained among the indians as slaves — Some of the men are now at Montreal and others in different parts towards the lakes.

As the British were the perpetrators of this cruial piece of mischief — I think by the Articles of the *Cartel* for the exchange & relief of prisoners taken in the S: Department & Subsequent measures taken by the different commissaries for that purpose: it is their business immediately to deliver up in this Country or at some American post All the prisoners there taken — Or retaliation be had on our parts. Unless they are guarded back they will never get thro' the indian country.

I have the honor to be,  
 With the highest respect & esteem  
 Your Excellency's most ob<sup>t</sup>  
 & Most Humble Servant  
 BENJAMIN LOGAN C<sup>t</sup> L.



The indians kept the path from Bryants to the licks and when Col<sup>o</sup> Todd arrived at the Top of the Hill on this side of the river the enemy made a shew of ab<sup>t</sup> 30 in the bent. Our men marched over upon the Hill. The indians had a very strong line in front which extended from one point of the river to the other They had flankers and also a party in the rear in order to prevent a retreat As the river was very deep only at the licks and the cliffs so steep that a passage was impracticable only where they first marched in — thus circumstanced the savages sure of victory rushed immediately up and threw our men into confusion — What escaped returned mostly by the way of the Lick — Many were killed after they were made prisoners as they were seen tied

From Bryants Station to the Blue licks ab<sup>t</sup> 40 miles & from there to the Ohio ab<sup>t</sup> 20 or 25. The Bent of the river was generally ab<sup>t</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile over & from the top of the ridge each way inside down small dreans — in these places lay many indians undiscovered until the attack began.

It appears near all the warriors are this side of De Troit even on this expedition — Some allies 600 or more

Major Bulger was mortally wounded and is since dead.

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, August 31, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 52J38.—A.L.S.]

31 August. 1782

DEAR GENERAL.

The Spies have returned without making the least discovery of the Enemy altho they went three miles above Boons old Station; neither has Col<sup>o</sup> Cox any intelligence of them. I rec<sup>d</sup> Acc<sup>ts</sup> from him Yesterday. I am really weary of Conjecture with regard to Bushes Indians; if you'll please to send him out this evening on Horse back I will send others with him to the Spot. I had other Spies out yesterday almost to Bullskin along the Old trace & below it, they made no discovery. I've been since endeavouring to engage some to go across to Kentuckey as they must in that rout cross the Indian Trace; but I like your plan best & will drop the other if youll please to send Bush out.

Just as the Express left Col<sup>o</sup> Coxes, And<sup>w</sup> Vaughn arrived from Lincoln who says Col<sup>o</sup> Logan with his party marched no farther than the field of Battle Buried the dead & returned. I hear no alteration in the acc<sup>t</sup> only that Col<sup>o</sup> Boon is not killed, & Col<sup>o</sup> Trigg & Todd both found at the Battle Ground. I am apprehensive it is Levy Todd. It is to be doubted that more have fallen than we have heard of. I thank you for the news from the Westward, I am much astonished to hear of Daltons Conduct but what is it now adays that men will not be guilty of?

I am greatly embarrassed & grieved for the loss of our Friends & so many brave Men as fell in Fayette. Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> when shall we have it in our power to retaliate? Shall we ever?

I am D<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> with the utmost Esteem your  
 Ob<sup>dt</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

GEN<sup>l</sup> CLARK

JN<sup>o</sup> FLOYD

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, September 1, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 52J39.—A.L.S.]

1<sup>st</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> 1782

SIR.

I have embodied the whole strength of Beargrass which is fit for action, & find that the number does not exceed 65 men; The

Field Officers &c being here also, I have laid your Letter before them who are of Opinion that if the Enemy are determined to march off, it will be too late to pursue them tomorrow morning, & if waiting for an attack, that the party will be too weak to risk an Engagem<sup>t</sup> as a defeat would perhaps be fatal to this County. I shall use all my endeavours to send Spies to Kentuckey, Drinnens Lick &c I now wait to hear from Col<sup>o</sup> Cox. perhaps his Intelligence may make it necessary to apply again for your reinforcem<sup>t</sup> Your Hint of the Enemy being yet about the little Posts at Salt River brings to my mind a Circumstance which I forgot to mention this morn<sup>g</sup> The Express from the Salt Works informed me that the man who came there last night with the Intelligence discovered a party of the Enemy at the Mud Garrison & had like to have been taken by them, but I did not enquire in what manner. If you think it prudent to endeavour with all the Force I can raise to endeavour to join Col<sup>o</sup> Cox without waiting to hear from him, please to let me know it this Evening as it will be useless unless we can march early in the Morning. I am informed that it was last Night that Col<sup>o</sup> Cox & his party were at Whittakers Station & not the night before as I informed you in my last.

I am Sir your most Ob<sup>dt</sup> Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> FLOYD

Since writing the above your Troops have arrived & upon deliberation it is thought by the whole of the Officers that an Excurtion before we are certified the Enemy are on their retreat would be imprudent, for which purpose I have sent out Scouts & detained M<sup>r</sup> Williamses party till morning expecting in the mean time to hear from Salt river. I am much perplexed & entirely at a loss how to act for the best. J. F.

2<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> 82

The Spies I sent out yesterday have not yet returned which prevents my being able to send you any Intelligence to-day, neither have I heard from Col<sup>o</sup> Cox so that it appears that M<sup>r</sup> Williams & the party from the Falls may return. I expect the Spies in to night & shall send to you immediately after.

Your most Ob<sup>dt</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> FLOYD

Addressed: General Clark Fort Nelson P<sup>r</sup> Express

Endorsed: Col<sup>o</sup> Floyd Sep<sup>t</sup> 2 82.

JOHN GIBSON TO WILLIAM DAVIES, September 2, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:286.]

FORT PITT Septem. 2d 1782

"DEAR COLONEL

This moment I was honoured with yours of the 22d of August per Express. Inclosed is a return of the officers of my Reg't now here and of those three who went last from this place to join the troops with you. Inclosed is a narrative\* of Doctor Knight, by which you will be made acquainted with the inhuman sufferings of our late worthy friend Colo. Crawford, and of the Fortitude with which he bore them to the last. I am sorry to hear that the Assembly of the Ancient Dominion has done nothing for us, however still hope they will consider our services. An Expedition is in agitation here against Sanduskey, Genl: Irwin to command. the proposal from the people. they are to furnish one thousand men from the militia, and also horses, flour and cattle at their own Expence unless the states will in future pay them. The Genl: takes one hundred of the regulars from this post which is nearly half the number here. I am much afraid it will not be carried into execution as the people are much divided. Should the Expedition take place I am to goe with the Genl: and hope in a few days after our return to pay you a visit at Richmond — The General is hurrying the Express &c —

Just as I was closing my letter I rec'd a letter from Clarke at the Falls of Ohio dated the 10th of August. he writes me every thing was then quiet. that he had sent the Express as he had learned by Major Wailes, Genl: Irwin intended carrying our Expedition into the Indian Country, in order to fix the time when the Genl: would move, that he might make an Excursion at the same time."

I am &c. &c.

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\* Not found

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, September 3, 1782

[*Draper MSS.*, 52]40.—A.L.S.]

3<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> 10 OClock 82.

SIR My Spies have this moment returned & brought Intelligence of the Savages who took Kinchelows Station. Yesterday about 2

OClock P M the Savages crossed Harrods Old Trace on the Ridge beyond Brashears Creek. I directed the spies to go as far as the trace the Enemy marched along to attack the Station: they did so, & found they had marched in two Columns about 200 yards on this side their first Trace it appeared that about 30 had marched off Supposed to have gone on Sunday with the prisoners. And on their return Saw the sign of the main body about half a mile on this side; so that they had only gone a few minutes before. M<sup>r</sup> Pomery one of the Spies thinks their whole number does not exceed 150 & perhaps not so many. If you think we can defeat them let no time be lost in letting me know it, that I may collect all the men who are able to march. I am now convinced they are on their retreat so that it will not be any great risque in drawing the men from the Stations. I am also convinced that the Enemy have delayed some to give us an Oppor<sup>t</sup> to attack them, & it is truly mortifying to think they should miss of it, yet I am sensible of the Evill consequences that might attend our engaging them to a disadvantage. I have not heard a word of Col<sup>o</sup> Cox which really Surprises me. The last time I wrote him I directed if he went in pursuit of the Enemy to send an Express with an appointm<sup>t</sup> where we might meet. --- I still think he will send to day. --

I now wait for your advice & Instructions how to act please to hurry the Express back. I am Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> your most Ob<sup>dt</sup>

Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> FLOYD

GEN<sup>l</sup> CLARK

## CHAPTER V

COÖPERATIVE EXPEDITIONS PLANNED BY GENERAL WILLIAM  
IRVINE FROM FORT PITT AND GENERAL CLARK FROM  
FORT NELSON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1782 —  
OCTOBER 19, 1782

EFFECTS OF CRAWFORD'S DEFEAT AND THE BATTLE OF THE BLUE LICKS — CALL  
FOR VOLUNTEERS — CRITICISM OF CLARK — ADDITIONAL FORTS TO BE BUILT  
ON THE OHIO — ORIGIN OF CRITICISMS ON CLARK AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

WILLIAM IRVINE TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, September 3, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 11S144-145.—Transcript.]<sup>1</sup>

FORT PITT, September 3<sup>d</sup> 1782.

SIR:

From about the middle to the last of July, the Indians were very troublesome, & threatened an investiture of this post --- Hanna's Town was attacked & burned, ab<sup>t</sup> 20 were killed & taken there & in the vicinity; Wheeling was at the same time in some degree blockaded, a large party of Indians kept skulking about it five or six days; in short, they appeared in all quarters; the alarm & consternation of the inhabitants for two weeks was such that a total evacuation of the country was to be dreaded. Since the 1<sup>st</sup> of August everything has been perfectly quiet, & the people have in a great degree got over their panic.

I am now preparing for an excursion into the Indian country. My troops are chiefly to be volunteer militia, who propose not only to equip & feed themselves, but also such Continental troops as I can take with me. If we succeed in burning the Shawanee, Delaware & Wyandott towns, it will put an end to the Indian war in this quarter. I am made more sanguine in this business by an express from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark last night, in order to concert measures for a descent from his quarter at the same time; if we can regulate our movements so as to strike different towns at the same time, the probability of success will be greater, & the business more effectual. Yet I am

<sup>1</sup> This letter, very much edited, is printed in *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 270-271.



not without my fears. You know that the militia are as brave as regulars, yet it is impossible to bring them to act with necessary promptitude or exactness indispensable in war.

Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark's express informs me of Maj<sup>r</sup> Wales having arrived safe at the Falls with his stores. . . .

W<sup>m</sup> IRVINE

WILLIAM IRVINE TO CLARK, September 9, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J44.—A.L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

FORT PITT September 9<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR

I received your favor of the 10<sup>th</sup> August, eight days ago, my reason for detaining your Express so long, was if possible to inform you positively what you might depend on from us. — As the passage may be precarious I must refer you for full information to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sullivan & Floyd

Being informed by Major Craig that you are not well supplied with three pound Shot have sent you 50

I also send the last news papers for your amusement

I am with regard

Dear Sir

Your Obedient

Humble Servant

W<sup>m</sup> IRVINE

THE HON<sup>BLE</sup> BRIG<sup>DE</sup> GEN<sup>L</sup> CLARK FORT NELSON

LEVI TODD<sup>2</sup> TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, September 11, 1782

[Draper MSS., 11S203-205.—Transcript.]<sup>3</sup>

SIR:

Enclosed is a copy of the recommendations made at our last court. So great a change proceeds from a cause truly lamentable; the loss of our County Lieutenant, and a number of subalterns at the late attacks, but particularly at our defeat at the Blue Licks,

<sup>1</sup> This letter, considerably edited, is printed in *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 396.

<sup>2</sup> For Colonel Levi Todd, see *Clark Papers*, 374, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> This letter, with some variations, is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:300-301.

where the enemy put us wholly to the route. The circumstances & particulars are these:

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of August, a party of Indians appeared at Bryant's, & by their behavior a large party was supposed to lie around the Fort. An express was sent here; my brother being absent, I went with about 30 men to make discovery, & force my way into the Fort; near Bryant's I was joined with about ten more. Finding the enemy lay around, we forcing our way - - - 17 men on horseback rushed in; the greater part of the rest being on foot, were prevented & overpowered, obliged to seek safety by flight, with the loss of one killed & three wounded, one of whom died the next morning. I immediately dispatched an express to Col. Trigg, the highest officer in Lincoln, demanding assistance, and also notice to Col. Jn<sup>o</sup> Todd, then in Lincoln.

The enemy commanded by Simon Girty made an attempt to fire the Fort, but were prevented with much loss; they, however, kept up a smart fire till the morning of the 17<sup>th</sup>, when they went off. The same evening Col. Jn<sup>o</sup> Todd & Col. Trigg arrived with a party of men, who with what we could raise, soon made 170. On the morning of the 18<sup>th</sup> we pursued their trail; on the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> we came within sight of the enemy, about three fourths of a mile north of the Lower Blue Licks. We dismounted & began the attack with vigour from our left, the enemy retreated & we gained ground; our right within a minute or two gave way, & suffered themselves to be flanked by the enemy. Our line then gradually gave way from our right to our left, till the whole broke in confusion. The action lasted about five minutes. Our loss, as near as we can ascertain, is sixty six, among whom were commanding officer, Col<sup>o</sup> John Todd, Col. Trigg, Capt<sup>s</sup> Gordon, M<sup>o</sup>Bride, Kinkaid, & Overton, Major Harlan, Major Bulger (who since died of his wounds,) Mr. Jos. Lindsay, & several gentlemen of note. The enemy, we suppose, consisted of three or four hundred. They took some prisoners, we suppose, tho' very few; upwards of 40 were found, but we think a number more lay near the battle-ground. The enemy must have suffered considerably. A great part of our men fought with much resolution & activity.

The conduct of the officers is by some censured & charged with want of prudence in attacking at any rate; but as we had no chance to know their number, we thought ours was not much inferior, and suppose we should by a fierce attack throw them in confusion & beat their lines.

We are much alarmed in this county, and fear the consequence will be very detrimental, if Government cannot give assistance, tho' our great dependance is that if the County Surveyor would attend, we should be strengthened with additional settlers not a few.

I am, Sir, your Excellency's most obed<sup>t</sup> & very humbl<sup>e</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>,

LEVI TODD

LEXINGTON, FAYETTE COUNTY, Sept. 11, 1782.

DANIEL BOONE ET AL. TO BENJAMIN HARRISON,

September 11, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LEXINGTON FAYETTE COUNTY Sep<sup>t</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 82

SIR

The Officers Civil as well as Military of this County beg the Attention of your excellency & the Hble Council. The Number of the Enemy that lately penetrated into our County, their Behaviour, adding to this our late unhappy Defeat at the Blue Licks, fill us with the deepest concern & Anxiety, the Loss of our worthy Officers & Soulders who fell there the 19<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> we Sensibly feel & deem our Situation truly Alarming, We can scarcely Behold a spot of Earth but what reminds us of the fall of some fellow adventurer, Massacred by Savage hands, Our Number of Militia decreases, Our Widows & Orphants are numerous Our Officers & worthiest Men fall a Sacrifice. In short Sir, our Settlement hitherto form'd at the Expen<sup>ce</sup> of Treasure & much Blood seems to decline & if something is not speedily done we doubt will wholly be depopulated the Executive we Believe think often of us & wish to protect us, but, Sir, we believe any Military Operations that for 18 Months past have been carried on in Consequence of Orders from the Executive, have rather been detrimental than Beneficial, Our Militia are called on to do Duty in a manner that has a tendency to protect

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:301-302.

Jefferson County, or Rather Louisville, a Town without Inhabitants a Fort situated in such a Manner that the Enemy coming with a design to Lay waste our Countrey would scarcely come within one Hundred miles of it, & our own Frontiers, open & unguarded, Our Inhabitants are discouraged tis now near two Years since the division of the County, & no Surveyor has ever appeared among us, but has by Appointment from time to time deceived us, our principal expectation of Strength are from him, during his absence from the County Claimants of Land disappear when if Otherwise they would be an additional Strength, we entreat the Executive to examine into the Cause and remove it spedily -- If it is thought impracticable to carry the war into the Enemys Country we beg the plan of building a Garrison at the Mouth of Lime stone & another at the mouth of Licking formerly prescribed by your Excellency might be again adopted & performed, A Garrison at the mouth of Limestone would be a Landing place for adventures from the Back parts of Pensylv<sup>a</sup> & Virg<sup>a</sup>, adjacent to a Large a Body of Good Land which would be Speedily Settled — would be exactly in the Enemys princiapal crossing place, not more than fifty Miles from Lexington, our Largest settlement, & might readily be furnished with provitions from above, till they would be supplied from our settlements here — Major Netherland we expect will deliver this he will attend to give any perticular information that may be deem'd necessary —

Humanity towards Inhabitants destitute of Hopes of any other aid; will surely induce your Excellency to spair from the Interior parts of the State 200 Men and a few pieces of Artillery for these purposes above mentioned We are Sir y<sup>r</sup> Excellencys

Mo<sup>t</sup> Ob<sup>t</sup> & Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

DANIEL BOONE

LEVI TODD

P PATTERSON

R NETHERLAND

ELI CLEVELAND

W<sup>m</sup> HENDERSON

W<sup>m</sup> M<sup>c</sup>CONNALLE

JOHN CRAIG

W<sup>m</sup> M CONNELL

ANDREW STEELE TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, September 12, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:303-304.]

FAYETTE CO. KY. LEXINGTON Septem. 12th 1782

"SIR,

The present Important & allarming Crisis claim the serious Attention & mature Deliberation of Your Excellency & the Honourable House. The frequent Incursions & Hostile Depredations of a Savage Enemy upon our Exterior Posts, our Despersed Legions, our veteran army defeated, our Widows Tears & orphans cries grate strongly on the Ear, nay Thunder at the Door of your Council, not only for acts of consideration, but Protection & redress.

To express the feelings of the Inhabitants at the Ruefull scenes of Barbarities daily perpetrated amongst us, barrs all words & cut Description short. So fatal is the stroke that a second similar to that we have already Rec'd will close the Catastrophy & Terminate the Intire Devastation of our County. I would beg leave to inform you that annually since the seventeen Hund'd & seventy eight, an army of not less than three Hund'd Saveges Infested our Territories & since seventy six, Eight Hundred & sixty Effective men fell, the matchless massacread victims of their unprecedented Cruelty. A few of the primitive adventurers yet survive, who supplicate your Excellencies Immediate Interposition in their behalf, in granting them such strength, as may enable them to carry on an offensive war, or at least Act in the Defensive with safety, for if some mode of preservation is not speedily adopted the wealthy will forthwith Emigrate to the Interior parts of the Settlement & the Poor to the Spaniards. Dreadfull alternative!! Nature recoils at the thought! — further, from the Jealous apprehension of the Inhabitants I am under the Disagreeable necessity of Informing your Excellency that from the Detainour of our County Surveyor (from whom their greatest Expectations of strength was derived) they are Induced to believe you have either withdrawn that Paternal care which they have long Rely'd on or rather the Executive Body are Dubious of the authenticity of their Claim to those Western Territories — I would also observe that the many Military Operations hitherto Effected, or rather Intended for our safety (the Seventeen Hundred & Eighty Indian Expedition excluded, the Honour whereof is Justly

due to the militia) have centred at Louisville, a Town distant one Hund'd miles from the Center of our County, to which together with Fort Jefferson, Elinois & St. Vincennes, may the Innormous Expence of the Western fronteers be Attributed & not to the Counties of Kanetucky, which in competition would be less than a Mathematical Point. To Conclude, Permit us, once more the Indigent Offspring of an oppulent father, if not Equally to share, yet to partake of your Kind patronage & Protection & beg you would adopt such measures as your Superior Wisdom may suggest to Promote the Peace, wellfare & Tranquility of your Suppliants in particular & the Interest of the Commonwealth in Genl. Then shall we Congratulate ourselves in having you the Illustrious Patron & Protector of our Lives, Laws & Religious Liberties, when the annals of History will rank your name among the Bravest Patriots & Wisest Politicians & Gratitude like a Torrent will flow from the Heart of every Kanetuckian, whilst we Experience with what firmness you have supported our Interest. Our universal Joy & fervent Expressions of Allegiance & Gratitude.

Those public Testimonies of our Felicities will be Too convincing Proofs to Require any argument to support them.

The Author begs leave to subscribe himself, a Friend  
to the Commonwealth & your Excellency's  
most obed't humbl. Servant"

WILLIAM IRVINE TO CLARK, September 16, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52J45.—A.L.S.]

FORT PITT Sep<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1782

DEAR SIR If the bearer M<sup>r</sup> Floyd arrives safe he will inform you of the disaster which befel Sullivan & himself, and also of my views, and the time I propose marching. By what M<sup>r</sup> Floyd informs me, you can reach your object in five days less than I can mine, if so we shall be still able to form a Junction in case you should not march till he arrives if he has a speedy passage — which will doubtless be necessary to insure success to either. If any possible mode can be adopted for keeping up a correspondence, after we reach some distance into the Enemys Country it will be highly expedient — I

will attempt it on my part, and am persuaded you will do so too.

I am Dear Sir

Your Obedient

Humble Servant

W<sup>r</sup> IRVINE

GENERAL CLARK

[Notes on slip attached to the above letter as follows:]

March from Ohio 21<sup>st</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> towards upper Sandusky, Troops composed Regulars — & Militia — 50 days provisions - - M 850 - - - R 100

750 Regulars 1200 Militia - - two 12 pounders, two Sixes, 1 Howitzer to March from Wheeling, against Detroit about the 21<sup>st</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>

Addressed: The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Brigadier General Clark

By Express

Falls of Ohio

Public Service

WILLIAM FLEMING TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, September 26, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:327-328.]

BOTETOURT Septem. 26th, 1782

“SIR

I wrote your Excellency by Express of the 4th Inst: to which I have had no return, but received the papers & instructions of the 9th by a rider dispatched by Mr. Hay C. A. who delivered the travelling stores &c., and \$150 specie. I am sorry to observe the money is by no means adequate to the purposes: however that difficulty may perhaps be got over. this morning Mr. Peterson handed me an open letter from Col: Logan for the Executive, informing your Excellency of the melancholy catastrophe of many valuable people in that Country. Your Excellency will perceive that Country is in a great confusion and disorder, and be convinced the powers desired by the Commiss'r, in the letter I had the honour of writing your Excellency by Armstrong are not altogether unnecessary — permit me to transcribe part of a letter I received from Col: Bowman, of the 30th of August last dated “Lincoln” “some of our men have been stealing horses from the French at Oport [O Post],<sup>1</sup> which has occasioned great disturbance among them. The French

<sup>1</sup> O Post was the name commonly used for Vincennes by the traders.

sent 50 of the Oport Indians after their horses, retook all their horses. one of our men is missing, we suppose he is killed.

What has raised the Jealousy of the French, is that Genl: Clark's Express arrived but a few days before the horses were taken, to Mr. Dalton to contrive the cannon privately from Oport to the falls. The French demanding a sight of the express, it was refused, which has confirmed their opinion that Genl: Clark is concerned in sending the men there for that purpose, and if this breach is not made up shortly we may expect all the Western Indians on our backs." I must suppose Genl: Clark has sent for the heavy cannon agreeable to instructions, to be removed with as little noise as possible, however the taking the horses in a clandestine way, as it is represented in the above extract, may make it more difficult for the Commiss'r of Acc'ts to settle & examine into the business of that part of the country. I design, with the other Comsrs. to set out the first of Oct'r. we may be detained a few days in Washington county, to make up a sufficient party to pass with security to Kentucky. Mr. Granville Smith is come up, but is wavering in his resolution to go out, as he thinks it will be exceeding difficult to provide horses & other necessarys without money. meeting with Col: Logan's Express, I thought it might not be amiss to write by him.

I have the honour to be, with great respect Your Excellency's  
most obt. Humble Servant."

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN<sup>1</sup> TO BENJAMIN HARRISON,

September 28, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:331-333.]

MONTGOMERY Co. Septem. 28th, 1782.

"SIR,

I take the Liberty of addressing a few Lines to your Excellency, upon the Subject of the Kentucky Country, and flatter myself it requires no apology, as you are acquainted with my being a Repre-

<sup>1</sup> Colonel William Christian represented Fincastle County in the Virginia legislature (1774) and commanded a regiment from that county in Dunmore's War. During 1776, in charge of a force of seventeen hundred men, he marched against the Cherokee and burned their towns. He was one of the commissioners to treat with this tribe (1781). After the Revolution he removed to the neighborhood of Louisville where he was killed by a party of Indians (1786).



sentative for that Country. A few days ago, the Report of an Expedition made by the Savages into Fayette reached this far, and perhaps may be at Richmond before this Letter; but as I have seen a Letter from Colo. Levi Todd, I will enclose an extract from it, for your Satisfaction, as you may not yet have had any well authenticated account from thence.

The number of men killed is a lamentable thing for that Country, and the loss of some of their principal and best officers adds greatly to their sorrow. Besides this disastrous Event, a few Days after, 37 people were taken in a station upon Salt river, about 40 miles from the Falls. These successes will surely encourage the Shawanese to new Enterprizes. Kentuckey it is supposed does not contain above 1000 men at present, the general Part of the young men having come off this summer, as is commonly the case when Danger appears there. The Settlements are so much scattered, that it is difficult, and takes some Days to collect a Force together, particularly to go to any Distance from their own Families, when no other man knows what number of the Enemy have entered the Country, nor where the first Stroke will be made. The last Blow has cast a Gloom over the whole Country, and indeed Sir, their Distress is so great, that I need not attempt to describe it. And moreover, all accounts agree that there is Danger from the Wabash Indians, who are disgusted with our Proceedings in their Country.

It is true numbers of People are now on the Road, moving out, but from the encumbrance of women, children and stock, the men will be of little service in fighting for the Country this year. And I am doubtful many of them will turn into Carolina towards the Cherokees where they may live in safety. If no succour is sent to Kentuckey, and the war with the British continues another Year, it is more than Probable the whole of the Inhabitants will be killed, taken to Detroit or driven away: And when that is no longer a Barrier, Washington, Montgomery and Greenbrier must suffer. These Counties have suffered this year from small Parties, but Kentuckey employs the attention of the Bulk of the Shawney Nation. Your Excellency will please to reflect that any Force which may be marched from Fort Pitt against their immediate enemies, will be of no service to Kentuckey, or the Rest of our Frontiers Southwest of

Augusta, which seems to be the distance allotted to the Shawnese and Mingos. I believe Colo. Crawford's Expedition was against Sanduskey, and if General Irvine carries on another, it will probably be the same Course, and do as but little good —

From your Excellencies known humanity and willingness to relieve every Part of the Country under your Care, I can have no doubt, but you will readily fall upon any measures which may appear to you eligible for the Support of Kentuckey. I would therefore propose to your consideration the Expediency of having Garrisons erected upon the Ohio, and defended by regular Troops, as I hope you could spare a Regiment from the lower Country. Besides the Falls, the mouth of Kentucky and mouth of Licking would be proper Places. Perhaps Spotswood's Legion could be sent out: Such of them as are equipt as Dragoons would be of essential service against Indians. Even musket men with bayonets would be of more use than it is generally thought: as the Indians of late depend more upon the use of their Tomhaks and Spears, than their Fire —

In the mean time Sir, until something more permanent can be done for the country, I am induced to offer myself to your Excellency and the Council, to aim at raising five hundred Volunteers in the Counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Botetourt, Montgomery & Washington to hasten out on Horseback. And when arrived there I would expect to be joined by what Force that country could spare, and would suppose the whole might form a Brigade of 1000 men: and with them I would hope to be able to make an excursion throughout the Shawnee country. Considering the Finances of our country, I should expect every man to find himself a Horse, arms and accoutrements, and also Provisions & Forage to carry him as far as Washington Court House, where some supply might be procured out of the Taxes of that County, to last from thence to Kentucky. I would wish to avoid all unnecessary Parade & Expence, and also the being encumbered with Beeves or Pack-horses. I suppose the men would expect to have their Horses and accoutrements valued, & if lost, paid for at some future Day; and no doubt they would think of being entitled to the same Pay as others in like service, & for the Provisions found themselves. The

men who would go from here would not be too many for acting as mounted Infantry & Dragoons. Perhaps I could procure a few proper Horsemen from Henry, Bedford & Amherst. And I have a chance for some in Sullivan County upon Holston. Col: Preston of this County and Col: Campbell of Washington, have both offered me their assistance, and I expect I should have the assistance of the Officers in the other Counties. The season of the year may be thought unfavourable for such a scheme: but I conceive it would be no great obstacle to such men as would be excited to go from motives of Generosity & zeal for the People of Kentuckey. Horses can live well all the winter at Kentuckey, and in the Shawney Country, and a successful attack upon Indians in the winter, would Distress them vastly more than at any other Season. If the whole number of volunteers I mentioned cannot be got no doubt a considerable part can, and ever so few going out would Inspirit the People of Kentuckey, and give new life to their operations.

Should your Excellency & the Council think well of my proposals, I hope you will hold out such encouragements for the Volunteers as you think Right; and give me such instructions and Powers as you may judge proper. The Bearer Capt: MacCorkle will be able to give any further Information you may want, and can convey your Orders to the several Counties & to me.

I beg your Excellency to believe I have not the most distant wish to acquire any lasting Command in the Western Country; a few months will afford Time for all I expect to execute so that any Appointment you may vest me with, cannot interfere with any other Person there. If the Plan is approved it ——— endeavour to go through with it, And if not, I will not Doubt but your Excellency will do the best for that Country that you find can be done with a good Prospect.

I am Sir, your most obedient & humble Servant."

ARTHUR CAMPBELL TO WILLIAM DAVIES, October 3, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:337-338.]

WASHINGTON CO. October 3d, 1782.

"SIR

From Col: Christian and the accounts sent by Major Netherland, the Executive may be fully informed of the State of the War

in the Kentucky Country. What if it should be the policy of the British Ministry to drive in from the other side the Apalachian mountain before the signing the preliminaries of peace.

At any rate they are uniting the Savage Tribes, and endeavoring to sow the seeds of deep laid animosity, which will lengthen the Indian war to a longer period than most imagine. Nothing now will put an end to it, but a decided blow in the enemies country, and a peace given them in the hour of their panic and misfortune, afterwards conducted by a proper Superintendency, or that Canada becomes ours, or our Allies.

The method of arming and arraying our militia ought to be varied. The Bayonet and Scymeter must be introduced to enable us now to face the Indians. And Evolutions suited to the woods should be learned both by Foot and Horse. All our late defeats have been occasioned thro' neglect of these, and a want of a proper authority and capacity in the Commanding Officers. Never was the lives of so many valuable men lost more shamefully than in the late action of the 19th of August, and that not a little thro' the vain and seditious expressions of a Major McGeary. How much more harm than good can one fool do. Todd & Trigg had capacity but wanted experience. Boone, Harlin and Lindsay had experience, but were defective in capacity. Good however would it have been, had their advice been followed. Logan is a dull, narrow body from whom nothing clever need be expected. What a figure he exhibited at the head of near 500 men to reach the field of action six days afterwards, and hardly wait to bury the dead, and when it was plain, part of the Indians were still in the Country. Genl. Clarke is in that country, but he has lost the confidence of the people, and it is said become a Sot; perhaps something worse.

The chance is now against General Irvine's succeeding: disappointed in Clarkes co-operation, which he was promised, and it is said set out with only 1200 men. Simon Girty can out number him; and flushed with so many victories, to his natural boldness, he will be confident.

This state of our Western Affairs calls for the united wisdom and most serious attention of the Executive.

The Carolinians are gone on with their Expedition against those Cherokees, they say that gives an asylum to Tories.

I wish they may succeed, but still dread the consequence of multiplying our Enemies. Two Chickasaw Chiefs have been at the Carolina Settlement on the Shawanee or Cumberland River, from thence they came to our Settlement on Kentucky. Peace are their profession, but complain of our making settlement at the Iron Bank, on the Mississippi.

I esteem your person, and like your politicks, therefore send you this communication, merely for your private information.

I am sir with usual respect your  
very humble servant"  
&c. &c.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO COUNTY LIEUTENANTS, October 10, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 6-7, Va. State Archives.]

COUNTY LIEUTENANTS OF WASHINGTON & MONTGOMERY.—  
IN COUNCIL Octo<sup>r</sup> 10th, 1782.

SIR

Some very alarming accounts from Kentuckey may render it necessary to send an aid of Militia into that Country, if it should so turn out, you will receive the information from General Clarke to whom I have given Orders to call on you for any number of men not exceeding                   should the General be so circumstanced as to be obliged to demand Assistance, I doubt not but your Humanity and Duty will be sufficient Incitements to an immediate compliance with his request.

I am &c. B. H.

WILLIAM IRVINE TO CLARK, October 3, 1782  
[Draper MSS., 52]46.—A.L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

FORT PITT October 3<sup>d</sup> 1782

Since I dispatched M<sup>r</sup> Floyd, sundry obstacles have intervenc'd to prevent my moving at the time propos'd, I have therefore thought proper to send this Express, as well to inform you of the causes of

<sup>1</sup>This letter, considerably edited, is published in *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 398-399.

my detention, (that you may know what to depend on), as of my present expectations and Views — If he can not arrive at the falls in time I flatter myself he will meet you, & perhaps at such a place as it may be no great inconvenience for you to halt a few days, in case that step should appear expedient, on his Account of my intentions.

I can not be more explicit for reasons I mention'd in my former letter — but I presume much depends on keeping good time, I mean that the one should not be long before the other.

I am Dear Sir

Your Obedient

Humble Servant

W<sup>m</sup> IRVINE

P: S: you will give credit to what the bearer M<sup>r</sup> Tate informs you from me, or to his companion James Amberson, & I have promised you will allow them provision, while they remain with you, and assist them to return if necessary.

TO GENERAL CLARK

Addressed: Hon<sup>ble</sup> Brigadier General Clark Falls of Ohio By Express

Endorsed by Clark: Received from Gen<sup>l</sup> Erwin at the Mouth of Licking Nov<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1782

DANIEL BOONE TO THOMAS MARSHALL,<sup>1</sup> October 8, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J48.—L.S.]

SIR The Officers Civil & Military of this County Assembled do in Answer to your Request recommend that Every preperation Necessary be made towards opening the Surveyors Office & Proceeding to Business but that no Entries be received or other

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Thomas Marshall was a friend and neighbor of Washington. He served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for a number of years and during the Revolution was commanding officer of the Third Virginia Regiment, being promoted to lieutenant colonel on August 13, 1776, and colonel on February 21, 1777. In 1783, together with Judge Samuel McDowell, he was appointed surveyor of the public lands in Fayette County, Kentucky. He was also named surveyor general of public lands in Kentucky which had been appropriated by Virginia to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line. In 1783 he moved to Kentucky and settled in Fayette County. He was father of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Business actually done before Monday the 14<sup>th</sup> Inst. at which Time we wish you to proceed unless Orders from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark be issued in the County for drafting Men & making other preparations for carrying on an Expedition into the Enemys Country

DANIEL BOONE

FAYETTE Octob<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1782

Addressed: Col. Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshal

WILLIAM DAVIES TO CLARK, October 12, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J49.—A.L.S.]

WAR OFFICE Oct<sup>r</sup> 12, '82.

SIR The Executive, having taken into consideration the state of our western frontier, have directed me to inform you that if there should be any further occasion during the fall of ordering out militia for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants in that quarter, you are hereby authorized to call for two hundred men properly officered from Washington Botetourt and Montgomery, in the following proportions, to wit, Washington 76. men, with a field officer to command the whole, Montgomery 64. and Botetourt 60; or any less number you may think necessary. I am extremely concerned at the disaster your militia has lately met with, but hope the large number of people on their way out will prove a considerable accession of strength. I have not received a letter from you these several months, but have heard by the way of Fort Pitt of the arrival of the Stores at the falls.

I am, very respectfully,

Your very obed<sup>t</sup> Ser<sup>vt</sup>

WILLIAM DAVIES.

Addressed: Brig Gen Clark,  
Falls of Ohio

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO BENJAMIN LOGAN, October 14, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 19-25, Va. State Archives.]

COL<sup>o</sup> BENJAMIN LOGAN.

IN COUNCIL October 14<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR

I receiv'd your favor of the 31<sup>th</sup> of August three days ago. I feel most sensibly for the loss you have sustain'd in so many brave,

and worthy Men but great as it is I see no reason for dispondency as you have still a great number of good and brave Men left, who have hearts and hands ready to revenge their beloved Country Men's death's when a proper Oppertunity shall offer, and that I hope is not at a great distance. Experience has ever shewn us that our people when commanded prudently are equal to any Men on Earth, let not therefore a Misfortune which may perhaps in some Measure be attributed to ourselves, sink your Spirits but rather let it stimulate you to return the blow, and convince the merciless Savages that they shall not injure us with Impunity. — Gen: Clark's conduct in not erecting strong forts at the mouth of Kentuckey river and at the mouth of licking and limestone creeks and garrisoning them with sixty eight men each as he was order'd to do in December last surprises me much. The Executive saw the importance of these posts for the protection of the Country and gave Orders accordingly, and I had not the least suspition that they were not obey'd till the receipt of your Letter. I have now repeated them in such terms that I expect they will be obey'd, and I have empower'd him to call on the Counties of Washington, Montgomery and Botetourt for Assistance if he thinks it necessary for your protection this Fall or Winter, tho' I would not have this last step taken but in case of the greatest necessity, as the expence attending it may put it out of our power to do something more decisive in the Spring. True it is that the back Country has cost the State immense Sums of Money and that we at present feel the weight of the burden but I beg you to be assured that no pecuniary Consideration shall ever have weight enough with me to refuse you any assistance in my power in Times of distress, let your people be united and remember that they are part of Virginia and they will in a few years be with us a great and happy people & overcome all their difficulties. —

The distance betwixt this place and you is so great that it is not to be wonder'd at, that the Orders of Government are not always obey'd or their designs carried into Execution by those they entrust, but it appears strange that Gentlemen who are in power and on the Spot should neglect to inform Government, of those breaches of duty when their own Welfare and that of their Country is so immediately concern'd, abuses can not be corrected until they are know, and I



have no means of coming at the Knowledge of them in your Country but from Gentlemen in high Stations, and it is from them I expect it, and when I have it not it is natural for me to conclude all goes well. —

Gen: Irvins force at fort Pitt is very little more than Gen. Clarke's, so that you can expect but little Assistance from him, he intended an Expedition against the Indians this fall, and went to the place of rendezvous but was disappointed of half the Men he expected and forced to lay it aside till the Spring. — I shall improve the Oppertunity offer'd of settleing a peace with the Chickesaw Indians and either employ Mr. Donelson or Col<sup>o</sup> Martin or perhaps both in the Business. — I will immediately write to Gen: Washington and Gen: Greene on the Subject of the prisoners carried to detroit, I think with you that they ought to be set at Liberty and sent back, and shall use my best endeavors to bring it about. — You have enclosed the Commission of the peace you desire which I wish safe to you and I beg the favor of you to let me know frequently the State of your Country.

I am &c.  
B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO LEVI TODD, October 14, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 7-10, Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

COL<sup>o</sup> LEVI TODD,

IN COUNCIL October 14th, 1782. —

SIR

Your letter of the 11th Ult<sup>o</sup> came safe to hand the unfortunate Victory of the Indians at the blue Licks gives me great Concern as well for the loss of the many truly valuable and brave officers and men that fell there as for the dispondency into which it has thrown the people and for which I can see no great Occasion: Your Country is still populous and will be much more so shortly, great numbers of people being on their way to join you, and you may rest assured of support if it should be found necessary, of this General Clarke will be the Judge, and is empower'd to call on the Counties of Botetourt, Washington & Montgomery for any number of Men

not exceeding 200. In December last Forts were order'd to be built at the mounth of Kentucky River and at the mouth of licking and limestone Creeks and garrison'd with sixty eight Men each, why this has not been done Gen: Clarke will account, I am apt to think if he had obey'd his orders this disaster would not have happen'd as the approach of the enemy would have been known in Time for the people to have collected in sufficient Numbers to have driven them back, these orders are repeated and I trust will be executed, if they are not I shall look on it as the Duty of the higher officers in Kentuckey to inform me of it, without whose assistance I can not at this distance know the conduct of those entrusted with Command. —

Your surveyor ought most certainly to have been out long ago, indeed I was inform'd he would set off in June last or I should have wrote to him on the Subject, he is now on his Way and will be with you before this gets to hand, and I hope will make up for the loss of Time by his Diligence. — The Commissioner of War will forward the commissions you desire, except the majority for Benjamin Netherland, you certainly do not know the Man or your Court would never have recommended him, you will have a blank Commission which you'l please to fill up to any other person that the Court shall recommend, but you have my positive orders that it be not to Netherland.

I am &c.

B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO DANIEL BOONE, October 14, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 10-13, Va. State Archives.]

COLONEL DANIEL BOONE, LEVI TODD &C.

IN COUNCIL October 14th 1782.

GENTLEMEN

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your joint Letter of the 11th Ult<sup>o</sup> and very sincerely sympathize with you for the loss you have sustained in the defeat at the blue licks, many of those who fell I know were truly valuable Men, and all useful in an infant Country, in War such misfortunes are common and must be submitted to, but never should occasion dispondency, which is the bane of every Thing great and

noble we should look forward to the Day of retaliation, and ardently wish for its Arrival that we might shew our Enemies we would not tamely submit to such Injuries, this Day I hope will come in the Spring, if it does not it shall not be my fault. — Why forts were not built at the mouths of Licking and Limestone Creeks and garrison'd according to Orders sent to Gen: Clarke in December last remains for him to say, he is call'd on to do it immediately and in the mean Time has these orders repeated, and has also the Liberty of calling for 200 Men if they should be wanted this fall and Winter to assist in the defence of the Country, but I trust this call will not be made if it can be avoided as the Expence will lessen the means of doing something more effectual in the Spring. — I beg you to be satisfied that I am from Duty as well as Inclination determined to use such means as the Assembly shall please to entrust me with, equally for the Benefit & protection of the whole State. Kentucky is as much the object of my care as Richmond, and I shall shew it on all occasions. — I expected your Surveyor would have been with you in June last, and am concern'd to find his not going out has been attended with such disagreeable Circumstances. Your express tells me he was arriv'd before he came away. He is a very worthy man and I hope in some Measure compensate for the delay by his future assiduity. — Some artillery were sent down to Col<sup>o</sup> Clarke last Summer and several pieces more wuld have been sent if we had not been disappointed in our expectation of getting them from Mr. Zanes works, the Order shall be renewed and the Cannon & Stores forwarded in the Spring. — I have nothing more to add but to beg of you most earnestly to use every Method to inspirit your people and to drive the few Indians that remain in your Country out of it, if you continue inactive you will encourage them to return.

I am &c.

B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO GOVERNOR MATHEWS, October 15, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 30-36, Va. State Archives.]

HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR MATHEWS. S. CAROLINA.

VIRGINIA IN COUNCIL. Oct. 15<sup>th</sup> 82.

SIR

I have the Honor of yours of the 10th of June proposing the cooperation of some Troops from this State in an Expedition you intended against the Cherokees to commence the first Week in August your Letter was so long delaid on the road that it did not come to hand till several Days after your Troops were to march, this you may readily suppose put it entirely out of my power to give you any Assistance, even if the State had been in a Situation to bear the expence of such an undertaking, which at that Time it really was not, nor had we any just cause of quarrel with that part of the nation that was the object of your resentment, they having long before satisfied us that the dammage we sustain'd was altogether done by the Chickamauger Indians over whom they had no command but that they would use their endeavors to bring about a peace with them, they have done so, and have succeeded and our agent is gone forward to settle the Terms, which are to be general, he having positive Orders to inform the Indians, that all the American States are one people and that an Injury done to one would be resented by the whole of them — It is much to be wish'd that some general plan was fix'd by this State and all those South of us for regulating Indian Affairs and that Treaties with them should be jointly made, and some bounds fix'd beyond which our people should not be allow'd to settle, if this is not done there is but too much reason to apprehend that continual Encroachments will be made on their Lands, and of course the Frontiers of each State laid waste in its Turn in revenge for the Injury. The Honor as well as the Interest seem to call on us for such a regulation, these poor Wretches have their rights, and if we consult our Justice and Humanity, they will be powerful Advocates for their being supported in them. When Bounds are fix'd and assurances given that we would not go beyond them, they should be inform'd that the least infringement on their side would be resented by all the States, such a Threat would prob-

ably keep them quiet, if it did not we should proceed to chastise them from every quarter at the same Time, which being repeated twice or thrice would I am confident keep them still ever after and give Safety to our frontier Inhabitants, and be a very great saving to us all, by enabling us to withdraw the Troops we are not obliged to station in the back County for their protection. At present we know nothing of each others Intentions, and at the same Time that one State is carrying on War with them another is making peace and perhaps furnishing them with Amunition, which was actually the Case with me at the Time your Letter arrived, there being a considerable quantity of powder and Lead on the Way to the Cherokees that would have reach'd the big Island in a few Days where they were to have receiv'd it if an Express had not overtaken it with a countermanding Order. If my Sentiments on this Subject should coincide with yours I shall be extremely happy to concert Measures with you to carry them into immediate Execution the present Moment appearing to me a favorable one, the Cherokees, Chickamauger, Chickasews and Creeks having lately made overtures of peace.

Commissioners are appointed to meet the two last, tho' the Time and place are not yet fix'd when they are I shall do myself the Honor of informing you of it that you may send Commissioners if you should think it advisable to do so.

I am &c.

B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO WILLIAM FLEMING, October 16, 1782  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 37-39, Va. State Archives.]

COL<sup>o</sup> WILLIAM FLEMING AND THE OTHER COMMISSIONERS IN  
KENTUCKEY. —

IN COUNCIL October 16<sup>th</sup> 1782. —

GENTLEMEN

If it had been in my power to have sent you more money I should most certainly have done it but it really was not, I was in hopes the sum sent with the stores would have been sufficient as there can be but little occasion for Money in the Wilderness.

I have but too much reason to complain of Gen: Clarke on other accounts besides what Col<sup>o</sup> Bowman says of the French Horses, which story can hardly be true, if you should find that it is, I beg

you will use your endeavors to moderate the resentment of the French. — I gave the General Orders in December last to build forts at the mouths of the Kentucky, licking, and limestone and to garrison each of them with sixty eight men, if he had obey'd the Orders it is probable the late Misfortune would not have happen'd, as the Country would certainly have been alarm'd if not protected, and have had it in their power to have met the Enemy with more equal force, the orders are again repeated, and I desire you will use your Endeavours with him to fix his Attention on those objects, I expect implicit Obedience on the Occasion and will not again overlook a breach of Duty, if you find it necessary you'l please to insinuate this to him.

A report much to his prejudice prevails here of his being so addicted to liquor as to be incapable of Attending to his Duty, by which the public Interest suffers much. I must beg the favor of you Gentlemen to inquire into this in a private Way and let me know your Sentiments, his being a Military Man makes it improper to have a public inquiry by those who are not so. — The General will lay his Accounts before you in Order to their being adjusted and reported on, and he is directed to repair to this place in the Spring in order to a final Settlement, I need say nothing to you on this Subject it being altogether in the line of your Commission, I only mention it that the Business may be expedited, that I may the sooner have an opportunity of coming to an Explanation with the General.

I am Gentlemen, &c. B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO JOSEPH CROCKETT,<sup>1</sup> October 16, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 40-41, Va. State Archives.]

COL<sup>o</sup> JOSEPH CROCKETT. ALBEMARLE.

IN COUNCIL Octo: 16<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR

I have lately had some reason to complain of Gen: Clarke, and know not to what cause to attribute his seeming Neglect of Duty,

<sup>1</sup>Colonel Joseph Crockett commanded a regiment of Virginia state troops which was designated as a part of the force to be used by Clark for an attack on Detroit (1781). He served as president of the council of war summoned by Clark to consider the advisability of a march against Detroit. While he was opposed to the expedition because of the inadequate force at their disposal, he was among those who recommended that an attempt should be made to capture Detroit, 1782.

perhaps it may be in your power to explain this as you are lately from Kentucky where his Command is. You will extremely oblige me if you will give me any Information on this Subject that has come within your own Knowledge; it is disagreeable to me to make inquiry in this Way, and I dare say will be so to you to give Information, but when it is considered that the public good is the actual Motive in both we shall meet with applause rather than Censure. The great distance there is between the General and myself, leaves me no other Way of coming at a Knowledge of his Conduct but from the Information of those that have been with him and I am happy on the present Occasion that I have a Gentleman of your Candour to inquire of, and I doubt not but what you will favour me with an Answer as soon as Opportunity offers.

I am &c.

B. H.

GOVERNOR HARRISON TO CLARK, October 17, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]50.—L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

IN COUNCIL Octo<sup>r</sup> 17. 1782. —

SIR

No official account from you of the situation of the part of the Country committed to your care have reached me for several months, for which I am at a loss to assign a reason. Government can never be administer'd properly unless the Officers of it are regular in their correspondence, punctual in the execution of orders, and particular in their descriptions of the Wants and distresses of their departments. If the disappointments you have met with in your proposed plans have occasion'd this inattention and neglect the reason is by no means a good one, because circumstances may alter and changes happen that you could know nothing of, and which might at one time enable Government to do what they could not at another.

I have received Letters from Col<sup>o</sup> Levi Todd and other reputable characters in Kentucky giving an account of a powerful invasion of that country by the Indians, and of an unfortunate battle fought

<sup>1</sup> This document was contributed by Dr. Kellogg. The letter is entered in Benjamin Harrison Letter Book 1782, Virginia State Archives, pp. 13-19, under date of October 14, 1782.

with them by Col<sup>o</sup> John Todd on the 19<sup>th</sup> August in which that worthy Gentleman and many other of the most valuable Inhabitants have fallen; these are circumstances so much within your line of Duty, that I can not help expressing my very great surprise at your Silence. In my Letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> December last you were directed to erect forts at the Mouth of Kentuckey river, the mouth of Licking creek and at the mouth of limestone creek, and to garrison each of these posts with sixty eight men to cover and protect the Country, Whether you have comply'd with these orders or not you have not thought fit to advise me, but I have every reason to suppose from other information that they have altogether been neglected, to which much of the present misfortune is to be attributed, as such establishments would have been a great curb on the Indians, the country might from these posts have been alarm'd at the approach of an Enemy, and with the assistance of the garrisons better enabled to repel their attacks, these reasons governed the Executive when they gave the orders, and induced them to fix on you to execute them, and it gives me great pain to find that you have disappointed us in our expectations.

The same reasons that dictated the former orders still govern us and I insist that they be carried into immediate execution if the Indians have not left the country or you have good reason to apprehend their return this fall or Winter you'll apply to the commanding officers of Washington, Mountgomery and Botetourt Counties for assistance who have Orders to send you any number of men you may call for not exceeding two Hundred. As the marching Militia such a Distance, will not only be attended with very great inconvenience to the Individuals but with great expence to the State I trust you will not call for them but in case of urgent necessity, oeconomy now may put it in our power in the spring to take more decisive measures, however I would by no means have any consideration of this sort interfere with the safety of the people, and only mention it to you as a secondary consideration. The Commissioners that are sent into the part of the country where you are, are men of Prudence and Judgement and it may not be amiss to consult with them on the occasion: Before these Gentlemen all the Accounts of your military expenditures in every department are to be laid in



order to their being adjusted and reported on, and when this is done I shall expect your attendance here for a final settlement of them. You will excuse my for agoon repeating my request to be informed by every oppertunity of the material circumstances that may happen on Kentuckey, and what progress you make in the discharge of the several Matters entrusted to you

I am Sir

Your mo<sup>t</sup> Obe<sup>t</sup> hum. Ser<sup>t</sup>

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE

BENJ HARRISON

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, October 18, 1782

[Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

CAVE SPRING LINCOLN COUNTY 18<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> 1782

SIR

Yours by Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls came safe to hand the 30<sup>th</sup> July, nothing could be more timely than the cloathing for desertion was so common that I believe in a month more there would not have been a Soldier left, The works at the falls was forwarded by Every means in our power until they were suppos'd sufficiently strong to withstand any attack from their Enemy but not yet Compleat, Those preparations that were made and the measure taken to let the Enemy know that we were fully acquainted with their design (which in part we were) I believe has sav'd the western country, by their losing all hopes of Reducing the falls, divided their force sent some to weeling and the main body to make a division on Fayette county, And had it not have been for that Imprudent affair at the blue licks the country would have sustained very little damage, I learn Col<sup>o</sup> Logan has sent you a full acc<sup>t</sup> of the whole transaction The conduct of those unfortunate Gen<sup>t</sup> was Extreamply Reprihensible, The Enemy Continue to Skulk in small party,s in different parts of the country but do little damage at present, The movements of the Enemy last Spring and summer put it Entirely out of our power to Establish the posts at the mouth of Kantucky licking & they may be began this fall —

<sup>1</sup> Printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:345-347, with some editing.

By some Overtures from Kaskaskas the Chicasaw Nation is like to be on good terms with us, I Enclose your Excellency their message and my answer with other papers which I hope you will approve of, They Clame Fort Jefferson for being the Cause of the war between us but its notorious they had done a great deal of mischief for two years before, and the building that post Actually Stopt a formidable Expedition Intended against the frontiers by them and their allies, My principal reason for sending Cap<sup>t</sup> George to the nation was to give the negotiation a greater appearance of solemnity, And probably Induce the Chicasaws to Oblige the Cherokees &<sup>s</sup> to cease hostilities, as the Chicasaws is the most potent nation in that Quarter —

You will observe S<sup>r</sup> my Instruction to Cap<sup>t</sup> George Respecting the purchase of land in the bounds of Virginia below the Tenesee River, From some hints I had from M<sup>r</sup> Burny one of the messengers from the nation I Conceiv'd this to be a most favorable Opertunity to procure that tract of Country if the Indians would part with it, which there was some probability of, as they dreaded us much, having continual Reports among them of a large army which Intended to Visit their town and would wish to be on good terms with us as soon as possible, Tho the State with propriety might claim the lands without their consent it, must cost an Expensive treaty hereafter to get peacible possession of it when the officers should want it, These were my Enducements if your Excellency approve of the plan it would be necessary to send an Express Immediately to me with Instructions to Ratify the proceedings of Cap<sup>t</sup> George in Case he should make the purchase, Or make Void all he may do, I expect his Return about the last of november with some chiefs with him that may wish to get their business Immediately done in order to Return home I sometimes doubt that the Sum I have Instructed Cap<sup>t</sup> George to offer will be too low a price to Engage it, But if their Zeal for a piece should continue perhaps it will do, The northwestward Indians have wholly Engaged in the war against us Except the peancashacos and those near the settlements on the Mississippi

We have lately thought of making a sudden attack on some of the Shawonees Town this fall as Gen<sup>l</sup> Irwins Enterprise gives a favourable Opportunity but cannot assure you that it will take place, but a great probability —

A Late stroke of your Excellency hath added greatly to the strength of this Country, That of odering the delinquents of the counties to do duty with the Regular troops in this Quarter, it will have most salutary Effects altho few Examples may be made, I was thinking since that if the whole of the specific tax due by this Departm<sup>t</sup> was order'd to be levied and delivered it would be of considerable service in support of the troops and defraying the Expences of Government, It will never be got any other way, business have been so arrang'd that expences have been Very low for twelve months past, The works at the falls was at the Expence of a Considerable quantity of flour as we were Obliged to make a fund of it, The Gallee that I had built answered the design Exceedingly and hath been of Infinite service — Our Circumstances would not admit of her being as Compleat as I could have wished but I hope to have her so this fall I have discoverd that open small boats will by no means answer the purpose of Cruising on the River as they are often liable to be ambuscaded when they come near the shore, or in narrow parts of the River, But those on the Construction of the Gallee whose Gunnils are four feet bullit proof with false Gunnils that play strong hinges that Raise her sides so high that she can Lay within a Pistol shot of the shore without the least danger

I have the Honour to be D<sup>r</sup> Sir  
Your Excellency's Devoted and Very  
Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G CLARKE

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, October 18, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]52.—A.L.]

BEARGRASS 18 th October 1782

DEAR GENERAL.

On our way down at Col<sup>o</sup> Coxes we prevailed on Cap<sup>t</sup> Polk to engage 40 Gallons of Tar to be delivered at the Falls the 21<sup>st</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> This is all I coul[d] depend on with certainty. Agreeable to our expectation we found not a Drop made that you ordered. I've dispersed orders to the Different Officers & I think every thing seems to wear a pretty favourable aspect. Some Invalids & Men over fifty years of Age I have now at the Falls about Caulking & repair-

ing the Boats. I was down yesterday & they informed me they would have 20 ready to receive the Pitch by the time it came. We hope we shall be able to pay the Boats the 22<sup>d</sup> & Load & clear the mouth of Beargrass the 23<sup>d</sup>, in Order to take an Early start the 24th. The Good Old Major<sup>1</sup> with his usual steadiness will have the artillery, ammunition, provision & all ready to put on Board as soon as the Vessels are fit to receive them, but as he writes you also I need add no more on the Subject, only that Col<sup>o</sup> Cox & his warriors are also to Rendezvous at Fort Nelson the 21<sup>st</sup>. I wish you much happiness on your march, and am

Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> your very Ob<sup>dt</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

[J<sup>N</sup><sup>o</sup> FLOYD]

P. S My Compl<sup>ts</sup> to the Major & Gabe [Madison]

Address: Brig<sup>r</sup> General Clark at Capt Madison's  
in Lincoln P<sup>r</sup> Express —

Endorsed: Col<sup>o</sup> Floyd 21 Oc<sup>r</sup> 21 1782

CLARK TO WILLIAM DAVIES, October 19, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:347-348.]

GENL: GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO COL: WM. DAVIES.

LINCOLN COUNTY CAVE-SPRING October 19th 1782

"SIR

I had the pleasure of Receiving your Letters by Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls and Mr. Karney the 30th of July past, at which time the gents arrived with the stores all safe, surmounting uncommon difficulties. They just arriv'd in time to save what few troops was remaining, for desertion was so common and Impossible to prevent that I believe in a few weeks more scarcely any would have been left. I have endeavour'd as far as in my power to comply with the orders of Government that you Enclos'd to me (see the Enclos'd) I could have wished to be present at the meeting of the officers you mention'd. I have received but a faint information of their Report. As for dissipation and --- prevailing in Col: Slaughter's Core, However agreeable such conduct might have been to their sentiments I believe they seldom had the means in their power, for they were generally

<sup>1</sup> Identified by Lyman C. Draper as George Walls, in a note on the original manuscript.

in a starving situation. Colo. Slaughter suffering his garrison to be Ridicul'd by the Inhabitants of the town Occasion'd disorder among the whole. Nothing would Excuse him on this point but his dependance on such a set of people for Every thing he could get to subsist on. As for the propriety of their receiving half pay, I could wish not to be the Judge. Your Recommendations Sir, Respecting the great care of Stores of all kind are Exceeding good. I flatter myself there will be no want of Care. In a department where business hath been as Various and Extensive as this hath, there can be no Doubt of many Errors being committed, many hath been detected. But by Report I believe there is more noise made about it than is necessary, principally originating from the little men that is sometimes sent to government from this quarter. Jealous of their importance, Embrace that declamatory principal so very agreeable to such bodies, suposing by striking at the principal characters of their Country, that Strangers will View them as men of consequence. The Credit that is given to such characters near the helm of affairs, I can assure you S'r hurts the Interest of the State greatly. The expences in this department hath been considerable, but had it not been for them and the consequential service, we should have been obliged before this to have spent five times as much in defence of our frontiers, and Except some Expences that have proved unnecessary, as a citizen, I am satisfied with the propriety of the whole.

Accounts have been long prepared for settlement, but I doubt the arrival of auditors. I have examin'd nearly the whole, and Expect to finish the Remainder on my Return to Fort Nelson. I make no doubt but you have Receiv'd a full account of the unfortunate defeat of Colo's Todd and Trigg. The Country has suffer'd considerably, but there is a probability of Recovering their lost spirits. It was exceedingly fortunate that such preparation was made, as mention'd to you in my last. Otherways the Country would have unavoidably been lost. The plan of an Expedition against the Shawanees is now on foot, and I believe will take place. If it should fall through the Country will be in a very critical situation, Except Genl: Irwin should prove successful, as the Enemy are so Elated they will use violent Exertions.

I have the Honour to be, with greatest Esteem,  
Sir, your devoted Humble Servt."

## CHAPTER VI

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SHAWNEE OCTOBER 22, 1782 —  
JANUARY 13, 1783

PREPARATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN — CRITICISM OF CLARK NOT JUSTIFIED —  
CREDITORS IMPORTUNE CLARK FOR RELIEF — BRITISH PLANS FOR THE  
CAMPAIGN — EXPEDITION FROM FORT PITT GIVEN UP — CLARK'S PLAN OF  
CAMPAIGN — CLARK'S ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION — FRIENDLY RELA-  
TIONSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THOMAS JEFFERSON AND CLARK — PEACE  
WITH THE CHICKASAW AND CREEK — LACK OF SUPPLIES IN THE WESTERN  
DEPARTMENT — CLARK ORDERED TO REPORT IN RICHMOND.

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, October 22, 1782  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

CAVE SPRING LINCOLN COUNTY Octob<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1782

SIR

Since writing the letters that accompany this I find the Inhabitants Extreamly anxious for an Expedition, it is pland and the Rendezvouse apointed at the mouth of Licking the first day of november, I Expect about one thousand men, If it is attended with success I make no doubt that it will save the Effusion of much blood the Ensuing year, If Gen<sup>l</sup> Irwin should carry his point at sandusky and the shawonees get defeated it will have a valuable Impression on the more westwardly Indians I shall Embrace the first opportunity on my Return of transmitting an Account of our Enterprise to you —

The following is a Request I make to your Excellency which is to be Relievd from this department my Reasons for such Requisition must be Obvious to you and so Reasonable that I hope it will meet with your aprobation, I shall be Carefull to arange business so as to promise advantage in full Confidence of your permit

I have the Honour to be  
with Esteem y<sup>r</sup> Excellencys  
Devoted and Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G R CLARK

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:351.

## PREPARATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J53.—A.D.]

Know all men that I George Walls Maj<sup>r</sup> Commandant at Fort Nelson Jefferson County in Virginia, in the Name and in behalf of Brigadier General George Rogers Clark Commander in Chief of the Western Department, as by him impowered by his letter of attorney of the eleventh of this present Month of October for and in consideration of Seventy thousand weight of flower to said Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark sold and delivered at and before the sealing and delivering of these presents by Bartholomew Tardivou merchant, the Receipt whereof I do hereby Acknowledge, have bargained and sold; and by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said Bartholomew Tardivou at track of land situated on the north fork of licking creek within eight miles of the Ohio containing two Thousand Acres Another track containing one thousand Acres Situate at the Clay lick a few miles above Drinn[o]ns Lick on Kentuckey River another track of land containing five Hundred Acres, Situated on Richland Creek about ten miles from Bryan's Station; to have and to hold all and Singular the said track's and every of them by these Presents Bargained and Sold Unto the Said Bartholomew Tardiveau his Executor Administrator And Assign for ever; and I the Said George Walls in the name and in behalf of Said George Rogers Clark for himself, his executor administrator and assigns all and singular the said track's of land unto Said Bartholomew Tardiveau his Executor Administrator or Assigns against Said George Rogers Clark his executor and assign and against all and every other person and persons whatsoever shall and will Warrent and for ever Defend by these presents; engaging and promising in the name Afforsaid that the said George Rogers Clark shall as soon as possible have the said track's surveyed by the County surveyer or his Deputy, and a Deed out of the land office put and Dilivered into the hands of the Said Bartholomew Tardivou his Executor Administrator and Assigns at the cost and Expences of Said George Rogers Clark as witness my hand and Seal at Fort Nelson Jefferson County in the State of Virginia this 23<sup>rd</sup> Day of October in the Year of our lord 1782

Endorsed: A Copy of agrement With Tardivou for flower purchased

JOSEPH CROCKETT TO GOVERNOR HARRISON, October 24, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:358-360.]

"SIR

I received your Excellency's letter of the 16th Instant, the purport of which I am at a loss to answer so clearly as I could wish. as for Genl: Clark's conduct, last campaign whilst I had the *honor* to serve under his com'd (as touching his military character) I cannot think he is *deserving censure*. his greatest misfortune & loss of usefull operations of the campaign, was the want of men, altho' the Genl: *strain'd every nerve* in his power, to raise a sufficient number to *penetrate* into the heart of the Enemy's Country, and was assisted by a small number of *good men*, to complete his Laudable design. it appeared to me to be out of the power of any human Existance to cause a sufficient number to Enter the field, or subject *those few* that were already there *to good order*. the Genl: often told them of the evils that has already befell them, if that campaign *miscarried*. One place of General Rendezvous was Wheeling, where the gen: expected to be joined with a thousand militia from the Counties over the mountains: out of which two hundred & fifty only joined, and the half of them deserted after drawing a quantity of arms, Blankets, Leggins, shirts &c. &c. — the greatest part of those that did not desert, *threatened mutiny* for Several days. nor was this all the Genl's *disappointment*. there was a certain Quota of men to be sent him from the Counties of Berkeley, Frederick & Hampshire, of which he never received one.

I know the Genl: is *much censured* in the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, Fort Pitt, for the Loss of Colo. Laugherry's party, for whom he waited five days at Wheeling: *disappointments* being so frequent, he lost all hopes of his coming, and moved down the River. the Colo. coming to Wheeling the next day, sent a boat after, with a Letter to the Genl: that he would be glad If he would wait for him, as he had One hundred & thirty men without *provisions*. the Genl: sent a small boat with ten Keggs of Flour, and wrote the Colo. he would leave Boats enough at a certain Island under a small guard, for the reception of his men, with a quantity of Flour, Ammunition &c. — to prevent *desertion*, he would move slowly down the river. the unhappy Colo. without proper caution, Landed his men



at the mouth of the Maamma, at which place was a large number of Indians, who *destroyed* the whole of Colo's party. The Genl: purchased of Mr. Gibson, at Fort Pitt, a *considerable* Quantity of goods, Liquorers, Sugar, Coffee, Tea &c., which the officers in general *accuse* him of making a very *unequal* distribution.

It was thought there was one more instance in which General Clark *derogated* much from the Importance of his *trust*. there was a Mr. Ellett who traded to New Orleans with 5000 wt. Flour. he stored his flour at a Mr. Newel's, who lived at a place cal'd the new Store on the Monongalia. Said Newel took the Flour in his care, who was also employed by the purchasing Commissary to receive public Flour: Mr. Ellette took the opportunity of going down the river with the Genl:—when we came to the Falls of Ohio, the river being very low, Ellett was under the *necessity* of unloading his boat to descend the Falls, and carry his flour over the falls in small Crafts: he unloaded near the place where the public flower was landed (of which we had a *large Quantity*, near 4,000 Keggs). I saw Mr. Ellet taking flower from the Bulk of the public. I asked him how he came so to do. his answer was "don't you think that damn'd old Newell at the new store, has misplaced sixty Keggs of my *superfine Flower*, and I must take sixty of your Corse." I immediately informed the Commissary, his answer was "the *Gen'l knows it*." I asked Mr. Ellett what mark his kegg had. he told me all his was manufactured at William Henshaws mill, and the Barrels was Branded with the two first Letters of his name. Some few days after this Mr. Ellett sail'd down the River. there was a Mr. Randolph who came down the River with us & who had formerly transacted business for Genl: Clark to the westward. I never heard him mention going with Ellett untill the morning he set sail and then went on Bord Ellett's Boat—this affair gave every man reason to *suspect*——. The Genl: some few days afterwards Issued an order for the whole of the flower to be sifted and Repacked (as it had received damage coming down the River). I told the Sergeant & several of the soldiers who were appointed for that duty, that I would give them a treat, if they would let me know where they found a kegg Branded W. H.—— contained finer flower than the rest, I wanted to draw—— for my own use. I en-

quired frequently of them. But they told me they could find none Such. I was present when Mr. Ellett Loaded his Boat at the new Store. I heard of no flower being missing or misplaced nor never heard it mentioned going down the river.

I have the Honor to be your  
Excellency's most obt. Servt.

CLARK TO OLIVER POLLOCK, October 25, 1782  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

KANTUCKY 25<sup>th</sup> October 1782

SIR

I Receiyed your letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> July a few days past, I am heartily sorry that you should meet with such disappointments in the settlement of your accounts, I am sensible that you have no drafts on the State from me but what ought to be paid, As Vouchers for Every Article Even to the smalest amount those bills were drawn for is now in my possession and will shew the propriety of them ( ) time and at the time of their being given I knew of no such thing as depreceiation of Currency, what Reasons Govern-ment have for not paying those Just debts I cant account for Except it is Inability, but more than probable you are a better Judge than I am being at the Seat of government, I have already taken Every step in my power to get the Creditors of the State paid to no Effect (What method can you point out to me, If I was worth the money I would most chearfully pay it myself and trust the state, But can assure you with truth I am Enterely Reducd myself by advancing Everything I could Raise, And Except what the state owes me am not worth a Spanish dollar, I wish it was in my power to follow your proposition to step forth & save my country from the disgrace that is like to fall on her, If we could point out the means nothing would give me such pleasure, And fully Recompence all the uneasi-ness I have suffer'd on account of those persons, Many whom I know have advancd all they had on the faith of government, It was my duty to prosecute the war as cheap as possible, and theirs to pay the Expense, The factories and little bodies may say what they please but my greatest glory is in the prospects of my procuring, If the Commissioners that is appointed would settle the western Ac-

counts there would then be no Excuse left Except one which I doubt is too true, That of the want of funds, If you can point out anything farther that is in my power shall most Chearfully Embrace it

I am S<sup>r</sup> Your  
Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G R CLARK

OLIVER POLLOCK Esq<sup>r</sup>

BRITISH PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN OF 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J54.— Contemporary copy.]

QUEBEC Oct<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR

The first of August last I was surprised in my bed by a party of Wabash Indians in company with Israel Ruland and others from Detroit I have reason to blame the Inhabitants of S<sup>t</sup> Vincennes for my Captivity meeting Mons<sup>r</sup> Marin near Ouya with a quantity of Merchandise from Detroit and bound to Ouia O Post he assured me the Indians had made several Attempts to take me before the time they had me and that the orders of the Comd<sup>r</sup> of Detroit to the savages and others was to take me alive which I found after I heard the Speeches delivered the first day and night I was close confined in the Fort after I got my parole & in Comp<sup>y</sup> with some of the British Officers they made me a proposal adequate to the commission I wear in the American service with many other promises if I would join them. I assured them I was not a second Arnold and that my sentim<sup>ts</sup> were the same as the brave Col. Crawford who suffered by them two days at a slow fire till expired this and many other crueltys I reminded them of being so displeased with me I was ordered next morning to embarque on board an armed Vessel bound for Fort Erie from thence marched a prisoner to this City I expect to be sent to Boston with many other prisoners in company with Col. Campbell<sup>1</sup> I have heard nothing from my family since taken and shall

<sup>1</sup> Colonel John Campbell was an Indian trader who in 1764 laid out a town on the site of Pittsburgh; ten years later he located at the Falls of the Ohio where he purchased a large tract of land. During the early years of the Revolution he served as commissary at Fort Pitt. He was a member of the expedition of Colonel David Rogers which was attacked by the Indians as they were ascending the Ohio from St. Louis to Pittsburgh. Colonel Campbell was captured and taken to Detroit and because of his defiant attitude, he was held as a prisoner there and at Quebec until 1782. After his return to Louisville, he represented Kentucky in the legislature of Virginia and was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Committee (1792). In 1798 he was elected speaker of the Kentucky State Senate.

Sir make all possible dispatch to join my Regiment when exchanged, the particulars of the Rout the Indians took with me was to Ouia where Jo<sup>n</sup> Baptise keeps the English Magazine for the Indian Murderers to the Miami Town a Number of Shawneys live here & Mons<sup>r</sup> Bawbee with goods &.C. for the Crown a compact Picket Fort on the Bank of the River where the crossing place is two days journey down the River I met Mons<sup>r</sup> Truchey from O Post formerly clerk for Col. Legra he lives at the Forks a large river runing from the Shawney Towns he keeps store for Mons<sup>r</sup> Bawbee Agent for the Crown lower down at Rose de Bough M<sup>r</sup> Cochran keeps a large Magazine here a Block House and the provision store guarded by a British Serjeant and twelve privates provisions are transported from Fort Erie across the Lake to this place thence taken by Land into the Shawana Country a Brigade of Horses kept at the Mouth of the River for this purpose where two Armed Vessels are stationed and one at the carrying place to Fort LaBeauf Capt<sup>n</sup> Caldwell with One Hundred Rangers is stationed at the Shawney Towns with Capt<sup>n</sup> Elliott and his Company of Shawana Warriors Deserters &.C. M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>o</sup>Kee there in a strong block House Girty kept on the wing Bawby and One hundred Savages guards Mawmy [Miami] a grand Scheme is now preparing Sir John Johnston<sup>1</sup> is lately returned here after making a visit through through the Indian Nations inviting them to be in readiness again next Spring when a Campaign will be opened Butler with One Thousand Rangers and all the Indian force are to go on a private expedition their rout Sir I can not learn a large Quantity of Indian presents are arrived in this City under the immediate direction of Sir John or Col. Johnston, Agent General for the Indians in North America I believe he is to be at the head of this intended Expedition I am told three years provisions are ordered to be stored in every Garrison in this Country the Strength of Detroit I cannot be certain of the New Fort is strong & I believe a covert way is making under Ground to be under cover of the Shiping if an Attack was to be made when the river was open otherwise intended to deposite a quantity of Amunition therein in case of a storm that might be blown up and a retreat made into a

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Johnson was the eldest son of Sir William Johnson and succeeded to the family estate (1774). During the Revolution, he was the leader of a number of attacks upon the settlements in the Mohawk valley.

Batterey that is immediatly to be built for that purpose. this information I got from Persons living there some good Americans might be found amongst the Merchants there they are under great restraints M<sup>r</sup> Gravrod & Forsyth appeared as such to me supplied me with Necessaries I was in much need of there are people who frequent Kentuckey, Fort Pitt &C. in the charecter of spies by which means the Enemy know every movement we make I believe several of the prisoners taken on the Frontiers have taken the Oath of Alegiance to the Crown of England and are now on their Way to be exchanged on their Arrival in the Colonies its expected their Assistance will not be wanting in favour of the British if they make incursions into our Country where they are, to a Man Sir at S<sup>t</sup> Vincennes they are so attached Mons<sup>r</sup> Rosebloche [Rocheblave] formerly Governor of Illinois<sup>1</sup> broke his parole in Williamsburg has been here a few days ago on his way to the Illinois [Niagara] does not appear so strong as Detroit at present [Col. Butler<sup>2</sup>] is stationed [there] and about 150 Regulars Indians [and many Savages, who] draw dayly provisions clothing &C &C.&C.

I ask your Excellencys pardon with my long [*MS. torn*] hope to have the honour of serving under you the [*MS. torn*]

my reasons Sir of committing these particulars to paper were in case I could not be exchanged so soon [*MS. torn*] Col. Campbell.

I am Sir

with all due respect

Your Excellency's

Most Obed<sup>t</sup>

Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

(Signed) VALENTINE THO<sup>s</sup> DALTON

BRIGADIER GENERAL CLARK

Addressed: Brigadier General George Rogers Clerk Commanding at the Falls of Ohio Favoured by Capt<sup>n</sup> [name missing — James Brashears?]

<sup>1</sup> Philippe de Rastel de Rocheblave.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel John Butler served as Indian interpreter for Sir William Johnson by whom he was entrusted with the affairs of the Six Nations. During the year 1777 he enlisted a company of rangers which raided the New York frontier.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES IN CONGRESS,  
November 2, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 91-94, Va. State Archives.]

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

IN COUNCIL 2<sup>d</sup> Novem: 1782.

GENTLEMEN:

I received your favor of the 22<sup>d</sup> Ulto. with its enclosures, if Mr. Nathan had not formerly put a stop to a similar proposition of his for a reference his balance would have been long since paid. Mr. Madison I suppose can remember his Conduct on that Occasion, however, to refresh his Memory the whole preceedings of our Delegates in this Business which I find are in the Council Office shall be sent by the next Post. True it is that Nathan has Govern<sup>r</sup> Jeffersons acceptance of the Bills in his possession, and that from the Tenor of them it appears they were to be discharged in hard Money but we have every reason to think it never was intended by Gen: Clarke that they should be paid in it as he expressly tells us that all his Bills drawn [on] the Treasurer or Governor of the State were for paper Money, and to be accounted for and paid in it according to a Scale of depreciation which he sent us; Mr. Nathan's transactions may be very fair for what I know but so many frauds have been practis'd in that quarter that I am led to doubt every Thing, tis for this reason that Commissioners are gone into that country to investigate the Truth and make a report on every Transaction, amongst them Nathan will be taken up, Gen: Clarke is also order'd here in the Spring to settle and clear up his conduct at which Time this troublesome Business will be finally settled, and paid as soon after as the Assembly shall please to provide funds, for which purpose I shall lay these demands before them. By a flag Ship just arrived with Prisoners from Charles Town, I learn that two fleets of transports were arrived there to take of the Garrison, and that it was expected the Town would be evacuated by the 15th of this Month.

We have not yet a sufficient number of Members in the Assembly to proceed to Business.

I am &c. —

B. H.

WILLIAM IRVINE TO CLARK, November 7, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 52J55.—L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

FORT PITT Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of October last, I expected to have been joined by some continental Troops & Rangers from the Lower Counties. I appointed that Day for the General Rendez-Vous of the militia at Fort M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, and should have been able to take up my Line of march on the 20<sup>th</sup> following. the Day previous to this, a report of a cessation of Arms spread; seemingly deserving credit, as I received intelligence that the march of the Continental Troops was countermanded. This news gained universal Belief with the Country: and I fear, would have mutilated my plan, if the report had proved premature. But, about the time I expected to march, I received Letters from the Continental Secretary at War, countermanding the Expedition, as General Washington had been assured by the British General, that all the Savages were called in from the frontiers, and were not to commit any farther depredations upon the inhabitants.

I was exceedingly uneasy, when I considered, it was then impossible to communicate to you the intelligence, before your march. A report of the defeat of a large number of inhabitants at Kentucky was circulating at the same time, and persuaded me almost that it would oblige you to drop your design. Yet, in case this should not incapacitate you, from marching against the Shawanese I determined to draw the attention of the Wyandots by sending them information, that I was prepared to proceed against Sandusky with a numerous force. The only stratagem left me to make use off in your favour.

I have the Honour to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

W<sup>m</sup> IRVINE

GENERAL CLARKE

Addressed: Public Service The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Brigadier

General Clark Falls of Ohio By M<sup>r</sup> Sullivan.

<sup>1</sup>This letter is printed in *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 400-401.

CLARK'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR 1782 [November 9]  
[Draper MSS., 63J121-128.]

Order of March

d the advanced Guard of fifty men one hundred yards in front of c on the Trail of Guides C four advanced parties of twenty five Men Each two hundred yards in front of A:B to march parallel one hundred yards from Each other on Each Side of the road Those Troops to be furnished from the Battallions the [to] March in front of twenty five Pioneers A the Jefferson and fyatte Batallions B the Two Batallions of Lincoln Troops d four parties of twenty five men Each two Hundred yards in the rear of the Body of the Army to be furnished by A:C the rear Guard, F lines of Flankers one from Each Company one hundred yards to the right and left of the Army G Artillery Baggage in its rear Col Floyd Commands the right Col Logan the left wing of army, the Advanced Guards to be finished by the right Devision — the rere by the Left the pioneers by y<sup>e</sup> Different Batallions, the Greatest Order to be Observe'd on the march, no fireing on any Account Except on an Enemy If the Army Should be attacked in front, the four advanced parties imediately from [form] and Sustain the attack the advanced Guard falling in to the said line, if the Enemy Should prove to numerous for them but not otherwise, the Action Just Commenced the right and left Colums A:B wheel to the right and left and out flank the Enemy if possible the two Center lines to Stand fast and wait for orders, if the Ground permits the artillery will play on the Enemy, the whole of the Baggage to be moved within one hundred and fifty yards of the lines the men attending on it to form and wait for Orders the Rear Division d to incorporate Joined by the Rere Guard and as Soon as the find the two Center lines disposed of to move up to the Baggage and wait for Orders The Flankers F falling into their respective Copanies as Soon as the action Commences Should the attack be in the rere of the army the whole face about and the Disposition then be<sup>s</sup> the Same as if the attack had Commenced in front the roard being Cleared of the Baggage for the artillery To pass following it attack on the right flank the Colum A Sustain the fire the advanc party C Joined by the Guard D form to the left and advance on the Enemy



The party A Joined by the Gurad C from to the right and advance also the Middle Colum A Devide from the Center and Close the intervals between C A and d a the artilyry act Occasionally the Baggage Stand fast. the Hole lines to form and Wait for Orders the Colum B face to the right and advance within fifty yards of the baggage Observeing their proper Distance and there wait for orders Attack on the left face to the left and the Disposition Similar —

the Light Dragoons to be Disposed of in the following manner Viz one Subaltren one Serjeant and Six Dragoon, to attend the Commanding Officer of Each Devision of the Army one Serjeant and three Dragoons to attend the officer Commanding the rere Guard the Remainder of Dragoons to attend on the Gen<sup>l</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls will act as Adgutant Gen<sup>l</sup> and Cap<sup>t</sup> Morisson will be pleased to assist the management of the Artilyry —

Sign'd G R CLARK

CHELACOTHE November 9<sup>th</sup> 1782

Gen<sup>l</sup> Orders

as an action with the Enemy may be hourly Expected the Officers are Requested to pay the Strictest attention To their duty as Suffering no man to Quit his Rank Without leave as Nothing is Dangerous than Disorder If fortuneately any prisoner Should fall in to our hands they are by no means to be put to Death without leave as it will be attended with the Immediate Masseerce of all our Citizens that are in the hands of the Enimy and Also deprive us of the advantage of Exchanging for our own people, no person to attempt to take any Plunder untill Orders Should Issue for that purpose under the penalty of Being punished for Disobediance of orders and to have no Share of Such plunder himself The Officers in perticular are requested to Observe that the Strictest Notice be paid to this Order, as much Depends on it all plunder taken to be Delivered to the Quarter Master, to be Devided among the Different Batallions in proportion to their Numbers any person Concealing Plunder of any kind Shall be Considered as Subject to the penalty of the Above Order

Signed G R CLARK

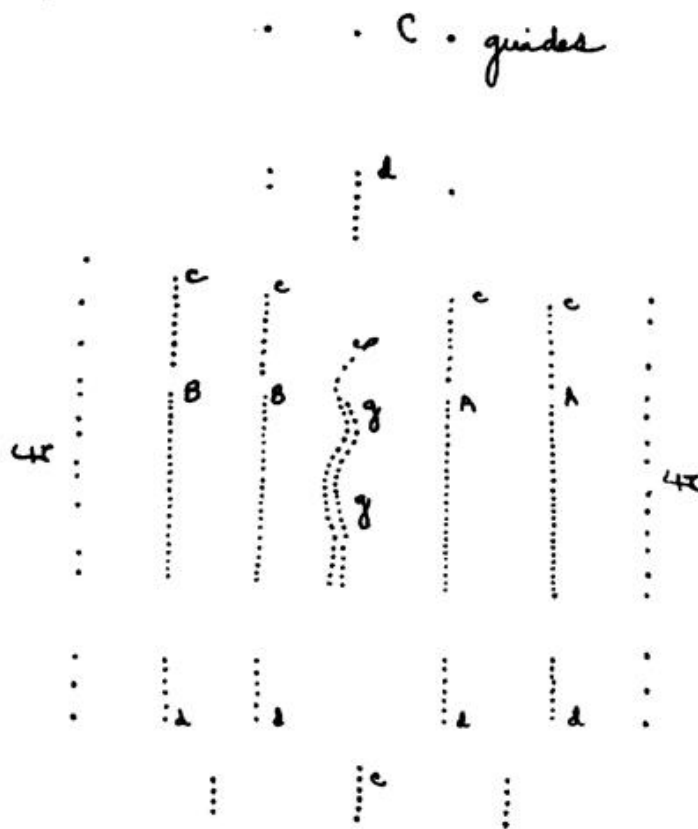
CAMP OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF LICKING 18<sup>th</sup>  
November 1782

G: O

the Troops will Cross the River imediately after the Delivery of all public arms Accoutrements Horses &ce &ce to Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls Who will attend at the Blockhouse for the purpose of receiving them

Signed G R CLARK

[Diagram accompanying the preceding]



CLARK TO WILLIAM IRVINE, November 13, 1782

[Draper MSS., 11J24.—Transcript.]<sup>1</sup>

MIAMI 13<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1782.

SIR: I fell in with your late Expresses on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> at the mouth of Licking Creek — Was happy to find that our designs was likely to be well timed — We march'd on the third, the 10<sup>th</sup> surprised the principal Shawnee Town Chillecauthy, but not so compleatly as wished for, as most of the Inhabitants had time to make their escape. — We got a few Scalps and Prisoners — I immediately de-

<sup>1</sup>This letter is printed in *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, 401-402.

tached strong parties to the neighbouring Towns and in a short time laid five of them in ashes, with all their Riches — The British trad'g post at the carrying place shared the same fate — I can't learn by the Prisoners that they had any Idea of your second design & hope you will compleatly surprise the Sanduskians — I beg leave to Refer you to M<sup>r</sup> Tate & his Companion for particulars for reasons well known to you.

I am Sir with respect  
 Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
 G. R. CLARK

JOHN GIBSON TO CLARK, November 17, 1782  
 [Draper MSS., 52J56.—A.L.S.]

PITCHBURGG [*sic*] November the 17<sup>th</sup> 1782

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Now in my Great Distress I Send you these Lines Everey thing that I have is Going to be Sold for Some Debt that I Contracted for part of the Goods that you Got from me and aCording to your Letter to me I have Not Distressed Mr penteycost If you Do Not Relive me Now I am a Ruined man but I hope you have Gratetude and onnor to make me hole D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> I hope you will Rite Imedentley to Get Relief as I am in Distress your Compie'n will for Ever obledge your Umble Ser<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> GIBSON

DR SR M<sup>r</sup> William Stewart that Lives Near where you Do Recd a Quantety of Goods from me Last Spring and Gave me a Bill on his Brother in Law one mr hunter in philedelphia for the monney and he protested his Bill this alonght with your monney has Ruined me I hope you will Rite to him and inclose this part of this Letter and I hope he will Send me the monney before it Goes to aney farther trouble yur Complies will Ever obledge your most obeidient and Umble Ser<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> GIBSON

Addressed: To Gen<sup>l</sup> George Rogers Clark

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF  
DELEGATES, November 25, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 179-182, Va. State Archives.]

THE HONBLE.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. —

IN COUNCIL 25<sup>th</sup> Novem: 1782.

SIR

I have the Honor of enclosing you a Letter just receiv'd from the Honble. James Madison one of our worthy Delegates in Congress, the Information it contains is so extremely interesting that I beg the favor of you to lay it before the Gen: Assembly as soon as an Oppertunity offers. — I am concern'd to say that I have some reason to think Gen: Irvine is not mistaken in the Information he gives Congress, having receiv'd frequent Inteligence that the Inhabitants of the Country given up to Pennsylvania by this State were determined not to submit to that Government, they were good Citizens to us and well affected to Liberty, and I have no doubt would have stood forth in its defence, if they had been quieted in their possessions and remain under the Government to which they say undoubtedly belong, this is a point not now to be determined on, the only question is how to quiet them & bring them into temper, they think they are much injured by the Government of Pennsylvania and that they are in the greatest danger of loosing their Lands, if some Method can not be fallen on to remove their fears, they may tho' resentment take steps foreign to their real Intentions, and become as much Enemies to us, & all America as they are to their own Government. The Inconveniencies that will arise to this Com\*monwealth, from a British Colony being established in that quarter are too apparent to need any Observations of mine, I shall therefore submit the Subject entirely to the Assembly who are alone competent to the cure. —

You will receive a general return of the Militia of the State and an abstract of Men raised under former Laws for raising Soldiers for the Continental Service as far as they can be made out by the Commissioner of War from the returns made to his Office. I have the honor to be.

B. H.

THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CLARK, November 26, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J58.—A.L.S.]

Nov. 26. 1782.

DEAR SIR I received in August your favour wherein you give me hopes of your being able to procure for me some of the big bones. I should be unfaithful to my own feelings were I not to express to you how much I am obliged by your attention to the request I made you on that subject. a specimen of each of the several species of bones now to be found is to me the most desirable object in Natural history, and there is no expence of package or of safe transportation which I will not gladly reimburse to procure them safely. Elk-horns of very extraordinary size, petrifications, or any thing else uncommon would be very acceptable. New London in Bedford, Staunton in Augusta, or Fredericksburg are places from whence I can surely get them. mr Steptoe in the first place, Colo Matthews in the second, mr Dick in the third will take care of them for me. you will perhaps hear of my being gone to Europe, but my trip there will be short. I mention this lest you should hesitate in forwarding any curiosities for me. any observations of your own on the subject of the big bones, or their history, or on any thing else in the Western country, will come acceptably to me, because I know you see the works of nature in the great, & not merely in detail. descriptions of animals, vegetables, minerals, or other curious things, notes as to the Indians, information of the country between the Mississipi & waters of the South sea &c &c will strike your mind as worthy being communicated. I wish you had more time to pay attention to them.

I perceive by your letter you are not unapprised that your services to your country have not made due impression on every mind. that you have enemies you must not doubt, when you reflect that you have made yourself eminent. if you meant to escape malice you should have confined yourself within the sleepy line of regular duty. when you trangressed this and enterprized deeds which will hand down your name with honour to future times, you made yourself a mark for malice & envy to shoot at. of these there is enough both in and out of office. I was not a little surprized however to find one person hostile to you as far as he has personal courage to shew

hostility to any man. who he is you will probably have heard, or may know him by this description as being all tongue without either head or heart. in the variety of his crooked schemes however, his interests may probably veer about so as to put it in your power to be useful to him; in which case he certainly will be your friend again if you want him. that you may long continue a fit object for his enmity & for that of every person of his complexion in the state, which I know can only be by your continuing to do good to your country & honour to yourself is the earnest prayer of one who subscribes himself with great truth & sincerity D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your friend & serv<sup>t</sup>

TH: JEFFERSON

JOHN FLOYD TO CLARK, November 26, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J59.—A.L.S.]

26<sup>th</sup> November, 82.

DEAR GEN<sup>l</sup>

I should not have a word of news if Dan<sup>l</sup> Sullivan had not come down yesterday from Pitt. He came in a Canoe alone & informs us that Gen<sup>l</sup> Irvine has not been in the Enemys Country, his orders were countermanded after having raised Sixteen hundred Men. Gen<sup>l</sup> Potter had marched three days and was also recalled in consequence of Gen<sup>l</sup> Carletons engagem<sup>ts</sup> to cause all Prisoners taken by the Savages to be given up, & a confirmation of M<sup>r</sup> Tates account of all Partizans being ordered not to molest the Frontier Inhabitants. I have not seen M<sup>r</sup> Sullivan so that my information is rather imperfect. If I hear any thing more I will write you. The People are actually about Settling Muskingum & other Watercourses higher up on the West side the Ohio. I wish we may carry on the Scheme of Garrisoning the Miamia. What do you think of it? Write me if you see an Opport<sup>y</sup>

I am D Gen<sup>l</sup> your very Ob<sup>dt</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> FLOYD

Addressed: Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> Geo R Clark in Fayette P<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup>

Todd

Endorsed: Nov<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1782 Col. Floyd

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, November 27, 1782  
 [Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.— Copy.]<sup>1</sup>

LINCOLN Nov<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR

I imbrace the oportunity by Cap<sup>tn</sup> Madison to inform you of our safe return from the Indian Cuntrey I left the Ohio the fourth with one Thousand and fifty men and supprised the principal Shawonee Town on the Eavening of the Tenth Inst amediately Detacking off Strong parties to different Quarters in a few Hours two thirds of their Towns was laid in ashes and everything they ware possess'd of destroy'd except such articles most usefull to the Troops the Enemy not having time to Secret any part of their Riches that was in ye Villages the British Trading post at the Portage on the Head of the Miami shared the same fate by Col<sup>o</sup> Benj. Logan and a party one Hundred and fifty Horse whare property to a great amount was burnt the Quantity of provisions destroyed far surpassed any Idea we had of their Stores of that kind the loss of the Enemy was Ten scalps Seven prisoners and two whites Retaken ours one kiled one wounded After laying part of four Days in their Towns finding all attempts to bring them to a gen<sup>l</sup> Action Fruitless we retired the season being far adanced and the weather threatening I could not by the prisoners that they had the least Idea of Gen<sup>l</sup> Erwins [Irvine] Intention of penetrating into the Cuntrey should he have given them another stroke at Sandusky it will more than double the advantage already gained

We might probably have got many more scalps and prisoners could we have timely known whether or not we ware discovered which we took for granted untill geting within three miles Some circumstances happened caused us to think otherways though uncertain Col<sup>o</sup> Floyd was ordered to advance with three Hundred men and bring on an action or attack the Town Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls with a party of Horse being previously sent on a different Rout as a party of observation although Col Floyds motion was so quick that he got to the Town but a few minutes later than those whome discovered his approach the Inhabitants had Suffitient notice to effect their escape by the allarm cry that was given on the first discovery and to be

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:381.

heard at a great distance and repeated by all that hear it so that he only fell in with the Rear of them I must beg leave to Recommend to your Excellency the Militia of Kentuck who did themselves Honour on this occasion espetically their desire of saving prisoners

I am y<sup>r</sup> Obt Servt

G R CLARK

GOVERNOR HARRISON)

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO WILLIAM DAVIES, November 29, 1782

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:383-384.]

MAJ'R JOHN CRITTENDEN TO COL'R WM. DAVIES.

FAYETTE COUNTY KY. Novem. 29th 1782

D'R COLO:

I thank you for your favour of the sixth of April last, which this moment came to hand, accompanied by a letter from B. Genl: Irvin to Genl: Clarke, Dated Fort Pitt, seventh Inst: announcing that the Intended Expedition against Sandusky under his Command in Oct: last, was Countermanded by the Secretary of the Continental board of war, in consequence of the Savages being silenced on our frontiers. The most pleasing and Interesting intelligence Ever yet Experienced by the Citizens of this Department. As the most accurate accounts will be given you of our late Expedition against the Shawana Indians, I shall be silent on that head (with this observation only) that we Recrost the Ohio River on the 18th Inst: having kill'd ten Savages, taken 10 prisoners, Depopulated seven Towns, and burnt ten thousand bushels of corn.

I have no Reason to doubt but the conduct of those, by whom the State have suffered abuses, will be held out to the most conspicuous View, and treated as atrocious criminals.

I have this day made out the locations for your warrants committed to my charge by Capt: Holt, and shall enter them with Colo. Marshall, whose office is now open in two or three days. After which shall proceed with utmost dispatch to have them survey'd; therefore would wish you, if convenient, to write him on the subject of the Expences arising, as I am without the means, or otherways would willingly defray them. pray excuse haste and believe me, with most sincere regard,

Your most obe't and very h'ble Servt."



*CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, NOVEMBER 29, 1782* 159

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, November 29, 1782

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1782, pp. 189-190.]

GEN. G. R. CLARKE.

IN COUNCIL 29<sup>th</sup> Novem: 1782 —

SIR

I have lately received an order from a Major Lintott [Linctot] on this State for the payment of a Sum of Money which he says is due to him as Indian Agent in the Illinois, with a charge of rations as a Major and a long Account of Expenditures in his Office, I find he was employ'd some years ago by Governor Jefferson in this Business but he has never done me the favor of writing to me since I had the Honor of being in the Government nor did I know there was such an officer till the presentment of the Order. — I request you to give me full Information respecting this Gentleman, what services he has render'd, when you think his Appointment ended, what occasion he had to expend the public Money, whether you gave him any power to do it in future. There is one remarkable Circumstance attending his account which is that Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery and Col<sup>o</sup> Todd both drew for large sums of Money about the Time Lintott dates his, and they both say part of the Supplies they obtain'd were for the Indians, these difficulties can not be got over till I receive your answer, nor perhaps even then without a great deduction as the charges for the Necessaries furnished the Indians exceed even the Conception of any Man on Earth.

I am &c.

B. H.

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, November 29, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52]61.—A.L.S.]

LEXINGTON 29<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1782

D<sup>r</sup> GENERAL

I sincerely thank you for your favour of the 25<sup>th</sup> Inst. by M<sup>r</sup> Buckner which was handed me yesterday at this place, In the Contents of which I discover no difficulty but what I can with Ease surmount (that only Excepted) of procuring the Fifty thousand Acres

of warrints for the Gentlemen you mention, as being totally without the means necessary to accomplish the purchase

Your brothers warrints I have already made out Locations for, on the land Recommended by you begining within the Square of Col<sup>o</sup> Logans second Encampment below the forks of licking, which I discover to be the Object of several, should they take place of me by Sen<sup>r</sup> warrints (Or) you not be well pleasd with the situation, you will Exceedingly oblige me to signify your pleasure Respecting it as Quick as possible, as I am at a loss to Locate it on the other places you mention with that speciality the law Requires, I shall use Every Exertion within my power to purchase the warrints aluded to, but do Candedly acknowledge that I despair in succeeding, for which give me leave to Express my sorrow, as your Injunctions will Ever be deemd an honour done me, I Congratulate you on the Receipt of the letters accompanying this being fully perswaded that the Indians being silenced will produce the most salutary Consequences on the whole of our frontiers, The first Respite we have Experienced for several years past I Receivd a letter from Col<sup>o</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Davis C. of the war office this day, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> of april last, wherein he Expresses his satisfaction, as Commissioners were apointed for Liquidating the accounts of this department, That no misconduct of any kind would pass unnoticed by you

I am owing M<sup>r</sup> Tardivou £13 which M<sup>r</sup> Chapline was to settle with him, I am Informd this day he has not done so, as a Line from you will be satisfactory to him as there is apparent dealings between you, shall Esteem it as a singular favour as there is no possibillity of my going down, to answer his demand, I am sorry to trouble you on this Occasion but hope you will Excuse it as being warrinted by necessity

I am D<sup>r</sup> General  
 With perfect Esteem  
 Your Devoted and Very  
 Humb<sup>o</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
 JN<sup>o</sup> CRITTENDEN

P. S my Coming over shortly is uncertain as business goes on slow and my Constant attendance must be given Pray write me

CLARK TO HARRISON, NOVEMBER 30, 1782 161

Often Maj<sup>r</sup> Pellam a gen<sup>t</sup> of my acquaintance gives his Compliments to you J C

Addressed: Brigadier General George R Clark Honourd by Cap<sup>t</sup> Chapline

Endorsed: 30<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 John Critingdon Letter

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, November 30, 1782

[Executive Communications, 1782, Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LINCOLN Nov<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1782

SIR

I had this Day the pleasure of receiving your Let<sup>r</sup> dated 17<sup>th</sup> of Octob<sup>r</sup> which for a few moments I was at a loss to Comprehend but on Recollecting some Circumstances find that on the supposition of your taking many Reports and party Memorials, I learn have been handed to your Excellency for granted that your then duty Required such a Letter to me I unfortunately have not the Copys of my former Let<sup>rs</sup> to Government with me and to send in pursuit of the person I expect to be the bearer of this wha has already set out so that it is not in my power to be as minute as I could wish I have always made a point to inform Government of every Circumstance I thought nessessary for them to know except the importance of it was too trifling a Consequence to be at the expence of an Express and no oppertunity offering in short almost impossible at this distance to acquaint you of the Various Circumstances attending so Critical and extensive a dep<sup>t</sup> as this is for many months past it was impossible to have got a Let<sup>r</sup> to you without a Strong Guard except by Chance

I have in a former Let<sup>r</sup> I think given you Satisfactory Reasons why the posts alluded to was not Built preparations ware made early in the Spring for the execution of your orders but a full ac<sup>t</sup> of the designs of the Enemy caused us to alter our plans prudence directed that we should not enter on too large a scale the Fortifications at the Falls was first to be Repaired proceed to Kentucky from thence to Licking & compleating our Works in Rotation but in the execution of this business I had not only to counteract the design of

<sup>1</sup>This letter is abstracted and printed in part in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:384-385.

the Enemy but a powerfull party endeavoring to subvert the government of which I have reason to believe that great part of those whom give your Exceyll so much Inteligence belong those and many other Resent circumstances caused us to meet with difficulties in drawing out the Militia hardly to be surmounted with the assistance of many worthy Gentlemen in office, I found that it was impossible to Build those posts without the greatest probability of sacrificing a party as not less than Six or Seven Hundred Men could have keep possession of the Mouth of Licking after Six Days being within Eighty Six Miles of the Body of the Enimy and the Clamour of Eaven those people whome I Suspect to have made their Complaint to you was that such post could not be supported and of no Consequence though I believe it not to be the Real Sentiments of the whole but rather to desopoint the design to save themselves from the Duty; Receiving repeated Inteligence from the Enimy we endeavored to Fix on the most likely plan to save the Cuntrey Col<sup>o</sup> Todds Militia was excused from all other duty but that of keeping out proper Scouts and spies on the Ohio and Else whare to discover the aproach of the Enemy to give time & to Imbody a Sufficient force to Repell them as it could not be previously done not certainly knowing in what quarter they would make their stroke instead of those necessary duties being done on which their salvation apparently depended the Enimy was Suffered to penetrate deliberately into the bowels of their County and make the attack before they were discovered This I believe is what is wished to be blended and the neglect to be one of the principal Springs to that Mad pursuit and Carriage of the Blue Licks as the Reverse of fortune would have obliviaded the former neglect I must confess that I have been defitient in my duty in not given you an Ac<sup>t</sup> of Every Circumstance attending this unhappy affair but hope to be excused as it was only owing to my Delicacy in affecting the Memmory of the Gentlemen who Fell not conceiving it to be of Singular advantage to government and knowing it would fix a Eternal Stigmy on their Characters but as the scale has turned to the amazement on many I shall amediately Collect every Circumstance Relative to the whole affair for your perutial

You will pardon me S<sup>r</sup> for informing your Excellency that you will hereafter find that you are greatly imposed on by party I am

persuaded that if you were acquainted with the true Characters of many of these Gentlemen that you speak of that you would have no farther allusion to them you have complained that Gentlemen do not give information of Shamefull neglect committed I suppose by me, their is no Gentleman of his own knowledge know of any Except those Little Gent<sup>ms</sup> I have before hinted if nothing but the Zeal I have for the publick interest and the Idea I have of your goodness would induce me to venture to tell your Excellency that as long as you Countenance those those kind of people you encourage Enimies to the state and keep part of your government in Confution but I know your cituation and how difficult it must be for you to discriminate, Instance what was the design of the memorial I learned you Received from Fyatt County, to cover their own conduct and a prelude to a Maj<sup>rs</sup> Commission for a Triffler amd a Col<sup>s</sup> for a person something more deserving to the prejudice of a Valuable man M<sup>r</sup> Swearingen ther former Maj<sup>r</sup> who had been absent for some time and was Dayly expected which would have prevented their Design to my Certain knowledge they now dread the Execution of what a few of them ware deluded to pray for again Col<sup>o</sup> Donaldson last Spring Chairman of the Committee that endeavoured to subvert the government and cost us soo much trouble to overset since bearing an important Commission, as for Expences disappointment the want of publick Credit neglect Mal Conduct in persons imployed & & I have perhaps experienced greater anxiety for the welfare of the State than most men in it as the changes in government have been so frequent that it would of course put it out of their power so fully to feel all those misfortunes attending its interest as one continually engaged in its service to enumerate all the Various Circumstances attending mine what man in the State that would not have cast of their allegiance to it overset its Government in this Quarter

Endorsed, G. R. Clark letter, Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1782.

Addressed to His Excellency, Benjamin Harrison, Richmond.

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, November 30, 1782  
 [Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LINCOLN Nov<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1782

G CLARK

30 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782

SIR,

Since the return of the Expedition nothing of moment hath transpired except that of an official account of Gen<sup>l</sup> Erwin's disappointment the Cuntrey seem to enjoy perfect tranquility at present how long it will remain so time only will show but I have reason to expect that the Enemy will be silent for some time I had a great prospect of getting the post at the mouth of Licking built and garrisoned by the army on our Return but found it would be exceedingly disagreeable to them to be detained if in my power your orders shall be executed but how those posts are to be supplied I can not as yet conceive nothing can be got on the credit of the State the expenditures of Gov<sup>r</sup> for a considerable time being on private funds I have by disposing of some Lands that I was possessed of Laid in a tolerable store at the Falls but if divided between three or four posts will be but trifling I some time past wrote to you on the subject of the Specific Tax and have Received Col. Davis's Let<sup>r</sup> ordering that of Fyat to be delivered which will add much to Our store I can Act for the reason why the other two countries should be excluded I have heard of commissioners being appointed for the collecting the Tax in districts and have thought Col Todd to have been appointed to this, as the Letters from the War office mentioned his delivering of the whole of the Tax, but uncertain the Cuntrey is so circumstanced at present that no draught from the Interiour frontier will be necessary for some time, (as the late Enterprise will put the Enemy in great confusion) Except you should think of an excursion against the Ouabash Nations in the spring which would finally prevent their making any powerfull attempt for sometime and perhaps Silence near the whole in that Quarter as proper Speeches well timed divide their councils and keep them in confusion if you should think of putting any such thing in execution I shall yet Receive pleasure in making every preparatory stroke in my power before I leave

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:386-387.

the Cuntrey which period I hope will be by the last of March as the Commissioners have at last arrive and expect to do business with them as soon as I fix on some probable plan for Building garisoning and Victualing the posts on the Ohio

I am D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>  
Your Hbl Servt

G R CLARK

HIS EXCELLENCY BENJ<sup>y</sup> HARRISON.

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, December 4, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J62.—A.L.S.]

LEXINGTON 4 Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1782

D<sup>r</sup> GEN<sup>t</sup>

Since my last to you have some small prospect of Obtaining a few warrents towards a Compliance with your Requisition, But by no means a sufficient Quantity, therefore if any can be procurd on the South Side of Kantucky and forwarded to me shall Joyfully Receive them and proceed with the utmost dispatch to the Execution of the business

Wee are Informd some Indians have done damage in Jefferson County, There has also been fresh sign discovered on the south waters of Licking pray write me and believe me

with Sincere Regard  
Your Obed<sup>t</sup> and  
Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CRITTENDEN

Addressed: Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> George R Clark Honourd by W:  
Daniel Esq<sup>r</sup>

Endorsed: Maj Critenden

JOHN McDOWELL TO CLARK, December 4, 1782<sup>1</sup>

[Draper MSS., 52J63.—A.L.S.]

COL. BOWMAN'S Decem<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1782.

SIR,

The Commissioners have finished their Letters for the Court of Kaskaskias and S<sup>t</sup> Vincents inclosing Advertisements of their Meet-

<sup>1</sup> For the report of the Western Commissioners, see *post*, 293 ff.

ing at the Falls the 15<sup>th</sup> January 1783, and not having an Opportunity of sending them by any particular Messenger, recommend them to your immediate Care requesting to have them forwarded with Dispatch; this they Expect will not be inconvenient as you may have Occasion to write to the Gentlemen employed in the different Departments under you, to appear with their Accounts &c agreeable to their Letter of Novem<sup>r</sup> the 14<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> addressed to your honour from Lexington. By Order of the Board,

I am, Sir,

your most ob<sup>t</sup> Servant

JOHN M'DOWELL Sec<sup>y</sup>

THE HON<sup>BLE</sup> BRIG<sup>DR</sup> GEN<sup>L</sup> CLARK.

Addressed: On Public Service The Honourable Brigadier Gen<sup>L</sup> George R. Clark Cove Spring

Endorsed: Decemb<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1782 Board of Commissioners

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE SPEAKER OF THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 7, 1782

[Draper MSS., 10891-93.]

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

IN COUNCIL, 7<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1782.

SIR:

I beg the favor of you to lay before the General Assembly a letter from Gen. Clark, together with two letters from him to the Chickasaw Nation, and his instructions to Capt. George, who he has sent into that country to signify his acceptance of peace, & to propose a cession of some of their lands for a consideration to be paid by this country. The General has been led to this last step from the favorable disposition of the Indians at this time, and an opinion taken upon pretty sure grounds that the Indians will not easily submit to those lands being settled without their leave. I cannot help thinking the measure a good one, tho' the General had never the least authority for taking the step. It now rests with the Assembly whether the hint shall be improved, and the purchase made or not. Prudence seems to advise the measure, as the lands will thereby be secured to the State and its officers even beyond the reach of those who wish to deprive us of our other Western Terri-



tory under a pretext of their being bought from the Indians by individuals and the State of New York. I hope for the determination of the Assembly as soon as convenient, that the express which is now waiting in town on expenses may be dispatched.

[Then requests the return of the papers as soon as the Assembly sh<sup>d</sup> be done with them.]

JOHN CRITTENDEN TO CLARK, December 14, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J64.—A. L. S.]

14<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1782 LEXINGTON

D<sup>r</sup> GEN<sup>l</sup>

In my last to you I signified my wishes to Comply with your Requisition Relative to securing the land you spoke of for those Gent: below, in which I then discoverd no other Obstacle but the want of warrants, I sollicitd your aid, I have not yet made a single Location Business going on so slow, and all my warrants being of young date, The Consequence is the land spoken of in your Letter to me is taken by Col<sup>o</sup> Levi Todd & others. However may yet be able to oblige you or if not with the whole in part. I have not Rec<sup>d</sup> a single line from you on the subject

I have the Honour to be

Your Devoted & Humb Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CRITTENDEN

Addressed: Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> George R. Clark Favoured by M<sup>r</sup> Scott

Endorsed: Maj<sup>r</sup> Crittenden

. CLARK TO THE WESTERN COMMISSIONERS, December 15, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LINCOLN Dec<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1782.

D<sup>r</sup> GENT<sup>s</sup>

I have received your several Let<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> the settlement of the Ac<sup>ts</sup> of this Dep<sup>t</sup> is what I have long most ardently wished for and nothing in my power shall be wanting to faciliate the business but have to inform you that several persons Employed as alluded to in yours of the 14 Nov<sup>r</sup> do not come under my notice in

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:396-397.

the settlement of their Ac<sup>ts</sup> the Comertial ageants and part of the purchasers for the Campain Eighty one to wit M<sup>r</sup> John Dodge of Illinois Col<sup>o</sup> William Harrison of y<sup>e</sup> Monongehaly & Cap<sup>tn</sup> R Madison of Bottetourt and Deputies as they ware appointed by government and ordered to settle their Ac<sup>ts</sup> with the auditors notwithstanding I shall take pleasure in promoting the settlement of those or any other ac<sup>ts</sup> that may concern the Publick flattering myself that when the whole should be adjusted that you will find that great attention have be paid to acc<sup>s</sup> at least as great as circumstances would admit of in all ac<sup>ts</sup> I could possibly pay attention to

His Excellency the Governour hath Recommended it to me to Select you as councellor in any Military Case that may be of a Dubious nature and if your times would permit I should thank you for your advice in the follow Case of Importance to this Cuntrey In Jan<sup>y</sup> last I received orders from the Executive to have the following post erected (and garrisoned by Draughts from the Militia) the mouth of Kentucky the Mouth of Licking & Limestone Various Circumstances put it out of our power to have this business Executed without the greatest probability of loosing the party that should be sent for the purpose untill the present Fall when it would have be attended with the loss of the late Expedition Since my return I have Received farther instructions to have those orders Amediately Executed I donot think they would have been so positive if his Excellency had not been imposed on by some designing fellows that did not care for the Interest of the Cuntrey or knew very very little about it of which your presence will better inable you to Judge it is now not by business to inquire into the propriety of Establishing those posts, under our present circumstances but to Execute the orders if in my power at same time could wish to know your opinions of them and particularly in what manner they are to be supported with provitions &c there may be about Sixty thousand lbs of Flower in Store at Fort Nelson and not a Ration to be bought on the Credit of the State Small quantities of Meat is to be got by hunting at the Risque of the lives of the Hunters and Expense of almost its worth of Amunition the grain &c of Fyatt is ordered to be delivered for the support of the Troops and expect to be impowered to receive that of the other counties y<sup>e</sup> whole that will be collected I doubt

will be but a small Amount this is all the dependance we have for the Support of those posts without government would furnish Cash or send Flower by the way of Pittsburg I belive there will be a sufficient number of delinquents to garison one of them the Militia will murmur but I believe may be got to duty if their should be any other Circumstance that you wish to know of me before you favour me with the Result of your Consultation I shall transmit them with dispatch to you

I am D<sup>r</sup> Gent<sup>n</sup>  
Your obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G R CLARK

SIMON NATHAN TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, December 19, 1782  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN HARRISON ESQ<sup>h</sup>  
RICHMOND 19<sup>th</sup> December 1782

SIR

Absolute and extreme necessity has oblided me to leave my distressed Family in Philadelphia, and come to this place in Order to pray your Excellency that my Claims on this State as set forth in the Inclosed Memorial may be taken under your serious consideration. nothing can be more painfull to me than my sundry applications, and the reflection of there being any dispute on the subject of those Bills: but avoid all future Altercation and bring the matter to a Decisive point, I am still willing to submit the issue of this Claim to the determination of such disinterested Gentlemen as your Excellency and Honb<sup>l</sup> Board with myself may agree upon, and for this purpose I will attend your Excellency at the Council Chamber when I am notified of the proposition meeting your Approbation, there are a variety of strong and most urgent reasons for my wishing this reference, but none more powerful than my sincere wish and desire that impartial justice should take place, for I declare to your Excellency most solemnly, I never did directly or indirectly wish to gain One Iota of advantage of this Commonwealth, and I hope my future Conduct will evince the sincerety of this declaration all I can venture to say more at present is that I am only allowed by my Clamorous Creditors a short time to endeavour to procure them

payment should I fail in this State of obtaining the means, my situation must unavoidably be a hard and cruel confinement in a loathsome jail.

I am much obliged by the payment you have made M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Smith, for M<sup>r</sup> Armistead promisory Note and the partial payment on M<sup>r</sup> Ross's Certificates, should your Excellency be pleased to incline to make me a further payment on the said Certificates as p Account under cover, I will take Tobacco, Hemp, & Flour at any place within this Commonwealth and at the highest prices as yet given by any person in this State, my Necessities are such that should make any discount whatsoever for immediate payment

I have the Honor to be with very great Respect

Your Excell<sup>y</sup>s Obed<sup>t</sup> Servant

SIMON NATHAN.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, December 19, 1782

[Draper MSS., 10S93-97.—Transcript.]<sup>1</sup>

IN COUNCIL, 19<sup>th</sup> Decem: 1782

SIR —

Your letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> October by express came safe to hand with its enclosures. As the Assembly was sitting, I immediately laid them before them, and enclose you their resolution on the subject, together with the advice of Council given me on the resolution, to which you are strictly to conform. I agree perfectly with you that obtaining the lands from the Indians by purchase, if it can be done at a moderate price, will be prudent; yet it behooves us to be extremely cautious how the Deed is worded, as we say that this State has an exclusive right to all the lands within its chartered boundary, and if that circumstance is not particularly attended to, it may give some right to the extraordinary pretentions set up by some of the United States, under color of Indian purchases. You'll, therefore, be very attentive to the subject, and suffer no words to be introduced into the Deed that may in any manner countenance such a claim. You'll please also to be careful not to include any of the lands within the bounds of North Carolina, which D<sup>r</sup> Walker informs me are pretty well ascertained in that quarter.

<sup>1</sup> This letter was contributed by Dr. Kellogg.

You know that Commissioners are appointed to meet the Chickasaw and Creek Indians in the spring, to settle a peace with them; at which time I think it will be most convenient to fix the terms of the purchase — yet if you have good reasons for thinking it can be done more advantageously elsewhere, I would have you consult your own judgment, and act accordingly; but if not, I could wish you to attend at the treaty as well for making the purchase, as to assist the Commissioners in the business of peace. You'll please to advise immediately after the return of Capt. George of his success, and what more will be necessary to bring the business to a conclusion, whether the Indians will expect cash or goods; & if the latter, of what kind they are to be. If you can so order it, cash will be most agreeable to us, as goods cannot be procured nearer than Philadelphia.

I have explained myself so fully to you on the subject of your command, in my letters that had not got to hand when the express left you, that nothing remains to be said on that subject, except to remind you of the necessity there is for establishing the posts at Wheeling [?] and Licking as soon as possible, and I request that you let no considerations withdraw your attention from those objects.

I agree with you that the command you have is not a proper one for a gentleman of your rank, and therefore accept your proposal of returning; before you leave it, I wish you to regulate the regular corps, and reduce the number of officers to the number of privates; if the officers cannot agree amongst themselves who shall retire, you must call on the youngest to do it.

If a talk to the Indians can be prepared in time for the express, you will have it enclosed; if not it shall be sent to Col<sup>o</sup> Martin in a short time who will forward it to you.

The desire the people have of revenging themselves on the savages for the loss of so many valuable friends, I suppose was the cause of your undertaking an expedition, otherwise it was certainly wrong to do it without consulting me. I have some reason to apprehend it will rather prolong than shorten the Indian war, as my advices from the Northward tell me that the English have called in all their parties, and mean no more to act on the offensive. How long they may continue in this disposition is uncertain, but if they are quiet

for the next year I am in hopes the settlement will be too strong to be under any great apprehensions from their attacks.

— A stop has been put, I hope, long since, to the destructive practice of drawing bills on New Orleans; if it has not, I must insist that nothing of the sort in future take place, for no such will ever be paid. Of this, you'll give notice to the several officers under your command.

I am, Sir, &c.

B. H.

EVIDENCES OF CORRUPTION, December 24, 1782

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

LINCOLN COUNTY Decem<sup>r</sup> 24th 1782.

This Day came before the Board of Commissioners, Cap. George Davidson, who commanded a Company of the Green Brier Militia belonging to Maj<sup>r</sup> Thomas Quirks Detachment which were ordered to join Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark in the Spring 1781, And made Oath that while said Troops were at Fort Chiswell, som of them behaved in a very disorderly Manner, frequently taking and riding the public Horses when they thought proper without Leave, much to the prejudice of the said Horses; — And that it was reported, and he the Deponent believes, they repeatedly broke into the Quartermaster's Store and took a Quantity of Led and Whiskey, that Cap. Joseph Gray and himself in one Instance, saw the said Store breaking open by some of the said Militia, who effected their Escape before they could be taken, and that he afterwards heard a certain Arnold Custard confess, that he in company with another of said Militia, broke open the aforesaid Store and took out a Piggon full of Whiskey, — And that they continued to behave in that disorderly Manner while on their March to the Kentucky Country, that less or more of the public Horses were lost almost every Night which he believes was chiefly owing to the Want of necessary Guards, — And that after the Arival of said Troops in Kentucky, At Col. Logan's they and Some Negroes took several of the Pads out of the Pack Saddles, and that the Linnen of which the Pads were made was afterwards found upon them — And that near forty of the said Men deserted the third Day after their Arival at Col Logan's, and it was said that Number of Bells

were lost off the public Horses about that Time;— And that Maj<sup>r</sup> Quirk at Col. Logans took the Amunition from the Quartermaster into his Own Care (all except a Bar of Lead of about seventy weight) which the Deponent understood were stored at Harrods Station— And that the greater part of the said Bar of Lead he believes was soon after stolen by the said Militia, and that he afterwards heard John Arbuckle Samuel Moore and Ananias Irvin three of these Men confess they took a part of this Led and the Deponent further says at all Times while at Fort Chiswell and on the said March, Mr. Rowland Madison appeared to him to use every precaution in his Power, to preserve the aforesaid Stores and Horses, and that the Losses both of the Horses and Stores was not owing to any Neglect of said Madison, it being impossible for him to preserve them for the want of a sufficient Number of Men to Guard the Horses when in Pastures, and to hunt them in the Mornings when they were coming through the Wilderness, and also to guard the Stores in the Daytime. And that he heard the said Madison complain that he had applied for more sufficient Guards, but he could not obtain them. And further the Deponent sayeth not.

Sworn to before me

CALEB WALLACE

JOHN GIBSON TO CLARK, December 24, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J66.—A.L.S.]

December the 24<sup>th</sup> 1782

DR SR this is to Inform you that I have Rote to you three times within this three months Informing you of my Setuation D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> my propertey in this town is to be Sold against the first Day of march Next for a Debt that I Contracted upon the Strenth of your order on the Gouvner of Virnegina which was Regeted D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Now I am Ruined if you Do Not Relive me before that time I Expect to be obledged to Leve this place in two months after this Date if you Do not Relive me and to you I must flye to for Suker this is from your Distresed friend

J<sup>N</sup> GIBSON

TO GENERALL GEORGE RODGERS CLARK.

Addressed: To Gen<sup>r</sup>l Clark favred by Cap<sup>t</sup> Barber

J. M. P. LEGRAS TO CLARK, December 31, 1782

[Draper MSS., 52J67.—A.L.S.]

AU GENERALE GEORGE ROGÉ CLARK BRIGADIER GENERALE  
MONSIEUR

L'incertitude de votre Retour me prive Du plaisir D aller pour le présent a la Chûte: Je me flatte Sous peu apprendre de votre Main L'execution heureuse de la noble Entreprise que vous aves formés pour L'honneur Et Sureté des Etats et peuples attachés a la Cause Commune, Je Souhaite que Dieu favorise La Noblesse de vos Sentiments; Me proposant aussitot la Nouvel Certaine de votre heureux Retour aller En personne vous féliciter. Et partager vos plaisirs; Ne pouvent plus Vivre tranquille En Cette Endroit; Manquant de tout Et même du nécessaire — L'inconstance des temps nous Causant une grande disette de grain Sans Ressource d'argent pour me précautionner de vivres; même Exposé a Vendre mes Esclaves et au moment d'etre Exécuté pour Les dettes que J'ay Contracté pour faire des avances aux Etats Et les obliger; Je métois flatté qu'en Reconnissance Et Vû Ma situation que vous Connoissés fort Bien; vous m'auriés Envoyé par Mr William quelques Effets soye farine, sel et autre En votre pouvoir; Mais par une Lettre qu'il m at Ecris des Illinois, il me marque que vous ne L'avés Chargé de Rien pour moy ce qui ma Beaucoup affligé Et décidé a aller sous peu même vous prier de mettre fin a mes peines; Empressant les Etats Et Decider le Gouvernement de Virginie a me payer, Je ne peut plus Soutenir La dureté avec Laquel Je Suis traité ne méritant point pareille traitement; Votre générosite Ne souffrira point que Je Souffre plus Longtemps; Je ne doute point Voyant ma triste Situation que vous ne Daigniés m'envoyer par L'occasion Des françois porteur de la présente quelque Ressource pour faire Vivre ma famille; par des farinnes, sel poudre plomb & qui seront En votre pouvoir; vous pouvés tout Et me repose sur vous pour Jouir d'un temps plus Serein

Jay appris que quelque Sauvage au nombre de huit ont insulté Mr William sur la Belle Rivierre Et luy ont otté partie de ses Effets; et les même quelques Jours après ont pillié deux françois Chassant Sur La ditte Rivierre; Je me Restere a leur Retour D'hyvernement pour m' informer Comment Et pour quel Sujet ils Commettent



pareille Désordre; Et vous En donnerés aVis — il y a apparence que les Chefs En Sont Bien peiné, et que Ses Coquins S'etoit Delachés de la Bande pour agir Librement — Suivant vos ordres J'ay fait Vendre les Cazarnes; que les Amêriquins, françois Et Sauvages avoient Mis En Ruine; J'ai L'honneur de vous Recommander M<sup>r</sup> Carbonau amy des Etats Anisy que M<sup>rs</sup> Barois La Viollette Et Gardin Et Leur procurer tout secour Et assistance qu'il pouroit avoir Besoin: En Consideration des services qu'ils ont Rendûe aux Etats Unis de l' a Mêrique: Daignies ne me point oubliés pour ce que Je vous demande Et de me croire avec un profond Respect Et Sincere attachement

Votre tres humble

Et Tres obeissant

Serviteur

J. M. P. LEGRAS Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>l</sup>

A Command

MONSIEUR

S<sup>r</sup> VINCENNE Le 31<sup>e</sup> X<sup>bre</sup> 1782.

Addressed: A Monsieur Monsieur Clark Ecuyer brigadier Generale a La Chutte Et En son absence a M<sup>r</sup> L'Officier Command<sup>t</sup>

[*Translation*]

TO GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, BRIGADIER GENERAL.

SIR:

The uncertainty as to your return deprives me for the present of the pleasure of going to the Falls. I flatter myself that I shall shortly learn from you of the happy execution of the noble enterprise which you have undertaken, for the honor and security of the States and the people attached to the common cause. May God favor your noble aspirations; I intend as soon as I hear definitely of your happy return to go in person to congratulate you and to share your pleasures. I cannot live peaceably in this place, as I am in want of everything, even of necessaries. The variable weather makes grain scarce with us and I have no money to lay in provisions. I may have to sell my slaves and am at the point of being put in execution for the debts which I have contracted to make advances to the States. I had flattered myself that in gratitude, and in view of my situation which you know very well, that you would have sent me some sup-

plies by Mr. William, flour, salt, and anything else that you could. But by a letter which he has written to me from the Illinois, he informs me that you have sent me nothing by him which has distressed me very much, and decided me to go to see you shortly, to beg you to put an end to my troubles. In pressing the States and the Government of Virginia to decide to pay me, I cannot bear any longer the harshness with which I am treated, and which I do not deserve. Your generosity will never permit me to suffer any longer. I do not doubt, that in view of my sad condition, you will send me by the Frenchman who carries this letter, something for the support of my family; flour, salt, powder, lead etc. whatever you can; you can do anything and I hope through you to enjoy serenity.

I have learned that a band of eight Indians have insulted Mr. William while on the Belle River, and have taken from him a part of his effects; and that the same Indians, some days after, have plundered two Frenchmen who were hunting on the same river. At their return from winter quarters I will find out how and for what reason they are guilty of such disorders; and I will advise you. It appears that the chiefs are chagrined at it and that these rascals have broken away from the tribe in order to act freely.

Following your orders, I have sold the barracks, which the Americans, French and Indians have reduced to ruins.

I have the honor to recommend to you Mr. Carbonneau, a friend of the States, as well as Messrs. Barois, La Viollette, and Gardin, and to ask you to procure for them all the aid and assistance which they may need in consideration of services which they have rendered to the United States of America.

Please do not forget what I ask of you and believe me to be with profound respect and sincere attachment,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,  
J.M.P.LEGRAS, Lieut. Col. in command.

ST. VINCENNES, December 31, 1782.

MR. CLARK, ESQ., Brigadier General at the Falls,  
and in his absence to the Officer Commanding.

CLARK TO WILLIAM DAVIES, January 1, 1783

[Executive Documents, Va. State Archives.]

LINCOLN January 1<sup>st</sup> 1783

SIR.

You receive from Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls, Returns of the stores, of this Department, I hope you will consider the officers, they are in a deplorable situation, in short, cannot remain in service without assistance, if the soldiers, could receive but part of their pay, it wou'd encourage them greatly, you will find by the returns that there is not a sufficiency of Cannon, for a Block hous, instead of Mounting four or five Forts, I expected cannon & stores to have been sent last spring, for the different Posts to be built on the Ohio, but received but two pieces. the number of Troops continue to decreas, I was thinking that if Government, were to order the Militia of Kaintucky, to be Classed, and each fifteen furnish a man for the war, as other parts of the state, it would reais the Regulars to about two hundred with a small reinforcement of the Millitia, And perhaps would answer the purpose of Garrisoning the Posts, Government, would wish to suport in this Quarter, I only hint this, as some such plan might perhaps be Resolved on, to the advantage of the Frontier, After informing of you that not a Ration, is to be got on the Credit of the state, it will be unnecessary to point out the necessity of Governments, falling on some plan for the suport of the Troops, in this Quarter, the stores of Provision Purchased in eighty one, are exhausted, We are preparing to go about the works at the mouth of Kaintucky &c, but it is with reluctance, as we expect nothing els but to have the pleasure of Destroying it again, not as yet knowing in what maner they are to be suported with provisions &c, wishing to receive further Instructions from Government on the subject, but in the mean time shall take the most prudent Measures that our Reason may Dictate, I expected to be able to leave the Frontier, some time in March, or the first of April, and could wish to find that it was likely to be in a Tolerable Situation of Defence, you will as fully know its wants as I do, & perhaps much better as I am a stranger to the Proposals of a General peace, supposing us to Remain in a state of a War, to save blood & Treasure, this Department ought

to be well supported, excuse me for mentioning anything like Dictating to you, and permit me, to subscribe myself.

Your very Obt Serv<sup>t</sup>

G R CLARK

COL: W. DAVIS

JAMES MONROE TO CLARK, January 5, 1783

[Draper MSS., 52J69-70.—A.L.S.]

RICHMOND Jany 5 1783

SIR I did propose writing you sooner in answer to y<sup>e</sup> fav<sup>r</sup> I have sometime since rec<sup>d</sup> from you, but not having till y<sup>e</sup> present an opportunity w<sup>h</sup> I co<sup>d</sup> with propriety avail myself of defer'd it hitherto. Mr Gratiot who appears from y<sup>e</sup> circumstances before us to be y<sup>r</sup> intimate friend will present this to you. When I first came into office I inform'd you that as well from y<sup>e</sup> desire I had of rendering service to y<sup>e</sup> community at large as of paying attention to y<sup>e</sup> particular interests of that part w<sup>h</sup> you are appointed to defend, it was my desire to correspond confidentially with a gent<sup>n</sup> of character there. that in consequence of y<sup>e</sup> very favorable impressions y<sup>r</sup> conduct as generally rec<sup>d</sup> & as particularly stated to me by my friend M<sup>r</sup> Jefferson had made on me, induced a desire of corresponding with you. The same motives w<sup>h</sup> induced this proposition to you & y<sup>e</sup> same spirit of candour w<sup>h</sup> inclin'd me to wave y<sup>e</sup> difficulty of y<sup>r</sup> being a stranger will I doubt not apologize for y<sup>e</sup> contents of y<sup>e</sup> present letter. Since I have been at y<sup>e</sup> Board a variety of business respecting ye western country hath been before it. a variety of communications respecting y<sup>r</sup> particular conduct have been made to us. Y<sup>r</sup> draughts to an immense am<sup>t</sup> on Oliver Pollock at N. Orleans & others in y<sup>e</sup> western country who have taken up bills on y<sup>e</sup> treasury, have been presented for paym<sup>t</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Pollocks claim if I recollect aright amounts to 275 000 dollars or more specie. other claims under y<sup>r</sup>s & y<sup>r</sup> officers draughts w<sup>h</sup> have already been presented make y<sup>e</sup> sum am<sup>t</sup> to above 100,000 £ specie. I speak within bounds when I confine it to this sum. a Capt. George drew at one time for 230,000 specie dollars on Oliv<sup>r</sup> Pollock his letter of advice specifically mentions specie & Mr Pollock says he advanc'd 32,000 doll<sup>rs</sup> having either delay'd payment or protested ye bill for y<sup>e</sup> remd<sup>r</sup>

Capt. George in a subsequent letter to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> contradicts this fact & says he drew for paper dol<sup>rs</sup>. I will not be positive whether y<sup>e</sup> letter is address'd to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> or some other person but his letter we have contradicting it. These draughts are immense calculated to exhaust & impoverish y<sup>e</sup> state & ultimately we fear to turn to no publick benefit. we are with respect to them much surpris'd you wo<sup>d</sup> upon any occasion permit y<sup>r</sup> inferior officers to draw bills, & cannot conceive why y<sup>r</sup> arrangements have not been such that in y<sup>r</sup> gen<sup>l</sup> superintendence of y<sup>e</sup> military aff<sup>rs</sup> westw<sup>d</sup> you have not kept them simply to y<sup>e</sup> duty of getting provision & eating it, cloaths & wearing them & receiving them from those who, under you, procure them for them. The country in w<sup>h</sup> you carry on y<sup>r</sup> operations we know is extensive & in y<sup>e</sup> distance of y<sup>e</sup> posts from each other y<sup>e</sup> several officers commanding them must have a kind of discretionary power in y<sup>r</sup> absence, but the discretion we conceive they sho<sup>d</sup> exercise ought to be simply confin'd to their operations ag<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> enemy. for instance while you are at one post, if assail'd at another y<sup>e</sup> officer commanding must use such means for his defense as he thinks will prove most efficacious. but this discretion sho<sup>d</sup> never be extended to their making contracts for cloaths without y<sup>r</sup> knowledge or procuring provision but in y<sup>e</sup> manner you have prescribed & provided for. If each officer hath this power you open a door to his corruption, you open a door to excessive fraud and speculation on publick property & by making him a merchant you illiberalize his heart & detach him from y<sup>e</sup> publick interest. I make this observation gen<sup>lly</sup> & wish not to apply it to any particular sett of men or even country. If howe'er y<sup>r</sup> officers have acted without yr. orders, or even consent, in y<sup>e</sup> many instances wherein exceptions have arose to their conduct, we cannot conceive why you have not arrested, broke & dismiss'd them from y<sup>e</sup> service, for certainly you must be aware that by not subjecting them to censure you give them yr. countenance. These several circumstances together with y<sup>e</sup> little appearance of order or oeconomy w<sup>h</sup> we can discover have I must inform you, made more probable with y<sup>e</sup> Board y<sup>e</sup> several reports we have heard to yr. prejudice. viz. that you are personally engag'd in private speculations w<sup>h</sup> at least do not promote y<sup>e</sup> publick interest & further that you drink to an excess.

we know that Congress wish to wrest that country from us & we further know that if they can do it they will & that without making us a reycompensation for y<sup>e</sup> immense expense we have been at. we mean howeer not to let them have it, but if in y<sup>e</sup> chance & fortune of things they sho<sup>d</sup> get it from us & turn it to gen<sup>l</sup> interest of y<sup>e</sup> United States in prejudice of this, we mean not in y<sup>e</sup> meantime to desert it in y<sup>e</sup> infancy but to give it what support we can, as well in y<sup>e</sup> pleasure we have in ministring aid to y<sup>e</sup> offspring of y<sup>e</sup> state as in marring and dashing y<sup>e</sup> views of y<sup>e</sup> enemy. The interest of y<sup>e</sup> State requires a full settle<sup>m</sup>t of all these western aff<sup>rs</sup> as the State thereby will be appris'd with certainty what she does & what she does not owe, that she may preserve her honor & interest & do justice to her creditors, as well as introduce order & oeconomy in y<sup>e</sup> several & particularly in that department. and after y<sup>e</sup> communications I have very candidly made you I think you will readily concur with me that this investigation is very necessary to y<sup>r</sup> character & interest. You have been appris'd that after settling with y<sup>e</sup> com<sup>rs</sup> y<sup>r</sup> presence is requir'd here to attend y<sup>e</sup> orders of y<sup>e</sup> Executive. this it was suppos'd you might effect by April. Mr Gratiot will inform you what has been done with respect to Mr Pollocks acc<sup>ts</sup> &c as well as his own. to him I beg leave to refer you upon every other subject on w<sup>h</sup> you wish information & shall only add that I shall be glad to hear from you & am with my best wishes for y<sup>r</sup> health & welfare y<sup>r</sup> mo: ob<sup>t</sup> servant

JAS. MONROE

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO BENJAMIN LOGAN, January 13, 1783  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, Va. State Archives.]

COL: BENJAMIN LOGAN. —

COUNCIL CHAMBER Janu: 13<sup>th</sup> 1783.

SIR

Gen: Clark has given me Information of his success in a late expedition against the Shawnees Indians and of the spirited and active part you and the Militia of Kentuckey took in it and the Obligations he and your Country in general are under both to you and them in thus manfully stepping forth and correcting a Tribe of

Indians who have manifested such an inveterate hatred to us, and who have hitherto been too successful in their expeditions against our frontiers Inhabitants. Be assured Sir that the Executive entertain the highest sense of your conduct and services and I beg you to accept of our warmest Acknowledgements for them, and that you will communicate both to the Officers and Men under your command our thanks, and assure them we shall ever entertain a proper sense of the important services they have rendered their Country in thus manfully stepping forth to revenge the Blood of their Countrymen, and correcting the Insolence of a bloodthirsty and vindictive Enemy, who have so long triumphed over us, and desolated our frontiers. The Blow was so well timed and so happily executed that I hope it will put such an effectual stop to their hostile Intentions against your Infant Settlement, as will give you time so to strengthen yourselves, as to render fruitless any of their future attempts to disturb you. —

I am Sir

&c.

B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, January 13, 1783

[Draper MSS., 52J73.—A.L.S.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER Janūy: 13<sup>th</sup> 1783.

SIR I received your favor of the 27<sup>th</sup> November and very sincerely congratulate you on the Success of your expedition against the Indians, the Officers and men under your command deserve the highest praise from their Country, for their spirited conduct in the affair. Thro' you Sir the Executive desire their thanks may be given them, and that you assure them, they will ever remember with gratitude the Services they have rendered; the blow was well timed, and if it had been seconded by Gen: Irvine would perhaps have quieted the Indians for some Time; I have not heard from that Quarter lately, tho' I am inclined to think the General has been kept still on receiving Information, that the British had call'd in all their scalping parties, and intended no more to carry on that kind of War against our back Settlements, whether they really mean as they say, Time will discover, but be it as it may, your Expedition will be attended

with good Consequences; it will teach the Indians to dread us, and convince them that we will not tamely submit to their depredations. — It has ever been my Opinion the attacking them in their own Country, was the only way to keep them quiet, and save expence, but I have unfortunately differ'd in Sentiments from those to whom I am amenable and have been under a Necessity of obeying their Injunctions, had this not been the Case, it is more than probable, we should not have depended on the Contiente altogether on our Northwestern frontier.

The Commissioners appointed to settle the Terms of peace with the Chickasaws will be with you soon after this gets to hand, if you have not finished the intended purchase of Lands, they have orders to assist you in it if you think it necessary, and I shall be obliged to you to do the same friendly Office by them. It has been suggested to me that it is probable the Shawnees and Hurons are so humble by your Success, that they may wish for peace, the Commissioners are therefore empower'd to make one if you shall advise it, which I expect will not be the Case, unless you can first draw the proposal from them, for tho' such an event is desirable yet great circumspection must be used, or the Indians will construe our solicitations as proceeding from fear, and become less tractable than heretofore; but as you are much better acquainted with the Temper and dispositions of these people than I am, I shall leave you to Judge for yourself, without paying very strict attention to what I have said on the Subject. I have now Sir to return you my particular thanks and those of my Council for your spirited and judicious Conduct thro' the whole course of your Expedition, and to assure you that we shall ever entertain the highest Sense of the Important Service you have rendered your Country, in subduing an Enemy who have so long ensted our frontiers with Inpunity, and destroyed such Numbers of our valuable Inhabitants.

I am with respect Sir

Your mo: Obed<sup>t</sup> & most Hum<sup>n</sup>: Servant.

BENJ HARRISON

GEN: G: R. CLARKE.

FALLS OF OHIO



## CHAPTER VII

WESTERN PROBLEMS DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING  
JANUARY 16, 1783 — APRIL 29, 1783

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS — ABUSES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE — CONDITIONS  
IN KENTUCKY — FORT NELSON, THE KEY TO THE WEST — TERMS OF PEACE.

JAMES WOOD TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, January 16, 1783

[Executive Papers, Va. State Archives.]

SIR,

This will be Delivered your Excellency by M<sup>r</sup> Machan, One of the Captives lately returned from Canada; there is about thirty five of those unhappy People at this Place, who have been Plundered of their all by a merciless enemy, and Suffered along and Painful Captivity. Col<sup>o</sup> Holmes very readily furnished them with Provisions, as far as he Conceived himself Authorized by the Executive; which he informed me was not to Exceed Twenty Shillings each. As their Numbers are much less than was expected, they hope the Executive will Direct them a support 'till the Season will admit of their return to Kentucki. I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect and Esteem.

Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> Excellency's

Very Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JAMES WOOD.

WINCHESTER Jan<sup>y</sup> 16 1783.

GOV<sup>B</sup> HARRISON

THOMAS MARSHALL TO CLARK, January 27, 1783

[Draper MSS., 52]74—A.L.S.]

Jan. 27<sup>th</sup> 1783

SIR

Forts are of Little use in covering and defending a country situated as this is against an Enemy who carry on a War in the manner the Indians do, therefore I shall say nothing of them considered in

that point of view.<sup>1</sup> I shall confine myself to population, the only object worth the expence of building and Garrisoning them; & which I think attainable. To inable me to give a decisive opinion on the place most proper to ans<sup>r</sup> this purpose I shall consider as far as I am able to judge, the advantages & disadvantages attending each of the places which I have heard propos'd as proper for erecting garrisons at. The mouths of Kentuckey, Licking & Limestone, are the places as I understand propos'd, & the other Commissioners have recommended the Mouth of Kentuckey. The reasons given by them as well as I recollect, in support of their opinion are, that it will favor the settling the Lands in its vicinity and on Brashiers's Creek Floyds fork &c. cover the salt works intended to be erected at Drinnings Lick, and afford an easey & convenient passage up the Kentuckey by Water to such as are removing down the Ohio and wish to Settle in Fayette. Some part of this reasoning for ought I know may be just, but of that I have my doubts. I think the Fort at the falls sufficient to answer the purpose of affording a safe landing, & favoring the population of Jefferson; & as to Lincoln, the only avenue leading into this country by land is in that County and has already fill'd it with inhabitants. It cannot be doubted but Jefferson & Lincoln owe their present population to these two causes — The inlets, & the only ones, into this country at present being the falls, and that through Cumberland Gap. The people of Fayette are little proffitted by either of these two passages into the Country as both are inconvenient to the people wishing to settle in that County. But it is time to give some reasons why a Garrison at the Mouth of Kentuckey will not answer the purpose suppos'd to be intended so far as concerns Fayette. These are two, first, a navigation up the Kentuckey with those kinds of Boats generally made use of for removing families down the Ohio is impracticable at any time but more especially so in time of War when the Enemy will probably way lay that river & may fire on them from either side & inevitably destroy them without a possibility of their escaping, and secondly a road from the mouth of Kentuckey into that part of Fayette where people most wish to settle must pass through a moun-

<sup>1</sup> For the question of establishing forts in Kentucky, see *ante*, 5-6, 161-163. The report of the commissioners to settle the western accounts, one of whom was Col. Thomas Marshall, is printed *post*, 293 ff.

tainous country which tho' not absolutely unfit for cultivation is not likely to be settled in any small time & through which it is not possible to get a road fit for a waggon to pass without much more labor than the people in their present situation and numbers have it in their power to bestow. The same objections equally may be urged against the M<sup>o</sup> of Licking Limestone or somewhere in its Neighborhood I think most proper for the following reasons. Because that body of fine Lands so much the object of desire and on which people removing to Fayette wish to settle on, juts up to the river at that place, & is sever'd from the Mouths of Licking & Kentucky by the range of high hills afforesaid. Because it would be most convenient for all such as were moving into this country from the northern parts of Virginia and from the States of Maryland Pennsylvania & the other Eastern States to come down the Ohio, & in that case Limestone would be the place undoubtedly where such of them as would wish to settle in Fayette would find it most convenient to Land. Because it must appear very absurd to persons moving into Fayette, to pass the very Lands they wish to settle on, go down the river 230 Miles to the M<sup>o</sup> of Kentucky before they Land, & then to have upwards of 100 or 150 miles to return by Land through an uninhabited & mountainous Wilderness where they are every moment expos'd to the attacks of the Enemy. Because a Garrison at limestone would in all probability induce a settlement in its neighborhood or vicinage, and in a short time fill the intermediate space between that & the present settlements in Fayette with smaller stations inhabited by people ready as soon as a peace takes place to remove out, settle & cultivate their own Lands, & in the mean time by adding to our numbers enable us occasionally to carry the war into the Enemys country & thereby render it more terrible to them. Because there is a road already made from within 5 or 6 miles of that place upwards of 50 Miles into the Country through the heart of the good lands, which with a very little labor might be made passable for waggons or other carriages. And because it seems to be a piece of justice due to the people of Fayette, who seem at present the piquet Guard of Lincoln, to allow them the same means of strengthening themselves which Jefferson and Lincoln have so successfully availd themselves of. You also desire my opinion

on the manner by which this Garrison at the mouth of Limestone is to be supported with provisions. I answer. The state must for the first year send them flour from the neighborhood of Fort Pitt & send it down the Ohio — Beef may at the same time be supplied them by hunting, and if I am not misinform'd this is the way the Garrison at the Falls is supplied. Upon the whole — It is my opinion that a stockade fort such a one as that at Wheeling should be immediately built at or near the mouth of Limestone and garrisoned with one company of state troops, occasionally reinforced by small draughts from the militia, that it should be supplied with provisions & military stores sufficient for one month siege at least. And that Forts at the mouths of Licking & Kentucky considering our present resources will be burthensome and unnecessary. I have only to add my thanks for the politeness with which you did me the honor to ask my opinion on the above subject and to assure you that I give it with pleasure & sincerity and am

Dear Gen<sup>l</sup> Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

T. MARSHALL

Endorsed: Col. T. Marshall Jan<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 83 opinion on the defence of the country

JONATHAN CLARK TO CLARK, January 29, 1783

[Draper MSS., 52J75.—A.L.S.]

D<sup>r</sup> BROTHER,

You must not impute my long silence to neglect or the lack of inclination, the recluse manner in which I have spent the last year has kept all opportunities from hence, an entire secret as to me, & the business that you probably have on hand may serve as an apology for you. I have not had a line from you since last February.

The favourable conveyances by M<sup>r</sup> Grassett [Gratiot] I with pleasure embrace of saying something — news I have none, politicks I must not touch on, — the acts of our late assembly I have not seen, except one relative to the army, which allows their certificates for pay to go in payment of their own Taxes, and the interest of those certificates is to be paid — if anything is done respecting the back country, I do not know it. I would have made myself acquainted with whatever was done, and have let you know it, had I

known of this opportunity in time. I am this moment inform'd that Mr Grasset is on his way out, and it is now nine O'clock at night.

Brō. John went off with M<sup>r</sup> Hart last fall for some of the W. India Islands, and has not return'd, he was in a very declining state, and took this voyage for the benefit of his Health, the rest of the family are very well Edmund is exchanged and intends Joining his Regiment in a week or two. I shall be very glad to hear from Richard. I have not heard certainly whether [he] got to you or not, if he has remember me to him, he should have heard from me by letter if I knew he was with you. Miss Nancy Tompkins is mār'd to M<sup>r</sup> J Dickinson Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens to Miss Carter — and so on — I have flatter'd myself with the pleasure of seeing you here this winter but fear I shall be disappointed — my wife joins me in congratulating you on your recent success against the Indians — with our sincere wishes for your future prosperity I am

Y<sup>r</sup> Aff Brother

JONA<sup>n</sup> CLARK

SPOTSYLVANIA Jan. 29, 1783

Addressed: Brigadier General George Rogers Clark  
Falls Ohio Faṽd by Mr. Grasset

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, January 29, 1783  
[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:424-425.]

MAHANAINÉ

Jan'y 29th

"SIR,

About a month ago, I wrote to Col: Mathews, one of your honourable Board, recommending and advising the removal of Col: Martin, your Indian Agent, from the Great Island on Holston river, to Cumberland Gap. I gave some reasons in that letter why I recommended the Alteration, which I hope Col: Mathews stated to the Board." \* \* \*

"However Sir, the chief Design of my troubling you at this Time, is to remin'd you, that it has been long talked of, and I dare say often recommended, that a Post ought to be erected on the Ohio

at the Mouth of Licking or Lime stone River, for the benefit of the middle and upper Parts of the Kentucky Country.

The Falls is beyond a doubt a proper station for a garrison, but it is of no more use to the upper and middle Country than a Post on James River would be to the People on Potomack.

I rather judge Limestone to be the most suitable Place, and that a hundred men would be a sufficient number for a Garrison there. It would be a proper Place for the Rendezvous of Troops going into the Shawney Country, and for the Debarkation of Families moving down the Ohio. The other advantages arising from a Post there, I need not explain, as they will in a moment occur to your Excellency. There is one however I have just thought of that I will mention. At Limestone or Licking would be a proper station for an armed vessel to cruize from, up and down the River. But it ought to be light and manageable for twenty or thirty men, which number in a proper constructed vessel would be strong enough to attack any number of Indians in Canoes. There is one thing I will mention, and although it may appear Selfish, yet you ought to be acquainted with it. Fayette County is the most exposed to the Enemy, of any County in the State, or perhaps in America, and if neglected, the Inhabitants will I dare say from Report, move away in great numbers to Cumberland in North Carolina: and if the present Inhabitants makes a Break I don't know where any others would be found to take their Places. I am informed by Letters from Kentucky that the People seem pretty easy just now, being amused with an account of a Cessation of Arms betwixt us and our Enemies: and some other accounts of General Carlton's having proposed to stop hostilities, from the Indians. The latter we hear often by travellers from Pennsylvania. Be those matters as they may, I have very slender Hopes that the Shawnees will regard either Carlton or Haldimand's Talks, in any short Time; besides the Doubt I have of Carlton's sincerity. And therefore I guess the People exposed ought to make Preparations for an early and vigorous attack. Small Parties have already been on our Frontiers: and near the Falls of Ohio. Their success will send out others, in spite of any vague and doubtful orders from their generals at ten or twelve hundred miles distance.

I am your Excellencies obedient servant.

JOSEPH MARTIN TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, February 2, 1783  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LONG ISLAND Feb<sup>y</sup> the 2<sup>d</sup> 1783

SIR

I Returned from the Cherokee Nation on Monday last, The news from that Quarter is, that there is Warriors sent from four differant Tribes of Indians from the Neighborhood of Detroit to hold Talks with the Cherokees, Cheekacaws, Creeks, & Chocktaws, from thence to proceed to Sant Auguststine; The Old Tassall informs me they are to collect as many Warriors from the Southern Tribs, as in their power lyes, to assist them the Insuing Campaign. That all y<sup>e</sup> other Nations are this Spring to Imbody in the Neighborhood of Detroit, & march from there with a party of Brittish forces Against Fort Pitt, from thence to the Falls of Ohio, & Kantuckey, & from thence to the Illenois, in order to Take the above places, And destroy the Kaskaskian Indians, as they are sure of Success; This Appears to be their design and plan for this year

They inform the Cherokees, that if they will but Join them, they will be well Supplied with everything they want for nothing; the above Indians were seen at the Creek Nation on their way to S<sup>t</sup> Augustine Acompanied with 575 Chocktaws, & near 500 Cherokees — I expect they will be back some time in March, at their Arrival in the Cherokee country, I am to have Immediate notice, Therefore if your Excellancy should think proper, to order about 100 Horsemen to hold themselves in readiness, they might be easily cut off before they could cross the Ohio; I am told they have dispatches from the Commander at Detroit, to the Commander at Sant Augustine, in all probability if they could be defeated on their way home, which I think is Easily Effected, we then should be made Acquainted with all their Secret plans of War.

Your Excellencys instructions respecting the Treaty with the Southern Tribes, has not come to hand, Col. Donaldson have been Weating since the 2<sup>d</sup> of last month on that business, And Weats your Excellencys Instructions. Maj<sup>r</sup> Reid who I have Imploi'd to carry those Dispatches, has also engag'd to go to the Chekacaws Nation, to fix the Time of meeting at the Cumberland River, he is

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:426-427.

A person whose Deligance & Fidility may be depended on. And I presume that it would be highly necessary, he Should be Enabled to make a good Apperance, to Stricke the attention of the Indians where he is to go. as it may Answer A good purpose with Those people, I have the Honour to be

Your Excellencys

Most Ob<sup>t</sup> & Hble Ser<sup>t</sup>

JOS. MARTIN Ind<sup>t</sup> Ag<sup>t</sup>

HIS EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ABUSES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

Monday Feb<sup>y</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1783

HOLLAND STATION

Mr John May being summoned before the Board of Commissioners, appeared, and being sworn Deposeth as follows —

Question Do you know anything from your own knowledge concernin the misapplication of Public property? — Answer I once saw some few Goods going from the Public Store for Colo. Todd, and I think M Lindsay inform'd me he had charged himself with them, as he conceived he had a right to take such articles out of the Store, And I think he asked my opinion whether Colo Todd had a right as an Officer to draw such things, and I gave it he had not. In the Summer 1780, I was at Colo Slaughters at the Falls and saw a good deal of Whiskey made use of in his house but whether Public or private I am not certain but believes great part of it was public and supposes Colo Slaughter stands charged in his Account with what he expended, I know a part of it was his private property. I recollect, when Mr Angus Cameron spoke to me about the Fur that Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark purchased in the Illinois, he said, he knew of his own knowledge that the horses that carried the Fur off, were public property, or made use of words that conveyed that Idea to me. I am certain he told me the Fur was paid for in Bills drawn on Orleans or the State Agent there, I recollect Mr Cameron informed me that Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark after he had been sometime in the Illinois Country desired him to draw up a list of the expenditures in the Department which he did & it amounted to 2 or 3000 dollars, & shewed it to



the General, who seemed surprised at the sums being so small asked him if he was certain he was right and being inform<sup>d</sup> he was, The Gen<sup>l</sup> put up the Account observing he had no further occasion for him at that time and after that never called on him to state another Account. That sometime after the General shewed him a rough Draft of a Bill on the Agent and desired him to correct it, that the sum drawn far greatly exceeded the expenditures though he did not certainly know what they were from the calculation to the time of the Draft which was no great while, I think he told me the Draft was for more than 20,000 Dollars, that from the time of settling the Accounts he (Cameron) had designedly kept himself out of the way of information and had determined to be privy to nothing more than he was obliged to attend to, and could not tell how the additional expences were incurred, That he believed there were unfair practices going on which was the reason he had kept out of the way and which determined him to withdraw himself from the service whenever he could conveniently disengage himself, to prevent his being called on at a future day to declare Facts which might involve him in trouble He informed me, the Gen<sup>l</sup> told him, he had a power of Agency in behalf of the State as well as a military Command that upon his making it known to the General that he intended to quit the Service, the General express<sup>d</sup> his unwillingness to part with him and held out many inducements to him to continue with him but upon his refusing nothing farther at that time passed, that before his coming away the Gen<sup>l</sup> & he got into conversation respecting Trade whereupon the Gen<sup>l</sup> mentioned a very profitable one that might be carried on, and in such a manner as induced Cameron to believe that he wished him (Cameron) to make some proposition to engage in it but being determined to quit the Service & the Country and no such proposal being made he took no notice of it, And no proposition relative thereto made on either side. I think Cameron further informed me that it was usual for the Officers in that department whose Credit was good at first, to write Notes in this manner This is good for so much, and when many of these were in circulation they were call'd in and paid for in public Bills Cameron further informed me that after he had left the service the Gen<sup>l</sup> Meeting with him and entering on a conversation, the Gen<sup>l</sup> asked

how he could report things prejudicial to his Character, That he evaded giving direct answers by enquiring why he should suspect him, that others were as likely as himself to make such reports — Cameron said further he did not come to a direct answer and believed the Gen<sup>l</sup> asked him the question not because he had heard that he had spread any report but from a consciosness that he had the power and wished by Its means to discover whether he had or not, that after some farther conversation the Gen<sup>l</sup> put his hand on his sword and observed his reputation was sacred & he would put any man to Death who would attempt to injure it in that way, That Cameron answered he supposed that any man thus attacked would put the person to Death who should attempt to take his life, He told me farther that he considered his life unsafe whilst the Gen<sup>l</sup> Commanded in this quarter that he imagined the Gen<sup>l</sup> thought his reputation was so much in his power that he would expose him to danger on all occations till he got him killed, that he observed he made perticular enquiry after him when men were called out on Militia duty, that for these reasons he was determind never to serve under him, Upon his telling me these circumstances with a number of others injurious to the Generals Reputation he asked me if I meant lodging an Information, I answered that I did not, Then says he you are not at liberty to make mention of what I have told you, Though I think your duty requires you to inform —

John May's

Deposition

Feb 3-1783.

WALKER DANIEL<sup>1</sup> TO THE WESTERN COMMISSIONERS,

February 3, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>2</sup>

NEW HOLLAND Feb<sup>y</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1783.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeable to the request of Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbonneaux (the Protho-  
notary and Notary Public for the Illinois Settlement) I have had

<sup>1</sup> Walker Daniel, a lawyer who came to Lincoln County, Kentucky, during 1781, was one of the original proprietors of the town of Danville. He was appointed member of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Regiment (see *post*, 413 ff.) and was made its agent by the board February 1, 1783. He was killed by the Indians in August, 1784.

<sup>2</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:430-432.

a Conference with him, thro' the assistance of Capt. Tardiveux; he appears to have been instructed, as to the Ground of his Message by the better dispos'd part of the Inhabitants of the Country whose complaint he represents.

The principal Topics of Conversation that pass'de between us I will endeavor to give you as far as my recollection will enable me.

He complains that they are wholly without Law or Government that their Magistrates, from indolence or sinister views, having for some Time been relax in the execution of their Office,<sup>1</sup> are now altogether without authority; that crimes of the greatest enormity may be committed with Impunity, and a man may be murder'd in his own house, and no person regard it; that they have no Sheriff or Prison; and to crown the general Confusion that many people have made large purchases of three or four hundred Leagues, and are endeavouring to have themselves establish'd Lords of the Soil, as some have done in Canada, and have Settlements made on these purchases compos'd of a set of men wholly subservient to their Views.

As a Remedy for these Grievances he would recommend that a President of Judicature be sent them with executive powers to a certain extent, and that subordinate civil officers be appointed to reside in each Village or Station, who should have power to hear and decide all Causes upon Obogations not exceeding three hundred Dollars, but that those which were given for more, the adjusting & settling all Accompts whatever, and determining finally upon all intricate and important Questions should be reserv'd for the Court, which might be held at Kaskaskias, and consist of the president and a Majority of the Magistrates. He wishes the Grant in which the Kaskaskias Settlements lie could be consider'd as making one District; it contains five Villages, of which Kaskaskias and Kahokia are the principal: the Grant reaches from Piasa to Amarie, about ninety Miles along the Mississippi, and back from the River, as far as the Illinois extends, that is, to the Lakes. (I doubt the extent of the Grant to the N. E.) The Tract comprehended within these Limits, he informs me, was by solemn Treaties granted to the Settlers by the Indians, and has never been disputed by them.

<sup>1</sup>For the conditions prevalent in the Illinois country at the time, see *Cahokia Records*, cxxv ff.

He further observes, that there is no man in that Country, whose abilities and influence by any means capacitate him for the Office of President; and he believes it would be absolutely necessary for a Year or two to have a Company of Regulars station'd in the Country, who should be under the direction of the President, otherwise he conceives their Decrees would not be carried into Execution, as the licentiousness of the people has risen to such a height. He seems anxious to encourage population among them, and as an encouragement to Adventurers to migrate thither he wishes the President were vested with the power of granting Lands in moderate Quantities, (for he appears afraid of Monopolies,) to such as should chuse to become Inhabitants of their Country. He says the Spaniards have the liberty of trading up any of their Rivers on the East side of the Mississippi, while they are prohibited by the Governor of Pancore<sup>1</sup> to enter any one River on the Spanish side, and that they ardently wish proper representations were made of the matter that they might enjoy reciprocal advantages with their Neighbours, and especially that they could be allow'd the Liberty of trading up the Missouri.

He complains, That the Board of Commissioners have not settled the Obligations which were given payable in peltry agreeable to the known Rule and constant practice of the Illinois Country, which is, when a Note is given for 50 lb in peltry, for instance, and the Obliger fails to pay in Peltry, that then he is considered as bound to pay 100 Livres in Money.

I believe I have enumerated the several causes of grievance which he complains of in that Country and the Mode he proposes to have them repress'd.

My own Observations to him, I presume, are unnecessary to communicate to you, though if you desire it, I shall upon being notified thereof, at any time be ready to do it. — As by Your Commission You might be empower'd to enquire into the situation of the Country of Illinois and state their Grievances to Government, I thought the above narrative might not be without use. I have the honor to be, Gent. with great personal esteem, Your mo.

obdt & most humble Servt.

WALKER DANIEL.

<sup>1</sup> Pancore or Paincourt was the name by which St. Louis was commonly known. See *Clark Papers*, cxxix, note 4.

P. S. I have omitted, I observe, in the Body of my Letter, to make mention of Maj<sup>r</sup> Carbonneaux's having press'd with much earnestness, That the Inhabitants of Illinois might be permitted the Enjoyment of their own Laws & Customs.

W. D. C

CLARK TO WILLIAM FLEMING, February 6, 1783

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:433.]

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO COLO. WILLIAM FLEMING.

Feb'y 6th, 1783

"SIR,

At St. Vincent on the 5th of Aug: 1779, the western Troops were disposed of agreeable to the inclosed order. Lt: Colo. Montgomery received his Instructions accordingly. he was authorized by me to draw Bills of Exchange on myself, on the Treasurer of the state of Virginia for the Defraying the necessary Expences of the Troops &c. in the department, but not on any other person. at a Court of Inquiry held on Colo. Montgomery at Fort Nelson, in the year 1781, one of the charges against him was that of his drawing Bills on Mr. Pollock contrary to the orders of his superior officer. he then proved to the court the necessity he was under of drawing Bills on New Orleans, which was satisfactory to said court, the proceedings of which have been since Transmitted to the Governor.

I am Sir, your Hubl. Servant."

DEPOSITIONS RELATING TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE, February 17, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

NEW HOLLAND Feb'y 17th. 1783

The Deposition of Colo. John Montgomery taken by the Board of Commissioners relative to Bills of Exchange drawn by Colo W<sup>m</sup> Lynn Dec<sup>d</sup> in presence of Colo W<sup>m</sup> Pope administrator.

W<sup>m</sup> Lynn went a volunteer with the Deponent to Kaskaskias in July 1778, That he saw W<sup>m</sup> Lynn receive quantities of Goods from Gab<sup>l</sup> Cere<sup>1</sup> & Charles Charleville<sup>2</sup> Merch<sup>ts</sup> at Kaskaskias when he

<sup>1</sup> For a biographical sketch of Gabriel Cerré see *Cahokia Records*, xx, note 2.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Charleville was captain of a Kaskaskia company which went with Clark on the expedition to Vincennes. In 1779 he was made a justice of the peace by John Todd, county lieutenant of Illinois. See also index, *Clark Papers*.

was there and saw him drawing Bills in favour of Charloville but can not remember the Sums, that the Deponent was in Company with W<sup>m</sup> Lynn at Masier<sup>1</sup> where the said W<sup>m</sup> Lynn purchased a good smart quantity of Good from a Spanish Merch<sup>t</sup> but does not know either the particulars or amount; That W<sup>m</sup> Lynn had a Boat of his own and imployed hands at his own expence, that the Deponent came in company with W<sup>m</sup> Lynn to the Falls of the Ohio where W<sup>m</sup> Lynn disposed of near half of his Goods as his own property, whilst the Deponent was there; The Deponent further says that he asked Lynn at the Kaskaskias when he was purchasing the Goods how he designed to pay for them, the Deponent knowing he had no money Lynn answered he would draw Bills on Ol<sup>r</sup> Pollock as the Country was indebted to him, and that he would go to the Government and settle these Bills when he settled his Accounts, and that he remembers Lynn had some difference with Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark on the Generals refusing to Countersign his Bills and further says not —

Also the Deposition of John Sanders relative to Bills drawn by W<sup>m</sup> Lynn &c

He inform'd the Board that he was Pilot for the Troops from the Falls of Ohio to Kaskaskias in 1778, that when he was there W<sup>m</sup> Lynn desired him to speak to Charloville and know whether he W<sup>m</sup> Lynn could purchase any Goods from him on Credit to be paid in Pork or Flour at the Falls, and if that would not do, he would draw Bills on M<sup>r</sup> Pollock at New Orleans, That M<sup>r</sup> Charloville choosing the Bills, Colo Lynn purchased the Goods, he thinks to the amount of five or six and twenty hundred Dollars as well as he remembers. And the Deponent helped Lynn to pack up the goods he got from M<sup>r</sup> Charloville, he likewise says that M<sup>r</sup> Lynn had Goods from M<sup>r</sup> Cere how many he does not know — And likewise that the Deponent was present Mesier,<sup>1</sup> when M<sup>r</sup> Lynn purchased some Goods from M<sup>r</sup> Luberdor a Merchant there, and likewise the Deponent heard that he purchased goods from M<sup>r</sup> Dalshicet Merchant in the same place but as to the last he does not know it from his own knowledge — That the Deponent came to the Falls with M<sup>r</sup> Lynn, and that the fine Goods were contained in two

<sup>1</sup> Maiser, Mesier, for Misère, the cant name for Ste. Genevieve.

Trunks, that there was two Barrels of Tassia and some Blankets, that when they came up to the Falls W<sup>m</sup> Lynn Sold a quantity of Goods there and understood he took up the remainder of the Goods to Wheeling and further says not —

General Clark informs the Board that in August 1778 William Lynn brought some Bills of Exchange to him to countersign, that the General severely reprimanded him and asked him how he could draw Bills. that he replied the Country was indebted to him; that the General did not look at the Bills, and knows not on whom or in whose favour they were drawn

Colo. W<sup>m</sup> Pope Administrator to W<sup>m</sup> Lynn was present when the above depositions were taken —

I certify this to be a true Copy

J<sup>N</sup><sup>o</sup> M<sup>c</sup>DOWELL Secy

Depositions concerning  
Lynn's Bills,  
— Feb. 17, 1783 —  
Duplicate

WESTERN COMMISSIONERS TO BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
February 17, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.— Copy.]

NEW HOLLAND, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Feby 17th 1783.

SIR,

The Board of Commissioners wrote the 23d of December in return to your Excellency's favours of Oct<sup>r</sup> 16th and Novem<sup>r</sup> 4th. In compliance with your Orders we have diligently searched all the Papers in our possession that could throw light on the Nature of the Bills in Mr. Nathan's Hands, yet remain much in the Dark, as Col. Todd's Books & Accounts are supposed by the Executor to be some where in the interior parts of Virginia, and he can only lay before us some detached papers, amongst which we find a Letter from the Executive dated Wmsburg in Council August 20th 1779 in which the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lieut. Governor acknowledges the Receipt of

several Letters from Col. Todd by Col. Slaughter<sup>1</sup> of the 1st & 2d. July 1779 which were laid before the Council who were pleased with the Contents and approved of Col. Todd's Conduct and plan for supporting the Credit of the paper Money but that it must be submitted to the Assembly who alone can give it efficacy, that the eight Draughts Col. Todd mentions have not been presented but shall be duly attended to, as the Gentlemen to whom they are payable are highly deserving of the grateful attention of Government. The Board also found a Peltry Account amongst Col. Todd's papers, by which it appears he purchased a quantity of Peltry from Mr. Beauregard some Time in the Fall of the Year 1779 amounting to 21,000 £ for which it is probable he drew Bills to the Amount. The Peltry by this Account seems to be paid to sundry persons, Col. Montgomery's Certificate, and Information to the Board likewise accompanies this. On the whole, as no Bills of Col. Todd's drawing have appeared before us, nor are any mentioned in the Lists transmitted to us, We imagine the Bills in Mr. Nathan's possession may probably be for the above purchase, but as we are not furnished either with the Amount or Dates of these Bills, and no direct light can be got here, we can not be positive. On the Supposition that the Bills were given at that time and on that Account, the Commissioners have to observe that 210 Packs of Peltry cost the State 20 s. pr Lb, and that at the Time the purchase was made Peltry and Silver were nearly on a par; As it appears Col. Todd is said to have given a high price for the Peltry allowing three Livres p. Lb which is 50 PrC<sup>t</sup> higher than it generally is; shews the purchase was made with depreciated paper Money at a

<sup>1</sup> George Slaughter, son of Robert Slaughter, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, 1739. He served in Lord Dunmore's War, taking part in the battle of Point Pleasant. He entered the continental service as a captain, and was commissioned major in the Twelfth Virginia Regiment October 4, 1777, resigning after two months because of ill health. In 1779, returning to Virginia after a visit to Kentucky, he raised troops for Clark's army which took part in the Shawnee expedition of 1780. When soon after this Clark returned to Virginia, Major Slaughter was left in command of the Kentucky regulars and built Fort Nelson. Shortly after he was made lieutenant colonel of all the Virginia forces in Kentucky. Four nephews, Lawrence, Joseph, James and John Slaughter, were all in Clark's Illinois battalion. In 1784 he returned to Virginia as member of the legislature of the state. He died June 17, 1818 in Charlestown, Indiana. Kellogg, *Frontier Retreat*, 179-180, note 2.



little more than five and a half for one. If the Bills in Question were drawn for the above Account, the Commissioners think they ought to be taken up at the above Discount, but the Board wish to refer your Excellency to Col. Todds Letters of the 1st & 2d July 1779 which we suppose are lodged in the Council Chamber to elucidate the affair, as we can not meet with Copies of them. The Board have finished Capt. George's Draughts on Mr. Pollock in favour of Capt. Barbour, but not thinking it prudent to trust the papers relative thereto by the Conveyance, they hope your Excellency will dispence with the principles they went on till they have an Opportunity of laying the papers before the Executive, As no Invoices were produced either by Capt. George or Capt. Barbour the Board affixed the prices to the Cargo delivered at Fort Jefferson from the best lights they could get at Seven thousand five hundred and eighty eight Dollars one Livre and a third as the prime Cost at New Orleans, on which the Board allowed two hundred and twenty five per Cent advance for the Cargo delivered at Fort Jefferson, amounting in the whole to twenty four thousand six hundred and sixty one Dollars four Livres six Sous eight Deniers including all Expences. We have not yet closed Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks Accounts as we find them so connected with the other Accounts both the Quarter Masters and Commissaries as well as the Officers that we could not finish them before we had a General View of the whole, we will be able to settle his in ten Days; to examine all the Accounts minutely will take up a great deal of Time, perhaps more than the Executive can imagine, as double Receipts have always been taken for sums paid, the Vouchers should be listed Alphabetically to prevent double entries. None of Mr. Pollock's Bills he presented for payment have appeared before this Board, but one of the 1st of January 1781 for 5000 Dollars which appears to be for part of the same Cargo Capt. George purchased from Capt. Barbour, and was a second Bill and considered as part of the 24661 Dollars 5 1/3 Livres allowed as above for that Cargo. By Depositions it appears that those Bills drawn by Wm. Lynn in 1778 were for Goods purchased by Lynn on his own Acc<sup>t</sup> at Kaskaskias and Mesiere<sup>1</sup> and ought not to be charged to the State. It likewise ap-

<sup>1</sup> Mesiere—still another form of Misère, or Ste. Genevieve.

pears that Capt. Elliots Draughts and the Invoices of Goods shipped on Account and at the risque of the United States, but charged to the State of Virginia by Mr. Pollock was in consequence of the Cargo's being lost in the Mississippi and some of the Articles that were saved from the Wreck being made use of by the Troops in the Illenois, Inventories of the whole Cargo and what was saved and applied to the Use of the Troops are copying, but as we have not fully examined the Affair we defer iving our Opinion on it. The Board inform<sup>d</sup> your Excellency in theirs of December 23d. that an Express was sent off to Kaskaskias to which they had a Return last Evening informing us that we might expect some of their principal Inhabitants would wait on us with their unsettled Accounts &c in a short time. Mr. Carbonneaux who will present this is an Inhabitant of Kaskaskias and comes to get some private Affairs settled, But we suppose principally as a Deputy to represent the Confusion the Country is in, which if not settled by this State, we apprehend he will proceed to Congress None of the Posts which your Excellency mentioned in your favour of the 16th of October last are yet erected. We expect Genl. Clark will pay before you the Reasons for defering this Business. We have lately received an Adress from the Civil and Military Officers of Fayette which accompanies this and praying us to report our Opinion to Government. We think, could a Fort be erected at or near the Mouth of Limestone it would tend greatly to encourage Settlements in that Country and that it should be garrisoned by a Company of Regulars aided by the Militia and furnished with Flour from the Neighbourhood of Fort Pitt

When we get a little more through the Business we will inform your Excellency by an Express of our proceedings with such Remarks on those Bills which have been presented for payment and are not laid before us as may be necessary for the Executive to have before we can return our whole proceedings. We are, with great Respect

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servants

WILL'M FLEMING

SAM'L McDOWELL

CALEB WALLACE

(A Copy)

CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY, February 18, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

At a meeting of the Officers of the Illinois Regiment at Fort Nelson on Tuesday the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 1783 at the request of Maj<sup>r</sup> George Walls in order to confer on the present deplorable situation of the Garrison

Present

Maj<sup>r</sup> George Walls

Cap<sup>t</sup> George

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Clark

Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Williams

Cap<sup>t</sup> Chaplain

Lieu<sup>t</sup> W. Clark

The Officers after consultation & mature deliberation find that the Garrison in its present situation, is by no means equal to the importance of the place. That there is not above one third of the men necessary for its defence and in a short time the unavoidable casualties will reduce the number to not more than twenty or thirty Men — That there is not more than three months Flower in Store, — not one pound of meat, and no possibility of procuring a sufficiency by the usual method of hunting — That there is not a Sufficiency of lead to defend the Garrison twenty four hours in case of an Assault, — Some parts of the Fortification going to Wreck and not men to make the necessary repairs. Also that the Men appear to be on the Verge of Mutiny in consequence of having served so long without receiving pay & other necessaries, and no prospect of an alteration for the better — These Considerations and the daily expectation of the Enemy now in the opening of the Spring induce the Officers to conceive, that without some speedy remedy is taken they may be reduced to the shocking alternative of evacuating the Post — And should either its fall or the Evacuation happen for want of the necessary supplies, they can not think themselves answerable for the consequence being conscious of having done their duty as Officers. — But as it is the determination of Officers & men to defend the Post to the last extremety (being sensible of its importance) with only for the Means — And hoping that something may be speedily done for the better support of the Department Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls is

<sup>1</sup>The account of this meeting is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:437.

hereby desired to lay this with the State of the Garrison before the General, requesting him to make the necessary alterations or Amendments, and lay the same before the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> or take such other measures as he may think most proper —

By order & in behalf of the Whole

Signed

G R CLARK

GEORGE WALLS TO CLARK, February 21, 1783

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:440.]

MAJOR GEORGE WALLS TO BRIG. GENL: GEO: ROGERS CLARKE.

FORT NELSON, Feb'y 21st, 1783.

"SIR,

My duty requires me to lay before you, a State of this Garrison. The better to enable me to do so, I have taken the opinions of all the officers present at this post and the stores it contains is of too Great Importance to the State to be neglected, and without some speedy measures is taken for its Relief I dread the fatal consequences that may follow, but for your further Information I lay before you exact Returns of all the Publick Stores at this Post, likewise the opinion of a Board of Officers, begging you to lay the same Before the Commissioners, for their consideration, or taken such other measures as you may think Proper.

The Contract I made with Majr. Williams in October last, for a quantity of lead, I have no hopes of him being able to comply with, as I have been informed that Gentleman was plundered by the Indians on his way down the River — meat we have none, and the Season of the year and weakness of the Garrison Renders it out of my Power to procure a sufficiency by the usual method of Hunting.

Should you think proper to lay the State of the Garrison before the Commissioners, I should be glad to have the Honour of being myself at the Conference.

I have the Honour to be  
Sir, your obedient Humble Servant."

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, February 23, 1783  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

NEW HOLLAND 23 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1783

SIR

A State of the Garrison of Fort Nelson accompany this by which you will be made fully acquainted with the Situation of the Department. the returns include the whole of the Stores that we have to depend on for the defence of the Country. & will point out to you the necessity of some immediate step being taken to enable us to put it in a better state of Defence — The importance of this Frontier to the State at large I should suppose was of such consequence as to be a sufficient inducement to measures being taken more decisive than what has heretofore been attempted —

I am Sir with respect

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G R CLARK

CLARK TO THE WESTERN COMMISSIONERS, February 25, 1783  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

NEW HOLLAND 25<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1783

GENTLEMEN.

In consequence of the Conversation that passed between us on your receiving a State of the Garrison of Fort Nelson, I have been led into the train of thoughts I now transmit to you, on a Subject that concerns not only the Inhabitants of this infant Country, but the tranquility of all our more interior Frontiers, Prejudice & Party disputes, And the want of Aids from Government, hath in a great measure been the occasion of reducing this Department to a defenceless State, at a time we might suppose they were rising superior to the Enemy they have to contend with; How it hath been supported under these difficulties would require a Pamphlet to convey to you the Idea of the Measures that have been taken rather than a letter, Its present defence is what we ought to be solicitous for, for reasons obvious to every thinking man that is zealous for the welfare of this Country, and will devest himself of prejudice must know that great part of the State owe their protection to this Settlement being

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:448-450.

far advanced towards the Enemys Country, engaging the attention of those Savages that would (had they no such object) make frequent depredations on the Frontiers, and would have long since caused the richest part of our Country to have been abandoned, and instead of that assistance to the General defence, that have been given by the Frontier Counties of the State, they would have required support from the most interior parts. What might not have been the consequence in such a situation, And what is that of this Country at present, detached from immediate resource, surrounded by numerous Savage Tribes, inflamed from Education, and the prospect of British reward, Our interest among them nearly lost, for the want of support. The Troops formerly a Barrier reduced to a handfull. The Credit of the State sunk, not a Shilling of money, not a ration to be procured any other way than by voluntary advances from a few individuals. The Ilinoise Settlements like to be lost to the State through inattention that will nearly double the Enemy. And the whole of the Savage Tribes let loose on a Country void of the necessary Military Stores to enable them to defend themselves, had they other supplies, Emisaries among them, dividing their councils, and destroying their interest at the Seat of Government, ready to take the advantage of the first opportunity to separate them from the State they live in, for the advantage of a few *Individuals* who at present rejoice at every misfortune they meet with, Too few in number to harrass the Enimy in the manner it ought to be done, and too great a number of Women & Children to make their escapes from the Country — We may expect nothing more certain than an invasion the ensuing fall, if no measure should be taken to prevent it, Indian Tribes joining the bloody league will counterballance what they suffered last year and finding us too weak to keep up these Garrisons we have occupied &c! those Circumstances with a little British flattery will induce them to make a violent attempt, and perhaps agreeable to the General Conduct of the Council of the Nations last fall will embody as they express it from the rising to the Setting of the Sun, and finally drive the Kentuckians across the Mountains and then the other Inhabitants into the Sea — In short I think the Settlement in extreme dainger and that the interest of the Continent require that it should be im-

mediately put in a State of defence, which is by no means in our power without Assistance from the Executive. I have repeatedly wrote to them on the disagreeable Subject without as yet receiving an Answer, And therefor think it highly necessary that an Express should be sent immediately to Government, laying a State of the Department before them in which I hope for your Assistance, I making no doubt of it from the Idea I have of your dispositions, as it will convince them of the propriety of their taking some immediate Steps for its support by advancing Money, Troops & Stores, at least such part as can not be procured in this Country. Fort Nelson ought by all means to be supported, as in the Eyes of the Enemy it is a key to the Country, & immediately between the body of the Enemy & the Settlement. A Garrison or two higher up the river might be necessary as a Barrier to the Eastern parts of the Settlement, One hundred regulars in each reinforced occasionally by Militia, which would be much cheaper than Garrisons of Militia relieved every two months and exceedingly burthensome to the Inhabitants, this is the smalest Scale that I could possibly suppose would answer the purpose, & not then, except an Army should penetrate to the head of the Ouaback sometime the ensuing summer, as the greatest body of the Enemy live there, (those on the Miami retiring since the last Expedition) by defeating them it is more than probable they would come to any terms with you before they would suffer their Crops to be destroyed which always involves the Nation in the greatest distress and prevents their going to war, neither can they recover their loss in a short time — The greatest part of the Hostile Tribes at present are of those people, that have been in alliance with us till lately. An Expedition into their Country would be Apropos to what they ought to expect from us, from the nature of the different treaties held between us. Such an Armiment to set out in July would prevent any Capital design they may have on this Settlement, as that is about the time they generally take the Field, when they move in large bodies, their whole attention would be taken up by the Idea of defeating said Army, as the preservation of their families would depend on it, If they were disapointed you might be sure of any reasonable terms — I could not suppose that such an undertaking would be difficult or Expensive 170.000 lb of Flower

to be immediately purchased at Pittsburg & sent to Fort Nelson and some other necessary Stores, Kentucky might furnish 1,000 Troops 500 to be drawn from other quarters which would compose sufficient Army, and probably in two months do the Business proposed, at least they would Convince the Indians that they were inferior to us, that the British assertions of our weakness was false, and that we could at all times penetrate into their Country at Pleasure, and destroy that Idea they have of their ability of rousing the Kentucky Country, or prevent its population, and might induce them, to suppose that their own existance depended on their amity with us — take a slight View of the undeniable Advantages the Settlement is of to the States at large we then might with propriety suppose that there ought to be at least 350 regular Troops kept up in this Department, One third at St Vincent well supplied with necessary Supplies and a sufficiency to furnish any little Army that might be drawn into the Field which under those circumstances might be raised at any time & penetrate into any Quarter of the Enemys Country at pleasure —

I am  
Gentlemen with respect  
Your Mo. Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Signed  
G R CLARK

THE HONBLE  
THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS }  
}

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, February 27, 1783  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1783-1786, pp. 56-57, Va. State Archives.]

GEN: GEORGE R. CLARKE.

IN COUNCIL February 27<sup>th</sup> 1783.

SIR

By a Letter from the Commissioners appointed to settle the Account on the Western waters of Decem: 23<sup>d</sup> I have received Information of your having consulted with them the most proper place for erecting a fort for the protection of the Kentuckey, and that the Mouth of the Kentuckey river is the Situation fixt on as the most likely to answer this desirable End; for the reasons assigned



I entirely accord with you and desire you will proceed with all possible Deligence in erecting a fort at that place and that you send half the regular Troops now at the falls to Garrison it, and as they will be short of the Number requisite to support the post that you call in the County Lieutenant most convenient for so many Men as will make them up sixty Eight Men rank and file which you are to take Care to have relieved from time to time as the Law requires unless Volunteers can be obtained without a bounty to engage for Eight Months, in which Case I should prefer them. — You will look on the former order for taking posts at Limestone and Licking as superceeded, unless you discover that the Indians are still determined on War, in which Case you will as soon as possible take Post at Limestone to cover the County of Fayette and promote its Settlement, which Post you must garrison altogether with Militia. I have every reason to hope that both these forts will soon be useless as a general peace seems to be near at hand—"—"—"—but if I should be mistaken I would have no Considerations of expence deter you from the execution of your orders as that must never stand in Competition with the Safety of the People. — I am disappointed in not hearing from you oftener than I do and wish you to attend a little more to this in future. —

I am Sir

&c.

B. H.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SETTLING  
WESTERN ACCOUNTS, February 27, 1783

[Draper MSS., 46J76.—L.S.]

IN COUNCIL February 27<sup>th</sup> 1783.

GENTLEMEN

Your favor of the 23<sup>d</sup> of December came to hand but a few days ago, the steps you have taken to procure a settlement of the public accounts shew you have not been idle, and I have no doubt but you will continue your industry till the Business is finally closed. The Bills in the possession of Nathan have been presented but no account was taken of them as we supposed the Officers and others who under-

took to draw Bills would be able to furnish a list of them and to explain to you their Motives for drawing and what they were to be paid in whether paper or Gold and silver, if they cannot give you satisfaction in these particulars the Bills must either be forged or the drawers very bad or very ignorant Men.

The Books of the Council and some of the Offices being lost, it will I fear be impossible to furnish an account of the Advances made the several staff Officers, if they can be obtained they will accompany this, if not you must use your endeavours to obtain from them a statement of their accounts which will probably so open the subject, when they come here that the truth may be come at. A list of all Pollock's Bills have been forwarded to you, as but few of them are drawn by General Clarke, and advice given to the Executive of none of them that I know of, except Cap<sup>t</sup> Georges, you will please to call on the several drawers for their Authority for drawing, and to produce to you an account of the Expenditure, and proof as to the currency they were to be paid in. Col: Montgomerys account will be your particular Care, his Bills are numerous & their amount so inormous that it appears to me impossible that he could expend such sums in the public Service if they are to be paid off in hard Money. — I approve of your Plan concerted with Gen: Clark for erecting a fort at the Mouth of Kentuckey River, and hope there will be no Occasion for any other, as our prospects for a general peace are very bright, and I have good reason to suppose that one has either taken place or will do it soon, yet If I should be mistaken and the Indians should still be determined on war, I would have another erected at limestone which I am informed is well situated to cover the rich County of Fayette: true it is that our finances are deranged and our Treasury low, but the safety of the people superceeds all considerations of this sort and must be attended to, on this Subject I shall write fully to Gen: Clark whose immediate province it is to attend to Matters of this Nature.

I am with respect

Gentlemen

Your mo: Obe: Hum: Ser<sup>t</sup>

BENJ HARRISON

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SETTLING THE ACCOUNTS ON THE WEST-  
ERN WATERS

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, March 3, 1783

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1783-1786, p. 60, Va. State Archives.]

GENERAL GEORGE R. CLARKE.

IN COUNCIL March 3<sup>d</sup> 1783.

SIR

Your several favors of the 30<sup>th</sup> November this Moment came to hand as the Dispatches were ready to close I can only acknowledge the receipt of them, and forward an order on the Counties for any Specifics that may be in them. I am fully satisfied you have been traduced, but as you had it in your Power to prevent any bad effects from such representations by keeping me fully informed of the Steps you had taken and your inability to carry your Orders into Execution, you must attribute anything that may be disagreeable to you to your own Inadvertence but of this I shall write more fully in my next. —

I am Sir

&c.

B. H.

FATHER PIERRE GIBAULT TO THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS,

March 4, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

A MESSIEURS LES COMMISSARIES DE LA VIRGINIE PRESENTEMENT A LA CHUTTE.

MESSIEURS, quoyque Je n'aye pas l'honneur D'être connu De Vous, n'y Du Congrès General, il se peut cependant que Vous avez entendu Dire quelque chose De Mon Zele pour La Liberté et pour le Succés De Ceux qui en ont pris Les interest et La Deffence. J'ai tout exposé et sacrifié a Cette occasion, non seulement mon Bien, mais même plusieurs fois ma propre Vie. Je me suis moi-même Expatrié pour prendre Le parti Des ameriquains Contre Les Royalistes: qu' on fasse seulement attention a la Reduction Du poste Vincennes sur ouäbache et on Connoitra mon amour pour La Liberté. Je Vous Prie encore messieurs, De Consulter Le General Clark et tous ceux tant officiers que soldats qui ont été sous luy on après luy, pour sùr Garand De mon Zele. Cependant, Messieurs, j'en ai été

si peu Recompensé, que non seulement on ne m'a pas Donné un sol De Gratification pour mes peines, mes Voyages et mes fatigues et Les Depenses pour ces memes Voyages De long Cour, mais même on ne m'a pas payé Les Chases necessaires a leurs Vies, Comme Boeufs, Vaches, Et l'ard, Dont Je me suis moy-même privé, pour montrer Bon exemple a mon peuple, qui ne L'ont que trop imite pour leur malheur etant presque tous privés De la Vie et De L'entretien pour L'avoir Donné aux troupes ameriquaines. On m'a même tué plusieurs animaux que J'aurois Donné D'un Bon Coeur si on me les avoit Demandé, au Lieu De les prendre par Violence; puis qu'ayant toujours été prest a me sacrifier moy même, il n'est pas vray semblable que J'aurois Epargné mon Bien. on m'a tué Deux Vaches, Dont on ne m'a pas seulement Donné une oballe, Excepté De Belles promesses qui sont encore a être Executé. si J'aurois profité De la necessités on le trouvoient Les troupes ameriquaines et Vendu plus Cher que Le Cour ordinaire, J'aurois tort De Demander un entier payement: mais J'ay Donné mes Dimes De farine et De mays au même prix que Je les aurois Vendu en piastres sonnantes Espagnoles sur L'autre Rive Du Mississipi, etant plus Charmé De soulager ma patrie qu'un allié; Croyant D'ailleurs avec Confiance, Comme Les Espagnols mêmes, qui ces Cartes De papiers, Valoient autant que les piastres R'éellement D'argent on en or; En Jamais Je ne Vous aurois faites ces Representations, si la necessité et la pauvreté on les ameriquaines nous ont plongé moy et mon peuple, ne me mettoient Dans L'impossibilité De me taire. Je passe sous silence un nombre presqu'infini De Griefs. De molestations, D'unjustice et De Violence en tout Genre qui ont presqu'entièrement Ruiné Le pays. Ce n'est point a moy a Examiner La Conduite qu'on tenu nos Commendans et nos Commissaires qui nous ont Gouverné et admistré tant en militaire qu'en civile notre soumission Volentaire etoit notre Regle; mais c'est a Vous messieurs, D'examiner pourquoy et par qui nous avons été si inhumainement traité.

Je Vous envoie ey Joint ce que Je peux avoir De Cartes, De Comptes et De Certificats De Fournitures pour les Etats unis, en particulier pour la Virginie J'espere De Votre Equité, que J'en serai Exactly payé. au surplus mon Zele sera toujours Le mene et Je seroy toujours Contant Demes Juges et feray en tous teins Des.

Voeux pour leurs prosperites et me Dirai toujours avec Respect

Messieurs

Votre tres humble Et tres  
obeissant Serviteur

aux KASKAKIAS  
le 4 De Mars  
1783.

PRE GIBAULT Prêtre Vicaire  
general aux pays Des illinois

[*Translation*]<sup>1</sup>

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF VIRGINIA PRESENT AT THE FALLS.

Sirs, although I have not the honor of being known to you nor to the General Congress, it may be that you have been told something of my zeal for liberty and for the success of those who have taken an interest in it and its defense. I have endangered and sacrificed everything for that cause, not only my property, but several times even my life. I have exiled myself to take the part of the Americans against the Royalists: Should attention be paid only to the capture of Fort Vincennes on the Wabash my love for the cause of liberty will be recognized. I ask you, further, sirs, to consult with General Clark and all those, either officers or soldiers, who have served under him or after him for a trustworthy guarantee of my zeal. In spite of this I have been so ill-recompensed, for my zeal that I have not been given a sou of indemnity for my sufferings, journeys and fatigue, and the expenditures for these same journeys, and I have not even been paid for the things necessary to sustain life such as beeves, cows and bacon of which I deprived myself to set a good example for my people, who have imitated me only too well to their great distress, being almost deprived of subsistence and of livelihood through giving all to the American troops. Persons have even killed several animals belonging to me which I would gladly have given to them if they had asked for them instead of taking them by violence. Since I have always been ready to sacrifice myself it is improbable that I should have spared my property. They killed two of my cows, for which they have paid me not a penny except fine promises which are yet to be fulfilled. If I had profited by the necessitous conditions in which the American troops found themselves and sold dearer than the ordinary price, I should

<sup>1</sup> Translation by the editor.

be wrong in demanding full payment: but I gave my tithes of flour and corn for the same price that I would have sold them for ringing Spanish dollars on the other bank of the Mississippi, being more desirous of helping my country than an ally, and thinking moreover with confidence as did the Spaniards that these papers were worth really as much as piasters of silver or gold. Never should I have made these representations if the necessity and poverty into which the Americans have plunged us, myself and my people, had not made it impossible for me to keep silent. I pass in silence an almost infinite number of grievances, molestations, wrongs and acts of violence of every kind which have almost completely ruined the country. It is not for me to inquire into the manner in which our commanders have behaved and of our commissioners who have governed us and have administered in military as well as civil affairs. Voluntary submission was always our rule of action. But it is for you, Sirs, to inquire why and by whom we have been so inhumanly treated.

I send you herewith whatever I may have in records, accounts and certificates of supplies furnished to the United States and especially to Virginia. I trust to your equity that I shall be justly paid. In addition my zeal will be the same and I shall always be satisfied with my judges, and offer my vows at all times for their prosperity and will ever style myself with respect,

Sirs

Your very humble and very  
obedient servant

PRE GIBAULT, priest and  
vicar general in the

Illinois Country.

KASKASKIA

March 4th

1783.

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, March 8, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

LINCOLN 8<sup>th</sup> March 1783

SIR

Yours of the 19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> came safe to hand the 2<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> I am happy to find that my proceedings with the Chicasaws met with

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:452-454.

your approbation, although Cap<sup>t</sup> George was not as successful as I could have wished— he mentioned very little on the Subject of Land to them, as I had Verbally instructed him not to do so, except the Nation was gen<sup>ly</sup> at home. His arrival at their Towns being in the hight of hunting time, they could not collect the Council necessary in such cases: but I believe the Lands may be obtained with a good deal of ease if proper measures are taken: This is the first opportunity since his return of a safe conveyance to you, the talk of the Indians, ~~which~~ you have enclosed— I believe the Peace is fixed between us. I did not know, nor yet learn where they were to meet Major Martin— If the Chicasaws arrive before I leave the Country, I shall attempt to compleat your wish with them. The several letters I hope you have received this winter will give you an Idea of the Situation of Affairs in this Quarter at that time, but much more alarming at present as the Ouabache Indians have at last generally Declared War, and I doubt the Combination of Savages which the last Expedition was intended to have confused, still subsists; and if the destruction of the Shawnee property and the appearance of such a force in their Country at a time when they supposed we were too much weakened to attempt anything, do not discourage them, I am afraid the Western part of this Settlement will be tore to pieces the insuing fall, without the greatest attention, & without something should be done by Government to prevent it. The Illinois will be Garrisoned by the English in a short time, as they have now little to fear, since getting the whole of the Oubache Indians engaged against us we should have cut our way through them before we could get at such Garrison: I have but little confidence in British promises of putting a stop to the Savage's continuing the War; its dangerous to their Interest; and their Conduct among the Western Indians fully point out their Views— Supposing them sincere, the late Expedition would be attended with the most salutary Consequences in shewing the Indians what they might continue to expect, and they would of course, with greater Ease comply with the British request; for they do not view themselves as dependant on the English, for them and ourselves have formerly taught them to think so much of themselves, that they would Strike both if they were equally affronted — — —

In my last letter I flattered you with the prospects of our attempting one of the Forts on the Ohio immediately: I was too sanguine in my hopes without Funds from you for the ~~purpose~~ purchase of Provisions Enough could not be procured to march a sufficient Body of Men to the Spot: Corn is the only Article of Provision that could be got in tolerable plenty, a Bushel of which could not be got on the Credit of the State: I cant certainly conceive what reason your Excellency could have for supposing that I should be backward in having your orders respecting those Forts executed: if in my Power one of them in particular would add greatly to my interest, and supposing me to be fond of Command, I then of course prefer the greatest Number possible.—

I thank you Sir for your permit for retireing the smallness of the Command could not have been my reasons ~~for it~~ as it is certainly extensive, but a quite different cause: Every Exertion in my power have been made for many years for the Defence of this Department, knowing the safety of all our Frontiers depended on it of course took pleasure in encountering the greatest fatigues, leaving nothing in my Power undone either by dividing the Counsils of the Indians, taking necessary steps to keep great numbers in our Interest, making necessary Excursions into their Country to Distress our Enemy and cause the Friendly to keep so, and attempting to destroy the Interest of that Numerous Clan of Partizans or pretended Proprietors residing in Philadelphia That was endeavouring to divide the Counsels of the People here, and at the same time destroying their interest at the seat of Government more effectually to compleat their disaffection to the State: As soon as I found they were likely to carry their point, I at once saw the destruction of the Country if the War should continue; and of course wished not to be a Witness to ~~it as things~~ the great success in their attempts against me as the greatest stroke they could possibly make, put it out of my power to save the Country I wished to be clear: These were my reasons ———

You mention that you wish a stop to be put any ~~far~~ further Drafts on New Orleans, it has long been the case, I dont know of a Bill of any kind being drawn for two years.— ——— I have continued to reduce the officers as the number of soldiers decreased since I was first acquainted with the Act for that purpose.



By this conveyance I expect you will receive a full account of the situation of the Country from the Board of Commissioners as they have received every information in my power to give them: It is truly alarming — You will find by the last returns the great scarcity of Lead, If you will send an order to the Mines for 1000 or 1500<sup>lb</sup> previous to my arrival at that place, I will contrive to get it forwarded by any plan your Your Excellency should propose or direct " — " —

I am Sir. with the utmost respect  
Your M<sup>o</sup> Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G R CLARK

WESTERN COMMISSIONERS TO BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
March 9, 1783  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

LINCOLN COUNTY March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1783

SIR.

The Commissioners wrote by Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbenaux the 17<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> last, a duplicate of which, and of the Papers sent, they now transmit, Your Excellency, least that should miscarry— likewise several copies of letters, to & from Col<sup>o</sup> Todd, on a carefull perusal of which, these marked A N<sup>o</sup> 1, 2, 3. & 4. they are of Opinion that M<sup>r</sup> Pollock was sufficiently warned not to honor the Draughts of any person not authorized to draw Bills, especially where directed to be charged to their private accounts, and that he accepted these Bills at his own risk, more particularly after he received Col<sup>o</sup> Todd's letter N<sup>o</sup> 1. the receipt of which seems implied by M<sup>r</sup> Pollocks subsequent letters, On this principle the Board think the Bills drawn by M<sup>r</sup> Elliot are voidable, as he was not in the service of Virginia, but imployed by Congress in behalf of the United States. likewise the Bills drawn by Will<sup>m</sup> Lynn in 1778 appears by A N<sup>o</sup> 10 to be for private purposes and voidable. The Bills for goods shiped on Account and at the risk of the United States, on viewing the papers marked B seem only chargeable in part to Virginia, as by the information of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark what is contained in the Invoice N<sup>o</sup> 2 is all he received, being part of a Cargoe that was damaged in the Voyage up the river the whole of which is contained in the Invoice N<sup>o</sup> 1. Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark is re-

turning and will be able to throw more light on this affair:— The papers marked C. relate to Cap<sup>t</sup> Georges Bills in favour of Cap<sup>t</sup> Barbour, the Board not having time to copy all, and expecting to return, by the time this reaches Your Excellency, have only selected such as may be immediately necessary for your perusal, and on inspecting them carefully have doubts considering, the date of the receipt on the back of the largest draught, the tenor of the letters N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4. And the time of Cap<sup>t</sup> Barbours leaving New Orleans, which he informed the Board was a few days after the date of the receipt. Whether the receipt was given after notice was obtained of the non acceptance of the draught Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomerys, Acc<sup>ts</sup> have been before the Board sometime, they are not yet finished being in great confusion, he has produced Vouchers for some his Bills that appear satisfactory — a Copy of his deposition accompanies this, in which he seems to hint that the second bills which he took up from M<sup>r</sup> Pollock and afterwards left with him, giving M<sup>r</sup> Pollock a Bill on the Treasurer for the amount of the whole, and there drawn in favour of Malvert, being in the same circumstances, may have made their appearance, — two said to be drawn by him in favour of Hanah Dalton and Valentine Thomas, he suposes Valentine Thomas Dalton, he denies, several others, he has no account of either tenor date or whose favour drawn, Several of General Clarks bills are not yet answered for— Papers marked D are concerning the present State of Fort Nelson and the Illinoise Battalion — The Commiss<sup>n</sup> beg leave to represent, that the Illenoise Country, that is Kaskaskias. Kohos. S<sup>t</sup>Vincent and their dependencies are in great confusion for want of Persons with proper authority to enforce order The French inhabitants are not well affected to the State of Virginia & the neighboring Indian Tribes formerly either Neutrals or our friends are faling from our Government into the British interst, if that Country is yet a part of Virginia, and not ceded to Congress, it is our opinion that it will be entirely lost to this State without some speedy coersive steps are taken, We dare not say whether it is an advantage to have that Country anexed to this State, or whether Virginia is able to support the expence of maintaining it, but should it fall into the hands of Britain the Indian Tribes dependants on the district will be active enemies— The situation of Fort Nelson

makes it a place of importance, built on the banks of the Ohio, a little above the Falls, it is a convenient landing place for boats coming down the Ohio, and altho no Post on the river can be looked on as securing a pass to hinder the Enemy from penetrating into the Country, yet the strongest settlements of Jefferson County depend on it. and if this Post is not properly supported, we look on that County to be in a deplorable state— Your Excellency will observe by the return laid before the Board by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark, the whole strength of the State Troops in this Quarter is reduced to fifty three effective with Eighteen Officers, &c. Men might be recruited here if Bounty money could be advanced— The Garrison is chiefly supplied in meat by hunting too precarious a support to depend on and yet costs the State near as much, as if properly furnished— Flower is brought down the river and is subject to spoil by which much is lost— Your Excellen<sup>y</sup> will observe there is no lead returned an immediate supply is absolutely necessary, but we refer to the several papers relative thereto and have only to add that the horses mentioned in the return were taken with great numbers of others by the Enemy, and several people killed whilst we were in the Neighborhood of that Place, from every appearance the Enemy may be expected in force this Summer, Fort Nelson if attacked will probably fall— We shall have all the papers &c. that can be obtained in regard to the business we came out on, in our possession by the last of this month, and the Accounts that are not finished, may be closed after our return If M<sup>r</sup> Dodge and the others from S<sup>t</sup> Vincent do not come before that time we need not expect them as from their letters they were to be here before this, We are solicitous to return the latter end of this month as we will have the opportunity of a Considerable Comp<sup>y</sup> returning which will save the expence of an Escort and which in reality can not be taken from this Country— The Commiss<sup>o</sup> expect to be in Botetourt the 20<sup>th</sup> of Aprile and wish to have Your Excellencys derrections by that time whether they are to send the papers immediatly to Richmond or to close the Accounts before they are sent down— We have the Honor to be Your Excellencys

Most Obedient Humble Serv

WILLIAM FLEMING

SAM'L M<sup>c</sup>DOWELL

CALEB WALLACE

CLARK TO MAJOR GEORGE WALLS, March 25, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.— Copy.]<sup>1</sup>CAVE SPRING March 25<sup>th</sup> 1783

SIR.

You are fully acquainted with my Design of leaving this Country agreeable to the permit of his Excellency of Course would wish to Give you some Gen<sup>l</sup> Instructions by which you are to conduct yourself untill the reception of further Orders from your Superiours your known Abilities in the Management and oeconomy Necessary in a Garrison Circomstanced as the one you Command is Sufficient inducement for me to Suppose that but little on that head need be Said to you, I know you Cannot Support the few Troops you have So plentifully as I Could wish, but probably Such as will be Absolutely necessary for their Support from my knowledge of them they are not Deficult to please without that Subordination Necessary among all Troops Should be neglected which I have no Reason to Suppose will be the Case and as the Safety of this Settlement Greatly depends on the circle of intiligance that ought to be kept up beyond the Ohio I would recommend it to you not to Neglect Such a Case of importance although the Neighbouring Tribes of Indians on the Wabash hath Declared war I dont Suppose it would prevent you from a Corripondance at St Vincents Such a manner that the Indians should not know of it all intiligance of importance you must Imediately Transmit To Government as it is necessary to Inable the governer to take the most necessary Steps for the Gen<sup>l</sup> Defence, the Strength of your Garrison ought to be proportioned to the Quantity of provisions you have in Store and probable Supplies that you are like to Get paying attention to the Apprahentions of Danger Should you find from circumstances that it would be advisable to have a Raignforcement Call on the County Lieut<sup>s</sup> in proportion to their Militia or Delenquents takeing the Concil of Colo. Floyd I have Had Some thoughts of y<sup>f</sup> Sending one of the Indian women that you have to the Shawnawa Towns pretending to negotiate an Exchange of prisoners in order to bring on some Conversation that might tend to the advantage of the State if your council Should advise Such a Step do it but by no means drop an Expression to them would give an Idea that we would wish

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:461-462.

for a peace with them as it would be Destructive to our Interest and inflame the war between us Confirming the Idea that all our former policy taught them too between that of of our being affraid of them is too true but we ought to Destroy it if posiable Should a treaty be brought about do nothing desisive untill orders for the purpose as you Cannot previously know the designs of Government you will pay attention to the Resolution for Reduceing Offercers of your Core in proportion to the decrease of the privates this must not be neglected as the order positive and necessary if anything Else Should occur to me I shall transmit it to you wishing you Success

I am Sir your Hum Serv<sup>t</sup>

Signed G R: CLARK

MAJOR GEORGE  
WALLS FORT NELSON

JOHN CAMPBELL TO CLARK, April 5, 1783  
[Draper MSS., 52]81.—A.L.S.]

PITTSBURGH Ap<sup>l</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1783

SIR I have waited some time past with Impatiance for an Opportunity of writing to you but happened Yesterday to be out of the way when some boats passed this place for the Falls of Ohio I want to take an Opportunity which I can depend on therefore must postpone what I wish to communicate till an Opportunity which I expect will offer soon.

In the meantime I must mention to you that the Offers of Brittain to America are exceeding Flattering no less than Absolute Independence & a Cession of all the Country from Nova Scotia to East & West Florida bounded by the Mississippi & the Lake of the Woods Long lake Lakes Superior Huron Erie & Ontario the other Articles seem also to be in the same Spirit but these I only consider as offers in case they can make no better of it. I am well inclined to believe that no means will be left untried by them to endeavour to cajole us if possible it behoofs us therefore to be circumspect to provide against the worst and to expect nothing from them but what is extorted by main force I have more than probable authority to apprehend that several of their emissarys are now in your Country they have passed amongst the prisoners who have been

enlarged from Canada & other wise a Vigilant eye towards them may discover them to your penetration This Country has been lulled into a security & expectation that the Indians would Commit no more depredations they have been awaked from that delusive dream for no less than 25 Persons have been killed wounded & captivated in different parts of this Country in a few days past I understand that people have made use of my Name to strengthen those reports and perhaps some such may reach you I believe the English I mean the King & his adherents to be as bad men as ever disgraced any Country I believe them capable of any Villiany that disappointed Tyranny ever dictated I dont look upon any concessions in favour of America as the result of Conviction of the Wrong they intended us or their inclination to redress it I look upon it a forced recantation which I believe they mean to be binding on them No longer than convenient and at the present they have every emissary & engine of darkness employed to forward their Diabolical purposes you will therefore be pleased to observe what you hear & if any thing is mentioned as coming from me which does not tally exactly with these sentiments pay no regard to it and if you will be good enough in my name to disavow it you will possibly serve the Cause in which you are engaged and Oblige me. 6<sup>th</sup> This far I wrote and Capt<sup>n</sup> James Brenton a Man who I have found an Active good Officer being arrived I inclose you Capt<sup>n</sup> Daltons Letter it may be necessary to distinguish what is probable in his information and what changes the System adopted by the British Ministry may make, in the different plans proposed to be carryed into execution on the side of Canada and I choose to Acquaint you that C<sup>t</sup> Daltons staying in Canada when I am convinced he might have come away with us gives me no good opinion of his Conduct the Manner he was taken gave suspicion I understand with you of this you are the best Judge my Affairs do not permit me to go to the Falls immediately I hope to be there in the summer sometime and have the pleasure of communicating Vive Voce what I find very difficult to commit to writing

and Am Sir

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CAMPBELL

BRIGADIER CLARK

JOHN CAMPBELL TO CLARK, April 6, 1783  
[Draper MSS., 52J82.—A.L.S.]

PITTSBURGH Ap<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1783

SIR Since I wrote in the Morning I understand that the Preliminaries between Brittain and France were Signed the 20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> last and that a Cessation of Hostilitys has taken place in consequence thereof I congratulate with you on this important intelligence & understand that the English have made no provision for their Indian Allies I hope therefore the Continent will take such Measures as to effectually subdue them & put it for ever out of the power of them to Annoy us in future

a M<sup>r</sup> Merreyweather who goes down now has a hand Bill which contains these particulars or I would be more full on the Subject

I am Sir  
Your Most H. Serv<sup>t</sup>

JOHN CAMPBELL

GENERAL CLARK

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, April 9, 1783  
[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1783-1786, pp. 95-99.]

GENERAL CLARKE.

IN COUNCIL April 9<sup>th</sup> 1783.—

SIR,

Your favors of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of last Month came to hand two Days ago, I have my Hopes that the Apprehensions of the Settlements in your Quarter will vanish when they are informed that a general Peace has taken Place, that all the English Posts on the Lakes are to be given up to us and that Congress intend to garrison them with continental Troops the former part of this Intelligence you will find in the Paper enclosed published by Authority, the Letter comes to me by good Hands but not officially, I believe it true as Prudence dictates the Measure and it will be the greatest Security against the Incursions of the Indians that we can possibly have however tho' all these things may take Place yet I would not depend too much on them, nor leave that to others which Prudence

calls on us to do for ourselves the Post directed in my last at the Mouth of Kentuckey must at all events be taken and garrisoned, and Provisions for the Purpose must be obtained some way or other, it surprises me to find the People unwilling to part with Provisions that are to be used for their Protection, and more so to hear that they expect to be kept out of their Money as they formerly were, if they will take a view of our situation at present and compare it with what it was formerly, they might easily see that their Prospects of Payment are widely different, we had then a depreciated Paper currency amongst us which was every Day growing worse, and threaten'd the distruction not only of Individuals but of the State also, this forced us into an instantaneous Abolition of it, which at once stagnated our Trade, and left us for twelve Months almost without resourse, and to add to our Misfortunes left an enormous debt on our Shoulders which it is impossible for us to pay off at once Time must therefore be given to free us from that Incumbrance, but our Situation is widely different at present, we are emerging fast from the distress brought on us by the Paper Money, our Taxes are paid in gold or Silver or in Commodities that will bring them, which enables us to comply with some degree of punctuality with all our present engagements. This State of our Circumstances will when laid before the people I make no doubt enable you to contract for what Indian Corn or other Provisions you may want and you may pledge the word of the Executive that your engagements shall be fulfilled, the great abuses that have been committed heretofore by officers entrusted with the Care of the Soldiers and providing for them lays me under an Obligation to use Caution in the Powers I give and I hope you will not impute it to a diffidence in you that I tell you your Contracts must be temporary and only for a Continental ration of Bread, Salt, and Meat and that I expect but very little of the latter will be wanted as you may chiefly supply yourself with that Article by hunting and I beg you to turn your Attention as much to it as the good of the Service will admit off, the lower your Expences are the greater certainty there will be of their being Paid.— I do not well know what to say to you on the Subject of offensive operations against the Indians, in case they should continue the War, I am satisfied that that alone will keep



them in Order and yet the difficulty of supplying your wants, and the Expences attending such expeditions are obstacles which I know not well how to get over, however I shall not at present forbid them but rather wish to encourage them, and therefore desire you will form some plan for an extensive Attack, with an estimate of the expence that will attend it, and forward them to me by the first Opportunity for the Consideration of the Executive.— If you should be attacked in force this Summer my former letter empowers you to call on the most convenient Counties for Assistance, to which I refer you for my Sentiments on that Subject.

It may be necessary to explain what I mean by a temporary Contract for Provisions that there may be no clashing between you and a Person to be appointed to act as your Commissary, you'll therefore let it extend no farther than for six Weeks Provisions from the Time this gets to hand at the expiration of which I expect some person will be appointed to take it off your Hands, which will ease you of much trouble and enable you to attend more to your proper line of Duty. You may with Safety assure the persons with whom you shall contract that an order will soon be forwarded for the disposal of the commutable Articles that have been or shall be received in Taxes, and that they shall be paid out of the Sales. You may also let the Soldiers know their Cloaths and necessaries with some pay shall be sent down the Ohio to them this Summer.—

I like your Proposal of sending the Indian Woman to the Shawnees to sound them on the Subject of Peace, your prudence will suggest to you not to appear too forward in this Business lest it should encourage them to continue the War.— The meeting of the Commissioners appointed to settle the terms of Peace with the Chicasaw and Creek Indians has been long delayed by the unaccountable Conduct of a Mr. Netherland who was sent express from your Part of the Country and was charged with dispatches on his return to Col: Martin, which he never thought fit to deliver. They have now received their Instructions and dispatched a Major Reid to invite them to a treaty and to fix on the Place of holding it, which I expect will be at the french licks on Cumberland river or in it's neighborhood, but I have no certainty of it. The delay I am apprehensive will be injurious to the State as it will deprive the Commis-

sioners of your advice which I much wish'd them to obtain unless you will be so kind as to communicate it by Letter.— I am sorry to find you have taken my Permission to retire in the light you have done the smallness of the command was my only reason, I am fully impress'd with the Services you have render'd you Country on many Occasions, and have often lamented that the Situation of the State should be such as to put it out of my Power to enable you to gain fresh Laurels; that you have some Enemies is certain, and that they have misrepresented you is as certain, but their representations have never had sufficient weight to injure you materially with the Executive, they knew you had Orders to build forts for the Protection of the Country, as it was not done they had some Cause to complain, and your not informing me immediately why the Instructions were not carried into Execution gave a force to clamors that would not have been attended to, if you had been as explicit in Time as you have been since. I shall be glad to see you as soon as your Affairs will permit you to come to Richmond.

I have forwarded an Order to the Mines for fifteen Hundred weight of Lead but can not devise a Way to get it forward, if you can fall on any you will oblige me by directing it to be done immediately, the expence of Carriage shall be paid on demand.—

I am Sir  
yrs: &c.

B. H.

THE NORTHWESTERN COMMISSIONERS AND WESTERN DEBTS,  
April 14, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

Monday— 14th April 1783—

- §. 1. The Commissioners can by no means depart from the the principal, that the State is not Obliged to Honour Bills drawn by persons unauthorized, but where artickles have been furnished to the amount, which artickles have been really applyed to the Support of the Troops, such Bills they are of opinion ought to be taken in at the real value of the Bills when furnished

§ 2 That the Bills drawn on the Treasury of Virginia ought to be paid off agreeable to the Illenois scale of Depreciation, after depreciation took place in that Country.

§ 3. But as it appears by M<sup>r</sup> Shannons Book's that he drew bills counter signed by General Clark for artickles of a mixed nature, some appearing to be purchased by depreciation Currency, whilst others are not and many of his Vouchers being lodged with the Auditors, the Commissioners cannot in Justice fix the Payment of those Bills either by the scale of any other way in their Power

§ 4. It appears to the Commissioners that many Bills are drawn by those authorized by Government, for which they can produe no vouchers for artickles for which these Bills were drawn, and of course the Bills become chargable to the Drawers, But the Commissioners cannot undertake to say whether the state ought to take up these Bills or not as it is of great consequence they think it worthy the attention of the Legislative. by the first general principle, none of Montgomery's Bills for which articles do not appear to be expended on, or for the support of the Troops. are legal demands against the State. The bills for Cash in the recruit<sup>s</sup> Acc<sup>t</sup> is reduced by the scale of the State, which brings the bounty allowed for enlisting equal in both Countrys, as depreciation was so rapid after the 15<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1779 that it kept pace with the depreciation here till paper currency stop'd altogether. on the calling in the two emissions of 1779 & 1778— where money was advanced the Commissioners have reduced by the State Scale——

The time of M<sup>r</sup> D<sup>t</sup> Murray's contingency on the Department of Commissary not being mentioned prevents the Commissioners from liquidating his Account.

M<sup>r</sup> Murray will expect the inclosed Bills to be returned—

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO VIRGINIA DELEGATES IN CONGRESS,  
April 19, 1783

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1783-1786, pp. 100-101.]

VIRGINIA DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

RICHMOND April 19<sup>th</sup> 1783.

GENTLEMEN

I received your favor by the last Post. It appears to me astonishing that Nathan should give you so much trouble, when he must know his Debt can be paid no where but at this place this his Agent has been told, and that there are no funds as yet establish'd for that Purpose; I shall lay the Award of the Arbitrators before the next Assembly, who will no doubt provide for the payment. — You must consult your own Prudence in the affair of Pollock, the Assembly have refer'd it to you to take proper Security, and it will probably behove you to be cautious, as I have additional reasons (lately received) to those I formerly had for thinking he has been at least the most imprudent Man in the world; great Part of his demand is for Bills taken up by him after the receipt of a Letter from Col: Todd from the Illinois a Copy of which I have forbidding him to pay them and informing him they were drawn by Adventurers who had no right to draw and who were procuring Money in that way for their Private Purposes.—

I am waiting for a public Express with Official Accounts of the Confirmation of Peace, your Proclamation is arrived by a Private Hand but of that I can take no Notice. I am with respect

Gentlemen

Yrs: &c.

B. H.

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## CHAPTER VIII

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST AFTER PEACE APRIL 30, 1783 —  
DECEMBER 22, 1783

PROBLEM OF THE INDIANS — LANDS GRANTED THE OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS REGIMENT — PLEA FOR WESTERN CREDITORS — REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES IN THE WEST DURING THE REVOLUTION — CLARK RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND — CLARK ASKED BY JEFFERSON TO LEAD A PARTY FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER — CLARK APPOINTED PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR OF BOUNTY LANDS.

CLARK TO COUNTY LIEUTENANTS OF JEFFERSON & LINCOLN  
COUNTIES, KENTUCKY.

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:478.]

READ CREEK, April 30th, 1783.

"SIR,

By late dispatches from his Excellency the Governor, I find that the Taxes of the Kentucky is to be appropriated to the support of different Garrisons intended to be kept up for its defence, and that letters have already been sent to the different County Lts: to that purport. This will enable the Building & Garrisoning the mouth of Kentucky which his Excellency is Extremely anxious for. I have Instructed Majr. Walls to have it put into Immediate Execution Caling on the County Lts: for a proportion of their militia to build & garrison that post and the falls and to divide the Regulars between the two posts. you will be pleased to furnish him with — men when called for, to be releived agreeable to Law observing this, That every Delinquent furnish'd is to be Included in the number called for. I am sensible that nothing in you will be wanting to promote this business, and hope the people will be convinced of the propriety of it and chearfully give every aid. Especially when they are informed that the faith of Government is pledged for the paym't of any expence they may be at. And that a total subjugation of the Indians is now in contemplation, which their Implicit Obedience to the orders of Government will greatly facilitate, and Encourage the Executive to study the promotion of their future hapiness.

You may take it for granted that a genl: peace hath taken place much to our advantage. All the brittish posts on the lakes are to be given up to us & garrisoned by Continental Troops, and hope that a spirited exertion of the frontiers this summer will put an end to their sufferings, that peace and tranquillity will take place in your little Country when the long and spirited Exertions of the people so much entitled them to it. I don't think that any thing on the part of Government will be wanting, as they appear Exceedingly dispos'd to use the most salutary measures to answer the purpose of Reducing the Indians to Obedience. And their circumstances must be so widely different to what they formerly were that they will be able to execute what they please."

JACOB RUBSAMEN TO CLARK, April 30, 1783

[Draper MSS., 52J85.—A.L.S.]

LEAD MINES April 29<sup>th</sup> 1783.

SIR.

I recieved Yours & the Order of the Governour for 1500<sup>lb</sup> Lead, & shall punctually Comply with it, as far as lays in my Power. I am sending off this Evening to M<sup>r</sup> Roger Oates in Order to hire his Waggon having none of my own. Should I be disapointed in getting his Team, I hardly Know what to do as Waggons are extremely scarce to be had, at this bussy time of the year. However I will forward it as quickly as possible. I am Your very

hble Sv<sup>t</sup>

JACOB RUBSAMEN

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL CLARK

Endorsed: M<sup>r</sup> Rubsamen Ap<sup>l</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1783

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, April 30, 1783

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:476-477.]

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

READ CREEK, April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1783.

"SIR,

Your several favours of March, and 9<sup>th</sup> of April Inst: come to hand on my Rout to this settlement. The agreeable news with

Brittain I am in hopes will greatly alter the face of affairs in the back Country. The prospects of our possession of the posts on the lakes will, I make no doubt, divide the councils of the Indians for some time, and prevent their making any Capital stroke on the Settlement of Kentucky.

As the Inclosed speech to a few of the cheifs of the Oubash that continue in our Interest, will be fully credited among the whole, as it calculated for the purpose of dividing their Interests. But I have not the least Idea of their Quitting the war until they are Envited to A treaty by the prospect of presents, or Reduced to a peace by an armament in their own country. They are, or will be convinced that a peace will take place and will push the war by small partyes with great Vigour, supposing that the greater number of prisoners they got, or the more formidable they make themselves to apear to us, the greater price they will get for peace, making no doubt of it whenever they choose to offer it, suposing that we are under obligations to them for it. This is the Idea that I could wish to be destroy'd. that they should be obligated to treat with us on our own terms, and convinced that they were Inferiour to us, and that they are under obligations to us for the Very lands they live on. An Army of 1500 men would be necessary to do this. I beleive easily to be got, but how they are to be furnish'd, it is impossible for me to tell not knowing the Resources of Government. But as I hope to have the pleasure of waiting on your Excellency in a few days. I shall Endeavour in the mean time to Inable myself to sketch out some plan the most agreeable to my Ideas of the General Interest of the State. Inclos'd is copies of Instructions &c., which I hope your Excellency will aprove of. I could not think of any plan so likely to have the lead convey'd to Kentucky as the one I have fallen on. I am in hopes that the orders you have sent for the different Taxes to be deliver'd will Inable us to garrisou the mouth of Kantucky in time, Except the collectors should be negligent in their duty. I could have heartily wished to have been at the treaty with the Chicasaws, but am convinced it will not take place until the fall or latter part of the Summer, as it will be a considerable time before Mr. Reed gets to that nation. I met him on his Rout to Kantucky and Recommended it to him to go by

water from the falls as the most Expeditious and Safe Rout he could take. and if it was agreeable to the Indians, to have the Treaty at that place. My principal Reasons for such Recommendations was the great scarcity of provisions at the French Lick. The Indians continue to make Incursions into the different Countys in Kantucky and have Repeatedly suffer'd the loss of some of their men.

In answer to your Letter of the 29th of Novemb'r 1782, which lately came to hand, I can only say that Major Landot [Linctot] was Employed by me in the Spring of '79 as an Indian Agent for the upper Mississippi. That he rendered singular services in that department, and was permitted to go to Government, where he was Commissioned as Agent, and I beleive was very serviceable until his death. previous to his latter appointment I Generally Judg'd of the propriety of his Expences, and paid them myself and charged them to the State, which was the case with all the Agents in the Western Departm't, several of them being necessaries.

I am S'r your Excellency's  
Obedt. Humble Servt."

CLARK TO GEORGE WALLS, April 30, 1783  
[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:476.]

GEO: ROGERS CLARKE TO MAJR: GEORGE WALLS.

READ CREEK April 30th 1783.

"SIR

I have Inclos'd the last Letters from Government to me, for your perusal, and make no Doubt but it will give Genl: Joy to the Inhabitants of Kentucky when they find the prospect of peace with the Indians so certain, In the course of the Insuing Summer.

You'll find that his Excellency still wish to have the post at the mouth of Kentuckey Established & to Inable it to be done hath Sent orders to the Different Counties to deliver the Taxes for the purpose of Victualing the Troops which you will call for as they are wanted, orders to the Different County Lieuts: accompanying this for furnishing you from Time to time with one hundred militia — Lincoln 65. Jefferson 25. Fayette 10 men, those aded to the Regulars you have will Inable you to Garrison both of ye posts with 68 Rank and file, Exclusive of a small party that may occas-



ionally be Detach'd on hunting parties &c. It's highly advisable to Divide the Regulars Equally between the two posts, by which means the militia be kept to the duty. As I expect this will have a speedy conveyance to you, I hope you will loose no Time after ye Reception of it to have the orders put in Execution. By all means, the plan is highly advisable as it may cause the Indians to suppose that we determined to correct them for their former Insolence, and perhaps confuse their Councils. I think the plan proposed last winter for the Building those works very Good and worthy attention. I hope that you will find no great Difficulty in furnishing the Troops Tolerable for four or five months, by which Time I think you may be sure of assistance. Don't fail in Embracing every opportunity that offers in forwarding all Inteligance of Importance to Government. 1500 lbs. of Lead is Sent to the Block-house on Holston, to be from thence conveyed to Kentuckey. You know how necessary it is to pay the Greatest Attention to the Expenditures of Amunition as it is Exceedingly Difficult to be got to you.

I am Sir, your  
Obedt. Servt."

WILLIAM PRESTON TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, May 5, 1783  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

MONTGOMERY the 5th May 1783

SIR

Your Excellency's letter of the 6th & 7th of March last came to hand the 19th of that month. Previous thereto, & at the earnest request of the People most exposed to danger, I had ordered out some good Woods men as Scouts & directed the Captains on that Quarter to hold their Companies in readiness to move on the shortest notice to the relief of that frontier in case of any Alarm. In this Situation matters stood untill the 21st of March, when a party of Indians came undiscovered past the Inhabitants of Clinch & Blue-Stone to Walkers Creek and killed one Man, took his Wife & two Children Prisoners; also two Children belonging to a poor Widow. They were immediately pursued for several days through the mountains by a Party of good Woodsmen, who lost their tracks and could not overtake them. A few days afterwards a man was

killed on Blue Stone by a small Party who were also pursued to no Purpose.

I have, in consequence of these alarms sent out two Companies for the defence of the People, who were in the utmost Consternation, and they are there at this time on duty; which has in a great measure guided the minds of these distressed Inhabitants— I have taken every possible measure to procure Provisions for the Militia on duty by recommending it to the Holders of Provisions, who are able to wait for their money, to spare what they can; by opening a Subscription to purchase from such as are not able to wait for the money, to which I have engaged to pay fifty pounds, & the People of property who have no Provisions to spare have generous contributed thereto, and have agreed to lay out of the Money untill Government can be enabled to repay them: as also by issuing a press warrant, not to be used unless both the other Methods fail.— By these means I hope the men on duty will be supplied on good time, without impressing.

The bad State of Health I have been in for several Months past, have put it out of my Power to meet Col<sup>o</sup> Campbell to confer with him on the Subject recommended by your Excellency.

I had it not in my Power to give your Excellency earlier Notice of the damage done here unless I had hired an Express, which I was not willing to do, but hope it will answer the same Purpose to send it now by my Nephew Mr. Breckinridge who is going down occasionally

I would beg leave to assure your Excellency that nothing in my Power shall be wanting for the defence of this Frontier, in doing which the strictest attention shall be paid to Oconomy.

I am

Your Excellencys most & very hble  
Ser.

WM PRESTON

OFFICERS OF ILLINOIS REGIMENT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF  
VIRGINIA, MAY 21, 1783<sup>1</sup>

[Legislative Petitions, Va. State Archives.]

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA  
the Petition of the Officers of the Illinois Regiment  
humbly sheweth,

That sometime in the Year 1777 Col'o George R. Clark knowing the great advantages that would be derived to the Commonwealth and especially to the Western Frontier from the Conquest of the British Posts on the Oubache and Mississippi Rivers proposed a plan for their Reduction which was approved of and Authority given him to carry it into immediate execution; he was likewise promised if the Enterprise succeeded a liberal Gratuity in Lands, in that Country, for the Officers and Soldiers who adventured with him: that with great labour and hard marching the Expedition was conducted with so much secrecy and the Affair managed with such address, that all the settlements on the Mississippi were surprised and forced to surrender before any Assistance could be sent them; the Reduction of Post Vincents following that of the Kaskasky Forts and Villages the designs of an industrious Enemy who were then meditating the means of depopulating our Frontier Settlements, were entirely frustrated and an extensive and fertile Country put into the possession of the State. That the Assembly sensible of the importance of the services in the Cession of the country North-West of thee Ohio to Congress, among other Reservations, made the following, to wit, "As Colonel George Rogers Clark planned and executed the secret expedition by which the British posts were reduced, and was promised, if the Enterprise succeeded, a liberal gratuity in Lands in that Country, for the Officers & Soldiers who first marched thither with him. That a Quantity of Land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres, be allowed and granted to the said Officers and Soldiers, and the Other Officers & Soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said Regiment, to be laid off in one Tract; the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the north-west side of the Ohio, as the

<sup>1</sup>For the proceedings of the officers of the Illinois Regiment disposing of lands granted to them, see *post*, 413ff.

majority of the Officers shall choose, and to be afterwards divided among the said Officers and Soldiers in due proportion according to the Laws of Virginia," That a majority of the Officers of the said Regiment having convened for the purpose, after the most effectual Steps being taken to make themselves acquainted with the Country, made choice of the Lands opposite to the Town of Louisville on the North-West side of the Ohio, Beginning where the Silver Hills bind close to the River, running thence up the River as far as the Grant will admit and back for the quantity; which Land Your Petitioners concieve may answer several valuable purposes to the public as well as to the Regiment as a Settlement on them will serve as a Barrier to the Settlement on this side the Ohio, and in case of a continuance of the Indian war, it will draw thither the attention of the Ouabache and Miami Tribes; and from its situation is well calculated for an Indian Trade, which from an Experience of their disposition, Your petitioners apprehend is the most effectual mode of conciliating their Affections, and from inveterate Enemies making them substantial Friends. That as the immediate settling these Lands is an object of national as well as of individual Interest, and as the Officers and Soldiers of the Illinois Regiment have in a peculiar manner experienced every evil which so remote a Station cut off from any Intercourse with a civilized people, and a savage Enemy could impose, and bore up under all the calamities of Hunger, Nakedness and Shame without a murmur, keeping always in view that as soon as the State was able she would comply with her promise and recompense her suffering Troops for all their misfortunes, Your Petitioners pray that the Assembly would explain and confirm the Grant of the above mentioned Lands to the said Regiment, appoint a surveyor for the purpose of running the Lines which shall include the Bounty, and as it is uncertain what description of men are entitled to a proportion of these lands, that the Assembly would declare what office and what Services give Right to a share thereof, and in what proportions that are to be divided among the several Claimants. That as the establishing a Town on a proper Basis may be a great means of bringing a Trade to the Country and of collecting a sufficient number of Men to withstand the attacks of the Enemy should they attempt it, Your peti-

tioners further pray, That Trustees may be authorized to lay off a Town in such convenient place within the Grant on the River and upon such plan they shall find most convenient, with power to perpetuate their succession in case of Vacancies, and also to reserve a proper place for a Landing above the Great Point, to have Warehouses erected for the reception of Tobacco, Hemp, etc. and for other purposes. And Your petitioners will ever pray etc.

G. R. CLARK  
WILL SHANNON  
JN<sup>o</sup> MONTGOMERY  
H CLARK

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, May 21, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]<sup>1</sup>

RICHM<sup>o</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> May 1783

SIR

Nothing but necessity could Induce me to make the following Request of your Excellency, Which is to grant me a small sum of money on Acc<sup>t</sup>, I can assure you S<sup>r</sup> that I am Exceedingly distress,d for the want of necessary cloathing &c and dont know of any channell thro which I could procure any— Except that of the Executive, The State I believe will fall considerably in my debt, any supplies that your Excellency favour me with might be deducted out of my Accounts

I have the Honor to be your  
Excellencys Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G R CLARK

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, May 22, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.—A.L.S.]

RICHMOND 22 May 1783

SIR

Inclosed is a farther answer to your last letters to me, It is my Ideas of the most advantageous policy that could be usd in order to Reduce the Indeans to that subordination necessary to

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:487.

Ensure a perfect tranquillity to the frontiers, I have not Enlarg'd so much on several heads as I at first intended as it bore so much the appearance of dictating to your Excellency but am in hopes that I have been sufficiently Explicit

I have the Honor to be Sir  
Your Devoted and  
Very Humb<sup>l</sup>e Serv<sup>t</sup>

G. R. CLARK

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRG<sup>a</sup>

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, May 22, 1783  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.—A.L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

RICHMOND 22<sup>d</sup> May 1783

SIR

Agreeable to your Excellencies Instructions, I lay before you the plan of such offensive measures as I should suppose the general Interest Requir'd to be put in Execution this season against the Indians, It is notorious that those tribes that have been for the greatest length of time acquainted with us firmly beleive that they can make war or peace with us at pleasure, And that we would at all times gladly Embrace the offer of any terms with them, They have abundant Reasons to believe it if they Judge from our former conduct, as a treaty was always attended with considerable presents from us which caus'd them to believe we were afraid of them, In short Every kind of lenity Shewn them by us is Imputed to timidity, And untill this Idea is destroy'd, a war will be the consequence of the least Suppos'd affront they Receive from us, which period the young warriors will often wish for, And promote in order to have an Opportunity to shew their Valour to which they are also Excited by the prospect, of gain as well as by plunder as that of presents at the End of the war, Confidently assured of peace when Ever they shall offer it, The Idea I presume hath not yet gain'd much ground on the Ouabach and the nations west of that River, As by some lucky strokes and the Smiles of fortune the Effections of near four thousand of their warriors were weaned from the brittish Interest in the fall seventy Eight, Having the management of them myself

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:488-490.

thro the means of agents I Endivour'd to Instil such notions into them as will yet be of advantage to us in future treaties, altho, they have lately made war on us owing to the Inability of our Merchants to supply them with goods and the distresses of the State being such, that they could not give any assistance, Those Circumstances gave the british Emisaries Every advantage in Engaging them again to Receive their bloody belts, And I make no doubt but their correspondence with the shawanees wiandots and others will Induce the whole of the to Embrace those Ideas I have before mentiond, They have no notion of being dependant on Either the Brittish or americans, But would make war on both if Equally Insultd, They Conceive the English to be greatly Indebted to them for the assistance given them during the war, and I suppose are by this time pretty well convinced that a peace will take place, and I am confident they will prosecute the war with a great Violence as possible in order to make themselves more formidable to us, That the terms of the treaty may be more to their advantage, Which might be brought about in a very short time by sending a general Envitation to them, It is what they will Expect, and generally attend to, Influenced by the hopes of Receiving presents, Rather than a desire of being friendly with us, should this line of Conduct be persued they will yet View themselves as superior to us, And we shall be Eternally Involved in a war with some nation or other of them, until we shall at last in order to save blood and treasure be Reduced to the necessity of convincing them that we are always able to crush them at pleasure, and determind to do it when Ever they misbehave, A peace between us and brittain may not have the Impression on them as is generally supposd, Of conveying to them such an Idea of our Importance as to cause them to fear us, I make no doubt but the English Emisaries Explain the case in its most favourable light on thier side and cause us to appear as Insignificant in the eyes of the Indians as possible, A greater Opportunity can never offer to Reduce them to Obedience than the present moment, as they are generally at war (I allude to those north of the Ohio) And nothing we could do to them would destroy our faith among other tribes, On the contrary have a Valuable Impression on them as we have Every Excuse, If Reducing them to Obedience should be Resolv'd on

I should Recommend the following plan, To march an army of at least two thousand men immediately into the heart of their Country, If they Imbodied and fought you, a defeat would Ensure the terms you wish for, But I am confident they would generally sollicit to treat when it would be in your power to Convince them of what you were determined to do, Giving them their own Choice Either to come to your terms or Continue the war, There would be no doubt of your wishes being compleated as they would be at once convinced that their non compliance would be the destruction of their families Judging from your uncommon and apparently determined conduct, your speeches to them could not be too daring but it might be advisable to have the terms Easy and let them know, that if they broke a single article that you would make war on the nation that did it, Such conduct would soon put a final End to the thoughts of a war Existing among them, At the same time Justice Requires that we should not Infringe on the treaty ourselves, From their disposition I have found that nothing will so firmly bind them to us as the fear of our arms and the dread of loosing their country, Which would be the greatest Security we could possibly have for thier good conduct by obliging them to give up part of their Country to pay us for the Expence of the war which might lay waste until government chose to have it disposd of, And Informing them that whenever they Acted Contrary to a single article of the treaty that you would make war on them and take as much of thier lands as would pay the Expence, Should your Excellency order such an armament, I conceive the most Easy and cheap plan would be to have the Rendezvouse at the Kantucky, The people of that Country would Rejoice at the prospects of an advantageous peace with the Indians, and most chearfully furnish near half the number of men, Malitia might Easily march from Holston, New River and other parts of the frontiers without any great Expence and I should suppose ought to be Equally Interested with the Kantuckians as they undoubtedly have been greatly coverd from the deprivations of the Savage by that people, Perhaps it might be thought advisable for some assistance to be given from the frontier in the neighborhood of pittsburg thro' the channell of the Ohio, But your Excellency will be the best Judge in what manner such force could be collected with



the greatest Ease to the falls of Ohio, which is undoubtedly the most Central and advantageos post that is now Possesd by the Americans for the management of the Indian department in general, To Equip such an army as here proposd with all those necessary supplies that would Enable them to do the greatest service possible would Require a sum of money which I doubt from the present state of affairs could not possibly be furnishd, And of course suppose that the Smalest scale that could be thought to answer the purpose would be preferd, From my long Experience in Indian affairs and the knowledge of the policy of those nations alluded to, I take it for granted that if the plan was Enterd into and prosecuted with Vigor, that it would be of but short duration, and that two or three months provisions might answer the purpose, The greatest part of which must be procurd in the pittsburg Country, The Expence of the small supply of Horses and provisions necessary to enable such an armament to answer the desireable purposes could not be Very considerable provided they get on thier march by the latter part of this summer, I learn the brittish posts on the lakes are to be Garrisoned by Continental troops, If those troops and the armament propos'd were to commence thier Rout nearly at the same time it might greatly promote the general Interest, A few troops of horse would be much wanting as it is found by Experience that they are of singular service in the Indian department, If there is any farther information in my power to give your Excellency that may Enable you to Conduct your western frontiers to greater advantage I shall at all times do it with pleasure I have the Honor to be

Your Excellencies Devoted  
and Very Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G R CLARK

HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

MEETING OF ILLINOIS OFFICERS FOR LOCATION OF LANDS,  
May 27, 1783

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:492-493.]

Tuesday RICHMOND May 27th, 1783.

Proceedings of a meeting of a number of State Officers, in consequence of an advertisement from Major Meriweather, request-

ing them to meet, "for the purpose of endeavouring to get proper means adapted for locating, allotting & surveying their lands: to have their certificates put upon proper footing, and measures taken to give them a sufficient credit: & to have their claim to half pay finally determined by the Assembly." Genl: G. R. Clarke acted as President. Resolutions were passed — That a memorial be presented to the assembly requesting that officers & soldiers of the State Line & navy be put upon the same footing with the officers & soldiers of the Va. Continental Line with respect to these Land Bounties, &c., and stating that in lieu of their half pay for life, they preferred to receive full pay for five years only.

Genl: Clarke, Colo. Brent, Colo. Muter, Col. Dabney, Major Meriweather, Capt: Rogers, Capt. Boswell & Capt: Roane appointed to draw the memorial.

Genl: Clarke, Colo. Montgomery, Maj: Wayles, Capt: Walsh, Capt: Rogers, Lieut. Humphery Marshall, Lt: Rice & Lt: C — appointed to "superintend the surveyors employed to survey the Lands, together with the Officers appointed by the Continental Line for that purpose — and to see that the regiments and corps that had served "in the westward" were duly provided for: as all other troops, in the memorial to be prepared for the Genl: Assembly.

The officers appointed to draw the memorial, presented it according to order, which having been signed by the President, was on the next day "given in to the Assembly."

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, June 16, 1783  
[Draper MSS., 52J86.—A.L.]

RICHMOND June 16<sup>th</sup> 1783

SIR I am apprehensive that few persons since the Commencement of the war with america have had the same cause to address their superiors on a subject similar to that of this letter. It is with pain Equal to the misfortunes that cause it that I daily View persons in this City and Reflect on others absent that have Reduced themselves to a state of Indigence by supporting the Credit of the state to the westward with a zeal that I at that time thought actuated the breast of Every friend to his Country, What must be the feeling of those men that advanced their property with the pleasing Reflection of

supporting the General cause, making no doubt of a speedy Reward at the End of the war should they find that they were not to Receive their payments for a series of years to Come; since my Return to this place I have discoverd Various opinions Respecting the propriety of those Expenditures, As it is a truth that will appear Obvious to Every man that will make himself acquainted with the situation of the frontiers and its enemies I can with the greater boldness affirm that it hath been the Consequential services attending those Expenditures that have savd the frontiers of this state from ruin and prevented us from going to three times the Expence. What would have been our situation had not the Executive prosecuted the measures she did to the westward, And through the means of her Officers Silencd many of those tribes of Indians by treaties and otherways and kept them Either attach<sup>d</sup> to us or in suspence until it was too late for them to Execute any plan destructive to our Interest, had not those measures been taken it is Easy to Conceive what would have been the Consequence of four or five thousand Indian warriors with all the assistance brittain could give them let loose on our frontiers for the course of seven years, might we not with propriety suppose that part of the blue Ridge would have been contended for, and all the assistance you have Received from those Valuable frontier countrys would have been lost to you. For my own part altho I have sufferd Every disadvantage that a person could Experience for seven years anxiety and fatigue, subject to the Clamours [of] Every Vilinous principal perticularly the Enemies of this state I could bear it with greater fortitude was I to be the only sufferer and the Creditors of the state alluded to paid, The whole of the western accounts will now be laid before you After considering the Expence of Recruiting and supporting several hundred troops for a number of years in a Country where Every article necessary for them was Extravagantly dear, And the great number of treaties that have been held with Various tribes of Indians, Every kind of military stores to purchase, Expeditions against the Enemy &c I flatter myself you will find them when Reduced to their Value Exceedingly inadequate. As I know that Every attention was paid in order to have them so where they came under my notice, But the great distance from One post to another often put it out of my

power certainly to know for a considerable time what conduct was used and many large accounts presented which the department under my command had nothing to do with, The whole of which I Expect the Commissioners of western accounts will fully point out to you, As those Gentlemen have been at uncommon pains to make themselves fully acquainted with Every circumstance ther knowledge of the conduct of the greatest part of those Creditors induce me perhaps to be more Sollicitous for their being favoured as I Conceivd the motives which Enduced them to advance their property was of the purest nature, and it must be granted that they have been of Infinate advantage to the State, as they at the Earliest period shewd their Zeal for the cause otherways the Country we had possession of must have been abandond, Our Interest with the Indian nations totally lost, The Kantucky (The great preservitive of the frontiers of this state) would have been depopulated, and those numerous savages would have pourd in on Every quarter of the frontier which must have been supported by the Very troops which have Renderd Such signal service in the Eastern defence, Those ideas I always had in View and thought myself happy in preventing the Evil, many of my smaller charges against the state have no Vouchers, After you consider the Various circumstances attending the Command I was Intrusted with you could not suppose it strange that only memorandoms should be taken of some of them and many totally neglected which I doubt will prove Ruinous to my private Interest as the great Variety of other publick business solely Engaged my attention and Required all the adress I was master of to superintend the publick Interest to advantage, not only the Civil Government of the people of the Illinois to attend to Recruiting & disposing of troops that was difficult to support &c But numerous tribes of Indians that had Ingagd in war against us that Required great and constant attention as well as Considerable sums of money to support necessary Comisarys among them, many that was continued in service thro the necessity of employing them, Altho their Characters otherwise not Equal to your wishes, at so great a distance from Government to get Council or much aid, and but few persons to give assistance, and latterly numerous partizens to Contend with that was Confusing the Inhabitants and nearly [*MS. illegible*] to the departments, I

hope to be Excused in praying for an Immediate Redress of those Creditors which I Expect there is no doubt of as this state hath Repeatedly given proofs of her gratefull disposition, and which will farther Inable her with greater propriety to claim that honour she deserves for protecting through the Course of the war at least one third of the western frontier of the united states.

As for the advances I have made of my own by bond &c in Cases where the necessary Requisites Could not be otherways obtained from the low state of our finances I pray for an Indemnity by your Interposition

I Have &c

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, June 26, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.—A.L.S.]<sup>1</sup>

RICHMOND 26<sup>th</sup> June 1783.

SIR.

The following hints will sufficiently point out the Cause of every Article of Life on the Ouabach being raised to so great a price as charged in June of the Western Accounts, On our getting possession of Fort St Vincennes in 1778 and gaining three or four thousand Warriors to the American Interest, all Commerce between that Country and Detroyt immediately ceased, the Checasaws, part of the Cherokees and other Southern Indians warmly attached to the British Interest, rendered it exceedingly difficult for the Merch<sup>ts</sup> to get supplies from the Mississipi as numbers of them were cut off on their passage up the Ohio by the Indians who had been instructed by the English to block up that River if possible, Those Circumstances caused every Article at St Vincent to raise at least to four or five prices — The Garrison kept at that post were obliged to recive its Supplies from the Inhabitants of the Town whom consisted of about three hundred Militia, about one Fourth farmers, that scarcely raised a Sufficiency of provisions to supply the Inhabitants, The British on the Lakes sensible of our growing Interest with the Savages, spared no pains, to regain them by Emissaries &c<sup>a</sup> which made it necessary that the greatest attention should be paid on our part, Consequently vast numbers of Savages were constantly at that

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 3:501-502.

Post, counselling &c<sup>a</sup> as Agents were kept in every Quarter of their Settlements where we could venture them, and S<sup>t</sup> Vincent at once became the Seat of Indian Affairs— and those Articles necessary for the Solemnity of Treaties, support of troops, &c<sup>a</sup> was generally procured for the State by a few Merchants (Lagrass [Legras], Barrow, Lanetot [Linctot], and others ) whose zeal induced them to advance their fortunes for the public Interest Governor Hamilton by his Enemies in the Pittsburg County being informed there was a great number of disaffected Persons in that Quarter, ready to join him, resolved to make a Descent on that place, with all the power he could raise, General Carlton approved of his plan, but recommended it to him just to drive the Rebels of the Illenois Country, otherwise they might possibly step in and take possession of Dutroyt, as he would have to leave it in a defenceless Situation, after puting the latter into execution he might regain the whole of the Indian Interest, and complete his fame to enable him to execute his first Design (the attempt was daring) but the prudent measure that Gentleman conducted himself by, enabled him to get possession of S<sup>t</sup> Vincent without much Difficulty, the Season being too far advanced, he was obliged to take up his Winter Quarters at that place and of Course disperse his Indian forces untill the Spring, In the mean time got Captured by a Superior force, which doubly revived our Interest in that Quarter and extended our Influence nearly to the Walls of Dutroyt, and the great Concourse of people that consequently happen'd for many Months, Troops, Indians, &c<sup>a</sup> nearly caused a famine, The Inhabitants not being able to receive their former plenty, in 1781 were obliged to aband<sup>n</sup> the Post for the want of Supplies, from which moment our Interest with the Indians sunk as rapidly, as we had gained it, and nearly the whole engaged in War against us —

I am S<sup>r</sup> your Humble

And Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G R CLARKE

CLARK'S ACCOUNTS WITH VIRGINIA, July 1, 1783

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.— Copy.]

IN COUNCIL July 1<sup>st</sup> 1783

When the Auditors have settled the accounts of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark they will grant him Military certificates for the part of his pay which shall appear to have been due before the 8<sup>th</sup> day of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1782 & warrants on the Military fund for what has become due since that period

BENJ HARRISON

Shoud any Monies appear to be due to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark exclusive of his pay the Auditors will grant him a warrant for them.

BENJ HARRISON

£ 3397.16.5 1/2 COMMISSIONERS OFFICE 28th June 1783—

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to General Geo. R Clarke, for flour &c furnished the Garrison at Fort Nelson, One Thousand two hundred & Four Pounds 6/5½ — for his pay as Colonel from 2nd January 1778. untile 22 January 1781:£1101— for his pay as Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> from 22 January 1781. till 26th June 1783— £ 1092.10— in all Three Thousand Three hundred & ninety seven Pounds 16/5½ as p Accounts and Vouchers received—

By orer of the Board.

JA LYLE J<sup>r</sup> Ass<sup>t</sup> Sec<sup>y</sup>

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO CLARK, July 2, 1783

[Benjamin Harrison Letter Book, 1783-1786, pp. 164-165.]

GENERAL GEORGE R: CLARKE.

IN COUNCIL July 2<sup>d</sup> 1783.

SIR,

The conclusion of the war and the distress'd situation of the State with respect to its Finances call on us to adopt the most prudent Oconomy. It is for this reason alone I have come a determination to give over all Thoughts for the present of carrying on an offensive war against the Indians which you will easily perceive will render the Services of a General Officer in that quarter unnecessary, and will therefore consider yourself as out of Command, but before I take leave of you I feel myself called on in the most forci-

able Manner to return you my Thanks and those of my Council for the very great and singular services you have rendered your Country, in wresting so great and valuable a Territory out of the Hands of the British Enemy, repelling the attacks of their Savage Allies and carrying on successful war in the Heart of their Country, this Tribute of Praise and Thanks so justly due I am happy to communicate to you as the united Voice of the Executive.

I am with respect.

Sir  
yrs. &c.  
B: H:

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, July 2, 1783  
[Draper MSS., 11J25.—Transcript.]

"RICHMOND, July 2, 1783.

SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of this day's date, and can assure you that no reward for past services could be so satisfactory to me, as that of the gratitude of my country. I am happy in the idea of having met with the approbation of your Excellency and Council. Should anything hereafter transpire, wherein I could be of service to you, in the promotion of the interest of your government, its execution will again enable me to enjoy some of those pleasures that I have often experienced on the reflection of having rendered service to my country.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's  
Most obedient and humble servant,  
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

HIS EXCELLENCY, BEN. HARRISON, Esq."

WALKER DANIEL TO CLARK, September 15, 1783  
[Draper MSS., 52J91.—A.L.S.]

BACHELORS OFFICE, Sept. 15th. 83.

DEAR GENERAL, The Inhabitants of this Country have been variously agitated since You left us, occasioned by some reports propagated by designing and perverse members of Society, that the claims under Virginia were all void, and that Improvements would entitle



to more certain estates from Congress: however the partial acceptance of the Cession of Virginia by Congress has in a great measure quieted these commotions.

You have, I think, to blame Yourself, for not mentioning to me the Suits that Cleveland brought against You for the impressing his Whisky and for false imprisonment. In Your absence they have prosecuted both Suits with great vigor: last Court they were tried. As I was wholly unacquainted with the circumstances myself I endeavour'd to get what information I could from others, & learned that M<sup>r</sup> Finn, now at Post Vincennes, could prove something in Your favor: accordingly I moved to postpone the Trial till Finn's return, but was overruled. The Suit for the Whiskey was then brought on; fortunately for You they had committed two Blunders, which I tho't myself justifiable to take advantage of & nonsuited them. The other was immediately tried, the Jury brought in £217 Damages, I moved for a new Trial as the Damages appeared excessive, but the Court would not grant it. I then proposed, at the request of some of Your Friends, to pay off the Judgment in property to be valued by two honest men, on a promise from Cleavelands att<sup>o</sup> not to issue Execution. However my back was scarcely turn'd when a fieri facias was levied on every Thing, without exception, You had in the County, and they were proceeding to sell them at cash prices to the highest bidder. Provoked at their want of common veracity & generosity I prayed & obtained an Appeal, which has superseded all their proceedings: and so the matter rests.

You may prosecute the Appeal or not as You please. I am confident they have committed Errors, and that the Gen. Court will reverse the Judgment, but perhaps You and Cleveland had better compromise the Affair, as perhaps the man might have suffer'd undeservedly. I hope You will think I have done what Friendship dictated, & perhaps [more] than You ought to have expect[ted] considering Your own negligence. I am much pleased at finding no obstacle in the way of the Grant's being establish'd, tho' I am sorry it was obliged to be postponed till next Session. However a matter of some consequence can now be alter'd w<sup>ch</sup> might have injured the Business if it had been finally compleated last Session. I will write

You more fully the first opportunity.  
Permit me to subscribe myself

Your Friend & hble Sert.

WALKER DANIEL ✕

P. S. Have You seen any of my friends in King & Queen? & will they ever write me? I wish anxiously to be building on our great Point. W. D.

Addressed: Brigadier Gen. Clark Richmond

CLARK TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, October 12, 1783

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:535.]

GEO: ROGERS CLARK TO GOV: HARRISON.

CAROLINE October 12th 1783

"SIR,

I have been informed that your Excellency hath lately received dispatches from the Westward. Being anxious to know the success of the Commission to the Chicasaws induced me to take the liberty of writing to you hoping that some moments of leisure might offer, and that your Excellency would Honour me with the Information. from report I fear all is not well in that Quarter. I hope Sir that you will pardon this intrusion, and beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's very  
Hbl. Serv't."

JAMES MONROE TO CLARK, October 19, 1783

[*Draper MSS.*, 52J92.—A.L.S.]

RICHMOND Oct<sup>r</sup> 19. 1783.

DEAR SIR I was fav<sup>d</sup> a few days since with yours by our friend Maj<sup>r</sup> Crittenden and thank you very sincerely for the contents. My engagements with the Major are to a considerable amount, were founded & have since been conducted upon a perfect confidence in his honor & integrity: sentiments w<sup>h</sup> were formd in my mind in fav<sup>r</sup> of him by your own & the communications of Col<sup>o</sup> Marshall & his

son John.<sup>1</sup> His conduct hitherto has been perfectly honorable & fully corresponding with y<sup>r</sup> information; so that I have no apprehensions that I shall at any future period have reason to be dissatisfied [with] him: on the contrary my confidence hath increas'd from a personal acquaintance & tryal of him. I have to beg of you that as you will be in that country with the Maj<sup>r</sup> & will have an opportunity of seing his land sold me that you will with him give me y<sup>r</sup> opinion of that w<sup>h</sup> you think y<sup>e</sup> perferable. he will give you a list of the tracts out of which I am to chuse. tomorrow I sit out for Princeton so that I shall not have the pleasure of seing you before you go. my wishes are that you have a safe & profitable trip. with respect to the employm<sup>t</sup> you have heard I have in contemplation I can assure you I have not made up my mind thereon even if I had y<sup>e</sup> office within my reach. but if I had & was ever so solicitous of it these appointments are so incertain & depend on such a variety of contingencies that it wo<sup>d</sup> be to be calculated on as a remote probability. I intended going with M<sup>r</sup> Jefferson some time since when he held y<sup>e</sup> appointm<sup>t</sup> to the C<sup>t</sup> of Versailles to negotiate y<sup>e</sup> peace but whether he will now go or not is incertain & if he does 'tis very doubtful as s<sup>d</sup> above whether I shall accompany him. but whether I stay on the continent of America or go abroad I shall always be glad to hear from you & shall be very happy to render you service. you will continue to correspond with me at Princeton or wherever Congress may reside & shall wish you make yr. communications as usual with perfect freedom. our interests in the

<sup>1</sup> This was the John Marshall, son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, who afterwards became chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Father and son entered the continental service in the Revolution in the same organization, Thomas Marshall as major, John as lieutenant of a regiment of minute men from Fauquier, Orange and Culpeper counties, which met and defeated Dunmore's forces at Great Bridge late in 1775. This organization was soon disbanded, and John Marshall was on July 30, 1776, commissioned lieutenant of the Third Virginia Regiment where his father held the rank of major. He was commissioned captain-lieutenant in December, 1776, to rank from July 31, and was transferred to the 15th Virginia Line. In the winter of 1777-1778 he was with Washington at Valley Forge, having been appointed before going into winter quarters deputy judge advocate of the army of the United States. He participated in the battle of Monmouth and July 1, 1778, was promoted to the rank of captain. Later in the summer of 1779 the term of enlistment of his regiment expired, and with other supernumerary officers he went back to Virginia, returning to active service only for a brief time during Arnold's invasion of Virginia.

western country are very similar & of course whatever will promote mine will serve yours: the plans w<sup>h</sup> I take with respect to my private property I will inform you of & wish you also to inform me what you think y<sup>e</sup> most eligible. of this you may rest assur'd that y<sup>e</sup> object of this part of y<sup>e</sup> State an object w<sup>h</sup> will govern in all our Councils will be to effect a separation & erect an independend<sup>t</sup> State westw<sup>d</sup>, as it will enable us to oeconomize our aff<sup>rs</sup> here & give us greater strength in y<sup>e</sup> foederal councils.

I am very sincerely yr.

most ob<sup>t</sup> & very humble serv<sup>t</sup>  
JA<sup>s</sup> MONROE

THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CLARK, December 4, 1783

[Draper MSS., 52J93.—A.L.S.]

ANNAPOLIS Dec. 4. 1783.

DEAR SIR

I received here about a week ago your obliging letter of Oct. 12. 1783. with the shells & seeds for which I return you many thanks. you are also so kind as to keep alive the hope of getting for me as many of the different species of bones, teeth & tusks of the Mammoth as can now be found. this will be most acceptable. Pittsburg & Philadelphia or Winchester will be the surest channel of conveyance. I find they have subscribed a very large sum of money in England for exploring the country from the Missisipi to California. they pretend it is only to promote knolege. I am afraid they have thoughts of colonising into that quarter. some of us have been talking here in a feeble way of making the attempt to search that country. but I doubt whether we have enough of that kind of spirit to raise the money. how would you like to lead such a party? tho I am afraid our prospect is not worth asking the question. the definitive treaty of peace is at length arrived. it is not altered from the preliminaries. the cession of the territory West of Ohio to the United states has been at length accepted by Congress, with some small alterations of the conditions. we are in daily expectation of receiving it with the final approbation of Virginia. Congress have been lately agitated by questions where they should fix their residence. they first resolve on Trentown. the Southern

states however contrived to get a vote that they would give half their time to Georgetown at the Falls of Patowmac. still we consider the matter as undecided between the Delaware & Patowmac. we urge the latter as the only point of union which can cement us to our Western friends when they shall be formed into separate states. I shall always be happy to hear from you and am with very particular esteem D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your friend & humble serv<sup>t</sup>

TH: JEFFERSON

Addressed: Gen<sup>l</sup> George Rogers Clarke

CLARK APPOINTED PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR OF BOUNTY LANDS,

December 17, 1783

[Draper MSS., 32]93.—D.S.]

Be it remembred, that on the seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty three, that George Rogers Clarke of the State of Virginia for and on the part of himself, his heirs, executors & administrators of the first part and Col George Muter, Lt Col Charles Dabney & Maj<sup>r</sup> Thomas Merriweather the deputation on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line for this purpose duely appointed for and on the part of the said officers and soldiers, for themselves & their successors, in such deputation of the second part, have covenanted, promised, contracted and agreed And do by these presents covenant, contract, promise and agree, to and with each other in manner and form following, that is to say. First, the party of the first part being elected, the principal surveyor, for the purpose of locating & surveying the several bountys of land, which have been given & granted by the General Assembly of this State to the said officers and soldiers, shall forthwith proceed to proceed to obtain the legal qualifications for effectually executing his said office of principal surveyor, and having obtained such qualifications, shall proceed as early as may be, on the bussiness of locating and surveying the bountys of lands aforesaid, for the several officers and soldiers entitled thereto as original grantees of the State, & for their heirs, agreeable to their respective warrants, according to such modes and regulations as have been, or shall hereafter be established by the

Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly, faithfully & effectually doing & performing at every stage of the bussiness whatever it is customary for surveyors to do & perform. Secondly the said party of the first part, shall carry with him and keep in service during the time of his being on the said bussiness, or untill discharged by the superintendants, four effective men for chain carryers, markers & hunters, armed & furnished with ammunition, and also equipped with the necessary utensils for performing the dutys aforesaid for each deputy or assistant surveyor he shall employ, whose pay shall not exceed three shillings per day, to be paid by the said surveyor, and he to be reimbursed therefore, by the partys of the second part. Thirdly, the party of the first part, shall out of his own fees pay the College dues that shall arise on this bussiness, exonerating the said officers & soldiers therefrom. Fourthly the partys of the second part, that is to say, the said officers and soldiers, their heirs, executors or administrators respectively, shall pay or cause to be paid, to the party of the first part, his heirs, executors & administrator or assigns, the usual surveyors fees as by law established; three shillings whereof for every thousand acres to be paid down at the time of lodging the warrant or warrants, on which the said surveys are to be made.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably sett their hands the date above written.

G. R. CLARK  
 GEORGE MUTER  
 CHA DABNEY L<sup>t</sup> COL.  
 THO<sup>s</sup> MERIWETHER

CLARK AS PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND,

December 20, 1783

[*Cal. of Va. State Papers*, 3:550.]

Decem. 20th 1783

Bond of George Rogers Clark and Wm. Croghan, in the penalty of Three Thousand Pounds, to George Minter, Chas: Dabney, and other Officers of the State Line and State Navy, — authorizing them to receive from all officers and Soldiers of said Line, as Principal Surveyors of Public lands, for such amounts of lands as they may be entitled to respectively, "one half dollar for

each thousand acres" as Surveyor's fee, and "one dollar for each hundred acres" contained in such warrant, upon delivery of the same, to form a contingent fund for executing the provisions of act of assembly granting public lands, &c., &c.

CLARK ASSUMES REVOLUTIONARY ACCOUNTS, December 22, 1783  
[Draper MSS., 46J45.—Transcript.]

June 5 <sup>th</sup> 1783. GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK	
TO CHARLES GRATIOT ASSIGNEE OF CAP <sup>TN</sup> LINCTOT DR	
To a bill of exchange accepted by you for 7678 Livres*	£427-13-4
To Interest on the above Bill from the 5 <sup>th</sup> of June	} 85-10-8
1779 til the 5 <sup>th</sup> of June 1783 4 years at 5 p. c	
To Bill of Exchange accepted by you for 3836 Dollars	1150-16
To Interest on the above Bill from 5 <sup>th</sup> of June 1779	} 230-3
til 5 <sup>th</sup> June 1783 4 years a 5 p c	
	<hr/>
	£1894- 3

\* 6 livres to a french Crown.

I certify that Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark as paid to me the with  
account with Interest

By power of attorney of Godefroy Linctot  
(Signed) CH. GRATIOT

1894-3

1618-5-3

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275-17-9

RICHMOND 22<sup>d</sup> December, 1783

## CHAPTER IX

CLARK'S ACCOUNTS WITH VIRGINIA, MARCH 30, 1778 —  
JUNE 9, 1783

VIRGINIA DEBTOR TO CLARK — VIRGINIA CREDITOR TO CLARK — SUMMARY OF  
ACCOUNTS CONNECTED WITH THE CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST — BILLS  
DRAWN BY VARIOUS OFFICERS — PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH BOWMAN'S  
COMPANY, AUGUST 8, 1778 TO DECEMBER 14, 1778 — PAY ROLL OF CAP-  
TAIN EDWARD WORTHINGTON'S COMPANY, JULY 17, 1778 TO JUNE 1, 1779  
— PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN JESSE EVANS' COMPANY, DECEMBER 29, 1778 TO  
APRIL 5, 1779.

### CLARK'S ACCOUNTS WITH VIRGINIA<sup>1</sup>

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

#### THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

#### TO BRIGADIER GEN<sup>l</sup> G. R. CLARK

For Sundry Payments, Expences & other Disbursements by him  
made in behalf of the said State, & Illinois Department. Viz:—

1778		{ Many of the Vouchers for this a/c are in a Bundle endorsed, "Vouch- ers for Gen <sup>l</sup> Clarks a/c consisting of & c <sup>a</sup>	Dollars	
Mar 30	1	To a treat at Rendezvous.....	13 1/2	
Ap. 4"	2	p <sup>d</sup> an Express from the Mouth of Muddy Creek	3 3/8	
	3	p <sup>d</sup> for flour for Capt Helms' Co..	8 1/2	
	4	p <sup>d</sup> 10 Men for bringing boats from Wheeling to Redstone.....	237	
	5	p <sup>d</sup> for a Treat to Capt Helms's Co .....	6 3/8	
	6	p <sup>d</sup> for ..d <sup>o</sup> .. for Capt Bowman's Co .....	5	273 3/8
	7	p <sup>d</sup> for 66 yds Linnen for Boat Covers .....	213 3/8	
	8	p <sup>d</sup> for repairing Boats .....	16 3/8	
May 12"	9	p <sup>d</sup> John Maxwell, for 12189 <sup>ll</sup> flour in Barrells .....	1351 1/2	
	10	p <sup>d</sup> Jacob Bousman for 130 ferriages	10 1/2	

<sup>1</sup> This material has been printed, in part, in English, *Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio 1778-1783 and Life of George Rogers Clark*, 2:1040-1056.



			Dollars			
July	5 <sup>"</sup>	11	p <sup>d</sup> for 4 p <sup>r</sup> Hand Cuffs.....	10		
	17 <sup>"</sup>	12	p <sup>d</sup> Francis Charleville for 10 Beeves .....	237 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	27 <sup>"</sup>	13	p <sup>d</sup> Cha <sup>s</sup> Charleville for 150 <sup>ll</sup> Gun- powder .....	248	2,087	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
Aug <sup>t</sup>	1 <sup>"</sup>	14	p <sup>d</sup> for rum..p Cap <sup>t</sup> Worthing- ton's rec <sup>t</sup> .....	19		
	7 <sup>"</sup>	15	p <sup>d</sup> for 142 <sup>ll</sup> Gun Powder.....	340		
	14 <sup>"</sup>	16	p <sup>d</sup> Mr Murray for rum for use of the Troops .....	29 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
Nov	19 <sup>"</sup>	17	p <sup>d</sup> for sundry ferriges to the Span- ish side of Cert.....	4		
Mar	16 <sup>"</sup>	18	p <sup>d</sup> for 14 <sup>ll</sup> Bacon at 1/2 a Dollar p <sup>r</sup> lb.....	7		
May	24 <sup>"</sup>	19	p <sup>d</sup> for a Boat p <sup>r</sup> Major Bowman's Cert .....	30		
	"	20	p <sup>d</sup> Delouri, for Storage & Cartage of Merchandize at Misere in the Spanish Country .....	36	465	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
	25 <sup>"</sup>	21	p <sup>d</sup> an Armorer for 37 Days Work at 8 livres p <sup>r</sup> day.....	59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	"	22	p <sup>d</sup> a Carpenter for 38 Days Work at Fort Clark.....	61 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	27 <sup>"</sup>	23	p <sup>d</sup> for repairing the Garrison at Kaskaskia .....	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	"	24	p <sup>d</sup> for 20 Powder at 2 Dollars p <sup>r</sup> lb .....	40		
	"	25	p <sup>d</sup> for 50 Lead at 1/2 Dollar p <sup>r</sup> lb	25		
	"	26	p <sup>d</sup> for 100 flints.....	2		
	"	27	p <sup>d</sup> for 15 <sup>ll</sup> Flour Barrells .....	15	228	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
	"	28	p <sup>d</sup> for 40 <sup>ll</sup> Lead .....	20		
	"	29	p <sup>d</sup> for 70 <sup>ll</sup> Powder .....	140		
	"	30	p <sup>d</sup> for 1 Grappling Iron (say Boat Anchor) .....	30		
	"	31	p <sup>d</sup> Diff <sup>t</sup> ferriages over the Missis- sippi .....	10		
	"	32	p <sup>d</sup> Mr Labadie for 1000 <sup>ll</sup> Lead...	250		
	"	33	p <sup>d</sup> 3 Men employ'd by Will <sup>m</sup> Swan for repairs at Fort Clark.....	28 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	"	34	p <sup>d</sup> Serjt James Espy, as p <sup>r</sup> rec <sup>t</sup> on his Pay Roll.....	50	528	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
				Carried over....	3,583	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

		Dollars
	To Amot brot over . . . . .	3,583
35	p <sup>d</sup> John Sanders for Services p rect . . . . .	31
36	p <sup>d</sup> for transporting Troops to the Cherokee Fort . . . . .	352
37	p <sup>d</sup> for an Horse furnished Mr Gibault for his services to St Vincent . . . . .	60
38	p <sup>d</sup> Doctor Laffont for like Ser- vices . . . . .	60
39	p <sup>d</sup> Charlo Charleville for 56 Gall. Tassia, del <sup>d</sup> to Ind <sup>s</sup> at Sun- dry Councils & treaties @ 4 Doll p Gall. . . . .	224
40	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 13 Quarts Liquor for like purposes . . . . .	19 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
41	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for an Horse . . . . .	40 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
42	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 1/2 Gall. Tassia, del <sup>d</sup> the fatigue Party for rais- ing a Boat . . . . .	3
43	p <sup>d</sup> Mr Gratiot for 112 Gunpowder	112
44	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for Cartage of . . . . d <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
45	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 1/2 G <sup>n</sup> rum for fatigue Party loading Boats. . . . .	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
46	p <sup>d</sup> Mr Gibault for a Colt lost while his Mare was in pub- lice Service . . . . .	7
47	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> John Williams his pay Abstract . . . . .	5,128
48	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Joneast for sundries fur- nish'd the Troops p his Accot rendered at Fort Clark. . . . .	600
49	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Edward Worthington his Pay Abstract. . . . .	2,547 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
50	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> McCarty. his d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	1,248 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
51	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for his Volunteer Com- pany . . . . .	720 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
52	p <sup>d</sup> Lieut. Perault for his Pay Abstract . . . . .	516
53	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Joseph Bowman for his d <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	1,703 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
54	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Abr <sup>m</sup> Kellar for his. d <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	1,855
55	p <sup>d</sup> Major Joseph Bowman for his d <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	442 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
56	p <sup>d</sup> for 2 days Work. . . . .	23 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
57	p <sup>d</sup> Lieut. John Girault in part of his recruiting Accot his re- ceipt thereon . . . . .	900
		6,042
		1/5

		Dollars	
58	p <sup>d</sup> for sundry necessaries for the Hospital .....	20	
59	p <sup>d</sup> for 205 flour...@ 8 p hundred, del <sup>d</sup> Capt Shelby .....	16 1/5	
60	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Fra <sup>s</sup> Charleville for his Pay Abstract .....	323 1/5	10,895 4/5
61	p <sup>d</sup> for sundry necessaries for use of the Hospital .....	37	
62	p <sup>d</sup> Lieut. John Bayly, exp <sup>s</sup> on recruiting 21 Men & rec <sup>t</sup> .....	118	
63	p <sup>d</sup> an Express from St Vincents to the Vermillion Towns....	20	
64	p <sup>d</sup> Mons. Antoine Gamelin Ind. Agent, for sundry Exp <sup>s</sup> while he was treating w <sup>th</sup> the Ouabache Ind <sup>s</sup> .....	1,143 1/5	
66	p <sup>d</sup> for sundry necessaries for use of the Hospital at F. Clark..	45	
67	p <sup>d</sup> Ch <sup>s</sup> Charleville for 2 1/8 Cwt flour at 8 Cwt	17	1,380 1/5
Transferred to folio 2			21,901 4/5

		Dollars		
1778		To Amot brot over from folio 1.....	21,901	4/5
	68	p <sup>d</sup> 2 Men for 3 days search after Public Horses .....	9	
	69	p <sup>d</sup> for 2 Gall <sup>s</sup> Tassia for Kaskas- kia Indians .....	12	
	70	p <sup>d</sup> for 4 loads of Wood .....	4 4/5	
	71	20 Gunpowder .....	40	
	72	100 flints .....	2	
	73	50 Lead .....	20	
	74	p <sup>d</sup> an Express to Kahokia.....	10	97 4/5
	75	p <sup>d</sup> a Coxswain for 70 days Service on Board the Willing Bat- teau on the Exped <sup>n</sup> to Post Vincent.....	70	
	76	p <sup>d</sup> Jonas Menafield for 45 days Work at F. Clark.....	45	
	77	p <sup>d</sup> an Armorer for repairing Arms at d <sup>o</sup> .....	24 2/5	
	78	p <sup>d</sup> for 232 Pickets at one Livre each .....	46 2/5	
	79	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Leon <sup>d</sup> Helm in part of his Pay Abstract transmitted to Government as p his rec <sup>t</sup> thereon .....	889 4/5	
	80	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Joseph Bowman in part of d <sup>o</sup> as p d <sup>o</sup> .....	1,183 1/5	
	81	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Will Harrod in part of d <sup>o</sup> as p d <sup>o</sup> .....	1,136 4/5	
	82	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> John Montgomery in part of d <sup>o</sup> as p d <sup>o</sup> .....	2,161 4/5	5,557 3/5
July 27"	83	p <sup>d</sup> Ch <sup>s</sup> Caderon for Pro- visions & other neces- saries furnished Cap <sup>t</sup> Bowman's Co. on their March to Illin <sup>s</sup> .....	76 3/5	
	84	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Bolsey for 1 Cwt. Gun- powder p rec <sup>t</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Bowman..	100	
	85	p <sup>d</sup> horse hire as p rec <sup>t</sup> of Cap <sup>t</sup> Bowman .....	8 3/5	
Sept <sup>r</sup> 26"	86	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroix's Acco. p Maj <sup>r</sup> Bow- man's Cert.....	115 3/5	
	87	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroux's d <sup>o</sup> for Provisions p Cert of d <sup>o</sup> .....	254 3/5	
	88	p <sup>d</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> Brady's d <sup>o</sup> for Rations p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .....	560 3/5	

			Dollars			
Oct	31"	89	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroix's d <sup>o</sup> for... p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> (Ind Acco) .....	43 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
Sept <sup>r</sup>	20"	90	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroix's d <sup>o</sup> for.... p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ..	359 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
		91	p <sup>d</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Carty's Acco. p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup>	76 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
Nov <sup>r</sup>	10"	92	p <sup>d</sup> for horse hire..... p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ..	8	1,603	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
	18"	93	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Lavasseur... p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ..	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	24"	94	p <sup>d</sup> for Stone, Wood &c.. p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	27"	95	p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> ... d <sup>o</sup> &c..... p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ...	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	30"	96	p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> ... d <sup>o</sup> &c..... p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ...	3 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
Dec	2"	97	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroix's 2 Acco <sup>ts</sup> for Provis- ions p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .....	470 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	1779					
Jan <sup>y</sup>	28"	98	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Cotineau for rum for } (1779) Volunteers & Ind <sup>s</sup> p Cap <sup>t</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Carty's Certificate..... }	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	491	
	19"	99	p <sup>d</sup> at Praire de Roche p Cert. of Cap <sup>t</sup> Bowman .....	20 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
		100	p <sup>d</sup> Exp <sup>s</sup> at Philips to St Pierre p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> .....	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	27"	101	p <sup>d</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Carty for Ensign Le- vine's Board 11 days.....	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>		
	28"	102	p <sup>d</sup> Exp <sup>s</sup> at Kaskaskia p Cap <sup>t</sup> Bow- man's Cert.....	88		
		103	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Barbee's Acco <sup>t</sup> Certified by Cap <sup>t</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Carty.....	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	143	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
Transferred to folio 3					29,794	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

			Dollars	
1779		To Amot brot over from folio 2.....	29,794	$\frac{3}{5}$
May 22	104	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroix's prov <sup>s</sup> Acco Certified by Major Bowman.....	708 $\frac{2}{5}$	
	105	p <sup>d</sup> Lacroix's d <sup>o</sup> ...d <sup>o</sup> ...by...d <sup>o</sup> ...	159 $\frac{1}{5}$	
	106	p <sup>d</sup> Horse hire & Loss of saddle p Cert...do.....	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	
	107	p <sup>d</sup> for ..d <sup>o</sup> & ..d <sup>o</sup> p ...d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> ....	8 $\frac{3}{5}$	
	108	p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> & ..d <sup>o</sup> p Cert. ..d <sup>o</sup> ....	8	
	109	p <sup>d</sup> for Provisions at Kaskaskia p d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	145 $\frac{1}{5}$	
	110	p <sup>d</sup> for 1 Perriogue...p d <sup>o</sup> ...d <sup>o</sup> ...	30	
	112	p <sup>d</sup> for 2 Flour 2 receipts Dan <sup>l</sup> Murray .....	12	
	113	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Barbineau for 1000 <sup>ll</sup> flour & 600 <sup>ll</sup> Ind. Meal p rec <sup>t</sup> of Dan <sup>l</sup> Murray.....	72	
	114	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 1000 lb flour p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	60	
	115	p <sup>d</sup> Rago Bauvais for 291 flour p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> .....	17 $\frac{2}{5}$	1,229 $\frac{1}{5}$
	116	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Charleville for 2205 flour & 2059 <sup>ll</sup> Ind. Meal, & 50 <sup>ll</sup> Loads Hay p rec <sup>t</sup> Daniel Murray... 406 $\frac{1}{5}$		
	117	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Plassy for 2 <sup>ll</sup> Nails.....	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	
	118	p <sup>d</sup> for Corn p rec <sup>t</sup> of Dan <sup>l</sup> Murray	6	
	119	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Plassy for 200 <sup>ll</sup> flour p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> .....	12	
	120	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Barbineau for 200 <sup>ll</sup> flour p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> .....	12	
	121	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 200 <sup>ll</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	12	
	122	p <sup>d</sup> Renow for Corn...p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	6	
	123	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	6	
	124	p <sup>d</sup> Degane for d <sup>o</sup> .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	12	
	125	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Barbeneau for 100 <sup>ll</sup> flour & Corn 18 doll <sup>rs</sup> for Corn..... .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	24	
	126	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 200 <sup>ll</sup> flour...p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	12	
	127	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 100 <sup>ll</sup> D <sup>o</sup> p...p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	6	
	128	p <sup>d</sup> Rago Bauvais for 49 d <sup>o</sup> ..... .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	3	
	129	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Plassy for 100 <sup>ll</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..... .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	6	
	130	p <sup>d</sup> Rago Bauvais for 49 d <sup>o</sup> ..... .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	15	
	131	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 100 <sup>ll</sup> d <sup>o</sup> .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	6	
	132	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Bienvenue for 4000 <sup>ll</sup> flour .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	240	
	133	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Plassy for 29 <sup>ll</sup> Buffaloe beef .....p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	2	787 $\frac{2}{5}$

		Dollars
134	p <sup>d</sup> Cerrè for 80 <sup>ll</sup> Indian Meal	
	p rec <sup>t</sup> ..... d <sup>o</sup> ..	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
135	542 <sup>ll</sup> flour ..... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	32 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
136	19,824 <sup>ll</sup> Beef ..... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	1982 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
137	100 <sup>ll</sup> flour ..... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	6
138	400 <sup>ll</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	24
139	405 <sup>ll</sup> Buffaloe Beef.....	
	..... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	20 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
140	1,784 <sup>ll</sup> flour ..... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	107
141	446 <sup>ll</sup> Ind: Meal. p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
142	1 Canoe .... p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	10
143	Cartage 1 Day. p rec <sup>t</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ..	2
		<u>2,200</u>
	Transferred to folio 4....	34,011
		<u><u>  </u> <sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub></u>
		<u><u>  </u> <sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub></u>

			Dollars	
		To Amot brot over from folio 3.....	34,011	¾
	144	p <sup>d</sup> for Dan Murray's Cert. to Bienvenue .....	5	
	145	p <sup>d</sup> for 5,424 Buffaloe Beef p Dan. Murray's Cert.....	325¾	
1779	146	p <sup>d</sup> for 7,150 <sup>ll</sup> flour...p...d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> ...	429	
Jan <sup>y</sup>	11"	147 p <sup>d</sup> for D. Murray's rec <sup>t</sup> of this date	1¾	
	12	148 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for Wood .....	36	
	13	149 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for Provision .....	132	¾
	16	150 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for Wood .....	4	
	18	151 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for d <sup>o</sup>	2	
		152 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for Provisions .....	138	
	20	153 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for d <sup>o</sup>	77¾	
		154 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for 1000 <sup>ll</sup> flour .....	60	
	23	155 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> of this date for 5,580 <sup>ll</sup> d <sup>o</sup> .....	445¾	
		156 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> ...for 600 <sup>ll</sup> Ind Meal .....	18	
		157 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> ..for 119 <sup>ll</sup> Loads Wood .....	119	
		158 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> ..for 725 Pork..	58	
	25	159 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> ...for Wood...	13¾	
	27	160 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> ..for 33 Loads d <sup>o</sup>	33	
Feb	3 <sup>d</sup>	161 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> to Mr. Plassy..	167	
		162 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> .....for Provisions 60.....	12	
		163 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 1 Hde Taffia.....	140¾	
1778		164 p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> Cert. for Provisions....	12	
July	28"	165 p <sup>d</sup> for 6 days board for an Ind. Interp <sup>t</sup> .....	6	
Sept.	24"	166 p <sup>d</sup> I. B. Lacroix for sundry Expences treating with the Ind <sup>s</sup> between 1 <sup>st</sup> Aug & this date p his Acco. rendered.....	205¾	1,500
	28"	167 p <sup>d</sup> Thos Brady's 2 Acco <sup>ts</sup> for sundry Indian Expences as Certified by Major Bowman	216¾	
		168 p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Lacroix's Acco. for sundry d <sup>o</sup> p Cert. d <sup>o</sup> .....	43¾	
		169 p <sup>d</sup> Moses Henry for his Acco of d p Cert of Cap Helm.....	77¾	



		Dollars
170	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ....for d <sup>o</sup> ..p order of d <sup>o</sup> ....	60
171	p <sup>d</sup> an Acco. certified by Capt Bowman .....	144 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
172	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Danis his Wages as Ind. Interp <sup>t</sup> from Kaskaskias to Wiaw, under Capt Helm, & for Horse hire &ea.&ea.....	260
173	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Lacroix's sundry Expenses while treating with different Nations of Indians as p Acco.....	125 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
174	p <sup>d</sup> for Goods furnished to Indians as p Cert. Cap Bowman }	118 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
175	p <sup>d</sup> for rum to Indians at Sundry times.....	21 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
176	p <sup>d</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> Goods &ea to Indians..	156
177	p <sup>d</sup> for 5 Bottles rum to d <sup>o</sup> .....	7 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
178	p <sup>d</sup> for 5 Bottles d <sup>o</sup> to d <sup>o</sup> .....	6
179	p <sup>d</sup> for Rum at a treaty in Novem <sup>r</sup>	12
Transferred to folio 5....		1,248
		37,688
		4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

		Dollars	
	To Amo <sup>t</sup> bro <sup>t</sup> over from folio 4.....	37,668	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
180	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Deneau for a trip to the Chipwa nation as Ind. Agent..	240	
181	p <sup>d</sup> for 2 Bottles of rum for Indians	6	
182	p <sup>d</sup> for 4 p <sup>r</sup> Shoes for.....d <sup>o</sup> ....	12	
183	p <sup>d</sup> for 13 Shirts for.....d <sup>o</sup> ....	43 $\frac{2}{5}$	
184	p <sup>d</sup> for 10 p <sup>r</sup> Shoes for....d <sup>o</sup> ....	30	
185	p <sup>d</sup> for 3 Quarts Taffia for d <sup>o</sup> ....	12	
186	p <sup>d</sup> for 1...d <sup>o</sup> ....d <sup>o</sup> ....for d <sup>o</sup> ....	4	
187	p <sup>d</sup> for Sundry Exp <sup>s</sup> at a treaty at Post St Vincent's in Feb. 1779..	47	
188	p <sup>d</sup> for taffia at sundry times for Indians .....	60	
189	p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Gibault's & Lafont's Ex- pences at taking possession of Post St Vincent in 1778.....	657	
190	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Helm's order fav <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Hubberdeau for sundry Exp <sup>s</sup> ..	218	
191	p <sup>d</sup> d...d <sup>o</sup> ...fav <sup>r</sup> John Louise....	128	
192	p <sup>d</sup> I. M. Legras' Acco for sun- dries furnished p Cap <sup>t</sup> Helms' Certificate.....	1,631 $\frac{1}{2}$	
193	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Helms' order fav Cha <sup>s</sup> Amoneau for sundries furnished the Troops.....	87	
194	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Helms dft favor John Louise for sundries.....	171	
195	p <sup>d</sup> ...d <sup>o</sup> ...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> Fra <sup>s</sup> Bosseron for..d <sup>o</sup> .....	500	
196	p <sup>d</sup> ...d <sup>o</sup> ...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> Pierre Cornia for..d <sup>o</sup> .....	500	4,346
197	p <sup>d</sup> Q <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Rogers' Cert. fav <sup>r</sup> Mr Renault for d <sup>o</sup> .....	123	
198	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Helm's order fav <sup>r</sup> Jean Vauchers for d <sup>o</sup> .....	921	
199	p <sup>d</sup> do...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Renault for d <sup>o</sup>	114 $\frac{1}{5}$	
200	p <sup>d</sup> do...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> John Gibert for d <sup>o</sup>	279 $\frac{3}{5}$	
201	p <sup>d</sup> do...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Lafontaine for d.....	300	
202	p <sup>d</sup> do...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> of the Bearer for d.....	103 $\frac{4}{5}$	
203	p <sup>d</sup> Lieut. Rich <sup>d</sup> Brashear's order } fav <sup>r</sup> Cripeau for d <sup>o</sup> ..... }	135	
204	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Helms' order of Jan <sup>y</sup> last fav <sup>r</sup> for d <sup>o</sup> .....	625 $\frac{4}{5}$	
205	p <sup>d</sup> do...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> M Roberdeau for d <sup>o</sup> .....	46	
206	p <sup>d</sup> do...d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> .....for d <sup>o</sup> ....	178 $\frac{3}{5}$	

		Dollars	
207	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ....d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> .....for d <sup>o</sup> ....	643 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	
208	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ....d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> Francois Bosse- ron.for d <sup>o</sup> .....	510	3,980 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
209	p <sup>d</sup> Mich <sup>l</sup> Antia for Sundry Ser- vices &ca.....	30	
210	p <sup>d</sup> a blacksmith's Bill of this date for sundry Iron Work	53 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	
211	p <sup>d</sup> a Carpenters Acco for Work & repairs at F. Clark.....	43 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	
212	p <sup>d</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Cerre's Acco for Pro- visions &ca furnish'd the Troops at Fort Clark between 7 <sup>th</sup> last July & this date p his Acco <sup>t</sup> rendered.....	2,862 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	
213	p <sup>d</sup> James Manafee for 12 Chords Wood .....	12	
214	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> ....for 12...d <sup>o</sup> .....	12	
215	p <sup>d</sup> Armstead Dudley for 8 days Work .....	4	
216	p <sup>d</sup> James Graham for 10 days Work .....	5	3,023
Transferred to folio 6....			49,039 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

		Dollars		
		To Amo <sup>t</sup> bro <sup>t</sup> over from folio 5.....	49,039	½
218		p <sup>d</sup> for Patt. Kennedy's Bon's for diff <sup>t</sup> Public Services p his Acco..2951 2.6	590½	
221	}	p <sup>d</sup> Dan <sup>l</sup> Murray for 24 Bush <sup>a</sup> Salt at 6 Doll. p.....	144	
		Casks & Cooperage.....	6	
222		p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Plassy for Pitch & Oakum.	9¾	
223		p <sup>d</sup> for Casks by order of Cap <sup>t</sup> Harrod .....	13¾	
224		p <sup>d</sup> for 15½ Bush. Salt p Cap <sup>t</sup> Harrod's order.....	77¾	
225		p <sup>d</sup> for 63 D <sup>o</sup> & 2 Casks p d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> .	401¾	
226		p <sup>d</sup> for 61½ D <sup>o</sup> ..... p d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> .	370¾	
		9½ D <sup>o</sup> ..... p d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> .	47¾	
227		p <sup>d</sup> for 102½ Gunpowder p d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> .	307¾	
228		p <sup>d</sup> for 185½ Lead..... p d <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> .	185¾	
229		p <sup>d</sup> for repairing Cap <sup>t</sup> Harrod's boat .....	6	2,159
234		p <sup>d</sup> for 2 Hhds Taffia as p rect Cap <sup>t</sup> George.....	400	
237		p <sup>d</sup> Bartlet Searey for going Ex- press from St Vincents to the Falls .....	75	
238		p <sup>d</sup> Harman Consler as Express from Kask <sup>a</sup> to Wmburg.....	1,000	
239		p <sup>d</sup> for sundry Attendance & Necessaries furnished for the p <sup>d</sup> Sick at the Falls of Ohio..	319¾	
240		p <sup>d</sup> Edw <sup>d</sup> Murray as Express from Kask <sup>a</sup> to the Falls of Ohio..	100	
241		p <sup>d</sup> Boston Damewood for taking up a boat Anchor.....	100	
242		To Cash of the recall'd emis- sions now returned p rect Geo. Brooks .....	16,271	
244		To d <sup>o</sup> p <sup>d</sup> Jacob Lacourse for 1 Hhd Taffia .....	600	18,865
		p Cap <sup>t</sup> Helms 3 Sundry Dfts on me of the 24 Oct. 78. Viz.		¾
245		i in favor Cripeau for.....	148¾	
246		i in fav <sup>r</sup> Chapoton for.....	211	
247		i in favor I. M. P. Legras (of the 29).....	760¾	
248		p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Barbeau for Lodging the Chipwa's when coming to treat .....	4¾	

1778  
omitted  
Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>

		Dollars		
	.249	p <sup>d</sup> I. R. Hanson, for his Acco. of sundries for the friendly Ind <sup>s</sup>	124	$\frac{3}{5}$
	.250	p <sup>d</sup> Beaufrere the Taylor p Certificate of Major Bowman....	148	
	.251	p <sup>d</sup> Ahavmand at Caho p d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> for Sundries for the Sick....	60	$\frac{4}{5}$
	.252	p <sup>d</sup> Kenell for making flags for the Ind <sup>s</sup> p Cert. Major Bowman .....	22	$\frac{3}{5}$
	253	p <sup>d</sup> Major Bowman's dft on me for furnitures .....	454	$\frac{3}{5}$
×	254	p <sup>d</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> McCarty for sundries p his Acco Cert by Maj <sup>r</sup> Bowman .....	139	
×	255	p <sup>d</sup> Jos. Brown for 793 <sup>ll</sup> Beef for the Troops per his rec <sup>t</sup> .....	160	
×	256	p <sup>d</sup> Sundry Expences as p Voucher	109	
×	257	p <sup>d</sup> Maj <sup>r</sup> Smith for support of the Kentucky Volunt <sup>s</sup> p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	500	2,843 $\frac{3}{5}$
×	258	p <sup>d</sup> Will Helm for Bacon as p rec <sup>t</sup>	7	
×	259	p <sup>d</sup> Joseph Andrews for rum for Ind <sup>s</sup> p. Cert Capt <sup>t</sup> Helm.....	269	
	261	p <sup>d</sup> T. Brady for Provisions furnish'd at F. Clark.....	777	$\frac{3}{5}$
	260	p <sup>d</sup> for sundries for use of the Hospital p Doctor Rey.....	35	
	262	p <sup>d</sup> Antoine Bienvenue for Provisions furnish'd at F. Clark...	246	
	263	p <sup>d</sup> Ch <sup>s</sup> Charleville p rec <sup>t</sup> for sundries .....	428	$\frac{2}{5}$ 1,762 $\frac{4}{5}$
		Transferr'd to folio 7....	74,670	$\frac{1}{5}$

			Dollars	
		To Amot brot over from folio 6.....	74,670	1/5
	264	p <sup>d</sup> Cha <sup>s</sup> Charleville....p rec <sup>t</sup> ....	22 1/5	
	265	p <sup>d</sup> Brasseau for his Acco.....	3	
	266	p <sup>d</sup> I. B. Lacroix..... p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	614 3/5	3/5
1779	267	p <sup>d</sup> for an Horse & furniture p order Moses Henry .....	80	
Aug 25"	268	p <sup>d</sup> John Hargis in part of his Con- tract for Beef.....	200	
Oct. 9"	269	p <sup>d</sup> for 1 Gall. Taffia as treat to Col <sup>o</sup> Rogers' men after their defeat .....	80	
	270	p <sup>d</sup> 2 of Cap Linetots Volunteers 8 Months pay.....	177	
	271	p <sup>d</sup> Moses Henry p his 3 Acco <sup>ts</sup> ...1,315		
V	272	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Quirk, sundries for use of his Comp <sup>y</sup> p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	148	
V	273	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Helms in part of his Acco <sup>t</sup> p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	354	
V	274	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Worthington for use of his Comp <sup>y</sup> p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	916 3/5	
V	275	advanced Henry Crutcher, a reduced Commissary, in part of his services before he was reduced.. (book debt) .....	24	3/5
V	276	advanced Cap Rich <sup>d</sup> McCarty (deceased) in part of his Pay for recruiting & other neces- sary purposes (book Acco)...3,591 3/5		
V	277	advanced Capt Ab <sup>m</sup> Kellar in part of his pay for recruiting & other necessary purposes (book acco).....	189	
V	278	p <sup>d</sup> Lieut: Perrault in part of his recruiting Acco p rec <sup>t</sup> thereon .....	600	
V	279	advanced Doctor Rey for use of the Hospital (book Acco) .....	150	
V	280	advanced Cap Evans for use of his Comp <sup>y</sup> (book Acco)..	123 4/5	
V	281	advanced Cap <sup>t</sup> I <sup>s</sup> Shelby for use of his C <sup>o</sup> ..... (book Acco) .....	109	
V	282	advanced Cap <sup>t</sup> Isaac Taylor for use of his C <sup>o</sup> (book Acco) .....	118	3/5
			4,881	

				Dollars	
	284	Cash p <sup>d</sup> I. M. Simmons for Copying my public Acco p rec <sup>t</sup> .....		100	
	285	p <sup>d</sup> Will Shannon's 54 dfts on me in fav <sup>r</sup> of sundry persons for public services &ca, as will appear by his Acco <sup>ts</sup> 34,206 livres .....	6,841 1/5		
1779	June 21	286 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> dft on the Treas <sup>r</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> Mons <sup>r</sup> Cerre (N <sup>o</sup> 120) .....	875		
	June 27	287 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> on d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> Charlo Charle-ville (N <sup>o</sup> 132) .....	1,095 3/5		
	May 16	288 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> on me..... (N <sup>o</sup> 65) .. 32			
		{ p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> on me .... (N <sup>o</sup> 102) .. 461 1/5			
		p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> Sundry Small d on me.... p his rec <sup>t</sup> .....	33 4/5	9,338	4/5
	June 20	289 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> dft on the Treas <sup>r</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> M.M.Carty ..... (N <sup>o</sup> 115) ..	73		
	Nov <sup>r</sup> 9	290= p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> dft on the Treas <sup>r</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> N. Randolph ..... N <sup>o</sup> 170) ..	9,718	9,791	
		Transferred to folio 8.....		102,715	4/5

			Dollars	
		Specie Pen <sup>s</sup> Curr. <sup>y</sup>		
1779		To Amot brot over from folio 7.....	102,715	4/5
Nov.	14	4 p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Dodge for one Perriogue.....	365	
	20	5 p <sup>d</sup> Swan for Iron.....	80	
Dec	6	6 p <sup>d</sup> for a large Copper Kettle.....	130	
	8	7 p <sup>d</sup> for Wood for Barracks.....	20	
	23	8 p <sup>d</sup> expences in making 42 bushels Salt at Bullet's Lick per Richard Chenoweth .....	1,788	
		9 p <sup>d</sup> for Tallow .....	79	
		10 p <sup>d</sup> for Fuel .....	10	
	29	11 p <sup>d</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Gee for his work p Cert. in lieu of 9 yds of Cloth.....	562	
1780				
Jan <sup>y</sup>	1	12 p <sup>d</sup> for 8 bushels of Corn.....	320	
	--	13 p <sup>d</sup> for Wood for Barracks 100 Dollars d <sup>o</sup> 18 Dol. ....	118	
	19	14 p <sup>d</sup> Marsham Brashear for Corn p rec <sup>t</sup> ..	225	
	--	15 p <sup>d</sup> for Beef .....	50	
	--	16 p <sup>d</sup> Jesse Rood for Haling fuel.....	50	
	35	17 p <sup>d</sup> Express from St Vincents.....	50	
	--	18 p <sup>d</sup> for Wood .....	60	
Feb <sup>y</sup>	4	19 p <sup>d</sup> for Cutting & Hauling fuel.....	50	
	16	20 p <sup>d</sup> for repairing Barracks.....	150	
Mar	12	21 { p <sup>d</sup> Silas Harlan for 16 bush Corn de- livered into Store.....	2,240	
		3 d <sup>o</sup> del <sup>d</sup> to Cap <sup>t</sup> Baley for Recruits .....	300	
		200 <sup>ll</sup> Flour for the Troops...	600	
	20	22 p <sup>d</sup> John Briscoe J <sup>r</sup> for Casks p Cert....	45	
	24	23 p <sup>d</sup> Levin Powell for an Iron Chain & Grate p d.....	306	
	25	24 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for a Batus appraised to £2000...	6,666	4/6
	--	25 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> for 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>ll</sup> powder 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>ll</sup> Lead & 200 flints .....	884	
	--	26 p <sup>d</sup> for Whisky for the Troops.....	798	
	--	27 p <sup>d</sup> Thomas Vickroy for a Bag p Cert....	70	
Ap <sup>l</sup>	8	28 p <sup>d</sup> John Donnes' Acco for provisions &ca	40,104	1/6
Sep <sup>t</sup>	1	29 p <sup>d</sup> Thomas Vickroy for paper p Cert...	136	
Oct	5	30 p <sup>d</sup> Anthony Rolins for 163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>ll</sup> flour.....	817	3/6
1781				
feb <sup>y</sup>	12	31 p <sup>d</sup> Lieut Col <sup>o</sup> Joseph Crocket p rec <sup>t</sup> ....	17,050	
Mar	25	32 p <sup>d</sup> Isaac Fisher for expences as Express to Holdston.....	1,000	
May	19	33 p <sup>d</sup> Coleman & Hill as Express from the Fall to Fort Pitt.....	6,200	
	20	34 p <sup>d</sup> Hardy Hill for 16 bush Corn p rec <sup>t</sup> ...	1,620	



			Dollars		
June	2	35	p <sup>d</sup> Ensign Tannehill for his expences as Express from Richmond to Fort Pitt..	4,650	
July		36	p <sup>d</sup> William Harrison <sup>1</sup> in full of his Acco. p rect <sup>t</sup> £15156..14.....	50,522	3/6
July	28	37	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> Benj Harrison's <sup>2</sup> expences p Acco	436	4/6
March		37	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> in behalf of Government p rect <sup>t</sup> £126,582., 6/&-£. 18=9=6¼ (this accot for in Accot,)	421,941	
see W <sup>m</sup> H		38	p <sup>d</sup> John Gibson Mercht <sup>t</sup> for Goods he furnished Col <sup>o</sup> Gibson for use of Indians on Acco U. States p his rect <sup>t</sup> ..£72,2¼		
Sept	1	39	p <sup>d</sup> Daniel McKinneys Acco. of Smith Work.....	276	
		40	p <sup>d</sup> Capt Isaac Craig's Acco. of expences from Fort pitt to Philadelphia p rect <sup>t</sup> ..	1,997	
			Transferred to folio 9..£ 90=11=10¼=	665,483	1/6 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> William Harrison, the son of Lawrence and brother of Col. Benjamin Harrison, was born in Virginia but at an early age moved to Yohogania County, Virginia, now the neighborhood of Connellsville, Pa. He was a lawyer, served as sheriff of his county and as a member of the House of Delegates. He served in the Revolution as major and colonel of the militia, and met his death in the expedition of Col. William Crawford, his father-in-law, in 1782. Kellogg, *Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio* (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, 23), 165-166, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> Benjamin Harrison, who was the son of Lawrence and brother of William Harrison (see above), entered service in the Revolution as a captain in 1776, and retired as a major in 1781. In 1782 he was colonel of the Westmoreland County militia. After the death of his brother William, Benjamin moved to Kentucky, where he had an active career as sheriff of Bourbon County, as member of the conventions of 1787, 1788 and 1792, as representative in the legislature of 1793, and as state senator, 1795. He took part in Col. George Morgan's New Madrid enterprise and later settled in Missouri in the Ste. Genevieve district. Kellogg, *Frontier Advance*, 386, note 3.

<sup>3</sup> The figure is given as it appears in the original. The fraction, however, should be 3/15.

				Dollars	
		Penns Currecy Specie			
		To Amount brot over from folio 8 ... £ 90:11:10¼ =		665.483	⅓
1781					
Sept	1	40	p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Isaac Craig in part of his ex- pences at Philadelphia & returning, Wagon hire &ca p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	7,303	
--		40	p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> Craig bath of said Acco...£"140		
	4	41	To Carp p Henry Hoglan Express.....	1,100	
	5	42	p <sup>d</sup> Butler & Hart going Express.....	7,041	⅓
	15	43	p <sup>d</sup> Edw Murdock as Spye.....	4,800	
	--	44	p <sup>d</sup> Thomas Phelps's Acco. for provisions..	29,475	
	25	45	p <sup>d</sup> John Allan in part for a Rifle Gun for John Baptist the Indian Chief.....	900	
Omd Aug <sup>t</sup>		46	p <sup>d</sup> for Subsistance for wounded Soldiers.	80	
8, 1780		47	p <sup>d</sup> for Liquor for Soldiers on Command..	315	
Nov-		48	p <sup>d</sup> for Whisky for d <sup>o</sup> at Bakers.....	200	
1775 - -		49	p <sup>d</sup> my Expences at Hogs p Voucher.....	10,026	
feb <sup>y</sup>	10	50	p <sup>d</sup> Express to the County Lieut of Berkley	500	
		12	51 p <sup>d</sup> for 10 Quire of paper.....	450	
	--	52	52 p <sup>d</sup> for three pair of Stockings for Soldiers	800	
	14	53	53 p <sup>d</sup> Expences at Winchester at Edmond- sons inclu <sup>s</sup> £ 120"10"- for N. Ran- dolph p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	4,941	⅓
		54	54 p <sup>d</sup> John Gibson for Sundries furnished at Fort= = pitt p Acco.... £ 1302"7"9½		
		55	55 p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Robert George in part of his re- cruiting Ac <sup>t</sup> as p his receipt thereon..	28,550	
		56	56 p <sup>d</sup> d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> in part of his pay Abstract as p his Rec <sup>t</sup> .....	4,427	
		57	57 p <sup>d</sup> Col John Montgomery in part of his pay p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	3,800	
		58	58 p <sup>d</sup> Major Thomas Quirk as p rec <sup>t</sup> on his pay Roll .....	107,329	
		59	59 p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> Rich <sup>d</sup> Brashear in part of his re- cruiting Acco as p his receipt thereon.	4,769	⅓
		60	60 p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> John Williams in part of his pay as p rec <sup>t</sup> on his pay Roll.....	2,771	
		61	61 p <sup>d</sup> Martin Carney Q Master in part of his pay p his rec <sup>t</sup> on his pay Roll...	2,450	
		62	62 p <sup>d</sup> Jacob Pyatt p order of Cap <sup>t</sup> John Rogers for provisions p Voucher.....	5,560	
		63	63 p <sup>d</sup> Cap <sup>t</sup> John Bailey in part of his Acco for recruiting as p rec <sup>t</sup> there- on .....	16,087	
		64	64 p <sup>d</sup> John Donne in part of his pay p Rec <sup>t</sup> .	4,584	

		Dollars	
×	65	Advanced Joseph Lindsay p rec <sup>t</sup> for purchases in the Commissary Departm <sup>t</sup> .....	18,950
	66	Advanced Leonard Helm Superintend <sup>t</sup> in part of pay p his Rec <sup>t</sup> ....	1,500
	67	Advanced Cap <sup>t</sup> Worthington in part d <sup>o</sup> p his rec <sup>t</sup> .....	8,898     5/6
	68	Advanced Nat. Randolph for publick purposes p rec <sup>t</sup> .....	115,266     4/6
		Transferred to fol. 10 ... £1429:13:7 3/4	1,058,358     1/6
		Penns Currey Specie	
		To Amount bro <sup>t</sup> over from folio 9....	
		.....£1429:13:7 3/4=	1,058,358     1/6
✓	69	Advanced William Shannon p his rec <sup>t</sup> for publick purposes.....§	1,119,558
✓	70	Advanced John Donne p rec <sup>t</sup> on his Pay Acco...9:12:6 see Voucher N <sup>o</sup> 64	
		£1,439:6:11 3/4=	2,177,916     1/6
		To Ballance on this Acco. at y <sup>r</sup> Cr in New.Acco.17:4:7=	23,476     4/6
		£ 1,456:10:9=	2,201,392     5/6

NOTE: The charges mark'd ✓ the vouchers for them have been lodged in the auditors office in February 1780. as will appear by the auditors certificate. Those charges marked . the vouchers accompany this acco<sup>t</sup> & those not marked are taken from entries made in the Books.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> No explanation can be made for those items marked x.

VIRGINIA CREDITOR TO CLARK.  
[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

1778			Dollars		
July	15 <sup>"</sup>	1	By my dft of this date on Oliver Pollock pble to Laffont for.....	285.20	
	18 <sup>"</sup>	2	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....C. Charleville	208	
	24 <sup>"</sup>	3	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Rapicault....	516.20	
	25 <sup>"</sup>	4	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Hubberdeau..	239.80	
	d <sup>o</sup>	5	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Cerrè.....	1,273	
	d <sup>o</sup>	6	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Laulpe.....	337	
Aug	3 <sup>d</sup>	7	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Datchurut...	738.60	
	7 <sup>"</sup>	8	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Ant Morain..	111	
		9	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Fagott.....	1,100	
		10	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....C. Charleville	2,789	
	8 <sup>"</sup>	11	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Laffont.....	657	
	10 <sup>"</sup>	12	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Rapicault....	229.80	
	14 <sup>"</sup>	13	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Datchurut...	146	8,630.60
		14	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Picard.....	144	
		15	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Dan Murray.	660	
		16	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Laffont.....	358.40	
		17	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....d.....	544.60	
		18	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Mad <sup>e</sup> Bentley.	116	
Oct <sup>r</sup>		19	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Duplasi.....	670.80	
Nov <sup>r</sup>	19 <sup>"</sup>	20	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Motard.....	1,156.60	
		21	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....A. Chouteau..	431.80	
		22	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....d <sup>o</sup> .....	1,680	
		23	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Duplasi.....	124.20	
	21 <sup>"</sup>	24	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Pierre Cornia	500	
		25	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Bosseron....	500	6,886.40
		26	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Vallè.....	551	
	22 <sup>d</sup>	27	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Cerrè.....	800	
	24 <sup>"</sup>	28	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Jos Perault...	920.20	
Dec <sup>r</sup>	4 <sup>"</sup>	29	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Vigo.....	8,716.40	
	10 <sup>"</sup>	30	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Rapicault....	823	
	16 <sup>"</sup>	31	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Datchurut...	2,591	
	17 <sup>"</sup>	32	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Deloner.....	521	
	18 <sup>"</sup>	33	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Vigo.....	921	
	19 <sup>"</sup>	34	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Duralde.....	225.20	
		35	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Motard.....	1,040	
		36	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....J. P. Perrault	1,357.20	18,466
		37	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Vazquez.....	1,022.40	
		38	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Duplasi.....	1,000	
		39	By my d <sup>o</sup> of d <sup>o</sup> ....on d <sup>o</sup> ....Sarpy.....	964.60	2,987
			Transferred to folio 2....		36,970

			Dollars	
1778		By Amo <sup>t</sup> bro <sup>t</sup> over from folio 1.....		36,970
Dec <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>"</sup>	40 By my d <sup>o</sup> on Oliver Pollock of this date fav <sup>r</sup> Dan Murray for.....	192	
Jan <sup>y</sup>	23 <sup>"</sup>	41 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Datchurut .....	2,234.60	
		42 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Cap <sup>t</sup> Janis .....	600	
	29	43 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Risharry .....	440	
	30	44 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Rapicault .....	1,456.60	
	"	45 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Vigo .....	1,452	
Feb.	2 <sup>"</sup>	46 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Charlo Charleville .....	1,752	
	4 <sup>"</sup>	47 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Plassy .....	1,565.40	
	5 <sup>"</sup>	48 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Rapicault .....	784.40	
	"	49 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Bosseron .....	625	11,102
	"	50 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Laulpe .....	519	
April	30	51 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Lafontaine .....	579.60	
May	17 <sup>y</sup>	52 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Peter Godin.....	613.60	
	20	53 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... F. Trotter .....	220.20	
		54 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Godin .....	381.40	
July	17 <sup>"</sup>	55 By my d <sup>o</sup> on the.. Treasurer of Virg <sup>a</sup> , I. M. P. Legras.....	3,950.60	
Aug <sup>t</sup>	7 <sup>"</sup>	56 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Bently .....	1,851	
May	21 <sup>"</sup>	57 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Hubberdeau .....	900	
	22 <sup>"</sup>	58 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... John Girault.....	1,140.80	
	"	59 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Marie Menaze....	811	
	"	60 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Charleville .....	432.60	
	"	61 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... F. Charleville.....	300	
	25 <sup>"</sup>	62 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Antoine Pettice....	800	
	26 <sup>"</sup>	63 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Rapicault .....	408	
	27 <sup>"</sup>	64 By my d <sup>o</sup> on Oliver Pollock.. fav <sup>r</sup> A. Bien- venue .....	400	13,307.80
June	1 <sup>"</sup>	65 By my d <sup>o</sup> on Treasurer of Virginia fav: Louis LeCompt.....	800	
	2 <sup>"</sup>	66 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Pierre Boncaux....	480	
	"	67 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... M. Pourè.....	483	
	3 <sup>"</sup>	68 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Gratiot (say Feran)	1,427.80	
	17 <sup>"</sup>	69 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... R. M <sup>c</sup> Carty.....	2,716	
	"	70 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... M <sup>c</sup> Crae & C .....	137	
	"	71 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Vigo .....	298	
	"	72 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Ahaymand .....	303.80	
	18 <sup>"</sup>	73 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... I. B. Lacroix.....	447.80	
	23 <sup>"</sup>	74 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Rapicault .....	607	
Aug <sup>t</sup>	3 <sup>"</sup>	75 By my d <sup>o</sup> on.... d <sup>o</sup> .... Antoine Gamelin..	1,143.20	
		By Cash rec <sup>d</sup> from Govern <sup>t</sup> in January 1778 £ 1200 V: Cur <sup>y</sup> .....	4,000	
		By d <sup>o</sup> rec <sup>d</sup> from d <sup>o</sup> in May 1779 p <sup>r</sup> Lb Col <sup>o</sup> Montgomery 9,400 D <sup>o</sup> .....	31,333.40	
		the 1 <sup>st</sup> of these Bills in Legrass the 2 <sup>d</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> in M <sup>r</sup> Nathans Possession-		44,178 <sup>1</sup>
		Transferred to folio 3....		105,557.80

<sup>1</sup> This is the figure given in the original, but the correct total is 44,177.

1779		Dollars	
		By Amot of Cr brought forward from folio 8..	105,557 80
Dec	14	By Bill on the Treasury fav <sup>r</sup> Colo John Todd...	10,013
--		By d <sup>o</sup> .....Thomas Phelps.....	2,666 4/6
--		By d <sup>o</sup> .....Henry Smith.....	5,417 3/6
	23	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Rich Chenoweth.....	1,193
	26	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Evan Hinton.....	1,333 2/6
1780	--	By d <sup>o</sup> .....James Batey.....	1,333 2/6
Jan <sup>y</sup>	18	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Marsham Brashiar.....	1,333 2/6
	22	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Peter Sturgus.....	1,333 2/6
	28	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Henry Holdman.....	1,333 2/6
Feb <sup>y</sup>	9	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Henry French.....	600 --
--		By d <sup>o</sup> .....William Pope.....	2,000 --
--		By d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	2,000 --
	17	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Thomas Phelps.....	533 4/6
	20	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Squire Boon.....	1,333 2/6
	20	By d <sup>o</sup> .....Evan Hinton.....	500
Mar.	28	By d <sup>o</sup> on d <sup>o</sup> fav <sup>r</sup> Ch <sup>s</sup> Myn Thruston ..... £ 1000"0"--	
--		By d <sup>o</sup> ....Simon Triplet... £ 2568"9"6	
--		By d <sup>o</sup> ....Charles West.... £ 573"17"6	
--		By d <sup>o</sup> ....John Smith..... £ 746"13"6	
--		By d <sup>o</sup> ....Charles Dean.... £ 288"0"--	
--		By d <sup>o</sup> ....Levin Powell.... £ 4,771"8"--	
		9,948"8"6=====	33,161 2/6
Ap <sup>l</sup>	25	By Cash rec <sup>d</sup> of Colo Todd p John Rogers....	3,333 2/6
1781		By Cash £ 405,000 Equal to -	1,350,000 00
Jan <sup>y</sup>		By 13 Bills of 750 Dollars each drawn on the Treasurer for the Recruiting Service dated Feb <sup>y</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup> & Mar 1 <sup>st</sup> 80 } Transferred to fol. 9.....	9,750 1/6 <sup>1</sup> 1,534,726
		Specie — Penns Currey	
1781		By Amount of Cr bro <sup>t</sup> over from folio 9.....	1,534,726 1/6
July	27	By my Bill on Treasurer fav <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> . Gibson Mercht for £ 1419"16"9	
Oct	15	By my d <sup>o</sup> fav. Cap <sup>t</sup> Isaac Craig.....36"14"-- Transferred to folio 10..£ 1456:10:9 =	1,534,726 1/6
		Penns Currey Specie	
		By Amot of Cr. brought over from Fol. 9 £ 1456:10:9=	1,534,726 1/6
1781		By Cash rec <sup>d</sup> of Cap <sup>t</sup> Cherry last June 1781 £ 200,000..	666,666 4/6
		£ 1456:10:9 =	2,201,392 5/6

<sup>1</sup> The fraction should be 3/10, but the above figure is given in the original.

VIRGINIA, NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY (Account of expenses incurred by the conquest & protection of the Northwestern territory, & due from the United States to Virginia, From February, 1777, to August, 1784.) Vol. I.

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

General George R. Clarke-  
For Cash advanced him at different times upon Account for the use of Public expenditures in the Illinois Department; Viz:

1778	January 3.	To Cash upon Account to raise } seven Companies of Militia..... }	£ 1200-	4	300	0	-
	Decemb <sup>r</sup> 15	" Ditto.. upon Acc <sup>t</sup> .....	10,000"	6	1666	13	4
1780	January 10.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	900-	42	21	8	7
	29.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	67,470"	44	1533	8	5
	April 8.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	600"	60	10	0	0
	Decemb <sup>r</sup> 19.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	5,000"	75	66	13	4
1785 [1781?]	January 19.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	400,000"	75	5333	6	8
	April 3.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	200,000-	100	2000	0	"
	June 2.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> .....	36,000-	250	144	0	-
	23.	"Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> Bill fav. D <sup>l</sup> Hart....	660-	250	2	12	10
1782	April 27.	To Cash in Specie upon Account } for building Boats..... }	Specie 50"-"				
1783	May 22.	" Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> ....d <sup>o</sup> .....	60"-"				
	June 19.	" Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> for his attendance &c } on the Gen <sup>l</sup> Assembly respect- } ing the Officers Mem <sup>l</sup> &c.... }	25"-" 42"-"				
	Decemb <sup>r</sup> 18.	" Ditto....d <sup>o</sup> ....&c.....			177"	4	-
1779	June 24.	To Cash upon Account for the use of the Illinois Department.....	7,200	20	360	0	0
	October 21.	" Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	6,000	28	214	6	6
1780	Nov <sup>r</sup> 25.	" Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	1,200	74	16	4-	4
1781	Decemb <sup>r</sup> 18.	" Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> deduced from pay	40,000	1000	£40		
1783	June 19.	" Ditto Specie on account for his } attendance &c: on the Gen <sup>l</sup> As- } sembly respect <sup>s</sup> the Officers Mem <sup>l</sup> }	25..4"				
					25	4	-
1779.	July..5.	Herman Consellea.- To Cash on account as Express to Illinois.....	100"-"	21	4	15	3
					<u>11915</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

		11915		17	3		
		John Dodge <sup>1</sup> , Indian Agent & Com <sup>y</sup>					
		For Cash advanced him for various purposes in the Illinois Department, -					
June 26.	To Cash upon Account.....	5,000- <sup>''</sup>	250	-20	0	-	
July 19	Ditto.....ditto.....	61,000- <sup>''</sup>	400	152	10	-	
		Col <sup>o</sup> George Slaughter- <sup>2</sup>					
		For Cash advanced him upon account for public use in the Illinois dep <sup>t</sup>					
1779	Novemb <sup>r</sup> 8	To Cash upon Account.....	22,500-	36	625	0	-
1780	Jan <sup>y</sup> ...1	..Ditto ..ditto.....	300- <sup>''</sup>	42	..7.	3.	-
	May 8	..Ditto ..ditto.....	2,851.4	-60	47.	10.	5
	June.....7	..Ditto ..ditto.....	5,914.4	-65	90	19	9
	17	..Ditto ..ditto.....	1 835.8	-65	28	4	9
	August ..4	..Ditto ..ditto.....	3 000- <sup>''</sup>	70	42	17	2
	Septemb <sup>r</sup> 11	..Ditto ..ditto.....	750- <sup>''</sup>	72	..10	8	4
1781	Jan <sup>y</sup> ....20	..Ditto ..ditto p bill fav. Jn <sup>o</sup> Fervor	219- <sup>''</sup>	75	.. 2.	.18	5
	Feb <sup>y</sup> ....20	..Ditto ..ditto Sundries.....	35,749.8	-80	446.	.17..	4
	March 22	..Ditto ..ditto Jas. Meriweather....	1 950-	90	21	13	4
	June 23	..Ditto ..ditto Geo. Wilson.....	240-	250	0	19	2
	.....	Ditto ..ditto S Triplet.....	8 574-	250	34	5	7
	August... 7	..Ditto ..ditto fav <sup>r</sup> Jos Saunders } fav <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Pope 575 }	3 305- <sup>''</sup>	500	..6	12.	2
	14	..Ditto ..ditto fav. Jas Meriweather	360-	500	14	4	9
	Septemb <sup>r</sup> 3	..Ditto ..ditto Rich <sup>d</sup> Barbour.....	900- <sup>''</sup>	600	1	10	-
1782	.....	Ditto ..ditto in Jan <sup>y</sup> 1780 .....	17,206	42	409	13	-
October 4	..Ditto ..ditto .....	6 502	42	154	16	2	
1783	Decemb <sup>r</sup> 12	..Ditto ..Specie .....£6.12.2					
	.....	Ditto ..d <sup>o</sup> .....15.6.10					
	.....	Ditto ..d <sup>o</sup> .....13.13.15.					
	.....	Ditto ..d <sup>o</sup> .....10.5.7.					
				45	18	6	
				14079	19	1	
				14079	19 <sup>''</sup>	1	
		Cap <sup>t</sup> Linctot-					
		For Cash advanced him on acct for the use of the Illinois Departm <sup>t</sup> -					
1780	Feb <sup>y</sup> ..7	To Cash upon Account.....	127- <sup>''</sup> -	45	2	16	5
March 10	.. Ditto ..ditto .....	38.12.	50	0	15	5	
	22	.. Ditto ..ditto .....	3000- <sup>''</sup> -	50	60	0	-
	29-	.. Ditto ..ditto .....	305.14	50	6	2	3

<sup>1</sup> A biographical sketch of John Dodge will be found in *Cahokia Records*, xcv ff.; see also *Kaskaskia Records*, 104, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> For Col. George Slaughter, see *ante*, 198, note 1.



1781	Sept <sup>r</sup> 21	Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . .	3000--"	600	..5	0	0
<hr/>							
Col <sup>o</sup> Le Gras-							
1780	Feb <sup>y</sup> 7.	To Cash upon acco <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	63--"	45	--1	8	0
1780	Mar: 8	Ditto . . . . D <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	2500--"	50	50	11	0
1780	22-	Ditto . . . . D <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	5000--"	50	100	0	-
<hr/>							
1783	May 25.	To Cash in Specie . . . . .	50--"	--	50	0	-
<hr/>							
Cap <sup>t</sup> Robert Todd-							
1778	Dec <sup>r</sup> 25	To Cash upon acco <sup>t</sup> to recruit for the Illinois Expedition . . . . .	750--"	6	125	0	0
<hr/>							
Cap <sup>t</sup> Thomas Quirk-							
1778	Dec <sup>r</sup> 26	To Cash upon acco <sup>t</sup> for the Illi- nois Expn. . . . .	73.8.-	6	12	4	8
1779	Feb <sup>y</sup> 11	Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . .	300--"	10	30	0	"
1780	Mar: 4	Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . .	366.12-	50	7	6	8
<hr/>							
Anthony Gamelin-							
1780	Mar: 22	To Cash upon Account as Indian Agent in the Northern departm <sup>t</sup>	1000--"	50	20	0	-
<hr/>							
Dorsey Penticost <sup>1</sup>							
1780	Mar: 20	To Cash upon Account for the sub- sistence of Cap <sup>t</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Roger's Troops . . . . .	7500--"	50	150	0	-
<hr/>							
Thomas Bentley. <sup>2</sup>							
1781	June 26.	To Cash on Acc <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	5000--"	250	20	0	-
1781	Sept <sup>r</sup> 14	Ditto . . . . d <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	10000--"	600	16	13	4
<hr/>							
				14737"	16	10	
<hr/>							
Major George Walls.-							
1780	August 10.	To Cash on Account . . . . £ 30,000--"			14737	16	10
		deduct for so much p <sup>d</sup> } Cap <sup>t</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cherry paym <sup>t</sup> } to Col <sup>o</sup> Crockets reg <sup>t</sup> . . } ..24,533--"					
<hr/>							
Balance expended for the use of the Illinois departm <sup>t</sup> . . . .			5,367--"	70	76	13	5

<sup>1</sup> Dorsey Penticost, a Virginian who had settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1769, moved to the Youghiogheny River region in 1777 and became judge of Washington County. As county lieutenant in 1778 he gathered troops for Clark's expedition to the Illinois country. He died in 1802. Thwaites and Kellogg, *Dunmore's War*, 101-102, note 47.

<sup>2</sup> For a biographical sketch of Thomas Bentley, see *Cahokia Records*, xcvi ff., and *Kaskaskia Records*, xvii ff.

1783	Mons <sup>r</sup> Carbonneaux-							
April 24	To Cash on Account.....		30	"	"	—		
1780	James Fr <sup>s</sup> Moore, <sup>1</sup> Com <sup>y</sup> Gen <sup>l</sup> in the Illinois dept <sup>t</sup>							
Septemb <sup>r</sup> 29	To Cash upon Acc <sup>t</sup> as Commissary } in the Illinois departm <sup>t</sup> ..... }	10,000	72	138	18	—		
Octob <sup>r</sup> 5	..... Ditto ..... ditto.....	20,900	73	286	6	—		
Dec <sup>r</sup> 18	..... Ditto ..... ditto.....	29,703	75	382	14	—2		
	20..... Ditto ..... ditto.....	300000	75	4000	0	—		
1785								
Feb <sup>r</sup> .6	..... Ditto ..... ditto bill in fav. J. Bisen	540	80	6	15	—		
April 7	..... Ditto ..... ditto Hugh Faber.....	40.8	100	—0	8	1		
	12..... Ditto ..... ditto J S Triplett 1937.10.0 Jas Sullivan: 20000 £21937-10.0	30,937 <sup>10</sup>	100	309 <sup>10</sup>	7 <sup>10</sup>	6		
1780	William H. Cavendish.-							
May 8.	To Cash upon acco <sup>t</sup> p Andrew Don- nelly to purchase provisions for the of the Militia embodied against the Indians .....	7,000 <sup>10</sup>	50	140	—	—		
Nov <sup>r</sup> 7..	To Ditto..for balance of his ac- count as Com <sup>y</sup> of Green= briar Militia stationed on the Frontiers .....	4,1018 <sup>19</sup> 2	74	554	6	2		
1781	Daniel Clarke-							
June 26	To Cash on acco <sup>t</sup> in part paym <sup>t</sup> of } Certain Bills of Exchange..... }	5 000	250	20	0.,	—		
				20683 <sup>10</sup>	5 <sup>10</sup>	[2]		
				20683 <sup>10</sup>	5	2		
1780	Evan Baker, <sup>2</sup> dep <sup>ty</sup> Q <sup>tr</sup> Master.-							
August 10	To Cash upon acco <sup>t</sup> as Q <sup>r</sup> Mas- ter for the Illinois Departm <sup>t</sup> . }	50,000 <sup>10</sup>	70	714	6.	7		
1781								
April 20	..... Ditto ..... ditto .....	50,000 <sup>10</sup>	100	500	—	—		
June 25	..... Ditto ..... ditto .....	155 <sup>10</sup>	250	—	12.	5		
	26..... Ditto ..... ditto .....£ 67,590 <sup>10</sup> — <sup>10</sup>	—	250					
Dec <sup>r</sup> 22	..... Ditto ..... ditto ..... 32541.16.11							
		£ 100,131.16.11						

<sup>1</sup> For James Francis Moore see *Kaskaskia Records*, 421, note 10, *Cahokia Records*, index.

<sup>2</sup> Evan Baker and his father, Isaac Baker, had moved from Maryland to settle in the Holston River region near the Virginia-Tennessee border line. In the latter period of the Revolution Evan Baker was commissary of Washington County, Virginia. Kellogg, *Frontier Retreat*, 193-194, note 2.

Deduct for sundries not  
expended for the use of  
the Illinois Departm<sup>t</sup>. .£ 70,255.16.11

		29,876-	1000			
		<hr/>				
1779	Joseph Martin, <sup>1</sup> Indian Agent.—					
August	20,	To Cash upon Account as Agent				
		to the Indians.....	500-	22	--22	14.. 7=
Nov <sup>r</sup>	13....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	773.6.7	36	--21"	9" 1=
1780						
June	17....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	800--"	-65	-12"	6" 2=
1781						
March.	10....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	500--"	-90	--5	11 1-
Nov <sup>r</sup>	21....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	4800--"	800	--6"	0" —
	22....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	10,000-	800	--12..	10. —
		<hr/>				
1782						
Novemb <sup>r</sup>	9....	Ditto ....Specie....d <sup>o</sup> ...£ 100. }				
1783						
Jan <sup>y</sup>	..7....	Ditto ....d <sup>o</sup> .....d <sup>o</sup> .....180. }		280	0"	—
		<hr/>				
1778		Cap <sup>t</sup> Rowland Madison— <sup>2</sup>				
Decemb <sup>r</sup>	18..	To Cash upon acco <sup>t</sup> for the use }				
1780		of the Illinois Department... }	100	6	16	13" 4
Decemb <sup>r</sup>	22....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	500,000"	75	6666	13" 4
1781						
March	28....	Ditto .....d <sup>o</sup> .....	400,000	90	4444"	8" 11
		<hr/>				
1781		William Harrison—				
April	11....	To Cash on Account.....	300000	100	3000"	0" —
July	30....	To ..D <sup>o</sup> ..d <sup>o</sup> ...£400,000				
Dec <sup>r</sup>	4--	Deduct for so much Cash				
		returned of the above to				
		the Treasurer.....243,660--" }	156340	400	390"	17" —
		<hr/>				
				36928"	4"	9 <sup>3</sup>
		<hr/>				
1779		Col <sup>o</sup> John Montgomery—				
Feb <sup>y</sup> ..5,		To Cash upon Acco <sup>t</sup> to recruit men }		36928	4	9
		for Illinois Expedition..... }	3000--"	10	300	0 -
1778		James Buchanan—				
Dec <sup>b</sup>	16	To Cash on Acco <sup>t</sup> for procuring }				
		provisions for use of the Illinois }	2266--"	6	376	13 4
		Departm <sup>t</sup> ..... }				

<sup>1</sup> For General Joseph Martin, see *ante*, 11, note 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rowland Madison was the son of John Madison, who was first cousin of the father of the president, and the younger brother of James, first bishop of Virginia. He came to Kentucky at an early day. Thwaites and Kellogg, *Dunmore's War*, 280, note 98; Kellogg, *Frontier Advance*, 276, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> From this point the totals obtained by adding the items do not check with those given in the original.

1779								
Feb <sup>y</sup> 5	.....	Ditto	.....d <sup>o</sup>	.....	2500--"	10	250	0 -
1778								
				John Todd-				
Decemb <sup>r</sup> 18		To Cash on Acco <sup>t</sup>		of the Illinois Dept.	150--"-"	6	25	
		Ditto	.....	ditto.....	200--"-"	6	33-	6 8
1779		Ditto	.....	ditto.....	250--"-"	6	41	13 4
October 21		Ditto	.....	ditto.....	1000--"-"	28	35	14 3
1780								
April 8	.....	Ditto	.....	ditto.....	1366.6-	60	22	15 5
1780				William Shannon, Conductor-				
Octob <sup>r</sup> 5		To Cash on Acco <sup>t</sup>		as Conductor in y <sup>e</sup> }				
1781				Illinois Jacob Myers	4765--"	73	65	5 6
Jan <sup>y</sup> 20	.....	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> James Sullivan.....	3000--"	75	40	0 -
		D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> John Philips.....	6750--"	75	90	0 -
Feb <sup>y</sup> 6		D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> John Byars.....	5,239 19-	80	65	9 11
	17	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Pope .....	655--"	80	8	3 9
				James Sullivan 3000				
	20	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> James Wright 4000				
				Ja. Vameter 72000				
				Aq. Whitaker 2300-8	108,300"8	-80	1353"	15 1-
Mar..	1	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> John Hundly.....	737--"	90	8	3 9
	2	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Pope .....	2787--"	90	30	19" 4
	23	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> Ths. M <sup>o</sup> Gee .....	6000--"	90	66	13 4
April	12	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> ...Sundries .....	54,299"10--"	100	543	- -
June	1	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> James Wright.....	4,000	250	16	0 -
	15	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> Th <sup>s</sup> Doudle.....	1500	250	6	0 -
							40206"	18" 5
1782								
Octob <sup>r</sup> 5	.....	D <sup>o</sup>	.....	d <sup>o</sup> Jacob Myers.....	4,482..			
1779				Cap <sup>t</sup> Jesse Evans-				
Nov <sup>r</sup> 10	.....	To Cash upon Account		to recruit Men	10,000--"	36	277"	15 6
				to serve in the Illinois Departm <sup>t</sup>				
1780								
June 26	.....	Ditto	.....	d <sup>o</sup> .....	2,135--"	65--	32"	7" ---
1778				Henry Smith, Com <sup>y</sup>				
Dec <sup>r</sup> 14		To Cash upon Acco <sup>t</sup>		for the use of				
				Washington Militia ordered to				
				Kentucky .....	1000--" "	6"	166	13" 4
1779		Ditto	.....	d <sup>o</sup> in September last ....	63.4-	6	10	10" 8
June 23	.....	Ditto	.....	d <sup>o</sup> .....	4152.1.9	20	207"	12" 1

N. B. A Bill in favour of Col<sup>o</sup> Legrass was presented to the Commis dated Feby 2, 1779, for 1752 the 2<sup>d</sup> Set Legrass says is in M<sup>r</sup> Nathans hands. this Bill is not on Gen<sup>l</sup> Acc<sup>t</sup> but one of the same tenor & date in favour of Carlo Charleville N<sup>o</sup> 46. which we su<sup>p</sup>ose to be the same.—

A GENERAL STATE of the Amount of Bills drawn by the Officers of the Illenois department, on the Credit of the State of Virginia, is as follows. viz.

	Dollars		£	S	D.
Amount of Bills drawn by General Clark as appears by his Books - - - - -	146,400	$\frac{3}{8}$			
{ Amount of Bills drawn by M <sup>r</sup> William Shannon as p <sup>r</sup> his List in 1779 - - - - -	97,827	"			
{ Amount of Bills drawn by William Shannon after the first January 1780 as p his List - -			434,116	3	5
Amount of Bills drawn by Col <sup>o</sup> George Slaughter as p <sup>r</sup> his Lists - - - - -			148,920	6	2
Amount of Bills drawn by William Lynn as p <sup>r</sup> List N <sup>o</sup> 5 - - - - -	6,236	$\frac{3}{8}$			
Amount of Bills drawn by David Rodgers as p <sup>r</sup> List N <sup>o</sup> 6 -- N <sup>o</sup> 6- - - - -	4,633	$\frac{3}{8}$			
Amount of Bills drawn by John Montgomery as p <sup>r</sup> List - - - - -	25,161	$\frac{1}{8}$	Specie		
Amount of Bills drawn by Robert Elliot - - - -	607	"			
Ditto --- drawn by Isaac Collier - - - - -	1,096	"			
Ditto --- drawn by Stephen Gooding - - - - -	707	$\frac{5}{8}R$			
Ditto--- drawn by Richard M <sup>o</sup> Carty - - - - -	4,000	"			
Ditto--- drawn by William Gillaspie- - - - -	235	$\frac{3}{8}$			
Ditto --- drawn by Alexander Henderson - - -	58	$\frac{3}{8}$			
Ditto --- drawn by Perault - - - - -	50	"			
Ditto --- drawn by I B Bacon - - - - -	46	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Ditto --- drawn by Jean Pioto - - - - -	100	"			
Ditto --- drawn by Powree - - - - -	759	$\frac{7}{16}$			
Ditto --- drawn by M <sup>r</sup> Serpey- - - - -	160	"			
Ditto --- drawn by Ja <sup>s</sup> Robinson - - - - -	1,503	$\frac{3}{4}$			
Ditto --- drawn by Robert Dunn - - - - -	27	$\frac{1}{2}$			
	<hr/>				
	289,607				
Amount of Bills, Orders &c drawn by Leonard Helm - - - - -	1,492				
Ditto drawn by Robert George- - - - -	242,740				
	<hr/>				
Total dollars	533,839 <sup>1</sup>		£ 583,036	9	7

<sup>1</sup> This figure does not check with the total obtained by adding the items given.

PAY ROLL OF CAPT<sup>s</sup> JOSEPH BOWMANS COMPANY OF INFANTRY OF THE ILLINOIS-VIRGINIA REGIMENT. COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, COMMANDER August 8, 1778 to December 14, 1778

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

NAMES	Rank Served in	When In-listed into Service. 1778	When dis-Chargèd out of the Service 1778	No of days they served	pay pr Month & Sub sistance Dollars	Virginia Currency		D
						£	S	
Joseph Bowman	Cap <sup>tn</sup>	Aug <sup>t</sup> 8	Dec <sup>m</sup> 14	128	60	--76	16	---
Ab <sup>m</sup> Kellar	Lieu <sup>t</sup>	do--	do--	128	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	--46	18	8
Abr <sup>m</sup> Chapline	Ensig <sup>n</sup>	do--	do--	128	30	--38	8	
Daniel Durst	Sarg <sup>t</sup> Maj <sup>r</sup>	do--	do--	128	10	12	16	
Isaac Kellar	Sarg <sup>t</sup>	do--	do--	128	10	--12	16	
James Brown	Sarg <sup>t</sup>	do--	do--	128	10	--12	16	
John Hoosard	Sarg	do--	do--	128	10	--12	16	
Ab <sup>m</sup> Miller	Private	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Curnelus Ruddell	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Will <sup>m</sup> Montgomery	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Tilman Camper	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Sam <sup>l</sup> Humphres	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Geo: Levenstone	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Cha <sup>s</sup> McGlochland	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Peter Coager	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Jacob Coger	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
James Whitecotten	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Philip Long	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Tho <sup>s</sup> Chlifton	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
W <sup>m</sup> Berrey	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
James Bentley	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
John Bentley	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Michael Setser	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
John Setser	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Joseph Anderson	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Henry Funk	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
George King	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
James Curr	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
( <i>torn</i> ) Flandegin	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	---( <i>torn</i> )		
( <i>torn</i> )	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Barney Waters	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	---8	10	8
Philip Orben	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
James Holmes	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Peter Blaine	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Patrick Conray	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Peter Brazer	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
James M intosh	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Abr Lewzader	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
James Cox	do--	do--	do--	128	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	10	8
Michael Senkler	Aug <sup>t</sup> 14	do--	do--	122	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--8	2	8
Geo: Waise	Sep <sup>t</sup> 23	do--	do--	-82	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	--5	9	4

£ 510 19 10<sup>1</sup>  
 JOS BOWMAN,  
 G R CLARK

This is to Certify that the above Payrolle is Just & True

<sup>1</sup> There is a discrepancy between the figure given in the original and that obtained by totaling the separate items which is not accounted for by the amount to be substituted where the manuscript is torn.

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PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN EDWARD WORTHINGTONS COMPANY OF CAVALRY OF  
MANDER. July 17, 1778 to June 1 1779 — — — — —

[Clark MSS., Va.

No	the names of the Company	when entered in service 1778	when Discharged	No. of Days	pay p Day
1	Edward Worthington Capt	July - -17	June 1	319	@ 10/
2	John Gerault Lt - - - - -	July 17	March 4 <sup>th</sup>	231	@ 6/8
3	Francis Charlville Corn <sup>t</sup> -	July - -17	Februy 5	203	@ 5/4
4	Shadrach Bond Sergent - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - 20	Octo <sup>r</sup> 20	61	@ 3/
5	Pleasant Lockett Serg <sup>t</sup> - -	Octo <sup>r</sup> - -20	April 1	163	@ 3/
6	William Moires private - -	July 17 <sup>th</sup> 17	April 1	267	@ 1/8
7	Thomas Moore - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup> 8	March 4 <sup>th</sup>	218	@ 1/8
8	John Moore - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - - 8	Ditto 4 <sup>th</sup>	218	@ 1/8
9	William Marshal - - - - -	Ditto 9	April 1 <sup>st</sup>	235	1/8
10	Jonas Manefey - - - - -	July - -27	May 6	284	1/8
11	Armestead Dudley - - - - -	July - -27	Decem <sup>r</sup> 11 <sup>th</sup>	137	@ 1/8
12	Joseph Durnow - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - - 4	March 4	- 212	@ 1/8
13	Daniel Blewen - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - - 1	Sep <sup>r</sup> 8	- 39	1/8
14	Edward Murrey - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - - 9	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	293	1/8
15	William Ryley - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - -23	Aug <sup>t</sup> 30	7	1/8
16	Frances Contraw - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - -23	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	- 271	1/8
17	John Leveridge - - - - -	Decm <sup>r</sup> - -11	April 1 <sup>st</sup>	111	1/8
18	Daniel Boalton - - - - -	Sep <sup>r</sup> - -17	June 1	- 257	1/8
19	Joseph Pelter - - - - -	Nov <sup>r</sup> - -13	Decem <sup>r</sup> 26	44	1/8
20	Michel Compo - - - - -	Octo <sup>r</sup> - - 1	March 4 <sup>th</sup>	35	1/8
21	James Kincade - - - - -	Novem 12	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	201	1/8
22	Samuel Perkins - - - - -	Aug <sup>t</sup> - - 9	April 1 <sup>st</sup>	234	1/8
23	James Drumgold Serg <sup>t</sup> - -	April 3	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	"58	@ 3/
24	William Drinkwater D <sup>o</sup> - -	May - -20	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	11	@ 3/
25	William Paine - - - - -	April 3	June 1	58	1/8
26	Frances Comprey - - - - -	May - - 8	June 1 <sup>st</sup>	23	1/8
27	Frances Lafarlow - - - - -	May - - 8	June 1	23	1/8
28	John Gaines - - - - -	April 12	June 1	49	1/8
29	Isaac Booth - - - - -	Ditto 12	Ditto 1	49	1/8
30	Ric <sup>d</sup> McDeade - - - - -	Ditto 13	Ditto 1	48	1/8
31	Samuel Wadkins - - - - -	Ditto 14	Ditto 1	47	1/8
32	James Sharlock - - - - -	Ditto 3	May 20	17	1/8
33					1/8
34	Pearce Martin	May 2	June 1	29	1/8
35	Jackway Lecase	May 2	June 1	29	1/8
36	James Green	May 9	June 1	22	1/8
37	William Lickledg	Aug 8	April 1	235	1/8
	William Prescott	April 11	June 1	50	@ 1/8

{ Pay Roole  
 { Capt Worthington }  
 No. 4 W. }



CAPTAIN WORTHINGTON'S PAY ROLL

THE ILLINOIS-VIRGINIA REGIMENT, COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, COM-

State Archives.]

subsistence money	Dead or Deserted	£	Amount	
20 Doll <sup>l</sup> pr month--		223''	16	"
10 Doll <sup>l</sup> p Month--		100''	2	"
10 Doll p month--		74''	8	8
		9''	3	--
		24''	9	--
	Dead	22''	5	"
		18	3	4
		18	3''	4
		19	11	8
		23	3''	4
		11''	8''	4
		17''	13''	4 pd
		- 3''	5	"
		24	- 3	- 4
	Deserted	11''	8	"
		22''	11''	8
		9''	5''	"
		21''	8''	4
		3''	13''	4
		2''	18	"
		17''	1	"
		19''	10	"
		8''	14	" X
		1''	13	"
	Deserted	4''	10	"
		1''	18''	4
		1''	18''	4
		4''	1''	8
		4''	1''	8
	Deserted	4	"	"
		3''	18''	4
	Deserted	torn	"	4
-----				
		2''	"8	"4
		2''	8''	4- X
		1''	16''	8
		19''	11''	8-
	Deserted	4''	3'	4
=====				
		764	7	--

FORT CLARKE June 17<sup>th</sup> 1779

Then Rec from Col George Rogers Clark the above amount of seven Hundred & Sixty Four Pounds Seven Shillings Current Money of Virginia

EDW WORTHINGTON Cap<sup>n</sup>---

Test- JOHN HAWKINS

PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN JESSE EVANS' COMPANY OF INFANTRY OF THE ILLIN  
MANDER December 29, 1778 to the Expiration of time of Services

[Clark MSS., Va.]

Names	Rank	Commencment	Ending	Time of Service	
				Months	days
Jesse Evans - - - - -	Capt..	Dec <sup>r</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> 1778	July 13 1780	18	15
Antony Crockett - - - - -	Lieut.	Ditto 29 78	July 13 1780	18-	15
William Campbell - - - - -	Ensign	March 29 79	August 14:79	4-	16
William Perie - - - - -	Sergeant	Feby 20.79	July 13 80	16	22
John Slaughter - - - - -	Ditto	Jany 4:1779	July 13 80	18---	9
Andrew Clark - - - - -	Ditto	Ditto 4 78	July 13--	80 18--	9
Lewis Walters - - - - -	Private	Ditto 4 79	January 13:80	12	9
David Fannen - - - - -	do--	Jany 6--79	March 30 79	1	25
James Mayfield - - - - -	do---	Jany 6--79	July 13 80	18	7
Isaac Mayfield - - - - -	do---	do 7--79	do 13 80	18--	6
Michaja Mayfield - - - - -	do---	do 7--78	do 13 80	18	6
Elisha Mayfield - - - - -	do---	do 7--79	do 13 80	18	6
John Brown - - - - -	do---	do 7--79	do 13 80	18	6
Low Brown - - - - -	do---	do 7--79	do 13 80	18	6
John Lasley - - - - -	do---	do 7--79	do 13 80	18	6
Richard Chapman - - - - -	do---	do 29--79	do 13 80	17	15
Abenezor Maid - - - - -	do---	do 29 79	Decem <sup>r</sup> 10: 79	10	12
John Bennet - - - - -	do---	Feby 7--79	March 30: 79	1	25
Robert Smith - - - - -	do---	Feby 28 79	Ditto 30 79	1	--
William Cheek - - - - -	do---	Feby 28 79	Oct <sup>r</sup> 19 79	7-	19
James Rise - - - - -	do---	Feby 29 79	March 30 79	1	17
Joshua Hollis - - - - -	do---	April 5 79	July 13 80	15-	8
John Patterson - - - - -	do---	April 5 79	July 13 80	15	8

CAPTAIN EVANS' PAY ROLL

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01S-VIRGINIA REGIMENT LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN MONTGOMERY COM-

State Archives.]

Dollars pr Month	Amount of pay in			Casualties
	Virginia £	Currency S	D	
- - - 50	277	10-	0	Warr <sup>t</sup> for Bal <sup>c</sup> deliv <sup>d</sup> Col <sup>o</sup> Christian March 12: 1784- -
31:2/3	17.5.	14	.0	
- - 25 - - -	-34-	0	4	Resigned the 14 of August 1779
- - - 8 - - -	-40-	3	4.	Discharged dd D B
- - - 8 - - -	43-	9	4 4/5	ditto Do
- - - 8 - - -	.43.	9	4 4/5	ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	-24	12		Ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	-3	13	4N	Quartered March the 30 <sup>th</sup> 1779 dd D B
- - - 6 2/3 - -	36.	9	4S	Discharged
- - - 6 2/3 - -	36.	8	-	ditto dd D B
- - - 6 2/3 - -	3.6-	8	-	ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	36.-	8		ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	3.6-	8		ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	3.6-	8		ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	36.-	8		ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	35-	- - -	-	ditto Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	-20-	16	-	Killed Decem <sup>r</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup> 1779 dd D B
- - - 6 2/3 - -	3-	13	4N	Disarted March the 30 <sup>th</sup> 1779 Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	2-	- -	N	Ditto March 30 <sup>th</sup> 1779 Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	1.5-	5	4.	Killed 19 <sup>th</sup> Oct <sup>br</sup> 1779 Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	-3-	5.	4N	Disarted March the 30 <sup>th</sup> 1779 Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	-30-	-10-	8.	Discharged Do
- - - 6 2/3 - -	-30	-10-	8	ditto Do

## CHAPTER X

JOURNAL OF WESTERN COMMISSIONERS NOVEMBER 1, 1782 —  
JULY 1, 1783

FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS AT HARRODSBURG, NOVEMBER 1, 1782 —  
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
FORTS DECEMBER 23 — MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS OR STORES — REPORT OF  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS, FEBRUARY 17, 1783 — SITUATION AT  
FORT NELSON MARCH 24, 1783 — THE STATE NOT OBLIGATED TO HONOR  
BILLS DRAWN BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS — BILLS TO BE PAID ACCORDING  
TO THE ILLINOIS SCALE OF DEPRECIATION — DOCTOR CONNARD, SURGEON  
TO THE ILLINOIS TROOPS, JUNE 19, 1783 — AMOUNTS DUE CLARK.

APPOINTMENT OF WESTERN COMMISSIONERS, December 20, 1781  
[Draper MSS., 2ZZ86.—A. L. S.]<sup>1</sup>

Dec<sup>r</sup> 20. 1781.

SIR

I was favoured a few days ago with a letter from the Executive inclosing a resolve of the House of Delegates of June y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> empowering the Executive to call to Account all persons concerned in the disbursement of public monies, who have been or ar in service in the Western country, belonging to this State &c: likewise an order of Council of Dec<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1781. appointing W<sup>m</sup> Fleming in the room of Col: W<sup>m</sup> Christian to carry into execution the above resolution of Assembly, and for liquidating all claims whatsoever which any person or persons in that Western country may have against the State, those resolves were accompanied with a letter informing me the Gentlemen to act in conjunction were Col<sup>o</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Preston Col: Sam<sup>l</sup> McDowal & Col: Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall and that it was expected by consulting with each other a day might be fixed on, to meet at the Falls of the Ohio before the first of march next. and afterwards to adjourn to such place or places as a majority shall find expedient ——<sup>2</sup> If I am not mistaken when the Legislative made

<sup>1</sup> A summary of this letter is printed under date of December 26, 1781, in *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 2:672.

<sup>2</sup> The men originally appointed on this commission were Colonels William Christian, William Preston, Thomas Marshall and Judge Samuel McDowell. The first two named declined to serve and Colonel William Fleming, brother-in-law of Colonel Christian, and Judge Caleb Wallace were appointed as their successors.

the resolve of June y<sup>o</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> they apprehended frauds were committed by persons intrusted in that quarter and that the great distance from the seat of Government prevented detection. The Executive were authorized to call the delinquents to Justice. This the Executive have Judiciously choose to do by appointing persons on the spot to examine the validity of each claim. On this supposition that the Legislative intended to bring to light any Frauds that may hitherto have taken place, or to introduce a reform in the disbursements of that department. Your Excellency will pardon my mentioning the

For Colonel Thomas Marshall, see *ante*, 124, note 1.

Judge Samuel McDowell was born in Pennsylvania but removed with his parents to Virginia in 1737 when he was two years of age. He was captain of a company of militia from Augusta County at the Battle of Point Pleasant. For a number of years preceding the Revolution he represented that county in the House of Burgesses, and took a prominent place in the pre-revolutionary conventions. He was colonel of a regiment from Augusta County during the Revolutionary War. During 1783, he presided as one of the three judges over the first district court ever held in Kentucky and in 1785 was president of the first convention which was called to consider the separation of Kentucky from Virginia.

For a sketch of Colonel William Fleming, see *ante*, 32, note 1.

Caleb Wallace was graduated from Princeton and became a preacher in the Presbyterian Church at Cub Creek and Little Falling River in Charlotte County, Virginia, but later removed to Botetourt County. He was appointed one of the western commissioners. During 1782, he was elected to represent Lincoln County in the Virginia Assembly. The following year he removed to Kentucky, settling on Elkhorn Creek, Fayette County (Woodford). Taking up the practice of law, he was appointed (1783) one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court in the Kentucky district. He was a member of four, and possibly others of the nine conventions which were held for the consideration of the admission of Kentucky into the Union. When it was admitted, he was chosen judge of the Court of Appeals, holding this office until 1813.

March 1, 1782 was fixed as the date for the first meeting of the commission at Louisville, but it was early in October before they were prepared to set out on their journey of 450 miles from Botetourt, Virginia. The distance was covered on horseback in twenty-three days. The first meeting of the commission was held at Harrodsburg, November 1, 1782, but so many persons had accompanied Clark on the Shawnee expedition that they adjourned to meet at Lexington on November 11.

Numerous difficulties were met in the execution of their task. A number of the creditors had removed from Kentucky, others had died and their papers were in great confusion. Persons from the Illinois country, cited to appear, were much delayed. Having collected all possible evidence, in which they were greatly aided by Clark, they set out for Virginia April 16, 1783, with a "horse-load" of papers. The records of the legislature for many years show frequent petitions against the decisions of the commission. There is said to have been not a single instance in which such a petition was granted.

powers the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> should be furnished with, as what occurs to me at present to enable them to carry the resolves into effectual execution — I am a Stranger to the instructions Your Excellency and the Hble board have given your deputies but I am no Stranger to the difficulty there will be, in bringing defaulters in that quarter to Justice. at the same time it is a matter of great moment to the peace & welfare of this state, that right should be rendered individuals by persons intrusted by Government — perhaps a neglect on this point has lost us the affections of the Western French, and greatly weakened our interest with the Indian tribes, and may still be attended with greater inconveniences — It is a very considerable trust reposed in your commiss<sup>rs</sup> to liquidate all claims in that quarter — They should be allowed a Clerk & proper books that every account adjusted by them may be properly entered. copies of which should be transmitted from time to time to the Auditors, Treasurers or where else directed — A list of the sums of money advanced to any person, in that department on publick account should be given the Commissioners, and if not finally settled, what part remains unaccounted for, this may prevent double claims for the same service any accounts before the boards & not settled should be transmitted them, it might be proper to give the Commissioners instructions by a table of depreciation or the price of tobacco at different times, if that is made the medium to reduce contracts in currency to specie. they should be acquainted with the powers vested in Commandants or Indian Agents, in drawing bills, or extending that traffick on the credit of the State, to enable them to detect frauds they should be assisted by the Civil power to send for Witnesses &c: otherwise their going out will be only a burthen to the state, and these accounts may be better settled in Richmond. The number of Commiss<sup>rs</sup> that can proceed on business I think is not mentioned. I would infer from the letter I was honoured with, that the whole were required to attend, if so, the business may be stopped either by disapointment in not meeting, Sickness or some other accident. It is a Journey of about 450 miles from Botetourt to the Falls of the Ohio, a great part of the way through an uninhabited desert infested with Indian Enemies, the Country there still more dangerous than the road, it would be necessary the Commissioners be provided

with escorts in their different adjournments— I am willing to obey any Instructions or orders I may receive where I can be of any service to my Country, an infirm state of health makes it very uncertain, whether I will be able to undertake the Journey. a rheumattick complaint that has seized my right arm, renders it difficult for me to express my thoughts on paper.

I am with the greatest respect

W. F. [WILLIAM FLEMING]

YOUR EXCELLENCYS -&c.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

*JOURNAL OF WESTERN COMMISSIONERS, 1782-1783*

[Illinois Papers, Vol. 7, Va. State Archives.]

HARODSBURG, Friday November 1st. 1782.

William Fleming Thomas Marshall Samuel M'Dowell and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> Being appointed by the Executive Commissioners for settling and liquidating Claims in the Western Country, in consequence of a Resolve of the Legislature of the 21st of June 1781, and a Resolve of the Executive of the 20th of July following, Met at this Place according to Appointment, when their Powers and Instructions, dated January 29th and September 6th 1782, being read; They proceeded to choose John M'Dowell Secretary.

The Board then took it into consideration, that as an Expedition is now carrying on against our Enemy Indians under General Clark, and most of the Claimants being absent, They could not proceed on business before the Troops returned.

They therefore think proper to adjourn and do accordingly adjourn to meet at Lexington in Fayette County on Monday the Eleventh Inst.

LEXINGTON Monday November 11th 1782. The Commissioners Met according to adjournment. Present William Fleming Thomas Marshall Saml M'Dowell and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> Settled several Receipts for Rations furnished the Militia of Green Brier County while on duty here in 1781. Entered in Page 266 as p Vouchers No. 1.2. & 3 in Bundle A. In Vouchers No. 2 & 3 The Claimants appear to have boarded more men than specified in the Certificates, but the Officer has returned the whole number of

rations as if furnished for one. Wrote circular Letters to the County Lieutenants of Fayette Lincoln and Jefferson as in Letter Book No. 1.

Adjourned till tomorrow morning Tuesday November 12th The Commissioners met according to adjournment and proceeded to business. After settling the Claims of several persons for boarding the Militia of Green Brier County entered in Page 266 as p vouchers No. 4. 5, 6 Bundle A.

Adjourned till tomorrow Wednesday November 13th The Commissioners Met according to adjournment and proceeded to business.

Being informed that a great quantity of Public Beef &c is lodged in the Store at Lexington which is much damnefied and unfit for use Request Levi Todd Robert Todd and William Henderson Gentlemen to inspect the stores in sd. magazine and make a special report of the state they are in to the Board.

Adjourned till tomorrow Thursday November 14th The Commissioners met according to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The Gentlemen who inspected the Magazine agreeable to the order of yesterday Report that they found in the Magazine about five or six thousand weight of Beef quite unfit for use by reason of age, and no inattention or neglect of the Commissaries; and about fifty weight of good Tallow. see return No. 1 Bundle B.

The Troops not being returned the Commissioners find they cannot proceed further on business at present Ordered a Letter to be wrote to General Clark to inform him of the arrival of the Commissioners &c. see letter Book No. 2 — And then adjourned.

General Clark having returned from the Expedition against the Indians the Board of Commissioners met at Viney Grove in Lincoln County on Monday the 25th of November 1782.

Present William Fleming Samuel M'Dowell and Caleb Wallace, The Board proceeded to look over the several accounts and papers relating to their business. Adjourned till to-morrow morning

Tuesday November 26th.

The Board Met according to adjournment. Present William Flem-



ing Samuel M'Dowell and Caleb Wallace Directed that circular Letters be wrote to sundry Debtors to the Commonwealth on account requiring them to attend the Board without delay that their accounts may be settled see Letter Book No. 3 adjourned till the 28th Inst.

Thursday November 28th

The Commissioners met according to adjournment. Present William Fleming Samuel M'Dowell & Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup> Rowland Madison appeared before the Board, and represented that he was not now prepared to settle his accounts with this Commonwealth, For which he assigned the following reasons viz. That his late instructions as Quarter Master & Commisary dated 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1780. specified that his accounts are to be finally settled with the Board of Auditors. That his Excellency the Governour has given his Opinion upon the said Instructions dated April 13<sup>th</sup> 1782. that they Auditors ought to settle the business as it does not appear necessary to send the person imployed to the Commissioners. And that Majr. Patrick Lockhart of Bottetourt as a District Commissioner gave him notice to render his accounts to him. And therefore not Expecting to be called on by the Commissioners he left his Accounts and Vouchers in Bottetourt County. The Board after hearing Capt<sup>n</sup> Madison's Reasons and considering their own Instructions and the nature of the Account against Capt<sup>n</sup> Madison referred to them by the Executive. Think proper to require Capt<sup>n</sup> Madison to lay his Accounts before them as soon as in his power. Adjourned to meet at Colo. John Bowman's on Monday

the 2nd of December next.

Monday December 2<sup>d</sup> met according to adjournment. Present William Fleming Samuel M'Dowell and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> Colonel George Slaughter appeared before the Board. Directed that the Settlement of his Accounts be deferred untill his Quarter Master and Commissary is also present who he is desired to have before them as soon as possible.

Adjourned till tomorrow Morning Tuesday December 3<sup>d</sup> met according to adjournment. Present as above.

The Board Spent the Day in looking over the Papers of Joseph Lindsay late Commissary, which were laid before them by M<sup>r</sup> Lindsay. Adjourned till tomorrow Morning

Wednesday December 4th.

Met according to adjournment. Present as before. Received by Mr Isaac Hite sundry Papers belonging to Silas Harlin, George Owens and others as p<sup>r</sup> Receipt delivered see Bundle No. 1 Iron Bank Papers. The Consideration of which is deferred untill further information can be obtained. Settled a certificate belonging to George M'Afee for a Steer furnished the Militia of Kentucky in 1780. Enter'd in Page 271 as p Voucher in Bundle E.

Directed that a Letter be wrote to Capt<sup>n</sup> Robert Todd Executor of Colo. John Todd Dec<sup>d</sup> desiring that his Papers as Escheater with his other public Accounts may be laid before the Board as soon as possible. as in letter Book No. 4.

The Board wrote a Letter to the County Lieutenant of Jefferson with Advertisements inclosed to give Notice of their meeting at the Falls of Ohio the 15<sup>th</sup> of January next.

They also wrote Letters to the Court of Kaskaskias and to Col<sup>o</sup> Le Gras at St. Vincents, with Advertisements inclosed, to have their meeting on the 15th of January next notified in the Illinois Country, and amongst the Spaniards on that Quarter, as in letter Book N<sup>o</sup> 5.

And the Secretary was directed to inclose these Letters to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark requesting that he would have them forwarded with Dispatch. as in Letter Book N<sup>o</sup> 6 Adjourned till Friday the 6th Ins<sup>t</sup>

Friday December 6th met according to adjournment Present ~~as above William Fleming Samuel McDowell and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>r</sup>s~~ Directed letters to be wrote to Colo. John Montgomery and John Dodge Esq<sup>r</sup> two of the Debtors to the State. See letter Book N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 8.

adjourned till Monday the 9<sup>th</sup> Inst.

Monday December 9th met according to adjournment Present ~~as above William Fleming Samuel McDowell and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>r</sup>s~~—directed that ~~the Secretary~~ a Letter be wrote to the County Lieutenant of Lincoln requesting him to furnish the Board with a list of all the Pay Rolls and accounts for which he has drawn Money from the Treasury and also a list of those he has paid, see Letter Book No. 9.

adjourned till Thursday the 12th Inst<sup>d</sup>

Thursday December 12th met according to adjournment. Present as before. Ordered that William Gillispy be Summoned to appear before the Board to be examined concerning Bills of exchange drawn by him and in his favour, At this place on Monday the 16th Instant Directed that the Secretary write Colo. John Bowman late County Lieutenant of Kantucky requesting him to furnish the Board with a list of all the Pay Rolls and Accounts for which he has drawn money from the Treasury and also a list of those he has paid see Letter Book No. 9

Adjourned till tomorrow Morning.

Friday December 13th Met according to adjournment Present as before. William Gillaspy appeared before the Board and was examined on oath concerning sundry Bills drawn by him & in his favour— see deposition N<sup>o</sup> 1 in M<sup>r</sup> Pollocks papers. From which it appears that the Bill drawn by Colo. Montgomery in favour of the said Gilaspy dated June 7th 1779 for 3500 Spanish milled Dollars, was given for about 4000 Dollars paper Currancy and not for sundries for the State of Virginia as expressed in the Bill. It also appears to the Board from the Scale of Depreciation for the Illinois Country, that the Bill ought not to have been given for more than 666  $\frac{2}{3}$ , Spanish Milled dollars.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

There appears due to William Morrow for a Hors lost on an Expetion against the Indians two pounds fifteen & four pence half penny Specie, as p Voucher entered in Page 256 also forty Shillings Specie for Horse hire on S<sup>d</sup> Expedition Entered in ditto.

There appears due Robert Bowmer as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> two pounds Six Shillings & one penny Three farthings Specie for a Horse lost in an Expedition against the Indians, entered in Page 256. Monday December 23<sup>d</sup> Met according to adjournmt.

Present as before —

There appears due to William Morrow as p Voucher received the depreciated value of one hundred and Eighty pounds in July 1780 for a Horse lost on an Expedition against the Indians. also forty shillings specie for the hire of a Horse on s<sup>d</sup> Expedition. entered in Page 163— There appears due to Robert Bowmer as p Voucher

received the depreciated value of one hundred and fifty pounds in July 1780 for a Horse lost on an Expedition against the Indians, entered in Page 163 —

The Board wrote the following Letter to the Executive Dated December 23<sup>d</sup> 1782 —

SIR

We received your Excellancys favour of the 16<sup>th</sup> of October by M<sup>r</sup> Netherland Nov<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> and yours of the 4<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> by Colo. Buford the 18th Ins<sup>t</sup> and shall pay due attention to their contents—Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark has consulted the Board with regard to erecting Posts at the Mouths of Kantucky Licking & Limestone, in consequence of your Excellancys orders to him on maturely considering the affair, We are of opinion that a Fort at the Mouth of Kantucky would be of great service to the Country and may be more easaly supported than one at Licking, that a Fourt at the mouth of Licking would not be an effectual security to the Inhabitants of Fayette as it is more than 60 Miles distance from them & the Indians not being obliged to come that way, they may penetrate into the Country without the Garrison having it in their power either to prevent them or warn the Inhabitants of their danger that to the greater part of the Enemy Indians the mouth of Kantucky is more immediatly in their course, and a Fort there would cover the Inhabitants of Jefferson Lincoln & Fayette to more advantage than either of the others proposed—and by it the watter carrage from the Ohio to the internal parts of both the Counties of Lincoln & Fayette would in some measure be supported, Drenings Salt Lick a place of great consequence would be commanad by it which would greatly distress the Enemy as it is much resorted to by them for game, here they kill and cure meat to serve them in their incursions, for these reasons the Board advised the Gen<sup>l</sup> to have a Fort erected at the mouth of Kantucky as soon as posible, they look upon the mouth of Limestone which is further up the river, more out of the way of the Indians and much more difficult to supply with provisions to be still more inconvenient, but if a post is thought necessary in that Quarter the blue Licks on Licking for the same reasons that were given about Drenings Lick may be a proper place, but it is our opinion that neither the state of you Treasury, nor the State of this Country are equal to the ex-

pence of money to support three additional Posts, nor to furnish men if to be Garrisoned by the Militia, When we arrived in this Country the 24<sup>th</sup> of October all the officers civil & Military & the generality of the men being engaged under Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark in an Expedition against the Miami Indians we found that little could be done untill the return of the Troops, Notwithstanding the Board met at Harodsburg the first of November with design to get in what Accounts they could, afterwards went over to Lexington in Fayette County with the same intent and there prepared Letters for Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark the Militia Off<sup>rs</sup> Debtors to the State &cc. In that to General Clark he is required to lay before us copies of the orders & Instructions, he had given either to Quartermasters Pay Masters Commissaries Contractors Agents in the commercial department or superintendants of Indian affairs, and informing him We call upon all who have been concerned in the disbursements of public Monies to appear with their Accounts & the proper Vouchers for their expenditures; That those who have drawn Bills are required to attend with their powers for drawing &c: and those who have commanded Posts are to make out returns of the strength of their Men from Time to Time that we may be able to judge of the expenditures In return to which the Board received a Letter from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark assuring them of his cheerfully complying with our request, as it was what he earnestly wished for; that some persons alluded to in theirs did not come— within his line in the settlement of their Accounts as John Dodge Commercial Agent Colo Will. Harrison purchaser for the Campaign Eighty one & Capt<sup>n</sup> Rowland Madison Quarter Master &c: As the Gen<sup>ls</sup> Papers are at Louisville we can not enter into a thorough investigation of his Accounts till we sit at that place, and the parties concerned are collected, We have despatched a Messenger to Kaskaskias and S<sup>t</sup> Vincent and wrote to Colo. Montgomery, Dodge &c: and ordered M<sup>r</sup> Madison to lay his accounts before us and expect to be at Louisville before the return of our Messenger from y<sup>e</sup> Illinois Country, Capt<sup>n</sup> George went with the Chickesaw Indians to their Towns and is not yet returned, Colo. Harrison, Colo. Lynn, Colo Todd and M<sup>r</sup> Lindsay are all killed; Their affairs will require time to investigate & great care to come at the truth, as some of them have kept no regular

accounts, these reasons have prevented us from advanceing in the business with that Expedition we could wish. They Survyors Offices in Fayette and Jefferson Counties being opened to recieve Land Warrants the attention of the People is so much engaged as greatly to retard the getting the Militia Accounts settled. Our Letters to the County Lieutenants required them to order Pay Rolls of their different Comp<sup>ys</sup> or Parties of their Militia that have been on actual service and which have not been settled by the State, to be made out, and after having been attested by the Capt<sup>n</sup> or Commanding officer on Oath and certified by them to be laid before the Board. All Commissaries Accounts or others furnishing provissions by their Orders with proper Vouchers are likewise to be laid before us, also Vouchers for Provisions and other articles impressed for the use of their Militia, and when Vouchers cannot be had Witnesses to prove facts are to attend, We expected by this method to have settled the Militia accounts with expedition, but calling on the County Lieutenant of Lincoln for his returns, he informed us he could not now attend, as his business called him to wait on the N. Carolina Commissioners at Cumberland. Your Excellencys Letter of Nov<sup>r</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup> informs us that many demands have been made by M<sup>r</sup> Nathan and some others for payment of Bills drawn on the Treasurer or Governour of this State, by Colo Todd & Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark, and that from the enormity of the sums demanded and the high price of every article where an Account has been rendered, there is just cause to suspect that the goods were bought for depreciated Money, and that some advantage has been taken of the Drawers, And that it now rests with us to take such measures as may be in our power to investigate the truth which you request we will do as soon as posible and give our opinion at large. We beg leave to observe that we are not furnished with a list of the Bills in whose favour drawn the sums drawn for, nor the invoices or accounts referred to by your Excellency there must be an oversight in the Clerk not transmitting such necessary copies. Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark informs us that he is altogether a stranger to what Bills Colo. Todd drew, and that he cannot at present charge his memory with what Bills he has drawn himself. so that until he can have recourse to his papers at Louisville he can only refer your Excellency to his certificate upon the Scale of De-

preciation for the Illenoies, which you mention in your Letter, to which he cannot recollect an exception but one Bill in favour of an Agent whose name he has forgot; for the expences of a treaty with the Upper Wabash Indians, which probably were settled in specie and the Bill given accordingly. Colo Todds Executors cannot lay his papers before us till some days hence so that it is not in our power now to send your Excellency that explicit oppinion which is required. We have too much reason to fear a backwardness in some who have had the disposal of public Monies & Stores to lay their Accounts before us but as soon as our Messenger returns from the Illenoise we shall loose no time in closing the business in general, We shall use every precaution to guard against impositions and report very specially on such accounts as may require further investigation, We take in all accounts with the Vouchers that we adjust, and enter them in our Books under their proper titles with remarks, and give certificates that we have received them. We have given your Excellency this state of the business as it stands at present that you may be enabled to send us such instructions as you may think proper. With great respect we have the honor to be—

Your Excellencys

WILLIAM FLEMING

Most obed<sup>t</sup> hum<sup>l</sup> Ser<sup>ts</sup>

SAMUEL M<sup>c</sup>DOWELL

CALEB WALLACE

Adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Thursday December 26th Met according to adjournment.

Present as before —

No business coming before the Board Adjourned until Tomorrow Morning

Friday 27th Met according to Adjournment. Present as before — No business coming before the Board Adjourned untill Tomorrow Morning.

Saturday December 28th Met according to adjournment. Present as before No business coming before the Board. Adjourned till Monday morning.

Monday December 30th Met according to adjournment Present as before. No business coming before the Board Adjourned until Tomorrow morning.

Tuesday December 31st Met according to adjournment. Present as before — Received Capt<sup>n</sup> William Hogan's Pay Roll. from May Fifteenth until August 18th with Voucher inclosed. See Bundle Fayette Militia — The Board observe that the above mentioned Pay Roll from May 15<sup>th</sup> to July 17<sup>th</sup> is made out in consequence of a Custom which was practised in this Country of keeping the Inhabitants inrolled, and drawing pay for them when at home but it does not appear to the Commissioners that they should receive pay but on the date of Colo Logans orders. See paper N<sup>o</sup> 1 Inclosed dated July 17th 1780. Unless this custom was by order of Government. from July 17<sup>th</sup> they were in actual service on an Expedition under Colo G: R: Clark. It is likewise the opinion of the Commissioners that the pay of those whose names are opposite to the cross<sup>s</sup> in the Collumn of days in Service, should remain in the Treasury, till it is either personally called for or their Heirs apply to the Auditors for it — Likewise his Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of November until the 27<sup>th</sup> of December 1780. See Bundle Fayette Militia. The Commissioners observe that the above Pay Roll is for no actual service performed but for guarding the Fort of which they were Inhabitants, And Colo Todd's certificate seems to be given in compliance with a custom formerly practised, in the infancy of the Settlement; Whatever the necessity of the Country might be at that time The Commissioners cannot see the reasonableness of continuing it, as they drew rations at the same time and considerable consequential expenses were incurred. The Commissioners observe as in the other Pay Roll, that it is their opinion that the sums opposite to their Names, who are crossed in the Collumn of days in Service, Should remain in the Treasury, till either personally called for or applied for by their Heirs —

There appears due to James Hogan twenty pounds Specie as p<sup>r</sup> Voucher received, intered in Page. 163

Received of Colo. Daniel Boone C. Lieutenant of Fayette the following Pay Rolls & Accounts for his Militia viz: Capt<sup>n</sup> Hazlerigg's Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of October until the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782. See Bundle Fayette Militia accounts. The Commissioners observe that Capt<sup>n</sup> Hazelrigg is only entitled to Ensigns pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> to Sergeants Pay and one of the Sergeants to have pay



as Private, as an Adjutant for the Battallion. a Quarter Master a Packhorse Master for the Battalion & a Packhorse Master for the Artillery, were taken out of this Comp<sup>y</sup> In adjusting their Pay we have considered them as privates and added to their pay the allowance by Congress for such extra Services when done by officers from the Line.

Capt<sup>n</sup> William M'Connells Pay Roll from the 24 of October untill the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782. See Bundle as above — The Commissioners observe in this Pay Roll that the Captn. is only to draw Ensign's Pay, the Lieutenant Sergents and one of the Sergents to be reduced to a Private. Capt<sup>n</sup> Robert Johnsons Pay Roll from the 27th of March untill the 27<sup>th</sup> of April 1781. See Bundle Fayette Militia accounts — Entered as above. The Commissioners are of oppinion that the pay of those whose names are crossed in the above Pay Roll should be reserved in the Treasury till Personally called for, or applied for by their representatives or Heirs. As Colo Boone does know them & supposes many of them have removed, and some of the killed have no heirs in the Country, in which case their pay would be entirely a perquisite to the Capt<sup>n</sup> & lost to the persons or their heirs who have performed the Service.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Constants Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> October untill the 23<sup>d</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1782 See Bundle Fayette Militia accounts — The Commissioners observe in Capt<sup>n</sup> Constants Roll that the Capt<sup>n</sup> is only entitled to Lieutenants Pay and two of the Sergents to be reduced to Privates. Capt<sup>n</sup> Robert Johnsons Pay Roll from Oct<sup>r</sup> 24 until November 23<sup>d</sup> 1782 See Bundle Fayette Militia Accounts —

The Commissioners observe that in Capt<sup>n</sup> Johnsons Roll, He is entitled to Lieutenants pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> to Ensigns pay the Ensign to Sargents pay and two of the Sergents to privates.

Capt. William M Connells Pay Roll of M Connells Station, from the 24<sup>th</sup> October untill the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782 See Bundle Fayette Militia Accounts — Capt<sup>n</sup> M Connell in his Pay Roll is entitled only to Lieutenants Pay, the Lieutenant to Ensigns and the Ensign to Sargents pay, and one of the Sergents to be paid as private.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Robt. Johnsons Account and Voucher for Plank, in which there appears due three pounds seven Shillings and eight pence Specie entered in Page 171 —

M<sup>r</sup> William Hayses Appraisment Bill for a Beef Steer, In which there appears due three pounds one Shilling & sixpence farthing Specie Entered in Page 173

Colo Boons Accounts for five hundred & eighty two pounds of fresh Beef at two pence p pound which amounts to four pounds seventeen Shillings Specie entered in Page 173 —

Martha Boons Account for Horse hire for thirty one days at one Shilling & three pence p day which amounts to one pound Eighteen shillings & nine pence Specie Entered in Page 163 —

Mordecai Morgans Account for Horse hire for thirty one days, at one Shilling & three pence p day which amounts to one pound Eighteen shillings & nine pence Specie entered in Page 163 —

Colo. Todds Certificates for services performed by Spies in March, May & October 1781 — It appears to the Commissioners on the whole certificates that there is due from the Treasury twenty Eight pounds fifteen Shillings Specie as entered in Page 167

There appears due to William Grant for six hundred & Seventy seven bushels of corn Seventy five pounds four shillings & nine pence Specie entered in Page 171 also to Israel Grant for Eighty bushels of Corn, nine pounds twelve Shillings Specie entered in Page 171 —

There appears due to William Marshall and Barnabas Boyl fourteen pounds fourteen Shillings Specie for their services as Spies entered in Page 167

There appears due to Hugh Cunningham for on hundred & forty seven rations furnished the militia as pr. vouchers. Three pounds fourteen shillings & six pence Specie entered in Page 169 —

There appears due to Edward Hammon three pounds, for thirty bushels of corn furnished Col<sup>o</sup> Crocketts Regiment Entered in Page 171 —

Adjourned untill to-morrow morning Wednesday January 1<sup>st</sup> 1783 Met according to adjournment Present as before

The Board had some of Colo Todds papers laid before them, which they examined but could find nothing relative to the Bills mentioned in the Governours Letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> of Novem<sup>r</sup> last.

The Papers of Maj<sup>r</sup> Joseph Bowman Dec<sup>d</sup> and Capt<sup>n</sup> Isaac Bowman were laid before the Board, Which were examined; and

finding them necessary for the settlement of other Accounts — take them with them to the Falls of Ohio —

The Board being informed that Mr Isaac Hite & Angus Cameron could give information concerning the dissipation of some of the Public Stores by the Officers of the Illinois Regiment ordered them to be summoned to attend the Board at the Falls of Ohio on the 15<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> and subpenes were issued accordingly.

Ordered that public notice be given — requiring all who can give the Board any information concerning the dissipation or misapplication of any of the Public stores or Monies by any persons to attend at the Falls of Ohio for that purpose See Letter Book N<sup>o</sup> 14. Adjourned to Jefferson County

Monday Jan<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>. Met in Camp, near Colonel Coxes Present as before.

The Board being informed that Joseph Blackford Squire Boone Philemon Waters & David Glenn were meterial witnesses concerning the discipation of Public Stores by the Officers of the Illinois Regiment ordered Subpoenes to be issued to summon them to appear at the Falls of Ohio the 15<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>

Adjourned till tomorrow.

Tuesday Jan<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before — The Board received information that Tho<sup>s</sup> Phelps William Oldham Geo. Owens & others were Witnesses to some misconduct of the Officers of the Illinois Regiment, ordered them to be summoned, to attend the Board at the falls the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant — Adjourned till Tomorrow

FALLS OF OHIO Jan<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1783

In your favour of Dec<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> you was pleased to consult the Commissioners about the propriety of erecting Posts at the Junctions of the Kantucky Licking & Limestone with the Ohio on which subject we had afterwards a conference with you and then gave it as our opinion that it was impracticable for many reasons to carry on the building of more than one of these Posts at a time And on mature consideration We judged the Post at mouth of Kantucky to be of the most immediate service to the Country in general and accordingly recommended it, to be first undertaken & immediately set about. you sir are acquainted with the reasons that induced

us to give the above advice, and wishing to have our opinion in writing we chearfully give it and are with great respect your most obedient Hum<sup>l</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup> —

Signed, WILLIAM FLEMING  
SAM<sup>l</sup> M<sup>c</sup>DOWELL

BRIG<sup>er</sup> GEN<sup>l</sup> GEORGE R CLARK

CALEB WALLACE

And finding that they could not do business at the Falls, as the Garrison was scarce of Provisions— no forrage for horses, Or entertainment for Persons obledged to attend the Board, and sundry other reasons— Adjourned to some convenient place in the Neighborhood —

The Board expected to meet with the Persons summoned on the 6<sup>th</sup> and seventh Instant to appear at this place, and take their depositions, but none appeared. Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Thursday Jan<sup>y</sup> 16 Met according to adjournment Present as before.

Ordered that the Secretary advertise the siting of the Com<sup>is</sup><sup>rs</sup>, at New Holland &c Adjourned to meet at New Holland Station Friday January 17<sup>th</sup>. Met at New Holland according to adjournment Present as before —

Drew off separate lists of Bills of Exchange drawn by each perticular Person from the general Abstracts for the convenience of future enquiries —

Adjourned till Tomorrow Mor<sup>ns</sup> Saturday Jan<sup>y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Were employed in taking lists of Bills of Exchange etc. (as on the preceeding day) —

Adjourned untill Monday Next

Monday Jan<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present William Fleming, Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall, Sam<sup>l</sup>: M Dowell & Caleb Wallace Esq.<sup>rs</sup>.

Colo. Pope Sheriff of Jefferson County returned to the Board some of the Subpoenies directed to him executed on the following persons Viz: Angus Cammeron, Isaac Hite, Edw<sup>d</sup> Tyler, Rob<sup>t</sup> Tyler, Rich<sup>d</sup> Masteson, Philemon Waters, Tho<sup>s</sup> Phelps, Tho<sup>s</sup> Wilson, Joseph Blackford, Wm. Oldham, Geo. Owens, David Glenn and George Wilson —

The Commissioners finding it inconvenient at present to take the depositions of some of the witnesses summoned relative to M<sup>r</sup> Shannon's Accounts deferred their examination untill the 29<sup>th</sup> Inst

The Board rec<sup>d</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks accounts for examination —

Proceeded to take the Depositions of several witnesses summoned before the Board, relative to the misapplication of Monies or Stores by the Officers of the Illinois Regiment. See Bundle Depositions Illinois Depart<sup>mt</sup> No. 1. 2. 3. 4

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning Tuesday January 21<sup>st</sup>  
Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Rec<sup>d</sup> Sundry accounts of Francis M'Dermorth as p<sup>r</sup> Receipt delivered the settlement of which was deferred for further examination

Took the deposition of Rich<sup>d</sup> Masteson with regard to some of Capt<sup>n</sup> Shannons Accounts, See Bundle Depositions Illinois Dep<sup>t</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbours accounts were laid before the Board, which were rec<sup>d</sup> for examination & Capt<sup>n</sup> George called upon to elucidate the same.

Several Depositions were taken with respect to the Stores in possession of Capt<sup>n</sup> George & his Officers at the Iron Bank or Fort Jefferson. See Bundle Depositions Illinois Depart<sup>mt</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.7

Adjourned till Tom<sup>w</sup> Morn<sup>s</sup> Wednesday Jan<sup>y</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Rec<sup>d</sup> Sergeant Crumps Account and Vouc<sup>r</sup> for services performed as an Express. from which there appears due from the Treasury four pounds ten Shillings Specie. Entered in Page 175

The Com<sup>rs</sup> took the deposition of Maj<sup>r</sup> Moore with regard to Capt<sup>n</sup> Shannons Acc<sup>ts</sup> See Bundle Depositions Illinois Depart<sup>mt</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8 —

The Board being informed that John Burk M<sup>r</sup> John May W<sup>m</sup> Crump Eliz. Burke Bosten Demore Maj<sup>r</sup> Moore Isaac Kellar. Lieu<sup>t</sup> Clark & Martin Carney were material evidences concerning Bills of Exchange drawn in favour of Cap<sup>n</sup> Barber by Capt<sup>n</sup> George and with regard to the accounts of other Officers of the Illinois Dep<sup>t</sup> Ordered Subpoenies to be issued summoning them before the Board. —

The Sheriff of Jefferson County executed the Subpoenies on the above named persons and made return to the Board —

The depositions of M<sup>r</sup> Clark & M<sup>r</sup> Carney were taken relative to Bills drawn in favour of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barber by Capt<sup>n</sup> George for a large cargo, and the application of it See Bundle Depositions Illinois Depart<sup>mt</sup> No 9. 10

Adjourned till tomorrow Morning Thursday Jan<sup>y</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Wrote to Capt<sup>n</sup> George requiring him to lay before the Board returns of the Strength of his Garrison at Fort Jefferson, a copy of his Letter to the Executive relative to the Bills of exchange in favour of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barber. also the Invoices Capt<sup>n</sup> Barber gave him for the Cargo purchased.

The Board rec<sup>d</sup> information that Ed<sup>v</sup> Worthington Marsham Brashears Isaac Kellar Aquilla Whitaker, Abraham Whitaker, John Foakes & James O. Finn were witnesses to prove the dissipation of Public Money or Stores by the Officers of the Illinois Regiment and ordered them to be summoned to appear before the Board on Monday the 3<sup>d</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> ~~Next~~.

A petition from the Soldiers of the Illinois Regiment was presented to the Board praying redress of deficiencies of Cloathing pay and other Grievances. Which was received, and the Board desired Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark to order the Capt<sup>ns</sup> of the Regiment to make out pay rolls and accounts of Cloathing and lay them before the Board

The Depositions of Isaac Kellar & Bosten Demore were taken by the Board with respect to the application of Public Stores &c. at Fort Jefferson, Kaskaskias St. Vincents See Bundle depositions Illinois Department — N<sup>o</sup> 11. & 12.

Adjournment till Tomorrow Morning Friday Jan<sup>y</sup> 24. Met according to adjournment Present as before —

The Commissioners finding it necessary that a Sheriff should attend the Board at certain times during their sitting at New Holland directed Col<sup>o</sup> Pope to attend on Monday last which was omitted to be entered in that day's Journals —

Ordered that the Sec<sup>y</sup> Write to Mr. Carbeno desiring him to wait on the Board See Letter Book N. 15 —

The Board was employed in examining Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks Accounts which were mentioned in the Journal of the 20<sup>th</sup> to be received by them.

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup>, Saturday Jan<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before.

Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Clark was called before the Board Sworn a second time and Further examined relative to Capt<sup>n</sup> Georges Accounts See Bundle Depositions Illinois Depart<sup>mt</sup> No 13

There appears due to John Cardine Seven pounds ten Shillings for services performed as Express. as p<sup>r</sup> Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 1—Entered in Page 177— Also for Services performed as French Interpreter at S<sup>t</sup> Vincents One Hundred and sixty nine pounds one Shilling as p<sup>r</sup> Vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 2 & 3. Entered in Page 177 —

Agreeable to the Letter of Yesterday directed to Mr. Carbeno the Board had an interview with him in which he was informed on the powers given the Commissioners which being explained to him he informed them he would lay his accounts before them on Monday and desired a private interview with M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Att<sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of the State when it was convenient, ~~that by him~~ he meant to inform the Board of some matters of importance

A Subpoena was issued to summon evidence in favour of Capt<sup>n</sup> Shannan to appear on the 29th. Ins<sup>t</sup> (relative to his Accounts) Adjourned until Monday morning, Monday Jan<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before.

A Subpoena was issued to summon Zephaniah Blackford to appear before the Board and give in evidence (In behalf of the State) what he knows concerning the Misapplication of Money or Stores by the officers of the Illinois Regiment.

There appears due to Domenic Flannagan sixty-two pounds Eight Shillings Specie, his arrears of pay as a Soldier when in Captivity as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 4 entered in Page 177 —

The Board rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from Capt<sup>n</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Todd Executor of Col<sup>o</sup> John Todd, Dec<sup>d</sup> informing that he had carefully examined all the Col<sup>o</sup>s Papers, and was sorry it was not in his power to lay before them such papers as are necessarily required to elucidate his accounts respecting the Bills that were drawn by him when acting in the Illinois Department See Letter in Bundle. (Letters) No.3 —

Agreeable to Mr. Carboneauxs request made the 25 of last Month to have a private conference with the Att<sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> for the Western District the Att<sup>y</sup> met him at the Falls, and by the assistance of Capt<sup>n</sup> Tardeveux as Interpreter collected what he had to say, and presented it in Writing to the Board, See Letter N<sup>o</sup> 4 in Bundle (Letters) —

Adjourn till Tomorrow Morning Wednesday Feb<sup>y</sup> 5th. Met according to adjournment Present as before —

The Commissioners laid over Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour's Accounts from the 29<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> untill the present date expecting to be better informed with respect to the different prices of Goods at New Orleans at the time Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour purchased the Cargo sold at Fort Jefferson but having rec<sup>d</sup> no further information, they proceeded to settle them, and Call<sup>d</sup> upon Mr William Clark to inquire of the Different qualities of the Goods purchased by Capt<sup>n</sup> George, & desired Capt<sup>n</sup> Shannon was desired to give in Writing the different prices of Goods as far as he knew while at N. Orleans from which Acc<sup>ts</sup>, and the Inventories of other Cargoes they proceeded to fix prices to the Different Articles contained in the Invoices of the Cargo, the final settlem<sup>t</sup> of w<sup>h</sup> was deferred untill Tomorrow —

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning Thursday Feb<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournm<sup>t</sup> Present as before.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John Phips for services performed as Express from S<sup>t</sup> Vincents to the Falls of Ohio four pounds ten Shillings Specie as p. Voucher No. 4 Entered in Page 175— There appears due to James Asturgus One Hundred and six Dollars, for Fifty three days work in building the Galley at the Falls, (as chief Artificer), at two Dol<sup>s</sup> p day as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 1 Entered in Page 178 —

It appears to the Commissioners that James Asturgus is entitled to one Thousand four Hundred & ten pounds Currency by a Bill from Will. Shannon dated July 1<sup>st</sup> 1781 which is when reduced by the Scale of Depreciation Three pounds ten Shillings & Six pence Specie, Entered in Page 169 —

There appears due to John Ray two pounds thirteen Shillings and seven pence Specie for two Hundred and sixty Eight weight of Flour @ 20/ p Hundred, as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 173



There appears due to Joseph Phelps twenty one pounds Specie for a field of Corn taken for the use of Public Horses as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 171 —

The Board in a note to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark requested a Copy of his instructions to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery for drawing Bills of Exchange on the Credit of the State, in answer to which the Gen<sup>l</sup> gave his instructions in writing & a copy of his orders for the distribution of the Troops at different Posts under his command See in Letter Bundle (Letters) N<sup>o</sup> 5 —

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning Friday Feb<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment present as before

The Board Wrote to Capt<sup>n</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> George requiring his immediate attendance; as the Final Settlement of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbours Bills, (with them) was near a close, and Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour having purposed to produce Witnesses to cast new light upon his Acct<sup>s</sup> it was necessary he should be present at their examination See Letter Book N<sup>o</sup> 17 —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Reuben Camp Two pounds seventeen Shillings and two pence Specie for services performed as a Waggoner in the Service of the State as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 6 Entered in Page 163

Colo. William Pope & John Edwards came before the Board and being sworn, (at their own request) gave testimony with respect to the conduct of Capt<sup>n</sup> Shannons Commissary General in the Western Department See Depositions in Capt<sup>n</sup> Shannons Acct<sup>s</sup> Bundle Illinois Department. N<sup>o</sup> 24. 25 —

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning, Saturday Feb<sup>y</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>. Met according to adjournment present as before

At. Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbours request Martain Carney Qr M. at F Jefferson was call<sup>d</sup> before the Board and examined on Oath relative to some articles of his s<sup>d</sup> Barbours Cargo which was delivered at Fort Jefferson not contained in the Invoices, in the Hands of the Commissioners; and was questioned with respect to the quantity and quality of different articles in s<sup>d</sup> Cargo. Also Sergeant Pitmans Deposition with respect to sundry articles of Cloathing and Taffia rec<sup>d</sup> of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour by him, for Soldiers of the Illinois

Regiment on their passage up the Missisipi, See Depositions in Capt<sup>n</sup> Georges Accounts Bun<sup>l</sup> Illinois Department. No. 26. 27

Mr. William Clark was call'd upon by the Board to inform on oath whether the Inventories in possession of the Commissioners were wrote by him & whether they contained all the Goods brought by Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour &c. See Deposition in Capt<sup>n</sup> Georges Acc<sup>ts</sup> Bundle Illinois Department N<sup>o</sup> 28 —

Adjourn till Monday Morning.

Monday Feb<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before —

The Board being informed by Maj<sup>r</sup> George Walls that the Garrison at the Falls of Ohio had not received any Salt as rent for the public Kettles at the Salt Works, for some time past, and that he apprehended the rent of S<sup>d</sup> Kettles was misapplied by Private Persons, They took the matter under consideration and resolved on a future enquiry with Colo John Bowmans Manager of the Public Kettles in behalf of the State—and proceeded to examine Joseph Brooks & John M<sup>c</sup>Fall relative there to See Depositions in Bundle John Bowmans Acct<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 1.2 The deposition of Maj<sup>r</sup> George Walls was taken by the Board in consequence of a report circulating to the prejudice of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks character respecting a private Trade carried on by the Gen<sup>l</sup> in partnership with M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Elliot, See Deposition in Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks Accounts, Bundle Illinois Departm<sup>t</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 29

On the 21<sup>st</sup>. Ulto. Capt<sup>n</sup> Phillip Barbour Merchant, laid before the Board a copy of a first of Exchange drawn by Rob<sup>t</sup> George, Capt<sup>n</sup> Comd<sup>t</sup> at Fort Jefferson on Olliver Pollock Esq<sup>r</sup> Agent at New Orleans for the united States of America in favour of the said Philip Barbour or Order, and dated 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1781 expressing 232,320 Spanish Milled Dollars to be paid on Sight, for Liquors and Dry Goods furnished the said George, for the use of purchasing provisions, and to support the Troops in the Illinois Department; and on the Back—Received of Olliver Pollock Esq<sup>r</sup> the sum of 32,500 Dollars on the Account of the within contents—dated New Orleans 18<sup>th</sup> July 1781, signed Philip Barbour; likewise a Certificate signed Zach. Burnley, a Magistrate for Orange County, That the within contains a true Copy of a Bill of Exchange as produced by Capt<sup>n</sup> Philip Barbour with a receipt on the back agreeable

to the original and dated 4<sup>th</sup> September 1782.. Some days after Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour produced the Original Second of Exchange for 232,320 Spahish Milled Dollars, also a Second of Exchange drawn by Robert George Capt<sup>n</sup> Com<sup>dt</sup> at Fort Jefferson on Olliver Pollock Esq<sup>r</sup> Agent at New Orleans for the United States of America in favour of Philip Barbour or Order and dated 1<sup>st</sup> January 1781. expressing 5000 Spanish Milled Dollars to be paid on sight for Liquors & Cloathing furnished the said George for the use of the troops in the Illinois Department. These two Setts of Bills with a Letter of Advice were inclosed in a Letter for Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour to M<sup>r</sup> Pollock of the same date requesting that he would Act with them agreeable to what they formerly Spoke of; Endorsed on the back, This Letter with the Bills enclosed, is not to be sent to New Orleans until you hear from me P. B. See Bundle K. No. 1 —

The Letter of Advice from Capt<sup>n</sup> George, directed to Mr. Pollock, Agent for the State of Virginia at New Orleans informs him that Capt<sup>n</sup> Philip Barbour had furnished him with a large Cargo of Liquors & dry Goods for which he had given him two Setts of Exchange for 237,320 Dollars which he most earnestly begs M<sup>r</sup> Pollock may pay in Gold or Silver Coin without hesitation. See N<sup>o</sup> 2— The Board call'd upon Capt<sup>n</sup> George for information on the Case, and required him to lay before them his powers for drawing these Bills of Exchange, and his reasons for incurring a Debt so enormous on public Account, Upon which Capt<sup>n</sup> George produced a Letter from Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Colo. Jno. Montgomery dated Nov<sup>r</sup> 15 1780. advising him to purchase the whole of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbours Cargo for the use of the Troops &c. drawing Bills upon Olliver Pollock Esq<sup>r</sup> Agent at ~~New~~ Orleans, See N<sup>o</sup> 3 —

Capt<sup>n</sup> George also pleaded that the Necessities of the Garrison, and the solicitations of the Officers of the Garrison were so pressing that he was constrained to purchase the Goods of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour, and thought himself authorized by Col. Montgomeries Letter above mentioned to draw Bills on Mr. Pollock for the Amount of the price —

Colo Montgomery then informed the Board that he himself was only authorized to draw Bills either on Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark or the Treasury of Virginia to defray the necessary Expenses of the troops

in the Illinois Department See N<sup>o</sup> 4. From which it does not appear that Colo Montgomery had any powers himself, and consequently he could not authorise Capt<sup>n</sup> George to draw Bills on Mr. Pollock— The Board therefore, after mature deliberation are unanimously of opinion that the State of Virginia are under no obligations to Honour them as a legal Claim.

It being alledged that the distresses of the garrison would justify the purchase and entitle Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour to payment. The Board proceeded to inquire into the Fact, and find by the Testimony of W<sup>m</sup> Clark George Owens and others. See No. 4 that the troops and inhabitants had been several times invested and their Crops of Corn greatly Injured by the Indians in the Summer preceeding the afforesaid purchase, that during the Fall Season they were very sickly, and at the time of Capt. Barbours arrival they were nearly destitute of provisions and entirely without Spiritous Liquors; To confirm these Testimonies Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour produced a Writing dated August 20<sup>th</sup> 1782, subscribed John Montgomery Colo. of the Illinois Regiment certifying that he met Philip Barbour on the Missisipi Nov<sup>r</sup> 1780 with his Battoe laded with Goods; He (Montgomery) knowing the great want we were in of them, wrote a Letter of advice to the Agent or Capt. George to purchase them;— and if the purchase had not been made, a great part of the Troops must undoubtedly have perished — See No. 5 —

From these Testimonies as it does not appear that Cloathing was greatly wanted, or that Capt. Barbours cargo afforded an immediate supply of provisions, the Board cannot be of opinion that the purchase was indispensible. Yet the Board being conscious of the equitable Intentions of the State of Virginia, and their readiness to reward those from whom they have received Services; Are of Opinion, as the necessities of the Garrison might in some measure induce Capt<sup>n</sup> George to make the purchase and as the Cargo was made use of by the Troops under his command, that Capt. Barbour should be paid a generous price Therefor, And the Board ordered Capt. George to lay before them Invoices of the Goods. Capt. George informed them that he had lost or mislaid the Invoices, and that after using the most anxious endeavours they cannot be found

Upon which Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour produced a writing dated Fort Nelson Falls of Ohio 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1782. Given under the Hand of Robert George Capt<sup>n</sup> before a Magistrate of Jefferson County. In which he certifies that he received of Capt. Philip Barbour at Fort Jefferson Sundry Invoices for a Quantity of Goods of him there received, amount of the first cost of the same in New Orleans, 23,732 Dollars &c which Invoices through the hurry of removing from that Post have been either lost or mislaid. See No. 6 —

This certificate Capt. George informed the Board he gave from a memorandum which he found amongst his papers, and which he has since lost, But laid before the Board an Inventory of a Quantity of Taffia &c by him delivered to Martin Carney Q<sup>r</sup> M. and another for a Quantity of Broad Cloths &c with a receipt on the Back signed Israel Dodge Dep<sup>y</sup> Agent dated Fort Jefferson December 15<sup>th</sup> 1780, and witnessed by John Baley Capt<sup>n</sup> & Leonard Helm, expressing that he had received of Robert George Esq<sup>r</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup> &c the within Merchandise for the use of the Troops in the Illinois Department belonging to the State of Virginia See N<sup>o</sup> 7 & 8, Also Accounts of the Issues made of the said Goods by the s<sup>d</sup> Quarter Master & Deputy Agent. See N<sup>o</sup> 9.10, In which he alledged were specified the whole of the Cargo that he purchased of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour, This allegation was supported by the Testimony of William Clark referred to above. The Inventories were read over Article by Article to Capt. Barbour who answered that he thought the Quantity was small but not having a copy of the Invoices, he could not certainly remember any part of his Cargo, but what is contained in the afforesaid Inventories,—only two Half Hogsheads of Taffia, twelve blankets, twenty-eight yards of Stroud, Six pair of Shoes & Sixty Gallons of Taffia which by the certificate of Martin Carney, Q. M, and the Deposition of Buckner Pitman, Sergeant See N<sup>o</sup> 11 & 12. were also furnished the Troops of the State by Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour on their passage up the Missisipi, as also a Bale of sewing twine some dozens of pocket Looking Glasses, several pieces of Stroud & a Quantity of Blankets & Butcher Knives which are not ascertained by Testimony. From the afforesaid Inventories &c, The Board made out an Invoice & from the best information they could obtain of the prices of such Goods at New Orleans, the latter part of the

Summer 1780, the time which Capt. Barbour is said to have purchased them there, affixed the first cost of each article as p Invoice

	Doll.	Liv	s	
N <sup>o</sup> 13	7,588	1.	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	The amount

which is far below the sum expressed in Capt. Georges certificate, but as the certificate was given from a memorandum that is now lost, and no proof being produced that a greater quantity of Goods was delivered, the Board can only form a Judgment upon the afforesaid Inventories & returns from the Quarter Master and D<sup>p</sup> Agent. Before the Board determined what advance it is reasonable to allow Capt. Barbour upon this Invoice, He laid before the Board a letter dated 25 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1783. Setting forth his motives for bringing up his Cargo to Fort Jefferson; the Risk & the Loss he incurred in the undertaking, and also the profit which he would have made upon the Cargo if he had taken it to the Illinois. and that the circumstances he recites will Justify his laying 1000 pC<sup>t</sup> upon his Cargo. See N<sup>o</sup> 14 for which he asserts he agreed with Captain George subsequent to the Determination of the three Officers who awarded him 1500 pC<sup>t</sup> This Capt. George confesses to be the Truth and does not deny that he might have wrote the Letter to Mr. Pollock, as recited in Capt. Barbours, but says he cannot remember it, and that he generally kept Copies of his Letters but can find none of the aforesaid See N<sup>o</sup> 4— But as it appears from a number of depositions in No. 4 that the Risk and expense must have been very considerably; Therefore the Board think it Reasonable that the State of Virginia should pay Capt. Barbour two hundred and twenty-five percent upon the aforesaid 7,588 Dollars & 1  $\frac{1}{3}$  Livers, the supposed first cost of the S<sup>d</sup> Goods, that is to say three Dollars and a quarter for every Dollar laid out by him on the purchase of said goods at New Orleans, amount 24661 Dollars 4 Livers, 6 Sous & 8 Deniers. And the Board likewise think it Reasonable, If it should hereafter appear the first cost of the said Goods at New Orleans was greater or a greater Quantity was actually delivered by Capt. Barbour to Capt. George, than is expressed in the above mentioned Invoice, that the State of Virginia should likewise pay the same pC<sup>t</sup> upon their first cost. —

As the Board have not sufficient Evidence before them to form a Judgment whether the State ought to reimburse Mr. Pollock the

32500 Dollars which is receipted on one of the aforesaid Bills they herewith transmit Copies of sundry Letters that may assist the Executive in the Determination. See N<sup>o</sup> 15 —

The Board also observe, from the Remarks upon Mr. Pollocks Vouchers with which they are furnished by the Executive, that upon the first of the above mentioned set of Bills for 5000 Dollars there is a Receipt on the back signed Philip Barbour 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1781 which for the Said Reasons they also refer to the consideration of the Executive.

Colo. M'Dowell, one of the members of the Board, has leave of absence, to Lincoln County on private business— Adjourned till Tomorrow morning Tuesday Feb<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present William Fleming Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> —

The Board was employed in examining and compairing Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneauxs Accounts & Bills of Exchange, presented on the 27<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> with the Accounts & Vouchers of the Officers by whom the Debts were contracted which were not finally closed but deferred for further examination.

Adjourned till Thursday next —

Thursday Feb<sup>y</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment. Present as before— The Commissioners were engaged in examining Mons. Carbouneaux's Acc<sup>ts</sup> &c as on the preceding day —

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning. Friday Feby. 14<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before

Colo Jn<sup>o</sup> Montgomeries Accounts & Vouchers were presented to the Board for examination and Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux Bills which were deferred until said Acc<sup>ts</sup> were laid before the Board, were taken up and examined but not finally settled —

Adjourn<sup>d</sup> until to-morrow morning Saturday Feb<sup>y</sup> 15 Met according to adjournm<sup>t</sup> Present as before

There appears due from the Commonwealth of Virginia to James Orr Seventeen pounds five shillings and four pence Specie for his service as a Soldier in Capt<sup>n</sup> James Shelbeys Comp<sup>y</sup> in the Illinois Regiment from the first day of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1779 until the 16<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> following being 259 days at one shilling & four pence p day as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 5 Entered in Page 177

The Board proceeded Finally to adjust and liquidate Sundry Bills of Exchange & Accounts laid before them the 27th Ult<sup>o</sup> by Mons. Carbouneaux Viz— Four Bills of Exchange drawn by William Shannon Commissary Gen<sup>l</sup> One on Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark for 204½ Dollars Specie, in Favour of I. M. P. Legras dated Sept<sup>r</sup> 1781. which from the S<sup>d</sup> Shannon's — Books & Vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 6 appears just and ought to be Settled. —

One Second of Exchange on the Treasurer of the State of Virginia in favour of Mons. Carbouneaux for 9280 Dollars dated the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1780. and assigned to Mons. Dalchurust, which from Shannons Books & Vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 25, appears Just, and ought to be settled with 127½ Dollars Specie.

One Second of Exchange on the Treasurer &c. in favour of Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux for 1600 Dollars dated October 14th 1780, and assigned to Mons<sup>r</sup> Dalchurust, which from Shannon's Books & Vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 25 appears just and ought to be Settled with 21 Dollars & 5/6 Specie —

And one on the Treasurer &c for 500 1/5 Dollars in favour of Patrick Kennedy dated 24<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1779 and endorsed Pat. Kennedy, accompanied with a duplicate of the Account for which it was given. The Vouchers Mr. Shannon lodged in the Auditor's Office, and therefore the Board can make no certain Report upon the Bill.

Also Six Bills of Exchange Drawn by Colo. John Montgomery — One on the Treasurer of Virginia in favour of Capt. John Williams for 750 Dollars advanced for recruiting Service, dated Apl. 10<sup>th</sup> 1780, assigned to Rennoe, which from Colo. Montgomery's Vouchers No. 41 appears Just and ought to be settled with 12½ Dollars Specie.

One on the Treasurer of Virginia in favour of Capt. John Williams for 182, Dollars, dated April 8th 1780, assigned to M<sup>r</sup> Rennoe which from Colo. Montgomery's Vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 12, appears just and ought to be settled in Specie though not so expressed in the Bill.

One on the Treasurer &c. in Favour of Aud<sup>r</sup> Ray for 550 Dollars dated 21<sup>st</sup> July 1780 endorsed Rew, which from Colo. Montgomery's Vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 21, appears to be given for Taffia at 154 Dollars p Gallon and ought to be settled with, 11¼ Dollars Specie —



One on the Treasurer &c in favour of John Gerault for 650 Dollars, dated 21<sup>st</sup> July 1780, endorsed Gerault, which from Colo. Montgomery's Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 20, appears to be given for Taffia at 154, Dollars p Gallon and ought to be settled with 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  Dollars Specie —

One on the Treasurer &c for 137  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars in favour of Antoine Renault dated July 28<sup>th</sup> 1780 endorsed Antoine Renault. with account of particulars on the Back except Line Second which expresses Sundries See Vouchers amounting to 400 Livers N<sup>o</sup> 24 which also accompany the Bill, The Board are of opinion that the Bill ought to be Settled in Specie —

And one on the Treasurer in favour of Stephen Gooding for 1350 Dollars advanced to Lieut. Perault for the Recruiting Service dated 11<sup>th</sup> August 1780 which ought to be settled with 19  $\frac{2}{7}$  Dollars Specie, as Colo. Montgomery can produce no certain Vouchers The Board have charged the Bill to his account with the State.

Also a Bill of Exchange dated 27<sup>th</sup> June 1779 drawn by Colo John Todd on the Treasurer of Virginia for 741 Dollars in favour of Moses Henry, due from the Commonwealth of Virginia for money advanced by him. There is no Voucher for this among Colo Todds papers laid before the Board by his Executors, but they think it probable that the Bill was given for paper Currency and that it ought to be settled with 185 $\frac{1}{4}$  Dollars Specie agreeable to the Illinois Scale of Depreci<sup>on</sup> —

Also an order dated 8<sup>th</sup> December 1778 in favour of Pierre Lefevre drawn by Leonard Helm Comm<sup>dt</sup> deceas<sup>d</sup> on Colo G. R. Clark for 3535 Livers (equal to 707 Dollars) and countersigned by G. R. Clark for which no Vouchers can be produced by the Executor of the deceased and therefore the Board can make no certain report upon it —

Also an account against the State of Virginia certified by I. M. P. Legras L<sup>t</sup> Colo. 24<sup>th</sup> March 1781 Countersign'd by G. R. Clark, amount 2035 Livers equal to 407 Dollars From which the Board think it reasonable to deduct, 112 Dollars for excessive Charge, and that the remaining, 295, Dollars should be settled with Specie —

Also an account on the State of Virginia dated 1779 drawn by Nicolas Perrot for Taffia at sundries amount, 750 Dollars Certified by Leonard Helm Superintendant and countersign<sup>d</sup> on the back G. R. Clark, by the Deposition of Capt. Todd No. ———— this account must be stated in paper Currency and ought to be settled with 75 Doll<sup>o</sup> Specie agreeable to the Scale of Depreciation for the Illinois Country ———

Also a certificate from John Rodgers Capt. Commandant dated Decem. 8<sup>th</sup> 1780, in Favour of the Estate of Capt. Plasse for, 651 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>lb</sup> Gross Beef, which ought to be settled at  $\frac{1}{8}$  Dollars p Lb amount, 81  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars Specie ———

Also a certificate from Zephaniah Blackford Dep<sup>y</sup> Comm<sup>y</sup> dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 1781 in Favour of Pierre Mazure for 1800<sup>lb</sup> Beef at a Liver p Lb, amount 1800 Livres (equal to 360 Dollars) which ought to be settled with Specie

Also two orders on Boje, one dated December 20<sup>th</sup> 1780 for two Loads of Wood N. 1 The other dated Jan<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1781, for two loads of wood N<sup>o</sup> 4 signed John Rodgers Com<sup>t</sup> — Two Orders on Rennaux, one dated Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1780, for two Loads of Wood No. 2 the other dated Jan<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1781, for two Loads of Wood No. 3, both signed John Rodgers Com<sup>dt</sup> And one Order on Towrenger dated Jan<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1781 for two Loads of Wood N<sup>o</sup> 5 signed John Rodgers Comman<sup>dt</sup> The Board think it probable that the Wood was received and that it should be settled at one Dollar the Load Specie ———

Also Lieu<sup>t</sup> Mombrun's Pay Roll from the 12<sup>th</sup> May 1780, till the 12<sup>th</sup> of May 1782, at 26  $\frac{2}{3}$  Dollars p Month Amount 640, Dollars. The Board find that Lieut. Momrun was without a Command the greater part of the time specified in this Pay Roll, but approve the Claim from the Recommendation Accompanying it which are confirm<sup>d</sup> by the Report of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark.

Adjourned till Monday morning

Monday Feb<sup>y</sup> 17 Met according to adjournment present as before.

The Express sent by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark at the request of the Commissioners, to Illinois, in Dec<sup>r</sup> last with dispatches from the Board returned on Sunday the 16<sup>th</sup>. Int. with a packett from Kaskaskias which was sent to Government by Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux.

It appears that on the 13<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1782 Edw<sup>d</sup> Parker & William Boush were sent Express from the Falls of Ohio with dispatches from the Board to the Court of Kaskaskias &c and returned to this place the 16<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1783, and they have faithfully perform<sup>d</sup> this Service, the Board think it reasonable that they should receive from the Treasury of Virginia the sum of Forty Pounds to be Equally divided between them Entered in Page 175

The Board after making Enquiry relative to Col<sup>o</sup> Lynn's Accounts, find that the Administrator can produce no Vouchers, for his drawing Bills of Exchange on Mr. Pollock, State Agent, and being informed that Colo Montgomery John Sanders & Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark were acquainted with his drawing Bills on private Account in the Illinois took their Depositions. See Bundle Col<sup>o</sup> Lynn's Acc<sup>t</sup> Illinois Department N<sup>o</sup> 30, 31, 32. 50r.

The Commissioners are therefore of opinion that all Bills drawn by Colo. Lynn accept these drawn when, sent to New Orleans for Powder, come under the first General Remark in Page 148.

The Commissioners wrote the following Letter to his Excellency the Governour dated Feb<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1783 ———

SIR

The Board of Commissioners wrote the 23<sup>d</sup> of December in return to your Excellency's favours of Oct. 16<sup>th</sup> & Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>. In compliance with your orders we have diligently searched all the papers in our possession, that could throw light on the nature of the Bills in Mr. Nathan's Hands, yet remain much in the dark, as Colo. Todds Books & Accounts are supposed by the Executor to be somewhere in the interior parts of Virginia, and he can only lay before us some detached papers amongst which we find a Letter from the Executive dated Will<sup>m</sup>burg in Council August 20<sup>th</sup> 1779 in which the Honbl<sup>e</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> Governor acknowledges the receipt of several Letters from Colo Todd by Colo Slaughter of the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> July 1779 which were laid before the Council who were pleased with the contents and approved of Colo Todds Conduct and plan for supporting the Credit of the paper money but that it must be submitted to the assembly who alone can give it efficacy, That the Eight draughts Colo Todd mentions have not been presented but shall be duly attended to, as the Gentlemen to whom they are pay-

able are highly deserving of the Greatful attention of Government, The Board likewise found a Peltry Account amongst Colo Todds papers by which it appears he purchased a quantity of Peltry from M<sup>r</sup> Beauregard sometime in the Fall of the year 1779 Amounting to 21,000£ for which it is probable he drew Bills to the amount. The Peltry by this acc<sup>t</sup> seems to be paid to sundry Persons, Colo Montgomery's Certificate & information to the Board likewise accompanies this. On the whole as no Bills of Colo Todds drawing have appeared before us, nor are any mentioned in the lists transmitted to us, We imagine the Bills in M<sup>r</sup> Nathans possession may probably be for the above purchase but as we are not favoured either with the amount or dates of these Bills, and no direct light can be got here we cannot be positive. On the supposition that the Bills were given at that time, and on that Account the Commissioners have to observe that 210 packs of Peltry costs the State 20/ p lb and at the time the purchase was made peltry & Silver were nearly on a par; as it appears Colo Todd is said to have given a high price for the Peltry allowing 3 livers p lb which is 50 p C<sup>t</sup> higher than it generally is; shews the purchase was made with depreciated paper money at a little more than five & a half for one, if the Bills in question were drawn for the above Acc<sup>t</sup> the Comm<sup>rs</sup> think they ought to be taken up at the above discount, but the Board wish to refer your Excellancy to Colo Todds Letters of the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> July 1779 which we suppose lodged in the Council Chamber to elucidate the affair as we cannot meet with copies of them. The Board have finished Capt<sup>n</sup> Georges draughts on M<sup>r</sup> Pollock in favour of Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour, but not thinking it prudent to trust the papers relative thereto by this conveyance, they hope your Excellancy will dispence with the principles they went on till they have an opportunity of laying the papers before the Executive as no Invoices were produced either by Capt. George or Capt. Barbour, the Board affixed the prices to the Cargo delivered at Fort Jefferson from the best lights they could get at Seven thousand five hundred & Eighty Eight Dollars, one Liver & 1/3 as the prime cost at New Orleans, on which the Board allowed two hundred & twenty-five p C<sup>t</sup> advance for the Cargo delivered at Fort Jefferson, amounting in the whole to twenty four Thousand six hundred and sixty one Dollars. four Liv-

ers six sous, eight Deniers including all expences. We have not yet closed Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks Accounts as we find them so conected with the other Accounts both the Quarter Masters & Commissaries as well as the Officers that we could not finish them before we had a general view of the whole, we will be able to settle his in ten days. to examine all the accounts minutely will take up a great deal of time perhaps more than the Executive can imagine, as double receipts have always been taken for sums paid, the Vouchers should be listed alphabetically to prevent double entries, None of M<sup>r</sup> Pollocks Bills he presented for payment, have appeared before this Board, but one of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1781 for 5000 Doll<sup>s</sup> which appears to be for part of the same Cargo Capt<sup>n</sup> George purchased from Capt<sup>n</sup> Barbour, and was a second Bill and is considered as part of the 24661 Dollars 5  $\frac{1}{3}$  Liv<sup>rs</sup> allowed as above for that Cargo, By Depositions it appears that these Bills drawn by Wm Lynn in 1778 were for Goods purchased by Lynn on his own Acc<sup>t</sup> at Kaskaskias & Mesiere and ought not to be Charged to the State. It likewise appears that Capt<sup>n</sup> Elliots draughts & the Invoices of Goods ship<sup>d</sup> on account and at the risk of the United States, but charged to the State of Virginia by M<sup>r</sup> Pollock was in consequence of the Cargo being lost in the Missisipi and some of the articles that were saved from the Wreck being made use of by the troops in the Illinois, Inventories of the whole Cargo and what was saved & applied to the use of the Troops are Copying but as we have not fully examined the affair we defer giving our opinion in it. The Board inform<sup>d</sup> your Excellency in theirs of December 23<sup>d</sup> that an Express was sent off to Kaskaskias to which they had a return last evening informing them they might expect some of their principle Inhabitants would wait on them with the unsettled Accounts &c in a Short time, M<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux who will present this is an inhabitant of Kaskakias and comes to get some private affairs settled but we suppose principally as a deputy to represent the confusion the Country is in, which if not settled by this State, we apprehend he will proceed to Congress — None of the Posts which your Excellency mentioned in your favour of the 16<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> last are yet erected, We expect Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark will lay before you his reasons for defering this business. We have lately received an address from the Civil & Military officers of Fayette which ac-

companies this and praying us to report our opinion to Government. We think could a Fort be erected at or near the mouth of Limestone it would tend greatly to encourage Settlements in that County and that it should be garrisoned by a Comp<sup>y</sup> of Regulars aided by the Militia & furnished with flour from the Neighbourhood of Fort Pitt

When we get a little more through the business we will inform your Excellency by an Express of our proceedings with such remarks on these Bills, which have been presented for payment and are not laid before us as may be necessary for the Executive to have before we can return our whole proceedings we are with great Respect —

Your Excellency's Most obed<sup>t</sup> Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>ts</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> FLEMING,

THO<sup>s</sup> MARSHALL

CALEB WALLACE

Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux laid before the Board a Bill of Exchange dated 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1781 drawn by George Slaughter Commandant in favour of William Boush for 50 Dollars for performing Express from Fort Patrick Henry to the Falls of Ohio. Which the Board are of opinion is an excessive Charge and ought to be settled with 20 Dollars —

And also these Certificates drawn by Zephaniah Blackford Dep<sup>y</sup> Comm<sup>y</sup> —

One dated 7<sup>th</sup> June 1781 in favour of Mons<sup>r</sup> Pazzar for 373<sup>lb</sup> of Beef at a liver in Money p. Lb and 6<sup>lb</sup> Iron at 2½ Livers p lb —

One dated 10<sup>th</sup> August 1781 in favour of Maj<sup>r</sup> Godfrey Linetot for 19¾ Gallons Taffia at 100 Livers in Peltries p Gallon —

And another dated 1<sup>st</sup> April 1781, in favour of said Linetot for 4½ Gallons Bears Oil at 10 Livers p Gallon in peltries — Which as they are not properly certified cannot be pass'd until Blackfords Books come before the Board.

N B The Board observe that on the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant Two Bills second of Exchange were adjusted, drawn by William Shannon in favour of Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux — One for 9280 Dollars and the other 127 1/3, which he informs were given into the hands of Mons<sup>r</sup> Gratiot, and may probably also be presented for payment —

Mons<sup>r</sup> Carbouneaux has obtained an order from the Board on Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls at Fort Nelson for a boat belonging to the State valued at 40 Dollars, which is to be deducted by the Auditors in Settling this Account.

Adjourned until Tomorrow Morning Tuesday Feb<sup>y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>  
Met according to adjournment Present as before —

The Commissioners were engaged in examining Colo Montgomery's Accounts & Vouchers mentioned in the Journal of the Eleventh Ins<sup>t</sup> which were not finally Settled by the Board but deferred for further examination —

Adjourned until Tomorrow morning, Wednesday Feb<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>  
Met according to adjournment present as before —

The Commissioners were engaged in examining Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks & Colo Montgomery's Accounts which were not finished but deferred for further examination—Adjourned until Tomorrow morning.

Thursday Feb<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment present as before —

The Board continued to examine Colo Montgomeries Accounts, (which remain unsettled and are to be further examined —

Mr. Martin Carney, Q M In the Illinois Department, Laid his Acc<sup>ts</sup> before the Board, which were entered upon, and part of them examined —

Issued a Subpoena at Capt. Shannons request summoning evidences relative to his conduct in the Q M and Com<sup>y</sup> Departments.

Adjourned untill Tomorrow Morning

Friday Feb<sup>y</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> Met according to adjournm<sup>t</sup> present as before — Received from Martin Carney Quarter Master at Fort Jefferson in the Illinois Department in the years 1780 and 1781, all his Acc<sup>ts</sup> of Stores and issues with the Vouchers for the same Which on inspection we found to be just as p General Account of Arms N<sup>o</sup> 1, of Amunition N<sup>o</sup> 2 of Soap, Tobacco & Whiskey N<sup>o</sup> 3 of Flints & Engineers Stores, N<sup>o</sup> 4 of Quarter Master Stores & Artillery, N<sup>o</sup> 5 of Boats and other Craft, N<sup>o</sup> 6 of Taffia and Sugar, N<sup>o</sup> 7 of Military Stores, Cavalry Accountments & Sund<sup>y</sup> Stores N<sup>o</sup> 8 of Q<sup>r</sup> Masters Stores, and Acc<sup>t</sup> of Artificers imployed by him, N<sup>o</sup> 9 of Sundry Merchandise issued by him, part of a Cargo pur-

chased from Captain Barbour, N<sup>o</sup> 10 of a Cargo purchased from Debruil, N<sup>o</sup> 11 also N<sup>o</sup> 12 containing issues of sundries brought from Richmond in 1782, N<sup>o</sup> 13 Forrage, waggon Provision and Cash Accounts in taking the above to Fort Pitt likewise a memorandum of Sundry Articles left buried at Fort Jefferson when that place was evacuated, Viz: Seven Hand Mills, one Waggon a damnified four pound Gun, fifty Stand of old arms, one Grinding Stone two 56 weights & one 28<sup>lb</sup> D<sup>o</sup> one Beek Iron —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Hanah Breeding three pounds nine Shillings Specie for Making Soldiers Shirts at Fort Jefferson as p. Account & Vouchers recd. Entered in Page 182 — (Page 52 O. B.)

Adjourned untill Tomorrow Morning Saturday Feb<sup>y</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> Met according to adjournment. Present as before —

It appears to the Commissioners that Arch<sup>d</sup> Lockard is Entitled to ten pounds, one Shill<sup>s</sup> & six pence for Extra Service Whilst a Soldier, Also £ 15,, 7,, 8¼ for five pair of Hand mill Stones, made for the use of the Troops in the Illinois Department as p. Voucher<sup>s</sup>, N<sup>o</sup> 2 & 3 rec<sup>d</sup> Enter in Page 182 —

It also appears that there is due to the said Lockard Six pounds Eight shillings & three pence, by a certificate assign'd to him by Mr<sup>s</sup> Nilly Lewis, for attending on the Sick Soldiers in hospital as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 1 Entered in Page 184.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due from the Commonwealth of Virginia to M<sup>rs</sup> Spangler Administratrix of William Spangler Deceased Eleven pounds one Shilling for furnishing 221 days rations to soldiers as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 2 Enter'd in Page 184 —

It appears to the Board that there is due to Edw<sup>d</sup> Parker Sergeant four pounds five Shillings Specie for going Express to St. Vincents as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 5 entered in Page 175 —

It appears to the Commissioners by a settlement with Martin Carney, Dep<sup>y</sup> Quarter Master, (in the Illinois Department) of his accounts with the State of Virginia that there is a ballance of two hundred & thirty pounds fourteen shillings & Eleven pence half penny, due as p account and Vouchers received. Entered in Page 182



Adjourned untill Monday morning Monday Feb<sup>y</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before.

The Board received of Capt. William Oldham his Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1780, See Bundle Jefferson Militia Accounts N<sup>o</sup> 1

The Commissioners observe that Capt. Oldham is only entitled to Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Pay on the account of Deficiency of the Number of Men upon his Roll the Lieut. to Ensigns Pay, the Ensign to Sergeants pay and the two Youngest Sergeants to the pay of a private Soldier.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Capt. Oldham Rations furnished himself on the expedition in the year 1780, one pound ten Shillings as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 2 Enter'd in Page 165 Bundle Jefferson Militia.

It appears there is due to Robt. Hamilton twenty five pounds Specie for a Horse lost on the Expedition in the year 1780, as p Voucher Entered in Page 163 also a certificate for provisions furnish<sup>d</sup> on sd. Expedition amount one pound ten Shillings as p Voucher N<sup>o</sup> 3 Bundle Jefferson Militia.

M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Hite having informed the Board that Angus Cameron had informed him that he was not interrogated by the Board relative to some things that concerned the enquiry about Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark At M<sup>r</sup> Hites instance the Board ordered another subpoena to issue for s<sup>d</sup> Cameron. He appearing on the 24<sup>th</sup> was sworn and interrogated by the Board See Deposition N<sup>o</sup> 1 Bundle Illinois Department. (Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks Accounts)

The Militia Accounts for Jefferson County were laid before the Board by Colo. John Floyd, the settlement of which is deferred untill Tomorrow morning.

The Commissioners being obliged by the business to go to Lincoln County, on Friday the 28<sup>th</sup> Instant; Called on Col<sup>o</sup> Floyd for an escort of twenty five men to attend them thither —

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning. Tuesday Feb<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before.

The Commissioners received of Colo John Floyd the following Pay Rolls and Acc<sup>ts</sup> for the Militia of Jefferson County Viz.— (which was red by Colo. Barber from Aud. office.)

Capt. James Davis' Pay Roll from October 21<sup>st</sup> until Nov<sup>r</sup> 25, 1782— See Bundle Jefferson Militia Amount entered in Page 165

From the Number of Men in this Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt<sup>n</sup> should only receive the Pay of a Lieu<sup>t</sup>, the Lt. the pay of an Ensign, the Ensign the pay of a Sergeant & the three youngest Serg<sup>ts</sup> the pay of privates.

Capt. James Samuels Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> until 25<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782, Bundled and Entered as above —

From the number of men in Capt. Samuels Pay Roll, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt. should only receive the pay of an Ensign & the Lieut. the pay of a Sergeant & the Sergeants the pay of privates.

Capt. James Rodgers' Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> October until the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1782. Bundled and entered as above.

From the number of men in Capt. Rodgers Pay Roll, the Commissioners are of opinion that the Captain should only receive the pay of a Lieutenant, the Lieut. the pay of Ensign, the Ensign the pay of a Sergeant and the three youngest Sergeants the pay of Privates.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Jacob Vanmaters Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> until the 25 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 See Bundle Jefferson Militia, Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 165 from the number of men in Capt. Vanmater's Pay Roll, the Commrs. are of opinion that the Capt. is to receive pay as Ens<sup>n</sup> the Lieut. as Sergeant & the Sergeants as privates —

Captain John Varbruse' Pay Roll from 21<sup>st</sup> of October until the 25 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 Bundled and Entered as above —

From the Number of Men in Capt. Verbruses Pay Roll, the Com<sup>rs</sup> are of Opinion that the Capt. receive Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Pay the Lieut. Ens<sup>n</sup> Pay and the Ens<sup>n</sup> Sergeants pay & two of the Sergeants are to be paid as privates —

Capt Ch<sup>s</sup> Polkes Pay Roll from the 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> until the 25<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 Bundled & Entered as above —

Capt. James Rodgers Pay Roll from the 29<sup>th</sup> of June until the Sixth of July 1782 Entered and Bundled as above— Capt. Rodgers Pay Roll from the 4<sup>th</sup> of May until the 11<sup>th</sup> 1782 Entered and Bundled as above —

Lieut. Geo. Wilsons Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782. Entered and Bundled as above —

At the desire of the Lieut. his pay is settled as a Private —

Capt. Dan<sup>l</sup> Halls Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> July untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of August 1780. Entered and Bundled as before.

There being but fifteen Privates in Capt Halls Pay Roll, the Commissioners are of opinion that the Capt<sup>n</sup> Should receive Pay as an Ensign, & the Ensign as a Sergeant— the Sergeants as Privates.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Hardy Hills Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1780 See Bundle Jefferson Militia Entered in Page 165 —

From the Number of men on Capt Hills Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Captain should only be paid as an Ens<sup>n</sup> the L<sup>t</sup> as a Sergeant & the Ensign & Sergeants as Privates. Also Captain Hills Pay Roll for Rations found from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1780— both entered and bundled as above — It appears that the Rations Specified in Capt Hills pay Roll were furnish'd agreeable to orders from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark & considering the great Scarcity of provisions at the Time; the Com<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that it should be Settled at one Shilling the Ration —

Capt Charles Polks Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1780 — as also a Pay Roll for Rations of the same dates Entered & Bundled as above —

From the number of men in Capt. Polks Pay Roll the Commr<sup>s</sup> are of opinion that the Capt. ought to draw pay as Lieut. the Lieut. the pay of Ensign and the youngest Sergeant the Pay of a private — It appears that the rations specified in Capt. roll, were furnished agreeable to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks orders, and on account of the scarcity of provisions at that time the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that it Should be Settled at one Shilling p Ration —

Capt. Rich<sup>d</sup> Chinowiths Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 24<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1782 — Entered and Bundled as above —

The Commis<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that from the Number of Men in Capt. Chinowiths Pay Roll the Capt. is to receive pay as Lieut. the Lieut. as Ensign and two Sergeants as privates.

Capt Danl. Halls Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill

the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1780 for Rations — See Bundle Jefferson Militia, Entered in Page 166 —

It appears that the rations specified in Capt Halls Roll were furnished in Consequence of Orders from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark, and on the Acc<sup>t</sup> of the great Scarcity of provisions at that time the Commr<sup>s</sup> think it reasonable that it should be settled at one Shilling the ration —

Captn. James Davis' Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June untill the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1782 — Entered and bundled as above —

From the Number of Men in Capt. Davis's Roll, the Commissioners are of opinion that the Capt. should only be paid as an Ensign & one of the Sergeants as a private — 58

Capt. Peter Asturgus' Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> 1780 — also his Pay Roll for rations furnished during the above Service—Entered and Bundled as above

From the Number of men on Capt Asturgus Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of Opinion that the Second Lieu<sup>t</sup> should only receive the pay of Ens<sup>n</sup> the Ens<sup>n</sup> the pay of a Sergeant and the two youngest Sergents the pay of privates —

It also appears that the rations Specified in Capt. Asturgus's Roll were furnished in consequence of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarks orders, and from the scarcity of provisions at the time the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion it should be Settled at one Shilling the ration.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Aquilla Whitikers Pay Roll from the 31<sup>st</sup> of May untill the 22<sup>d</sup> of June following in 1782 Entered & Bundled as above

Capt. James Pattons Pay Roll from the 10<sup>th</sup> of April untill the 3<sup>d</sup> of May 1782 Entered and bundled as above —

From the number of men on the above roll the Commissioners are of Opinion that the Capt. should only receive Lieu<sup>ts</sup> pay, the Lieut. Ensigns pay, the Ensign Sergeants pay and the youngest Sergeant the pay of a private.

Capt. John Vautries Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 8<sup>th</sup> of April 1782. Entered and Bundled as above —

Capt James Asturgus Pay Roll from 21<sup>st</sup> of October untill the 25 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 Entered and Bundled as above —

From the Number of Men in Capt. Asturgus' Pay Roll the Commrs. are of opinion that the Capt. should receive pay as Lieu-

tenant the Lieut. the pay of an Ensign & the Ens<sup>n</sup> pay as Sergeant & the youngest Sergeant the pay of a Private.

Captn. James Pattons Pay Roll from the 15<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 25 of August 1780. Entered and Bundled as above — From the number of men in Capt. Pattons Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the youngest Sergeant should receive pay as Private.

Capt. Lewis Hickman's Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 25 of August 1780. Entered and Bundled as above. Also his Pay Roll for Rations furnished during the above term Specified in his roll. From the Number of Men in this Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt. Should only receive the pay of Lieu<sup>t</sup> The Lieu<sup>t</sup> the pay of Ens<sup>n</sup>, the Ens<sup>n</sup> pay as Sergeant & the youngest Sergeant the pay of a Private —

It also appears that the rations Specified in Capt Hickmans Roll were furnished agreeable to an order from Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark, and on acc<sup>t</sup> of the great Scarcity of Provisions at the time, The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of Opinion that it should be Settled at one Shilling the ration. Capt. Aquilla Whitakers Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782. See Bundle Jefferson Militia Entered in Page 166

From the number of men in Captain Whitakers Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of Opinion that the Capt. should only receive pay as Lt the Lt. the pay of an Ens<sup>n</sup> the Ens<sup>n</sup> the Pay of a Sergeant and the two youngest Sergeants the pay of Privates — Also Capt. Whitakers Pay Roll from the 15<sup>th</sup> of June untill the 20<sup>th</sup> 1782 Entered & bundled as above —

Sergeant Rich<sup>d</sup> Lees Pay Roll from June 1<sup>st</sup> untill the 16th 1781. Entered and Bundled as above —

It appears that there is due to Morris Hansbrough three pounds Eighteen Shillings as p Vouch<sup>rs</sup> entered in Page 171 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Capt James Sullivan twenty five pounds for going Express from the Falls of Ohio to Richmond as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 175

It also appears that Capt. Sullivan was employed 38 Days on the Expedition against the Shawanoes in the year 1780, as Horse master and that the Service was performed Faithfully. But as the

Commis<sup>ns</sup> are not acquainted with the Usual allowance they refer it to the Auditors to affix his Wages —

There appears due to Geo. Wilson on a Certificate recd. by the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for rations furnished on the Expedition in 1780. one pound Six Shillings & three pence, also on Acc<sup>t</sup> Sign<sup>d</sup> by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark, for boarding Soldiers in 1779. & 1780 am<sup>ts</sup> to twenty five pounds. Likewise an Acc<sup>t</sup> of his Wages as issuing Com<sup>y</sup> for thirteen Months & two days for £ 156 10 S. Entered in Page 184

The Board not having the State Establishm<sup>ts</sup> before them are induced from a letter of Colo William Davises respecting Martin Carney, Deputy Quarter Master in the Illinois Department to allow Mr. George Wilson 40 Dollars p month as Specified above.

It appears there is due to Jane Grant for twenty one days Horse hire the Sum of one pound Eleven Shillings & three pence Specie entered in Page 163

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to James Brown Sergeant, Six pounds for a Rifle Gun lost in the Service of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 177 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Samuel Eakin Eight pounds twelve Shillings & Six pence for twenty three days Service as Express as p Voucher Entered in Page —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due from the State of Virginia to Graves Wapshot the sum of one pound Six Shillings & one penny Half penny, for Flour furnished himself on an Expedition in the year 1780 — also a Hunting Shirt lost in service as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in Page 173 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>ns</sup> there is due to George Grundy the sum of three pounds for Sixty rations furnished a Sick Soldier &c. as p Voucher Entered in Page 169 —

It appears to the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Edw<sup>d</sup> Holman Ass<sup>ee</sup>—of Noah Cruse, the sum of two pounds & Six pence for thirteen days work at the Row Galley as p Voucher Entered in Page 178

The Commissioners received a Letter from General Clark of the 23d Inst. enclosing one from Maj<sup>r</sup> Walls with a Regimental return & returns of Stores at Fort Nelson, on which the Board had a Conference with the General & Maj<sup>r</sup> and Gave it as their opinion

that a State of the whole ought immediately to be sent to Government. See No. 6.

The Board received a letter from General Clark of the 25th, See N<sup>o</sup> 7 requesting the Commissioners to join him in the representation to Government.

Adjourned until Tomorrow Morning Wednesday Feb<sup>y</sup> 26th. Met according to adjournment. Present as before —

It appears to Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due from the State of Virginia to Capt<sup>n</sup> Kellar & Joshua Archer five pounds two Shillings & Six pence Specie as p Voucher recd. Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 182. Also there appears to be due from the State to Joshua Archer Eighteen pounds Six Shillings & Six pence Specie as p Vouchers rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 182 —

It appears that the Estate of James Robinson is Entitled to receive pay agreeable to Certificates receiv<sup>d</sup> for nine hundred & forty five days service of his Negro Caesar to be paid at the rates usually allowed to Artificers by the State entered in Page 185

Receiv<sup>d</sup> of Captain Payette Vouchers & Acc<sup>ts</sup> of Issues &c for the year 1778 of provisions &c. at the Falls of Ohio whilst he acted as Commissary by Col<sup>o</sup> Bowmans Orders by which it appears the Issues exceeded what he received in several articles pork excepted which was ordered to be served out fresh and no proper returns made —

It appears to the commissioners that there is due to John McGar for Services as Express at different times to S<sup>t</sup> Vincents &c twenty one pounds twelve Shillings as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 175 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Buckner Pitman four pounds ten Shillings for going Express from the Falls of Ohio to Col<sup>o</sup> Logan &c Also for services as Boat Master at Fort Jefferson Twelve pounds two Shillings & Eight pence as p Vouchers recd. Entered in Page 182 —

It appears that there is due to Edw<sup>d</sup> Johnson for work at the Row Galley 120 days at one Dollar p day am<sup>t</sup> 120 Dollars as p Voucher Entered in Page 178

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Captain Payette his Pay Roll for a Comp<sup>y</sup> of Mariens, Commencing in March and ending in Sept<sup>r</sup> 1782 —

Received of Capt. Rob<sup>t</sup> George an account against the State for discharging a Doctors Bill for a Soldier amounting to five pounds Specie John McGar came before the Board of Commissioners and made oath that the State of Virginia was indebted to him fifty six pounds two Shillings for Services under Colo Rodgers on the Voyage to New Orleans— But as no other Voucher is produced, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> refer it to the Determination of the Auditors— Entered in Page 175

It appears to the Commis<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Josiah Phelps Sixty Six pounds for two Horses a Saddle & Bridle lost in the Service of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 163 —

It also appears that there is due to William Cummins forty Pounds for a mare lost in the Service of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 163

Received a Pay Roll for Part of Captain Chinowiths Company of Militia in Jefferson County from the 20<sup>th</sup> of April until the 12 May 1782 See Bundle Jefferson Militia Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 166

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to James Patton nine pounds Eight & Seven pence for a Quantity of Meat & Flour furnish<sup>d</sup> the Troops at Fort Nelson as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in Page 184

It appears to the Com<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Joshua Archer twelve pounds ten Shillings & four pence for Buffalo Beef & Bear Meat furnish<sup>d</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup> Georges Troops as p<sup>r</sup> Vouch<sup>r</sup> Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 182

It appears that there is due to John Nelson two pounds Six Shillings & Eight pence for 140<sup>lb</sup> of Pork as p Voucher, Entered in Page 184.

It appears that there is due to Mark Thomas Six pounds for furnishing the State Troops with fifteen pair of shoes at eight Shillings p pair as pr. Voucher Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 184 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to James Asturgus & James Welch three pounds ten Shillings for services as Spies in Jefferson County as p Voucher Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 175 —

It appears that there is due to Israel Ruland ass<sup>ns</sup> of John Vaughan Sixteen pounds thirteen & four pence as bounty for enlisting as a Soldier as p Voucher Entered in Page 185 —



It appears to the Board there is due to Levi Theel as Bounty for Enlisting Sixteen pounds thirteen Shillings & four pence as p Voucher received Entered in Page 185 —

It appears to the Commissioners that Benj<sup>n</sup> Pope furnished a Beef Cow to the Troops at Fort Nelson, by the Commissarys Books, and adjudged the price to be four pounds ten Shillings as p Voucher; It also appears that there is due to M<sup>r</sup> Pope for Sixty Pounds of Iron furnish'd said Troops Six Pounds as p Voucher— Both entered in Page 184 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to L<sup>t</sup> George Wilson Nine Pounds, for thirty Six days Service as an issuing Commis<sup>y</sup> on an Expedition in the year 1782 as p<sup>r</sup> Certificate. Entered in Page 166 in Bundle Jefferson Militia —

Thursday Feb<sup>y</sup> 27th Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Rec<sup>d</sup> from Capt John Bailey Pay Rolls from Nov<sup>r</sup> 1781 to Feb<sup>y</sup> 1783 likewise a Certificate for his pay as Lieu<sup>t</sup> for 305 days from May 9<sup>th</sup> 1779 to the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1780 —

Also Captain Brashears Pay Roll from the 30<sup>th</sup> of May 1780 to November 30<sup>th</sup> 1781 inclusive with a Muster Roll & recruiting Account —

Rec<sup>d</sup> from Capt. Robt. George Pay Rolls & Muster Rolls from the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1779 to the first of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1783 also a list of his Inlistments and Bounty money Paid, also a Certificate for a disabled Soldier —

Rec<sup>d</sup> from Col<sup>o</sup> John Montgomery Capt. Williams Pay Roll for 1779 beginning May 29<sup>th</sup> & Ending May 28<sup>th</sup> 1780 likewise from the first of June 1780 to the first of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1781 Also a Countersign<sup>d</sup> Acc<sup>t</sup> for Bounty Money—likewise Capt. Isaac Taylors pay Roll for his Comp<sup>y</sup> from Dec<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1778 untill Aug<sup>st</sup> 22, 1780 likewise Capt Tho<sup>s</sup> Quirks pay Roll for his Com<sup>y</sup> begining Dec<sup>r</sup> 1778 & ending Aug<sup>t</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1779 Also L<sup>t</sup> Ramsey's Own Pay Roll for May, June, July, Aug<sup>st</sup>, Sept. & part of October 1780 Likewise his own account for pay as Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup>, from the first of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1782 to the first of May 1782 likewise his Forrage Acc<sup>t</sup> & D<sup>o</sup>

Rec<sup>d</sup> from Capt. Thomas his Pay Rolls to Nov<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1781

also Dec<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1781 — likewise the Muster Roll and Several receipts —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Peter Coleman & David Glenn for going Express from the Natchez to the Falls of Ohio fifty four pounds Specie Unless it Should appear that the Same has already been paid in Consequence of a former Certificate mentioned in the Vouch<sup>r</sup> to be lost by Colo Todd. Entered in Page 175

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Edward Tyler Six pounds one Shill<sup>g</sup> and nine pence, for 574 feet of Plank three days Horse hire & 173<sup>lb</sup> Flour as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 184

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Rob<sup>t</sup> Floyd Seventeen pounds fifteen Shillings for Sundry Services perform<sup>d</sup> as Express, and his Expenses attending it as p Voucher Entered in Page 175 It also appears that there is due to Daniel Sullivan thirty Pounds thirteen Shillings for Sundry Services performed and Expenses attending it as p Voucher Entered in Page 175

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to David Glenn, Seven Pounds Sixteen Shillings for going Express from the Falls of Ohio to Kaskaskias & St. Vincents as p Voucher Rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 175 —

The Depositions of Sundry Persons were taken relative to Cap<sup>t</sup> Shannon's Conduct as Com<sup>y</sup> and Quarter Master, See Depositions in Bundle Illinois Department N<sup>o</sup> 33, 34, 35.

Received of M<sup>r</sup> Israel Dodge duplicates of Capt John Dodges Accounts against the Officers and two abstracts of Issues of his own whilst acting in that Department —

Received by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Clark Capt Geraults Pay rolls for Dec<sup>r</sup> 1781, and to the first of Aug<sup>st</sup> 1782 —

The Board received Colo. Montgomerys Deposition relative to Bills of Exchange Drawn by him on Oliver Pollock &c wrote by himself and Sworn to before the Board, See Deposition N<sup>o</sup> 1 in Colo Montg<sup>y</sup> Acc<sup>ts</sup> Page 67

Adjourned to meet at Col<sup>o</sup> Bowmans in Lincoln County. Friday March 7<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present William

Fleming, Sam<sup>l</sup> M'Dowell & Caleb Wallace Colo Marshall absent in Fayette County on Private Business —

The Board was employed, preparing papers to be sent to Government by Express

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning Saturday March 8<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment present as before The Board continued preparing the packett to Government as on the preceding day —

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning Sunday March 9<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before.

The Commis<sup>rs</sup> furnished the Dispatches and delivered them to Martin Carney, the Express Adjourned to Meet at Lexington in Fayette County —

Tuesday March 11<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournm<sup>t</sup> Present William Fleming Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall, Sam<sup>l</sup> M'Dowell & Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup>

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Daniel McClain three pounds Seventeen Shillings & three pence for Services as a Comm<sup>y</sup> at Lexington as p Voucher Entered in Page 167 —

It appears that there is due to Hugh Martin two pounds, Seventeen Shillings & Seven pence Half penny for Beef &c furnished for the use of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to Henry McDonald one pound Eight Shillings & five pence for Beef furnished for the use of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to Dan<sup>l</sup> McClain One pound, for services when Commissary in the Service of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 167 —

It appears that there is due to William Martin one pound two Shillings & Six pence for rations furnishd for the use of the State, p Voucher Entered in Page 169

It appears that there is due to Alexr. McClain fifteen Shillings for service as a Spy as p Voucher Entered in Page 175 —

It appears that there is due to Robert Patterson Six pounds, for Three Hundred & Seventy five pounds of dry Beef as p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to James Wason Seven Pounds four Shillings & three pence three farthings for Four Hundred &

fifty one pounds of dry Beef as p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to Jn<sup>o</sup> McDonal five pounds Sixteen Shillings for three Hundred weight of dry Beef & thirty seven pounds of Tallow furnished for the use of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 173 —

Received of John Pleak Ens<sup>n</sup> His Pay Roll from the 25<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 15 of June 1781 See Bundle Fayette Militia, the amount of which is £ 53<sup>..</sup>11<sup>..</sup>5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Entered in Page 167 —

from the Number of men on Ens<sup>a</sup> Pleaks Pay Roll the Commissioners are of opinion that the Ensign should only receive the pay of a Sergeant

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Mich<sup>l</sup> Warneck five pounds Eighteen Shillings & four pence for Seven hundred & Eighty nine pounds of Beef as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to Francis McDermoth Twenty three pounds Eight Shillings, for work done on the Row Galley and service performed in Salting Beef as p Vouchers Entered in Page 178

It appears that there is due to Samuel Kelly Two pounds two Shillings for Rations furnished two Soldiers of the Green Bryer Militia as p Voucher Entered in Page 169

It appears that there is due to Rob<sup>t</sup> Thompson Nine pounds Eighteen Shillings, for Salting & Smoaking Beef for the State Sixty Six days at three Shillings p day as p Voucher Entered in Page 167

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning Wednesday March 12<sup>th</sup>  
Met according to adjournment present as before.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Nicolas Brabston One pound Eleven Shillings & three pence for the hire of a Mare 25 days on an Expedition as p Voucher Entered in Page 163

It appears that there is due to Sam<sup>l</sup> Johnson Eighteen Shillings for three days Service as Express as p Voucher Entered in Page 175

It appears that there is due to James McConnel twelve pounds for Making three Canoes for the use of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 167

Received Lieutenant Thomas Stevenson's Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of July until the 29<sup>th</sup> Amount Entered in Page 167

It appears to the commissioners that there is due to Mich<sup>l</sup> Warnick Six pounds thirteen & four pence for building a Store House at Lees Town as p Voucher Entered in Page 167

It appears that there is due to James & Alexander McConnel the sum of two pounds two Shillings, for their Services as Spies- p Voucher Entered in Page 175-

It appears that there is due to Tho<sup>s</sup> Fecklin five pounds fifteen Shillings for a Rifle Gun lost at the defeat at the Blue Licks, p Voucher Entered in Page 167 .

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Rob<sup>t</sup> Sanders Eight pounds three Shillings for the Hire of three Horses in the Service of the State; also for sundries one pound fourteen Shillings & Six pence, as p Vouchers Entered in Page 163 —

It appears that there is due to John Little, one pound four Shillings for his service as a Spy as p Voucher Entered in Page 175

It appears that there is due to Rob<sup>t</sup> Johnson, John Sugget Mich<sup>l</sup> Stucker & Joseph Rodgers Fifty pounds ten Shillings for Corn &c as p Acct. and Vouchers Entered in Page 171 —

It appears that there is due to And<sup>w</sup> Steel for Service as Quarter Master & Commissary in the service of the State Seventy Eight pounds ten Shillings and Nine pence as p Account & Voucher Received- Entered in Page 168

It appears that there is due to Levi Todd Ass<sup>es</sup> of John Napper the Sum of three pounds Nine Shillings & two pence for Beef as p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to Jas. Masterson five pounds four Shillings & six pence for service as a Spy also to John Napper for Service as a Spy one pound four Shillings & six pence as p Vouchers Entered in Page 176

It appears that there is due to the Estate of Tho<sup>s</sup> Stevenson Five pounds for a Rifle Gun lost at Colo. Todds defeat as p Voucher Entered in Page 168

It appears that there is due to Van Sweringen Eighteen pounds Six Shillings for 2032 <sup>lb</sup> of Beef as p Voucher Entered in Page 173 —

Received Capt<sup>o</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Pattersons Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of June untill the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 1782 – See Bundle Fayette Militia, amount Entered in Page 168 —

Received Capt. William McConnels Pay Roll for Baggage horses on an Expedition from the 23<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 Entered and Bundled as above —

Rec<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant Francis McDonalds Pay Roll from the 13<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> untill the 24<sup>th</sup> 1783 for Guarding the Commissioners also from the 9<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 10<sup>th</sup> on the Same duty with Pay Rolls for Horses rations & forrage of the Same dates Entered & Bundled as above —

From the number of men on Lieutenant McDonald's Pay Rolls the Commis<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that he Should receive the Pay of a Sergeant

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to William McConnel, one pound twelve Shillings, for one Hundred pounds of dry Beef as p<sup>r</sup> Voucher Entered in Page

Adjourned untill Tomorrow morning

Thursday March 13<sup>th</sup> 1783 Met according to adjournment Present as before Rec<sup>d</sup> a List of appraisments of Horses, Guns &c lost at the Battle of the Blue Licks August 19<sup>th</sup> 1782 containing the following Acct<sup>s</sup> with apprais<sup>mt</sup> Bills from Colo. Daniel Boone —

		L	S	d
Jacob Hunter	a Black Mare appr <sup>sd</sup> to	30		
William Shott	a Black Mare “	20		
Thos. Brooks	a Rone Horse “	20		
Dan <sup>l</sup> Boone	a Brown Horse “	16		
ditto	a Black mare “	20		
John Sucey	a Bay Horse “	14		
Joseph Schola	a Bay Mare “	18		
		L	S	d
John Little,	a Bay Horse appraised	8		
Pegg Stucker	a White Horse “	10		
William Shannon decd.	a Bay Mare Saddle bridle & Blanket-			
	aprd. 21L			
Ephraim January	a Sorrel Horse aprd.	8		
Matthew Patterson	a Bay Horse “	13		

John Hambleton	a Gray Mare	"	25	
James January	a Black Horse	"	17	
Benj <sup>n</sup> Neatherland	a Bay Horse	"	6	
John Stevenson	a Bay Mare	"	22	10
Jane Wiley, wife of Matthew Wiley	dec <sup>d</sup> a horse—	appraised	16	
John Nutt, a Gray Horse	appraisd.	do	15	
Dan <sup>l</sup> Boone	two guns	do	12	
Joseph Oldfield	decd. One Gun	" do	5	
Squire Boone	Wounded one Gun	"	6	
John Morgan	Killed	" " "	7	10
Sam <sup>l</sup> Boone		" " "	7	
Dan <sup>l</sup> Boone	One Saddle	"	3	
Jacob Hunter		" " "	2	
Chs. Hunter,	one Saddle & Bridle	do	3	
John Morgan	One Saddle	"	1-	10
Mordecai Morgan	One Saddle	"	2.	
And <sup>w</sup> Rule		" " "	3	
Alex <sup>r</sup> Penlin	one Saddle	"	2	
Joseph Oldfield	one saddle	"	1	10
Sam <sup>l</sup> Shortridge	One Saddle	"	-	15
Bertley Sucey	one Blanket	"	1	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Boone	two blankets	"	1	7
			L	s d
Alex <sup>r</sup> Penlin	One Blanket	apprd.	10	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Shortridge	one Blanket	"	10	
John Morgan	One Blanket	"	10	
Joseph Sholl	one Blanket	"	12	
do .	one Saddle	"	1	

For the amount of the above See Page 264.

Also a list of appraisments of horses etc lost at Capt. Constants  
Defeat on the 14th of August 1782 at the Upper Blue Licks.

List continued.			L	S	d
James Buchanan,	a Bay horse	appraised	25		
ditto	a Sorrel mare	"	25		
John Douglas	two Guns	"	7		
Aquilla White	one Bay Mare	"	8		

William Stevenson a sorrel horse	"	15
Emanuel Kelly one gun & saddle	"	4
Elizabeth Clemons a Rone mare	"	14
ditto a Bay Mare	"	10
ditto one Saddle & Blanket	"	2
John Long one Saddle	"	1 - - 5

Total Am<sup>t</sup> Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 168 ————— 73

The Board having Carefully enquired into the propriety of the Claims contained in the foregoing List, find that the Horses &c, were ordered to be taken into the Service of the Militia of Fayette County by Colo Todd and Capt. Constant in Cases of Emergency that would not admit of appraisments being made & Certificates given in the usual way. Appraisments & Certificates have therefore been obtained Subsequent to the loss of the property, which the Board are enduced to receive as just and true; And as that County was then Invaded by a large Body of Enemy Indians, which required the utmost Exertions of the Militia, without a Strict attention to the forms prescribed by Law ———

The Board are of opinion that the several Claimants should be paid agreeable to their appraisment Bills for the Horses Saddles Bridles & Guns lost in the above Named defeats.

Received of Colo. Daniel Boone the Following certificates and appraisments ———

John Niblecks certificate for 7½ bushels of corn		
14 <sup>th</sup> June 1781 Fifteen Shillings ———		15
Wm. Niblock 1 Saddle Aug <sup>st</sup> 20th 1780	£ 1 "	11"4½
Benj <sup>o</sup> Neatherlands Cert. for a Horse in Service on an Expedition in 1782 under Gen <sup>l</sup> Clark	£ 1-	18- - 9
James Masterson-ditto- ditto	£ 1-	18- - 9
John Torrance " "	1-	18- - 9
Sam <sup>l</sup> Kelly " "	1-	18- - 9
Rich <sup>d</sup> Wade Late Capt <sup>n</sup> Cert. for his pay as a Soldr. and his Gun Lost—————	68,,	14
Tho <sup>s</sup> Tuke ditto ——— ditto ———	125	17 4
Sam <sup>l</sup> Brooks ditto ——— ditto ———	127	18 8
William Brooks ditto ——— ditto ———	90	14 8



Colo. Boons pay acc<sup>t</sup> for the Expedition

1782 18 12 0

Colo. Pattersons pay acc<sup>t</sup> for ditto 15 10 0

The Comm<sup>rs</sup> have reduced Colo. Boones pay from Colo. to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> and Lieu<sup>t</sup> Colo Pattersons pay to a Majors but have not determin<sup>d</sup> whether they are entitled to Subsistance —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to David Mitchel & William Mitchel Seventeen pounds twelve Shillings & two pence for Beef furnished for the use of the State as p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears that there is due to John Clarke one pound Eighteen Shillings & four pence half penny for Service as a Spy as p Voucher Entered in Page 176 —

It appears that there is due to Jn<sup>o</sup> Long One pound Six Shillings & Nine pence for Horse hire as p Voucher Entered in Page 163

It appears that there is due to Rob<sup>t</sup> Johnson, David Hearn- don, John Ficklin, Wainwright Lay & Benj<sup>v</sup> Smith, Nine pounds and Seven Shillings and Six pence for horse hire as p Voucher Entered in Page 163 — It also appears that there is due to John Williams for Service as a Spy in April & June 1781 four pounds four Shillings as p Voucher Entered in Page 176 —

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Capt. Rob<sup>t</sup> Todd his Pay Roll for a Comp<sup>x</sup> of the Illinois Regiment from the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 1778 untill the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1780 — Also a State of his account with the State of Virginia

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Colo. Levi Todd an Account against the State for building the Fort at Lexington, amount of the Ballance due to Sundries Ninety two pounds three Shillings and Six pence — Entered in Page 168 —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to William Stafford two pounds two Shillings and Six pence for Bear meat &c as p Voucher Entered in Page 173 — Also to James McCullough three pounds twelve Shillings for a Beef Steer as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> as above Likewise to Hugh McGary Sixteen Shillings for Eight Bushels of corn— Entered as above

And to Tho<sup>s</sup> Smoot one pound for ten Bushels of Corn En- tered as above —

Received a Pay Roll for a Detachment of Capt Rob<sup>t</sup> Pattersons Comp<sup>y</sup> under the Command of Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Morrison in the Months of May June & July 1781 — Amount entered in Page 168 — In this Pay Roll the Lieu<sup>t</sup> for the Month of May is to receive Ensigns pay, the Ens<sup>o</sup> Sergeant's & the Sergeant as a private, and in the month of June the Lieu<sup>t</sup> to receive Ensigns pay the other Lieu<sup>t</sup> to receive Sergeants pay

Adjourned to Meet at Colo Bowman's in Lincoln County on Monday next

Monday March 17<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present William Fleming Sam<sup>l</sup> M'Dowell & Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Marshall absent in Fayette County —

The Commis<sup>es</sup> find that Col<sup>o</sup> John Todd Escheator of Fayette County sold two Thousand acres of land — the property of British Subjects. Heirs of Lieu<sup>t</sup> Polson in two separate serveys of one Thousand Acres Each both being in Fayette County, One of which he sold to Col<sup>o</sup> Joseph Crockett lying on Jesamin Creek for six hundred pounds, the other Tract he sold to John McClure of Augusta County for Three hundred & Fifty six pounds for both which Tracts the Escheator took bonds for the payment on the purchasers after deducting three p Ct. his Fees as Escheator which brings Col<sup>o</sup> Crocketts Bond to Five hundred & Eighty two pounds and John McClures to Three hundred & Forty five pounds six Shillings & six pence—Col<sup>o</sup> Crocketts bond is in Col<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Montgomery's possession who has a part of the purchase, but whether the Money is paid into the Treasury we cannot say but think it is not as Montgomery reports, Officers Certificates were offered in discharge, which were not received, How the Bond came into Jn<sup>o</sup> Montgomerys hands we cannot account for, McClure's Bond for L. 345.-6.-6 the Executor still has in his possession The Commis<sup>es</sup> have to observe that the Escheator did not act agreeable to Law, in taking bonds in lieu of Money, but that the land could not be sold for ready money, or greatly below the Vallue. Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning.

Tuesday March 18<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment present as before

Rec<sup>d</sup> Mons<sup>r</sup> Gratiotts Acc<sup>ts</sup> & Vouch<sup>s</sup> for consideration Adjourn<sup>d</sup> till Tomorrow morning—

Wednesday March 19<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment  
Present as before —

The Commissioners were engaged in examining Sund<sup>x</sup> Acc<sup>ts</sup> in their possession which are not finally Settled— Adjourn<sup>d</sup> till Tomorrow Morning.

Thirsday March 20<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment, present as before —

Rec<sup>d</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Payette Com<sup>x</sup> the following Receipts & Certificates Viz —

A Certificate in favour of Sam<sup>l</sup> Stroud for 36 days Service at Six pence p Day (when reduced by the Scale) amount thirteen Shillings & Six pence p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in Page 184

A Certificate in favour of Geo. Puff for 212 Rations at Eight pence p Ration am<sup>t</sup> Seven Pounds one Shilling & four pence p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in Page 169 —

One in favour of George Owens for 134 Rations am<sup>t</sup> four Pounds nine Shillings & four Pence Entered in Page 169

Also a Receipt for Beef &c furnish<sup>d</sup> by Jn<sup>o</sup> Sanders am<sup>t</sup> two Pounds one Shilling & Six pence p Voucher Entered in Page 173

It appears to the Commis<sup>ns</sup> that there is due to M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Pyeate for service as issuing Comm<sup>x</sup> at the Falls of Ohio Seventy three pounds twelve Shillings as p Voucher Entered in Page 184

It appears to the Comm<sup>ns</sup> that there is due to Samuel Rice for diets to Soldiers on Com<sup>d</sup> Three Pounds as p Voucher in Bundle A. Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 169

It also appears that there is due to Sam<sup>l</sup> Rice for Horse hire Five Shilings p Voucher Entered in Page 163 —

The Board Received of Col<sup>o</sup> Benj<sup>o</sup> Logan of Lincoln County the following Pay Rolls & Accounts of the Militia Viz: —

Capt John Boyles Pay roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill 13<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1782— Also his Pay Roll from the 8<sup>th</sup> of October untill 15<sup>th</sup> 1782— See Bundle Lincoln Militia Am<sup>t</sup> Entered in Page 159

From the number of men in Capt<sup>o</sup> Boyles Pay Roll the Comm<sup>ns</sup> are of opinion that the Capt. should receive Lieut<sup>o</sup> Pay & the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns pay in his Roll for Aug<sup>st</sup>; and the Capt<sup>o</sup> in the Roll for Oct<sup>r</sup> to receive Sergeants Pay

Capt Jn<sup>o</sup> Boyles Pay Roll from the 28<sup>th</sup> of May untill the 18<sup>th</sup> of June 1782— Bundled and Entered as above ———

Capt Jn<sup>o</sup> Boyles Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of August untill the 27<sup>th</sup> 1782, Bundled and Entered as above — In this Pay roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt should draw Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ens<sup>ns</sup> pay, and the Ens<sup>n</sup> Sergeants.

Capt W<sup>m</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Brides Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of April untill 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1782, Ent<sup>d</sup> and bundled as above ———

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Souths Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of June untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of July 1782— Also his Pay Roll from the 1<sup>st</sup> of Octob<sup>r</sup> untill 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1782 Bundled & Entered as above

From the Number of men in Lieu<sup>t</sup> Souths Pay Rolls the Commis.<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that in the Roll for July he is to receive Sergeants Pay and Pay as Ensign for the Roll in November —

Adjourned untill Tomorrow morning

Friday March 21<sup>st</sup> 1783 Met according to adjournm<sup>t</sup> present as before ———

Received of Col<sup>o</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Logan the following Pay Rolls &c for the militia of Lincoln County.

Captain Nath<sup>l</sup> Harts Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of May untill 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1782 See Bundle Lincoln Militia am<sup>t</sup> Entered in Page

From the Number of Men in Capt. Harts Pay Roll the Commissioners are of opinion that the Captain is to receive Sergeants Pay.

Capt. Joseph Kincades Pay Roll from the 17<sup>th</sup> of August untill 26<sup>th</sup> 1782. Bundled and Entered as above

Also in Capt. Kinkeads Pay Roll, the Capt<sup>n</sup> is to receive pay as Lieu<sup>t</sup> the Lieu<sup>t</sup>. as Ensign & the Ensign as Sergeant ———

Capt. George Adams Pay Roll from the 29<sup>th</sup> of June untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of July 1782. Bundled and Entered as above ———

From the Number of Men in Capt Adams Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of Opinion that the Capt. should receive Pay as Sergeant and the Ensign as Private ———

Capt. John Snoddys Pay Roll from the 4<sup>th</sup> May untill 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1782 Bundled & entered as above ———

The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt<sup>n</sup> Snoddy is to receive pay as an Ensign———

Ensign Elisha Clarys Pay Roll from the 11<sup>th</sup> of June untill 12<sup>th</sup> of July 1782 Entered and Bundled as above.

Ensign Clarys Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 19<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> 1782, Entered & Bundled as above — The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Ens<sup>n</sup> Clary in his pay Roll for Aug<sup>st</sup> should receive pay as a Sergeant

Ensign W<sup>m</sup> Caseys Pay Roll from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April untill the 30<sup>th</sup> 1782, Bundled & Entered as above —

Capt John Woods Pay Roll from the 3<sup>d</sup> of April untill 17<sup>th</sup> of October 1782 Bundled and Entered as before —

It appears to the Board that Captain Woods Pay roll is just and ought to be settled; as by the Information of Col<sup>o</sup>. Logan the Capt. was on duty for the time Mentioned in his Roll and that the Men were changed every Month; and an Ensigns Guard was ordered by Col<sup>o</sup> Logan from which circumstances, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt. Woods should receive Pay as Ensign

Capt. Nathan Houstons Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 1782. Entered & Bundled as before— The Commis<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt. Houston is to receive Lieutenants pay

Capt. George Adams Pay Roll from the Oct<sup>r</sup> 22 untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 1782, Entered and bundled as above —

The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt. Adams ought to receive Ensigns pay the Lieut. Sergeants and the Sergeant pay as a private—

Capt. John Snoddys Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1782 Entered and Bundled as before —

Capt. John Irvines Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 1782 — Ent<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as before. The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt. Irving in his Pay Roll is to receive pay as Lieut. the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns pay. The Quarter Master acted for the Batallion, also the Quarter Masters Sergeant & Sergeant Major, Serv<sup>d</sup> for the Batallion — 81

Capt<sup>n</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Kirkhams Pay Roll from the 26<sup>th</sup> of June untill the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1781. See Bundle Lincoln Militia Amount Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 160 — The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt. Kirkham, by his pay Roll, is to receive Lieu<sup>ts</sup> pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns pay —

Capt. John Woods Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill 24<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1782 Enter<sup>d</sup> & Bundled as before —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that Capt<sup>n</sup> Woods in his pay Roll is to receive pay as an Ensign.

Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Kirkhams pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1782— Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as before —

Capt. Gab<sup>l</sup> Madisons Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 3<sup>d</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782, Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as above —

It appears to the Commissioners that Capt. Madison in his Roll is to receive Lieut<sup>s</sup> Pay the Lieutenant Ens<sup>ns</sup> and the Ens<sup>n</sup> pay as a Sergeant one of the Sergeants to receive Privates pay

Capt John Dohertys Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of July untill the 22<sup>d</sup> of August 1782 Entered & Bundled as before—It appears that Captain Doherty in his Roll should receive Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns and the Ensign Sergeants pay.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Moores Pay Roll from the 4<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> untill the 23<sup>d</sup> 1782 Bundled & Entered as above —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that Cap<sup>t</sup> Moore in his Pay Roll is entitled to Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns Pay, and the Ensign Pay as a Sergeant the youngest Sergeant as a Private Soldier.

Capt. Samuel M<sup>c</sup>Afees Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782 Enter<sup>d</sup> & Bundled as before. It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that Capt M<sup>c</sup>Afee in his Roll is to receive Lieu<sup>ts</sup> pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns pay the Ensign pay as a Sergeant & two of the Serg<sup>ts</sup> as privates.

Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Kirkhams Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill 23<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1782, Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as before

Capt<sup>n</sup>. James Downeys Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill 24<sup>th</sup> of November 1782. Am<sup>t</sup> Entered & Bundled as before.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup>. Scotts Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of Feby. untill the 22<sup>d</sup> of March 1782 Entered & Bundled as before — From the Number of Men in Capt. Scotts pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt<sup>n</sup>. Should receive Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. Pay.

Capt. Simon Kentons Pay Roll from the 23<sup>d</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782 Enter<sup>d</sup> & Bundled as before —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that Capt Kenton is only entitled

to Lieu<sup>ts</sup> pay the Lieu<sup>t</sup>. to pay as Ensign & the Ensign, Sergeants Pay.

Ensign Tho<sup>s</sup>. Montgomerys Pay Roll from the 28<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> untill the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1782, Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as before —

Capt. William Hoys Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup>. untill the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1782. Entered & Bundled as before — From the Number of Men in Captain Hoys Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt is only Entitled to receive Lieutenants Pay & the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns pay.

Adjourn<sup>d</sup> till Tomorrow morning Saturday March 22<sup>d</sup> 1783 Met according to adjournment Present as before —

The Board proceeded to settle M<sup>r</sup>. James Sherlocks Accounts as French & Indian Interpreter, rec<sup>d</sup>. at New Holland Station in Jefferson County, and find by Q Master Carney & Dodges accounts a number of articles of Cloathing &c. Charged to his Acct. which are Stated to be Credited to the State and Bundled with his account, And as the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are not furnish<sup>d</sup> with an Invoice of the prices of the Goods, they are Induced to defer the Settlement — See Bundle M N<sup>o</sup> 4

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Elizabeth Swan Administratrix of John Swan deceas<sup>d</sup> the sum of Twelve pounds five Shillings & four pence for 578<sup>lb</sup> of Flour at 361 p. Ct & 149<sup>lb</sup> of Pork at 3<sup>d</sup> p. 1<sup>b</sup> p. Vouch<sup>r</sup>. Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 173 —

It appears that there is due to John Templin Twelve Shillings & three pence three farthings For Forrage furnish<sup>d</sup>. the State p. Vouch<sup>r</sup> Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 171 —

An account of Capt Isaac Ruddles was laid before the Board for his Comp<sup>y</sup> & Rations when the Illinois Country was taken by Col<sup>o</sup>. Clark the Money has been drawn by Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery at the Treasury and carried by him to Kaskaskias from whence he sent it by Isaac Bowman on from thence to be deliver<sup>d</sup> to Isaac Ruddle, & on the passage Isaac Bowman being taken by Indians & his papers destroy<sup>d</sup>, yet saved the Money, and after he was set at liberty gave it to M<sup>r</sup> Pollock, for this reason and as part of it seems to be a private Account. The Comm<sup>rs</sup> could not settle it —

“Papers put into Bundle 5)

The Commissioners Rec<sup>d</sup> a Pay Roll of Capt Isaac Ruddles

Company of Militia on Duty at Licking Creek Station, from the 10<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1780 — See Bundle Fayette Militia Am<sup>t</sup> Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 168

It appears to the Board by Col<sup>o</sup> Bowmans Certificate that Capt. Ruddles Com<sup>y</sup> of Militia of Kentucky County was on duty from the 10<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1780, When they were Captured by Capt. Bird from Detroit & a party of Indians; and the Fort at Licking destroyed— It is the opinion of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that the money remain in the Treasury till applied for by the persons concern<sup>d</sup> or by their proper Representatives, Capt. Ruddle informs the Board that John Marshall whose Name is Cross<sup>d</sup> had a Certificate from him, for his service, and that he understands he drew his pay after his return from Captivity, By Capt<sup>n</sup> Ruddles parole given at East Bay Sign<sup>d</sup> Isaac Man j<sup>r</sup>. he appears to have remain<sup>d</sup> in Captivity to the third of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 as appears by a Copy of the Parole — Since the above mentioned Pay Roll was given in, Information was laid before the Board that Isaac Ruddle was inimical to the United States of America and Sundry Depositions were taken in his Presence which accompanies the Pay Roll, dated March 29th 1783. which are Submitted to Government, It has also been Reported to the Commissioners that Several of the Men on his Pay Roll have Enlisted in the British Service since they were taken to Detroit —

Received of Colo Benjamin Logan the following Pay Rolls &c for the Militia of Lincoln County —

Captain Lawrence Thompsons Pay Roll from the 5<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> untill the 24<sup>th</sup> 1782. See Bundle Lincoln Militia Amount Entered in Page 160

From the Number of Men in Capt Thompsons Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> have reduced the Capt<sup>ns</sup> pay to Lieu<sup>ts</sup> the Lieutenants to Ensigns pay, the Ens<sup>n</sup> to Sergeants & the Youngest Sergeant to Privates pay.

Capt<sup>n</sup>. Andrew Kinkeads Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 1782 Amount Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as above — Capt. Kinkead in his pay Roll is to receive Pay as Lieutenant the Lieu<sup>t</sup> as Ensign, the Ensign the Pay of a Sergeant and one of the Serg<sup>ts</sup> as a private.



Capt<sup>n</sup> John Boyles Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of October untill the 24 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 Ent<sup>d</sup> & Bundled as above —

Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Afees pay Roll from the 26<sup>th</sup> of August untill the 13<sup>th</sup> of December 1782— Enter<sup>d</sup> & Bundled as above —

The Comm<sup>rs</sup> have reduc<sup>d</sup> Capt M<sup>c</sup>Afees Pay in his pay Roll to Ensigns & the Ensigns to Sergeants pay —

Capt. Jn<sup>o</sup> Doughertys Pay Roll from the 24<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782, Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as before —

Capt. Jn<sup>o</sup> Martins Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> of April untill the 27 of May 1781 — Entered and Bundled as before — The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the pay of those men in Capt<sup>n</sup> Martins Pay Roll whose names are remark<sup>d</sup> kill<sup>d</sup> or removed, ought to remain in the Treasury untill applied for by them or their Heirs — or by orders properly attested —

Capt John Martins Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 26<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 Enter'd and Bundled as above — The Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Capt. Martin ought to receive pay as an Ensign, the Lieu<sup>t</sup> and Ensign as Sergeants, & Sergeant M<sup>c</sup>Annally as a private, (in his pay Roll in Oct<sup>r</sup> & Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782) —

The Adjutant Q. Master & Sergeant Major Mentioned in the Roll were necessary for the First Battallion of the Militia of Lincoln on an expedition in 1782 and are allowed accordingly —

Capt Rob<sup>t</sup> Barnets Pay Roll from the 15<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1782—Entered and Bundled as before

It appears that Capt Barnet in his Pay Roll ought to receive Lieut<sup>s</sup> Pay, the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pay as Ensign the Ensign to be paid as a Sergeant and one of the Sergeants Privates Pay. The Q<sup>r</sup> Masters Sergeant in Capt Barnets Pay Roll serv<sup>d</sup>. as such for a Battallion of Lincoln Militia at the Falls of Ohio in 1782 —

Capt. Rob<sup>t</sup> Barnets Pay Roll from the 23<sup>d</sup> of Oct. untill the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782—Entered & Bundled as before—Capt. Barnet in this Pay Roll is to receive pay as Lieu<sup>t</sup> the Lieut. as Ensign the Ensign Sergeants Pay and one of the Sergeants pay as a priv<sup>t</sup> It appears that the Q<sup>r</sup> Masters Sergeant in Capt Barnets Roll served on an Expedition in 1782 in the first Batallion of Lincoln Militia —

Rec<sup>d</sup> by Major Walls, from Ann Elms an Account and Vouchers for Twelve pounds two Shillings which cannot be liqui-

dated untill the Commerceal Agents Accounts are inspected —

Adjourn<sup>d</sup> untill Monday Morning

Monday March 24th Met according to adjournment Present as before

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Edward Parker fifty one pounds two Shillings & Eleven pence half penny for Buffalo Beef &c furnish<sup>d</sup> the State as p Vouchers Entered in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to Sergeant Elms Six pounds Eleven Shillings & Eight Pence for Buffalo Beef as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to William Thompson Eighteen pounds Twelve Shillings & Six pence for Buffalo Beef as p Vouchers Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to Moses Lunceford Three pounds for Beef as p Voucher, Entered in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to Josiah Smith the sum of one pound three Shillings & two pence for Beef as p Voucher Entered in Page 271.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Henry Allen Eleven pounds fourteen Shillings, as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson July 25<sup>th</sup> 1782 as p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. No. 11 Entered in Page 184

It appears that there is due to John Morris, Eleven pounds fourteen Shillings, as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson the 5<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1783 p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. No. 12 Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 184

It appears that there is due to Joseph Coubage Eleven pounds fourteen Shillings as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson Feb<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1783, p Voucher No. 13 Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 184

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John Johnson Eleven pounds fourteen Shillings as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson Feb<sup>y</sup> 10th 1783 p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. No. 14 Entered in Page 184 —

It appears that there is due to Jn<sup>o</sup>. Joynes Eleven Pounds Eight Shillings as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson the 10<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1783 p Voucher No. 15 Enter<sup>d</sup> in Page 184

It appears that there is due to W<sup>m</sup>. Bush Eleven pounds

fourteen Shillings as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson the 4<sup>th</sup> of March. 1783 p. Vouch<sup>r</sup>. No. 16 Entered in Page 184

It appears that there is due to John Armstrong Eleven pounds fourteen Shill<sup>ings</sup> as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson the 5<sup>th</sup> March 1783 p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. N<sup>o</sup> 17 Entered in Page 184 —

Received of Maj<sup>r</sup>. George Walls the Following Acc<sup>ts</sup> Viz:—

His Account against the State for Corn N<sup>o</sup> 1— His Pay Account as Q<sup>r</sup> M. Gen<sup>l</sup> from y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> of June untill y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> of March N<sup>o</sup> 2 His Pay Acc<sup>t</sup> as Maj<sup>r</sup>. in Col<sup>o</sup>. Crocketts & the Illinois Regiment No. 3—His recruiting Acc<sup>t</sup> No. 4—David Moirs Claim as Assistant Q<sup>r</sup> M. Gen<sup>l</sup> and Conductor of Military Stores N<sup>o</sup> 5, and his Vouchers for 300 lb. of Buffalo Beef No. 6.

Also his Q<sup>r</sup> Masters Accounts & Vouchers from July 1781, and one receipt Book of Duplicates of the Vouchers, a Book of Store Issues & Vouch<sup>rs</sup> and two Books of duplicates of Vouchers also a Book of Regimental Stores & Issues with the Vouchers— He likewise laid before the Board Returns of the receivals & Issues made by William Johnson Conductor General of Military & Quarter Masters Stores on the Sale Expedition with proper Vouchers for the same.

As M<sup>r</sup> Johnson has since been Captured by the Enemy Indians, and it appears from his returns that there are sundry Guns & other Valuable property in the hands of the Militia not accounted for by the Quarter Masters for the several Batalions The Board thought proper to return the S<sup>d</sup> papers to Maj<sup>r</sup>. Walls and requested him to use his Endeavours to recover the aforesaid property for the State —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Serg<sup>t</sup> Ab<sup>m</sup> Frazer Six pounds fifteen Shillings as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson p Voucher Entered in Page 184

It appears that there is due to Christopher Horn Eleven pounds five Shillings as Bounty for Inlisting as a Soldier at Fort Nelson p Voucher Entered in Page 184 Pd. to Colo.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to William Barbour pd. W. Bradhead  
Paque, John Coldwater, Fredrick Rath, Christopher Keener & George Rupord Soldiers Enlisted at Fort Nelson Eleven Pounds

five Shill<sup>ss</sup> Each as Bounty for Inlisting p Vouch<sup>ss</sup> Entered in Page 184

Adjourned untill Tomorrow morning.

Thursday March 25<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before —

A Certificate from Zephaniah Blackford Conductor of Military Stores to Matthew Jones for L 8. 15. Dated 11<sup>th</sup> April 1782 was presented to the Board for settlement, which was not received, as Mr. Blackford has declined Laying his Acc<sup>ts</sup> before the Board —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to James Finn Ass<sup>ee</sup>. of W<sup>m</sup> Bush the sum of Fifteen pounds ten Shillings & four pence Half penny for Beef &c furnished for the use of the Garrison at Fort Nelson p Vouch<sup>r</sup> rec<sup>d</sup>. Entered in Page 174 —

The Board of Commissioners find from the General Returns of the Strength of the Garrison at Fort Nelson, Made to them by the Commanding officer at that Post, and the State of the Garrison laid before the Board that the number of Men are so reduced as to endanger the loss of the Place before recruiting instructions can be had from the Executive, They therefore are induced to advise Maj<sup>r</sup>. George Walls without delay to endeavour to recruit as many men as will Supply the deficiency and to draw orders on the Executive for the Bounty Money of such Men so recruited allowing them the same Bounty which is given by the State to their own Troops —

Received of M<sup>r</sup>. James Finn his Accounts & Vouch<sup>r</sup> Issuing Commissary from the 8<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1781 untill the 31<sup>st</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1783 which upon Examination the Commis<sup>ss</sup> find to be just Also his Account of pay as Commissary from the 23<sup>d</sup> of March 1782 untill the 27<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1783 at Eight Shillings p Day amounting to £134 which is not closed untill his Accounts with the Quarter Master & Commercial Agent are Settled —

David Bailey.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to William Little Forty one pounds for a Waggon & Guns taken into the service of the State as p appraisem<sup>t</sup>. Bill rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 161 —

The Commissioners Considering that the Garrison at the Falls is like to suffer for the want of Salt, Directed the Secretary to Give Maj<sup>r</sup> George Walls an order to M<sup>r</sup> Paul Froman, for all

the Public Kettles & pans in his possession for the purpose of making Salt, And wrote to the Major on the Subject See Letter Book N<sup>o</sup>. 18

Rec<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant William Clarks Account of Pay & Subsistence from the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 1780 to the 31<sup>st</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1783—Amount Three hundred and two Pounds Eight shillings & four pence Which is not finally Settled till the prices of the Goods he is charged with is Collected from the different Invoices of the Q<sup>r</sup> Master & Commercial Agent.

Also Capt<sup>n</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Cartys Pay Roll & Muster Roll from the 30th of May 1779 to the second of June 1781, Capt<sup>n</sup>. Geraults Pay & Muster Rolls from the 3d of June to the 30th of November 1781, A Certificate of Capt<sup>n</sup>. Geraults Services as Linguist for the French A Certificate for his services as Commissary his recruiting account, and an Account (of s<sup>d</sup>. Geraults) with Vouchers for Expenditures the Ballence due Capt<sup>n</sup> Kellar— Lieu<sup>t</sup> Peraults recruiting account, and a Certificate from Patt. Kennedy Commissary for rations due L<sup>t</sup> Perault Likewise a Certificate of John Moores services as Issuing Commissary on Board the Galley in the Ohio Countersign<sup>d</sup> by General Clark. It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John Moore for the above service as Comm<sup>y</sup>. the sum of Two pounds thirteen Shillings, as p Voucher received Entered in Page 178

adjourned till Tomorrow morning Wednesday. March 26th 1783 Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Received of Col<sup>o</sup>. Benj<sup>n</sup> Logan of Lincoln County the following Pay Rolls and Accounts for the Militia of the County —

Capt. James Rays Pay Roll from the 23<sup>d</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill 22<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782.

See Bundle Lincoln Militia Amount entered in Page 161 —

Ensign John Smiths Pay Roll from the 4<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> untill 13<sup>th</sup> 1783 Entered and Bundled as above —

Capt Robert Barnets Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> of april untill the 24<sup>th</sup> of May 1781 Entered & Bundled as above — It appears to the Commis<sup>rs</sup> that Capt Barnet in his Pay Roll is to receive Pay as Lieutenant the Lieu<sup>t</sup> as Ensign and the Ensign whose name is in the middle of the Collumn, the pay of a Sergeant.

Not 10 days  
in Service.

Ensign John Smiths Pay Roll from the 28<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1781 untill 16<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1782 Entered & Bundled as above.

Ensign John Smiths Pay Roll from the 11<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> untill 17<sup>th</sup> 1782 Entered & Bundled as above —

Capt. Andrew Kinkeads Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of May untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of June 1781 amount Entered and bundled as above.

It appears to the Commissioners that Captain Kinkead in his Pay Roll is to receive pay as an Ensign —

Capt. John Cowans Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of March untill the 22<sup>d</sup> of April 1781 Entered and Bundled as above —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pettets Pay Roll from the 23<sup>d</sup> of March untill 21<sup>st</sup> of April 1781 Entered & bundled as above — It appears that Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pettet in his Pay Roll ought to receive pay as an Ensign —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Pettots Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of May untill June 21<sup>st</sup> 1781 Entered & Bundled as above — Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pettot in this Pay Roll is to receive pay as an Ensign & the Spies are allowed the pay anexed to their names in the Roll

Capt Samuel Kirkhams Pay Roll from the 17<sup>th</sup> of August untill the 25<sup>th</sup> 1782 Entered & Bundled as above— It appears that Capt. Kirkham in his Pay Roll ought to receive pay as a Capt<sup>n</sup> for Six days and the Pay of an Ensign for three days, The men in his Pay Roll returned for three days were Killed at the Battle of the Blue Licks But their Families of Friends are in Kentucky

Capt<sup>n</sup>. John Smiths Pay Roll from the 22<sup>d</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782 Entered & Bundled as before —

It appears that Capt Smith in his Pay Roll is to receive pay as a Lieutenant the Lieut. as an Ensign the Ensign Sergeants pay & one of the Sergeants pay as a Private.

Lieut. James Browns Pay Roll from the 10<sup>th</sup> of July untill 2<sup>d</sup> August 1782 See Bundle Lincoln Militia

It appears that Lieu<sup>t</sup> Brown in his Pay Roll ought to receive pay as an Ensign —

Capt William M<sup>c</sup>Crackens Pay Roll for a Comp<sup>y</sup> of Light Horse from 23<sup>d</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> untill the 23<sup>d</sup> of November 1782 Entered and bundled as before —

It appears to the Commissioners that the Capt in the above Roll is to receive pay as a Sergeant & the Lieutenant Ensign &

Sergeants pay as Privates with the allowance of one Shilling and three pence p day for their Horses —

A pay Roll for Part of Capt. Kirkhams Company from the 10<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> untill the 31<sup>st</sup> Entered and Bundled as before The men in this Pay Roll were ordered on Guard at M<sup>r</sup> Triggs and the Board are of opinion it was requisite —

Capt. John Martins Pay Roll from the 18<sup>th</sup> of August untill the 28<sup>th</sup> 1782 Entered & Bundled as before — Capt. Martin in his Pay Roll is only entitled to Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Pay & the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ensigns pay — Likewise Capt. Martins Pay Roll from the 20<sup>th</sup> of April untill May 2<sup>d</sup> 1782 — Entered in Page 162 Also his Pay Roll for Horses in Service During the above term Enter<sup>d</sup> and Bundled as above —

Received of Col<sup>o</sup>. Benj<sup>n</sup> Logan a List of Sundry Accounts with Vouchers Inclosed for the Militia of Lincoln County—Amount Six Hundred & Seventy Seven pounds Eighteen Shillings & ten pence p. Vouchers in Bundle Lincoln Militia Am<sup>t</sup> Entered in Page 162 —

Also the Accounts of Pay for the Field officers of the County in Service on an Expedition under Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark in Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782 & Sund. other services—Amount One hundred & Six pounds twelve Shillings & five pence as p Vouchers in Bundle Lincoln Militia, Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 162 —

The Commissioners have not determined whether the officers above ment<sup>d</sup> are entitled to Subsistance —

Received of Col<sup>o</sup>. Benj<sup>n</sup> Logan the following List of appraisments of Cattle for the Expedition in 1782 Viz:

No. 1	One Cow & Calf the property of Dav <sup>d</sup> Gunst	£,	5,,0,,0
No. 2	One Cow & Calf both Strays Described		6,,0,,0
3	One Red Bull a Stray ditto		2,,5,,0
4	One Pied Steer a Stray do		1,,10,,0
5	One Black Bull stray do		1,,15,,0
6	One - - - do - - - do - - - do - - -		1,,5,,0
7	One Black & White Steer do - - - - do - - -		1,,15,,0
8	One Large Red & white Steer do		4,,10,,0
			-----
	Amount Carried over		24,,0,,0
			-----
	Amount Brought forward	L	24,,0,,0
9	One Black Steer the Property of Benj. Pettet		4,,10,,0

10	One Bridled Steer, a Stray Described	3,,0,,0
11	One a Red & White Steer, Stray - - d <sup>s</sup> - -	3,,10,,0
12	One Red Steer the property of Jn <sup>o</sup> . Bartley	3,,0,,0
13	One Red Steer a Stray Described	3,,0,,0
14	One a Red Steer do - - do - -	2,,10,,0
		-----
		£ 43,,10,,0

For the Amount of the above List See Page 162 Vouchers Filed in Bundle Lincoln Militia ———

The Commissioners have to observe that the Stray Cattle marked in the Margin (of the Q<sup>r</sup> Masters list received, to be the Property of any Person, are to be Paid to them respectively and those not marked the Money to remain in the Treasury, till the Owners prove their Property

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Isaac Hite Eighteen pounds Twelve Shillings & Six pence for Rations & as p. Vouchers Entered in Page 169

It appears that there is due to John Pringle Eight Pounds fourteen shillings for provisions furnish<sup>d</sup> p Vouchers Entered in Page 169 ———

It appears that there is due to Jane Travis Five pounds fourteen Shillings for provisions furnished p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 169 ———

It appears that there is due to William Wilcox for provisions furnished one pound Eleven shillings as p. Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in Page 169 ———

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Col<sup>o</sup> John Floyd Twenty seven pounds for Service on an Expedition in 1782 as p. Voucher rec<sup>d</sup>. See Bundle Jefferson Militia amount Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 166

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Maj<sup>r</sup> John Critenden One hundred and thirty nine pounds Eight Shillings & seven pence half penny for service as Brigade Maj<sup>r</sup> p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 183

It appears that there is due to Bartlet Searcy for Service as a Sergeant in Capt. Buchannans Comp.<sup>y</sup> and for Spying, Thirty five pounds twelve Shillings as p Voucher Entered in Page 176



It appears that there is due to Philemon Watters Thirty two Pounds for a horse lost in the Service as p Voucher Entered in Page 163 — On further Examination as Waters had not joined the Troop of Horse untill his horse Died, The Board therefore leave it undertermined for the Auditors to Settle

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Doct<sup>r</sup> George Hart the sum of Forty three pounds four Shillings for his Services as Surgeon p Voucher Entered in Page

The Commissioners are of opinion that the charge against Bennum & Brown in the Doct<sup>r</sup>s Harts was done during the time that the Claimant was paid as Surgeon to the troops under Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark then Col<sup>o</sup>. at the Falls and therefore reject it The Second Charge they think Just and ought to be settled at 8/p day Ninety Eight days Thirty nine pounds four shillings,— It appears to the Board that Domnic Flannagan did not belong to the Illinois Regiment when under Doct<sup>r</sup> Harts care and therefore not chargeable to the State— It likewise appears that James Coburn was wounded at the Blue Licks and one of the Militia of Lincoln the Board do not think they have power to liquidate that Claim. A Certificate of Services for two Soldiers of Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomerys Regiment as p Cert. allow<sup>d</sup>. four pounds —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Samuel Hinch for a mare lost in Service the Ballence of an Account Certi- fied by Capt. Shannon for Going Express, and for Horse hire Twenty nine pounds & Eight pence as p Vouch<sup>s</sup> Entered in Page 163 —

Adjourned till tomorrow morning —

Thursday March 27<sup>th</sup> Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Rec<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> James McAfees Accounts of Receivings and Issues as Issuing Com<sup>x</sup> at McAfees Station, The Vouchers for the Issues being less than the receivings he was qualified to the justness of the Issues before James Robertson a Majistrate as p his deposition annexed to his Issuing Account.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to James McAfee Twenty Three pounds for service as Issuing Commissary as p Vouchers rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 162 —

It appears that there is due to James Laurence One pound five Shillings for Rations found the Greenbrier Militia p Voucher Entered in Page 169 —

It appears that there is due to W<sup>m</sup> Crow Ass<sup>ee</sup>. of Alex<sup>r</sup> Mahan Eighteen Shillings for a Bag furnished the State p Voucher Entered in Page 183 —

It appears that there is due to William M<sup>c</sup>Whorter Ten Shillings for Rations furnish<sup>d</sup> p Voucher Entered in Page 169 —

It appears that there is due to the Estate of William Robertson Dec<sup>d</sup>. Twelve Shillings & six pence for Rations furnished a party of Capt Rodgers Light Dragoons as p Voucher Entered in Page 169 —

It appears that there is due to Mary Hinton the sum of two pounds one Shilling & six pence for 116<sup>lb</sup> of pork p Voucher Entered in Page 174

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to the p 101 101 Estate of James Right Deceased the sum of Twenty four pounds Eighteen Shillings & Eight pence for a horse lost in Service & sundries p Vouchers rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 163 —

Rec<sup>d</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> James Trabue his Account with the State for his Service as Militia Commissary in Kentucky County from the 8th Day of December 1779 to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1780, and of a Horse saddle Bridle & Gun taken with himself at the Capture of Ruddles and Martins Stations on the 24th & 26th of June —

Also Eight Lists of provisions received by him with receipts which he pass<sup>d</sup> to the several Claimants for the same and a List of seven Cattle Impress<sup>d</sup>. for the use of the s<sup>d</sup> militia with the appraisment Bills which the Commissioners are of opinion cannot be finally settled untill recourse is had to the Auditors Books—See Bundle Marked N.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John Hinkston Seven pounds thirteen Shillings & ten pence for a Cow furnished the State p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in page 174 —

It appears that there is due to Tho<sup>s</sup>. Harrison & Wife Three pounds Sixteen shillings & Eleven pence farthing for 206½ lb. Flour and the Balance of a small account p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. rec<sup>d</sup>. Entered in Page 183 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to Edward Hogan Five pounds Seven Shillings & two pence for 643 lb. of Buff<sup>o</sup>. Beef p Vouchers rec<sup>d</sup>. Entered in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to Jacob Sodowsky Twenty three Pounds for a horse lost in the service of the State p Voucher Entered in Page 164 —

Friday March 28th. Met according to adjournm<sup>t</sup>. Present as before

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Edward Tyler Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings for Service as an Express p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. Entered in Page 176

It appears that there is due to James Baxter Eleven pounds fourteen Shillings for Work done on the Row Galley p Vouchers Entered in Page 178 —

It appears that there is due to William Smith Twenty two pounds ten shillings for work done at the Row Gally p Vou<sup>r</sup> entered in Page 178 —

It appears that there is due to Jacob Myers Four pounds Thirteen Shillings & ten Pence for Carpenter Tools & Sund<sup>res</sup>. p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. entered in Page 183 —

It appears that there is due to Rachel Swan Thirty three pounds two Shillings & Seven pence half penny for a Mare lost on an Expedition also for the hire of a Mare of the same date as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> entered in Page 164 —

Received from Capt Abraham Chaplin his Pay Roll & Muster Roll from the First of Sept. 1782 untill the 31st of January 1783. Capt<sup>n</sup>. Isaac Taylors Pay and Muster Roll from the First to the Thirty first of August 1782 Also Capt. Abraham Kellers Pay and Muster Roll from the Ninth of May 1779 untill the Ninth of November 1781— Likewise Mr. Jarrat Williams Account against the State for service as a Lieutenant in the Illinois Reg<sup>t</sup> from the fifth day of June 1780 untill the first day of August 1782, and Pay as Ensign from the First day of Jany 1779 to the Fourth day of June 1780.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Capt. John Dougherty John Pattersons Claim for a Mare lost on the Expedition in 1780— Settled by the Commissioners, at two Pounds Six shillings & one penny Three farthings — Also

Sundry Claims for Horses in Service on the s<sup>d</sup> Expedition and Settled as Follows, Viz

John Dougherty	1 Horse	44 days	2 <sup>00</sup> 15 <sup>00</sup> 0
Stephen Fisher	1 Horse	44 days	2 <sup>00</sup> 15 <sup>00</sup> 0
William Robertson	ditto		2 <sup>00</sup> 15 <sup>00</sup> 0
Jn <sup>o</sup> . Dougherty	ditto		2 <sup>00</sup> 15 <sup>00</sup> 0
Robert Carr	ditto		2 <sup>00</sup> 15 <sup>00</sup> 0
Gasper Bops	ditto	20 days	1 <sup>00</sup> 5 <sup>00</sup> 0

For the amount of the above accounts. See Page 164 —

Col<sup>o</sup>. George Slaughter laid his Accounts before the Commissioners — In examining which they find two obligations one from Sam<sup>l</sup> Wills & John Carr for four Hundred weight of Bear Meat the other from Carr & Escridge for Five Hundred & fifty five pounds w<sup>t</sup> of Bear meat which is due the State by them for Bills drawn by Col<sup>o</sup> Slaughter which were enclosed and Directed by the Commissioners to Maj<sup>r</sup>. Wills for the support of the Garrison at the Falls of Ohio

Capt<sup>o</sup> Benj<sup>o</sup> Roberts laid before the Board £. 7662 of the late paper Currency of Virginia and a Writing therewith given upon Oath, Upon which the Board are of opinion that the S<sup>d</sup> Money should be returned to Government and the S<sup>d</sup> Roberts should receive Specie in Lieu thereof in Payment for Three Horses for which he stands bound with Phillip Dejein and purchased by them at the request of John Dodge for the use of the State Upon the S<sup>d</sup> Roberts precisely ascertaining the date of the purchase — For the money &c mentioned above See Bundle marked with Letter O.

It appears that there is due to Jane Travis Six pounds three Shillings & three pence half penny for sund<sup>es</sup> as p Acc<sup>t</sup> Received. Entered in Page 183 —

It appears that there is due to Joseph Hunter Twenty two pounds Six Shillings for Beef Corn &c furnish<sup>d</sup> at Fort Jefferson p Vouch<sup>er</sup> Entered in Page 182

General Clark laid before the Board sundry accounts of Goods received & Issued by him, with accounts against the Officers of the Illinois Regiment, without which the Commissioners could not Settle their Accounts.

Capt. Rowland Madison laid his Accounts before the Board for examination.

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning Saturday March 29<sup>th</sup>  
Met according to adjournment Present as before —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Henry Hutton & Lou Brown Seventeen pounds Eight Shillings for Sundry services perform<sup>d</sup> p Voucher Entered on Page 177

It appears that there is due to Jacob Frowman Six pounds Seven Shillings & Six pence for Eighty five pounds of Iron used in Making the Row Gally p Vouch<sup>r</sup>. Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 178 —

It appears that there is due to Col<sup>o</sup> Abraham Bowman Three pounds Eighteen shillings for fifty two pounds of Iron found for the Row Gally p Vouch<sup>rs</sup> Entered in Page 178.

It appears that there is due to John Burks Six pounds Seven Shillings & six pence for 365<sup>lb</sup> of Beef & 35<sup>lb</sup> of Venison furnish<sup>d</sup> at Fort Jefferson p Vouch<sup>rs</sup>. Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 182

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to James Harrod Eleven Shillings for a Yearling Bull p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 174

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John Cowan One pound Seven Shillings and Nine pence for 111<sup>lb</sup> of Pork as p Voucher rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to John Smith Eight Shillings & Eight pence as p Voucher in Page 174 —

It appears that there is due to Hen<sup>y</sup>. French Eight pounds Ten Shillings & four pence for Beef & Plank as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> entered in page 174 —

It appears that there is due to John Curd Nine pounds for 50 Bushels of Corn p Vouch<sup>r</sup> rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in page 171 —

It appears that there is due to Capt. Benj<sup>n</sup> Roberts One pound Eight Shillings & Seven pence farthing for a Saddle lost in Service p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Ent<sup>d</sup> in page 183

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Capt<sup>n</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Roberts a return of Sundry Cloaths, &c which is drawn from the State — also a Return of the Disbursement of £ 800 " 10 which he rec<sup>d</sup> from the State by Col<sup>o</sup> Slaughter, and likewise the application of Sundry Horses and other Stores with Vouchers — See Bundle Letter P —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Benj<sup>d</sup> Fields Thirty two pounds one Shillings and four pence three farthings for service as Express his Expenses & Sund<sup>les</sup> as p Vouchers rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in page 176

It appears that there is due to Peter Demmery five Pounds Seven Shillings & Eight pence farthing for a Horse lost as p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in page 164

It appears that there is due to John May Seventeen Pounds thirteen Shillings and ten Pence for a Horse lost p Vouch<sup>r</sup> received Entered in page 164 —

It appears that there is due to Samuel Hinch Three Pounds for service as a Deputy Purchasing Comm<sup>y</sup> p. Vouch<sup>r</sup> received Entered in page 183 —

Received of Capt. Michael Humble his Pay Roll for a Comp<sup>y</sup> of Militia in Kentucky County from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1780 amount entered in Page 166 See Bundle Jefferson Militia —

It appears that there is due to John Hagan Eleven Pounds and Eight Pence for a Horse lost in Service and 196 <sup>lbs.</sup> of Beef p Vouch<sup>r</sup>, rec<sup>d</sup> Entered in Page 164. It appears that there is due to Nathan Sellars Two pounds Seven shillings & Six pence for Horse Hire as p Voucher entered on page 164

It appears that there is due to Samuel Shortridge Fourteen Shillings for seven Bushels of Corn p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Entered in page 171 —

It appears to the Comm<sup>rs.</sup> that there is due to Samuel Kirkham Two Pounds fourteen Shillings, for an an & hoe p Vouch<sup>r</sup> Enter<sup>d</sup> in page 162

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Col<sup>o</sup>. John Montgomery. Mr. James Buchanans Accounts and Vouchers as Commissary for his Regim<sup>t</sup> for the 1779 — See Bundle Q —

Received of Capt. Rowland Madison his Accounts and Vouchers as Quarter Master in 1780 and 1781. which were not Settled as the Commissioners had appointed to Leave Kentucky.

Received of Major James Francis Moore his Book of Purchases (with Vouchers) which were made from 1780 to 1782 which have been viewed and are to be finally Settled at a future Day as the Deliveries are not yet returned —

Received from Col<sup>o</sup>. George Slaughter a list of Bills and expenditures, with Vouchers while Command<sup>t</sup> at the Falls of Ohio—

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Tho<sup>s</sup> Moore Twelve pounds for Express Duty p<sup>r</sup>. Vouch<sup>r</sup> entered in page 176

It appears that there is due to Tho<sup>s</sup> Morton Twenty six pounds fourteen Shillings, the Ballance of his Account for work done at the Row Galley p. Voucher entered in page 178 —

Received and settled the following Accounts presented by Col<sup>o</sup>. John Bowman, viz:

Col <sup>o</sup> . Bowmans appraisement Bill for two horses & Saddles -----	£. 54.0.0
Edw <sup>d</sup> Quirk 2 certificates for Express & Spy duty-----	55.5.6.
Col <sup>o</sup> Bowmans Voucher for Salt	17.0.0
Thomas Clarks Voucher for Beef --	22.5.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Flemings appraisement Bill for a Cow	5.0.
An account of Sundry persons for Potts etc. lost making Salt-----	14.17
Jesse Tombleston for Beef	1.0.
	-----
	£ 169.7.6.

For the amount of the above accounts see page 162 Bundle Lincoln Militia.

The Commiss<sup>rs</sup> observe that Col<sup>o</sup>. Bowmans appraisement Bill for fifty four Pounds is to be paid if it has not been already paid to Mr. John Dodge Agent etc.

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Mr. James Sullivan his Cash account of Ten Thousand Nine hundred & fifty pounds a Bill drawn by Capt William Shannon Dated 10th of October 1781 for £ 17,902.4.0 and Sundry other papers, with a General Return of Horses taken from Jefferson County on the Expedition in 1782.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Francis Adams, Thirty Six pounds for work done at the Row Gally as p Voucher entered in page 178

It appears that there is due to Rob<sup>t</sup> Witt Four pounds ten

shillings for work done at the Row Galley as pr. Voucher entered in page 178

It appears that there is due to John Pulfer Thirty four pounds Sixteen Shillings for work done at the Row Galley, as p Voucher entered in page 178.

It appears that there is due to John Johnston Twenty Seven Pounds for work done at the Row Galley as p Voucher Ent<sup>d</sup> in page 178

It appears that there is due to William Rice Four pounds Sixteen Shillings for Service as Armourer at the Row Galley p Vouchers Entered in page 183

It appears that there is due to Mr. Lawrance Meredith Four Pounds Ten Shillings for a Cow taken for the Troops at Fort Jefferson p Voucher entered in page 182

It appears that there is due to Benj<sup>n</sup> Fields, One Hundred & Sixteen pounds Fourteen Shillings for his pay and Subsistance as Ensign in the Service of the State as p Voucher entered in page 183 —

Received of Mr. Bland Ballard Commissary and Quarter Master his Book and Abstract with Vouchers whilst he served under Col<sup>o</sup> George Slaughter in 1780 & 1781, also his Book and abstracts with Vouchers for the time he served as Quarter Master & Commissary under General Clark in 1781 & 1782, and Sundry other Papers, Books, Abstracts &c with Vouchers, which the Commissioners have not settled.

Adjourned to meet at Col<sup>o</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Logans on Wednesday the 9th of April 1783

Wednesday April 9th, 1783.

Met at Col<sup>o</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Logans according to adjournment. Present

William Fleming Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall,

Samuel m'Dowell & Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup> —

M<sup>r</sup> John. Marshall laid a Claim before the Board for a Horse taken on an Expedition in 1780, which was returned & Sold by order of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clarke, to Alex<sup>r</sup> McClure, as a publick Horse. The Board think proper to direct said McClure to pay the price, he was to have paid, to the State to John Marshall.



It appears to the Commissioners that there is due John Berry, Two pounds Sixteen Shillings for Rations furnished the Militia on duty as p Voucher entered in page 169

Col<sup>o</sup>. Legras, Major Williams, and Several Gent<sup>n</sup> from the Illinois Country waited on the Board with their Accounts, and the Accounts of Sundry other claimants of that country were received by the Commissioners.

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Maj<sup>r</sup> Williams, a Letter from the Rev<sup>d</sup>. W. Gibault of Kaskaskias, with 284  $\frac{5}{6}$  Dollars paper Currency four Certificates with receipts on them for 238  $\frac{4}{5}$  Dollars, Two Bons for three dollars & one Bon for 4 Bushels Corn, Which the Commissioners refer to the Executive. See Bundle Marked 2 —

adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Thursday April 10th. Met according to adjournment Present as before —

The Commissioners received & Settled the following Pay Rolls for the Militia of Kentucky Viz. Capt. John Allisons Pay Roll from 26th February untill the Last of March 1780 Amount entered in page 162 See Bundle Lincoln Militia —

Capt. Briscos Pay Roll from the 20th July untill the 21st August 1780 Entered & Bundled as above —

Capt<sup>n</sup> Henry Prathers pay Roll from the 8th July untill the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1780 — Entered and Bundled as above — In Capt<sup>n</sup> Prathers pay Roll the two youngest Sergeants can only receive pay as Privates.

Capt. John Allisons Pay Roll from 8th July untill 28th August 1780 Entered and Bundled as above —

The Commissioners are of opinion that Captain Allison in his Pay Roll ought to receive Lieutenants Pay, the Lieut. Ensigns pay the Ensign Sergeants Pay, and the youngest Sergeant the pay of a Private

Capt<sup>n</sup> James Estills Pay Roll from 15<sup>th</sup> of March untill the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 1782. Entered and Bundled as above — From the number of men on Captain Estills Pay Roll the Commissioners are of opinion that the Capt<sup>n</sup> should only receive the pay of a Lieutenant, the first Lieutenant the pay of an Ensign, & the Second Lieutenant the pay of a Sergeant, for the first nine Days untill his Superior

Officers were killed, for the Remaining Thirteen Days he ought to receive Lieutenants Pay —

Capt. John Gordons Pay Roll from the 15<sup>th</sup> March untill the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1782 See Bundle Lincoln Militia— from the number of men in Capt Gordons Pay Roll the Capt<sup>r</sup> ought only to receive the Pay of a Lieutenant, the Lieutenant the pay of an Ensign, the Ensign the pay of a Sergeant, & the youngest Sergeant Privates pay.

It appears to the Board that there is due to Sam<sup>l</sup> Brigs Two pounds Eighteen Shillings for 116 Rations furnish'd Militia on duty as p Voucher entered in page 169 —

The Board received from Maj<sup>r</sup> John Williams Capt<sup>r</sup> John Dodges Books, and accounts of Goods Delivered the Officers and Soldiers of the Illenois Regiment, Likewise his Invoices of Goods Delivered him & vouchers for Expenditures against the State

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Friday 11<sup>th</sup> April Met according to adjournment Present as before —

Received from Capt Edward Worthington, his Pay Roll for the year 1779, and his pay Roll for 1781 likewise his recruiting account and Vouchers for Ditto likewise a Certificate for hire of Horses 290 Days, a Certificate for a Boat lost in Service, value Three Hundred Dollars—also a Certificate for a Cow kill'd Three pounds Seven shillings & Six pence —

Received from Frederick Guyon several claims of Icabod Camps as follows Viz: for making four Shirts 18/ work of Two Negroes £.2.-3-0, Medicines etc £.1.4.0 Accounts of Henry Wills £11.5.0. Amount of the whole £.15.10.0- Four pounds Four Shill<sup>s</sup>. to be deducted — This Account is not Finally settled till the Agents Books are Examined.

Received from Capt. Henry Smith by the hands of Frederick Guyon, the following claims, viz: A certificate for Dry'd Beef 3600 lb. a 6<sup>d</sup>. p. pound. amounting to £.90.0.0 A Certificate for 125 Bushels Corn L. 15.0.0 amounting in the whole to One Hundred & five pounds, out of which a deduction of Ten pounds Eighteen shillings to be made for sundries furnished him the Balance remaining is ninety four pounds two shill<sup>s</sup> also took in a Receipt for Rations 3/9.

Received from William Bladsoe an appraisement Bill of a Mare lost on the late Expedition against the Indians, under the Command of General Clark Vallued to £.20 entered in Page 164 This claim & two others presented by Col<sup>o</sup> Logan for Joseph Craig & Green Clay, Stand upon the same footing with the Horses lost at the Battle of the Blue Licks. which are specially reported upon and ought to be paid, if the Assembly allow the Claims for those lost at the Battle of the Blue Licks as the whole are referred to their decision.

Received of Col<sup>o</sup> Benjamin Logan of Lincoln County the following Pay Rolls and Acct<sup>s</sup> Viz: Ensign David Cookes pay Roll from 11th March untill 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1782. See Bundle Lincoln Militia Am<sup>t</sup> Entered in page 162.

William Steels Vouch<sup>r</sup> for thirty Shill<sup>s</sup> allowed for Half a Bushel salt; entered in page 171

John Sellers Voucher for Thirty Shillings allowed for half a Bushel of Salt entered in Page 171

Henry Babman's Voucher for Rations furnish<sup>d</sup> the Militia on duty amount £.3-10-6 Ent<sup>d</sup> in page 169

William Morrows Voucher for 14 Days Horse Hire at one Shilling & three pence p. Day. Seventeen Shillings and Six pence. Entered in page 164 —

Joseph Love's Voucher for 15 days Horse hire at one shilling & three pence p Day. Eighteen Shillings and nine pence. entered in page 164

George Farbush appraisement Bill for a Gun lost at Estills Defeat, apraised to L.7.10.0 -- also Jesse Farbush's appraisement Bill for a Saddle & Bridle appraised to L.2 entered in page 164

The Commissioners are of oppinion that the Claims for articles lost at Estills defeat are of the same Nature with the Blue Lick Defeat, which are Specially reported upon Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Saturday April 12th 1783 Met according to adjournment. Present as before —

It appears to the Commissioners the following accounts are due to Moses Henry of St. Vincents Viz:

For an order drawn by Col <sup>o</sup> John Todd on the Governor of Virginia, for 704 Dollars currency to be paid at 1 for 5—	
140 4/5 Dollars	-----£ .42.4.10½
For articles furnished the Indians p Acct.	12.18.0
For Services performed as Indian Agent & for horse hire as p Acct.	120. 2.0
	-----
	£ 175.4.10½

For the Vouchers See Bundle G.

Amount entered in page 177 Note the Bill or order given by Colo. Todd is returned to Henry —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due Andrew Clark L.35.2.0. for work done at the Row Gally p Voucher enter'd in page 178 —

The Commissioners rec<sup>d</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Zephaniah Blackford, his Book as Conductor of Military Stores at Fort Nelson with the Corresponding Vouchers, and an Abstract containing a General State of the whole, It appears that this Book was kept by David Moore from July 26th to October 13th 1781. and by Martin Carney from the 14th October to the 10<sup>th</sup> of December in the same year. and afterwards by said Blackford untill March 31<sup>st</sup> 1783 —

Also Received of the S<sup>d</sup> Blackford Sundry certificates for pay due from the State and other Accounts amounting to £.385.6.6 2/5 from which his Accounts with the State are to be deducted, entered in page 183

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Matthew Jones £.6.2.6 for Services as Armourer, as p Voucher Entered in page 183

It appears that there is due to Benjamin Pope Eight Pounds thirteen Shillings & Six pence for Beef Furnished at Fort Nelson as p Voucher. Entered in Page 174

It appears that there is due to Col<sup>o</sup>. William Pope £.7.5.0 for attending the Board as a Sheriff in Jefferson County as p Voucher Entered in page 261 —

Settled a Bill of Exchange drawn by Col<sup>o</sup> George Slaughter in favour of Richard Chinoweth for £2962.10.0 Dated April 29th 1781 when reduced by the Scale of Depreciation amounts to

£.29.12.6 — Likewise a Certificate from Mr William Shannon for £.7111.10.0 Dated the first Day of June 1781. When reduced by the Scale amounts to £28.8.10 Entered in page 183 —

It appears that there is due to Peter Young L.2.10.0 for a Beef Cow taken for the use of the State, as p Voucher Entered in page 174

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Col<sup>o</sup>. William Pope Administrator of Col. Lynn Dec<sup>d</sup>, Sundry certificates for said Lynn's services as a field Officer, also for Flour Iron &c furnished by said Lynn for the use of the State, which Accounts the Commissioners cannot Settle untill his Accounts with the State are adjusted See Bundle marked R.

The Commissioners being informed that Maj<sup>r</sup> John Williams was a principal Evidence relative to the Conduct of the Officers of the Illinois Regiment, took his Deposition— See Bundle Depositions Illinois Department General Clarks Acc<sup>ts</sup> No. 36 —

Adjourned till Monday morning

Monday April 14th. Met according to adjournment Present William Fleming Sam<sup>l</sup> M'Dowell and Caleb Wallace, Esq<sup>rs</sup>.

No. 1. The Commissioners can by no means depart from the principal, That the State is not obliged to Honour Bills drawn by persons unauthorized, but where the State has been furnished with Artickles to the amount which articles have been really applied to the Support of the Troops, Such Bills they are of opinion ought to be taken in at the real value of the Articles when furnished.

No. 2. That the Bills drawn on the Treasury of Virginia ought to be paid off agreeable to the Illinois Scale of Depreciation, after depreciation took place in that country,

No. 3— but as it appears by Mr. Shannons Books, that he drew Bills countersigned by General Clark for Articles of a mix'd nature, Some appearing to be Purchased by Depreciated Currency, whilst others are not & many of his Vouchers being lodged with the Auditors, the Commissioners can not in Justice fix the payment of those Bills, either by the Scale or any other way in their Power.

No. 4. It appears to the Commissioners that many Bills are drawn by those authorized by Government for which they can produce no Vouchers for Articles for which these Bills were

drawn, and of course the Bills become chargeable to the drawers. but the Commissioners cannot undertake to say whether the State ought to take up those Bills or not, as it is of great consequence, they think it worthy the attention of the Legislature —

Capt. Trotier presented to the Board a Bill marked No. 1 which seems to be drawn for Specie from the Amount of the Bill 615 Dollars, accompanied with the Articles, the Commissioners are of opinion that  $45 \frac{2}{5}$  Dollars should be deducted from the Articles of Flour & an Ax lost charged two high, which reduces the Bill to  $569 \frac{3}{5}$  Dollars. this Bill comes under the General Remark No. 1 —

- No. 2. An Account of Sundries comes under the Remark No. 1 in this Account 16 Dollars to be deducted from the article of Flour, reduces the Account to  $391 \frac{1}{2}$  Dollars.
- No. 3. A Bill of W<sup>m</sup>. Shannons countersigned G. R Clark for 60 Dollars comes under Remark N<sup>o</sup> 3
- No. 4. A Specie Bill of General Clark's on Oliver Pollock for 220  $\frac{1}{5}$  Dollars, the first of this Tenor & Date sent to New Orleans.
- No. 5. This Bill falls under the 2nd General remark and is  $4 \frac{3}{5}$  Dollars —
- No. 6 A Certificate for subsistence of two Soldiers at  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  Liv<sup>r</sup> this appears high, but is the Vallue settled by the Court in that Country —
- No. 7. An account of Sundries furnished Indians —  
Mons<sup>r</sup>. La Chance's papers presented by M<sup>r</sup> Trotier.
- No. 1 A first of Exchange for 1400 Dollars, reduced by the Scale of Depreciation in that Country is  $46 \frac{2}{3}$  Dollars. comes under the 1<sup>st</sup> General Remark, & is protested by Governor Jefferson— Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery informs the Board this was given in part purchase of a tract of land for private purposes —
- No. 3 Contains two Bills both of the same tenor & date and drawn by Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery they are both first sets and not in the list of Bills drawn by him & come under the first general remark —

- No. 4. A Bill Drawn by Pat<sup>k</sup> Kennedy countersigned G R Clark for 234 Livers 10 Sols or 46 9/10 Dollars – the Board is informed was for Smiths Work, there is no acc<sup>t</sup> rendered with this Bill. By the Illinois Scale of Depreciation is 9 2/5 Dollars —
- No. 5—A first Bill of Montgomery's for 1200 Dollars on the Treasurer of Virginia, this Bill is not in his list of Bills, and falls under the first General remark.
- No. 6 A Bill by Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery, is supposed to be given for private purposes, and falls under the first general Remark.
- No. 7 A Second Bill for 170 Dollars by Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery. the Vouchers for this amongst Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomerys papers are imperfect —
- No. 8 A Bill for Cash on Recruiting Service reduced by the Scale of Depreciation is 62 2/5 Dollars Specie —
- No. 9 A Bill This is not in Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomerys List and is supposed to be Counterfeit.  
Sundry Papers presented by Capt<sup>n</sup> Trotier.
- No. 1 A Bill by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark on the Treasury of Virginia for 800 Dollars. This falls under the second Gen<sup>l</sup>. Remark —
- No. 3 A Bill of General Clarks appears payable, as by the endorsement with 37 1/5 Dollars —
- No. 4 A Bill Protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson & afterwards Counter-signed by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark for 543 1/5 Dollars, out of which 2 Dollars to be deducted, over charge in Flour, which reduces it to 541 1/5 Dollars and falls under the Second General Remark —
- No. 5 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery's for 332 Dollars protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson & comes under the first General Remark, but as it was for Cash advanc<sup>d</sup> on the Recruiting Service reduced to Specie by the Common Table of Depreciation is 5 1/10 Dollars. This Bill is not in Montgomerys list —
- No. 6 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomerys for 260 Dollars is not in his List, falls under the first General Remark & is protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson
- No. 9 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomerys for 174 2/5 Dollars (a Second Bill) the Acc<sup>t</sup> for 804 Livers not produced the Article of

- Flour is over charged 4 Dollars. This Bill falls under the first & Second General Remarks.
- No. 7 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery's to Ant. Harmond for 1560 Dollars, this is not in his List of Bills & protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson —
- No. 8 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery's a first of Exchange for 300 Dollars, advanced for recruiting, this Bill is Paid is Settled by the Virginia Scale of Depreciation at 5 Dollars, This Bill falls under the first General Remark, is protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson, and not in Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery's List—Papers presented by Capt. Trotier.
- No. 1 A Bill of Col. Montgomery's for 411  $\frac{4}{5}$  Dollars, with Account anexed presented for Payment & Protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson after which it was countersigned by General Clark. This Bill is passed as Specie to Montgomery's List.
- No. 2 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery's for 1714 dollars advanced for recruiting Service. This Bill falls under the first General Remark is protested by Gov<sup>r</sup> Jefferson, if paid the Commissioners settled it by the Virginia Scale of Depreciation, at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars Specie —
- No. 3 A Bill of Shannons for 220 Dollars, countersigned George R. Clark, falls under the third Gen<sup>l</sup> Remark
- No. 4. A Bill of Shannons countersigned by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark for 340  $\frac{4}{5}$  Dollars. This Bill comes under the Second and third General Remarks —
- No. 5 A Bill of Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomerys 1000 Dollars Advanced for recruiting Service falls under the first General Remark. If paid the Commissioners, Liquidate it by the Virginia Scale of Depreciation, making it 13  $\frac{5}{7}$  Dollars.
- |       |                                    |          |        |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| No. 6 | A Certificate for work & Iron----- | L.2.12.0 | Specie |
| No. 7 | Ditto Do-----                      | 3.15     |        |
| No. 8 | Ditto Do. Settled by the Scale.    | 15       |        |

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7. 2. 0

The following Bills of Exchange were laid before the Board of Commissioners by Col. Legras on which they made the following Remarks, anexed —



- No. 1 A Bill for 1143  $\frac{1}{5}$  Dollars drawn by General Clark, on the Treasurer of Virginia Supposed to be for Currency the second of this set is said to be in the Hands of M<sup>r</sup> Nathan of Philiadelphia —
- No. 2 A Bill for 1752 Dollars drawn by General Clark on Oliver Pollock Esq<sup>r</sup> of New Orleans Supposed to be for Specie This Bill is not found in the Generals Books, but one of the same tenor and date is charged to Charles Charleville which may probably be the same. The first of this set is said to be in the hands of Mr. Nathan —
- No. 3,4,5,6,7,8 Were drawn by William Shannon, Conductor General & counter-signed G R. Clark referred to the third Article of the General Remarks before Mentioned —  
The following bills belonging to Nicholas Perrot were laid before the Board by Col. Legras
- No. 1 A Bill for 500 Dollars drawn on the Governor of Virginia by Col<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Todd supposed to be for paper Currency, reduced by the Illinoise Scale is 125 Dollars Specie —  
 { A Bill of Exchange of W. Shannons in favour of Mr.  
 { Langtot countersigned Geo. R. Clarke dated June 14th  
 { 1779, 360 Dollars.
- No. 2 & 3 Bills 250 Dollars drawn by William Shannon, referred to Article third in the General Remark settled by the Illinois scale at 155  $\frac{1}{10}$  Dollars. Also the following receipts belonging to and sent by Mons<sup>r</sup>. Fontain —
- No. 1 A Receipt drawn by Patt Kennedy in favour of Joseph Fontain for 24 Dollars Specie —
- No. 2 A Receipt drawn in favour of Mons. Quicket by Patrick Kennady for 10 Dollars Specie.
- No. 3 A Receipt drawn by Henry Croucher in favour of John Deveneia for 51  $\frac{1}{5}$  Dollars.
- No. 4 A Receipt drawn by Frederick S. Guion in favour of Rosa Fortune for 28  $\frac{4}{5}$  Dollars.
- No. 5 In favour of Joseph Fontain, a Billet for Rations 10 Dollars
- No. 6 Ditto --- Ditto----- 2 Do.
- No. 7 Ditto signed James Finn----- 6 Do.
- No. 8 Ditto sign'd Henry Croucher.----- 3 Do.

Also the following Bills & receipts etc belonging to & sent by Mons<sup>r</sup>. John B. Vilot —

- No. 1 A Bill of Exchange drawn by Valentine Thomas Dalton, in favour of John B. Vilot 80 Dollars Peltrie 160 Dollars Specie referred to the first Article of the General Remark settled at 120 Dollars.
- No. 2 A Receipt drawn by John Wilson, One Dollar Specie
- No. 3 A Receipt for making one Coffin settled at 3 Dollars
- No. 4 A Billet for Rations  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars.
- No. 5 A promissory Note from Leonard Helm. One dollar.
- No. A I. B. Vandrys Commission Certificate &c for 1507 days as Indian Interpreter 1339 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars.— Major Francis Boseron presented to the Board several Bills of Exchange, certificates & Accounts, the adjusting of which is defered for the want of time at present, and the Board directed the papers to be returned to Major Boseron.

Col<sup>o</sup> Legrass represented to the Board that reports had been industriously spread at St Vincents that the State of Virginia was determined to cut off the Inhabitants of that Village, which had occationed several Families to remove, requested the Board to write to the Inhabitants to quiet their minds by assuring them the report was without foundation The Board directed the following Letter to be Sent them Viz:

GENTLEMEN- - - - COL<sup>o</sup>. LOGANS, April 14th 1783.

We have with pleasure adjusted your Accounts presented to us, we are sincerely sorry to understand by Col<sup>o</sup>. Legras that any false reports have created uneasiness in your minds, We take this opportunity to assure you that the State of Virginia is highly impressed with the sense of your good Intentions and firm attachment to the Americans in general, & to the State of Virginia in particular. Sensible of the great loss you must have sustained by lying so long out of the Money chearfully advanced by you for the support of the Troops whilst in your Country As soon as our Enemies were humbled and brought to reason, Attentive to your Interests a Board of Commissioners were appointed, to take in and adjust the Accounts due in your Country. We are likewise to assure you that

his Excellency our Governor has wrote particularly to the Board of Commissioners requiring us to acquaint you of the good oppinion he entertains of your Fidelity & attachment to the State. We are therefore surprised to hear that any influence by groundledd Jealousies, Should be removed and beg you to lay aside these needless fears & rest assured that you are esteemed by every worthy Citizen of America. Peace will soon be Established, Preliminaries being already settled at Paris; Trade will then revive & an intimate friendly intercourse take place Between St. Vincents and this country.

With Sincere regard we are Gentlemen

Your fellow Citizens

WILLIAM FLEMING

SAM<sup>l</sup>. M'DOWELL

CALEB WALLACE

The Inhabitants of  
St. Vincents.

Mr. Gratiott waiting the return of the Commissioners at  
New River.

The Board adjourned to meet in Bottetourt County

Belle Mont Bottetourt County May 6th & 7th 1783

The Commissioners met according to Adjournment

Present William Fleming, Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall and Caleb Wallace  
Esq<sup>r</sup> —

Major Boseron presented several Bills of Exchange and Accounts to the Commissioners, the Settlement of which was deferred in Kentucky, which are Settled & Remarked as follows, Viz: No. 1 A Bill of Exchange drawn by Val T. Dalton, in favour of Pierre Pruits for 180 Livers in Peltry, dated Fort Patrick Henry May 10th 1780, on the Treasurer of Virginia— This Bill falls under the first general Remark in Page 117 —

{ The Comm<sup>rs</sup>. are of opinion that this Bill should be  
paid with 24 Dolls.

No. 2 A Bill of Exchange of William Shannons Countersigned G R Clark, in favor of Francis Boseron for 3803 1/5 Dollars No. 155 dated Fort Patrick Henry August 12th 1779. This Bill appears to be in part payment of an Account certified & comes under the third General Remark page 117

The Comm<sup>rs</sup>  
think this Bill  
ought to be paid  
as it stands

No. 3 A first of Exchange of W. Shannons in favour of Leonard Helm countersigned Geo R. Clark dated Fort Patrick Henry October 10<sup>th</sup> 1779. No. 166 for 1500 Dollars endorsed Leo. Helm, this Bill falls under the Second General Remark, page 117. We observe this Bill is in W<sup>m</sup>. Shannons List of Bills, and think it should be paid with 880 Dollars.

No. 4 A First of Exchange of William Shannons, countersigned G R Clark, in favour of Francis Boseron No. 153, dated Fort Patrick Henry 12th August 1779. for 400 Dollars this Bill appears to be in part payment of a certified account and comes under the 3rd General Remark in page 117. {The Commissioners think this Bill } should be paid with 400 D.

This Bill to  
be paid with  
2863  $\frac{2}{5}$   
Doll.—

No. 5 A first of Exchange of William Shannons Countersigned G R Clark, in favour of Francis Boseron for 2863  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars dated the 18th of September 1779 is in part payment of a certified account and comes under the 3rd General Remark—in page 117 —

No. 6 A first of Exchange of William Shannons countersigned G R Clark dated March 8th 1782. in favour of W<sup>m</sup> Antulep for Sundries furnished the Troops to the amount of 88  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars, this Bill falls under the 3rd General Remark. Page 117 (to be paid with 88  $\frac{3}{5}$  Dol.)

No. 7 A first of Exchange of William Shannons, countersigned G. R. Clark in favour of Antoin Marie, for 210 Dollars dated 129 25th June 1779 this Bill falls under the second general Remark—in page 117

To be paid  
with 1459  $\frac{2}{5}$   
Dollars

No. 8 A Certificate for L.437.16 Specie of William Shannons countersigned G. R. Clark in favour of Francis Bosserom. By observing the Articles charged in Mr Shannons Books. altho the certificate mentions Specie, yet the Commissioners are of opinion that it falls under the 3d General remark in page 117 —

No. 9 A bill of Exchange first set, drawn by Leonard Helm in favour of Francis Bosseron 1067 Dollars, dated Nov. 19th 1779—on the pay Master General of the State of Virginia, This Bill comes under the first general Remark in page 117 and the Commissioners think it ought not to be charged to the State.

This Bill is rtd.  
to Maj Boseron  
& is to be paid  
with 4000 Dol.

No. 10. A second of Exchange of William Shannons not Counter-signed Dated 18th September 1779 in favour of Francis Bosseron No 160 for 4000 Dollars is in part payment of a Certified Account, the first of this Tenor & Date is in Mr. Nathans hands, this Bill falls under the first & third General Remarks in page 177 &c

Accounts Presented by Major Boseron.

To be paid with  
828  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dol.

No. 1. A certified Account countersigned by G. R. Clark for Sundries advanced in the Indian department and for services done, the Commissioners not having the Vouchers produced to them, and unacquainted with the allowance from the State to persons acting in that Department they cannot pass an Opinion on this, but think Major Bosseron justly deserves what the state allows in such cases— the Amount of the above certificate is 828  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars.

No. 2 A certified Acc<sup>t</sup> of 940 Dollars to a Company of Men under Major Boseron when Govern<sup>r</sup> Hamiltons Boats were taken, which appears to have been paid by Major Bosseron & is due to him

No. 3 An Account signed by General Clark for L.510 S.10 Some of the articles charged, Stolen by the guard in the House during the seige of the fort, the Commissioners refer it to the Executive whether the State is to pay for these articles (The Commissioners are of opinion it should be paid with 122 &  $\frac{1}{10}$  Dollars.)

No. 4. A certificate of John Dodge, that there is due to Major Bosseron 272 Livers in peltry on a Settlement the Secretary having M'Dodges Books, this is deferred till these Books are taken to Richmond ( This Certificate is to be paid with 108  $\frac{4}{5}$  Dollars)

No. 5. A Receipt of Captain Baileys for Rum, inlisting men, The Commissioners think this is chargable to Captain Bailey & not to the State.

No. 6 A Certificate from the Commissary for a Hogg 120<sup>lb</sup>. at 2 Livres p. lb comes to 240 livres or 48 Dollars, 2 Livers p<sup>r</sup>. lb for pork is the usual charge in that Country.

No. 7 & 8— Two Certificates for services of Madam Marea as Indian Interpreter. As the Commissioners have little or no light thrown on these services, they are of opinion that £.20 May be a Sufficient recompence, but refer it to the Executive.

No.1-2-&3- Are pay Rolls for Major Bosseron and his Company but as they are not countersigned by the Commanding Officer, the

Commissioners refer them to General Clark — A Certificate for Frederick Guion as Issuing Commissary 189 days—£. 14.3.6. A Certificate for a Horse Lost in the service the property of Edward Worthington assigned to Guion —

Adjourned to Meet at Botetourt Court House 9<sup>th</sup> Inst. BOTETOURT COURT HOUSE May 9<sup>th</sup> 1783. Met according to adjournment Present William Fleming Tho<sup>s</sup> Marshall and Caleb Wallace Esq<sup>rs</sup>

Mr. Gratiot laid before the Board Copies of his accounts & Bills of Exchange as follows viz

Dol<sup>s</sup>  
942— No. 1— A Bill of Exchange drawn by Leonard Helm and Counter-signed G.R. Clark dated January 14<sup>th</sup> 1779. at Fort Patrick Henry, in Favour of Francis Bosseron, drawn on General Clark endorsed (on the Back) Francis Bosseron & Company— The Commissioners have no amount laid before them for which this Bill was drawn & therefore cannot Judge of the reasonableness of the Demand, but observe a Bill of the same Tenor & date in the List of Bills transmitted them by the Executive in Mr. Nathan possession.

No. 2— A Bill of Exchange of William Shannons on Col<sup>o</sup>. G.R. Clark in favour of Captain Linctot for 3836  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars dated 5<sup>th</sup> June 1779 Accepted by G.R. Clark & endorsed Linetot, this Bill is marked private, & in the body of the Bill it appears the peltries were delivered to Mr Barkley. The Commissioners observe Mr Barkley was not in the service. It is rumoured Mr Barkley took a quantity of Peltries from that country & sold them on private Account. By Mr. Shannons Books it seems as if the peltries for which this Bill was given, were delivered to Patrick Kennedy, which Balances Kennady's Account for Beef &c there is a remark in Shannons List of Bills, in which he observes he had omitted to settle this Bill with the Auditors in 1780 — From circumstances, the Commissioners are of opinion it is not chargable to the State this Bill is in the List of Bills in Mr Nathans hands

No. 3— A Bill of Exchange of Shannons, on G R Clark endorsed Linetot, accepted G.R.Clark drawn in favour of Linetot for 1539  $\frac{3}{5}$  Dollars said to be for peltries given to Le Croix for provisions dated June 5<sup>th</sup> 1779— In Shannons List of Bills, and refers to Le Croix's Acc<sup>t</sup> but there is no such Articles in the Acc<sup>t</sup> nor does

such a Bill appear to be charged to the State in Linetots Acc<sup>t</sup> and is in Mr. Nathans List transmitted to us —

No. 4— A Bill first set of William Shannon Countersigned G R Clark drawn on the Treasurer of Virginia in favour of Linetot, for 3000 Dollars for six Hogsheads of Taffia & dated at Fort Clark June 14th 1779. It appears that it is charged at 500 Dollars P Hogshead, which W. Gratiot acknowledges to be high, & reduces it in his Acc<sup>t</sup> Current to 148 Dollars p<sup>r</sup> Hogshead. The Commissioners think this reasonable & observe that this Bill is likewise in Mr. Nathans list.

No. 5 A first of Exchange of William Shannons, on the Treasurer of Virginia, countersigned G.R. Clark October 14th 1780. in favour of Carbouneaux for 9280 Dollars, the second set of these Bills was settled with Carbouneaux at 127 $\frac{1}{8}$  Dols.

No. 5 A first of Exchange of William Shannons, on the Treasurer of Virginia countersigned G R Clark Oct<sup>r</sup> 14th 1780. in favour of Carbouneaux, for 1600 Dollars the Second set settled with Carbouneaux.

No. 7— A Second of Exchange Countersigned G R Clark, from Mr. Shannon in favour of Janist for 721 Dollars dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 1779. at Fort Clark, on the Treasurer of Virginia, for Sundry Provisions furnished the Troops stationed at the Illinois, this Bill is in Shannons list of Bills, but no Acc<sup>t</sup> appears for what the Bill was drawn —

No. 8— A first of Exchange of Shannons in favour of Joseph Anderson for going Express from Kaskaskias to the Falls of Ohio &c On the Treasurer of Virginia for 405  $\frac{2}{3}$  Dollars Dated 11<sup>th</sup> August 1779 Kaskaskias. This Bill falls under the first & second general remark in Page 117. But as the Scale of Depreciation would reduce it too much the Commissioners are of opinion this Bill should be paid with £. 20.

Maj<sup>r</sup> Linetots Account of Sundries furnished the Indians as Superintendant of Indian affairs as p<sup>r</sup> Certificates &c.

No. 1— A certificate of Charles Dumay for 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  Gallons Taffia at 100 Livres p Galon & 1 lb. Vermillion, 12 Livres Total 837

No. 2— A Certificate of Ambrouse Dumay for 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pots Taffia at 70 Livres p Pott. Amount 1715 Livres.

No. 3— A Certificate of Dominique Bogar for Sundries 755 Livres

The following Certificates fall under our third General Remark in page 117 Viz —

No. 1.— In this Certificate the Taffia is high the Vermillion may be right 167  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars.

No. 2 This Certificate is high. 343 Dollars.

No. 3 We can form no opinion of this certificate as the time of Boarding &c, quantity of articles furnished are not particularized 755 Livres.

No. 4— A Certificate Pierre Cournoyer for 2405 Livres the Tobacco & corn may be right, the Taffia high.

No. 5— A Certificate of Pierre Cournoyer for 400 Livres the Commissioners have some doubts whether this certificate may not be included in No. 4 —

No. 6— A Certificate of Lemoureux for work done 40  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars, The Commissioners are not acquainted with the value of Work in that country but suppose it is as charged in this account.

No. 7— An Account of Major Lanctots for Sundries to Indians, The Commissioners think the first Article of a Gun at 500 Livres very high, the Taffia high, the other Guns unless of the best Quality are Likewise high. 349  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dols.

No. 8— A Certificate of M<sup>r</sup> Papins for Sundries furnished Mr. Langtot to the amount of 7650 Livres 10 Sous— These articles were furnished at St. Louis, where considering there was no expence of Land carriage, the Commissioners think the articles charged exceeding high, they think the Taffia might be sold there in small quantities at 8 Dollars p Gallon, The linen the Canoes appear high, likewise 3 Horses, but as the Commissioners do not know the qualities of these and some other Articles charged, the cannot determine on them, — 3 Barrels of Taffia of 18 potts making 54 potts or 27 Gallons in all, charged 3780 livers taken by Capt<sup>n</sup> Bailey from Dumai the property of Major Lanetot at St. Vincents, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that this Taffia might be reasonable at 10 Dollars p. Gallon as a Quantity was taken at once. They also think the Taffia furnished at St. Vincents in the preceeding Certificates might be afforded at 12 Dollars p<sup>r</sup>. Gallon or 6 Dollars the pott in smalls. By the Vouchers it appears Major Lanetot has paid or satisfied the different



persons by whom he was furnished (Except the first certificate—1530 9/10 Dols.

Mr Gratiot also laid before the Board certified copies of Certificates Numbered as follows: viz:

No. 1— A Certificate of Patrick Kennady's to Pierre Douan, Countersigned, John Montgomery Lt. Col<sup>o</sup>. for 920 Dollars as p<sup>r</sup>. Vouchers produced to him at Kaskaskias, September 30<sup>th</sup> 1780 —

No. 2 A Certificate of Patrick Kennady's at Fort Clark 28th August 1780 to W<sup>m</sup>. Jerrards for 149 3/5 Dollars as p<sup>r</sup> Vouchers produced to him, as no Vouchers for these two Certificates are laid before the Commissioners they can form no opinion on them —

No. 3. An order of Val Tho<sup>s</sup>. Dalton at Fort Patrick Henry April 4th 1780. in favour of Pierre Mallet for a hogshead of Taffia, This Bill comes under the first general Remark in Page 117 600 Dol<sup>s</sup>.

No. 4.— A Certificate of Val T. Daltons to Joseph Andre for Sundries furnished Indians amount 280 Dollars, The Commissioners think the Taffia may be paid at 12 Dollars p Gallon, the Corn at 3 Dollars p Bushell, and as the weight of the Hog is not mentioned, they cannot fix it —

No. 5— A Certified Acc<sup>t</sup> of Joseph Andre for Boarding four Delaware Chiefs 4 days at two Dollars each 32 Dol<sup>s</sup>. April 5th 1780, St. Vincents — The Commissioners are of opinion 48 livers or 9 3/5 Dollars is sufficient —

No. 6 & 7—Certificates to Ontwine & Bellas (?) for wood, half Dollar Each The Comm<sup>rs</sup> think these claims reasonable —

Saturday May 10th The Commissioners met, finished the Settlement of Mr Gratiots Accounts, and adjourned to meet at M<sup>rs</sup>. Breckinridges on Monday next.

Monday May 12th 1783 Met according to adjournment. Present William Fleming, Sam<sup>l</sup>. M'Dowell & ~~Caleb Wallace.~~

The Board proceeded to settle Capt<sup>n</sup> Rowland Madisons Accounts, which were received in Kentucky but not finally Settled & not having time to go through the same. Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Tuesday May 13th 1783. Met according to Adjournment Were farther engaged in the Settlement of Capt<sup>n</sup> Madisons Accounts.

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Wednesday May 14th Met according to adjournment — Were employed as on the preceeding Day, adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Thursday May 15th. Met according to adjournment — The Comm<sup>rs</sup> continued to examine Capt. Madisons Accounts and Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Friday May 16th. Met according to adjournment—Took in Capt. Rowland Madisons Accounts & Vouchers as Quarter Master & Commissary for the Western country in the year 1781 there not being a full Board they could not be finally liquidated —

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning.

Saturday May 17th 1783 Met according to adjournment.

Received of Col. William Preston, Maj<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup> Quirks receipt for L.1080 & Capt. Isaac Taylors receipt for L.2420 in Discharge of the Commonwealth acc<sup>t</sup> of £.3500 against him —

paid { It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to James Hoglan for 18 days service as a Spy £.3.3 - - for a Mare lost in service £.30. for a Horse, Mare and Saddle lost £.40 in all £.73.3.0 as p<sup>r</sup>. Vouchers No. 37. Entered in page 164. Bundle D.

It appears that there is due to Henry Hoglan for two Canoes taken for the use of the state £.6.16.0 also for one Rifle Gun and Shot pouch £.6.10 & for one Horse £.17.10 in all £.30.16

To Richard Hoglan for 18 days Service as a Spy £.3.3 p<sup>r</sup>. Voucher No. 26 Bundle F. Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 176

To John Pryor Same £.3.3p. See page 176.

To Boston Deemwood for 85 days work done on the Galley 85 days a 6/ p Day is is £.25.10 Voucher No. 16 Page 178

Martin Carney is Charged with two Publick Horses £.12.10 to be deducted from the Balance due him entered 22 February last Page 53

Adjourned till Monday next.

Monday 19th May 1783. Met according to Adjournment.

It appears to the Com<sup>rs</sup> (on examining Capt. Rowland Madisons accounts) that he stands chargable with L. 977,284 for Cash Received from the Treasury and by the Sales of Horses &c. 33 yards Oznabrigs at p<sup>r</sup>. yard and for 84 Horses not accounted for aver-

aged at L.1654.14.2 p Horse comes to £.138.995.10. Out of which he has credit by his General account of Cash advanced for Horses purchased, Services performed &c. L.861.485. And by service as Quarter Master and Commissary from December 23<sup>d</sup> 1780. to July 13<sup>th</sup> 1781. in all 203 Days at p Day.

On Mr. Madisons General Account the Commissioners make the following remarks—viz. In voucher No. 1 the Corn is high charged it is at £.20 p Bushel, the selling price on Roanoke was £.12 or L.15 the highest - - 200 Bushels of Corn charged by Mr. Trigg and for his own Services, he is not qualified to; he charges about 13/6 Specie p day.

In Voucher No. 2. of the General Account.

No. 21. Pork is charged when reduced by the Scale at 9<sup>d</sup>. p<sup>r</sup> lb. in No.10 of the same Voucher, Bacon is ¼ Specie p lb.

23 A Receipt for 400.10 in the amount it is carried out £.399

28 The Articles charged are high.

46 For Shoeing horses, high.

31. Pork is charged (as reduced by the Scale) at 9½ p. lb.

In Voucher No. 3.

No. 1. Price of a Horse, in the account above the receipt L.1530— in the body of the receipt £.1535. in Bledsoes account it is only £.1130.

9. A mare charged £.900. the receipt not signed.

12. A receipt for a Horse £.800 in the account £.1150.

14. A receipt for £.700 in the Account £.800.

16. A receipt for a Horse in the account above the receipt £.750. in the body of the receipt £.850, and in the Acct. £.800.

31. A receipt for a Horse L.1700 in the account charg'd £1750.

34 A receipt for £.21 in the Account £.31.

38 A receipt for £.3700 in the Account charged £.3500.

40 A receipt for a Horse £.1300 in the Account £.1350.

41. Two receipts for the amount of £.2900 in the Account £.2800

61. A receipt for L.15 in the Account L.45.

65. An account no receipt for L.433.12.8

75. An account for Corn L.225. The Receipt for L.200.

80. An account, no receipt nor proof.

Mr ? Bledsoe charges L.30. p<sup>r</sup>. Day for his Services 249 Days— he charges cash paid Thomas Madison L.4120, no receipt nor Voucher.

Voucher No. 1

- No. 1— Is an agreement with Gabriel Madison and Bond for the delivery of 162 Horses at L. 1843 each, the Country to pay all charges and risk, this was certainly too high and made this purchase of Gabriel Madison much higher than any of the others, we leave it to the Executive to Judge.
- No. 2— Gabriel Madisons account of Sundries No. from 1 to 20. in which is No. 1 an account no receipt.
- No. 2 An Account for feeding Horses, the time not specified. No. 9. no articles specified.
- No. 11 An Account for L329 not mentioned for whom.
- No. 16 A receipt from Matthew Arbuckle for L. 5644 no voucher how applied No. 18 L. 855 Advanced William Arbuckle no voucher how applied. Voucher No. 3 wanting. No. 4 Gabriel Madisons Account for Pack Saddles not proven, no Voucher. No. 5 Voucher wanting. Voucher No. 5 in Mr. Madisons General Account.

Abraham Penn's Account

- No. 1. A Horse £.1400 no Receipt.
8. A Horse £.1050 no voucher— A receipt £.4810. In the Account charged £.16,900.
12. A receipt for L.2900 in the account L. 1500.
19. A charge for a Horse £.1200. no voucher.
20. A receipt for £.1250 in his account £.1300.
27. Two horses £.3200 No voucher— No vouchers for the following Numbers 28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,&39. No voucher for his Expenses to Fort Chiswell. With these Vouchers there is a receipt from an officer for a Gray Horse at L/1500. which we think is a Continental charge.
- No. 32— In the General Account, for a waggonage of Twelve Bolts of Oznabrigs from Richmond to Fort Chizwell.
- No. 45— An account for Shoeing 121 Horses at L. 36 each. Amount L. 4356. The work was so slightly done that that

the shoes came off directly—by consequence the Horses got lame and unable to perform the Journey to Kentucky.

No. 105 Voucher for a Horse at L. 500.

No. 106 A Horse at L. 4500.

No. 110 L. 500 for damage done 18 acres of Wheat, Rye & flax.

No. 127 Gabriel Madisons Services at L. 50. pr. Day. When No. 1 is considered and his Expenses are seemingly charged in certificates, this article is scarce allowable, or if allowed, certificates of the prices of the Horses he purchased should be produced & the State charged with no more than they cost him.

In the Account raised for M<sup>r</sup>. Madison he is charged with the Horses he does not account for at the average price.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Col<sup>o</sup>. Benjamin Logan L. 18.9.6. for Corn as p<sup>r</sup>. Account & Vouchers received No. 14 Bund<sup>l</sup>. C. Entered in Page 171

Received of Col<sup>a</sup> Benj. Logan an Account & Vouchers for Horses &c belonging to Sundry Persons, Lost at the Battle of the Blue Lick amounting to L. 852.16. No. 72 Bundle Lincoln Militia. Ent<sup>d</sup>. in Page 162

Note - - The Horses &c Lost at the Blue Lick are Specially reported upon in Page 74

The following allowances are made by the Commissioners for the hire of Horses & Horses lost on the Expedition under the command of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Clark in 1782 as p<sup>r</sup> List & Vouchers received from Colo. Logan, Entered in Page 162 L. 273.2.6. See No. 73 Bundle Lincoln Militia.

The Commissioners observe that the strays in the above List that are returned or Lost, their prices & wages are settled respectively and are of Opinion, that if the Owners appear and prove their property in said Horses respectively, they should be paid for them—On the Margin of the list is marked the number of Days the Horses were in Service, also those lost.

A List of Horses & Horse hire allowed to Sundry persons, amounting to L. 185.6— on the Expedition in 1782. See Vouchers in Bundle Lincoln Militia No. 74. Entered in Page 162

Received and settled Capt. John Swans pay Roll of Jefferson Militia, from 18th July until 21st August 1780. amount L. 50.12. See Voucher No. 33. Jefferson Militia Entered in Page 166

Adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Tuesday May 20<sup>th</sup> 1783.

Met according to adjournment.

Sundry claims for diets Rations &c for the use of the Greenbrier Militia when on duty in Kentucky, were laid before the Commissioners by Capt. Rowland Madison, and Settled, amounting to L. 5.11.6 as p<sup>r</sup>. Vouchers No. 25 Entered in Page 170 —

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John Stepleton L. 3.12. for Looking after Publick Horses 30 days at 100 dollars p<sup>r</sup> Day settled by the scale as p. Account and Voucher

It appears that there is due to John King and Thomas Montgomery (to be equally divided between them) L. 9.11.4. for looking after Publick Horses 41 days each at 2/4.

A pay Roll of Capt. Hyne's Company of Jefferson Militia from 21st Octo<sup>r</sup> to 25th Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782. Settled amount L. 78.10.6 2/5. See No. 35 Bundle Jefferson Militia Ent<sup>d</sup> in page 166

adjourned till Tomorrow Morning.

Thursday May 22nd 1783.

Met according to adjournment —

Settled Sundry claims of the Militia of Jefferson County received of Col. John Floyd — Amount L. 219.3.0½ p. Voucher No. 36 Bundle Jefferson Militia Entered in Page 166

A Return of Horses lost and Horse hire on the Expedition in 1780 was laid before the Board in Kentucky by James Sullivan Horse Master, which is this day examined, and the sums due to the several persons anexed to their names. Amount L.240.5.9½ p<sup>r</sup> Voucher No. 37. Bund. Jefferson Militia. Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 170

A return of Horses lost and for horse service on the Expedition in 1782, was laid before the Board by Bland Ballard Horse Master for the Militia of Jefferson County, which is examined and the sums due to the several persons anexed to their names, amount L. 177.6 .9. p Voucher No. 38 Bund<sup>l</sup> Jefferson Militia Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 170

The Commissioners observe that there is three horses en-

tered by Capt. Hinds in the above list & five by Capt. Potinger, are supposed to be returned to the Owners, the hire of each L. 2.5. seems due. Several of the Horses returned lost in the above mentioned Return have no appraisement Bills, so that their value cannot be fixed, where appraisement bills appear the value of the Horses are noted on the Bills.

Accounts of Sundry persons for Guns, Horses &c lost attempting to cover the retreat from Boons Station, were presented to the Commissioners and Settled, amount L. 66 .14, See No. 39. Bundle Jefferson Militia — Entered in page 170

Accounts of Sundry Persons for Flour, Horse hire &c were presented to the Commissioners & Settled amount £.11.16.0 See No. 40 Bundle Jefferson Militia Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 170

Adjourned till tomorrow

Friday May 23d. 1783.

No. 41. Bundle Jefferson Militia— A pay Abstract of Capt. George Oins's Company of Militia from the first of May to 21st December 1780. is Settled by the Commissioners, amounting to L.578.17.0 Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 170

No. 42 William Shannons Bill in favour of James Sullivan & the Account anexed for Sundry articles amounting to £.17.902.4 is Settled and allowed by the Commissioners at L.85.0.2 Specie See Bundle Jefferson Militia, Entered in Page 170

No. 43.— A Pay Roll of the Field and Staff officers of Jefferson County on an Expedition against the Indians in 1782. under the Command of General Clark is Settled by the Commissioners and allowed as follows, viz

To Isaac Cox Col. for 36 days Service at 12/- - -	£. 21. 12
To Wm. Pope L <sup>t</sup> . Col <sup>o</sup> . 36 days Ditto - - 12/	21. 12
To James F. Moore Maj <sup>r</sup> . 36 days - - ditto - - 60/	18. 0
To Wm. Oldham adjutant 36 days ditto 4/	7. 4
To Thomas McCarty Q <sup>r</sup> Master 36 ditto 4/	7. 4
To Bland Ballard Horse Master 36 ditto 4/	7. 4

See Bundle Jefferson Militia Ent. in Page 170 82.16

No. 34— Allowed to Major Silas Harlan the p<sup>r</sup> Certificates &c

No. 1— A Balance due Capt. Oins for Beef - - - 42.15.10

2-	for 80 lb. Tallow---	@-- 6 <sup>d</sup> ----	2. 0. 0
3-	275 lb. Wild Meat----	16/8----	2. 5.10
4-	13.864 lb. Wild Meat @ 16/8	L.115.10.8	} 117.17.2
	169 lb. Bear meat	do 1. 8.2.	
	55 lb. Tallow	4 <sup>d</sup> ---	

See Bundle E. Entered in Page 271.

5. Major Harlans account for Pay &c was presented, and the Commissioners find that he had not more than 36 Men to command at Clarksville, and there was one Capt. Oins of them whose pay has been Settled, Therefore the Commissioners are of Opinion that the State ought not to pay Major Harlan, as he was not necessary & ought not to have been appointed.

No. 76. Lincoln Militia—The following claims for Horses &c lost at Estills defeat are allowed by the Commissioners, viz.

No. 1-	To Page Polwood for 1 Horse &c——	L 18.-
2-	To David Crews for 1 Ditto	16.10
	Carried forward	-----
		34.10
	Brought forward	£34.10
No. 3.	To Benjamin Martin for 1 Horse-----	16.10
4.	To John Moore-- for 1 Ditto-----	21.10
5.	To John Berry for 1 Ditto--	23.10
6.	To Robert Harris for 1 Ditto	10. 0
7.	To Stephen Handcock for 1 Ditto	27.10
		-----

Amount entered in Page 162 £ 133.10

The Board having considered the above Claims find that a party of Indians had come in, taken some prisoners and committed murders. Capt. Estill mounted a party of his Militia, overtook the Indians, fought them, fell in the action & his party was defeated and the horses lost. the Commissioners have to observe that Indian parties cannot be overtaken in that Country but by persons on horseback, that if they come to an engagement they must dismount and if defeated it of course occasions the loss of several horses &c.

Adjourned till tomorrow.



Saturday May 24th, 1783.

Settled Major Joseph Bowmans Pay Roll Amounting to L.164.3 as p<sup>r</sup>. Voucher No. 9 of Colo. Bowmans Papers, Bundle Lincoln Militia No. 64. Entered in Page 172

Received from Capt. Rowland Madison, Major Thomas Quirk's certificate for 12 Horses lost & James Davis's certificate for 1 ditto lost, which are to be placed to Mr. Madisons Credit at L.1654.14.2 each.

Adjourned till Monday next.

Monday 26th May 1783.

No. 28- Bundle Fayette Militia. A Pay Roll of Capt. Charles Getliffs Company of Kentucky Militia from 17th March to 26th June 1780 is Settled by the Commissioners amounting to L.236 .3.7 3/5 Entered in Page 168

Note the Captain in this Pay Roll is to receive Lieutenants Pay, the Lieutenant Ensigns Pay, the Ensign Sergeants Pay, and One of the Sergeants the pay of a private.

The Men whose names are marked x inlisted with the British at Detroit, Several of the Men are returned- The opinion of the Commissioners is, that the Money remain in the Treasury, till call'd for by the Claimants or their order properly attested.

Adjourned till tomorrow—

Tuesday 27th May 1783.

An order on the Treasurer of Valentine T. Dalton in favour of George Calhoon assigned to John Dickinson for 504 Dollars; as it is Countersigned by General Clark the Commissioners cannot Proceed upon it without either of full Board or General Clarke being present.

It appears that there is due to James Gilmer for

5960 lb. Beef at 2 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup> lb. -----	£.49.13.4
509 lb. Bear meat at ----- 2 <sup>d</sup>	4. 4.10
106 lb. Tallow at 4 <sup>d</sup>	1.15.4
	-----

See Bundle Lincoln Militia No. 77 Ent. £. 55.13.6  
in Page 172

The following Bills & certificates were presented to the Commissioners by James Gilmer & Settled as follows, viz.

- No. 1 A first of Exchange by Colo. John Montgomery in favour of James M<sup>c</sup>Afee dated 8th August 1781. for L.20.000 falls under our first General remark Page 117.
- No. 2 A first of Exchange drawn by John Montgomery in favour of James McAfee dated 8th August 1781 for £7.715.<sup>1</sup> this Bill falls under our first General remark Page 117
- No. 3 A first of Exchange drawn by Jas. T. Moore in favour of Samuel Wells assigned to James McAfee dated July 9th 1780 for L.1000. This Bill falls under our first general remark Page 117
- No. 4 A Bill drawn by Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark in favour of Andrew Johnston assigned to James M<sup>c</sup>Afee for 750 Dollars dated 16th February 1780. Settled by the scale at 16  $\frac{2}{3}$  Dollars.
- No. 5 A Bill drawn by General Clark in favour of James Hays for 750 Dollars, dated March 1st 1780. Settled by the Scale at 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars L. 4.7.
- No. 6 A Bill drawn by General Clark in favour of William Thompson for 750 Dollars dated 1 March 1780. Settled by the Scale at 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars L. 4. 7.
- No. 7 A certificate by Col. Geo. Slaughter in favour of James M<sup>c</sup>Afee for 3350 Dollars and countersigned G R Clark. Dated aug. 8th 1781. The Commissioners are of opinion that James M<sup>c</sup>Afee did not come express but might bring some Letters Returning from Post St. Vincents in the corse of his private business.

The Commissioners present having gone through all the Business that can be Settled without a Board have directed the Secretary to make out a list of all the Claims against the State & raise as many of the Accounts as possible before the Papers are transmitted to the Executive, which he will take care to do by the 10th day of June ensuing —

William Fleming  
Saml. M'Dowell.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to John

<sup>1</sup>The figure in the original manuscript journal appears as it is here given; in the copy it appears as £ 7715.

M'Dowell the sum of Eighteen pounds for a mare which died in service, carrying the Publick papers from Kentucky.

adj<sup>d</sup> till tomorrow.

Saturday June 14th 1783.

The Commissioners Met at Richmond, and proceeded to make out a general State of the Claims settled by them to lay before the Executive.

Adjourned till Monday morning

Monday June 16th. Met according to adjournment—Settled the following Pay Rolls of the Illinois Regiment, Viz —

Capt. Jacob Payettes Pay Roll from the 9th of March untill the 9th of Sept. 1782, Amount L.346.14.8. Entered in Page

See Bundle Illinois Regiment.

Capt. Geraults Pay Rolls one for the month of December 1781. amount L.69.19.4, also his pay Roll from the 1st of January untill the 31st of August 1782. amount L.522.6.0 likewise his Pay Roll from the 3d of June to the 30th of November 1781 amount L.452.15.4

The Commissioners observe that Capt<sup>n</sup> Gerault in his Pay Roll ending in November 1782. ought to receive pay for 168 days instead of the time charged in his Roll —

And then the Board adjourned till Tomorrow morning nine o'clock.

Tuesday 17th June 1783.

The board received from Martin Carney Capt. Jepe Evans' Pay Roll from 29th December 1778 untill the mens time was expired, Amounting to L. 1579.2.5  $\frac{3}{5}$  which is settled—See Bundle Illenoise Regiment Ent<sup>d</sup> in Page 185— Also Capt. Jepe Evans's pay Account from 13th July 1780 untill the 20th November 1781 16 months & seven Days at 50 Dollars pr. month L. 243.10— See No. 6 Bundle M. Entered in page - -

Adjourned till Tomorrow 9 o'clock.

Wednesday 18th June 1783.

Liquidated John Gibson's account and it appears to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> that there is due to him L.1135.17.5 Virginia Currency in lieu of L.1419.16.9 Pensilvania Currency, as p<sup>r</sup> General Clarks Account.

The following Pay Rolls are Settled by the Commissioners—viz. Illinois Regiment.

- No. 7-- Capt. Mark Thomas Company from the time of their enlistment in November & December 1779 till 30th November 1781, amounting to L.2657,4.7. (See Bundle M. Entered in Page 185.)
- No. 8-- A Pay abstract of Capt. Robert George's Company of Artillery commencing 4th June 1779 & Ending 3rd December 1781 Inclusive, amounting to L.5301.19.9. Entered in Page 185.
- No. 9-- A Pay Roll of Captain Abraham Kellars Company of the Illinois Regiment commencing 9th May 1779 & ending 9th November 1781, Amounting to £1702.5.4. See Bundle M. Entered in page 185
- No. 10 A pay Roll of Captain Abraham Chaplains Company from 1st September 1782 till 1st January 1783. Amount L.516.10.7  $\frac{1}{2}$  (See Bundle M. Entered in page 185)
- No. 11 A pay Roll of Capt. Robert Todds Company from December 20th 1778 till June 1st 1780. Amounting to L.608.2.1  $\frac{3}{5}$  (See Bundle M. Ent<sup>d</sup>. in Page 185)
- No. 12 A Pay Roll of Capt. Mark Thomas's Company from the first till the 21st of December 1781. Amount L.64.2.0  $\frac{4}{5}$  (See Bundle M. Entered in page 185)
- No. 13 A pay Roll of Captain Isaac Taylors Company from their inlistment till 22nd August 1780. Amount L.873.4.1  $\frac{3}{5}$  (See Bundle M.- Entered in page 185)
- No. 14 A Pay Roll of Captain Edward Worthington's Company from 1st June 1779. till 1 June 1780 Amount L.679.12.6  $\frac{2}{5}$  (See Bundle M.- Entered in page 185)
- No. 15 A Pay Roll of Captain Richard Brashears Company from the 30th Day of May 1780 till the 30th day of November 1781 amounting to L.1016.6.4 (See Bundle M.- Entered in Page 185)
- No. 16 A Pay Roll of Captain John William's Company from 29th May 1779 till 28th May 1780, Amounting to L. 1452.15.8 (See Bundle M. Entered in page )
- No. 17 A Pay Roll of Capt. Robert George's Company of Artillery in the Illinois Department from 3rd December

- 1781 till 31st July 1782. Amount L. 772.12.4. (See Bundle M. entered in Page 185)
- No. 18 Another Pay Roll of Captain Robert George's Company of Artillery for the month of August 1782 Amounting to L.80.18.8 (See Bundle M.— Entered in page 185)
- No. 19 A Pay Roll of Capt. Robert George's Company from 1st Sept. 1782 till 1st January 1783 Amounting to L. 235.2. Entered & Bundled as above.
- Adjourned till tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.  
Thursday 19th June—1783.
- The following pay rolls of the Illinois Regiment were settled by the Commissioners viz
- No. 20. A pay Roll of Capt Thomas Quirk's Company from 17th December 1778 till 28th May 1780. Amounting to L. 1505.12.10. (See Bundle M. Entered in Page 185)
- No. 21. A Pay Roll of Capt. Richard McCartys Company from 30th May 1779. till 2nd June 1781. Inclusive Amounting to L. 1530.3.5. (See Bundle M. Entered In Page 185.)
- No. 22. A Pay Roll of Capt. John Baileys Company from the time of their inlistment till 30th November 1781 amounting to L. 1859.19.6 (See Bundle M. Entered in Page 185.)
- No. 23. Another pay Roll of Captain Baileys Company for the month of December 1781 L.63.6-0 (Entered & Bundled as above.)
- No. 24. Another Pay Roll of Captain Baileys Company from the first of January till 31st July 1782. Amounting to L.437.12.8. Entered & Bundled as above.
- No. 25. Another Pay Roll of Captain Baileys Company for the month of August 1782. Amount L.114.16.8. Entered & Bundled as above.)
- No. 26. Another Pay Roll of Captain Baileys Company from the first September 1782 till 31st January 1783 Amount L. 534.17.8 (Entered & Bundled as above.)

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

Friday 20th June 1783.

The Following Pay Rolls of the Illinois Regiment are settled by the Commissioners, viz—

- No. 27. A Pay Roll of Captain Isaac Taylors Company for the month of August 1782 Amounting to L.113.12— (See Bundle M. Entered in Page )
- No. 28. A Pay Roll of Capt. Edward Worthingtons Company from dates of their inlistments till 30th November 1781 Amounting to L.1350.17.1 (See Bundle M. ent<sup>d</sup>. Page )

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to David Duncan Three hundred and Sixty Pound Specie Virginia Currency in lieu of £ 450 Pennsylvania Currency by a Bill of Exchange drawn by George Walls I.M.G.&C. countersigned by G R Clark Dated Pittsburg July 28 1781

It appears that there is due to Capt. Isaac Craig the sum of £29.7. 2½ Virginia Currency in lieu of £ 36.14 Pens Currency. By a Bill of Exchange drawn by General Clark, dated Falls of Ohio 13<sup>th</sup> October 1781. It appears that there is due to David Duncan £ 8 Verg<sup>a</sup> Currency in lieu of Ten Pounds Pennsylvania Currency for Pasturage &c. taken for the use of the army under the Command of General Clark, as p<sup>r</sup> Certificate.

The Commissioners having examined Doctor Connard's accounts find that his Bills No.1.2.6.8.&10 are for Medicines & Services & ought to be Protested.

That N<sup>os</sup>. 4 & 5 are for paper Money advanced to Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery, and ought to be paid according to the Scale of Depreciation for the State, as the Scale for that Country did not Continue till the date of the Bills— The Bill of 4000 Dollars General Clark informs the Board was not for Medicines charged the State, but for Paper Currency advanced.

That the No. 7.9.11.&12 are Bills by Connard taken up which he wishes to return.

The Commissioners are of opinion that Doct<sup>r</sup> Connard Ought to be Allowed for one Years Service as Surgeon to the Troops in the Illinois Country commanded by Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery the Sum of

Two Hundred & Seventy Pounds, also the sum of Fifty Pounds for Medicins furnished, and Seventy five Pounds two Shillings for Flour, Taffia, Sugar &c furnished—Account as follows viz,

One year's pay as Surgeon- - (Pay & Rations)- -	L 270.0-
Sundry Medecins furnished- - - - -	50.—
Flour, Sugar, Taffia &c furnished- - - - -	75.2.—
1 Bill of Exchange date March 3rd 1780 for Paper	
Money advanced 4000 Dollars- -reduced is	24.—
1 Ditto, date Oct. 3, 1780 for 2258 Dollars	9.5.7
	-----
	L 428.7.7

The Medecins said to be furnished Col. Montgomery the board cannot judge of, as no Prices are fixed; but are of opinion the artickles marked were necessary, the quantity of many of them too great for the number of men, but that the whole might have been furnished for perhaps less than One Thousand Dollars.

Frederick Sov<sup>n</sup> Guion laid before the Com<sup>rs</sup> a list for service as an Issuing Commissary, by which it appears that there is due to him L.111.18 for that Service, also it appears that there is due to s<sup>d</sup> Guion Ten pounds for a Horse lost in Service p<sup>r</sup> Certificate assigned to him by Edward Worthington, See Bundle M.

Adjourned till Tomorrow morning 9 O'clock

Saturday 21st June 1783.

The Commissioners proceeded to Examine Col. Montgomerys Accounts, but not having time to go through the same.

Adjourned till Monday 9 o'clock.

Monday 23rd June 1783.

The Commissioners Examined several Bills of Exchange presented by M<sup>r</sup> William Murray, and made the following remarks.

The Commissioners Examined the following Bills of Exchange drawn by Colo. John Montgomery on the Treasurer of Virginia in favour of Daniel Murray—viz (See Page 285)

No. 1. A first of Exchange for 544  $\frac{2}{3}$  Dollars dated 5th October 1780—drawn by Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery on the Treasurer of Virginia in favour of Dan<sup>l</sup> Murray—the Commissioners are of opinion, should be settled by the Illenois Scale of Depreciation at L. 10.18.0

- No 2. for 2478 Dollars dated 14th October 1780. This Bill th Commissioners settle by the Scale of Depreciation for the State, which reduces it to L 10.3.8. as Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery asserts that all the Bills drawn by him on the Treasurer were for Paper Currency unless otherwise expressed in the Bill.
- 3-- Exchange for 1026 Dollars Currency dated 18th October 1780. which is reduced by the State Scale to L.4.4.4.
4. Exchange for 200 Dollars dated 14th October 1780. It appears to the Commissioners by a note among Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomerys papers is to be paid with Three Dollars Specie 18/-
- No. 5-- Exchange for 1590 Dollars dated 8th July 1780, which is reduced by the State Scale to L. 7.6.10.
- No. 6-- Exchange for 2236 Dollars dated 21st July 1780 reduced by the State scale to L.10.6.4

Adjourned till tomorrow 9 o'clock.

Tuesday 24th June 1783-

The following accounts are allowed by the Commissioners as per vouchers in Bundle D.— viz:-

No. 42	To Robert Ravenscraft for 2 Mares	L.37.15	
	for 1 Gun	L.6.	L.43.15
No. 43	To Robert M <sup>c</sup> Ano for 1 Horse, Saddle &c-		18.15
No. 44	To Thomas Ravenscraft for 1 Ditto----		35.--
No. 45--	To John Dyal-- for 1 ditto-----		21.15
No. 46--	To Edmund Rice-- for 1 Horse-----		25.--

(Entered in Page 258) £ 144. 5

The following pay Rolls &c are settled by the Commissioners (See Bundle M.)

- No. 30-- An account of pay for Thomas Ravenscraft, from 11th July 1781 till 20th January 1783. as a Lieutenant, amounting to L.252.1.8
- No. 31-- A pay Roll of Infantry Volunteers under the Command of Capt. Francis Boseron from 27th October till 17th December 1778. Amounting to L. 140.12.9-- See Bundle M No 30.)



No. 32 A Pay Roll of a party of Volunteers under the Command of Major Francis Boseron on an Expedition from 22nd August till 13th September 1779. amt. L.23.6.1 2/5 See Bundle M

No. 33 Allowed to Major Francis Boseron for 8 months and 4 days Service as a Captain p account L.113.17.4 also for 23 Days Service as a Major p Do. 13.16.

-----  
127.13.4

The Commissioners are of opinion that there was no necessity for a Contractor at post St. Vincents, as there was but a small number of Men there and a Deputy Commissary present, Therefore that part of Major Boserons account is rejected.

See Bundle  
Lincoln  
Militia  
No 78 -

Allowed to Joseph Lindsay the Following sums as p<sup>r</sup> account & Vouchers in Bundle

for Pay as Contractor for General Clarks Expedition ag<sup>t</sup> Detroit from 20th Novem. 1780 till 10th April 1781- 142 Days at 10/------ L. 71.0.0.

for pay as Commissary & Contractor for the Militia of Lincoln Fayette & Jefferson from 1st October 1781 till 15th August 1782. 252 days at 10/ 126.

For 13429 lb. Beef at 16/8 p ct 111.18.2

For 353 lb. Pork at 25 / p. ct 4. 8.3

For 165 1/2 lb. Tallow at 6<sup>d</sup> pr. lb. 4. 2.9

(Entd. in page 290) L 317. 9. 2

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to Col<sup>o</sup>. John Dickinson assignee of John Carr who is assignee of George Calhoon 480 2/5 Dollars upon an Account & receipt drawn by Val T. Dalton & Counter signed G. R. Clarke for 564 Dollars.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> June 1783.

No. 34 Mr. Isaac Bowman presented an account of his Service as Horse Master to the Illinois Regiment from 12th May till 17th November 1779. 200 days for which the Commissioners are of opinion he ought to be allowed Equal to Quarter masters pay 6/4 p. day which amounts to L. 63. 6. 8. They are farther of opinion that he was

out of the service of the State at the time he was captured & consequently has no legal claim for the time he was in Captivity, but beg leave to refer it to the Honl. The Executive.

Page 290 }

L.64.9.2. } It also appears to the Com<sup>rs</sup>. that L.1.2.6 is due to the said Isaac Bowman for Cash paid on behalf of the State, when he was in Service as pr. Vouchers See Bundle. M.

No. 35 - Allowed to Moses Bonners L.2.13.4 for a Canoe, taken for the use of the State (See Voucher No. 35 Bundl. M.)

No. 36. Allowed to Daniel Murray for his service as a Commissary in the Illinois department from 17th July 1778 till 17th July 1780- 730 days at 6/4 P. Day— L. 231.3.4— also for his services as a Quarter Master from 15th August 1778 till first March 1779- 198 days at 3/2 is L.31.7 (See Bundle M.)

Adjourned till Tomorrow 9 o'clock.

Thursday 26th June 1783.

Delivered to M<sup>r</sup>. Nathan a certificate for articles received by Mr. Shannon, for which Bills were drawn for the amount of 25.224 3/5 Dollars.

Adjourned till To morrow 9 o'clock.

Friday 27th June 1783.

It appears to the Commissioners that L. 163.18.10 2/5 the amount of two pay rolls No. 31 & 32 settled 24th instant is due to Major Francis Boseron, he having produced satisfactory proof to the Board that all the men contained in said pay rolls were paid by him.

Adjourned till tomorrow 9 o'clock.

Saturday 28th June 1783.

Mons<sup>r</sup>. Carboneaux presented an account of the articles for which the Bill No. 4 reported on in page 57 was drawn, on Examining the same the board are of opinion that it should be discharged with 125 dollars Specie- y<sup>t</sup>

The Bill No. 12 reported on in page 59th ought to be protested till proper vouchers are produced for the articles for which this Bill were drawn.

No. 1— A Certificate drawn by Blackford for 373 lb. Beef allowed 280 Livres & 6 lb. Iron allowed 15 Livres in all 295 Livres or 59 Dollars Specie.

No. 2— A Certificate drawn by Blackford rejected.

No. 3— A certificate drawn by Blackford for 4  $\frac{2}{8}$  Gallons oil @ 10 Livres is 41 Livres allowed 8  $\frac{2}{5}$  Dollars Specie.

A Bill of Exchange drawn by Col<sup>o</sup>. John Todd in favour of Francis Boseron for 4646 Dollars dated June 26th 1779 at St. Vincents. The Com<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that this Bill ought to be discharged by the Payment of 925  $\frac{1}{4}$  Dollars Specie.

It appears to the Commissioners that there is due to General George Rogers Clark, for flour &c furnished the garrison at Fort Nelson L.1204.6.5  $\frac{1}{2}$  Specie, as p. account & vouchers, for his pay &c as colonel from 2nd January 1778 till 22 January 1781. L. 1101— for his pay &c as Brigadier General from 22 January 1781 till 26th June 1783 L. 1092.10— in all L. 3397.16.5. as p<sup>r</sup>. account Bundle M. No. 37

The Commissioners have Examined a Bill drawn by Col<sup>o</sup>. John Todd in favour of Mons<sup>r</sup>. Beauregard for 30,000 Dollars dated 13th December 1779— and find it was for Peltries, applyed to the support of the troops in the Illinois— That the purchas was higher than usual as appears by Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomerys certificate and Information No. 2— The reasons of which will appear by Col<sup>o</sup>. Todds Letter, The Commissioners are of opinion that this Bill should be honoured— (See Bundle T.—

The Bill of 12,000 Dollars drawn by M<sup>r</sup>. Montgomery in favour of Mons<sup>r</sup>. Beauregard, appears to have been for ten Hogsheads of Taffia, which the Commissioners are of Opinion that it ought to be settled at one for eight by the best information they can collect.

The Commissioners having Liquidated as far as in their power all accounts presented to them, prepared the following report to be laid before the Honl. The Executive. viz)

RICHMOND 28th June 1783.

SIR.

The Commissioners having proceeded in the Liquidation of the western accounts as far as in their power refer to their Journals

for a State of the same, an Index of which will be found there-with; they have also stated accounts against several officers &c to which the Auditors may have recourse

Accompanying these is a general state of the amount of all accounts by them settled, also the best State the Commissioners could collect of all Bills drawn by the officers & others in the Illinois department on Oliver Pollock, the Governour Treasurer &c, but have to observe that this state of Bills is imperfect as the Commissioners had to collect colonel Montgomerys list from detached papers.

They farther observe that severall Officers &c have not settled their accounts viz. Col<sup>o</sup>. Montgomery, William Shannon, Capt. Robert George, John Donne Commissary, John Dodge, James F. Moore &c. Mr. Shannons papers are only part of them here, as by an unlucky accident he was prevented from attending at this place.

The Commissioners thought it unnecessary to enter up the credit of officers & others, the amount of Pay recruiting accounts &c, as that will fall of course to the Auditors, or those to whom the final settlement of these accounts may be referred.

The Bundles of vouchers are marked & referred to in the Journals, the sums due the Different claimants, are entered in the latter part of the book of Journals from page 256th under different titles, refering to the Journal entry. The Bundles from A. to L. are filed in one Bundle and mark<sup>d</sup> accordingly—The pay rolls &c of the different counties, are in separate bundles and marked with the names of the Counties respectively. We have the honour to be with the greatest respect your Excellencys

Most obedient

H<sup>l</sup>. Servants

HIS EXCELLENCY BENJ. HARRISON

Esq<sup>r</sup> Governour &c.

T. MARSHALL

IN COUNCIL 1st July 1783.

The Commissioners appointed to settle and adjust the Accounts in the Western Department against the State having returned their Proceedings therein. The Board advise that the same be

delivered to the Auditors of Public Accompts, and that Certificates be granted for the several Balances due by the State according to the Acts and Resolutions of the Gen. Assembly respecting the same.

BENJ. HARRISON.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.

TO SUNDRY PERSONS FOR HORSES & HORSE HIRE.....

Vouch <sup>rs</sup> .	See Bundle D.	Page	L	S	d
No. 1	To W <sup>m</sup> . Morrow for a Horse lost pr. Vouch <sup>r</sup> . in Bundle—D—	13	2	15	4½
1	To—ditto—for Horse hire—ditto	d <sup>o</sup>	2	.....	
2	To Robt. Bowmer for a Horse lost ditto.—D—	14	2	6	1¾
3	To Ja <sup>s</sup> . Hogan—for ditto—ditto	22	20	.....	
4	To Martha Boone for Horse hire do	25	1	18	9
5	To Mordecai Morgan—ditto—ditto	d <sup>o</sup>	1	18	9
6	To Reubin Camp for 61 days service as a Waggoner P. Voucher	44	2	17	2
7	To Robt. Hamilton for a Horse lost	73	25		
8	To Jeane Grant for Horse Hire do	81	1	11	3
9	To Josiah Phelps for 2 Horses lost	84	66	.....	.....
10	To W <sup>m</sup> . Cummins for a Mare lost do	85	40		
11	To Nicolas Brabston, the hire of a mare—ditto—	93	1	11	3
12	To Robt. Sanders for Horse hire &c	95	9	17	6
13	To John Long for—ditto—ditto	101	1	6	9
14	To Robt. Johnson and others for horse hire p. Voucher in Bundle D	101	9	7	6
15	Samuel Rice for 4 days horsehire same—	105	.....	5	0
16	To Philemon Walters for a Horse lost, same	128	32	0	0
17	To Samuel Hinch for a mare & Sund. same.—D—	129	29	0	8
18	To the estate of James Right Decd. for a horse & Sund. furnished same	131	24	18	8
		£	274	14	9¼
Vouch <sup>rs</sup>		Page	L	S.	d
	Brought forward...		274	14	9¼
No. 19	To Jacob Sodowsky for a Horse lost as p Vouch. in Bundle—D.—	132	23	0	0
20	To Rachel Swan for a mare lost &c same	d <sup>o</sup>	33	2	7½
21	To John Patterson for a mare lost same —D—	133	2	6	1¾

Vouchrs		Page	L	S.	d
22	To John Dougherty for Horse hire do.	do	2	15	0
23	To Stephen Fisher for do	do	2	15	0
24	To John Dougherty for do	do	2	15	0
25	To Robert Karr—do—	do	2	15	0
26	To William Robertson—do—	do	2	15	0
27	To Gasper Bopes—do—	do	1	5	0
28	To Peter Demmory for a horse lost as p. Voucher in Bundle D.	137	5	7	8
29	To John May same—ditto	do	17	13	10
30	To John Haggan ditto	do	11	0	8
31	To Nathan Sellers for horse hire— ditto	do	2	7	6
32	To William Bladsoe for a horse lost —do—	144	20	0	0
33	To William Morrow for horse hire do	145	.....	17	6
34	To Joseph Love for do	do		18	9
35	To George Farbish for a Gun lost— do—	do	7	10	0
36	To Jesse Farbish for a Saddle & Bridle p. Vouch in Bundle—D—	do	2	0	0
37	To James Hoglan for Horses	170	73	3	
38	To Henry Hoglan for ditto	170	30	16	
39	To John Stapleton for feeding horses &c do	176	3	12	
40	To King & Montgomery for Ditto	176	9	11	4
41	To Thomas McCarty for Sundries— do—	178	12	1	6
42	To Sundry persons p. Acct & Vouch- ers Bundle D.	194	545 144	3 5	3½

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.

TO SUNDRIES FOR JEFFERSON MILITIA.....

Vouchers	See Bundle Jefferson Militia	Page	L.	S.	d
No. 1	To Capt. Boone, the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug. 1780—	35	39	9	10¾
1	To Capt. William Oldham, the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug. 1780	72	84	1	9½
2	To Capt. Oldham for rations furnish <sup>d</sup>	73	1	10	

Vouch <sup>rs</sup>		Page	L.	S.	d
3	To Robt. Hamilton ditto	do	1	10	
4	To Capt. Jas. Davis the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782	74	77	15	2 $\frac{3}{5}$
5	To Capt. James Samuel the amt. of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782—	do	57	9	7 $\frac{3}{5}$
6	To Capt. Jas. Rodgers the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782	do	77	15	2 $\frac{3}{5}$
7	To Capt. Jacob Vanmater the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782.	75	50	17	7 $\frac{1}{5}$
8	To Capt. John Varbrus the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782	do	92	2	4 $\frac{2}{5}$
9	To Capt. Charles Polk the amount of his Pay Roll Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782	do	127	6	11 $\frac{3}{5}$
10	To Capt. Jas. Rodgers the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1782	do	29	10	11 $\frac{1}{5}$
11	To—ditto—in May 1782	do	23	0	8 $\frac{3}{5}$
	Carried forward <sup>1</sup>	L	656	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Brought forward		656	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 12	To Lieut. George Wilson the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782.	75	24	17	7 $\frac{1}{5}$
13	To Capt. Daniel Hall the amount of his Pay Roll in August 1780	76	49	18	5
14	To Capt. Hardy Hill the amount of his Pay Roll in August 1780	do	80	14	8
	Also his Ration Roll of the same date	do	33	12	
15	To Capt. Cha <sup>s</sup> Polke the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug <sup>st</sup> 1780—	do	83	5	8
	Also his Ration Roll of the same date		45	17	
16	To Capt. Rich <sup>d</sup> . Chinowith the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782.	77	75	5	2 $\frac{2}{5}$
17	To Capt. Danl. Hall the amount of his Pay Roll for Rations in August 1780	do	28	1	.....
18	To Capt. Jas. Davis the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1782—	do	24	5	4
19	To Capt. Peter Asturgus the amount of his Pay Roll in August 1780	78	111	0	9 $\frac{3}{5}$
do	Also his Ration Roll of the same date	do	62	18	.....
20	To Capt. Aquilla Whitaker the amount of his Pay Roll in June 1782	do	80	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	To Capt. James Patten the amount of his Pay Roll in May 1782	do	46	19	2 $\frac{1}{9}$
22	To Capt. John Vartrees the amount of his Pay Roll in April—	do	60	10	8

<sup>1</sup> The figures are reproduced as they appear in the original, but the total of the items as given should be £ 662, 10 s, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  d.

Vouch <sup>s</sup>		Page	L.	S.	d.
23	To Capt. James Asturgus the amount of his pay roll in Nov. 1782—	79	57	13	8 $\frac{3}{5}$
24	To Capt. James Patten the amount of his pay Roll in July & Aug. 1780	do	109	4	
25	To Capt. Lewis Hickman the amt of his pay roll in Aug. 1780	do	64	17	1 $\frac{1}{5}$

Vouch <sup>s</sup>	See Bundle Jefferson Militia	Page	L.	S	d
	Also a pay Roll for Rations of the same date	do	29		
No. 26	To Capt. Aquilla Whitaker the amt of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782 (see page 80)	80	97	9	10
	Also his Pay Roll in June 1782	do			
27	To Sergeant Rich <sup>d</sup> Lee the amount of his pay roll in June 1781	do	9	16	3
28	To part of Capt. Chinowiths Comp <sup>y</sup> the amount of a Pay Roll in May 1782	85	21	15	5 $\frac{3}{5}$
29	To George Wilson for 36 day service as Commissary, p. Vouch <sup>r</sup> . Bund <sup>l</sup> . as above	86	9	0	0
30	To Col <sup>o</sup> . John Floyd for service as p. Vouchers in Bundle as above	128	27	0	0
31	To Capt. Mich <sup>l</sup> . Humble for the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug. 1780	137	74	14	11
32	To Col <sup>o</sup> William Pope for service as a Sheriff p. Vouch <sup>r</sup> . Bund <sup>l</sup> as above.	147	7	5	0
33	To Capt. John Swans pay Roll—do—	176	50	12	
34	To Sundry persons for Horses &c lost—do—	177	311	14	
35	To Capt. Andrew Hind's pay roll—do	179	78	10	6 $\frac{3}{5}$
	Carried forward <sup>1</sup>	L	2424	16	5 $\frac{3}{5}$

<sup>1</sup> The total should be £ 2418, 13 s, 9 $\frac{3}{5}$  d.

Account of Jefferson Militia—Continued.—

Voucher	Brought forward	Page	L.	S.	D
No. 36	To Sundry persons as p <sup>r</sup> list Bundle Jefferson Militia		2424	16	5 $\frac{3}{5}$
37	To Sundries for Horses & hire p. Ditto	179	219	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
		do	240	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$



VIRGINIA ACCOUNTS

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Vouch <sup>rs</sup> .		Page	L	S	d
38	To Ditto—for ditto—	do	177	6	9
39	To Ditto for Guns Horses &c Lost	180	66	14	
40	To Ditto for Flour—Horse hire	do	11	16	
41	To Capt. George Oins' Pay Abstract —do—	180	578	17	
42	To James Sullivan for Sundries	do	85		2
43	To Field & staff officers of Jefferson do—	181	82	16	
	Total <sup>1</sup>	L.	3886	15	2¼

<sup>1</sup> This total, based on the items as here given, should be £ 3880, 12 s, 517½ d.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.  
TO THE MILITIA OF FAYETTE COUNTY.....

Vouchers		Page	L	S	D
No. 1	To Capt. William Hogan for the amt. of his Pay Roll in Aug. 1780, see Bundl. Fay. Mil.	21	331	17	10
2	To Capt. Wm. Hogan, the amt. of his Pay Roll in Dec. 1780, see Bundle Fayette Militia	22	112	6	10
3	To Capt. Hazeltrigg, the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782 Bundle F. M—	23	74	18	4
4	To Capt. Wm. McConnel for the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782	23	62	16	8
5	To Capt. Robt. Johnson for the amount of his Pay Roll in April 1781—	23	114	8	
6	To Capt. John Constant the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782	24	77	14	4
7	To Capt. Robt. Johnson for the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782.	do	79	7	8
8	To Capt. Wm. McConnel of McConnels Station the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782	do	75	4	8
9	To Spies for Services performed as p Voucher in Bundle as above	25	28	15	
10	To Wm. Marshall & Barnebas Boyl for spying p. Vouch. In Bundle as above.	26	14	14	

Vouchers		Page	L	S	D
11	To Daniel McClain for service as Commy. p. Voucher Bundled as above	90	3	17	3
12	To—ditto—ditto	91	1		
13	To Ens <sup>n</sup> . John Pleak the amount of his Pay Roll in June 1781 Bundled as above.	92	53	11	5½
Vouchers	Continued.	Page	1030 L	12 S	0½ D
No. 14	To Robt. Thompson for sun. services perform <sup>d</sup> p. Voucher in Bundle Fayette Militia	92	1030	12	0½
15	To James McConnel for making three Canoes p. Vouch <sup>r</sup> . In Bundle as above.	93	9	18	0
16	To Lieut. Thos. Stevenson the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1782.	do	12		
17	To Mich. Warnick for building a store House p. Vouch Bundled as above.	do	17	9	4
18	To Thos. Feeklin for a Gun lost in service p. Voucher Bundled as above.	do	6	13	4
19	To And <sup>w</sup> . Steel for services as Q. Master & Commissary p. Vouch Bundled as above.	do	5	15	
20	To the Estate of Thos. Stevenson for a Gun lost in service p. Vouch. as above.	95	78	10	9
21	To Capt. Robt. Patterson the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1782 Bundl <sup>d</sup> as before.	96	5	0	0
22	To Capt. Wm. McConnel the amount of his Pay Roll in Jan. & March 1783.	do	120	9	0½
23	Lieut. Francis McDonnald the amount of his Pay Roll in Jan. & March 1783.	do	9	13	9
24	To Sundries for building the Fort at Lexington Bundled as above	do	16	7	8¾
	To Sundries lost at Colo. Todd's defeat as pr. Vouch <sup>r</sup> . in Bundle as above	101	92	3	6
25	To—ditto—at Capt. Constants defeat	97	361	9	
	To Sundries as p. Cert <sup>s</sup> . Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Colo. Boone.	98	120		
26	To Lieut. John Morrison the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1781 See Bundle Fayette Militia.	100	457	8	0½
27	To Capt. Isaac Ruddle the amount of his pay Roll in June 1780—	102	78	15	10
		113	442	10	0¾

VIRGINIA ACCOUNTS

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Vouchrs		Page	L.	S	d
28	To Capt. Charles Gatliffs Pay Roll	183	236	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	To amount brought over		2343	9	6
	Fayette County—Total—	L	3100	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This fraction should be  $\frac{9}{20}$ .

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR  
 TO SUNDRIES FOR THE GREENBRIER & OTHER MILITIA ON COM. 1781

Vouchers		Page	L.	S.	D
No. 1	To Francis Donally 46 Ration @ 6 <sup>d</sup>				
	P. Ration P. Voucher Bundl. A	2	1	3	
2	To Sarah Donnally 70 Ration—do—		1	15	
3	To Daniel McClain 63 ditto		1	11	6
4	To Robt. Thompson 35—ditto			17	6
5	To Lucy Wimer 246 ditto—		6	3	
6	To Samuel Johnson 236 ditto		5	18	
7 & 8	To Hugh Cunningham 147 ditto	26	3	13	6
	To Jas. Asturgus a Bill for rations, ditto	43	3	10	6
9	To George Grundy for 60 ditto	82	3		
10	To William Martin for 45 ditto	91	1	2	6
11	To Saml. Kelly for Rations	92	2	2	0
12	To George Owens for Rations	104	4	9	4
13	To George Puff for do	104	7	1	4
14	To Samuel Rice for diets	105	3	0	0
15	To Isaac Hite for Provisions do	127	18	12	6
16	To John Pringle—ditto—		8	14	0
17	To Jane Travis—ditto		5	14	0
18	To William Wilcox—ditto—	128	1	11	0
19	To James Lawrence for rations do	130	1	5	0
20	To William McWhorter do			10	0
21	To William Robertson do			12	6
22	To John Berry—do—	141	2	16	0
No. 23	To Samuel Brigs—do—do	143	2	18	0
24	To Henry Baffman—do—	145	3	10	6
25	To Sundry persons for Diets—Rations &c—See Bundle Greenbrier Militia A.	176	5	11	6
	To amount Brought over		91	10	8
		L	97	2	2

## THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.

## TO SUNDRIES FOR SALT &amp; CORN &amp;C

Vouchers		Page	L.	S	D
No. 1	To Evan Hinton for a Kittle lost at the salt works, Oct. 30, 1777 p Voucher in Bundle C.—	12	4	5	0
2	To Robt. Johnson for Plank p. acct and Voucher, Bundle C.—	25	3	7	8
3	To Wm. Grant for Corn as p Voucher in Bundle C.—	26	75	4	9½
4	To Israel Grant—ditto		9	12	
5	To Edw. Hammon ditto		3		
6	To Joseph Phelps—ditto—	43	21		
7	To Morris Hansbrough ditto	80	3	18	
8	To Robt. Johnson & Sund. ditto	95	50	10	
9	To John Templin for forrage	112		12	3¾
10	To John Curd for 50 Bushels corn	136	9	0	0
11	To Saml. Shortridge for 7 ditto	137		14	0
12	To William Steel for ½ Bushels salt	145	1	10	0
13	To John Sellers for ditto		1	10	
14	To Col. Benjamin Logan for Corn	175	18	9	6
	(Warrants issued for the above)	£	202	13	3¼

## THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.

## TO SUNDRIES FOR BEEF, FLOUR, &amp;C.

Vouchers		Page	L.	S	D
No. 1	To. Wm. Hays for a Steer as p Voucher In Bundle E.—	25	3	1	6¼
2	To Col <sup>o</sup> Daniel Boone for 582 lb. of Beef p. Vouch <sup>r</sup> Bundl.—E.—		4	17	
3	To John Ray for 278 lb. of flour p. Voucher Bundle E.—	43	2	13	7
4	To Gravis Wapshott for 23 lb. flour & a Hunting Shirt P. Vouch. Bund. E.—	82	1	6	1½
5	To Hugh Martin for Beef &c as pr. Voucher Bundle—E.—	91	2	17	7½
6	To Henry McDonald for Beef furnish <sup>d</sup> pr Voucher—Bundle E.—		1	8	5
7	To Robt. Patterson for—ditto—		6		

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Vouchers		Page	L.	S	D.
8	To James Lindsay—ditto		6		
9	To James Wason—ditto		7	4	3¾
10	To John McDonald—ditto		5	16	
11	To Michl. Warnick—do	92	5	18	4
12	To Levi Todd assee. of Jn <sup>o</sup> Napper	95	3	9	2¼
13	To Van Swerengen for 2032 lb. Beef	96	18	6	
14	To Wm. McConnel for—100 lb—Beef		1	12	
15	To David & Wm. Mitchels for Beef	100	17	12	2
	Carried over to Page 271		88	2	3
16	To William Stafford & others for provisions as pr. Vouch. Bundle E.	102	7	10	6
17	To John Saunders for Beef & Sund. as pr. Voucher in Bundle E.	104	2	1	6
No. 18	To Mrs. Swan for Flour—ditto—	112	12	5	4
19	To Edw. Parker for Beef &c	117	51	2	11½
20	To Sergeant Elms—ditto—		6	11	8
21	To William Thompson—ditto—		18	12	6
22	To Moses Lunceford—ditto—		3	0	0
23	To Josiah Smith—ditto—		1	3	2
24	To Jas. Finn assee. of Wm. Bush	120	15	10	4½
25	To Mary Hinton for 166 lb. Pork	131	2	1	6
26	To John Henkston for a cow—do—		7	13	10
27	To Edw. Hogan for 643 lb. of Beef	132	5	7	2
28	To Jas. Harrod for a yearling Bull	136		11	0
29	To Jn <sup>o</sup> . Cowan for 111 lb. of pork		1	7	9
30	To John Smith for 55 lb. of Beef			8	8
31	To Henry French for Beef &c		8	10	4
32	To Benjamin Pope for Beef	147	8	13	6
33	To Peter Young for a Beef cow—do—		2	10	0
34	To Silas Harlan for Sundries	181	164	18	10
			408	2	10¼

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.

THE SUNDRIES FOR EXPRESS & SPY DUTY.

Vouchers			L.	S	D
No. 1	To Sergeant Crump for going Express as pr. Voucher in Bundle F.—	30	4	10	
2	To Edw. Doherty for going Express as pr. Voucher in Bundle—F—	37	10		
3	To Ditto—ditto—ditto—		1	16	
4	To John Phips—ditto—	42	4	10	
5	To Edward Parker & Wm. Boush for going Express to the Illinois	61	40		
5	To Edw. Parker ditto Bundle F.	72	4	5	
6	To Capt. Jn <sup>o</sup> . Sullivan—do—	80	25		

Vouchers		Page	L.	S	D
7	To Sam. Eakin for ditto	81	8	12	6
8	To John McGarr—ditto—	83	21	12	
9	To John McGarr for Balance of his account with the State—Bundle F.	84			
10	To James Asturgus & James Welsh for services as spies p. Vouch Bundle F.	86	3	10	
11	To Peter Coleman & Dav <sup>d</sup> Glenn for service as Express p. Vouch Bundle F.	88	54		
12	To Daniel Sullivan—ditto		30	13	
12	To Robt. Floyd		17	15	
13	To David Glenn—ditto	89	7	16	
14	To Alex. McClain for service as a Spy p. Voucher in Bundle F.	91		15	
15	To Samuel Johnson for services as Express p. Vouch Bundle F.	93		18	
	Continued in page 274.		235	12	6
	Account Kaskaskias from Page 281	13.436	1	2	
	To Acct. Fort Jefferson	105	8		
	Illinois Regiment &c added to Page 289	27.250	13	8	
	As pr. Acct. Lincoln Militia No. 78	317	9	2	
	Genl. Clarke & others in Illinois Acct	13.062	14		
	Total	82.658	10	2	

## CHAPTER XI

### ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN CLARK'S GRANT TO SOLDIERS ON THE ILLINOIS EXPEDITION, FEBRUARY 1, 1783 — APRIL 3, 1847

COMMISSION ORGANIZED, FEBRUARY 1, 1783 AT FORT NELSON — LANDS LOCATED OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE — WILLIAM CLARK APPOINTED PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR — THOSE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE LANDS, AUGUST 3, 1783 — CLARK EMPOWERED TO ERECT A MILL IN CLARKSVILLE, AUGUST 7, 1783 — SALE OF LOTS, MAY 9, 1786 — CLARK PRESENT AT MEETING OF THE BOARD, FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

“RECORDS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS OFFICERS RESPECTING A GRANT OF LANDS.”<sup>1</sup>

[Draper MSS., 61J.—D. S.]

#### Proceedings of the Commissioners on the Grant of Lands to Illinois Officers, February 1, 1783

<sup>1</sup> Governor Patrick Henry submitted Clark's plan for the conquest of the Northwest to Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and George Wythe. They advised that it should be carried out and promised to use their influence in securing from the Virginia Assembly three hundred acres of conquered land for each common soldier enlisting in the expedition and the officers in the usual proportion. See *Clark Papers*, 37-38.

In the resolution providing for the cession by Virginia of her lands north of the Ohio River (January 2, 1781), it was stipulated that a quantity of land, not to exceed 150,000 acres, should be granted to the officers and soldiers of the Illinois Regiment. Hening's *Statutes at Large*, 10:565.

During the October, 1783, session of the legislature, a supplementary act was passed which provided for locating and surveying these lands and naming a Board of Commissioners, composed of William Fleming, John Edwards, John Campbell, Walker Daniel, George Rogers Clark, John Montgomery, Abraham Chapline, John Bailey, Robert Todd and William Clark. This board was to consider all claims to land under the resolution and appoint a principal surveyor who was to assist them in locating and surveying the remainder of the 150,000 acres on the northwest side of the Ohio, after first laying out 1000 acres for a town. The land selected was opposite Louisville, and constitutes a portion of Clark, Floyd and Scott counties, Indiana, but the greater part of the "Illinois Grant" was in the first named county.

William Clark, the cousin of George Rogers Clark, was appointed a commissioner and the surveyor for the Indiana land grant to Clark's regiment. He was commissioned a lieutenant before he came to Kentucky, probably in the company of Captain John Rogers, and was first stationed at Fort Jefferson, then at Fort Nelson. He served in the Wabash campaign. Kellogg, *Frontier Retreat*, 230, note 1.

For Colonel William Fleming, see *ante*, 32, note 1.

For Colonel John Campbell, see *ante*, 145, note 1.

For Walter Daniel, see *ante*, 192, note 1.

For John Montgomery, see *ante*, 21, note 1.

For Captain Abraham Chapline, see *Clark Papers*, 23, note 1.

For Captain John Bailey, *ibid.*, index.

For General Robert Todd, see *ante*, 14, note 1.

Agreeable to advertisement for the Officers of the Illinois Regiment, to meet and adopt some mode of having the Land promised them in the Illinois Country ascertained and laid off

Brigadier General Geo. Rogers Clark,  
 Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery, Maj<sup>r</sup> Quirk (by Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery his Atto.)  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> George, Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey, Cap<sup>t</sup> Brashear, (by Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey his Atto)  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Chapline, Cap<sup>t</sup> Girault (by M<sup>r</sup> William Clark his Atto.) Cap<sup>t</sup>  
 L<sup>t</sup> Harrison, (by Cap<sup>t</sup> Barbour his Atto.) Lieu<sup>t</sup> Calvit, (by his  
 ditto) Lieu<sup>t</sup> Montgomery, (by his ditto) Lieu<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Clark, Lieu<sup>t</sup>  
 William Clark, and Lieu<sup>t</sup> Perrault (by his ditto) met at the Falls  
 of Ohio, Fort Nelson February 1<sup>st</sup> 1783.

There being a Majority of the Officers belonging to the said Regiment, they proceeded to the Election of a president when General Clark was unanimously Voted in to the Chair.—And after mature debate and consideration upon the Resolution of the second of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, relative to a Grant of one hundred and fifty thousand Acres to the said Illinois Regiment, they came to the following Resolutions. —

That an Agent be appointed to transact the business of the Regiment who shall be considered as having the Rank of Major, and be intitled to the same Quoto of Land as a Major belonging to the said Regiment.—

That five Deputies from the Regiment, three of whom to do business, be appointed to represent the Officers during their absence, as in all probability a general meeting cannot be again had with conveniency.<sup>1</sup>

The Deputies are invested with all the powers and Authority which the Officers of the Regiment have, but these powers are to cease whenever a Majority of the Officers shall Personally meet. The Agent is to receive instructions from the Deputies in the recess

<sup>1</sup>This board continued to hold meetings for sixty-three years, but during the years 1790, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1800, 1807, 1812, and 1814 no meetings are indicated. The last meeting at which George Rogers Clark was present was in February, 1813. In all, there were some eighty meetings of the Board while he was a member and Clark was present in forty-seven sessions. He served thirty-three times as chairman.

For the official plat of Clark's Grant, see William H. English, *Conquest of the Northwest*, 2:852-853.

The proceedings of the Board are printed, in part, in *Conquest of the Northwest*, 2:1068-1116.



of the Board of Officers.--From the Agents representation of the necessity of a meeting of the Deputies, the President shall forthwith call them together for a Consultation.-- The Agent is to make report of the progress of the Business from time to time to the President of the Deputies. The Deputies shall have power to hire Men to Explore what Tract of Country they may find necessary, and to defray their Charges in Land out of the said Grant: And also to direct the Agent to Petition the Assembly to establish a Town on such place and plan as they shall approve of.

The Board proceeded to nominate an Agent, when M<sup>r</sup> Walker Daniel was unanimously elected.

They then made Choice of Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery, Cap<sup>t</sup> Shannon William Clark and Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey to act as Deputies to the Regiment.

Ordered that these proceedings be recorded in the District Court.

Signed by order of the Officers of the Regiment  
G R CLARK

At a meeting of the Board of Deputies for the Illinois Regiment at New Holland on Monday the 10<sup>th</sup> of febr<sup>y</sup> 1783

Present

Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Geo. Rogers Clark

Cap<sup>t</sup> Shannon

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Clark

Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey.

The Board proceeds to the appointment of proper Persons to Explore that Tract of Country opposite to the Falls of Ohio, and accordingly made Choice of Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery, Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey, Cap<sup>t</sup> Barbour & M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Clark for that purpose, who are recommended to proceed as soon as possible, make memorandums of the Quality and extent of the Lands and report them forthwith to the Board that further proceedings may be had thereupon.

G R CLARK

March 25th.1783. At a meeting of the Deputies for the Illinois Regiment.

## Present

General Clark	} Four of the five Deputies
Col <sup>o</sup> Montgomery	
Cap <sup>t</sup> Shannon	
Lieu <sup>t</sup> Clark	

The Board taking into Consideration the difficulties and danger of further exploring the Country North West of the Ohio, and the information they have received both from hunters and others, and the report of the Party sent to examine that Tract of Land which lies opposite to Louisville, came to the following Resolution.

Resolved that the Lands opposite to the Town of Louisville on the Indian side of the River Ohio, beginning where the Silver Hills bind close on the River below the mouth of Silver Creek, Running thence up the River and back for the quantity which the Regiment may be intitled to; be made choice of, and that the Agent draw a Petition to the Assembly praying an Explanation of the resolution of January the 2<sup>d</sup> 1781 relative to the Lands designed for the Illinois Regiment and that the Land so described may be granted to the Officers and Soldiers belonging thereto.

Resolved that the Agent be directed to draw a Plan for a Town & Petition the Assembly to have it established in such Convenient place within the Grant as the Trustees shall choose, who ought to be impowered to perpetuate their Succession in case of Vacancies, and also to reserve some Convenient place proper for a Landing above the great Point to have Ware-Houses erected for the reception of Hemp, Tobacco, and other Purposes.

Resolved that some Tribunal ought to be established by law to discriminate between those who are, and who are not entitled to Lands under the Law, and that the Agent petition the Assembly to declare what office and what service intitled any Claimant to a Share in the said grant, and what proportion each Claimant shall have

Resolved that a Surveyor to run the lines including the Quantity the Regiment are intitled to ought to be appointed by the Assembly, but that the Trustees for laying off the Town should be impowered to procure one or more Surveyors on the best terms they can to divide the lands among the different Claimants, and when the Situation and Value of the Lands is better known that the Trustees

should fall on such Plan for the equally dividing the Lands as they shall find most expedient and Equitable.

Resolved that as the Assembly in several Acts which they have passed relative to the Bounty of Lands given the Officers and Soldiers of their Regiments, shew a willingness that they should all have Valuable Lands; That the Agent petition the Assembly not to include Mountains Knobs or Hills which shall be unfit for Cultivation, & which may fall within the Limits of the Tract they have petitioned for, in the Quantity the Assembly may think proper to allow them, as in that case no division could be made but that Lands of No Value would fall to the Share of some Officer or Soldier.

Resolved that the Agent use all diligence to have the business expedited, the Grant confirmed, and that when the Lands shall be divided among the Claimants that the Trustees be empowered to Convey Titles to them.

Signed { G. R. CLARK  
 J<sup>N</sup>° MONTGOMERY  
 W<sup>m</sup> SHANNON  
 W. CLARK

LOUISVILLE Ap<sup>l</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1784.—

Board of Commissioners met agreeable to Act of Assembly, intituled "An Act for Surveying & apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment, & establishing a Town within the said Grant" —

Present, Gen<sup>l</sup> George R. Clark, John Montgomery Abraham Chapline, John Bailey William Clark & Walker Daniel Gen<sup>l</sup> Commissioners.

Ordered that Public notice be given by advertising at the different Court Houses in the District, That the Claimants of the Illinois Regiment bring in their Claims and lay them before the next Board, and that Robert Todd Gen<sup>t</sup> be appointed to receive those for Fayette, Walker Daniel for Lincoln & Col<sup>o</sup> Campbell, Col<sup>o</sup> Montgomery, & Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey or either of them for Jefferson; to whom the Claimants are desired to give in their respective Claims, & the Deputies are requested to advertise their appointments & Office, and make report to the next meeting.

Ordered that a Board meet on the first Monday in August

next or sooner if it shall be judged necessary by a Majority of the Commissioners, & if it shall be so adjudged, a meeting shall be advertised by the Senior Commissioner Present –

Ordered that William Clark be appointed Principal Surveyor, & be intitled to the same Fees as are by Law given to the Surveyors of the Continental & State lines, deducting however the sixth that is there paid to the College. The said Surveyor is hereby directed to proceed forthwith to run the inclusive lines, & to employ one or more Hunters to explore the Country before him & to find the Men in provisions &c. The Surveyor is directed to Survey the Lands on the Northwest Side of the Ohio opposite to the Falls, running up the River & back for Quantity, so as to take in the best Land that the Conditions of the Grant will admit of.

Signed	}	WALKER DANIEL
		GEO. R CLARK
		JOHN MONTGOMERY
		JOHN BAILEYS
		ABRAHAM CHAPLINE
		W. CLARK

Copy of the proceedings of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for adjusting the claims of the Officers & Soldiers of the Illinois Regiment to the Lands given them under a resolution of Jan<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1781 agreeable to Act of Assembly passed October Session 1783.

LOUISVILLE August 2<sup>d</sup> 1784. Comm<sup>rs</sup> met according to adjournment; Present, Walker Daniel, Geo. R. Clark, John Montgomery, John Bailey, Robert Todd & William Clark, Gen<sup>l</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Ordered that the Board adjourn 'till tomorrow morning.  
Sign'd W. DANIEL Ch<sup>o</sup>

August 3<sup>d</sup> The Board met according to adjournment; Present the same Members as yestarday, & also Abraham Chapline Gen<sup>l</sup>

On motion, the Board came to the following Resolution; That all Officers & Soldiers who marched and continued in service till the Reduction of the British Posts on the North West side of y<sup>e</sup> Ohio, that all who engaged, & enlisted in the Illinois Regiment afterwards & served during the War, or three Years, are intitled to a share of the Grant under the Resolution & Act of Assembly. But

that those soldiers who have enlisted in the said Regm<sup>t</sup> since the 2<sup>d</sup> day of January 1781. either for three Years or during the War are not entitled, as there seems to be no provision made under the Resolution for those who should thereafter be incorporated in the said Regiment. That the Officers of the Regm<sup>t</sup> are intitled to a Share of the Land in proportion to the Commissions they respectively held on the s<sup>d</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> day of January 1781, & not in proportion to the Commissions they have since held in consequence of Promotions; and that therefore, Officers Commissioned since that Period are not intitled at all; And that those Soldiers who inlisted to serve 12 Months after their arrival at Kaskaskias agreeable to an Act of Assembly of the fall Session 1778 for the protection & defence of the Illinois Country *who* did not reinlist in the Regiment are not included in said Resolution. That those Officers who were Commissioned under s<sup>d</sup> act & Resigned before the expiration of the 12 Months are not intitled, but that those who continued during the year, & then retired not having a Command, are intitled.

Adj<sup>d</sup>

August. 4th; The same Members as Yesterday. The following claims were taken up & allowed, & disallow'd as they are marked, To wit,

Geo. R. Clark, Brig. Gen <sup>t</sup>	John Williams Cap <sup>t</sup>
John Montgomery, Lt Col.	Geo. Walls, not allow'd,
Joseph Bowman Maj <sup>r</sup>	Robert Todd Cap <sup>t</sup>
Tho <sup>s</sup> Quirke Maj <sup>r</sup>	Leon <sup>d</sup> Helm Cap <sup>t</sup>
Walker Daniel Maj <sup>r</sup>	Isaac Taylor, same
Jesse Evans (not allow'd)	Lewis Gagnia, Soldier
Ja <sup>s</sup> Shelby, Cap <sup>t</sup>	John Lemon D <sup>o</sup>
John Bailey, Cap <sup>t</sup>	(Tho <sup>s</sup> Gaskins D <sup>o</sup>
Rich <sup>d</sup> Brashear, Cap <sup>t</sup>	Moses Lunsford D <sup>o</sup>
Robert George Cap <sup>t</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Smith - D <sup>o</sup>
Rich <sup>d</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Carty Cap <sup>t</sup>	Mich. Millar (not all <sup>d</sup> )
Abraham Kellar Cap <sup>t</sup>	Robert Witt, Sold <sup>r</sup>
Edw <sup>d</sup> Worthington Cap <sup>t</sup>	Nich. Burk D <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Harrod Cap <sup>t</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Bush D <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Lynn, (not all <sup>d</sup> )	Micajah Mafield D <sup>o</sup>

allowed on reconsidering July

17 1785

Isaac Ruddle (not all <sup>d</sup> )	Tho <sup>s</sup> Hooper D <sup>o</sup>
Levi Todd, Lieutenant	John Montgomery D <sup>o</sup>
James Davies L <sup>t</sup>	Francis M <sup>c</sup> Dermit D <sup>o</sup>
John Swan L <sup>t</sup>	Edw. Parker Serj <sup>t</sup>
Henry Floyd L <sup>t</sup>	Peter Shepperd, Soldier
Rich <sup>d</sup> Harrison L <sup>t</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Thompson D <sup>o</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Robertson L <sup>t</sup>	George Shepperd D <sup>o</sup>
Abraham Chapline L <sup>t</sup>	Randall White D <sup>o</sup>
John Girault L <sup>t</sup>	Geo. Lunsford D <sup>o</sup>
Michael Perrault L <sup>t</sup>	Mason Lunsford D <sup>o</sup>
Joseph Calvit L <sup>t</sup>	Andrew Clark D <sup>o</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Montgomery L <sup>t</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Whitehead D <sup>o</sup>
Isaac Bowman L <sup>t</sup>	Rob <sup>t</sup> Whitehead D <sup>o</sup>
Jarret Williams L <sup>t</sup>	Boston Damewood (not allow'd)
Rich <sup>d</sup> Clark L <sup>t</sup>	
W <sup>m</sup> Clark L <sup>t</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Crossley, (same)
Tho <sup>s</sup> Wilson L <sup>t</sup>	Peter Newton Sold <sup>r</sup>
Valentine T. Dalton, L <sup>t</sup>	Nich. Tuttle (not all <sup>d</sup> )
Jacob Vanmeter Ens <sup>o</sup>	Jn <sup>o</sup> Grimes Sold <sup>r</sup>
Laurence Slaughter Ens <sup>o</sup>	Francis Grolet (not all <sup>d</sup> )
Isaac Kellar, Serj <sup>t</sup>	Francis Grolet jr. same
John Rogers Cap <sup>t</sup>	Hugh Logan, same
Ja <sup>s</sup> Meriwether L <sup>t</sup>	John Dodge, same
John Thruston, Cornet	Israel Dodge, same
John Joines, Soldier	John Vaughan, Serj <sup>t</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Baxter Sold <sup>r</sup>	Bev. Trent - D <sup>o</sup>
John Johnston D <sup>o</sup>	John Tewell (not all <sup>d</sup> )
W <sup>m</sup> Bell D <sup>o</sup>	Levi Theel, Soldier
Rich <sup>d</sup> Lovell D <sup>o</sup>	Francis Godfrey D <sup>o</sup>
Sam. Watkins D <sup>o</sup>	Mat. Brock (not all <sup>d</sup> )
Edw <sup>d</sup> Mauray Sold <sup>r</sup>	Val. T. Dalton not all <sup>d</sup> }
Ja <sup>s</sup> Jarratt (not all <sup>d</sup> )	as an adjutant }
Francis Hardin, same	Ja <sup>s</sup> Sherlock, not all <sup>d</sup>
Larkin Balenger D <sup>o</sup>	Jn <sup>o</sup> Doherty, same
W <sup>m</sup> Kerr D <sup>o</sup>	Cha <sup>s</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Locklin D <sup>o</sup>
Henry Dewitt Serj <sup>t</sup>	Jesse Piner, Soldier
W <sup>m</sup> Crump D <sup>o</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> Brown Serj <sup>t</sup>

John Moore D<sup>o</sup>  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Johnston Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Cha<sup>s</sup> Evans D<sup>o</sup>  
 Isaac Yeates D<sup>o</sup>  
 George Livingston D<sup>o</sup>  
 Reuben Camp D<sup>o</sup>  
 John Pulford D<sup>o</sup>  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Bryant D<sup>o</sup>  
 Page Sartine D<sup>o</sup>  
 John Nelson (not all<sup>d</sup>)  
 Enoch Nelson Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Jonathan Swordon D<sup>o</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup> Ruleson D<sup>o</sup>  
 Christ<sup>f</sup> Hatten D<sup>o</sup>  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Dean, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 George Gilmore Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Lewis Brown, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 Joseph Thornton, Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Dañ. Williams D<sup>o</sup>  
 David Allen D<sup>o</sup>  
 Moses Nelson, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 5th  
 Dennis Cochran Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 David Jones, D<sup>o</sup> substitute }  
 for Jn<sup>o</sup> Nelson }  
 { Commissaries of Military  
 Stores, & Provision, not  
 Allowed }  
 Martin Carney, not all<sup>d</sup> as a L<sup>t</sup> }  
 nor as a Q<sup>r</sup> Master }  
 [Allowed grant of Lieutenant,  
 August 7, 1784.]  
 Geo. Hart, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 And. Ray, same

W<sup>m</sup> Elms D<sup>o</sup>  
 Joseph Ross Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Cha<sup>s</sup> Ownsley D<sup>o</sup>  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Hillebrant } D<sup>o</sup>  
 or Dawson }  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Elms D<sup>o</sup>  
 Dan<sup>t</sup> Tigart D<sup>o</sup>  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Bredin, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 John Cowan Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup> Pritchard Serj<sup>t</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup> Pursley Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Peter Priest D<sup>o</sup>  
 Geo. Vensioner D<sup>o</sup>  
 And. Canore D<sup>o</sup>  
 Josiah Prewit D<sup>o</sup>  
 Buckner Pitman Serj<sup>t</sup>  
 Ab. Miller Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Mat. Jones D<sup>o</sup>  
 Christo<sup>r</sup> Coontes, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 Isham Floyd Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 John M<sup>c</sup>Garr D<sup>o</sup>  
 John Oakley D<sup>o</sup>  
 John Hacker D<sup>o</sup>  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Ramsay D<sup>o</sup>  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Leveridge, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 Arm<sup>d</sup> Dudley Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Mathews, not all<sup>d</sup>  
 Cha. Morgan, same  
 W<sup>m</sup> Freeman Sold<sup>r</sup>  
 John Ash D<sup>o</sup>

Those Continentals who came up with Cap<sup>t</sup> George, and never reinlisted in the Illinois Regiment are not allowed -

John Williams Serj <sup>t</sup>	Dan. Durst, not allow'd
Tho <sup>s</sup> Moore Sold <sup>r</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Rubey, Serj <sup>t</sup>
John Moore D <sup>o</sup>	Pat. Doran, Sold <sup>r</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Tyler D <sup>o</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Greathouse D <sup>o</sup>
Jos. Lynes D <sup>o</sup>	Cha <sup>s</sup> Bitterback D <sup>o</sup>
John Green D <sup>o</sup>	Rob <sup>t</sup> Patterson Serj <sup>t</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Myres D <sup>o</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> January Sold <sup>r</sup>
John Paul D <sup>o</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Nut D <sup>o</sup>
John Hughes D <sup>o</sup>	Geo. Grey D <sup>o</sup>
Isaac Vanmeter D <sup>o</sup>	Elisha Bethey D <sup>o</sup>
Andrew House D <sup>o</sup>	Rich <sup>d</sup> Rue, not all <sup>d</sup>
Ebenezer Osbourne D <sup>o</sup>	Arthur Lindsay Sold <sup>r</sup>
Tho <sup>s</sup> Batten D <sup>o</sup>	Sam. M <sup>c</sup> Mullin D <sup>o</sup>
Stephen Frost D <sup>o</sup>	Edw <sup>d</sup> Wilson D <sup>o</sup>
Van: Swearingen D <sup>o</sup>	Sam Stroud Serj <sup>t</sup>
John Linen D <sup>o</sup>	Barney Waters Sold <sup>r</sup>
Sam Blackford D <sup>o</sup>	Henry Funk D <sup>o</sup>
Laten White D <sup>o</sup>	Jacob Coger D <sup>o</sup>
Abraham Luzader D <sup>o</sup>	Peter Coger D <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Ray D <sup>o</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> Bentley D <sup>o</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Harris D <sup>o</sup>	John Bently D <sup>o</sup>
Herman Consuly D <sup>o</sup>	Edm <sup>d</sup> Fear d <sup>o</sup>
John Duff D <sup>o</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Slack d <sup>o</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Curry D <sup>o</sup>	Asael Davies d <sup>o</sup>
Steph: Stephens D <sup>o</sup>	John Boyles d <sup>o</sup>
Eben <sup>r</sup> Bowen, not all <sup>d</sup>	Jos: Ramsay d <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Swann Sold <sup>r</sup>	Tho <sup>s</sup> Clifton d <sup>o</sup>
Simon Kenton D <sup>o</sup>	Rich <sup>d</sup> Lutterell d <sup>o</sup>
John Saunders D <sup>o</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Crosbey d <sup>o</sup>
Geo Clark D <sup>o</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> Wood d <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Whitley D <sup>o</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> Holmes d <sup>o</sup>
David Glenn D <sup>o</sup>	Joseph Anderson d <sup>o</sup>
Silas Harlin D <sup>o</sup>	Moses Camper d <sup>o</sup>
John Severns D <sup>o</sup>	Tilman Camper d <sup>o</sup>
	Ja <sup>s</sup> Monrow d <sup>o</sup>
	Charles Jones d <sup>o</sup>
	Beñj Kendall d <sup>o</sup>



Ebenezer Severns D <sup>o</sup>	Rob <sup>t</sup> Garrott d <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Oreer D <sup>o</sup>	John Oreer Serj <sup>t</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Irby Serj <sup>t</sup>	Dan. Oreer Sold <sup>r</sup>
Jesse Oreer Sold <sup>r</sup>	John Reed not all <sup>d</sup>
Sam Humphries d <sup>o</sup>	Cha <sup>s</sup> Morgan, same
Eben <sup>r</sup> Mead, not all <sup>d</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Rubey jr Sold <sup>r</sup>
Dom: Flanagan Sold <sup>r</sup>	Corn: Ruddle d <sup>o</sup>
Jonas Manifee d <sup>o</sup>	Pleas <sup>t</sup> Lockert d <sup>o</sup>
John Tally d <sup>o</sup>	Josiah Phelps d <sup>o</sup>
Dan. Tally, not all <sup>d</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Beckley d <sup>o</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Zecklege Sold <sup>r</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> B. Smith, not all <sup>d</sup>
Jas. Kincade not all <sup>d</sup>	Ja <sup>s</sup> Finn Sold <sup>r</sup>
John Sartine Sold <sup>r</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Chapman d <sup>o</sup>
Henry French, not all <sup>d</sup>	David Rogers, not all <sup>d</sup>
Peter Locklin, same	Sam. Byrd same
John M <sup>c</sup> Guire, same	Ja <sup>s</sup> Biggar Sold <sup>r</sup>
John Lesley same	Ja <sup>s</sup> M <sup>c</sup> Kinn, not all <sup>d</sup>
Lough Brown same	Gasper Butcher, same
Hugh Logan, same	Steph: Ray same
David Bailey Sold <sup>r</sup>	Turner Oliver, same
Sam Butcher not all <sup>d</sup>	Dan Whitten same
Isaac Henry Sold <sup>r</sup>	Cap <sup>t</sup> Rogers has the list of his
Henry Hatton Not all <sup>d</sup>	Serj <sup>ts</sup> & Sold <sup>rs</sup> & will give a
John Isaacs Sold <sup>r</sup>	Copy
Isaac Farris Sold <sup>r</sup>	{ Soldiers, during the War, not
John Henry d <sup>o</sup>	{ intitled to a double share
Hugh Henry d <sup>o</sup>	
David Henry d <sup>o</sup>	Aug <sup>t</sup> the 6th -
Edw <sup>d</sup> Bulger d <sup>o</sup>	Jos: Hunter's pet <sup>o</sup> rejected
Abraham James d <sup>o</sup>	
Henry Prather d <sup>o</sup>	Cornelius Copland Soldier
Jacob Spears d <sup>o</sup>	
Ab <sup>r</sup> Taylor d <sup>o</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Shannon's pet <sup>o</sup>
Sam Bell, d <sup>o</sup>	rejected
Moses Nelson, not all <sup>d</sup>	Benj Lynn, not all <sup>d</sup>
Edw <sup>d</sup> Taylor same	Sam Moore same
Ja <sup>s</sup> Whitecotton Sold <sup>r</sup>	Henry Honaker Sold <sup>r</sup>

Christo: Horn, not al<sup>d</sup>

Rich<sup>d</sup> Sennett same

Noah Craize Sold<sup>r</sup>

Geo: Campbell, not al<sup>d</sup>

Sam Pickens Sold<sup>r</sup>

John Peartree d<sup>o</sup>

P. Honaker – d<sup>o</sup>

Handley Vance d<sup>o</sup>

{ The comm<sup>rs</sup> direct Certificates  
to Issue. in the following  
mode

To wit: To a Brig: Gen<sup>l</sup> 7500 to a L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> 4500, to a Maj<sup>r</sup> 4000, To a Cap<sup>t</sup> 3000, to a Subaltern 2000, to a Serjeant 200 & to a Private 100 Acres of Land which on a calculation is supposed to leave 19500 Acres as a residium subject to be granted to future Claimants that shall appear intitled & to have laboured under legal disability to have bro<sup>t</sup> in their Claims, & to the further directions of the Comm<sup>rs</sup>; & in case of a future division among the Claimants, the Lands are to be apportioned according to the preceding Regulation:

The Agent is ordered to make out Certificates &c, to be Signed by the Chairman, delivered to the Surveyor; who is to advertise & distribute them among those intitled, taking a rec<sup>t</sup> therefor & receiving a Dollar P<sup>r</sup> hundred Acres.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 7th —

The Surveyor is directed to deliver the Cert<sup>s</sup> of Claims to the Persons intitled, but if a purchaser produces an Assignment or obligation for the conveyance he is directed to deliver the Cert. to such purchaser taking his rec<sup>t</sup> therefor.

Ordered that John Campbell, Geo. R. Clark & John Bailey or any two with the Surveyor, fix on the most convenient place in the Grant for the Town, & lay off the 1000 Acres apportioned for that purpose, & also draw up and report a Plan for the Town.

Leave is given Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark to erect the Mill he is now Building on a Branch above the Lots already laid off in Clarksville, & if completed & of public utility, the right of the Soil to so much Land shall be deemed sufficient for the Works shall be confirmed to him.

The 12 Lots already occupied shall be confirmed to the Claimants upon their Building Houses, actually residing themselves on the Lots for 12 Months or settling others thereon & complying with the directions of the Act for saving the Lots in Clarksville agreeable to a promise of a Majority of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> heretofore made. And

12 other Lots to be laid off adjoining & Back of those already laid off shall be appropriated in the same manner; provided they are Settled in 2 Months from this date.

On reconsidering Martin Carneys Claim, it is the opinion of the Board that he is intitled to a Lieutenant's Quota in the Illinois Grant.

Pat: Kennedy's Pet<sup>o</sup> rejected.

Adj<sup>d</sup> to the first monday in October Next.

Signed by order of the Board.

WALKER DANIEL Ch:man.

LOUISVILLE Aug<sup>t</sup> 7th 1784.

A Copy, but not examined

Test W: DANIEL

LOUISVILLE Aug<sup>t</sup> 16th 1784. At a meeting of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> in consequence of the death of M<sup>r</sup> Walker Daniel Gen<sup>t</sup>, present John Campbell, Geo R. Clark, John Montgomery, John Bailey, Abraham Chapline & William Clark Gen<sup>t</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Ordered, that whereas the original Proceedings of the Board being lost when M<sup>r</sup> W Daniel was killed, the foregoing Copy be ratified & confirmed; but if the originals should be obtain'd then they are to be in force.

Ordered that Gen<sup>t</sup> Clark make out & sign Certificates & deliver them to the surveyor, who is to distribute them according to the former resolution.

The Board proceeded to the Election of an other Commissioner in the room of M<sup>r</sup> Walker Daniel; When William Croghan Gen<sup>t</sup> was elected.

Resolved that Gen<sup>t</sup> Clark take into his care the proceedings and other Papers belonging to the Commissioners, & them safely keep, for the use of the Parties concerned.

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till the first Monday in Oct<sup>r</sup> next unless the Ch:man shall find it necessary to call a meeting sooner.

Signed JOHN CAMPBELL Ch:man

At a meeting of a Board of Comm<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment &c. at Louisville, July 6th, 1785. Present, John Edwards John Campbell, Abraham Chapline; John Bailey Robert Todd and William Clark Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Cap<sup>t</sup> Rogers produced a list of his Company, which had before been allowed their Claims by a Board that sat in August last but their names had been lost or misslaid; which said Claims are Confirmed by the present Board; to wit, William Meriwether Serj<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Key d<sup>o</sup> George Key, George Snow, David Pagan, Henry Blankenship, Dominique Welch, Gasper Gayler, Robert Barnet, Frank Spelman, James Spelman, Travis Booton, William Booton, William Leare,

William Kendall, William Frogget, William Givin, William Goodwin, John Campbell, Charles Martin, Barney Higgans, Frederick Doherty, Nathaniel Mershon, David M<sup>c</sup>Donald, James Hammit, John Jones, John Murphy Michael Glass, Michael Oharow, Rice Curtis, & George Smith, Soldiers.

On motion made in behalf of Thomas Hays, the Board think him intitled to a Soldiers part of Land in the Illinois Grant, also Francis Hardin; also Patrick Marr; also Charles Morgan as a Serjeant; also John Setzer & Michael Setzer as Soldiers

Adj<sup>d</sup> till tomorrow morning. —

(Signed) JOHN EDWARDS Ch<sup>o</sup>

July 17th, 1785.

The Board met according to adjournment, Members the same as yestarday.

The Board entered into the following resolution, That a majority of the Surviving Commissioners mentioned in the Act, should, at any time compose a Board & do Business.

On motion made in behalf of Michael Miles, are of opinion that he is intitled to a Serjeants Quota of Land in the Illinois Grant. On motion made the Board came to the following resolution — That the Lots be drawn in the name of the Assignee, as far as they can be known and made appear; but where doubt arises they may be classed according to the request of those who claim by Assignment, and drawn in the name of the original proprietor.

On motion made in behalf of the Heirs of Maj<sup>r</sup> William Lynn Dec<sup>d</sup> who marched to the Illinois under Col<sup>o</sup> Geo. R. Clark, and acted as a Major at the Reduction of the Posts therein, Resolved that the Heirs of the s<sup>d</sup> William Lynn Dec<sup>d</sup> be intitled to receive a

Major's Quota of Land in the Illinois Grant.

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till tommorrow morning

(Signed) JOHN EDWARDS Ch<sup>o</sup>

July 8th 1785.

The Board met according to adjournment, Members the same as yestarday.

On motion made the Board came to the following resolution, That they have no power to decide in any matter of controversy between Claimants, claiming as Heirs at Law.

Resolved, this Board have a right to judge & determine to whom they shall Grant a Deed, when two or more Persons Claim the same by assignment or conveyance – from the original proprietor.

Resolved that this Board will not proceed in such Judgment & determination in the absence of the Parties, unless it is proved, to them, they have been summoned & do not appear.

Resolved that when any dispute between Claimants shoud lie before the Board, unfit for Issue for want of Necessary Vouchers; That the preference in classing the said disputed claim should be Determined by lot

Resolved that Tho<sup>s</sup> Walker be allowed a Soldiers Claim in the Illinois Grant.

Resolved that the Commissioner's Certificates now produced to the Board by Assignees be returned to them, but first marked in whose name they were classed; and in case the Assignment, or Assignments are on the back of the Certificates, then to be retained by the Board, and another given to the last Assignee, Expressing therein the original owner, and every Assignee named, and quantity of Land.

Adjourned 'till tomorrow.

(Signed) JOHN EDWARDS, Ch<sup>o</sup>

July 9th. 1785.

The Board met according to Adjournment, Members present the same as yestarday.

A Memorial of John Rogers Cap<sup>t</sup> of Cavalry, representing a grant made to Walker Daniel by a former Board as a Major to the Illinois Regiment, to which he objects, & affirms, he the said

Daniel had no right or pretensions having never served in that Regiment.

Resolved the consideration of the said memorial be postponed till the next meeting of this Board & that a Summon issue citing Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniel, Heir at Law, to the said Walker to appear at that time.

Resolved that the Plat of the 149000 Acres of Land granted to the Illinois Regiment be proved by the Oath of M<sup>r</sup> William Clark the Surveyor, and that it be transmitted to the Registers Office in Richmond by Col<sup>o</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> C. Anderson.

A draught of a petition to the Assembly from this Board agreed upon and ordered to be signed by the Chairman.

Adjourned 'till the first Wednesday in August. —

(Signed) JOHN EDWARDS Ch<sup>m</sup>

At a meeting of the Board of Comm<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment at Louisville the 9th Dec<sup>r</sup> 1785.

Present, G. R. Clark Ab: Chapline, Robert Todd, John Bailey & William Clark Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Resolved that the further consideration of Cap<sup>t</sup> Rogers's memorial respecting the Claim of Walker Daniel Dec<sup>d</sup> be postponed 'till the next sitting of this Board — and that the Board now proceed to draw the Lottery for all claims that appear reasonable and are allowed.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till tomorrow morning.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 10th 1785

The Board met according to adjournment. Members same as yestarday.

A number of Assignments and Conveyances being produced, the Board proceeded to class them in the name of the Assignees; and direct that title papers be kept with the Board.

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till monday next.

Dec<sup>r</sup> the 12th.

The Board met according to adjournment; Members same as yestarday.

The Surveyor produced a general plat of the Surveys contained in the Illinois Grant which was approved of by the Commissioners. Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Hite & M<sup>r</sup> E. Rogers at the request of the

Board attended and drew the Classes & Numbers; and Mess<sup>rs</sup> Walter Davies & W<sup>m</sup> Croghan acted as Clerks in taking down the names of the respective Claimants & Numbers they drew.

Resolved that the Surveyor be directed to Issue plats & Certificates of Surveys to the different Claimants on their paying the fees & Expence due thereon; as also the Dollar p<sup>r</sup> hundred Acres directed to be paid by Law, to be appropriated towards defraying the Expence of adjusting the Claims, Surveying, & apportioning the Grant &c.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till the first wednesday in march next.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

LOUISVILLE 13th Dec<sup>r</sup> 1785.

At a meeting of the Trustees for the Town of Clarksville, present Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark, Cap<sup>t</sup> Chapline, Cap<sup>t</sup> Bailey, Cap<sup>t</sup> Todd & W<sup>m</sup> Clark —

Resolved that the Surveyor be directed to lay off forty Lots in the Town of Clarksville above Mill-Creek & adjacent to those already laid off below, to be sold the first wednesday in march next, and that they be advertised in the Adjacent Counties as directed by Law.

Resolved that all the Lots now occupied be confirmed to the Claimants, on their complying with the terms proposed by the Trustees to those who took possession of & settled on the first Lots.

Resolved that the Lots to be laid off be sold for Cash, & that W<sup>m</sup> Clark G. R. Clark, & Cap<sup>t</sup> Chapline, or any two of them be appointed to superintend the Sales, and that the money arising from such sales be lodged in the Hands of W<sup>m</sup> Clark who shall be liable for the same when called for by the Board.

The Board proceeded to the Election of Trustees in the room of Walker Daniel Dec<sup>d</sup> & John Montgomery removed — When William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gen<sup>t</sup> were elected

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till the first wednesday in march next.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of the Trustees for the Town of Clarksville, on tuesday the 9th of May 1786. Present George R. Clark, Ab. Chapline, William Clark, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan & Richard Terrell Gen<sup>t</sup> —

Resolved that a further sale of Lots in the Town of Clarksville be held in the said Town, the first tuesday in August next for Cash; and that the Sale be immediately advertised in the Adjacent Counties by the Chairman.

Adjourned 'till the first tuesday in August next.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment &c. at Louisville the 5th day of September 1787. Present John Campbell, George Rogers Clark, Richard Taylor, Alexander Breckenridge, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, Andrew Heth & William Clark Gen<sup>l</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Resolved that two meetings of the Board be held at this place, for the purpose of receiving & determineing on such claims as have not yet been given in; agreeable to the directions of an Act of last Session of Assembly: The first of said meetings to be the second Monday in Oct<sup>r</sup> next & the other the 31<sup>st</sup> day of december following, being the last day fixt by Law for receiving claims; & that a Copy of this resolution be advertised in the Kentucky Gazette for three weeks successively.

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till the 2<sup>d</sup> Monday in Oct<sup>r</sup> next.

(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, Chairm<sup>n</sup>

Monday 8th of October 1787. The following members of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> met according to adjournment, Viz<sup>t</sup> Geo. R. Clark, W<sup>m</sup> Clark, & W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, and Adjourned till tomorrow morning.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK.

LOUISVILLE 9th Oct<sup>r</sup> 1787. The following members of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> met according to adjournment: Viz<sup>t</sup> John Campbell, W<sup>m</sup> Clark, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor & W<sup>m</sup> Croghan and Adjourned 'till tomorrow 12 OClock

(signed) JOHN CAMPBELL

Wednesday Oct<sup>r</sup> 10th, The Board met according to adjournment. present John Campbell, George R. Clark, Richard Taylor, James F. Moore, Alexander Breckenridge, William Croghan, Robert Breckenridge, & W<sup>m</sup> Clark Gen<sup>l</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Resolved that the Officer & Soldiers who were left at the Falls, by order of Col<sup>o</sup> Clark when the detachment were going against the Illinois, be allow'd Quotas of Land in the Grant.



James Sherlock's claim disallow'd. Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Intire allow'd as a private. Isaac Ruddell allowed as a Captain. William Foster & Samuel Finley allow'd as privates; also James Patten, Richard Chenoweth & Neal Doherty & Isaac M<sup>c</sup>Bride.

Adjourned 'till the 31<sup>st</sup> of December next

(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL.

At a meeting of the Board of Comm<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment &c at Louisville the 31<sup>st</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1787. Present Geo. R. Clark, Ab: Chapline, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge & W<sup>m</sup> Clark Gen<sup>t</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Resolved that Florence Mahony & Eben. Bowen, priv<sup>ts</sup> John Brand Serj<sup>t</sup>, Angus Cameron private, (absent R. Taylor, present J. F. Moore) & W<sup>m</sup> Guthrie d<sup>o</sup> also Samuel Harris jr & John Peters be allowed Quotas of Land. Present John Campbell Gen<sup>t</sup> Sam. Harris Sen<sup>r</sup> all<sup>d</sup> as a priv.

Resolved that such claims as may be offered to any of the members of the Board this evening be received, and determined on at a future meeting.

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till 9 oClock tomorrow.

(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL

Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1788. The Board met according to Adjournment. Present Geo. R. Clark, Ab. Chapline, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor & W<sup>m</sup> Clark.

The following claims given in yesterday were taken up and determined on as follows.

George M<sup>c</sup>Maness, John M<sup>c</sup>Maness jr & John M<sup>c</sup>Maness Sen<sup>r</sup> allow'd as privates also James Jarrald, Sam. Stephenson, John Mahue Harris, W<sup>m</sup> Cofer, W<sup>m</sup> Asher, & Richard Cox, privates, John Walker Serj<sup>t</sup> (absent A. Breckenridge, present J. F. Moore Gen<sup>t</sup>) Thomas Simpson allow'd as a Soldier.—also John Elms & Robert Davie as Soldiers — William Shannon Not allowed.

Resolved unanimously, that all claims heretofore adjusted and allowed by a former Board, be confirmed as they stand drawn in the Lottery; except the Claim of Walker Daniel which is rejected, and the claim of Martin Carney, which is to be reconsidered.

Adj<sup>d</sup> 'till tomorrow 9 oClock

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

Wednesday 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> The following members met: Viz<sup>t</sup> Geo: R. Clark, Ab. Chapline, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, & W<sup>m</sup> Clark Comm<sup>rs</sup> and Adjourned 'till tomorrow 9 oClock.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK.

Friday 4th Jan<sup>y</sup> At a meeting of the Board of Comm<sup>rs</sup> at Louisville – present; Jn<sup>o</sup> Campbell, G. R. Clark, Ab: Chapline, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge And<sup>w</sup> Heth, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan & W<sup>m</sup> Clark Gen<sup>t</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup> —

The Board proceeded to reconsider the Claim of Martin Carney, & determined that the said claim be confirmed (absent John Campbell)

The Board then proceeded, & drew the Lottery for such claims as have been lately allowed, & were not in the Lottery drawn by a former Board.

Resolved, whereas there appears to be a residium of 10,900 Acres of Lands, that a future division take place, & the s<sup>d</sup> residium be apportioned agreeable to the former regulation of the Board.

Resolved that the Dollar p<sup>r</sup> 100 Acres paid for Certificates, be appropriated, towards defraying the Expence of the original Survey, provisions, paying Chain Carriers Choppers Hunters &c &c, the balance, if any, applied as part of the Surveyors fee.

Resolved that three meetings of the Board be held at this place for the purpose of Executing Deeds: the first meeting to be the 20th of Feb<sup>y</sup> next, the second, the first tuesday in April; & the third meeting, the 17th of July. And that public notice be given of those meetings, in order that the Claimants may take out their plats, & apply for Deeds.

Adjourned 'till the 20th of Feb<sup>y</sup> next

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Clarksville, at Louisville the 5th of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1788 present Geo R. Clark Ab: Chapline, Richard Terrell, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan & W<sup>m</sup> Clark.

Resolved that a number of Lots in Clarksville, be sold at public Auction, at this place on the first tuesday in March next, being Jefferson Court Day; & that the time & place of sale be advertised at the Court Houses of the adjacent Counties.

Adjourned

(Signed) G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment, at Louisville the 20th of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1788: Present G. R. Clark, Ja<sup>s</sup> F. Moore, Richard Taylor, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, Alexander Breckenridge, And<sup>w</sup> Heth & W<sup>m</sup> Clark Gen<sup>l</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup> —

Resolved, whereas satisfactory proof is made to this Board, of Jacob Bowman's being Heir at Law to Joseph Bowman Dec<sup>d</sup> that Deeds for the Lands allow'd said Joseph, be Issued in the name of said Jacob.

Resolved that Claimants of choices of Lots in the Illinois Grant, be notified by advertisement, to apply & make their respective choices in rotation, on or before the 17th of July next: & in case of failure the Comm<sup>rs</sup> will proceed to ballot for them, in order that the Subsequent choices may be made by such as are intitled & apply.

Adj<sup>d</sup> (Signed) G. R. CLARK<sup>1</sup>

At a meeting of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment &c at Louisville 4<sup>th</sup> April 1788 — present W<sup>m</sup> Clark, Alexander Breckenridge Rob<sup>t</sup> Breckenridge, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan, James F. Moore, & Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Gentlemen Commiss<sup>rs</sup>

Adjourned untill Tuesday next 9 oClock

W. CLARK Ch<sup>o</sup>

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday the 8<sup>th</sup> April 1788 The Board of Commiss<sup>rs</sup> met according to adjournment, present Geo. R. Clark William Clark Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor Alexander Breckenridge Rob<sup>t</sup> Breckenridge, William Croghan & Richard Terrell, Gentlemen —

Resolved that William Clark be appointed to receive the money payable to the Registers of the Land Office, as may arrise from the Execution of Deeds.

The following Deeds were present to the Board and Executed, Viz<sup>t</sup> To John Mayland, Adam Hoops, and Abner Martin Dunn N<sup>o</sup> 27. 132. 151. 217. 218. 105. 253. 265. 287. 284. & 291. 500 Acres each— To Adam Hoops N<sup>o</sup> 242. To Isaac Bowman his four Surveys of 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 1. 158. 213. & 289.

<sup>1</sup>The minutes from this point are in the handwriting of Colonel William Croghan, instead of Lieutenant William Clark.

Resolved whereas sufficient proof is produced to the Board that William Croghan hath purchased the several Claims in 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> four. the Surveyor be therefore directed to make out a platt of said Tract in Croghans name.

Aj<sup>d</sup> till tomorrow 3 oClock

G. R. CLARK

Wednesday the 9<sup>th</sup> April 1788. the Board, met according to adjournment. present same as yesterday.

The Board proceeded to apportion by lottery, a Number of Claims in the residuum of Lands and then ajourned, till Friday the 18<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>

G. R. CLARK

Friday 18<sup>th</sup> April 1788 The Board met according to appointment: Members same as before also James Francis Moore Gent<sup>l<sup>o</sup></sup>

The Board proceeded & drew the Lottery for the balance of the Residuum of Lands.

Resolved, whereas James F. Moore, hath produced to the Board, a sufficient Assignment from David Glenn for his Claim in 500 Acres N<sup>o</sup> 20 the balance being already vested in the said Moore; that the Surveyor be directed to make out the platt in Moore's name.

The following Deeds were presented and Executed by the Board. Viz<sup>t</sup> To William Croghan - N<sup>o</sup> 4 & N<sup>o</sup> 113. 500 acres each, To William Vanlear Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Montgomery N<sup>o</sup> 167. 202. 239. 270 & 283 500 acres each.

Aj<sup>d</sup> till the 17<sup>th</sup> of July next

G. R. CLARK

At a Meeting of the Trustees for the Town of Clarksville at Louisville the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1788. Present, John Campbell, Geo: R. Clark: William Clark, Richard Terrell, & William Croghan Gent<sup>l<sup>o</sup></sup>

On motion made by M<sup>r</sup> Terrell to appoint a Trustee in the room of Col<sup>o</sup> Robert Todd, who had authorised him to inform the Board he could not attend and requested another to be appointed in his stead.

Resolved that M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Heth be appointed a Trustee for the Town of Clarks Ville in the room of Col<sup>o</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Todd.

Resolved that the Clerks directed to write to Col<sup>o</sup> Flemming Col<sup>o</sup> Edwards. M<sup>r</sup> John Bayley & Abr<sup>m</sup> Chapline, requesting them to inform the Board wheather they can attend the business or not as Trustees for the Town of Clarks Ville if not, to signify their Resignation in order that others may be appointed in their stead —

Resolved that the Lots laid out above the mouth of Mill Creek in the Town of Clarks Ville, be sold in said Town agreeable to Law. for Cash on Saturday the 9<sup>th</sup> of August next: that the same be advertised at the Ct. Houses of the Adjacent Counties. And that Wiltram, W<sup>m</sup> Clark. Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, and Andrew Heth or any two of them Superintend the Sails in case the Board should not meet at that time.

Resolved that M<sup>r</sup> William Clark be appointed Clerk to the Board of Trustees; that he be directed to provide Book and transcribe therein the proceedings of the Board which have hitherto been kept on detached papers and that the proceedings so transcribed, be Examined by the Board at their next Setting.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till monday next

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a meeting of the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment, on thursday the 17<sup>th</sup> July 1788. present Geo. R. Clark Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor James F. Moore And: Heth, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan Ab: Chapline & Alexander Breckenridge.

John Campbell Gent<sup>l</sup> produced to the Board a Conveyance from John Bailey in favour of Michael Hilligas and John Dunlap for five hundred Acres of land the Choice of three Tracts of that size, and claimed Number Sixteen as the Choice: the question being put it was determined that said Hilligas & Dunlap are intitled to said Tract of Land and that a Deed Issued accordingly.

Present Jn<sup>o</sup> Campbell & W<sup>m</sup> Clark

The following Deeds were presented to the Board and Executed. Viz<sup>t</sup> To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell N<sup>o</sup> 6. To Hector M. Wright ass<sup>es</sup> James F. Moore N<sup>o</sup> 20 —

Resolved that further time be allowed the different Claimants to apply and take out their Deeds till the first tuesday in april next.

Resolved that Richard Taylor & Abraham Chapline Gen<sup>ts</sup> be appointed to examine the Deeds to be presented to the Board, and sign such as are found truly made out.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till 9 O'Clock tomorrow

JN<sup>o</sup> CAMPBELL

Friday 18<sup>th</sup> July 1788. The Board met according to adjournment. present Ab: Chapline, Will: Clark, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, James Francis Moore Will: Croghan, Andrew Heth Alexander Breckenridge & R:Terrell.

The following Deeds were presented and Executed Viz<sup>t</sup> To Abm: Chapline N<sup>o</sup> 222. To William Croghan Ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 145 & 180 in one Deed. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 9. To Terrell & Elie Williams N<sup>o</sup> 157. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 115. To Terrell & Elie Williams ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8 & 58. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 262. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell & Elie Williams ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 221. To John Mayland Adam Hoops & Abner Martin Dunn ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 101: To Jacob Bowman Heir at Law 125. 49: 237. 5. & 97. To Isaac Ruddell N<sup>o</sup> 110. 153. 34. 14. 77. & 179. To William Croghan and Gab: Madison Ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 267.

Present Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark — To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 83. 127. 252. & 38. To John Shelby Heir at Law for James Shelby N<sup>o</sup> 42. 43. 249. 95. 88. & 89. — To Rob<sup>t</sup> George N<sup>o</sup> 17. 159. 137. 146. & 275. To William Leas Ass<sup>ees</sup> of Rob<sup>t</sup> George N<sup>o</sup> 172. To William Clark N<sup>o</sup> 96. & 272. To Pat: Joyes Ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 75. & 109. — Present John Campbell Gen<sup>t</sup> Absent Geo. R. Clark.

Adjourned till 5 O'Clock tomorrow morning

JN<sup>o</sup> CAMPBELL

Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> July 1788. The Board met according to adjournment. present John Campbell, Ab: Chapline, Will: Clark Richard Taylor, And: Heth, James F. Moore Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge and Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Gen<sup>t</sup>

The following Deeds were presented to the board and Executed Viz<sup>t</sup> To Nath<sup>l</sup> Parker Ass<sup>ees</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 225 & 33.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Jones Watters appeared before the Board and Claimed a Title to the Land allowed William Smith, which was drawn for in the name of Dan<sup>l</sup> Brodhead as ass<sup>ees</sup> of Smith — on Motion the Board determined that the matter should be taken up and revised.

Mr Mich: Campbell produced to the Board two Conveyances from John Montgomery for five hundred Acres each one in favour of said Campbell the other in the name of James Watt, and Claimed the Land accordingly – the Claim being contested by M.<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge on acc<sup>t</sup> of his having sold three Thousand six hundred Acres of such Land as Atto<sup>r</sup> of said Montgomery: – the Papers being produced – the Board determined that the Conveyance of Breckenridge take preference.

John Harrison and William Sullivan applied to the Board for the third and fourth Choice Tracts of Maj<sup>r</sup> Quirks Claim by Virtue of Assignments for such Choices. said Harrison chose N<sup>o</sup> 21 and Sullivan N<sup>o</sup> 70. those Choices were contested by Geo: R. Clark – the question being put – the Board determined in favour of the Claimants and order that Deeds Issue accordingly A Deed Issued to Michael Hilligas & John Dunlap Ass<sup>ees</sup> of John Bailey for N<sup>o</sup> 16.

The title of 500 Acres of Land being contested between Mich<sup>l</sup> Campbell and William Croghan, both haveing Assignments from Col<sup>o</sup> John Montgomery, the Board determined that Croghan's Assignm<sup>ts</sup> take preference.

Deed Issued to Benjamin Sebastian, Alex: S. Bullett and Elie Williams Ass<sup>ees</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 23. 78. 277. 40. 122. & 36. in one Deed. To Mich<sup>l</sup> Campbell ass<sup>ee</sup> of Montgomery N<sup>o</sup> 35.– Absent John Campbell Gen<sup>l</sup> —

an order omitted to be entered yesterday is ordered to be entered here. Viz<sup>t</sup> William Croghan applying for Chaplins third Choice and no person appearing to make the second – the Board produced to Ballots therefor when N<sup>o</sup> 222. was drawn this Choice as appears ought to have been made by Joel Rease.

Two Deeds Issued to William Vanlear Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Montgomery by Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge his Att<sup>o</sup> one for N<sup>o</sup> 143. the other for N<sup>o</sup> 51.

Resolved in the devision of 500 acres Survey among Serjts Soldiers &<sup>o</sup> that the plats be divided into five equal parts: and any Claimants applying to the Surveyor after the first day of November next, may ballott with him for his part and have the same laid off. – but in the case of a Claim or Claims for more than 100 Acres, the greatest Claim shall have preference of Choices in order that he may be able to obtain his proportion together in one Tract; and his Choices

shall be so made, and in such manner as to leave other Claims entire and undivided.

Resolved that the foregoing resolution be advertised by the Surveyor immediately, in order that those concerned may attend at the proper times to fix their Claims.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till the first Tuesday in Nov<sup>r</sup> next.

AB: CHAPLINE

Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> November 1788 the Board met according to adjournment, present John Campbell, Geo: R Clark, William Clark, William Croghan Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Andrew Heth, James F. Moore, Gent<sup>l</sup>

The Board proceeded to apportion by Lot the Claims of the Serjeants Soldiers &<sup>c</sup> & determined in what manner the 500 Acre Tract Should be devided among them.

Adjourned till to morrow 9 oClock

JOHN CAMPBELL

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> November 1788. The Board met according to adjournment, Present Geo: R Clark, William Clark Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, And<sup>w</sup> Heth, William Croghan, James F. Moor &<sup>c</sup> Alexander Breckenridge Gent<sup>t</sup> —

On motion made, the Board proceeded to point out and determine in what manner the 500 Acre Lots are to be devided among those who hold unequal Quantities in such Tracts: agreable to a plan produced by the Surveyor and approved by the Board.

The following Deeds being presented & Executed by the Board Viz<sup>t</sup> To Nath<sup>l</sup> Parker Ass<sup>ee</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 233. To Levi Todd N<sup>o</sup> 29. 46. 87.& 290. To William Vanlear Ass<sup>ee</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 247.

Ajourned till the first Tuesday in January next.

GEO: R. CLARK.

At a meeting of the Commissioners agreable to adjournment at Louisville the 7<sup>th</sup> April 1789. Present John Campbell Geo R Clark, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, William Clark, William Croghan, Andrew Heth, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge Gent<sup>l</sup><sup>o</sup>

Adjourned till tomorrow 8 oClock

JOHN CAMPBELL

April 8<sup>th</sup> 1789 The Board met according to adjournment present John Campbell Geo: R. Clark William Croghan, Rich<sup>d</sup>



Terrell, William Clark, Andrew Heth, Alexander Breckenridge  
John Bailey & James F. Moore Gen<sup>t</sup>

Resolved, whereas William Clark produced to this Board assignments for the Claims of William Orear, John Orear, Dan<sup>t</sup> Orear, & Jesse Orear, that plats & Certificates of said Land Issue in the name of s<sup>d</sup> Clark. That plats &<sup>c</sup> for the Claims of W<sup>m</sup> Cosby. & Moses Camperin N<sup>o</sup> 52. Issue in the name of Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, he appearing to be Assignee of Ben Pope who was Ass<sup>ee</sup> of the original Claimants, also for the Claims of Rich<sup>d</sup> Lutrell & Charles Jones upon the same principal. Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell & Geo: R Clark each produced an assignment for the Claim of David Henry that in favour of Terrell being eldest to have preference: Deeds Executed in favour William Croghan Ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 69. & 15. Absent Jn<sup>o</sup> Campbell & Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Gen<sup>t</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Eastin produced assignments for the several claims for N<sup>o</sup> 170. ordered therefore that a plat Issue in the name of said assignee.

A Deed Executed in favour of L. Protzman. F. Rohreur and N. Morgan Ass<sup>ees</sup> of V. T. Dalton for N<sup>o</sup> 76. To William Harrod for N<sup>o</sup> 91: 99:164: 234: 261: & 264: - To Mich<sup>t</sup> Lac-assignee—Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Linn for N<sup>o</sup> 12. To John Holker Ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 22. 188. 191. 197. 204. 212. 215 219. 226. 227. 229. 241. & 297. To Moore & Rhea ass<sup>ees</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 258. 268. 274. 285. & 288., To Geo. R Clark, Ass<sup>ee</sup> of J. Holker for N<sup>o</sup> 18. & to same for N<sup>o</sup> 62. & 84. in his own right and to same as Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Quirk for N<sup>o</sup> 163. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 129. 203. 206. 104. 184. & 144. To James Overton J<sup>r</sup> ass<sup>ee</sup> of Lynn for N<sup>o</sup> 93. To R. J. Waters ass<sup>ee</sup> of Smith for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 2. present R. Terrell who signed the before mentioned Deeds in fv<sup>r</sup> Geo: R Clark Viz<sup>t</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 223 & 56 in his own right & for 100 Acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 28. as ass<sup>ee</sup> of Roberts Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Harris, also three others 100 acres each part of N<sup>o</sup> 30 as Ass<sup>ee</sup> for the Claims of Patten Doherty & Chenowith.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till 3 OClock

GEO: R CLARK

At a meeting of the Board on Thursday the 9<sup>th</sup> April 1789. present John Campbell, William Clark, Alexan<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge, James F. Moore, William Croghan, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell & And<sup>r</sup> Heth Gen<sup>t</sup>

The following Deeds, Executed by the Board Viz<sup>t</sup> John Holker Ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 45. 298. & 181. To Mich<sup>l</sup> Lacassagne for N<sup>o</sup> 10. & for 100 Acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 13. A. To R. J. Waters Ass<sup>ee</sup> for 400 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 19. B. C. D. & E. present George R Clark

Deeds Executed for W<sup>m</sup> Clark ass<sup>ee</sup> of John Bailey for N<sup>o</sup> 24 and as ass<sup>ee</sup> of Sundries for 400 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 31. A. B. C. & D. James F. Moore produced to the Board an assignment for the Claim of Mason Lunsford, ordered therefore that a plat, & Certificate of Survey Issue in the name of said Moore; notwithstanding any former order of the Board: Resolved that the time for taking out Deeds be prolonged to the first day of Septemb<sup>r</sup>

Adj<sup>d</sup> to the 3<sup>th</sup> Monday in May: but in case a Board should not meet at that time, then to the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

At a meeting of the Commissioners for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment &c at Louisville the 2nd of June 1789. present Geo: R Clark. Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge, James F. Moore Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell. Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, William Croghan & William Clark Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deeds Executed for Jacob Bowman, Heir of Joseph Bowman dec<sup>d</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 140. 186. & 193.

M<sup>r</sup> William Croghan produced to the Board assignments for the Claims of Sam<sup>l</sup> Harris. Sam<sup>l</sup> Harris j<sup>r</sup>. & John M. Harris John Sertain & Page Sertain and one hundred and fifty six acres p<sup>t</sup> of James Meriweathers claim – ordered therefore that the Surveyor be directed to Issue plats & Certificates for the s<sup>d</sup> Lands in the name of s<sup>d</sup> Croghan.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> of July

G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of the Commissioners at Louisville the 7<sup>th</sup> July 1789 present G. R. Clark Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge. Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, James F. Moore. William Croghan, Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell & William Clark.

Deeds executed in fav<sup>r</sup> John Rogers for 1234. acres N<sup>o</sup> 11. 72. & 234. acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 248. present Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge.

Deeds Issued in fav<sup>r</sup> Christo: Crump for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 54. B. and 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 73. A. To Isaac Ruddel for 234 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 190. To Nat<sup>l</sup> Parker for 300 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 123,

To William Croghan a Deed for 844. acres Viz<sup>t</sup> 200 acres in N<sup>o</sup> 116. and 300 in N<sup>o</sup> 128. & 344. in N<sup>o</sup> 106. & another Deed for 300 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 195. C. D. & E. To William Clark for 200 acres the Claim of John Brand p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 130. & one other Deed for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 160. Present John Campbell Gen<sup>t</sup> Deed to Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell ass<sup>ee</sup> of Harland for 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 13. also as ass<sup>ee</sup> & for Lutrell 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of 79. also for 200 ac<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 52. the Claims of Campen & Cosby, also for 200 ac<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 124 the Claim of Prichard. Deeds to John Thruston for all he Claims another Deed to John Rogers for N<sup>o</sup> 235. 282. & 296. Absent John Campbell. Deeds to Mich<sup>t</sup> Lacassagne ass<sup>ee</sup> for 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 60. Copelands claim — To John Holker ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 103. To B. Tardaviu for N<sup>o</sup> 152. & 240 & for 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 94. Isaac Farris claim. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell three Deeds 100 acres each Viz<sup>t</sup> A N<sup>o</sup> 57. E N<sup>o</sup> 118. & C. N<sup>o</sup> 142. To William Beckley 200 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 162. including his own and Zeckledges claim. Deed Issued to the Heirs of Rich<sup>d</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Carty for the whole of s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Cartys claim. To Ab<sup>r</sup> Hite j<sup>r</sup> ass<sup>ee</sup> for 312 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 32. To Isaac Bowman for his balance of 156 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 32. a Deed Issued to Thomas Thornberry Ass<sup>ee</sup> for the Claim of Sam<sup>t</sup> Humphries for 100 a<sup>s</sup> C. of 13. the assignments containing other matters of Consequence to Thornberry heirs permitted to retain the same in his Hands.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till 5 oClock

G. R. CLARK.

The Board met according to adjournment, present John Campbell, Geo: R. Clark William Clark. William Croghan Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor & James F. Moore.

Deed Executed in fav<sup>r</sup> of William Sullivan ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> To Geo: Wilson ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 207. To Baisel Prather ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 68. 112. & 114.

Adj<sup>d</sup> till 10 OClock toMorrow

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a Meeting of the following Members of the Board of Commis<sup>rs</sup> at Louisville the 31<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1789. Viz<sup>t</sup> Geo: R. Clark. Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge Rob<sup>t</sup> Breckenridge. Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell. William Croghan, William Clark & John Campbell.

Deeds signed in fav<sup>r</sup> Tardiview Brothers ass<sup>ee</sup> for 200 acres James Irby's claim also to B. Tardiveau for Lemons claim, & 120 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 196. To John Holker ass<sup>ee</sup> for 400 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 181: 400 ac<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 178 & 200 the right of M. Miles in N<sup>o</sup> 85. one other Deed to same for N<sup>o</sup> 136. & 187. To John Lewis Ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 47. & 257. 100 acres Watkins claim in N<sup>o</sup> 243. 100 Geo: Shepherd claim in N<sup>o</sup> 116. 100 ditto William Taylors Claim in N<sup>o</sup> 142. all in one Deed. To Robert Todd for N<sup>o</sup> 3. To Francis Spelman 100 ac<sup>r</sup> D. in N<sup>o</sup> 2. To Serj<sup>t</sup> John Moor for 200 acres in N<sup>o</sup>: 126. his own Claim. To Mosses Lunsford his own Claim 100 Acres. To John Swan Heirs for his four Surveys 500 acres each and one other Deed for his balance of 156 acres. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Ass<sup>ee</sup> for N<sup>o</sup> 39. To Rob<sup>t</sup> K. Moore ass<sup>ee</sup> a Deed for 312. ac<sup>r</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 216. 100 acres Orears right in N<sup>o</sup> 211: Cha: Jones's right in N<sup>o</sup> 198: 100 acres the right of William Guthrie in N<sup>o</sup> 281. 100 acres the right of John Peters [?] in N<sup>o</sup> 281. in all 712 acres. To William Croghan 200 acres the right of Jonas Manifee, Florence Mahoney To Pat: Doran for his Claim 100 acres. To Phil Walker ass<sup>ee</sup> of John Walker Serj<sup>t</sup> for 200 Acres p<sup>t</sup> of 130 To James F. Moore, Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Mason Lunsford for 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 44 — To Robert George for 234 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 149. To Jacob Reagar ass<sup>ee</sup> of Ew<sup>d</sup> Worthington for N<sup>o</sup> 67. To John Rogers ass<sup>ee</sup> for 300 acres, Viz<sup>t</sup> the Claim of John Campbell in N<sup>o</sup> 60 the Claim of William Booton 100 acres in N<sup>o</sup> 44 and the claim of John Jones 100 acres in N<sup>o</sup> 198. and one other Deed for 200 acres Viz<sup>t</sup>, 100 acres the Claim of Fred. Doherty in N<sup>o</sup> 220 & 100 acres the right of William Gwyn in N<sup>o</sup> 224. one other Deed for 300 acres Viz<sup>t</sup> 200 Acres the right of Thomas Key in N<sup>o</sup> 245 and 100 acres the right of Mich<sup>t</sup> Oharrow in N<sup>o</sup> 211. To Geo: Rogers 100 Acres the right of Dominic Welch in N<sup>o</sup> 255. To David M<sup>c</sup>Donald 100 acres in N<sup>o</sup> 211. To Travis Booton 100 acres his own right in N<sup>o</sup> 85. To Adam Hoops ass<sup>ee</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 121. To Walter C. Davis 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 86. To John Lewis ass<sup>ee</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 263. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell ass<sup>ee</sup> for 100 acres the right of Rob<sup>t</sup> Garrot in N<sup>o</sup> 224. same for 100 acres the right of James Monroe in N<sup>o</sup> 254. one other Deed to same for 100 acres the right of James Wood in N<sup>o</sup> 255. To John Mayland for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 168. John Mayland & Pat: Joyes

500 acres Viz<sup>t</sup> 140 to Mayland. the balance to Joyes N<sup>o</sup> 288— To John Mayland: ass<sup>es</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 185. To Pat: Joyes ass<sup>es</sup>: 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 165. and one other Deed for 234 acres the balance of Baileys Claim, also one other Deed for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 256. To Jacob Regar 156. acres Carneys balance in N<sup>o</sup> 154. To John Gerault 5 Deeds for his whole Claim, William Harrod for his balance 234. acres. John Shelby for his balance 234. To William Eastin ass<sup>es</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 170

Adj<sup>d</sup> till to morrow 10 OClock

JOHN CAMPBELL

Tuesday the first of September 1789. The Board met pursuant to adjournment. members same as Yesterday.

The following Deeds presented to the Board and Executed. Viz<sup>t</sup> To James Davies for balance of his Claim 156 acres. To Isaac Anderson ass<sup>es</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 192. To John Harrison ass<sup>es</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 21. To Robert Todd for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 55. To Geo: Shepherd ass<sup>es</sup> for 100 acres, the Claim of D. Bailey in N<sup>o</sup> 195. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell & Benjamin Sebastian for 400 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 108. surveyed in the name of A. S. Bullett Viz<sup>t</sup> two thirds to Terrell, the balance to Sebastian. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell for 100 acres in N<sup>o</sup> 13 the Claim of J. Holms. To Geo: R. Clark for 100 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 57. the Claim of Hugh Henry. To John Harrison ass<sup>es</sup> for 351. acres the bal. of Montgomerys Claim. To John Mayland, Adam Hoops & Abn<sup>r</sup> M. Dunn. Ass<sup>es</sup> a Deed for 1500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 131. 250. & 293: To Adam Hoops Ass<sup>es</sup> for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 166. To Basil Prather ass<sup>es</sup>: four Deeds for balance of Brashears Claim, Viz<sup>t</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 111. 134. & 236. 500 acres each & 234 acres p<sup>t</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 194. To Adam Hoops & William M<sup>c</sup>Pherson Ass<sup>es</sup> Jointly 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 48.

Adj<sup>d</sup>

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a Meeting of the following Members of the Board of Comm<sup>rs</sup> at Louisville the 7<sup>th</sup> December 1791. Viz<sup>t</sup> James F. Moore. Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor. Alexander Breckenridge and Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell

Ordered that Richard Terrell be appointed Clerk & Surveyor to the Board in Room of William Clark dec<sup>d</sup> & that he take possession of the Records, Books & Papers.

Deeds Issued to Mich<sup>l</sup> Lacassagne Ass<sup>es</sup> of Mich<sup>l</sup> Setzer & John Setzer for 200 Acres in N<sup>o</sup> 2. bring Board

Adjourned JAMES F. MOORE

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment at the Falls of Ohio the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1791. Present John Campbell, William Clark & James F. Moore Gen<sup>t</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Calvet produced to the Board a Deed for his proportion of Land in the Illinois Grant amounting to 2156 acres Viz<sup>t</sup> 41. 50. 61. 161. & 156. acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 216. The Board having Examined the Deed & Executed the same

Adjourned

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regim<sup>t</sup> at the Falls of Ohio the 8<sup>th</sup> day of February 1792. present Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, Rob<sup>t</sup> Breckenridge & Richard Terrell Gen<sup>v</sup>

Deeds Issued to James Meriweather for N<sup>o</sup> 26. 92. 150 & 214. for 500 acres each. also to Levi Todd one hundred and fifty six Acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 271. To Edw<sup>d</sup> Dowze ass<sup>ee</sup> Dan<sup>t</sup> Brodheads's ass<sup>ee</sup> Buckner Pitman for 200 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 171. D. E. also to Thomas Wilson Land for 156. acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 169. A also to John Moore for 100 acres C part of N<sup>o</sup> 126.

Adjourned

ALEX<sup>s</sup> BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment at Louisville the 6<sup>th</sup> March 1792 present John Campbell, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge and Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Gen<sup>t</sup> Deeds Issued to Sam<sup>t</sup> Oldham ass<sup>ee</sup> of Jacob Vanmeter for N<sup>o</sup> 7 500 acres. Deeds Issued to Jacob Vanmeter for N<sup>o</sup> 64. 182. 232. 500 acres each amounting to 1500 acres. Deed Issued to Jacob Vanmeter for 156. acres being B part of N<sup>o</sup> 155.

Adjourned

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a meeting of a Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 3<sup>th</sup> day of April 1792. present G. R Clark Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell & William Croghan Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deed Issued to William Vanlear ass<sup>ee</sup> of Edw<sup>d</sup> Worthington for N<sup>o</sup> 176. containing 500 acres.

G. R CLARK

At a Meeting of the board of Commissioners at Louisville the 17<sup>th</sup> day of May 1792. — present George R. Clark. Robert Breckenridge, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge & William Croghan Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deeds Issued to Richard Terrell ass<sup>ee</sup> of Pleasant Lockhart for One hundred acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 54 & Peter Priest for One hundred acres part of Lot N<sup>o</sup> 171.

GEO: R CLARK

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regim<sup>t</sup> at Louisville May 23<sup>d</sup> 1792. present John Campbell Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge & William Croghan Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deeds Issued to Henry Floyed j<sup>r</sup> Ass<sup>ee</sup> of Henry Floid for N<sup>o</sup> 65. &.107. in one Deed. and to Henry Floid for N<sup>os</sup> 230 & 280 also in one Deed.

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners for apportioning the Lands granted to the Illinois Regiment at Louisville May 28<sup>th</sup> 1792 present John Campbell Geo: R Clark. Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge & Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor. Gent<sup>n</sup> — a Deed Issued to William Croghan ass<sup>ee</sup> of Henry Floyds for one hundred & fifty six acres of Land part of a 500 acre Survey N<sup>o</sup> 154 —

JOHN CAMPBELL

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville the 7<sup>th</sup> day of March 1797 present Geo. R Clark, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, Robert Breckenridge & William Croghan Gen<sup>t</sup> — Deeds Issued to the Heir at Law of Ab<sup>m</sup> Keller dec<sup>d</sup> for the following Six Tracts of 500 acres each Viz<sup>t</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 71. N<sup>o</sup> 120: N<sup>o</sup> 156. N<sup>o</sup> 173. N<sup>o</sup> 238. N<sup>o</sup> 295., and for two hundred thirty four Acres part of a 500 acre Survey N<sup>o</sup> 148. being the Letter B

GEO. R CLARK

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Illinois Grant at Louisville the 12<sup>th</sup> day of May 1797. Present. Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor, Alex<sup>r</sup> Breckenridge, William Croghan & Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deed Issued to John Armstrong for 100 acres N<sup>o</sup> 57. letter D allowed Barney Higgins and Convey'd by assignments produced

Deed issued to Sam<sup>l</sup> Applegate for 100 acres allowed Stephen Frost part of N<sup>o</sup> 73. letter B. conveyed by assignm<sup>ts</sup> produced

RICH<sup>d</sup> TERRELL

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners for the Illinois Grant at Louisville the 4th day of July 1797. Present Rich<sup>d</sup> Terrell, Rob.<sup>t</sup> Breckenridge William Croghan, James F. Moore & Rich.<sup>d</sup> Terrell Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deed Issued to Ab<sup>m</sup> Chaplin for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 199. allowed Edw<sup>d</sup> Worthington, & Conveyed by assignm<sup>ts</sup> produced

Deed Issued to Elizabeth Morgan Devisee of David Morgan dec<sup>d</sup> for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 220 Letter D. allowed James Elm. & Conveyed by assignments

Deed Issued to Thomas Malloy for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 286. Letter D. allowed John M<sup>c</sup>Mannassee sen<sup>r</sup> conveyed by assignments produced

RICH<sup>d</sup> TAYLOR

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners for the Illinois Grant at Captain Richard Terrell's office the 14<sup>th</sup> day of October 1797. present Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gentlemen, Deed Issued to James Ramsey for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 119. Letter D.

Deed Issued to William Swan assignee of Abraham Lusader for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 79. Letter A. Conveyed by assignment produced.

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners for the Illinois Grant at Major William Croghans the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Novem<sup>r</sup> 1797, present Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gentlemen.

Deed Issued to Tilman Camper for 100 acres Letter C part of N<sup>o</sup> 52.

a Deed Issued to Robert George Assignee of Abraham Chapline for 156 Acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 276. Letter A. Conveyd by assignment produced.

a Deed Issued to Abraham Lucas assignee of Henry Funk for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 73. Letter D. Conveyed by assignment produced.

a Deed Issued to Jesse Rowland assignee of Layton White



for 100 Acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 255 Letter D. Conveyed by assignment produced.

a Deed Issued to John Isaacs for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 123 Letter B

RICHARD TAYLOR

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 5<sup>th</sup> day of December 1797. present Richard Taylor, Alexander Breckenridge, William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gentlemen,—

Deed Issued to William Croghan assignee for the Following Claims to Wit

of Samuel Finley 100 acres Letter D. part of N<sup>o</sup> 30.

John Boyles 100 acres Letter C, part of N<sup>o</sup> 60.

Armstead Dudley 100 Acres Letter E, part of N<sup>o</sup> 60.

Van Sweringin 100 Acres Letter B. part of N<sup>o</sup> 116.

George Venshioner 100 acres Letter B, part of N<sup>o</sup> 119.

Ebenezer Bowen 100 acres Letter A. part of N<sup>o</sup> 128 & of James Jerrald 100 Acres Letter B. part of N<sup>o</sup> 128

RICHARD TAYLOR

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 9<sup>th</sup> day of December 1797. — present James F. Moore, Richard Taylor, Alexander Breckenridge and Richard Terrell Gentlemen, Deed Issued to Richard Terrell assignee for 234 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 246 Letter A— for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 81. Letter B: for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 162 Letter B: for 100. acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 79; Letter C: for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 174. Letter A. for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 286 Letter C.— and for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 286 Letter A. — a Deed also Issued to James Guthrie ass<sup>ee</sup> for 100 Acres part N<sup>o</sup> 211 Letter E.

JAMES F. MOORE

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of January 1798 present Alexander Breckenridge, Robert Breckenridge, William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gentlemen.

Deed Issued to George Huckelberry assignee of Richard Harrison for 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 135, by assignment produced.

ALEXANDER BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 1<sup>st</sup> June 1798. present George R. Clark Richard Taylor, William Croghan & Richard Terrell Gentlemen,

Deed Issued to Adam Brenton ass<sup>ee</sup> of Isaac Vanmetre for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 243. Letter C.

Deed Issued to Robert Biggs assignee of Jehu Baldwin assignee of William Montgomery heir of James for 156 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 133 Letter C.

Deed Issued to the heirs of Isaac Hite assignee of Isaac Kellar for 200 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 245 Letter C, & D.

Deed Issued to Richard Terrell assignee for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 59 Letter B. & for 152 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 196. Letter A

GEORGE R. CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 6<sup>th</sup> day of August 1798 present Alexander Breckenridge, Robert Breckenridge, Richard Taylor, Richard Terrell & William Croghan Gentlemen

Deed Issued to James Gordon Heron for 3 Tracts of 500 acres Each to Wit N<sup>o</sup> 102. 139 & 183. as assignee of Richard Harrison.

200 acre Deed to William Croghan ass<sup>ee</sup> of Cox & Fenwick assignee of Daniel Brodhead assignee &c Letters C & D

A. BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at at Louisville the 6<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1798 present, Alexander Breckenridge, William Croghan & Richard Terrell, Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deed Issued to Martin Adams ass<sup>ee</sup> of James Meriwether assignee of Rice Curtis for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 60. Letter B.

A BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Major William Croghans the 27<sup>th</sup> day of February 1799. present Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gentlemen.

Deed Issued to Aquilla Rogers ass<sup>ee</sup> for 200 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 231. Letters D & E, by assignment produced.

Deed Issued to Daniel Covert for 100 part of N<sup>o</sup> 177. Letter B. by assignment produced.

RICHARD TAYLOR

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 4<sup>th</sup> day of June 1799. present Alexander Breckenridge, Robert Breckenridge, William Croghan & Richard Terrell, Gen<sup>t</sup>

Deed Issued to James Hughes assignee of Joseph Anderson for 100 acres Letter C part of N<sup>o</sup> 178

A. BRECKENRIDGE

at a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1801. present Richard Taylor James F. Moore Richard Terrell & William Croghan Gentlemen

Colonel James F. Moore made oath before the board that he knew William Myers & knew of no other heir he had but Catherine his sister married to Henry Thomas & believed her to be his only heir, Adam Brenton also made oath before the board that he long knew W<sup>m</sup> Myers and his family, & he knew not of any other heir he had except his Sister Catherine Wife of Henry Thomas and believed her to be his only heir.

Deed Issued to Adam Brenton for 100 Acres Letter C, N<sup>o</sup> 220, and also for 100 acres Letter C N<sup>o</sup> 171. by assignment.

Deed Issued to Francis M<sup>c</sup>Guire for 100 acres Letter B, N<sup>o</sup> 171. by assignment.

Deed Issued to Isiah Lacy for 100 acres Letter D. N<sup>o</sup> 174. by assignment.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Jacob Owens on Bear Grass the 23<sup>rd</sup>. day of February 1801. present Richard Terrell [*sic*] James F. Moore & Richard Terrell, Gent<sup>n</sup>,

Deed Issued to Jacob Crump assignee of Peter alias Frederick Honaker for 100 acres of Land part of N<sup>o</sup> 57. known by the Letter E.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Major William Croghans on Beargrass the 7<sup>th</sup> day of January 1802, present Richard Taylor, William Croghan & Richard Terrell Gentlemen.

a Deed Issued to Christopher M<sup>c</sup>Cullough ass<sup>ee</sup> of Patrick Joyes assignee of John Williams for 200 acres of Land part of N<sup>o</sup> 124. B & E.

RICHARD TAYLOR

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners at Louisville the 2<sup>nd</sup> of August 1802, present Richard Taylor, Robert Breckenridge, William Croghan & Richard Terrell Gent<sup>n</sup>

Deed Issued to Adam Steel for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 273 Letter B, assignee of Thomas Gaskins Deed to Jacob Keykendall for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 116. Letter E. assignee of Quenten Swordin heir of Jonathan Swordin.

RICHARD TAYLOR

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners at Richard Terrells the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1802. present Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Richard Terrell Gent<sup>n</sup>

On the application of John Thornton and producing proof that he is heir at Law to Joseph Thornton a Deed Issued to him for 100 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 2. Letter C. the Original plat being lost or Mislaidd by Michael Lacassagne to whom it was delivered.

RICHARD TAYLOR

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Illinois Grant at the House of Major John Harrison in Louisville on Thursday the 28<sup>th</sup> day of October 1802. present George R. Clark, Richard Taylor and William Croghan.

Resolved that Marston Green Clark be appointed Surveyor of the Illinois Grant in the Room of Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Terrell Deceased.

Resolved that Captain William Clark be appointed Clerk of the Commissioners in the Room of Richard Terrell Deceased.

Resolved that Major William Croghan be authorized to apply to and receive from the administrators of Captain Terrell Deceased, all the papers belonging to the Board of Commissioners, and that he deliver to the Surveyor the record book of the Surveys, and the remainder of the papers to Deliver to Captain W<sup>m</sup> Clark Clerk of the Commissioners

Resolved that the Board do adjourn.

G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant in Louisville the 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1803 present George Rogers Clark, Richard Taylor and William Croghan Gentlemen. The following Deeds were Issued for Lands within the said Grant 100 acres to Philip Fulkeson Ass<sup>es</sup> of John Cowen designated by Letter A, in N<sup>o</sup> 231.

100 acres to Val, Stoner ass<sup>es</sup> of John Brenton ass<sup>es</sup> of John

Harrison ass<sup>ee</sup> of James Brooks ass<sup>ee</sup> of Charles Ounsley as Designated by Letter D, N<sup>o</sup> 211.

100 acres to the heirs of Richard Terrell ass<sup>ee</sup> of Daniel Brodhead ass<sup>ee</sup> of Edward Mathews as att<sup>y</sup> in fact for Charles Bilderback, Designated by letter D. N<sup>o</sup> 85.

100 acres to George Shake ass<sup>ee</sup> of Richard Terrell ass<sup>ee</sup> of John Ray heir at law to William Ray as Designated by letter be B in N<sup>o</sup> 118.

100 acres to Aaron Moore heir of W<sup>m</sup> Moore Deceased ass<sup>ee</sup> of James Murry heir at law to Lawrance Murry as Designated by letter E. N<sup>o</sup> 54.

100 acres to John Harrison ass<sup>ee</sup> of George Lewis ass<sup>ee</sup> of George Clark – Letter E, part of N<sup>o</sup> 205.

100 acres to John Harrison ass<sup>ee</sup> of George Lewis ass<sup>ee</sup> of Simon Kenton, Letter E. part of N<sup>o</sup> 198

adjourned G R CLARK, Chair<sup>n</sup>

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Major William Croghans the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 1803. – present George Rogers Clark Richard Taylor & William Croghan Gentlemen, the following Deeds were Issued for Land within the said Grant, – 100 acres to Elizabeth Tally heir at law to John Tally Deceased, Designated by letter D part of N<sup>o</sup> 142. 100 acres to John Blackburn ass<sup>ee</sup> of David Morgan ass<sup>ee</sup> & attorney in fact for of Peter Coger. Designated by letter B. part of N<sup>o</sup> 205. – also to s<sup>d</sup> Blackburn for 100 acres as ass Jacob Coger letter B. part of N<sup>o</sup> 52.

adjourned G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville the 6<sup>th</sup> day of June 1804 James F. Moore, William Croghan and Richard Taylor,

Deed Issued to Abraham Meresham heir at Law to Nathaniel Meresham for letter C of 100 acres in the Illinois Grant in N<sup>o</sup> 254.—

Board adjourned JAMES F. MOORE

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July 1804.

Robert Breckenridge, James F. Moore & Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor a Deed Issued to John Bottorff ass<sup>ee</sup> of John M<sup>c</sup>Donald ass<sup>ee</sup> of Simpson

Gray who was ass<sup>ee</sup> of Francis Godfrey, for 100 acres Letter A in N<sup>o</sup> 94. in the Illinois Grant

JAMES F. MOORE

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 1805.

a Deed Issued to Fulton Lindsey ass<sup>ee</sup> of Robert paterson who was ass<sup>ee</sup> of James Gray heir at law to George Gray for 100 acres letter E. in N<sup>o</sup> 224. in said Grant.

Deed Issued to Hugh Espy as assignee of William Griffin who is ass<sup>ee</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Henry heir at law to John Henry Dec'd for 100 acres in the said Grant being letter B. in N<sup>o</sup> 13.

adjourned RICH<sup>d</sup> TAYLOR

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on Saturday the 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1805.

George Rogers Clark, Richard Taylor and William Croghan. a Deed Issued to James Gilmore ass<sup>ee</sup> of Noah Craize for 100 acres of Land in the Illinois Grant Letter A. in N<sup>o</sup> 52.— — Also to John Berry ass<sup>ee</sup> of Solomon Walker who was assignee of Robert Davies for 100 acres of land letter E. in N<sup>o</sup> 59 (59)

Adjourned G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1806. George R. Clark William Croghan & Richard Taylor.

a Deed Issued to William Ruby assignee of William Ruby & John Ruby Heirs at law to William Ruby Deceased for 100 acres known by letter A. in lot N<sup>o</sup> 118.

also a Deed Issued to the same as heir at law to William Ruby Deceased for 200 acres letter C & D. in Lot N<sup>o</sup> 118.

adjourned G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on the 4<sup>th</sup> of May 1806.

George R Clark, Richard Taylor and William Croghan

a Deed Issued to John Berry assignee of John Harris who was assignee of George Gilmore for 100 acres being letter C. in Number Ninety four

adjourned

G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1806. —

George R. Clark, W<sup>m</sup> Croghan & Richard Taylor

a Deed Issued to W<sup>m</sup> Brenton ass<sup>es</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Clark for 45 acres land letter A in N<sup>o</sup> 141. in Illinois Grant. —

a Deed Issued to John M<sup>c</sup>Loney ass<sup>es</sup> for 200 acres of land letters A & B. the Claim of Beverly Trent N<sup>o</sup> 142. —

a Deed Issued to Adam Brenton ass<sup>es</sup> for 100 acres letter E. in N<sup>o</sup> 79

adjourned

G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville on the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1806

Present George R. Clark. William Croghan Robert Breckenridge & Richard Taylor

William Ferguson & John Berry laid before the Board an assignment from James Robertson to Daniel Frazer and from said Frazer to the said Ferguson & Berry, and prayed the Board to Grant them a Deed for the said Robertsons Claim in the said Grant, and Robert A. New as Agent for the Heirs & Representatives of the said Robertson prayd the Board to suspend the Issuing of the Deeds for the said Claim Sugesting that Fraud had been Committed on the part of the said Berry and Ferguson in procuring and authenticating said assignment. It is Ordered that a further time untill the first Monday in April next be given the parties to Establish their Claim at which time the board will determine on the same.

adjourned

G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on Thursday the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1808.

Present. — Robert Breckenridge

William Croghan &

Richard Taylor

} Commiss<sup>rs</sup>

a Deed Issued to Robert Whitehill Jun<sup>r</sup> for 100 acres of Land letter C. N<sup>o</sup> 28. Granted to John Hughs Deceased and assigned by James Hughs as heir at law to said John Hughs Dec<sup>d</sup> to said Robert Whitehill. —

Signed

RO, BRICKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August 1808. —

Present — James F. Moore

William Croghan & Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Robert Breckenridge

a Deed Issued to William Cornell Assignee of Joseph Phelps for 100 acres of land in the Illinois Grant Letter A. in N<sup>o</sup> 577 [?].

RO<sup>t</sup> BRECKINRIDGE

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at the House of John Gwathmey agreeable to publick notice, on Thursday the 1<sup>st</sup> day of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1808.

Present Richard Taylor

William Croghan & } Comm<sup>rs</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Breckinridge }

a Deed Issued to Benjamin Brewer assignee of Stith Daniel ass<sup>ee</sup> of Jerry Harrison assignee of Michael Spairs who was ass<sup>ee</sup> of James Brown for 200 acres of land being letters D & E. in N<sup>o</sup> 273. the Claim of the said James Brown.

a Deed Issued to William Asher assignee of Bartlett Asher who is heir at law to William Asher Deceased for 100 acres Letter C in N<sup>o</sup> 59.

The Commissioners having examined the papers laid before them by the representatives of Richard Terrell and those laid before them by Jacob Peck, It appears from said papers that on the Original plat of the Survey there is an assignment made by Henry Thomas assignee to Andrew Crockett to which assignment there is no date, and on the said plat of Survey is an assignment from Frederick Edwards as Agent of Andrew Crockett to Richard Terrell bearing date the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April 1798. That on the part of Jacob Peck is an assignment of the said Henry Thomas to said Jacob Peck on the Certificate of George R Clark to John Lines who, served for the Claim now in question dated the 24<sup>th</sup> day of November 1794.

The Commissioners having Considered said Claim are of Opinion that the Claim of Jacob Peck is better than that of the representatives of Richard Terrell in as much as the date of the assignment to Peck is prior to the date of that from Edwards as Agent for Crockett to Richard Terrell. It is Ordered that a Deed



Issue to the said Jacob Peck for the said Claim of Henry Thomas as assignee of John Lyne which Claim is 100 acres of Land Letter C. in N<sup>o</sup> 119.

Resolved that the board adjourn untill Saturday the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October Next.

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant agreeable to adjournment at the Last Meeting – on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Octo<sup>r</sup> 1808.

Present	George R. Clark	}	Gent.
	William Croghan &		
	Richard Taylor		

a Deed Issued to John Crim assignee of William King assignee of Henry Honaker for 100 acres of Land Letter C in N<sup>o</sup> 57.

a Deed Issued to William Goodwin assignee of David Jones for 100 acres Letter C in N<sup>o</sup> 138.

a Deed Issued to James M<sup>c</sup>Kinney assignee of John Lang assignee of Isaac Yates for 100 acres Letter B. in N<sup>o</sup> 210.

adjourned G R CLARK

At a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of Decem<sup>r</sup> 1808. present George R. Clark Robert Breckenridge, Richard Taylor James F. Moore and William Croghan, –The Board having Met on this day for the purpose of Determing on the Contest between the heirs of James Robertson & John Berry & Ferguson & Philip Barbour heir & representative of Philip Barbour Deceased But no person appearing on the part of said Berry & Ferguson to advocate their Claim the Board think it most proper to Suspend the Investigation of said Claim untill Tuesday Morning Next for which purpose a board will be formed on said day at the Schoolhouse Near Colonel Taylors.

Adjourned Signed G R CLARK

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Illinois Grant agreeable to the adjournment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Instant, – present George R. Clark James F. Moore, William Croghan, Richard Taylor & Robert Breckenridge.

The Commissioners having Examined the the papers adduced by Mess<sup>rs</sup> John Berry and William Ferguson and the heirs of James Robertson Deceased, and of Philip Barbour heir at Law to Philip

Barbour Deceased (and having Examined Aaron Prather touching the Claim of the above named Berry & Ferguson) all of whom have prayed the Commissioners to Grant them Deeds for the Lands in the Illinois Grant allowed to James Robertson for military services are of opinion that it is proved by the Testimony of the said Prather that the assignment of the said Berry & Ferguson from said James Robertson was Fraudulently procured as appears from the Deposition of Aaron Prather, It is Ordered that Deeds Issue to the legal Heirs, Representatives Devisee or Devisees of the said James Robertson for all the Lands in the said Grant allowed to him by the board of Commissioners.

Adjourned signd G R CLARK

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant at Louisville on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of May 1809. William Croghan, Rob<sup>t</sup> Breckenridge, Richard Taylor, James F. Moore. a Deed Issued to Lucy Sullivan Daniel Sullivan, William Sullivan Rebecca Sullivan & Sophea Sullivan heirs of William Sullivan Dec<sup>d</sup> as assignee of Marston G. Clark assignee of John Pulford for 100 acres being letter E, in N<sup>o</sup> 31.

A deed Issued to Adam Brenton assignee of David Millbank [?] & Ann his Wife for letter E. in N<sup>o</sup> <sup>138</sup>/<sub>38</sub> [sic] of 100 acres.

Adjourned ROB<sup>t</sup> BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1809.

present George R. Clark  
William Croghan &  
Richard Taylor.

A Deed Issued to John Cockey Owings assignee of Robert Patterson for 200 acres of Land being Letters D & E, in N<sup>o</sup> 177.

Signed RICH<sup>d</sup> TAYLOR

At a Meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Novem<sup>r</sup> 1809, present George R. Clark, James F. Moore William Croghan, Richard Taylor & Robert Breckenridge, Philip Barbour Jun<sup>r</sup> petitioned this board to grant him a Deed for the land lying in the Illinois Grant of which James Robinson [sic] Deceased Lieu<sup>t</sup> in the Illinois Reg<sup>t</sup> Died possessed and produced to the Board an authentick Copy of the Last will and

Testament of the said James Robertson and other testmoneals to Establish his Claim and Robert A. New as attorney for Jerremel [?] Turpin who intermarried with Ann Robertson Daughter of John Robertson heir at law to said James Robertson and who is assignee of Wallball Robertson, Henry Turpin, Elizabeth Turpin, Eleazer Cheatham, Michl [?] Cheatam, John Robertson, Rich<sup>d</sup> Robertson, William Robertson Jun<sup>r</sup> and others who Claim to be the heirs and Representatives of said James Robertson Deceas<sup>d</sup> which being considered of by the Board it is ordered that Deeds do Issue to the said Philip Barbour Jun<sup>r</sup> heir at law to Philip Barbour Deceased who was Devisee of said James Robertson for Lots N<sup>o</sup> 25 of 500 Acres, N<sup>o</sup> 200, of 500 acres N<sup>o</sup> 206 of 500 acres, and N<sup>o</sup> 294 of 500 acres, and for letter B, of 156 acres part of N<sup>o</sup> 106, which land was Granted to said Robertson as Lieu<sup>t</sup> in said Regiment, The said Deeds to be made with the following Conditions to Wit saving to the said Jeremel [?] Turpin such title as he may be able to Establish in a Court of Equity or Law to said lands as representative aforesaid, It is also Ordered that the Order made for Granting the before mentioned Land to the Legal heir, Representative Devise or Devisees of said Robertson in the month of Decem<sup>r</sup> last be rescinded

Adjourned G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illenois Grant on the 23 day of January 1810

Present Geo. R. Clark William Croghan and Richard Taylor

A Deed issued to John R. Nugent assignee of Thomas Consuls heir at law to Harman Consuls for 100 Acres being letter C. in N<sup>o</sup> 205

Adjourned G. R. CLARK

At a meeting of a Board of Commissioners of the Ilenois Grant on the 14 day of March 1810.

Present Geo. R. Clark. Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor & William Croghan

Resolved that the 500 acre Survey N<sup>o</sup> 74 be laid off into one hundred Acre Lots and that the said One hundred acres be each of them distinguished on the Map by letters A B C D & E in the same manner as is distinguished in Lots N<sup>o</sup> 73 and that the surveyor of Clark County be requested to lay off said lots accordingly and return a platt of Survey to the next Meeting of this board. Resolved

also that on the application of any Individual to this board and producing assignments from persons owning 8 acre lotts in s<sup>d</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 74, to the amount one hundred acres the board will procede to ballet and make a deed for the Letter drawn accordingly.

G. R. CLARK.

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners of the Ilenois Grant at Louisville on the 17 day of May 1810. Present William Croghan Robert Breckenridge & Richard Taylor. Commiss

A Deed issued to James Cruther assigne of Nathaniel Gains and Ingery his Wife, formly Ingerey House Heiress of Andrew House, for 100 Acres being letter E in N<sup>o</sup> 48

Adjourned W. CROGHAN

At a meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Ilinois Grant on the 12 of Nov. 1810.

Present Robert Breckenridge, William Croghan & Richard Taylor

Evan Shelby Surveyor of Clark County Indiana Territory pursuant to a former resolution of this board, has surveyed lot N<sup>o</sup> 74 in the Ilinois Grant and laid the same out into five equal Lots distinguished by letters A. B. C. D. & E Ordered that the same be recorded.

George Huckleberry having produced assignments to this board for 20, Claims of eight Acres in said number which the board consider sufficiently authenticated & the s<sup>d</sup> Huckleberry by Evan Shelby having proceeded to ballot for the same, drew the said one hundred and sixty acre out of letters C. & D. Resolved that the Commissioners make a Deed of Conveyance to the s<sup>d</sup> Huckleberry his heirs or Assigns, for the s<sup>d</sup> one hundred & sixty acres to include letter C & the remainder of letter D Adjoining the – or that the Commissioners will convey the whole of the s<sup>d</sup> two letters when the s<sup>d</sup> Huckleberry shall produce assignments for the 40 Acres which shall be considered sufficiently Authenticated by the Commissioners.

Ordered that the said Huckleberry be authorized to take possession of the s<sup>d</sup> One hundred & sixty acres whereon he shall proper so to do Ordered that the board do adjourn

RO, BRECKENRIDGE

At a meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Ilinois Grant on the 22 day of January 1811 Present, Robert Brecken-

ridge, Will. Croghan & Rd Taylor

George Huckleberry Jun<sup>r</sup> having produced to the Board 5 other assignments for 8 acre lots in lot N<sup>o</sup> 74. a Deed Issued to the said George Huckleberry for 200, acres of land being letters C & D. in said N<sup>o</sup> 74. heretofore drawn by said Huckleberry and being each of the residuary Claims of Van Sweringin, Florence Mahoney John Tally, Peter Priest, Jacob Spears, Nathaniel Marshon, William Whitley, James Whitecotton, Eleazer Osbon, William Ray, George Vensconer, Michael & John Sitzer, John & Page Sartain, Charles Ousley, Isaac Vanmeter, Josiah Philps, Isaac Yates, Henry Vance, John Paul, William Thompson, Barney Waters, George Shepherd and Samuel Watkins

Adjourned

RO. BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of February 1813. present George R. Clark, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor William Croghan, – a Deed Issued to Isaac M<sup>c</sup>Bride for 100 Acres letter D. in N<sup>o</sup> 281.

Adjourned

RICH<sup>d</sup> TAYLOR

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of August 1813.

present Robert Breckenridge, Rich<sup>d</sup> Taylor and William Croghan.

Ordered that a Deed Issue to William Wilson assignee of James Biggs assignee of Hanley Vance for 100 acres in the Illinois Grant letter D. in N<sup>o</sup> 243.

Ordered that a Deed Issue to James Biggs assignee of Fulton Lindsey assignee of the heirs of Arthur Lindsey for 100 acres letter D in N<sup>o</sup> 79.

Adjourned

RO BRECKENRIDGE

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant the 9<sup>th</sup> day of August 1815.

Present Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Robert Breckenridge.

a Deed Issued to Robert Cornell assignee of Thomas Key assignee of Gasper Gaylor for 100 acres letter D N<sup>o</sup> 224.

Ordered that a Deed Issued to William Goodwin assignee of John Jackson assignee of Mary & Jane Vaughan assignee of

Garrard Enoch Nelson by power of Attorney (or letter to James Patten) for two undivided third parts of 100 acre tract Letter E. N<sup>o</sup> 85.

a Deed Issued to Philip Daily assignee of Original Young assignee of Aaron Moore assignee of Christopher Greenup ass<sup>es</sup> of Elisha Freeman heir at law to William Freeman for 100 Acres letter E N<sup>o</sup> 73.

Adjourned RICH<sup>d</sup> TAYLOR

At a Meeting of a board of Commissioners of the Illinois Grant on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1815.

present Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Robert Breckenridge. a Deed Issued to Abram appler ass<sup>es</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Caunifax, ass<sup>es</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> Cox for 100 acres of land in the illinois Grant part of a tract of 500. acres N<sup>o</sup> 59. Letter D, which Deed bears date August the 14<sup>th</sup> last

RICH<sup>d</sup> TAYLOR

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 1816. William Croghan Richard Taylor and Robert Breckenridge Commissioners of the Illinois Grant, made a Deed to Aaron Prather assignee of Edmund Fear, for 100 acres of Land in the Illinois Grant Letter C. part of the 500 acre Survey N<sup>o</sup> 73.

W CROGHAN

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 1816, William Croghan Richard Taylor & Robert Breckenridge Commissioners of the Illinois Grant made a Deed to Absalom Parker assignee of Thomas Allen who was assignee of William Hack for 100 acres of Land in the Illinois Grant Letter E. part of the 500 acre Survey N<sup>o</sup> 174.<sup>1</sup>

W. CROGHAN

On the 19th of February, 1818, Mr. John Sullivan, guardian of the heir of William Sullivan, deceased, produced to the commissioners of the Illinois Grant, viz.: Robert Breckenridge, William Croghan and Richard Taylor, an assignment from Samuel Stephenson, formerly a soldier in the Illinois regiment, to the said William Sullivan for the land which he is entitled to for his services in the

<sup>1</sup> The Draper MS. ends at this point. The entries from February 19, 1818 to April 3, 1847 are taken from English, *Conquest of the Northwest*, 2:1112-1116.

said regiment, upon which assignment the said commissioners granted a deed for 100 acres of land lying in the said grant lettered E, No. 286, to Daniel P. Sullivan, William, Sophia and Rebecca, heirs of the said Wm. Sullivan, deceased.

W. CROGHAN.

At a meeting of a board of the commissioners of the Illinois Grant, on the 3d day of June, 1819, present, William Croghan, Richard Taylor, Robert Breckenridge, Gent. A deed from the said commissioners to Thomas Joyes, for 156 acres of land in the Grant, assignee of the heirs and devisees of Valentine T. Dalton, which is known in the plan of said grant by the number, 155, letter C.

A deed from the commissioners to James Ross, assignee of James Scott, who was assignee of James January, the original claimants for 100 acres of land in the Illinois Grant, part of No. 198, letter C, granted the 7th day of July, 1819, by Richard Taylor, William Croghan and Robert Breckenridge, Esquires.

November 25, 1819. A deed from Richard Taylor, Robert Breckenridge and William Croghan, commissioners, etc., to Aaron Moore, assignee of Jacob Miller, heir at law of Abraham Miller, deceased, for 100 acres of land in the Illinois Grant, part of No. 54, letter C; also a deed to the said Moore for 100 acres as assignee of William Lear, part of No. 54, letter A.

March 21, 1820. The commissioners of the Illinois Grant (to wit, William Croghan, Richard Taylor and Robert Breckenridge, Gents.), on the application of Thomas Joyes, who produced satisfactory papers in evidence of his right, granted a deed for two tracts of land of 500 acres each, and distinguished on the map of said grant by their numbers, 168 and 185, to the said Joyes as the grantee of Robert Walsh and Anna Maria Walsh, his wife, the sole heir of Jasper Moyland, deceased, and Samuel Fox and Maria Fox, his wife, and William Lansdale and Elizabeth Lansdale, his wife; the said Maria Fox and Elizabeth Lansdale being the only heirs of Stephen Moyland, deceased, and the said Jasper and Stephen Moyland being the only heirs of John Moyland, deceased, to whom a deed had been executed by a former board of commissioners for the said two tracts of 500 acres of land each, as assignee of General G. R. Clark, which deed is represented to be lost or mislaid, and therefore the said heirs

and legal representatives of the said John Moyland have conveyed the said land to said Thomas Joyes, and by their attorney, Robert Wickliffe, have authorized and requested the renewal of the deed accordingly.

ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, June 1, 1820.

The undersigned, one of the commissioners for settling the claims to lands in the Illinois Grant and granting deeds for the same, having examined the following residuary soldiers' claims and the assignments thereof to George Huckleberry, which are found to be correct, viz.: Daniel Williams, James Ramsey, Jesse Piner, Isaac McBride, G. E. Nelson, Ebenezer Severns, Jonathan Sworden Will Ruby, Robert Witt, Francis Spilman, Henry Prather, John McManness, Sen., for eight acres each, and John Thompson, heir at law to Joseph Thornton, deceased, for eight acres, four acres of which are appropriated to make the quantity of 100 acres; and the said George Huckleberry, by Evan Shelby, proceeded to ballot for one of the unappropriated lots of the survey for 500 acres, which is distinguished in the map of said grant by its number, 74. When he drew the lot, letter E, for which a deed may issue upon his procuring an additional claim regularly assigned, for so much as will complete the 100 acres, and in the meantime the said Huckleberry may enter upon and take possession of the same.

March —, 1821, the said Huckleberry produced the above claim of John Thornton, heir, etc. Deed issued accordingly.

ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE.

Deed signed by R. Breckenridge in favor of William Goodwin for one-third of letter E, No. 85, and delivered to Evan Shelby for the signatures of the other commissioners, William Croghan and Richard Taylor, Esquires.

Also, a deed in favor of William Morgan, assignee of R. Witt, for 100 acres, letter B, part of No. 243, and a deed to Reece Williams, heir at law of Daniel Williams, for 100 acres, letter E, part of No. 243, which deeds were signed by R. Breckenridge and delivered by him to Evan Shelby to obtain the signatures of the other commissioners, William Croghan and Richard Taylor, Esquires.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners of the Illinois Grant, at Charlestown, on the 20th day of August, 1825, for the



purpose of creating deeds, etc., present, Joseph Bartholomew, James Beggs, Andrew P. Hay, Benjamin Ferguson and Stephen Hutchings, Gent. Joseph Bartholomew was appointed chairman of the board and John Douthatt the clerk of the same.

Ordered that the board of commissioners adjourn until the 15th day of October.

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW, Chairman.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Illinois Grant, according to adjournment, in Charlestown, on the 15th day of October, 1825, present, Joseph Bartholomew, James Beggs, Benjamin Ferguson, Orlando Raymond and Stephen Hutchings, Gent. Andrew P. Hay present.

Ordered, that a deed issue to Henry Renacking, assignee of Shadrach G. Moore, assignee of William Coll, assignee of Benjamin Brown, assignee of Alexander McIntire, for 100 acres of land in No. 130, letter C.

Ordered, that deed issue to Joseph Coombs, assignee of Isaac Greathouse, assignee of H. Greathouse and Isaac Greathouse, heir at law of William Greathouse, deceased, 100 acres of land in No. 224 and letter B.

Ordered that deed issue to Shem Hostedler, assignee of Daniel Bower, assignee of Elizabeth Alexander, heir at law of James Alexander, deceased, assignee of Andrew Spear, assignee of Isaac Sampson, assignee of Thomas Short, who was assignee of Robert Barnett for 100 acres of land in No. 162 and letter C.

Ordered, that the clerk of this board receive two dollars for each deed which is executed by the board of commissioners of the Illinois Grant.

Ordered, that deed issue to James Curry, assignee of Jacob Teeple, assignee of James Drake, assignee of Robert A. New, assignee of James Ferguson, assignee of Evan Shelby, assignee of Jacob Spear, for 100 acres of land in No. 174 and letter B.

The board adjourned.

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW.

At a meeting of the board of commissioners of the Illinois regiment, according to adjournment, in Charlestown, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1846, present, Andrew P. Hay, Alexander Mars, Samuel McCampbell, David W. Dailey and Christopher

Cole, Gent., the board unanimously appointed Andrew P. Hay president of the board of commissioners, and also unanimously appointed Joseph Bower clerk of said board, in place of John Douthitt, Esq., former clerk, who has heretofore resigned his said office as clerk aforesaid.

The board proceeded to investigate the claims of the heirs of John Hacker, and the heirs of Christopher Hatten. After due consideration, was continued until the next meeting of the board on the 1st Monday in December next, 1846, to which time the board adjourned.

ANDREW P. HAY, Pres. B.

On the 7th day of December, 1846, the following gentlemen, commissioners, met pursuant to adjournment, to wit: A. P. Hay, president, John D. Shryer, Samuel McCampbell, and not being a majority sufficient to act, the board adjourned until convened at some future day.

Then on the 3d day of April, 1847, the board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Hon. A. P. Hay, president, Samuel McCampbell, David W. Dailey, Alexander Mars and Christopher Cole.

Ordered that a deed issue to George A. Hatten and Ann E. Hatten, sole heirs at law of Christopher Hatten, for 100 acres of land in No. 28, letter A, of the Illinois Grant.

The board adjourned until convened at some future day.

*Examined.*

ANDREW P. HAY, P. B. C.

## APPENDIX

### ACCOUNTS INVOLVED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, MAY 15, 1788

[Department of State, Washington, Bureau of Indexes and Archives.]

To His Excellency Cyrus Griffin esquire President of Congress; and his Excellency Edmund Randolph esquire Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia —

Whereas The Commonwealth of Virginia by her Delegates in Congress Assembled, did, on the first day of March in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, cede to the United States all that tract of country lying on the Northwest side of the River Ohio, on certain terms and conditions, as by the deed of Cession now in the Archives of Congress, and an exemplification of the same, in the Archives of the Commonwealth of Virginia will more fully appear—One clause of which, contains the words following.—Videlicet “That the necessary and reasonable expences incurred by this State in subduing any British posts or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquish'd, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States, and that one Commissioner shall be appointed by Congress, one by this Commonwealth, and another by those two Commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall be authorised and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expences incurred by this State which they shall judge to be comprised within the intent and meaning of the Act of Congress of the 10th day of October 1780 respecting such expences”—

Now Whereas John Pierce, William Heth, and David Henley, were respectively and duly appointed your Commissioners, in Conformity to the above recited clause; who having in obedience thereto spent many months in the investigation of such accounts and vouchers as were laid before them by the Commonwealth of Virginia in support of her demands under the said deed of Cession, a majority of them, namely, William Heth and David Henley [John Pierce being at present—as he has been for some time past—incapable

of business, by indisposition] after the most mature consideration of the nature of the accounts and vouchers. and the variety of circumstances involved therewith, have agreed in the following report and award—

It appearing to your Commissioners, after repeated essays—altogether impracticable to ascertain “the necessary and reasonable expences” incurred by Virginia for the purposes recited in the foregoing clause in the deed of Cession, agreeably to the usual form of business, or common rules of Office, without losing sight of that equity, which appears to them to have been the evident intention of Congress to afford Virginia, and finding on the other hand, that if they admitted *all* the charges exhibited by the said Commonwealth of Virginia under her Ideas of the intent and meaning of the deed of Cession, they would violate the trust reposed in them by an Act of partiality. They have therefore—from the most conscientious statements of the Accounts in their power, and making at the same time, those concessions to each others opinions, which they hold themselves warrantable in doing, in order to terminate the business in the best manner possible—agreed in an opinion that the United States ought, in compliance with the said deed of Cession, as one of the contracting parties, to reimburse the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Sum of Five hundred thousand dollars Specie, as a full compensation for all expences paid by said Commonwealth, and incurr’d as “necessary and reasonable in subduing British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defence”—comprehending Forts Jefferson & Nelson—“or in acquiring any part of the territory ceded and relinquish’d to the United States, as Specified and Stated by the said William Heth and David Henley in the accounts hereunto annex’d. And they do, by the powers in them vested, award the said sum of Five hundred thousand dollars specie accordingly—

Given under our hands and Seals at New York, this fifteenth day of May, In the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

WILL HETH, Comsr app <sup>d</sup> by Virginia	[seal]
DAVID HENLEY third Commissioner	[seal]

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TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA for her "necessary and reasonable expences incurred in subduing British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory ceded to the United States by her deed of cession

DR., THE UNITED STATES		Virg <sup>a</sup> C <sup>y</sup>		
1788				
January	To amount of her whole claim as laid before the Commissioners and for which, there are vouchers of her payments.....	233,875.	17.	11.
	Amount of sundry charges for which the vouchers were burnt by the British in the year 1781 .....	10,010.,	18.,	3½

---

243,866., 16, 2½

1788  
 May 15 To Balance P Contra..... £150,000., 0,, 0,, or 500,000—

Dollars—  
 WILL HETH

on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of March 1784" as Stated by William Heth the Commissioner appointed by Virginia, in compliance with said deed of cession, to liquidate and adjust such expences—

		CONTRA	CR	
1788	By Amount of burnt vouchers.....		10,010	18,, 3½.
May 15	By Amount of two Shawanese expeditions conducted by General Clark in the years 1780 & 1782—not allowd by Mess. <sup>rs</sup> Pierce & Henley, being a charge, which in their opinion, the governing clause in the deed of cession above recited does not comprehend .....		9,970,,	6,, 7
	By sundry expences—Militia in Kentucke—supplies to Col <sup>o</sup> Campbell—to barracks at Charlottsville—&c &c.....		23,197	9. 4
	So much agreed to be deducted by M <sup>r</sup> Heth, from the contra debit, in conformity to the determination of the other Commissioners on a question respecting bills paid by the [State of] Virginia, for the application of which, vouchers satisfactory to them, were not produced, as from the proceedings of their board will more fully appear; and which sum, is now consented to be deducted, that Virginia may transfer the same to her general account against the Union, where the Justice and equity thereof, will be determined upon by Commissioners to be appointed by Congress, to decide on all matters of controversy respecting the accounts of Individual States against the United States, and which he does under a hope, that it will prevent any disagreeable dispute or consequences between the contracting parties, and with a view to close the account as soon as possible, that the sums not allow'd therein, may be transferrd to her general account as aforesaid .....			
	By Balance to be reimbursed Virginia in Virtue of her deed of Cession....		150,000,,	0,, 0,,
			£243,886,,	16,, 2½

DR

THE UNITED STATES TO

For her Account of estimate of expences, to be reimbursed the State by the United States, for the conquest & defence of the Illinois territory

To pay of Officers & Soldiers under the Command of General Clark—in the Illinois, at Forts Jefferson & Nelson, and til the latter was reduced, comprehending the Illinois Regiment, Major Slaughters Corps, Capt Rogers' Cavalry &c &c.....	50,850,,	9,,	1
To Rations for the above Troops accurately estimated at the average price for each year ..... amounting ....	43,535,,	14,,	10½
To an allowance for General Clarks Table, or extra family expences as Commander in chief, in the Illinois department, at a rate equal to his pay.....	1,427,,	0,	0,,
To Rations for sundry persons followers of the troops, under the description of the friendly Indians, Commissarys—Hunters distressed families, Prisoners, Expresses—Spies, Interpreters Artificers detachment of militia &c &c .....	2,035,,	12,,	5
To an allowance for wastage on transporting & issuing provisions admitted by the Board at P..... 10 p Ct.....	4,557,,	2,,	8
To an allowance for Clothing, one suit for every Soldier a year . . . 1228 Suits @ 6 6 .....	7,736,,	8	—
Note This last sum extended .....	59,291,,	17,,	11½
was to cover as far as the Commissioners thought proper, Bills drawn by General Clark, and those under his Command to amount 110,000£			
To the Amount paid Artificers.....	1,638,,	15,,	4
To Expences for Indian department.....	1,087,,	2,,	8
To Militia pay for sundry detachments..	291,,	13,,	7
To Expence of Prisoners.....		3,,	1
To ditto for Expresses.....	506,,	8,,	6
To Plank & Carpenters Wages at Fort Jefferson .....	286,,	1,,	9
To sundry Charges placed by Mess. <sup>rs</sup> Pierce & Heth in the doubtful column Mr Heth from.....	3,787,,	14,,	11½
the whole sum after deducting .....	1,338,,	17,,	8½
admits therefore .....	2,448,,	7,,	3 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This figure is given as it appears in the original; the result of the subtraction however is £2,448, 17 S, 3 d.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

CR

agreeably to the Act of Cession . . . . dated the first Day of March  
One thousand seven hundred and eighty four

By amount of 7,923,, 12,, 5½ which the Commissioners agreed should be struck off, for some part of the estimate being too high, and for over pay to Soldiers, as appears by the Alphabetical list and statement of their pay.....	7,923	12	5½
By the Balance carried to Account of final Adjustment, and which is allowed to the State of Virginia.....	150,000,,	0,,	0
	157,923,,	12,,	5½

New York, 15<sup>th</sup> May 1788—

This Estimate was made by the Commissioners, at the City of Richmond in Virginia . . . and agreed to.....

DAVID HENLEY  
 ☞ Third Commissioner

To Amount of Sundrys put by as wanting explanation, he likewise admitts for these .....	1,474,,	15,,	3
To Amount of sundry Contingencies, ascertained on examination, with some degree of exactness, w <sup>ch</sup> comprehends Gallies, Boats Cannoes, Indian treats, & an immense variety of other expences..	23,044,,	10,,	1
To sundry contingencies abstracted from the Accounts of Lt Col. Montgomery, who commanded at the Kaskaskias from W <sup>m</sup> Shannon conductor General of the department, & from John Dodge who was Indian Agent, & had charge of all the Clothing and made great disbursements, not yet sufficiently adjusted, but which including the expence of the troop Horse under Cap <sup>t</sup> Rogers, for Arms--Military Stores, Bounty money & recruiting expences, not included in this statement--allow	17000,,	0	—
	47,781	5	5 <sup>1</sup>
	157,923	12	5 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On the basis of the items given here, and including the corrected figure given in note 1, this figure should be £47,778, 7 S, 6 d.

<sup>2</sup> According to the corrected figures this total should be £157,920, 14 S, 6½ d.



D<sup>r</sup>

THE UNITED STATES TO

For the final Settlement Account which exhibits the whole charge of an Account as lay<sup>d</sup> before the Commissioners for their consideration and judgment, and which a Majority of them were to determine upon as final,

To the Amount of an Account as lay<sup>d</sup> before the Commissioners by the Commonwealth of Virginia, for her expences, in conquering and defending the N<sup>o</sup> Western territory as her deed of Cession, bearing date <sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> March 1784, and which territory was ceded for the benefit of the United States upon certain terms and conditions of reimbursement . . . . . 233 875,, 17,, 11

To amount of Sundry Charges for which }  
the Vouchers are said to have been burnt } 10 010,, 18,, 3½

---



---

243,886,, 16,, 2½

---



---

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

C\*

for the reimbursing that Commonwealth by the Union, for the Illinois Territory, as ceded the first Day of March One Thousand seven hundred and eighty four—

By the Balance of One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds brought from the Account of Estimate, which the Commissioners agree to allow the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a full compensation, for to reimburse her expences in conquering and defending the N<sup>o</sup> Western territory, in which are comprehended the troops of the Illinois of all denominations and descriptions, under the Command of General Clark, consisting of the Illinois Regiment, Rogers, Cavalry,— Militia of that Country,—Indians acting in its defence,—and for all forts established and maintained there,—and for the troops serving in forts Jefferson & Nelson, consisting of the Illinois Regiment,—Slaughters' Corps—Indians &c,—and for the expence in establishing the two forts Jefferson and Nelson,—for artifycers, spies,—Interpreters,—Expesses,—Prisoners of War &c &c—and for the following Accounts—General Clark—Col. Montgomery—Major Slaughter—William Shannon—Benjamin Harrison—Francis Moore—Evan Baker—John Dodge—Gabriel Maddison,—Oliver Pollock & others connected with these Accounts—and for all Bills drawn by General Clark and those under him,—and all other expences whatever incurred in the conquest and defence of the ceded territory, or that has any connection with forts—Jefferson & Nelson .....

150,000,, 0 —

By a deduction on ... 110000 £ Bills drawn by General Clark and those under him of 59291,, 17,, 11½ allowed for in Rations

50708,, 2 —

—clothing &c to that amount which leave a loss the State is subject to, as by the determination of this Commissioner... (see account estimate) .....

By a deduction on .... 3787,, 14,, 11½ of 2448,, 17,, 3

1338,, 17,, 8½

already allowed for the whole sum leaves a charge against the State Virginia (see account estimate) .....

By a sum agreed to be struck off in account of estimate, as an allowance for over pay of soldiers—and contingencies too high estimated .....

7923,, 12,, 7½

59970,, 12,, 4



By the two Shawanese expeditions (not allowed for in this Account).....  
 By sundry Charges, for which Vouchers are burnt (not allowed).....  
 By sundry expences of Militia in Kentucky &c &c (not allowed).....

9970,,	6—7
10010,,	18—3½
13934,,	19 —
<hr/>	
33916,,	3,, 10½
<hr/>	
	243,886,,16,,2½

For the three last sums extended to 33,916 3,, 10½ which the Commissioners have made no allowance for, it is just in my Opinion, that the State of Virginia should have the power of supporting her Claims in these, by any Accounts—Vouchers—or papers above mentioned, provided the Charges has no connection with expences in the defence of the Illinois, or Forts Jefferson & Nelson . . .  
 New York 15 May 1788

DAVID HENLEY  
 Third Commissioner

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## LIST OF WORKS CITED

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# LIST OF WORKS CITED

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