

To the Chiefs, Warriors, & others of the Delaware Nation.
Brothers,

As a message which I sent you by order of Congress dated at Carlisle the
third day of August 1794 delivered at Landuthie by George Mifflin I told you that
Congress had taken the Resolutions of the Indian Nations dated Dec. 18. 1793 & sent
their means consideration for you on Aug. 1. The resolution due here
is to inform you that Congress in consequence of said Resolutions
were pleased by a Resolution dated the 27. day of October last to authorize the
Honble the Governor of the Western Territory and (now) the Superintendent
of Indian Affairs for the northern district to invite for the Chiefs of the
Five Nations, Delaware, Muncie, Chickasaw, Ottawa, Miami, Shaw-
nee, & Choctaw of all other Indian Nations within the said northern district
which extends from the middle of the Lakes south to the Chesapeake the
Mississippi River, in order to hold a general Treaty with you & them for the pur-
pose (if possible) of settling & removing all just complaints and grievances up-
posed to exist between the United States of the Indian Nations; and to establish a
Treaty which shall be lasting.

It is intended that the Treaty will be held at the
Tale of the Spring on about thirty miles from the Ohio on
the first day of August 1794. It is to be as possible that day. There
is no doubt you and Chiefs will not fail to attend, and the way of the Ohio will
with you & your friends through the Nations to inform of what the
Western Chiefs particularly, as we shall endeavour to have every thing
ready to receive you at that time & place.

The Resolutions of Congress must convince
you of their sincerity & Pacific disposition towards the Indian Nations
and I hope will induce you all to come with hearts disposed to
perpetual Peace of Friendship with the United States.

Dated at Carlisle the
23. day of Dec. 1794 -

Your Obedient Servant & Brother
Richd. Butler
Superintendent of Affairs for the West.

To the Chiefs Warriors & others of the Delaware nation

Brothers,

In a message which is sent you, by order of Congress, which is the great council of the United States dated at Carlisle the third day of August 1787 delivered at Sanduskie by George Lovelace I told you that Congress had taken the Representation of the Indian nations Dated Decr. 18th 1787 into thus Serious considerations & would give an answer thereto in due time.

I now inform you by James Rinkey & William Willan that Congress in consequence of said Representation were pleased by a Resolution dated the 27th Day of October last to Authorize the Hon'ble the Governor of the Western Territory and (myself) the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern District Invite & meet the Chiefs of the Five Nations, Delawares, Wiandots, Chippawas, Ottawas, Skomias, Shawanas., Wabash & all other Indian nations within the said northern District which Extends from the middle of the Lakes South to the Ohio & west to the Mississippi Rivers, in order to hold a General Treaty with you & them for the purpose (if Possible) of setting & removing all just complaints and uneasiness Supposed to Exist between the United States & the Indian Nations; and to establish a Peace which shall be lasting.

It is intended that the Treaty will be held at the Falls of Muskingum about Seventy miles west said River from the Ohio on the first day of May next 1788 or as soon as possible after that day - I therefore Expect your Chiefs will not fail to Attend, and that you & the Wiandots, will gain & send this Invitation through the nation to inform & collect the Western Chiefs punctually, as we shall endeavor to have Evry thing ready to Receive you & them at that time & Place.

The Resolution of Congress must convince you of thus Friendly & Pacific disposition toward the Indian nations. And I hope will induce you all to come with hearts disposed to perpetual Peace & Friendships with the United States

I am your Real Friend & Brother

Richd. Butler

Superintendt. Indn. Affrs. Northn Distr

Dated at Pittsburgh the 23d Day of Decr 1787

Savannah State of Georgia
25th Oct 1734

Dear Sir

I am much oblig'd by your very polite favor of the 9th August in answer to my letter of the 15th June, the Military arrangement then suggested appears now to be necessary, as the Commissioners have not been able to succeed in holding a treaty with the Indians without offering in judgment, without even deigning to return an answer to the oath delivered by verbal question, which gives just grounds to apprehend an immediate serious war; in fact they have already commenced hostilities on the frontiers of this State, as appears by an express from an Col. Irvine of the Militia on the 13th Instant who says "the Indians have burnt down Kemps fort in Washington County, & some houses". One reason for their refusing to treat, may probably be accounted for, by the following circumstances, as Mr. Gibney was on his way with the Indians to the rock landing, he was overtaken by an express from New Orleans, with the ratification of a treaty commenced some time since, between the Spanish & the Indians, & lately confirmed by Charles the 5th the present King of Spain, guaranteeing to the Indians all their lands.

I am much obliged by your very polite favor of the 9th., August in answer to my letter of the 15th June, the Military arrangement then suggested appears now to be necessary, as the Commissioners have not been able to succede in holding a treaty with the Indians

Col Irvine of the Militia who says the Indians have beat down Kemps fort in Washington County & some houses.

The reason for them refusing to treat may possibly be accounted for by the following circumstance as Mr. Gilvery was on his way with the Indians to the rock landing, and was overtaken by an express from New Orleans, with the ratification of a treaty commenced sometime since between the Spanish & Creek Nations, & lately confirmed by Charles the IV the present King of Spain guarenting to the Indians all their land they possess or claim on the East side of the Mississippi, this instrument of writing Mr Osbourne one of the Commissioners, assures me (upon his Scared Honor) he both seen & read, being handed to him by Mr. Gilvery for that purpose;

I believe I told you on the 15th June “that I was decidedly of Opinion, we never should have a permanent peace with the Creek Nation; who are numerous & insolent, until they were made to experience our superiority in the Fields & an Army stationed for the protection of the Southern States, not only against the incursions of the Indians, but also against the ideal claims of the Spaniards”

Their late Conduct verifies this Opinion, & points out the indispenible neglect of compelling the Creeks to treat upon our own terms in the Heart of their Country, which I pledge myself to effect, at the head of Four Battalions of Infantry of Six hundred effectives each two Regiments of Cavalry of Four Hundred Forty forenty pin each & ^ (a Corps of) two Hundred & fifty Artillery—purposely Offered & well appointed, which is as large as a Operating force, as can be conveniently supplied with provisions & a draft of Militia in addition to this force may be necessary for the purpose of keeping open the Communication between the cavalry from which we undecipherable draw our supplies & the Indian Nation, & for the defense of proper deposits & places of Arms in case of a serious Operation; I expect shortly to obtain an accurate acct of the numbers of Gun men which can be afforded to us from a Mr Gilvery, and a trader of the Indians. Mr Gilvery, formerly a trader, now a rich planter near this place / I undecipherable had a list of the towns & number of fighting men in each, but it is mislaid, however I recollect that the aggregate of the Upper & lower Creeks was some where about 6,000 the Chocktaws 5,000 the Cherokee, 1,500 & the Cherraws 800 Gun mans,

We have nothing to apprehend I believe but from the Creeks, on the Contrary we may probably have the assistance of the Chocktaws & Cherokees if necessary as they have heretofore been enemies to the Creeks & frequently at war with them; but should a general confederacy take place, they can not support themselves but for a very short time in body- & should they collect upon the undecipherable of the Occasion, it may be the happy means of putting a speedy conclusion to this war, as their numbers will only serve to confuse & render them an easy undecipherable to our undecipherable Cavalry often being routed by the Infantry & artillery, in an open wood & campaigns County, such as that professed by the Creek Nation for thier most part is,

is I shall be much Obliged by the earliest

information should a Military Arrangement be thought necessary, & also for your undecipherable with His Excellency the President, in Obtaining me the Command of this Expedition.

Circumstances will admit in order to facilitate an affectual Operation, should such measures be adopted.

I have the honor to be
Your Most Able
Giving
Humblest

Anthony Wayne

To Major Genl Knox Secy of War
Pittsburgh 3d Augt. 1792

Sir,

I have the honor of enclosing copies of two letters from Mr. Rosecrantz of the 19th ultimo, and one from Capt Cass of the 27th; in addition to their accounts an express arrived last evening from Fort Washington, by which Genl. Wilkinson informs me of the loss of a sergeant, corporal and fourteen men, who were cutting & curing hay, in the vicinity of Fort Jefferson, by a party of nearly one hundred Indians on the 25th of June: & also that on the 7th of July a canoe ascending the river, to the neighbouring settlement of Columbia, was fired upon by a party of Savages within 3 miles of Fort Washington, by which one man was killed and another dangerously wounded & a boy, the only son of Genl. Spencer taken prisoner: but of these affairs you must be fully informed before this period, as Genl. Wilkinson informs tells me, that he had dispatched an express by land, with letters to you dated the 6th & 9th of July, copies of which he transmitted me on the 12th at which time no new recurrence had happened. The account from St. Vincents, by Mr. Vigo, of the murder of our flag[bearer], is but too well corroborated by that mentioned in Rosecrantz's Letter, brought by an Indian from Detroit - the officer in all probability was Major Trueman; Colo. Harding as I am informed wore a plain coat or rather hunting shirt.

The idea mentioned by Genl. Wilkinson in his letter of the 6th of July "that a new tribe had engaged in the war, & that they had recently been supplied with clothing from the whiteness of their Shirts", is also corroborated by a man who was taken prisoner by the Indians, in the course of last summer from the County of Washington, & was lately liberated at Detroit, which place he left some time in June, & arrived in Washington on Monday last, where he was examined by the Lieutt of the County & says that about seven weeks since - or early in June upwards of one hundred canoes, came by the way of Lake Huron to Detroit (now head quarters) in which were about 800 Indians i. e. eight to a canoe; that the Indians were supply'd at Detroit with clothing, arms, ammunition & provision in abundance, and immediately proceeded to join the hostile Indians, at the mouth of of the Miami or [illegible] river of Lake Erie. I have not seen this man as yet, but I am informed by a Gentleman of veracity who was present at his examination, that he told his story very strait & very particular.

The report of the massacre of Colo Harding and Major Trueman, so recently after that of Freeman & the Frenchman, if true & I really believe fear it is true indicates a very vindictive spirit in the savages, who generally revere a flag - can these things be passed by? would it not stamp disgrace upon the American character, in the eye of the world, were such enormities permitted with impunity? these reports -and they bear but too strong marks of authenticity, leave little ground to hope for an honorable or lasting peace; should the event be war, by heavens! the Savages shall experience its keenest effects!

Inclosed is a general monthly return of all the troops at this place; together with copies of General Orders upon the Courts martial of Captn Shaylor and Captn John Platt - I have information of two small parties of recruits being near - we have not more than twelve complete suits of clothing at this place; nor have we any information of any being actually on the road: - independent of the two hundred & eighty five suits for Captn Thos Lewis's, Howell Lewis's and Wm Preston's companies - nearly sixty of Springers and ninety five of Spark's are yet to be clothed. Capt. Sparks was here yesterday and says that

he is nearly complete. I have ordered Majr Clark to muster & march the men to this post the soonest possible & expect them in the course of ten days, so that there will be four hundred and forty suits wanting for those five companies: I really feel uneasy upon this business—as the troops ordered to point pleasant will probably be obliged to wait there, for some time, in a very unpleasant situation; in addition to this it is necessary from present appearances to reinforce Genl Wilkinson with those very riflemen, in order to enable him to procure forage at Fort Jefferson, which is an object of the first consequence: as the dismounted Dragoons arrive, I will immediately forward them to him, & direct him to order the Horse to some convenient & safe place on the Kentucky side of the river, ready for mounting; I hope that the arms, & Horse equipments are forwarded

There is however some very reprehensible conduct respecting the transportation of stores &c: many of the Essential articles mentioned in the invoice from the 1st of January, until the 30th of June 1792 have not yet arrived; & not a single article contained in that from the 1st to the 17th of July - what can be the cause?

...

We have a number of sick in our hospital; the last detachment brought with them another malady, besides the small pox many of the men are afflicted with a virulent veneri - every precaution is taken to prevent its spreading; & I mean to say the men under moderate stoppages who have contracted this malady, to be appropriated for the support & comfort of the children of the army - the duty is too severe for one Physician - Doctor Carmichael is the only Surgeon belonging to the army now at this post nor has a single one come forward, out of all the late appointments - do, be so good as to order on a Dozen of them Medicine & Medicinal Stores are & will be much wanting at this post. The clothing for the riflemen being, only now, ordered on from Phila I am almost tempted to direct one hundred more mounted rifle volunteers from Kentucky, in order to insure the cutting & securing forage at Fort Jefferson - should the next information from Mr. Rosecrantz be unfavourable, I shall adopt the measure.

I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedt & very Huml Servt.
Anty Wayne

Honble Major Genl Knox Secy of War

having committed murders and outrages in the County of Glynn,
I have therefore to call on you for an explicit declaration of what
aid can be obtained on the part of the federal government in
order that I may be more fully enabled to make arrangements
for the emergency

I am Dear Sir

Yours &c
(signed) Edward Telfair.

Timothy Barnard to Major Henry Gaither
Buzzard Wood. 18th February 1793.

Sir,

I have not the honor of your acquaintance
but the present situation of affairs in this quarter dictates
to me that it is strictly necessary that you should be informed
that which if not obstructed may shortly prove of fatal conse-
quence to the frontiers of Georgia, which is as follows. I have
certain information that the Inhabitants on the upper frontiers
have drove over a number of cattle into the fork of the Fullapatche
which ground the Indians still look upon as theirs, therefore are
determined to go down, and drive off all the stock they find there
and if they meet with any opposition will kill those that oppose
them, as there you may be sure will go a body large enough to
execute their designs, I have prevailed on the head men to
restrain them for twenty days, and am setting off to the town
to do the same, there, and am in hopes they will be stopped

that

that long till the people can get their cattle back, but there is a great probability that the hunters in the woods may collect and drive them off, if so those people that have put their cattle over must abide by the consequence, as they have no right to carry on such irregular proceedings. I am amazed at the heads of the country, that they will not oppose such measures at this critical juncture; there is now ten Indians from the Northward nations trying all they can to set the brooks on the frontiers of Georgia and such proceedings as these will be the effectual means to make the brooks take their talk, besides ever putting it out of the power of any person to have a boundary line, I have to beg, as it is for their own good, to insist for the settlers on receipt of this to drive their stock back, if they do not. I have now discharged my duty and they must abide by the ill consequences that may and will attend.

I am Sir,

(signed) Timothy Barnard

The bearer of this, three of the head men of the Cherokee begs they may have a bag of rum apiece, and some corn and tobacco to bring with them, as I have got them to take down these letters if you give them a few articles the Governor will not be against paying for it; as I can assure you, if these cattle are not removed soon the owner will lose them all, and some of their lives too, its in vain to strive to keep peace, when the White people goes so head long to work, before the boundary line is settled.

Timothy Barnard to Major Henry Gaither
Buzzard Roost, 18th February 1793.

Sir,

I have not the honor of your acquaintance but the present situation of affairs in the quarter dictates to me that it is strictly necessary that you should be informed that which if not obstructed may shortly prove of fatal consequences to the frontiers of Georgia, which is as follows.

I have certain information that the Inhabitants on the upper frontiers have drove over a number of cattle into the fork of the Tullapatchee which ground the Indians still look upon as theirs, therefore are determined to go down, and drive off all the stock they find there and if they meet with any opposition will kill those that oppose them, as there you may be sure will go a body large enough to execute their designs; I have prevailed on the head men to so restrain them for twenty days; and am setting off to the towns to do the same, there, and am in hopes they will be stopped that long till the people can get their cattle back, but there is no great probability that the hunters in the woods may collect and drive them off, if so those people that have past their cattle over must abide by the consequences, as they have no right to carry on such irregular proceedings. I am amazed at the heads of the Country, that they will not oppose such measures at the critical juncture; there is now here Indians from the Northward nations trying all they can to set the breaks on the Creeks on the frontiers of Georgia and such proceedings as these will be the effectual means to make the Creeks take their talks, besides ever putting it out of the power of any person to have a boundary line; I have to beg, as it is for their own good, to insist for the settlers on receipt of this to drive their stock back, if they do not, I have now discharged my duty and they must abide by the ill consequences that may and will attend.

I am Sir &c, (signed) Timothy Barnard

The bearers of this, three of the head men of the Cussetahs begs they may have a keg of rum apiece; and some corn and tobacco to bring with them, as I have got them to take down these letters if you give them a few articles the Governor will not be against paying for it; as I can assure you, if those cattle are not removed soon the owner will lose them all, and some of their lives too, it's in vain to strive to keep peace, when the White people goes so head long to work, before the boundary line is settled.

To Major Henry Gaither, Commanding Officer

CUSSETAHS, April 13th, 1793.

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER:

I heard that the Half-way king was going to do mischief, but I did not believe it; but this day I am informed, and I know it to be the truth, that he is gone. I have been talking to the head commander; which the commander told me, if I should hear anything respecting the nation, to inform him. The warriors are out upon the Oakfuskee path; whether they fall above, or below, I cannot tell. You may think it was the wish of the nation to be at war, but there is no such thing; it is only one town, the Half-way house king, and obstinate mad persons, that will not hearken to advice. We all hold the talks that were delivered to us last, and mean to abide by them still, until Major Seagrove comes up, when we expect matters will be settled upon good terms, both for yourselves and us. You may think, they divide themselves, the warriors, in two parties, (there is two towns) but that is not the case. I am your friend, and always have been; if any thing was to happen, I was to inform you; and, if any thing was to happen your side, you was to let me know likewise.

I have sent you this talk, and wish you to send the talk to your brother officers, above and below you, that they m^ot^o upon their guard against any thing that may happen.

The three river have talked, and wished for peace, and to have things, settled to the satisfaction of both sides. It is only this one mad town, that is led astray by their obstinate king, which is not to be governed, nor advised. It is a pity that our nation, and your country, should suffer by a party of bad people. I send you, now, to let you know my talk, that you may expect bloodshed in a few days; which I advise you to guard yourselves as much as possible, and, if they should do any mischief, punish them as you think proper; fight them, but do not come over this side the river, unless you find them coming upon you.

FRIEND, BROTHER, and FATHER: The Cussetah people are your friends, and are always passing backwards and forwards a hunting, and do not wish to be troublesome to any person. We have not taken any bad talks. If there should be any blood shed, we have no hand in it; neither will you find us to join them, is our determination. My young people are out upon this side the Oconee; if you should see any of them, they are my friends, do not hurt them.

My town, and all the other towns, are sitting still, waiting the talks of Major Seagrove, when he comes up. This one mad town has brought us into this trouble, and you likewise.

From your friends and brothers

BIRD KING

CUSSETAH KING.

Who is the author of this document? Who is the author writing for?

Summarize the document in a few sentences. What is the author describing or requesting?

What adjective described the author's *tone*? Is this document conciliatory, hostile, friendly...?

Select one line or phrase from the document that stands out as memorable or representative.