



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Ratified treaty no. 61, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of August 9, 1814, with the Creek Indians. August 9, 1814

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, August 9, 1814

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Z6U4Z4Z5RKZDQ83>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 61
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF AUGUST 9, 1814, WITH THE CREEK INDIANS

Tookoubatchee 18th Sept^r, 1815

In the Convention of the Nation present, in addition to the members of the Convention the Chiefs of the Cherokee Col. Mugs their agent and Mr. W. Barnett a Comm^r of Creek Limits. Tustunnugga speaks

My friends and brothers I have received your talks the day before yesterday. I have rec^d the treaty we had at Ft. Jackson the forks of the river. The Chiefs of the whole Nation did not meet together to hear this treaty it was in the woods and not in a town house. Now this square is an appointed place this we ask a meeting it is a place appointed as such a talk which is made unless done here is not of much force. The talk was made there we were not settled in our own minds, now we are settled in our minds and this is to be the talk. I told him to wait that is General Jackson, and to give us time, He would not, he threatened us and made us comply with his talk. When we were not satisfied. I told him to wait I did not want to talk about the land. The first thing he talked about was the land, I told him the enemy had raised arms against me. He were not settled as I wanted them (the was) settled before we talked about them, I called upon my friends to assist me to conquer my enemies before they were conquered. The General talked about the land. I told him the General he took me in, brought the treaty before me before I was apprised of it. I asked the General if that was the way he meant to treat me, I took him to be a great friend. I called on him to assist me and my land to drive these fellows who made the disturbances, I took it from the treaty and talk of my great beloved friend Washington, we were to assist each other. I found the Creek Nation had divided and I called upon my friends to assist me. At the meeting of the four Nations at the Hickey ground we agreed to keep the road between them open and all mischief makers off it when the four Nations Col. Hawkins the Spanish Governon son and Mr. Forbes were present. The talk made there was four Nations to assist one another it was the true talk and I called on the Choctaws Chickasaws and Cherokees to help, when I found the Prophets had gone too far and spoiled the talk, I called on my friends to assist me when found the talk was spoiled, I called on them to assist me to save my land what little land I had, I found the Red sticks were going to destroy it I called on them my friends, to assist to save it when I found I was to lose my land, I called upon the Cherokees Chickasaws and Choctaws and my great beloved friends the white

people to assist me and my Creeks to save it, By their assistance I removed my enemy, I told Genl Jackson I moved my enemy in that way before I was settled in my mind what to do the General, he had made out the treaty and laid it before me I told him what little land I had, I loved my land and called on him for assistance to save my land I told him he was taking all my land from me he was going to leave us to suffer, The General answer was if you wish not to sign this treaty I will give you provisions Ammunition and you must go down to Pensacola and join your friends, Red sticks, and British. He told me by the time I got to Pensacola he would be on our tracks and whip us and the British into the sea. I asked him if that was the way to treat a beloved friend you know we are poor and you wish to leave us still poorer, I asked the General why he run the line to Chattahoochee the answer was the British was on that side he did it in order to keep them from that part of the country. I told him that line divided who had assisted each other

I found out what damage the Redsticks had done was to be paid for General Pinkneys letter we had not pointedly agreed upon that and you have taken away the land, I told the General he was leaving me but a small bit of land, he answered if you think you can enlarge it, go to the British to assist you, I told him then to the terms of General Pinkneys letter. General Jackson told me the Creeks warriors should be paid the same as his soldiers, General Jackson said he found out his friends were naked he was going to send on to the Government for clothing, when I came to study on it I became afraid of him, I was afraid of him and asked him if that was the way to treat a friend, I asked him if it was the order of the President to treat them in that way, After talking to the General I found out I was in distress. I found the General had great power to distress me I told him it would not do to do a thing in a hurry. The General has not complied with all the talks I had with him there what things were mentioned there I have not seen in the treaty, thought the talks I had with General Pinkney was a good talk and likewise that of General Jackson but I find it is not Col. Meege signed both the terms and other white chiefs and he is present, The terms we agreed upon I have not seen in the treaty only the lines through the land. I told him I loved my land, He said his line should be so as he mentioned it. He threatened and scared me, the talks that had passed there if that was not a talk, the treaty could not be a treaty. I wish to rest on it I may forget something, thought of before as we have to do business from memory.

The Council adjourned for a short time.

There is one thing I have forgot, General Jackson told me at the forks of the Blackwarrior and Hitchell hatches he was to build a garrison; my answer to the general was that a garrison there was not necessary as it was in the midst of friends Cherokee Chickasaws and Choctaws, which is the only hunting ground we have got, The General told me the line should run from that garrison to the Chickasaw line, I told the General that I was not ~~not~~ because I am forced to do what I have done, as the General ~~is~~ not comply with his promise it appears he was determined to force me to do what I had not a mind to do. Commissioners ~~in~~ ~~to~~ ~~me~~ the line, It appears as they government have sent back Jackson treaty without the balance it is not a talk. I now address

the President my great friend, I wish to know whether it is the President wishes to distress me when a man finds out he is losing every thing he has got he will look to a friend to assist him

I wish you to give me a little more time what I have said is the result of our deliberations to morrow I will be able to say what further can be done. The agent then communicated the letter of 29th August from the war office to the Chiefs and the Convention adjourned

19th Sept. The Convention met

The speaker resumed his talk of yesterday

I delivered you the talk

bring the trouble on my self it was done it was the love I had made when the chiefs met the talk was they would hold each other fast if either party should do any murder satisfaction should be given. Murder was done among my houses by my own people on the post road and put my warriors to a great deal of trouble. In the next place murder was done on Duck river as soon as the murderers returned to their towns satisfaction was taken to what mischief was done between this and Mississippi satisfaction was given by my warriors all the satisfaction demanded near here I gave. a parcel of my people went off against my wish towards the lakes. The little warrior of Wuvocan and Stimmawilge of Tuskegee took off six of our young people, they went off to the lakes there the found Indians who had an enemy when the found those people had an enemy the found the British, The talk they had with the British I never found out. The British advised my people

and give them such good talks, ⁽⁴¹⁾ as made my people crazy, by
means of that advice from the British they lead to do the mischief
they did on Ohio below Maysac on the way back they stopped at
the Black warrior. He remained there without knowing what
he had done until the Chickasaw agent give information
to Col. Hawkins and he to me. By the time I got Col. Hawkins
information the little warrior had circulated his talk as far
as Tuskege when Col. Hawkins found it out he told the lower
towns ~~means~~ to assist these two rivers. It was as
much their duty as it was that of the upper towns and they
assisted me. The chiefs and warriors in consequence of the
Col. Advice came here to assist at the council here when we
went in the council we did not know how near the
murderers were to us, the warriors went after them and
him sets the man William McIntosh who commanded had
come on and had got into a strong house at Tuskege
the were known they had committed murder and when
attacked they fought bravely the house was burnt and
we fulfilled our laws. This shewed I had not forgot the
the burning the house and killing the fellows what caused
our disturbances. It was the cause that our young people
put all the old chiefs to death and make laws themselves
that made them crazy. By that very way of acting I found
the were getting troublesome I thought then of the ~~truly~~ old
trusty friends the Chickasaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee and
called on them. I found I was ~~by~~ by night and called
on them to assist I had to run to Cowataw for protection
the whites always told me if there was anything I could
do my self my friends would assist me. When the told me
the would assist me the never told me they would take
away my land. I did not bring trouble on myself. It was
caused by taking the part of my friends. This caused me
and my friends to raise our arms, and as soon as the
enemies was conquered they are taking away my land and I
wish to let my friends know it.

This is my answer to the President. The
treaty with Washington is good with us, the treaty at Maysac

is not straight this all I think of. The Demulge line is not disputed. The money for that land been four years in coming we are in great need of it as we are very poor. We had kept it back longer than I expected. The promises of Blacksmiths have not been fulfilled. By the assistance of our white friends we were in a good way of living. The Redsticks destroyed our tools whets and looms and made us poor. When you find a friend in distress and poor you ought to assist him. This is the voice of the chiefs who have met here the people who fought us and destroyed us are all over the Spanish line the British being there draw them there. Those who wish to take my talks will come back. They have lost their friends the British which will induce them to come back to their old towns.

I am done

The convention adjourned.

20th Sept.

The agent replied to the talks day

To which the protestant remarked I am the man who treated with Genl. Jackson you say this which you give me is ratified by the President is the treaty when I asked for assistance I told the white people when every thing was over & settled I would like them I was ready you said you would feed me and I was willing. I did not expect my enemy would hold out as long as they did. I did not wish the white people to have so many men as they sent on to us. They told us we were a small nation we asked for 500 foot and 500 horsemen and expected those with the assistance of the friendly Indians would conquer our enemy. It appeared to us the white people were raising men to go against a strong nation by bringing men from each of the several states when I found I was overpowered I sent to our agent Col. Hawkins for assistance and for him to apply to the Governor of Georgia as I knew my friend was not far off. It was nearly six months before you

moved any of your troops. The troops moved as far as
the acmulga. The prinu came to your house. I thot, I
the talk I had with Col. Hawkins was a straight talk
I attend to that talk which makes me mention to this
council as I do. you told me the officers who commanded
the soldiers knew nothing of our affairs your agent
was to settle all our affairs you told us soon as the
war over perhaps in a year or two the Government would
send on good men to settle with the two Speakers I and
the little prinu you did not tell me I should settle
our affairs with one of the commanders who commanded
the troops nor with any other officer I looked for those
good men to come on whom I was to settle for to
settle all our affairs I did not think it was settled
before I went on with Col. Hawkins and saw the com-
-mander of the Georgia troops at camp hope. The
commander of the Georgia troops give us the same
talk that Col. Hawkins did. The Commander told
me he had lately got his commission. The reason
he had not come on sooner he had not got a
correct information from Col. Hawkins Gen. Floyd
told me he commanded all the Georgia troops and would
soon be on to assist his great friends. He told me he
was ordered on and assist his distressed friends we told
him the Indians in distress was friends to the United States
and stood to their treaty with them. Gen. Floyd told
he was ordered to assist me not in order to take
away our lands but to save our lands. Gen. Floyd
told me after the war was over that Government would
send on good men to treat with us our Commanders
and governors on the frontiers could not do it. This is
what arguon. The treaty was done in a hurry we
were hurried so we did not think it would be a firm

treaty. Before Gen. Floyd spill any blood we had
his talk over with him - I asked Gen. Floyd what
would be done with the prisoners with the women and
children in particular. He told me if I took women
and children he would take great care of them and return
-on them to me. It was not them that raised the dis-
-turbances before my enemy was properly conquered he
he did say he would ask for pay. I always thought
I could recollect the talk that had passed before
that Floyd did not tell me he would ask for pay
before the war was over. I wish always to recollect
talks that had passed before, you can alter your talks
by having learning, it is well known we are a small
nation, It appears you would show us off and take what
little we have got. It appears this is the way you are to
-treat us. It is not the way to treat a friend, I have told you
-to stop and you will not, It appears it must be the orders of
the Government the President to treat us as you do and take
away what we have got. you tell us it is the way for us to
pick out men to put on the line with the Commissioners
we cannot do it. It appears you are taking it away from us
The Commissioners must go on themselves. We were all raised
on this Island. If that is the law you have made to rob
us, If it is the law you must go on with the line I will
set still and hold down my head, If that is the law, it
will be known among foreign Nations of the Whiting Treaty
treaty will be seen among the foreign nations over the sea
as white people have all made peace. You say you fed us
that I cannot deny you did it often you said you fed us
it was true we were fed and a quantity of provisions was sent
on to us, there was also provisions placed at all the forts
through the country we could not get it after it was lay-
ed there and were near starving to death. I allowed it
was the orders of the Government to the Quartermaster at these
posts not to let us have it. I was told you ordered for the
Cookaubaehu not to have any provisions we suffered for
two months and a half. Mr. Limbaugh told me you

ordered him to let the provisions be where it was, I wanted
to learn if that was the order for him to keep the provisions
and put it to his own use to purchase Negroes horses and
cattle with it while my people were starving. The towns near
then did not know that provisions was there and distressed
themselves by giving their their horses cattle &c for provisions
I believe it was the case of all the quarters master I could
see and hear they all acted alike. As for the towns above
this I do not know I understood a quantity of provisions
were to come up this river as the provisions was on the water
it perhaps floated off and I never saw it, We had fine
promises we should have provisions by going after it. The
women and children went a great ways to get something
to eat and had to return without it, We went towards
mobile as far as Ft. Caborn to hunt provisions and
got none, that was the treatment we got, untill we
made some trucks to live on. I am telling you the treatment
we have had perhaps the ordered a great deal of provisions
The ~~Government~~ agreements was we were to be fed, you may
have expected we got the provisions you sent us we did
not get it and was ill treated. It appears you could not
get a quarters master to treat us better you lived near us
and I thought you could see what was going on, I saw
how the quarters master was treating us putting the provisions
to their own use, When I saw that I sent for you to come
and see us, by your not coming we suffered a great deal
That is the treatment we got if you did not know it
before you now know how we were treated, you told
us what you had done for us and now I tell you how
I was treated, This is all I have to say, you have the
whole of my mind

Lookaubatchew 20th Sept^r 1815

The treaty of Fort Jackson has been laid before
you and we have heard your reply to it, It is ratified
by the President and is allow to the white people as well
as Creeks, we say nothing about the talks you have address-
ed to us because Gen. Jackson is not present to give his

talk in answer, the treaty is signed by both parties and there is no doubt you and he had long talks, before you agreed to the treaty. It is usually the case when treaties are made, It certainly could never be expected by the crecks, that their white friends were to fight for them furnish them ammunition compell their enemies to fly the country and then to feed the crecks for nothing, It could not be expected that the Redsticks who recived their country were to come back and enjoy it again without paying for the expenses of the war, We all know you offered land for this purpose at the beginning of the war, There appears only one cause of differance among you that the Preliminary which you call Dincknys talks has not been fulfilled. The letter of the 29th August which has been read to you fully explains ~~explains~~ the intentions of the government to do you Justice on this point, The President promises it, as well as that every attention will be paid to your wishes and wants so long as you conduct your selves peaceably and good faith — Genl Jackson has promised your warriors shall be paid as soon as his paymaster can get money, the well be paid as soon as the white war^{ors} are paid.

The Commissioners appointed to run the line will soon ~~begin~~ be ready to begin and as it has been customary you may if you chuse appoint three Chiefs or two to go with them and see what they do the Chief as usual will be paid Before the line will be finished you will be able to hear from the President and probably from Congress. It is not in the power of the Commissioners to stop the line or alter it, Troops will be on in a few days to go on the line and as Jackson commands all our troops to the south he may come on himself —

a copy.

Benjamin Hawkins
agent U.S.

Seckontate 22^o Sep
1815

Col. Berge's Account

Minutes ~~to~~ journal of the
Occurrences that took place at
the Mission Convention -

The ~~the~~ object of the meeting
has not yet been effected, being
not dispensed

33

for a call on the
C. G. C. 1752
for a call on the
C. G. C. 1752
for a call on the
C. G. C. 1752
for a call on the
C. G. C. 1752
for a call on the
C. G. C. 1752

3334

Nov 1815

8-9-

*

Tookambatche in the Creek Agency 22 Sept^r 1815.

Our convention of Creeks and Cherokees has terminated without effecting any object for which they convened and herewith the journals of occurrences on the subject. It has not been in my power to remove the impressions of unfair dealing on our part towards them. They are jealous of their rights, and part not readily with their lands than any other people.

Our mode of procedure with us. In some we think they have however, not confidence in it. And I am not without hopes when their funds arrive, and they are satisfied, in what they deem their just claims, their confidence will return to us. Those of the highest standing here, and on whom I have always relied, being most interested in the fulfilment of the promise made by General Pinckney, have taken this decided stand against us.

General Sevier is extremely unwell, and probably will not be able to render any service to the Govt^o for a month. They will nevertheless go on with the line, as soon as the funds are received. I am with the best wishes attentive to the correspondence between the Cherokee and us is to be, West of Coosaw. It is, they say, with difficulties drawn from our treaties, which militate, the first of its being so contemplated by the Commissioners. Whole up Coosaw.

Yours respectfully for your obedient
Benjamin Stantons

George Graham
acting for Gov^t of Mass.

012

Creeks

18.15

38

See Historical copy
H. H. - in
H. H. # 27589
H. H. # 1772
H. H. # 168 C. 02

Extracts from the minutes of occurrences at Fort Jackson during the negotiation of Jackson's Treaty.

at Fort Jackson 7th August 2 P.M. 1814

The Speaker of the Upper and Lower Creeks sent this message to Colo. Hawkins

"We are again in trouble, and have need of your advice. The terms of peace offered by General Puckney are disregarded by General Jackson, as we understand. He looks thro' our Country as his own, and marks his land, disregards every thing we say. He comes to treat with the Hostiles and take as much of their Country as he will pay the expenses of the War, this is right, if the whole is necessary, and he leaves them to starve, it is a thing of their own seeking.

The General's line takes the hunting grounds of us Upper friendly Creeks between Cowan and Tombigbee, and between this and Pensacola. It takes from the friendly Indians the lands between Mowson and Georgia. Eastwardly. His treaty has but one side to it, and we get nothing. We are afraid of the Hostiles, we are alarmed at our situation. The General has done much for us and we wish to do something for him, he has saved our lives, and how can we refuse what he demands. This land of the friendly Indians is more than enough to pay for our expenses, we are not asking him for any thing, we only want to pay for Individuals out of our own funds, and that on the offer of General Puckney. One thing we do not understand, General Puckney ranks Jackson, and yet the latter cannot fulfil the promises, of the former. You know the friendly Indians did not half of their loose property, but some of us lost all.

Washington sent you here, he is dead and gone, but you our friend lives, we come to you. You know the Hostiles are not here, they are gone to Pensacola, how can the General settle with them, they are not ready for peace? You know

Captain and General are unanimous, many you know going
all the other towns, and they and Tschahatchee and Rescock
are masters of the land. The Government of this nation are here
and have been friendly and mean to be so. We could settle
matters with the General without the "Red sticks", as if they
were here you know they were not masters of the land to dispose
of it. They have their hunting grounds which every Town has.
The General says what he will have, and we suppose he
will take it.

We want your advice if you will give it, and say
you can freely, we will follow it. Suppose we say to the General
we shall not do any thing about making and marking lands,
he may do what he deems right, we sign no paper. We will
take any paper he gives. If we could get justice as to our
Claims and make some little provision for a few friends, we
would not think so hard of it. But to give all and get nothing,
is not such treatment as we want. If we are to have a voice
in the transaction, we should have no agency in it. We think the
war is not done, and we will have yet to fight the "Red Sticks",
who the Spaniards recruit them a little with food. Or would you
advise us to make any paper and send it on with our Claims,
and the letters of General Pennington and you, as our part of the treaty,
and let the business be finished now. If we sign his treaty before
we sign our Claims, we know they will not be attended to.

My advice is short. "Speak your minds freely to the
General upon all points, but don't part with him without sign-
ing the capitulation with him, may be he may admit our Claims
to include your Claims, if he will not, draw and sign your
paper of wants in your own way, give it to the General
and then sign with him".

How many miles square will make 5,000 Acres
land? Answer three will be more and two less than 5,000

The Spaniards will follow your advice.

Reported by Mr. Formelle

8th in the morning called on the General
found him much irritated with the Big Warrior Speaker of the
nation, threatening to put him in prison. I told the General he
had been misinformed as to the Character and Conduct of the
Big Warrior, who had a difficult part to act. He was in a great
measure the author of the troubles which had ruined the Nation,
he would oppose in some points and speak his mind freely,
but would wind up the business satisfactorily to the General,
and he might consider himself accordingly.

8 August 1814.

The Chiefs of the Creek Nation assembled at their square,
and sent for General Jackson and Col. Hawkins to visit them
on arriving there. The Speaker Tustumuggee Shlico said he
wished to confer with the General on some points relative to
the boundary up Coosa River, particularly to accommodate the
people at the solicitation of Tschahatchee, by giving back some
lands west of Coosa. The General objected to the accommodation
as the people in that quarter had been already sufficiently pro-
vided for, and the ground asked for, had been thoroughfare of the
Murderers.

The Speaker then addressed the General, The points
now about boundary are pretty well settled and we shall sign
it, but before we do it, and give it up, we have something to
say to you. We are a poor distressed people, involved in
ruin which we have brought on ourselves. It is not caused
by a foreign people among us, but of our own Colour,
born land and who speak our tongue. They arose against
us to destroy us, and we could not help ourselves.

We called on three brothers Christian, Chataca and Chotaw
to help, but they did not come. We then called on Col Hawkins
for our white friends and brothers to help and you came. You
have seen our red and white brothers mix their blood in but
they you have risked your own life for us, and come here,
and here we meet. You have saved my life and I am thank-
ful for it. We have put our hearts together and counsel on it
and have come to one opinion about it, and what we should
do. We the Creek Nation give you three miles square of land,
to be chosen where you like, from that we are going to give
up. we wish you to take it where you like, and as near us
as you can, as if we have need of you, you will be near
to aid and advise us.

We give you this in remembrance of the important ser-
vice you have done us and as a token of the gratitude of
the Nation. There is a man near you Col Hawkins, the same we
give him three miles square. He has been long among us hel-
ping us and doing good for our Nation, and is their friend.
He and I met at Clinch and were young men, and are
now old. His children are born in our land. He is to select
his land we give where he chooses on the land we are about
to give up, and to set down on it, and if he dies, his children
will have a place to live on. We do this as a token of the
gratitude of the Nation.

There is standing by you George Mayfield, a
white man raised in our land a good and true man an inter-
preter. We give him one mile square of land near you that
you may have an interpreter at hand if we have need of you,
to talk with you.

There is one old interpreter thirty years in our
service Alexander formerly, we give him one mile square of land

to set down on where he likes, and near Col Hawkins that
we may continue his service to us. We are
General Jackson replies, he accepts of this
national matter of their regard for him, if approved of by the Pres-
dent, and he has provided what if he wants appropriate to
to aid in clothing them, what manner of children. He was well
pleased they had noticed their old friend Col Hawkins and his
children. He is among them, and their conduct on this had
towards him and his was much to the credit of the Nation.
Col Hawkins replied, I have been long among you, and
grace in your service, I shall not much longer be your
agent. You all know now that when applied to by the
white or black I looked not to colour but to the justice of the
Cause. I shall continue to be friendly and useful to you, while I live
and my children born among you will be so brought up
as to do the same. I accept your present, and receive it
the more highly by the manner of bestowing it, as it resulted
from the impulses of your own minds, and not from any
intimidation from the General or me.

8 P. M.

This evening the Chiefs expressed to Col Hawkins
they did not give to the General Jackson the land today to give
it back to them in clothing and other things they want here to
live on it, and when he is gone (dead) his family may have
it, and it may always be known what the Nation gave it
to him for. They say in the instrument to convey their
intentions expressed this day, it must be plainly expressed
which are the lower marks of the land, that they have been
uniformly friendly to the United States, and faithful to their
engagements in peace and War, that they consider the extending
the line thro' their lands in the Lower Creek, as taking from

...the public service, his wife
...at his option in the detained lands or in
...at his option to be treated by him
...the government of
...the United States with a view to the prompt sale of national
...lands by suitable deeds of conveyance to enable
...the parties to receive and hold the said lands agreeable
...to their intentions as herein expressed

Given under our hands at the trading ground
at Fort Jackson of August 1844
Tustumyge Ahlino
Speaker of the Nation Kypikah

- Micoo Aupogean of Toohautahoe
- Tustumyge Hopoi Speaker for the lower creek
- Micoo Ahshule of Cavataw
- William M. H. Majo of Cavataw
- Juskeewahau of Cavataw
- Jane Emma of Cavataw
- Toohautahoe Tustumyge of Hitchata
- Doble Hiamard of Hitchata
- Hopoi Mutee of Saunoyga
- Hohoie Yehole Saunoyga
- Tullau-pau Hajo of Cavataw or Challohoked
- Pachee Hajo of Cavataw or Challohoked
- Tumpojee Barnard Jaso of Uchee
- Uchee Micoo

George Mayfield }
Alexander W. Griggs } public Interpreters
George Lovell & Co

In presence of
J. C. Warren of agent for Indian affairs
Richard S. Mayo Agent C. Nation
Robert Buller Adjutant General

Having compared the within transcript with the Original,
I certify it to be a true copy thereof
Fort Jackson of Aug 1844
Charles Casady
Acting Secretary

Certificate relative to the Creek and Cherokee
boundary
As it is known & remembered that the Cherokee & Creek
Chiefs assembled at Fort Jackson, the first with a view
to agree with the latter on a boundary line dividing
the lands of the two Nations, that on propositions being
made by the first to make a definitive settlement of
the boundaries of said lands, the second replied that they
had no objection at some time to settle their boundaries with
the first, that in the present disturbed state of their Nations
they could not enter into the business with that consideration
& deliberation which the subject required.

That would do it at some time not far distant,
And that until this could be done they had no objection
to the Cherokee settling themselves down on lands which
they might seem to be clearly within their proper bounda-
ries and that it is their desire to live in amity with the
Cherokee & would ever consider them as their good friends
and neighbors and would render them all the friendly offi-
ces within their power.

Done at Fort Jackson the 7th day of August 1844
The above contains the substance of friendly arrangements enter-
ed into between the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation of America & the
Chiefs of the Creek Nation requested to be committed to writing
and attested by some impartial third party, the same instruments
being and attached to the original of the same.
Andrew Jackson
Major General
President of the United States
James M. Smith
Agent for Cherokee

12
Peace will be granted to them.
The United States will retain so much of the Conquered Territory as may appear to the Government thereof to be a just indemnity for the expenses of the War, and as a retribution for the injuries sustained by its Citizens and the friendly Creek Indians. The United States will retain the right to establish Military Posts and Trading Houses and to make and use such roads as they may think necessary, and freely to navigate all the Rivers and Water Courses in the Creek Territory. The Enemy must on their part surrender their Prophets and such other Instigators of the War as may be designated by the Government of the United States, and they must agree to such restrictions upon their trade with foreign Nations as shall be established by the Government of the United States.

You will please Sir, to communicate these terms to the friendly Indians and to urge them in the prosecution of the War against such as may continue hostile to abstain completely from injuring those who may be returning with the intention of making their submission. You may likewise inform them that the United States will not forget their fidelity, but in the arrangements which may be made of the Lands to be retained as indemnity, their Claims will be respected, and such of their Chiefs as have distinguished themselves by their valour and valor in the Common Cause will also receive a remuneration in the Ceded Lands and in such manner as the Government may direct.

You will please Sir, to take such measures as you may think expedient to communicate the above terms to the hostile party, and to point out the Road whereby they may approach the Ports of the United States to surrender themselves which Road

you will also please to designate to the friendly party. The Calamities of the War having reduced many of the Women & Children of the Nation to the utmost distress for want of subsistence, the United States will furnish provision for them at the Ports to which it can be most conveniently conveyed.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Thomas Lincoln

Agent for Indian Affairs

Fort Toulouse 26th April 1844

The terms upon which peace would be granted to the delinquent adherents of the prophets as communicated to me in yours of the 23rd. I have delivered to the Chiefs now with the assurance that them an answer was not expected from them. They must be informed only as information and must cooperate with us by communicating it to the hostile party by every means in their power. As they had a perfect knowledge of the Country to which the army was retiring, they must advise me of the paths they deemed proper for them to approach our Military posts to surrender themselves. Yesterday the Chiefs informed me in their opinion "the path on the N. West side Alabama would be eligible for the Alabamians to report themselves opposite the site for the host, and those going towards Mowacah should report themselves at the Landing coming the fine water path to Tockahatchee, or the post road to its neighbourhood

to branch off at the path divide to the Red Warriors Crossing place just above us."

The Chiefs desired Mr. Corvillo to inform us they did not believe the hostile Indians were ready for peace altho' a part of them had suffered so severely in battle against our armies they were slain outright, have and used by fanaticalism. Those of the towns on Tallapoosa, below Tockachutcha, and Alabama had suffered the loss although they were the most culpable; and it was probable they would mistake our object in offering terms of peace to them. The friendly Indians had no confidence in any promises they might make until a great part of them were destroyed. The friendly Indians as soon as they had put their families down to planting their fields would be ready to join and cooperate with our armies in such manner as you may direct, and believe with but little aid would be able to destroy their enemy and their fanaticalism. A captured Blood enough had been spent and if the Indians offered were not accepted the war of course would continue. They must be such means as were in their power afford the annihilation of them, and that every one of the Warriors must and which of course would soon enable us to determine on the course to be pursued.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Yours ob^d serv^t

Benjamin Hawkins

Majr Genl. Pickens

Circle Agency August 4th 1815

I certify the foregoing of former pages is truly copied from originals in the office of the Agency for Indian Affairs

This 27th of Aug
Apt. Agent for S. A.

Circle Agency August 1815
I certify the foregoing of former pages is truly copied from originals in the office of the Agency for Indian Affairs
This 27th of Aug
Apt. Agent for S. A.

This question is important... it should be referred to the...
 I have heard...
 the...
 of...
 among...
 in...
 to...
 of...
 to...
 in...
 to...
 in...
 to...
 in...
 to...
 in...
 to...
 in...
 to...
 in...

It has been in contemplation I believe not
 to...
 The...
 to...
 the...
 in...
 the...
 the...
 I...
 and...
 your...
 Benjamin...
 I...
 is...

I wish you in full health but was absent
 and am very...
 your...
 Benjamin...
 I...
 is...

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on the left page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

22

see copy
#275891906
Cant 1752

see the...
#275891906
Cant 1752

Journal of occurrences at the Convention of the
Creek at Lookoutville commencing 9 Sept. 1815.

The contractors at Fort Jackson having failed to furnish provisions for the Convention I sent six pack horses and a waggon to Fort Mitchell for flour, and ordered Howell to procure beef for which he should receive four cents the pound;

Ordered that the provisions agreed to the Indians, and other attending the Commissioners of districts be made through the United States storehouses. That returns be made by Geo. Meigs for his use and Charles Hides for the Cherokee. The Chiefs of the Lower Creek and make their returns through the agent, and those of the Convention for the upper Creek will be supplied with corn beef and salt, to be used for the town houses. Nimrod Doyll will measure the corn and give due bills for specifying the quantity. 120 bushels is for the present deemed sufficient.

15 Sept.

The convention assembled with the presence of the Upper and Lower Creek, a delegation from the Cherokee, Col. B. J. Meigs their agent, Mr. Barrett a Commr. of Land Districts, & Col. Hawkins, agent for J. L. James Cornell and George Lovett were appointed interpreters.

William Miller speaker of the Convention addressed a short speech to the agent and Chiefs, to inform them of the object of the meeting, and that he was ready to show what the agent had for them.

The agent congratulated the Chiefs on their being assembled again in the ancient Council house of the Nation. He then read to them the Capitulation and government with General Jackson as ratified by the President of the United States; He then asked the Chiefs to appoint some men as was customary to accompany the Commissioners of Land Districts.

Mr. Barrett then made a short address jointly to the Creek and Cherokee, stating his indisposition and that of General

Socier giving a short out line of occurrences with the Commissioners during their being in the Nation.

The convention adjourned

17th Sept. the next morning and brought me from the War Department the letter of 29 August post made 31. I sent for the two speakers and Mr. Mchelook and communicated the contents to them. They expressed some anxiety on the subject, and asked in the course of conversation three times when I received the letter and was answered by me that day arrived. They of this asked the Interpreter when the next arrived after myself today and I gave a paper by it. They seemed to suspect the Commission agent had concealed the letter with the view of getting the treaty this without it.

Sept. 18th 1815

The convention of friends present as on the first day. Customrigger Talmo speaker for the Convention. address to the Commissioners. My friends and brothers I have on your talk the day before yesterday, I have reviewed the treaty we had at St. Jackson the forks of their river. The chief of the whole nation did not meet together to have the treaty it was in the woods, and not in a town house, now this square is our appointed place. This we call a meeting. It is a place appointed as such. A talk which is made unless done here, is not of much force. This talk was made there, we were not settled in our own minds. Now we are settled in our minds, and this is to be the talk. I told him to wait that is General Jackson and to give us time. He would not be threatened us and made us angry with his talk, when we were not satisfied. I told him to wait. I did not want to talk about the land. The first thing he talked about was the land. I told him the cummy had raised ^{arms} against us they were not settled I wanted the war settled before we talked about them. I called upon my friends to assist me to conquer my enemies. Before they were conquered the general talked

the general talked about land. ²⁵ I told the general he took me in, he brought the treaty before me, before I was apprised of it. I told the general if that was the way he meant to treat me, I told him to be a great friend. I called on him to assist him me and my land, to drive them fellows, who made the disturbances I took the treaty and talk of my great beloved friends Washington. We were to assist each other. I found out the fact nature had divided and I called upon my friends to assist me. At the meeting of the four nations at the Haskony ground we agreed to keep the good between them open and up mischief makers off of it.

When the four nations Col. Haskony, the Spanish Governor son, and Mr. Forbes were present, the talk made there was for the four nations to assist one another. It was the same talk and I called on the Christian Chickasaws and Chulons to help. When I found the prophet had gone too far, and spoiled the talk I called on my friends to assist. When I found the talk was spoiled I called on them to assist me to save my land. What little land I had I found the red sticks were going to destroy it. I called on them my friends to assist to save it, when I found I was to lose my land I called upon the Christian Chickasaws and Chulons and my great beloved friends the white people to assist me and my friends to save it. By this assistance I increased my courage. I told General Jackson I would my enemy in that way. When I was settled in my mind what to do the general, he had made out the treaty, and laid it before me. I told him what little land I had I would my land, and called on him for assistance to save my land. I told him he was taking away my land from me, he was going to leave us to suffer. The general's answer was if you will not sign the treaty I will give you provisions, ammunition and you must go down to Pensacola and join your friends the red sticks and British. He told me by the name I got to Pensacola - ca

he would be on my tracks and whip me and the British side
thereon. I asked him if that was the way to treat a laborer friend.
you know we are poor and you wish to have us stop poor
I asked the general why he was the line to Chatham. The answer
was the British was on that side and it in order to keep them
from that part of the country. I told him that his laborer
friends who had spoken each other.

I found out what damage the Red states had done
us was to be paid for by General Pickens's letter, we had not
fully agreed upon this and you have taken away what our
land. I told the general he was leaving me but a crack but if
I could. He said if you think you can enlarge it, go to the British
to speak your. I told him then to sign the terms of General Pickens's
letter. General Jackson told me the full sentence should be
paid the same as his soldiers. General Jackson said he found
out his friends were sealed he was going to send me to the govern-
ment for clothing. When I came to stay in it I became afraid
of him. I asked him if it was the orders of the President to treat
us in that way. After talking to the general I found out I was
in distress. I found the general had great power to distress me
I told him it would not do to do a thing in a hurry.

The general has not complied with all the talks
I had with him there, what things were mentioned then I have
not seen in the treaty. I took the talk I had with General
Pickens was a good talk and that of General Jackson
but I find it is not. Ed. Mingo and other white chiefs signed
both and he is present. The terms are good upon I have not
seen in the treaty, only the line through the land. I told him
I loved my land. He said his line should be so he marked
it. He threatened and scared me. The talk that was passed
then if that was not a talk, the treaty would not be a treaty.
I wish to not on it, I may forget something.

thought of before as we have to do business from memory.
The Convention adjourned for a short time, and
convened again. The general continued.

There is one thing I have forgot. General Jackson
told me at the place of Black Warrior and Hotchkiss later
he was to build a garrison. My answer to the general was
that garrison then was not necessary as it was in the midst
of friends Andrew Pickens and Choctaw, what is the any
hunting ground we have got. The general told me the line
change from that garrison to the Chickasaw line. I told
the general I was not satisfied because I am forced to do what
I know none. As the general has not complied with his pro-
mise, it appears he has found me to do what I have not a
mind to do. The Commissioners are here to over the line
it appears as the government have sent back Jackson's treaty
without the balance it is not a talk. I was always the
President my great friend. I wish to know whether it is the
President wish to distress me. When a man finds out he is
losing any thing he has got he will look to a friend to assist
him.

I wish you to give me a little more time what I
have said in the result of our deliberations, tomorrow I will see
what further can be done. The agent then communicated the
the letter of the 29th month from the Department of War and the
Convention adjourned.

19th Sept. the Convention of warbler
The speaker resumed his talk of yesterday
I delivered you the talk made yesterday. I did not bring the
warbler in my self. It was done in taking the part of my friends. I was
the line I had made. When the chiefs and General Washington met, the
talk they would hold each other fast. The treaty was if either party should
do any murder, satisfaction should be given. Murder was done

among my houses by my own people on the post road, that put my wife
 into a great deal of trouble. In the next place murder was done
 on Duck river. As soon as the murderers returned to their homes satisfac-
 tion satisfaction was taken for what mischief was done between this
 and Mississippi. Satisfaction was given by my advisors. All the satis-
 faction demanded was here I gave. A parcel of my people went
 of against my wife towards the lakes. The little warrior of Newcomer
 and from manly of Tuslogee, take of my own young people they went
 off to the lakes then they found Indians who had come away when they
 found those people had an enemy they found the British. The talk they
 had with the British I never found out. The British advised my people
 and gave them such good talk as made them crazy. By means of
 that advice from the British they were led to do mischief they did on
 Ohio below Mopac. On the way back they stopped at the Blackwater by
 remaining there without ever knowing what they had done. Under the lake-
 an agent gave information to Col. Hawkins and he told me by the time I got
 Col. Hawkins's information the little warrior had revealed his talk as far as
 Tuslogee. When Col. Hawkins found it out he told the lower towns
 to assist these two rivers. It was as much their duty as that of the upper
 towns, and they assisted me. The Chief and warriors in consequence of
 the Colonel's advice came here to assist at the frontier line. When we were
 in the country we did not know how near the murderers were to us.
 The warriors went after them and here sets the man William McIntosh who
 commanded. The murderers had come on and got into a strong house
 at Tuslogee they knew they had committed murder and when attacked they
 fought bravely, their house was burnt and those we fulfilled the law.
 This showed I had not forgot the law. The burning the house and killing these
 fellows is what caused our distress here. It was the cause that our
 young people put up the old chiefs to death and to make laws themselves
 that made them crazy. By that way of acting I feared they were getting
 troublesome. I hit them of the old treaty with the Cherokee Chickasaw
 and Choctaws, and called on them. I feared I was by myself.

I could call on them to assist. I had to run to Croston for protection. I know
 the whites always tell me if there was any thing I could not do myself
 my friends would assist me. When they tell me they would assist me
 they never tell me they would take away my land. I did not bring
 the trouble on myself. It was caused by taking the part of my friends.
 This caused me and my friends to raise our arms; and as soon
 as the enemy is conquered they are taking away my land. This is the
 way trouble was brought into my land and I wish to let my friends have
 it. This is my answer to the President. The treaty with Washington is
 good with us. The treaty at Fort Jackson is not straight. This is also I think of.
 The Comanche line is not disputed. The money for that land has been
 four years coming. We are in great need of it as we are very
 poor. The war had kept it back longer than I expected. The promises
 of Blacksmiths have not been fulfilled.

By the assistance of our white friends we were in a
 good way of living. The Red Sticks destroyed our hole, which dooms
 and made us poor. When you find a friend in distress and poor
 you ought to assist him. This is the voice of the chiefs who have met
 here. The people who fought us and destroyed our property are
 all over the Spanish line. The British being there draw them there
 those who wish to take my talk into come back. They have lost their
 friends the British which will induce them to come back to their
 old towns. I am done.

The convention adjourned...
 20 April 1815

The agent replied.

The treaty of Fort Jackson has been laid before you
 and we have read your reply to it. It is ratified by the President
 and is a law to the white people as well as Creeks. We say nothing
 about the talk you have addressed to us, because General Jackson
 is not present, to give his talk in answer. The treaty is signed by
 both parties, and there is no doubt you and he had long talks before

30
you agreed to the treaty. It is usually the case when treaties are made. It certainly could never be expected by the Southerners that their white friends were to fight for them furnish them ammunition compel their enemies to fly their country and then to pay the Southerners for nothing. It would not be expected that the red states who remained their country, were to come back and enjoy it again without paying for the expenses of the war. We also know you offered land for this purpose at the beginning of the war.

There appears only one cause of difference among you, that the Proclamations which you call Proclamations have not been fulfilled. The letter of the 29 August which has been read to you fully explains the intentions of government to do you justice on this point. The President promises it as well as that every attention will be paid to your wishes and wants so long as you conduct yourselves peaceably and with good faith. General Jackson has promised your warriors shall be paid, as soon as their paymaster can get money. They will be paid as soon as the white warriors are paid.

The Commissioners appointed to run the line will soon be ready, and as it has been customary, you may if you choose appoint three Chiefs or two to go with them and see what they do the Chiefs or workers will be paid. Before the line will be finished you will be able to hear from the President and personally from Congress. It is not in the power of the Commissioners to stop the line or alter it. Troops will soon be on a few days to go on the line and no Jackson commands all our troops in the faith he may possibly come on himself.

After a pause of a few minutes the speaker of the Convention replied.

I am the man who talked with General Jackson you say this while you give me relief by the President in that treaty when I asked for assistance of the white people when every thing

31
was over and settled. I would tell them I was ready, you said you would pay me, and I said I was willing. I did not expect my enemy would hold out as long as they did. I did not like the white men to have as many men as they sent in the U.S. always they as we were a small nation. We asked for 500 feet and 500 horsemen and expected them with the friendly Indians would conquer our enemy. It appeared to us the white people were raising men to go against a strong Nation, by bringing men from each of several States. When I found I was overpowered I went to one Agent Mr. Hawkins for assistance, and for him to apply to the Governor of Georgia as I knew my friends were all far off. It was nearly six months before you moved any of your troops, the troops moved as far as Berkeley. I had the Prince come to your house. I think the talk I had with Mr. Hawkins was a straight talk. I allude to that talk which makes no mention of it in this Council as I do you told me the officers who commanded the soldiers know nothing of our affairs. You told us as soon as the war was over, perhaps in a year or two, the government would send one good man to settle with the two Speakers, I and the little Prince. You did not tell me I should settle our affairs with one of the commanders who commanded the troops nor with any other officers. I looked for them good men to come on when I was settled, to settle our affairs. I did not think it was settled before. I went on with Mr. Hawkins and saw the Commander of the Georgia Troops at Camp Stone. The Commander of the Georgia Troops gave me the same talk that Mr. Hawkins did. The Commander told me he had lately got his Commission. The reason he had not come on sooner he had not got correct information from Mr. Hawkins. General Floyd told me he commanded all the Georgia troops, and would soon be on to assist his great friends. He told me he was ordered to go on and assist his distressed friends we told him the Indians in distress were friends to the U.S. and stood to their treaty with them. General Floyd told me he was ordered to assist me, not in order to take away our land, but to save our land.

General Floyd told me after the war was over the government would send an good man to treat with us. Our commanders and the General was on the frontier only not do it. This is what I argue on. The treaty was done in a hurry, we were hurried so we did not think it would be upon treaty. Before General Floyd left camp I had the talk over with him. I had General Floyd what should be done with the provisions, with the women and children in particular. He told me if he took women and children, he would take great care of them, and return them to me. It was not them who raised the disturbance. Before my coming were properly engaged & he did not say he would ask for pay. I always that I could readily the talk that had passed before, that Floyd did not let me he would get for pay before the war was over. I had always recollect talks that had passed before. You can alter your talks by having learning.

It is well known we are a simple nation. I appear you would show us off, and take what little we have got. It appears this is the way you are to treat us. It is not the way to treat friends. I have told you to stop and you will not. It appears it must be the order of government, the President, treat us as you do, and take away what he have got. You told us it is the way for us to put out men to put on the line with the commissioners. We cannot do it. It appears you are taking it away from us. The commissioners must go on their colors. We were all raised on this Island. If that is the law you have made it for us, if it is the law you must go on with the line. I had hold down my land. If that is the law it will be known among foreign nations of the whites. The treaty will be seen among the foreign nations over the sea. As you white people have all made peace.

You say you fed us, that I cannot deny. You did it often. You said you fed us, it was true we were fed, and a quantity of provision was sent on to us. There was also provisions placed at all the forts through the country. We could not get it after it was

lodged there, and were nearly starving to death, I allowed it was the order of government to the Quaker masters not to let us have it. I was told you ordered for Testamentaries not to have any provisions, we suffered for two months and one half. Mr. Linsly told me you ordered him to let the provisions be where it was, I wanted to know if that was the order for him to keep the provisions and put it to his own use to purchase negro horses and cattle with it? While my people were starving the horses were there and that provision was there and destroyed themselves by giving their horses cattle for provisions. I believe it was the case of all the Quaker masters of this coast. I don't see and don't they do not allow. As for the horses above this I do not know. I understood a quantity of provisions were to come up this coast. As the provisions was on the water, it perhaps floated off and I mean saw it. We had few provisions we should have provisions by going after it. The women and children went a great ways to get something to eat and did to return without it. They went towards Mobile as far as Fort Claiborne to hunt provisions, and get more. That was the treatment we got, unless we made some truck to live upon. I am telling you the treatment we have had. Perhaps they ordered a great deal of provisions. The governments order was we were to be fed. You may have expected we got the provisions you sent us we did not get it, and was it true. It appears you would not get a Quaker master to treat us better, you had men us, and I that you would see what was going on. I saw how the Quaker masters were treating of us putting it to their own use. When I saw that I sent for you, to come and see us. by your not coming we suffered a great deal. That is the treatment we got. If you did not know it before you now know how we were treated. You told us what you had done for us and I saw I do you how I was treated. This is also I shall say you have the whole of my mind.

Mr. Hawkins & the Quakers
I shall make a short reply to the complaint about provisions

34
When I commanded your warriors nearly 1000 of them I found
one pound flour and salt as a ration to every distressed man
woman and child. The Maj. McIntosh of that regiment and many
officers were present who know it to be true and saw to the place.
I found orders for the distressed of Uchee, Flint river, Apultane, old
Capehan and Old Uchee, here are the chiefs they received one pound
of flour and salt for every man woman and child. My orders to
the assistants were to divide and issue provisions equally as
received to all. As to the conduct of Mr. Lambaugh I ordered him
to attend to the chiefs and give to the speaker of the Upper and lower
Creeks a barrel of flour at a time as their necessities required and
two barrels to Mr. Gornell and Maj. McIntosh which I am informed
they received I ordered also that these chiefs should receive full
rations. They are all present. I ordered that the remainder of the
provisions as received should be divided. General Jackson ordered
provisions at Ft. Jackson for the Upper towns. Delay on this supply
there and it not coming in time caused some distress.

I never heard a word of improper conduct
on the part of Mr. Lambaugh but from Mr. Loyell just before
my setting out for this place Mr. Lambaugh denied the charge
and being informed I should have a court of enquiry on the subject
on my arrival at Cowtaun. Just before my arrival there he fled
to Pensacola. How is it the Chiefs of the Nation know what they
now state and did not communicate it to me when their peo-
ple were perishing as they say? The large supplies reported at
the different posts were by order for Maj. General McIntosh
and ordered by him for the troops under his command towards
Mobile.

21 Sept. 1815.

The speaker called at the quarters of the agents
the Cherokee agent being present. and stated one thing I forgot
yesterday. General Jackson said after the line was run they

35
never should be in dread of any enemy, he would protect us.
In three months after that Jackson told me I must assist him
on his application I gave him assistance. He knew my situation
I did not expect he would ever call on us for assistance. He
told me he should never call on me. I thought of the talk I had
at the forks of the river the Cherokees understood it the same
way I did, the Cherokees neglected what Jackson had told them
but I did not send men to assist him when he applied for
assistance the Cherokees did not. You Col. Hawkins you are the
man who commanded them and you took also our young men
out for a month or so but for Jackson's war.

As my memory begins to fade we give me a copy
of what I have said, that I may keep it. I am done.

The Commissioners being invited to the town house
by the Cherokees Mr. Barnett & Mr. Hawkins attended present the
Cherokee the Creeks Mr. Meigs agent for the Cherokees and the Indian
proctors of the two Nations. After a conference between the two
Nations the speaker for the Cherokees made Henry address
the Commissioners. I will now begin the line on the west side of
Cowtan opposite Oklawaha Creek. Here he was interrupted
by the speaker for the Creeks we were done talking about land
matters, I had finished what was to be said on that subject
The Cherokees raised promising to call at the Commr's quarters
and have a talk with them. However this being objected to by
the Creeks the Cherokees sent the Commr. a note of their intention
to proceed homewards immediately and did so.

We have interpreted the foregoing
correctly.

The foregoing is as interpreted
Benjamin Hawkins
agent for I.C.

Appendix

Tookambatchee 19 Sept^r 1815

Report of James Cornells one of the Interpreters at the Convention. After the Convention adjourned today I remained with the Chiefs. They first asked what I had been giving in claims for and who advised me. I replied I gave in my claims for lands by the Red Sticks because all of them had done so, and I was not advised to it by any one. They expressed displeasure at my interpretation of the letter from the War Department of the 29 August, and seemed to infer a distrust, that the letter was not received as stated, and the Commissioners had it when they gave them the Treaty. I replied I interpreted as it was read to me, first to the Chiefs at Col. Hawkins's quarters, afterwards in the Convention and now from memory would and did give it to them.

I asked the Big Warrior what was the true objection to the Treaty was it that Ponderoy's part had not come on? Maj^r M^r took after some little hesitation said you also hear this question if that paper had come on as part of the Treaty as it was a part I should not have objected one word. The Big Warrior speaks for the Convention said yes if it had come on I should not have objected one word, and the Commissioners might have had eight or nine young men if they wanted them to go with them any where.

I had heard yesterday the Big Warrior had been advised not to do any thing to carry the Treaty into effect. I asked him in confidence if it was so, and who advised him? he said a friend had done it and repeated by two or three times. But I could not get from him who that friend was. He said he was advised to do it and the British would pay the expenses of the war & the Creeks keep their land to Cornwall. He said it was in a Treaty between Great Britain and America which had been kept secret from him, and which he had

lately found out thro' this friend. I replied to him the line would be run over could not be stopped, and he might as well try to pull the moon down into his yard as to stop the line.

in presence of

Return J Meigs.

James Cornells

One thing I omitted which they talked much about they said in the letter from the War office 29 August Mayfield's name was omitted they certainly meant to include him with Gadsden's son Col. Hawkins's children and Mr. Cornells, and so expressed their doubts and their claims under Ponderoy's letter was not fair, not right, and if that paper had come on it would have contradicted these things they would have had no objection to the Treaty, it went with Gadsden's Treaty and we would have come back with it.

Return J Meigs.

James Cornells

Note by Col. Hawkins

James Cornells is a half blood of the family of the Big Warrior and can read and write and is in the confidence of the Big Warrior and gentl^r J^r