

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

WILLIAM TRENT'S JOURNAL AT FORT PITT, 1763

Edited by A. T. VOLWILER

One of the prominent merchants associated with William Penn in the founding of Pennsylvania was William Trent, who became a member of the provincial council of that colony. In 1721, he removed to Trenton, New Jersey and soon became chief justice of that colony. His son, William Trent (1715-1787), the author of the Journal here printed, preferred to live on the frontier. As an Indian trader, Indian agent, soldier, land speculator, and projector of inland colonies, he played a prominent part in the westward movement into the Ohio region. For a number of years before 1754, he was the partner of George Croghan, the leading English trader in the Ohio country.¹ Trent had charge of the fort which the Ohio company was erecting at the forks of the Ohio when the French appeared in 1754, and compelled the English to retire. He was a captain during the war which followed. When the Indian trade was reopened, he formed a partnership with Joseph Simon, David Franks, and Levi Andrew Levy, prominent Pennsylvania Jews interested in the West; this partnership lasted from 1760 to 1769.² Through his close associations, both with Croghan, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and with the military commanders, Trent was able to develop a large trade.³ He was in active charge of the trading house of this partnership at Fort Pitt and

¹ The activities of this partnership I have described in detail in an article on "George Croghan, The Indian Trader" in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XLVI, 273 ff. (Oct., 1922). An account of Trent's entire career, prepared by me, will be published by the Arthur H. Clark Co. in the near future under the title, *George Croghan and the Westward Movement, 1741-1782*.

² Gratz Papers, 1750-1850, collected, with relating documents, maps and notes, edited by William V. Byars (1914), First Series, IV, 8 *et passim*. These twenty-six manuscript volumes, rich in material dealing with the westward movement and the commercial life of Philadelphia, are in the Missouri Historical Society library.

³ George Croghan to Trent and Lowrey, Feb. 5, 1761, Bouquet Collection (Cana-

of the traders sent out from there, when Pontiac's war began in May, 1763. All the traders and pioneers were at once organized into a militia company under Trent as captain to assist the regular soldiers under Captain Ecuyer in the defense of Fort Pitt.⁴ Trent and other traders lost heavily in 1763. They tried to recuperate their losses by securing a large land grant on the Ohio. As attorney for the Indiana Company and the Grand Ohio Company, Trent devoted his time and fortune for the remainder of his life to a vain effort to secure such a land grant and the establishment of a new colony, Vandalia.⁵

The original copy of the Journal is preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and it is here printed through the courtesy of the council and the librarian, Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, of that society. It was presented to the Society by Frank M. Etting, grandson of Michael Gratz. Gratz was an intimate friend of Trent. The Journal is in Trent's handwriting and is in good condition save for the loss of a small corner. This defect accounts for the brackets in the Journal as printed here. The original Journal is bound with "The Orderly Book of Capt. Trent at Ft. Pitt," which begins on May 28, and ends on October 16, 1763. The Orderly Book is not of great historical significance and therefore only one entry is here printed at the close of the Journal.⁶

Trent's Journal gives the most detailed contemporary account extant of life in Fort Pitt during the siege of 1763. It (Indian Archives, Ottawa) A XVI, 29; *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Collections*, XIX, 58.

⁴ General Gage's Orders to Colonel Bouquet, Aug. 11, 1763, Ms. in Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

⁵ For a full account of these projects see Clarence W. Alvord's *Mississippi Valley in British Politics* (Cleveland, 1917). Further details concerning the life of Trent are found in W. U. Hensel's article "Early Lancastrians: William Trent" in *Papers of the Historical Society of Lancaster County*, XVI, 5 ff; Alfred T. Goodman (editor): *Journal of William Trent from Logstown to Pickawillani in 1752* (Cincinnati, 1871), 57-69; and in Reuben G. Thwaites (editor), *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, 1904-1907), I, 56.

⁶ In the McAllister Collection, Ridgway Library, Philadelphia, there is a document, probably made out by Trent's executors, entitled "A list of Books, Papers, etc. being the contents of a Black Trunk belonging to the Estate of Wm. Trent, deceased." Entry No. 11 in this list reads: "A Journal and Copies of Officers' Orders in War of 1763."

also presents, incidentally, glimpses of the normal life at Fort Pitt in 1763, and gives accounts of many of the chief events which occurred at other places during Pontiac's war. Before the storm broke, Pittsburgh, the farthest outpost of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the Ohio Valley, was devoting its energies to operating at least one sawmill, a tanyard, and a coal mine; to raising spelts, corn, turnips, and other vegetables, and hay; to caring for herds of cattle and horses; to clearing tracts of fertile land near the fort or along the line of communications; to the securing by pioneer settlers, land speculators, and army contractors of squatter's claims and military permits for such tracts; and, most important of all, to trading with the Indians.

These normal activities were interrupted in May, 1763, when the Indians took up the hatchet. They had no chief like Pontiac to lead them against Fort Pitt, nor did they attempt to capture the place by strategy as was done in so many other places. Various occurrences among the Indians, noticed by the keen eyes of the frontiersmen, had put the English on their guard. They soon found themselves besieged, but contrary to the common impression their communications remained open to expresses. Anxious days and nights followed. For weeks Captain Trent slept without removing his clothes. The sleepless garrison, worn by fatigue, was further saddened and dismayed each time when news came of some disaster which had befallen English troops in the Indian country. Rumors came that even Detroit and Fort Ligonier had fallen. On June 7 the news was received of the bloody defeat of Cuyler on the shores of Lake Erie and of the destruction of Fort Sandusky and Fort St. Joseph with the massacre of almost their entire garrisons. On June 25 Ensign Price and a few survivors appeared at Fort Pitt with the story of their escape from Fort Le Boeuf and of its burning by the Indians. They reported that Fort Venango was in ashes, with no trace of the survival of a single Englishman, and that they had passed the dead bodies of expresses killed on the way. On June 26 one lone soldier arrived from Presqu'Isle and reported its burning by the Indians and the massacre of the garrison. The anxiety of the beleaguered garrison at Fort Pitt did not cease until August 10, when news came of the battle of

Bushy Run. This insured the success of the efforts of Croghan and Bouquet to relieve Fort Pitt. After an account of this event, the Journal describes the gradual return to more normal conditions and then rapidly draws to a close.⁷

A. T. VOLWILER

WILLIAM TRENT'S JOURNAL AT FORT PITT, 1763

Fort Pitt May 14th, 1763

A Number of 6 Nation Indians that lived about 90 Miles [on the] Ohio below this came up, and settled at Pine Creek,⁸ and began to pla[nt corn].

17th Their Chiefs collected a number of Horses their Young Men had stole and delivered them up.⁹ From this to the 26th they continued planting their Corn.

27th Two Men that went up the Ohio about 7 Miles, to where the Munsies were settled returned, and informed that all the Indians the night before had removed from their Towns, and carried everything with them, leaving their Cornfields open; this made us suspect that some mischief about here was immediately intended. A Number of Delawares with a large quantity of Skins came in and dealt them [with] the uncommon dispatch and indifference of what they took for them,

⁷ Francis Parkman nowhere refers to Trent's Journal in his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*. The Journal was in private hands when Parkman wrote this book, which probably accounts for his not using it. The reader will find *The Conspiracy of Pontiac* essential to an understanding and appreciation of Trent's Journal. The references given in note 1 present some new points of view for this period.

⁸ Pine Creek was the name applied to a western tributary of the Allegheny River, emptying into the latter about four miles above Fort Pitt. Before 1754 it was the chief base of operations for the English Indian traders. Storehouses, cornfields, packhorses and bateaux, with employees to care for these, constituted the interests of Trent and Croghan at this place before 1754. Croghan secured a squatter's claim, a military permit, and finally a legal title for a large tract of land at this place. On it he built "Croghan Hall." Its burning by the Indians is mentioned in the entry for June 9. Croghan's Affidavit of Losses in 1754, Ohio Company Mss. in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, I, 7; Croghan to Wm. Peters and Daniel Clark, June 15, 1763, Provincial Papers, in Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, XXXIII, 89; R. E. Day, *Calendar of the Sir William Johnson Manuscripts in the New York State Library*, 146.

⁹ Pack horses and draft horses were always numerous and important at Fort Pitt during this period. After their hard trip over the mountains they were often turned loose to graze and recuperate. They were a great temptation to the Indians, who stole them. It was tantalizing and difficult to deal with the horse thief — an individual so ubiquitous on the frontier. Bouquet to Monckton, May 4, 1761, in Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections, Fourth series*, IX, 397, 411; *Canadian Archives Report*, 1889, 56-57.

and their Chief seeming to press Mr. McKee¹⁰ to go down the Country and not to stay above four days, all gave us more suspicion of the Indians Designs and put the Inhabitants upon Arming themselves.¹¹

28th Two Shawnesse came in from Hunting.

29th At Break of day this Morning three Men came in from Col. Claphams who was settled at the Oswegly Old Town¹² about 25 Miles from here, on the Youghyogane River, with an account that Col. Clapham, with one of his Men, two Women and a Child were murdered by Wolfe and some other Delaware Indians, about two o'Clock the day before. the 27th Wolfe with some others robed one Mr. Coleman on the Road between this and Ligonier of upwards of £50 — The women that were killed at Col. Claphams, were treated in such a brutal manner that Decency forbids the Mentioning.

This Evening we had two Soldiers killed and scalped at the Sawmill. May 30th All the Inhabitants moved into the Fort.

About 4 o'Clock one Coulton¹³ came in who had been a Prisoner [at Lower] Shawnesse Town and gave the following Account. He came to [] with some Traders, when an Indian arrived from the Lakes with a Belt to acquaint the Delawares, that Detroit was taken, the Post at Sandusky burnt and all the Garrison put to Death, except the Officer who they made Prisoner. Upon this News the Beaver and Shingess (the two Chiefs of the Delawares commonly called King B. and King S.) came and acquainted Mr. Calhoun Master Trader there with it; and desired him to move away from there as quick as possible, with all his People, and that they sent three Indians to conduct him and the rest

¹⁰ Alexander McKee, the son of Thomas McKee, an Indian trader on the Susquehanna, was Croghan's chief Assistant Deputy Superintendent. McKee was assigned to Fort Pitt and happened to be in charge of Indian affairs at this time because Croghan had left for the East. McKee succeeded Croghan in 1772; during the Revolution he remained loyal to his King and helped plan many a raid on the frontier.

¹¹ Mutterings of discontent among the western Indians were plentiful after 1760. In 1761 a plot had been discovered whereby the Indians were to attack Detroit, Niagara, and Fort Pitt simultaneously. James Kenny's Journal, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XXXVII, 15; Johnson to Amherst, July 30, 1761, Wm. L. Stone, *Life and times of Sir William Johnson*, II, 145.

¹² Oswegly Old Town was an old Indian village on the Youghiogheny about 25 miles from Fort Pitt. Croghan had purchased, in 1749, the Indian title to a large tract at this place. After 1759 Croghan and Clapham were associated in developing it. The selling of corn, hay, and cattle at Fort Pitt yielded large profits to them. Croghan to David Franks, Dec. 25, 1770, Ms. in Newberry Library, Chicago; Bouquet to Monckton, Apr. 22, 1761, Bouquet Coll., A VIII, 268.

¹³ Trent spells this name in various ways. It should be Calhoun. He had come from the Indian village, Tuscaroras, on the upper Muskingum River.

of the white People safe to this Post. Yesterday as they were crossing Beaver Creek, being fourteen in number, they were fired on and he believes all were killed except himself.

31st Two of Mr. Calhoms Men came in and Confirm'd the above acco[un]t. A second Express was dispatched this night to the General June 1st Two Men who were sent of Express last Night to Venango returned being fired on at Shanopins Town¹⁴ and one of them wounded in the leg. About 12 o'Clock two Men came from Redstone¹⁵ and the same Night were sent back with orders for the Serj[ean]t to repair to this Post and bring the Countrey People with him with 600 [lb.] Powder that was there belonging to some Traders.¹⁶ About 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon Mr. Calhom came in and brought the following Account which he took in writing from Indians at Tuskarawas

Tuskarawas May 27th 1763 11 o'Clock at Night King Beaver with Shingess, Windohale, Wingenum. . . . Anderson came and delivered me the following Intelligence . . . Wampum.

Brother

Out of regard to you and the Friendship that formerly subsisted between [our] Grandfathers and the English, which has been lately renewed by us, we come to inform you of the news we have heard which you may depend upon is true

Brother

All the English that were at Detroit were killed ten days ago, not one left alive. At Sandusky all the white People there was killed 5 days ago, Nineteen in number except the Officer who is a Prisoner and one Boy who made his escape who we have not heard off. At the Mouth of the Twightwee River¹⁷ (about 80 Miles from Sandusky by Water) Hugh Crawford¹⁸ with one Boy was taken Prisoner and Six Men killed.

¹⁴Shanopins Town was an Indian village on the Allegheny River, a short distance above Fort Pitt.

¹⁵Redstone Old Fort, also called Fort Burd, was located on the Monongahela, on the present site of Brownsville.

¹⁶One cannot help but admire the courage of those men whose desperate duty it was to carry dispatches passing between the officers of the forts in the wilderness and Bouquet or Amherst. For this duty soldiers and sometimes frontiersmen were employed. As they galloped along the narrow roadway through the wilderness, every rock, tree, and shrub became a possible hiding place from which a lurking foe might fire upon them. When white men were unable to get through, friendly Indians were sent. Their greatest danger came from the backwoodsmen, who at this time often shot any Indian on sight.

¹⁷By the "Twightwee River" is undoubtedly meant the river called Maumee today.

¹⁸Hugh Crawford was a prominent Pennsylvania Indian trader who operated in the Ohio region both before and after the French and Indian War. In 1765 he

At the Salt Licks ¹⁹ five days ago 5 White Men were killed we received the Account this day: we have seen a number of Tracks on the Road between this and Sandusky not far off, which we are sure is a Party coming to cut you and your People off, but as we have sent a Man to watch their motions, [we] request [that] you may think of nothing you have here, but make the best of your way to some place of safety, as we would not desire to see you killed in our Town be carefull to avoid the Road and every part where Indians resort.

What Goods and other Effects you have here, you need not be uneasie about them, we assure you that we will take care to keep them safe for Six Months, perhaps by that time, we may see you or send you word what you may expect from us further. We know there is one White Man at Gichauga that [. . .] don't be concerned for him we will take care to send him [safely back].

Brother

We desire you to tell George Croghan and all your great Men [that they] must not ask us anything about this News, or what has happen[ed] as we are not at all concerned in it: the Nations that have taken up the Hatchett against you are the Ottawas and Chepewas and when you first went to speak with these People you did not consult us upon it, therefore desire you may not expect that we are to Account for any mischief they do, and what you would know further about this News you must learn it by the same Road you first went, but if you will speak with us you must send one or two Men only, and we will hear them.

Brother

We thought your King had made Peace with us and all the Western Nations of Indians, for our parts we joined it heartily and desired to hold it allways good, and you may depend upon it we will take care not to be readily cheated or drawn into a war again, but as we are settled between you and these Nations who have taken up the Hatchet against you we desire you will send no Warriors this way till we are removed from this, which we will do as soon as we conveniently can; when we shall permitt you to pass without taking notice; till then we desire they may go by the first Road you went

Gave a String

The following is what Mr. Colhom learned on [the way] from one of those three Indians who were sent to [conduct him] safe there vizt: Daniel before mentioned as one of their . . .

served as an assistant to John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District.

¹⁹ Salt Licks, probably referring to the famous salt licks in Boone County, Kentucky.

That D'troit was not really taken but had been attac[ked by] the Indians four days before the Messenger (who brought the account) left it (which Mr. Calhoun imagines must have been from about the 13th to the 17th of May and that the Indians had not then met with such success, but strongly persisted in carrying on the Attack and said they were determined not [to] give over till they took it, and that the English had sent out three Belts of wampum and the French two desiring them to desist which they refused.

Mr. Calhoun says that when he and his people left Tuskerawas (fourteen in number) the Indians refused to let them bring their Arms telling them that the three Indians who were going along with them were sufficient to Conduct them safe. And that the next day passing Beaver Creek they were fired upon by a party of Indians when their Guides immediately disappeared without interfering for them and he is Convinced that they were led by their guides knowingly to this party in order to be cut off from which himself with three of his 21 people have only escaped. Mr Calhoun further says that having lost his way and falling in upon the Road leading to Venangoe about Twenty miles above this Post he saw a number of Indian tracks which had gone that way —

Two Men were sent to the General with the Intel[ligence.] This Morning an order was issued by the Comma[ndant to] pull down and burn all the out Houses.

June 2^d Three Men who were sent a Second time to Venango Express [returned] after going about twenty Miles having fell in with a Party of [Indians.] While our People were engaged to day in burning the Houses on the Hill, the Indians set fire to Thompsons House about half a Mile from the Fort.

3 and 4th. All the Garrison were employed in reparing and strengthening the Fort.

5th 2 o'Clock at Night one Benjamin Sutton came in who says he left Redstone two days ago and found that place evacuated and saw a number of Shoe Tracks going towards Fort Cumberland which he supposes was the Garrison: that there was with him there a White Man named Hicks and an Indian named Recois who would have burnt the Fort had he not persuaded them from it, that Hicks told him that an Indian War was broke out and that he would kill the white People wherever he found them, and went with Intention to murder Madcalfs People nine Miles from here who had removed some time before, he says they intended to have taken him Prisoner but the Wind blowing hard and it growing very dark when he came nigh the Fort made for it and called the Centinel Hicks and the Indian went by in their Bark Cannoes.

6th Nothing Extraordinary

June 7th This Morning M^r Wilkins with his wife and one [?] arrived here in a day and an half from Venango [with] the following Intelligence which arrived the day before they left [] Express from Presqu' Isle.

That Lt. Cuyler an Officer of the Queen's Rangers had arrived there who informed, that he had been as far as the Mouth of D'Troit River with an Escort of about One Hundred Men, Ten Battoes and 139 Barrels of Provisions when he was attacked the 28th May at 11 o'Clock at Night, that he had 2 Serjeants 52 Privates a Woman and a Child killed, himself with three privates wounded, two since dead of their Wounds, that he saved only two Battoes with five Barrels of Pork, that he then retreated to the Fort at Sandusky which place he found destroyed, and from thence he made the best of his way to Presqu' Isle where arrived; he also says that Lieut. Schlossers Post was destroyed and the Garrison cut off.

A Number of Cannoes were brought and left in the Night on the other side of the Monongehela River opposite to the Fort.

9th By a large smoke which rose up the River, we suppose the Enemy has burnt Mr Croghans House, the smoke rising where we imagine his House stood. Nine o'Clock two more Expresses were sent to Venango.

10th This Morning the two Expresses returned having lost themselves in the Night. A out 10 o'Clock in the Morning as some of the Militia were put ing up some Fences about 1000 yards from the Fort the Enemy fired on them, they retreated safe to the Fort.

June the 11th At break of day some Indians were discovered amo[ng the houses of the] upper Town, About 10 o'Clock at Night they set fire to [] House, on which a Shell was thrown among them, some time [afterwards some] were seen in the lower Town and some hollowing heard at a [] from the Fort.

12th An Indian was discovered from the Garden, about 11 o'Clock a Party out cutting Spelts²⁰ saw two Indians and fired on them, on which a number more appeared and fired on our People, who returned it an[d] some more shot being fired from the Cannon in the Fort the Indians ran off.

13th and 14th Nothing worth Notice.

15th A Party was sent out to cut Spelts and were fired on. Serj^t Miller of the Militia contrary to orders with 3 others advanced to Grants Hill and just as they had gained the Summit, Miller was shot Dead, a party advancing drove the Enemy off and prevented their scalping him.

²⁰ Spelts, a hardy cereal grown in place of wheat or barley.

Between 11 and 12 o'Clock at Night as an Express from Bedford was challenged by one of the Centinels from the Rampart the Enemy fired a number of Shotts at him and the Centinels in the Fort.

16th Four Shawnesse appeared on the opposite side of the Ohio and desired that Mr M^eKee would go over and speak to them which he did and they made him the following Speech

Brother

We received the Message you sent us on the Death of Col. Clapham; and our Chiefs desired us to inform you that they will take care of the Traders in our Towns. M^s Baird and Gibson were taken by the Delaware Indian called Sir William Johnson and his People at the Mon[ongahela] and carried to our Town our Chiefs say they will take care [of them till the] War is over. We came to enquire News we have heard none [since the] Message with the Belt and Bloody Hatchet came from the Lake Indians to the Delawares at Tuskarawas acquainting them that they had struck the English and desired that they would join them. The Capts and Warriors of the Delaware pay no regard to their Chiefs who advised them not to accept the Hatchett but are determined to Prosecute the War against you. It was the 6 Nations that left this and the Delawares that killed your People at Beaver Creek with Mr. Calhoon. An Express was sent of in the Night to Bedford

June 17th The same Indians came and called again and desired Mr. M^eKee would come over, he refused; they then recommended it to him to set of for the Inhabitants in the Night, or to come over to them and they would take care of him at their Towns till the War was over, they acquainted him all Nations had taken up the Hatchett against us, and that they intended to attack this Post with a great Body in a few days; that Venango and all the other Posts that way were already cut off. that they were afraid to refuse taking up the Hatchet against us as so many Nations had done it before it came to them.

About 12 o'Clock at Night two Expresses came in from Ligonier with Letters from the General.

18th The Enemy set fire to another House up the Ohio.

One o'Clock in the Morning the 2 Expresses that came last set of for Ligonier again with Letters.

June 19th Two Indians crep along the Bank of the Mono[ngahela. A] Centinel who was posted on the Bank of the River and [] Soon after a number of Indians were seen at the Head of the [] taking of some Horses, and the Garrison was turning out one Stuart a Soldiers Gun went of by accident and mortaly wounded him of which he dyed the next day.

20th Nothing extraordinary

21st About 11 o'Clock at Night the Indians on the opposite side of the Mongehela repeated all's well after our Centinels.

22 Between 9 and 10 o'Clock in the Morning a smoke was seen rising on the Back of Grants Hill where the Indians had made a fire and about 2 o'Clock several of them appeared in the Spelts field moving of the Horses and Cattle. About 5 o'Clock one James Thompson who it was supposed was gone after a Horse was killed and scalped in sight of the Fort on this a great number of Inds appeared on each River and on Grants Hill shooting down the Cattle and Horses. A Shell was thron amongst a number of them from a Hauwitz which burst just as it fell among them. About an Hour after they fired on the Fort from Grant's Hill and the other side of the Ohio, a shot from the opposite side of the Ohio wounded a Man in the Mongehela Bastion. About 7 o'Clock three Indians were seen about 150 yards from the Fort on the Monongehela Bank Mr. M^cKee and two others fired on them and killed one of them.

23 about 12 o'Clock at Night Two Delawares called for Mr. M^cKee and told him they wanted to speak to him in the Morning.

24th The Turtles Heart a principal Warrior of the Delawares and Mamaltee a Chief came within a small distance of the Fort Mr. M^cKee went out to them and they made a Speech letting us know that all our [] as Ligonier was destroyed, that great numbers of Indians [were coming and] that out of regard to us, they had prevailed on 6 Nations [not to] attack us but give us time to go down the Country and they desired we would set of immediately. The Commanding Officer thanked them, let them know that we had everything we wanted, that we could defend it against all the Indians in the Woods, that we had three large Armys marching to Chastise those Indians that had struck us, told them to take care of their Women and Children, but not to tell any other Natives, they said they would go and speak to their Chiefs and come and tell us what they said, they returned and said they would hold fast of the Chain of friendship. Out of our regard to them we gave them two Blankets and an Handkerchief out of the Small Pox Hospital.²¹ I hope it will have the desired effect. They then told us that Ligonier had been attacked, but that the Enemy were beat of

The 25th A Shawnese Indian came across the River and Spoke to Mr M^cKee and told him that two days ago Sixty Miles off, he left a large

²¹ When reports of the Indian uprising came in to Amherst, he wrote to Bouquet: "Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them." Francis Parkman, *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, II, 39.

Body of Indians on their march for this place to attack it and the Delawares that were here were going to join them. About 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon two Soldiers belonging to the Garrison of Le Beauf came in and informed us that Ensign Price would be here the next Morning.

The 26th Six o'Clock in the Morning Ensⁿ Price with five men came in from Le Beauff and gave the following Account of his miraculous escape from that place and while they were Bringing him across the River seven Ind[ians showed them]selves on Grants Hill.

Early in the morning of the 18th instant five Indians [came to] his Post and asked for some Tobacco and provisions, which he gave to them. Soon after they went off about 30 men came down the Road leading to Prisque Isle, laid their Arms down a small distance off, came and asked liberty to come in and said they were going to War against the Cherokees, wou'd stay with him that night and that they purposed to pass by Fort Pitt in order to speak with Mr. Croghan; M^r Price suspecting their design had all his people under Arms and wou'd not suffer them to go in, upon this the Indians took up their Arms and got to the back of an Out store where they picked out the Stones it was underpinn'd with and got into it, then they began to roll out the Barrels of Provisions and shoot fired Arrows into the top of the Blockhouse which was put out several times, this continued till sometime in the night when Mr. Price finding it impossible to defend the place any longer or prevent its being consumed took the advantage of the Night, got all his people out at a window and made off without being observed, but unfortunately lost six of his men and a woman who he supposes fell into the hands of the Enemy, sometime after he left the Blockhouse the Indians began to fire upon it, when he came to Venangoe found it in Ashes, kept the Road all the way here and saw the bones of several people who had been killed going Exp[ress,] they were Six Nation Indians who Attacked him.

Mr. Price gives an account likewise which some [] the Sloop from D'Troit had brought to Prisque Isle, About the beginning of May a large body of Indians (1500 in number) came to Detroit under pretence of holding a treaty with Major Gladwin, but Monsieur Baubee finding out their designs, apprized Major Gladwin of it who immediately ordered his Garrison under Arms and wou'd not permit them to come in, upon this the Indians sent two of their principal warriors in to desire he wou'd come out and Treat with them which he did not think proper to do but detained the two warriors and sent out Capt. Campbell and Lieutenant M'Dougal to know what they wanted who the Indians made prisoners and then rushed up and endeavoured to force the Gate, but the Garrison being under Arms and prepared for them, fired upon

them, killed forty on the spot and wounded many more; the Indians carry'd on the Attack for two weeks before the Sloop left it which was three weeks before she arrived at Prisque Isle with contrary winds; The Garrison at D'Troit had no provisions but a little Corn which Baubee furnished them with. the French inhabitants there are not concerned in this war but live on their farms as usual, the Sloop was attacked all the way down the D'Troit River and the Indians sent Capt. Campbell on board of her to desire Capt. Newman to deliver her up, who sent for answer that he was determined to [] them, he is gone to Niagara and purposes to retur[n] with Provisions. 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon a S[oldier arrived] who made his escape from Presqu' Isle and says that on the 19th inst. that Post was attacked by 250 Indians which continued for two days, and that the Indians had made holes in the Bank and fired through, that the Officer (Mr. Christy) Capitulated, that the Indians were to give them 6 days Provisions and escort them safe to this Post. It was the Ottawas, Chipawas, Wyandotts and Senecas that took the Post, that after they had delivered the Indians their Arms, while the Indians were engaged in carrying out the Provisions and other Stores, he being at some distance hearing a Woman scream he imagined they were beginning to Tomhawk the Garrison he made his escape, that another Soldier likewise attempted to make his escape but fears he did not get off, that the Indians had fired the Roof of the Block House a great many times before they Capitulated and that they as often put it out, he further says that the Schooner was in sight and kep there sounding with their Boat to try if they could get in to their Assistance but that there was not Water enough, that the Indians told them they had destroyed 800 Barrels of Provisions at the Store House where the Schooner was to load and that he believes the Schooner had no Provisions on board. Nine o'Clock at Night two Expresses were sent of to the General by way of Fort Cumberland on the other side of Monongehela with these Accounts

27th Six o'Clock in the Afternoon four Men and one Woman of the Garrison of Le Beauff came in who it was feared had fallen into the hands of the Enemy, they say they left the other two Men of that Garrison about thirty Miles off not being able to come along. The other Soldier from Presqu' Isle who it was thought [] with these People and confirms the Account already receiv[ed about the] Garrison. These Soldiers say soon after they left the [] they heard two Guns and the Death hollow.

Mr. Price says that the Schooner brought an Account of Sir Robert Davers, Capt M^cKay and Capt. Robinson being killed by the Indians

before the attack begun at D'Troit while they were sounding the Depth of the Water in the Lake near the mouth of D'Troit River.

28th Several Indians have been seen to day on Grant's hill and about the fields. About 9 o'Clock at night the Centinels discovered some Cannoes in the River and presently after saw some people in the Ditch, the Garrison turned out to their Alarm Posts, remained under Arms till 12 o'Clock, then went to their Barracks all but the Guard. A large smoke was seen up the River this morning supposed to be a house on fire.

29th This morning numbers of Mockeson tracks were seen in the Ditch where the Enemy were last night.

30th Nothing Extraordinary, a few Indians seen who called to a man that went to drive some Cattle in.

July 1st Six or seven Indians showed themselves this morning at the upper end of the Garden.

2^d About 7 o'Clock this Morning some Indians appeared on Grant's Hill, at 12 o'Clock they came into the Cornfield, drove off a number of Cows and shott at several. this Night several Indians were seen near Glacies.

3^d At 10 o'Clock this morning as a party [went to the] Garden for greens etc. they were fired upon by [Indians] who had hid within 60 yards of the Fort, our [] forward and fired upon them and it was thought that [] Terrence either killed or wounded one badly as the others were seen helping or Carrying him away. our people pursued 'em till they were ordered back. they found his Tomhawk pipe and a Handkerchef which he drop'd. At 1 o'Clock 2 Guns were heard on the opposite side of the Allegany and immediatly four Indians appeared naked and their Bodies painted with different Colours singing as they came along according to their Custom when appearing as friends. they had two small setts of British Colours; M^r M^cKee went down and asked who they were and what their business was; they answered him they were Ottawas and came from D'Troit 10 days ago where they said everything was settled between them and us in peace and that they had brought Letters from the Commanding Officer there, therefore desired to be brought over. Notwithstanding the fair appearance they came under M^r M^cKee directed them to go up the River and Cross to a place where the Indians were frequently seen crossing and while they were away, a Cannoe was sent and left for them on the other side; When they came over M^r M^cKee went and met them a small distance from the Fort. One of them (Commonly called Chatterbox) [] large Belts of wampum tied on a stick [delivered the] following Speech to M^r M^cKee

Brother

Shewing the Belts one of which he called the Friendship Belt; the other for clearing the Path between them and us, this is what we called the Writing we had for you and we are sent (by our Chiefs who will be here to morrow) to acquaint you that they are coming to renew their Friendship by these Belts and to assure you that they are coming with a got intent and hope to be received as friends, this is all we have to say, we propose to go and meet our Chiefs this Afternoon and will return tomorrow. Then asked for some Bread and Tobacco. During this time on Grants Hill a number of Indians appeared very uneasy and came running down towards us, five more appeared over the Ohio or Allegahny, upon this the Ottawas went to their Cannoe where they met those Indians that came from Grants Hill, they talked some time together, during this our People fired several shot at them that came from the Hill which they returned. At 6 in the Afternoon three of the Ottawas with their Colours came to the same place and M^r M^eKee went to them, they informed him that their Chiefs were come to the opposite side of the River and desired them to deliver the following Speech

Brother the Commanding Officer

By this String of Wampum we open your Ears, wipe the Tears from your Eyes and remove everything that is bad from your Heart, that you may hear and receive them in friendship tomorrow

Gave a String painted with blue Clay M^r M^eKee gave them more Bread and Tobacco, and they [] As soon as it was dark our Centinels began to [] Ditch, the whole Garrison turned out and remained und[er arms till] one o'Clock then went to their Barracks and lay on their Arms till Day.

July the 4th

This Morning the Cannoe we had lent the Indians yesterday, was seen on Ground in the middle of the River on a Bar.

About 11 o'Clock the Ottawas appeared on the opposite side of the River 10 in number and requested to be brought over, upon which M^r M^eKee desired them to take the Cannoe which lay on the Bar and cross in her, but they made many Excuses saying they intended no harm; upon their fair promises the Commanding Officer sent two soldiers in a Cannoe for them and at their landing on the other side several hollows were heard on Grant's hill and the Ottawas began to sing, five of them came down to the Cannoe 3 of which seized the soldier in the Head, the 2 others made towards the man in the Stern who threw himself into the water, they followed and stabb'd him with their knives in two places, the other soldier they had got up to the Bank but on some shotts being

fired by small Arms and a Cannon with Grap shott they all retreated into the woods and left their kettle with one set of their Colours on the Bank; both soldiers got back without further damage tho' one of the wounds is thought dangerous. 3 oClock the Indians returned and took their Colours and kettle then fired several shotts at the Fort, a Cannon with greap shott was fired at them, the Indians on Grants hill likewise fired several shotts, this Contin[ued till] several bullets came into the Fort but did no dam[age.]

July 5th Eleven oClock in the morning the Indians fired [] both sides of each River and Grant's hill; several Crossed in a Cannoe up Monongehela, 5 oClock in the afternoon they cross'd back again.

July 6th Five oClock this morning an Indian appeared on the point of Grant's hill and fired his piece at the Fort, in the night the Centinels discovered a large fire up the Ohio.

July 7th Early in the morning one Indian seen over the Monongehela and one by Hulings's; By their being so quiet we imagine they are gone down to meet our Troops, Attack Ligonier or fall on the Country people.

8th Nothing Extraordinary. 9th and 10th None of the Enemy appeared. The People grown careless and stragle about the Fields in as much security as if n Enemy ever had appeared about us. I doubt we shall pay dear for it.

11th All quiet. 12th Ditto. 13th Ditto the first Night I have striped since the begining of the allarm.

14th One of the Militia fired on and wounded in three places by some Indians within Two Hundred Yards of the Fort as they were taking care of some Cattle we sent out a Party and brought him in, but fear he will dye being shot through the Arm, Body and thigh and the Bone broke.

15th 16 and 17th nothing more than a number of Indians appearing and the Man wounded the 14th dying.

[18th A party] sent out to cut the Spelts. An Indian killed near [] and Scalped by Mr Calhoon one of Mr Flemings Party who [] day to seize that Hill while our People were at Work, got in Part of the Spelts a large Body of the Enemy appeared over the Monongehela at the Mouth of Saw Mill Creek, they called from this side over each River on which the Covering and Working Partys came in, soon after a large Body of the Enemy appeared about the upper end of the Field where our People had been at work. Three of the Indians from the Monongehela came over they are Delawares they say they are for Peace and will go to War against the Ottawas and Chipawas. Another Indian one James Willson came down from Grants Hill without Arms

and walked close to the Fort being known and without Arms prevented his being killed, he likewise says that the Beaver and other Chiefs of the Delawares are coming here, as well as the three Indians who came from the other side of the River, they can tell nothing of M^rdwy and our People, they say that M^r Gibson, Baird, Cammel and one Robinson a hired Man was at Beaver Creek waiting for their Cannoes coming up the River, that the Cannoes was just by when the Enemy began to fire on them, that Gibson and the rest jumped to their Arms to go to their Assistance but they persuaded them not, that they would be all killed, but they persisted, that they seized Gibson, Cammel & Robinson, but M^r Baird who got to his Arms fought bravely till he was killed — There is a Letter from Gibson from Wills Town desiring we will pay some Goods for getting him off which I have proposed to do.

19th The Commanding Officer returned them thanks for their offer of joining us against the Ottawas and Chipawas and for the Intelligence they gave us of a great number of the Enemy being about us. But told them [] General and that he could hold no treaties with []

July 20th The Indians, Men, Women and Children continued passing [in their] Cannoes and on Horseback near the Fort supposed going to fetch Indian Corn, and I believe endeavoring to make us believe their numbers much greater than what they are.

21st 9 o'Clock in the Morning the Shawnese waided across the Ohio to the Point just by the Fort, asked some Provisions for their Chiefs who were just come. The Commandy Officer told them he had none and that he would not speak anymore with them till their Chiefs came themselves. Three o'Clock in the afternoon a Shawnese Chief came to the point and acquainted M^r M^cKee that they were in Council not to thing the time long that when they had done they would come. That they had got an Account from D'Troit 16 days since that the Officer Commanding there had settled matters with the Indians on promising that if they had had any injury done them they should be redressed, that the Indians were all gone home. They say that learning we had given the Delawares a set of Colours, induced them to come and make every-thing easy. They were forbid passing backwards and forwards near the Fort with Arms and up and down the River.

22 GrayEyes, Wingenum, Turtles Heart and Mamaultee, came over the River told us their Chiefs were in Council, that they waited for Custaluga who they expected that Day. The Indians passed backwards and forwards Men Women and Children up the River in Cannoes, it appeared that they were carrying things down to the Saw Mill in their Cannoes

and several Horses passed with Loads in sight of the Fort which I take to be Indian Corn from the Deserted Plantations and Leather [] Tanyard. Tho many suspect it is plunder from [] Inhabitants. They were told not to go backwards and forwards [] Cannoes or they would be fired on.

July 23 We heard nothing from the Indians today, two of them appeared over the Ohio but said nothing.

24 Four Indians discovered at the upper end of the Garden. Several Tracks found about the River Ohio Bank where they had been last Night. At Dusk three Indians came on the opposite side the Ohio and told us that Custaloga was come. They were throwing the water out of the Cannoe that lay on the Shore where they were with intention as I suppose to come over when it is dark, While we were talking with them we heard three Death hollows. Mr M^cKee asked them who it was they said they knew nothing of it, perhaps they were Ottawas or some Party returning from the Cawtabas, but said they would let us know in the Morning.

25th Four Indians passing up the Monongebela close by the opposite Shore contrary to orders, a Six pounder with Grape was fired on them they all made their escape (tho' the Shot fell all round them) leaving their Cannoe, four of the Militia set of in a Cannoe to a Bar in the middle of the River and then one swam and brought of their Cannoe, they left four Rifles, with Eight pair of new Indian Shoes, all their Powder Horns and Pouches full of Powder and Ball and two pair of Legings for each with five Blankets. A sure sign they were going to War. We are partly sure these Indians want to lull us into security that they may get an advantage of us, but they will be indeed disappointed. We see where they had been under [] Night spying. In the Evening two Indians came [] why we fired on their People, they were answered they [] passing by the Fort with Arms; they said they supposed it was on Account of the Death hollows we heard the Night before, and said it was some of the Ottawas or Wayandotts who had been down the Country. They said their Hearts were good, but perhaps we were angry they desired to know if we would hear their Chiefs if they came, they were answered yes but no one else.

26th The Indians came over Shingess, Wingenum, Grey Eyes sometimes called S^r W^m Johnson with several other Warriors, the Beaver not with them, they made a Speech desiring us to quit this Place and let us know that we by taking possession of their Country were the cause of the War and let us know that the Ottawas and Chipawas were coming to Attack us.

27th While in Council heard a Death hollow at the Saw Mill Fifty Seven Indians all on Horseback were seen from the Fort going down the Road and some on foot. Soon after some were seen returning some appeared in Huling's field cutting some wheat with their Knives and a Scythe we imagine they are Hungry. A Gun was fired according to agreement to call them over to get their answer soon after they appeared on the other side. As soon as they came over Capt Ecuyer answer to their Speech was delivered them, letting them know that we took this place from the French that this was our home and would defend to the last that we were able to defend it against all the Indians in the Woods that we had Ammunition and Provisions for three years (I wish we had for 3 Months) that we paid no regard to the Ottawas and Chipawas that we knew that if they were not already attacked, that they would be in [] own Countrey which would find enough for them to [] pretended to be our friends at the same time murdered [tr]aders in their Towns and took their Goods, that they stole our Horses and Cows from here and killed some of our People and every three or four days we hear the Death Hollow which we know must be some of their People who have been down the Country and murdered some of the Countrey People. That if they intended to be friends with us to go home to their Towns and set down their quietly till they heard from us, or else to send some of their People down to Bedford to the General who had only Power treat with them of Peace, they say they will come tomorrow and let us know when they go home. The Yellow Bird a Shawnesse Chief asked for the 4 Rifles Guns we had taken from the 4 Indians the 25th they were answered if it appeared that their Nation had done us no harm and that they continued to behave well when we were convinced of it that they should either have their Guns or pay for them. He was very much enraged and the whole changed Countenance on the Speech that was made them, White Eyes and Wingenum seemed to be very much irritated and would not shake hands with our People at Parting.

28th In the Morning the Indians seen crossing the River by Shanopin's Town on Horseback and Swimming. About half an Hour after two o'Clock they fired on our People in the Garden who I had desired not to stray as I was positive they were coming down but they paid no regard to it, they got in with only one Man wounded in the Knee, soon after they began firing on the Fort and Continued it the whole day and night. Cap. Ecuyer wounded in the Leg with an Arrow, a Corporal and 2 Privates wounded in the head the Corporal and one of the men supposed mortally.

29th Continued firing on the Fort the whole [] from the Ohio Bank they kep up a very smart fire [] this day and yesterday a number of Shells was thrown to [] but they only shifted Places, this day and yesterday about 1500 Small Arms fired on them from the Fort wounded this day Manus Huling, his leg broke, Serjant Hermon shot through the Lungs, a Grenideer shot through the Leg — fired three roundshott from a 6 Pounder as they were passing the River in Cannoes oblidged them once to throw themselves into the River one of them said to be cut in two by one of the Shott — these two days killed several of them from the Fort — one of them wounded and drowned in the River attempting to swim over and five more seen carrying out of the Canoe on the further side of Ohio supposed to be wounded. The Roofs of the Governours House and the Barracks much hurt by the Enemys fire. In the Night they shott several Arrows at the fort some with fire mostly fell short

30th The Enemy last Night gathered under the Bank and we imagined they intended to make an Attack, they fired at the Fort random Shotts all day and Night, the whole under Arms all Night, But few Shot fired from us.

31st The Enemy continued firing random shott. Two shells thrown at some Reaping in Hulings field. In the Evening they called to the Fort and told us they had Letters from Col. Bouquet and George Croghan and desired me to goe for the Letters and they would give them to me. Continued firing at the Fort all Night threw some Hand Grenadoes into the Ditch were we imagined some of the Enemy were.

August 1st The Enemy continued firing Random Shotts from under the bank of Ohio till about three o'Clock when they withdrew and soon [] numbers crossing from this to the opposite side of the [] Luggage. About 6 o'Clock they put up a paper fired [] from under the Bank.

August 2^d All quiet till about 11 o'Clock when two Indians with a White Man came down on the opposite side of the Ohio and called over that they were expresses from Col. Boquet and G. Croghan at Bedford they were desired to come over the White Man made answer he was a Prisoner and could not come, the Indians came over in a small bark Canoe and produced his Letters, he was a Cuyuga Indian named John Hudson, he says that the Indians took him and detained him three days, broke open the Letters and made a White Prisoner read them, one Letter they kep and suffered him to bring the other two to the Fort. The White Man on the other side was an Express taken between this and Fort Cumberland; they had all his Letters but would not let the Indian

bring them over, after they had read the Letters and heard the Message he delivered them from Mr. Croghan some set of home and some few to War against the Settlements and some Wayondotts to reconnoiter our Army. The Wayondotts in a Council they had declared that they would carry on the war against us while there was a man of them living and told the Delawares and Shawnese that they might do as they pleased. In the Evening he set of with Letters down the Country.

3^d On viewing the Bank of the River where the Enemy fired from we saw Blood in many Places the Indians told [] was killed (son of John Butler of Philad^a the Huntsman) by an Indi[an] Six Nights the whole have been under Arms, the Garrison [] two Reliefs.

4th Everything quiet — Some Indians lying yet on the opposite side of the Ohio. This Afternoon heard three Death hollows on the opposite side of the River.

5 — Three Expresses came in from Col. Boquet who they left with the Troops at Ligonier. These Expresses report they heard at Small's Plantation at Turtle Creek about 18 Miles from here a great deal of Choping Shooting and Bells and see some Indians. We imagine they are gathering there t attack the Col. and 9 o'Clock 2 Expresses were dispatched to meet the Col.

6, 7, 8th Nothing Extraordinary, but the Troops not arriving according to Expectation makes us fear they have been Attacked on their March.

9th Everything quiet, no word of the Troops.

10th at Break of day in the Morning Miller who was sent Express the 5th with two others came in from Col. Boquet, who he left at the Nine Mile Run, he brings an Account that the Indians engaged our Troops for two days, that our People beat them off. About 10 o'Clock a detachment from the Garrison under the Command of Capt Philips marched to meet the Troops and returned about 2 o'Clock have joined the Col. at Bullocks Hill. The following is the best Account I have been able to learn of the Action which happened the 5th about a Mile beyond Bushy Run. Our Advanced Guard discovered the Indians where they were lying in Ambush and fired on them about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon this brought on a General Engagement which con[tinued] the rest of the next day and night our People behaved with the gr[] as well as the Indians who often advanced within a few [] People. The Action continued doubtful till the Enemy by a stratagem was drawn into an Ambuscade when they were entirely routed, leaving a great many of their People dead on the Spott. Our loss in this Affair is about 50 killed and 60 Wounded. Its thought by our People the Enemy lost as many.

11 August raised our Battoes that we had sunk.

12 Twenty two Battoes were manned and rowed up both Rivers for some distance, during this we could see the Enemy on a Hill on the opposite side of the River looking at us, this was done to make the Enemy believe we were going to Attack their Towns in order to clear our Communications, as our Horses, with most [of] the Women and Children were going down with the Escort.

13th Major Cammel with the Escort marched from Ligonier.

14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. and 20th 21st No Enemy appeared, we have been employed in Reaping and geting in all the Grain, plowing for Turnips and geting Coal —

22 Major Campbell arrived with the Convoy with Provisions

23 & 24th Nothing Extraordinary M^r M^cKee with a number of the Militia went up to Mr. Croghans Plantation found his with all the Houses between this and that burnt.

25 An Indian called Andrew arrived here Express from Detroit, since he left D'Troit he says he heard from the Indians that Major Rogers who went out from D'Troit to Attack an Indian Village was [] and brot back being shot himself through the [] his Men, by all the Accots from D'Troit it appears that [] have been spirited up by the French to Massacre all our People in the Indⁿ Country.

26th

27 Major Campbell left this with all the Waggon and Pack Horses and carried down all the Women and Children

28th An Indian was seen on the River

29th Andrew (the Indian) was sent Express to Presqu' Isle to see if our Troops were rebuilding that Post.

30th

31st Andrew returned he went within a little of Venango and met four Wayondotts who came from Presqu' Isle they told him there was no White People there, but that 150 Ottawas were lying there waiting for a party of our People expected from Niagara, that several small Parties of Lake Indians came this way, that one of 15 in Number crossed to this side of Ohio at Mr Croghans place the 30th

September 5th. Indian Andrew went t hunt over the Ohio, returned in the Evening. He met four Shawnesse they informed him that the Delawares had all left their Towns that they were sent to see if any more troops were on the Road here, they had been 18 Miles down the Road were returning home again, that they had tryed to take a Scalp from a party of ours cuting facines [?] but were affraid.

6th. Andrew went over the Ohio to hunt he returned to the opposite

shore with Killbuck and his Son, who wanted some person to go over and speak to them, Col Boquet let them know that unless they came by order of their Chiefs he would have nothing to say to them they went off.

7th. In the Morning Andrew came over he saw two of his own Nation they confirm the Account of an Engagement between the Troops under Major Rogers and the Indians near D'Troit of his being Shot through the Thighs and loosing 150 Men with several Officers and his [] to the Fort being pursued by the Indians. These Indi[ans] him that there were three Parties of Delawares gone down [] of our Expresses.

They informed him that the Schooner was returned from Niagara with Provisions just before they came away, and that 800 Indians in 80 Cannoes were gone to cut of the Communication between Niagara and the Landing where the Vessels load for D'Troit. Some Indians seen today by the Bullock Guard. At Dusk Andrew was sent to Ligonier to meet our Express expected.

8th. This Morning some Indians seen over the Ohio.

10th Our Bullock Guard see 5 Indians. In the Evening Andrew returned having met our Express 9 Miles on this side Ligonier, brought the Letters, the Express returned — he saw 5 Indians a little way from the Fort —

13 Andrew see where about 30 Indians had encamped the Night before at Chartiers Creek.

15th. About 11 o'Clock a few Indians fired on the Bullock Guard, without doing any damage on the Guards firing some shott at them they ran off.

16th The Officers of the Bullock Guard sent to Acquaint the Col. that his Centinels had discovered ten Indians, he was ordered to Attack them if they appeared again, they see nothing of them till the Evening when the Guard was marching in one showed himself

October 17th. I went with a Detachment of 60 Men over the Monongehela to get Coal, some Indians who were on the Top of the Hill ran off on our taking possession of it and left some Corn behind them just pulled.

19th a Highlander was shot up the Monongehela, he was a Centinel from the Bullock Guard, there was but 2 or 3 Indians. They scalped him.

[Finis]

[The following entry is typical of the daily records kept in the "Orderly Book of Capt Trent at Ft Pitt." This document follows the Journal.]

Fort Pitt Tuesday May 31 1763 G. O. Parole Plymouth. Countersign Canterbury. The militia to march into the Fort this Evening at the Retreat beating with their Horses, Amunition and accoutrements after which the Rolls of the Companys are to be called no Man whatever be permitted to leave the Fort without permission from the Commanding Officer. In case of an Attack the Women to provide and serve the Men upon Duty with Water and to take care not to make the least Noise in going backwards and forwards in the Fort or they will be turned out of it. Quarter Master Clark to provide all the Tents that can be had for the Militia to pitch on or near the Bastions

The R. A. to give for Picket to Night 1:2:12 p }
 To Militia to give " " " 1:1:12 p } 2. 3. 24
 R. O. for the day to-morrow Lt. Dennalin.