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DIARY OF CAPTAIN PHILIP BUCKNER

With notes by

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From the traditional chest in the traditional ancestral attic, this time in Kentucky, emerges the Diary of Captain Philip Buckner, late of Virginia, and with it other papers of equal age and interest, among them a number of Land Grants conveying to him many acres in Kentucky, and in the Ohio region.

The first of the name in Virginia, if we pass over the Thomas Buckner who was a member of Raleigh's Expedition of 1585, is, of course, the well-known John Buckner, of Gloucester Co., (1631-1695), who brought the first printing press and printer to Virginia. His wife was Deborah Ferrers. One of their sons was William Buckner, of York Co., Deputy Surveyor General for the College of William & Mary, 1708-16; it is believed that his wife was Catherine Ballard; another son was John, whose wife was Ann Ballard, said to have been the sister of Catherine; a third son, Richard, thought to have been the eldest, was the celebrated Clerk of Essex and Member of the House of Burgesses whose wife is thought to have been Elizabeth Cooke: his will was proved in Caroline on March 4th, 1733. The remaining children of the first John Buckner were Thomas, who mar-



TABITHA ANN DANIEL
(1756-1838)
Wife of Captain Philip Buckner

ried Sarah Morgan, and Elizabeth, who married James Williams.

Richard and Elizabeth (Cooke) Buckner had a son, John, the third of that name, who married Sarah Buckner. Their son, Philip Buckner, of Kentucky, is he of the Diary. He was born in Caroline County, Virginia, on May 13th, 1747; he made one or more trips to England in his youth and all his life was known as a man fond of travel and delighting in adventure.

Philip Buckner was married at Port Royal, Caroline County, (a) to Tabitha Ann Daniel, the daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth (Coleman) Daniel, (b), on September 9th, 1772.

During the Revolution, as well as during the troublous years preceeding it, Captain Buckner was a staunch patriot; he was a Captain in the Virginia Militia. (c). After the War Captain Buckner secumbed once more to his love of travel and in addition developed an acute case of land-hunger, in which he was not singular in his day and generation. He acquired a large number of Land Office Treasury Warrants from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and, at different periods, received large grants of land, in Kentucky County. By virtue of seven such warrants (1781) Gov. E. Randolph, in 1785, granted him 7000 acres in one tract, in Fayette Co.; Kentucky County had by that time been divided into three counties of which Fayette comprised practically one-third of the present State. The location of this particular tract "On the waters of the Northwest fork of Licking," is in present Bracken County, (d), which was formed in 1796.

Just how many trips Captain Buckner made to Kentucky is not certainly known; he was there in 1783, and at least once more prior to 1793 in which year he brought out his family and a party of his neighbors and friends; how many were in the party is not known, but it is known that they had with them forty servants; his intention was to settle

this party on that portion of his lands which lay along the Ohio River some twenty miles below Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, but owing to Indian disturbances (e) he continued on down to Bear Grass Station (Louisville) where he left them in security while he returned to Virginia for reinforcements; these he received and with them returned to Kentucky and at the same time brought the Bear Grass party back.

On the south bank of the Ohio, forty miles above the present City of Cincinnati, he established a settlement to which he gave the name of Augusta, which name it bears today. Temporary wooden buildings were constructed which rapidly gave way to substantial brick houses: his own home, 1795, was the first of the brick houses erected. On October 2nd, 1797, he donated six hundred acres of land to the Town of Augusta and vested the title in Trustees; a portion of this land was platted and the lots sold at auction, at which time a number of them were purchased by Captain Buckner which he again, at different times, donated to the town for public use—one for a College (occupied now by a splendid High School building) and another for a County Court House, which is now a public park. (f).

Philip and Tabitha Buckner were the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity married and reared families; their names are given here in the order of their births:

Samuel (1773-1851) married Susan Evans January 2, 1793.

Elizabeth (1776-1830) married John Blanchard, January 2, 1793.

Polly (1778-1865) married Willis Hord, January 2, 1793.

William (1780-1854) married Lucy Mary Taliaferro June 26, 1799.

Frances (1782—) married Dickinson Morris October 23, 1799.

Sarah (1786-1851) married 1—Gen. John Pickett, January 28, 1801; 2—Cates B. Mayfield, 1819.

Susan (1789-1852) married 1—John Champe Taliaferro, 1808; 2—William Orr, 1820.

John (1791—) married Martha Jones Buckner, 1817.

Thomas (1796-1833) married Matilda Hanson, 1819.

It will be noted that the first three marriages occurred on the same day; this was in preparation for the family *hegira* to Kentucky.

Bracken County, as has been noted, was formed in 1796; the first officers of the new county were Philip Buckner's sons in law, John Blanchard, Judge, Willis Hord, Clerk, John Pickett, Attorney, and Dickinson Morris, Sheriff. Captain Buckner himself was in the State Legislature, as Representative two terms and as Senator four years; he was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, 1799. In that year the General Assembly of Kentucky set aside a large body of public lands the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the establishment of schools—Academies, as they were designated; among the first, if not the first, of these was one located, through his efforts, at Philip Buckner's new town of Augusta, on the tract of land donated by him; later, (1821), this institution was converted into Augusta College, under the patronage of the Methodist Church, the second to be established by that denomination in this, or any other country. (g).

Captain Buckner's land holdings were very extensive, not only in Bracken County, but in other portions of the State, and in Ohio. Some of his lands adjoined those surveyed for Washington; in the disposition of his lands Captain Buckner was most generous; there are records of farms disposed of to settlers for a colt, or a calf, and other minor considerations; his object, of course, was to induce settlement.

The Land Record Books of Bracken County begin with Captain Philip Buckner's name; on one day, in 1797, over one hundred deeds from him to as many grantees are recorded, ranging in acres from 130 to 900: (Deed Book A). The records in other localities, Lexington, Frankfort, Maysville, Kentucky, and various points in Ohio, bear further

testimony to his far-flung activities in this particular field of endeavor.

Captain Buckner's home was famous for its generous hospitality: "It was a place of feasting for his friends and neighbors, and a harbor of refuge for the poor and needy". (The Buckner Family of Virginia, p. 93).

Under these circumstances it may be supposed that he had a wide acquaintance, not only among Kentuckians, but among those Virginians who were flocking to Kentucky, Tennessee and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

While in his day his town of Augusta never grew beyond a village in size it became too crowded to suit the pioneer taste of Captain Buckner; he felt the need of elbow room, so he retired to one of his great tracts, some twelve or fourteen miles away; there, on a commanding eminence he built himself a new home, where he could hunt and fish and roam over his own beautiful hills and vales at will. Here he ended his days, and on another commanding eminence, within sight of his house, in his family grave yard he lies buried. He died October 24th, 1820, his wife, born January 15, 1756, died September 19, 1838.

The little city of Augusta, on October 2nd, 1879, celebrated its Centennial; the orator of the day was the Governor of the State, (h), who paid fitting tribute to Philip Buckner, the Soldier, the Patriot, the Pioneer, the Statesman, the Public Benefactor. Within the past year a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Bracken County, to which his name has been given, and among its charter members are a number of his descendants.

On February 2nd, 1801, Philip Buckner executed a Power of Attorney to William Buckner, his son, which is on record in Bracken County. This was in preparation for his trip to Natchez, which began twelve days later. Samuel Buckner, the eldest son, who accompanied his father, was living in Jefferson County, near Louisville, where Philip Buckner also had extensive possessions. (i).

The portion of Captain Buckner's diary here reproduced covers a period of about five months and relates entirely to a journey which he made from his home in Kentucky to Natchez, by water, and the return journey by land: it is strictly in the nature of a ship's Log, (j) and almost as void of detail. Fortunately, others, both before and after, who made this same journey, made exhaustive notes and printed them in books, and these have enabled us to supply, in a number of instances, the details and high-lights which are only suggested in Captain Buckner's narrative. (k), (l), (m).

DIARY OF CAPTAIN PHILIP BUCKNER.

On the 14th day of February, 1801, with God's leave I left Bracken in company with Samuel Buckner, John Green and Sam Tuttle, a Yankee, being a very cold blustrous day, with several of my own negroes and Mr. Hunt's, all in one small Kentucky Boate;¹ arrived at Columbia² about two o'clock that night; stopt till day.

Sunday 15th; arrived at Cincinnati³ just after Sunup; stopt about two hours, then dropt down 6 miles to Squire Cullums⁴ where Hunt had a Boate loaded waiting for me; staid all night.

Monday 16th; I went up to Cincinnati afoot; Samme and Bob and Charles came up to me in a skift; took some Plunder down; staid at Cincinnati untill Thursday 19th fixing and floating two boates; Monday or Tuesday Captain Tevis⁵ and Jeremiah Hunt came to Cincinnati; Jess Hunt and Stevens Dropt Down with me to Cullums on Thursday 19th; made some arrangements in our boates and that evening Stevens and Sam'l Buckner and the Yankee with several of the Negroes Dropt down to Parson Taylor's near Tanner's Station⁶ for bacon and oates.

Friday 20th; We left Sqr. Cullum's & overtook Stevens & boate in the evening; Floated all night.

Saturday 21st; All well; floated all day until 11 o'clock; stopt in sight of Diamond Island untill day.

Sunday 22d; We Dropt down to Louisville about 12 o'clock; Samme got a horse and went out home & we remained untill Monday 23d when I had three boates come over the Falls & Hunt's Plunder hauled Down to the Lower Landing; 2 waggonloads (illegible) put on board his Boates and about 12 o'clock dropt down & left me to take in the other two waggonloads; Samme returned in the evening with Old Paul.

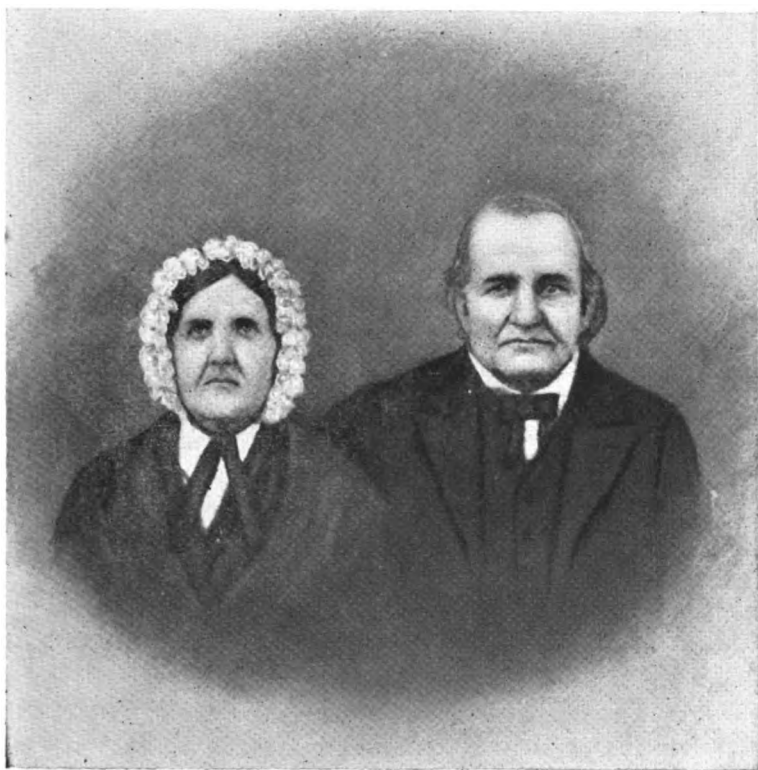
Tuesday 24th; We started about nine o'clock from the Lower Landing below the Falls; all well; floated that day and night tho the River was Very rough.

Wednesday 25th; Floated all day untill about 3 o'clock in the Evening when the wind was so high and the River so Rough that we were obliged to put too; That evening Green caught a Barrel of Hogsleaf fatt; staid all night; very Blustrous Night; lost one of our best Oars from our boate; caught some Sugar Water and had some sport with the negroes on shore—Jumping &c.

Thursday 26th; All well; two men came aboard with 8 pounds of sugar and I gave them two quarts of whiskey and about 15 pounds of flour for it. Floated all day and all night; good weather; all well; a very flat country on both sides of the River.

Friday 27th; Most excellent Day; Passed the Yale Banks^r about 6 o'clock; pass't the mouth of Green River about 4 o'clock; several islands above Green River and three below in sight; a very low country on both sides and appears very level and subject to be overflowed the greater part of it, but appears very rich and full of cane all this days sail; pas'd the Red Bank^s about 11 o'clock, large islands about two miles; pass't the Demon Island⁹ about 5 o'clock in the morning; all well.

Saturday 28th; Pass't a large Island about 10 o'clock just



WILLIAM BUCKNER (1780-1854), son of Captain Philip and Tabitha
Ann Buckner, and **LUCY MARY TALIAFERRO**
(1782-1854), his wife.

below on Our Side very calm and on the Indian shore opposite to the island and some above and some below, a very poor Scrub-oak land; pass't WorBash River about 3 o'clock, the largest river we had pass'd all the way Down; large Island opposite to its mouth;¹⁰ fine day; pass't several islands; hardly ever out of sight of an island; pleasant weather until about 1 o'clock then began to rain and continued all day; cleared out our Boates; put our steering in order for the Mississippi.

SUNDAY 1 day of March: Pass't a number of large cliffs of rock on the northern shore; continued to rain untill about 11 o'clock; wind very High; left shore about 2 o'clock and had to put to shore about 3 o'clock; staid untill 11 o'clock; very hard rain; about 8 or 9 o'clock before we started; before we put to shore we never touched shore for 70 hours; pass't the mouth of Cumberland River¹¹ about 3 o'clock; several islands about the Mouth of Cumberland.

Monday 2d, Blustrous Day; pas't the mouth of The Tenessee River about 8 o'clock; pass't island and was obliged to put to shore; several boates with Judge Lewis¹² and family from Nashville put too near us; Lewis is said to be the first Judge of Natchez Territory; (The Ms here was corrected to read "One of the first Judges"); arrived at Masack¹³ about 4 o'clock; staid all night; got two Indians aboard and gave them supper and plenty of grogg; the negroes much alarmed about them; Delivered to Thomas Olliver the Contractor of that Garrison 7 b. flour and 2 b. Butter here overtook Maj. Gion.¹⁴

Tuesday 3d; Left Masack in company of Judge Lewis, 5 o'clock in the morning; arrived at Col. Strong's¹⁵ Head Quarters 18 miles below about 11 o'clock where we found about Seven hundred Federal Soldiers and sailors preparing and building a garrison by the name of Wilkinsonville¹⁶ where, I was informed, the General¹⁷ intended to make his Head Quarters; there met with several of my acquaintances from Virginia, Lieutenant Callender,¹⁸ Ned West, Sam

Stuard the shoemaker, Jno. McDaniels Son¹⁹ & Sundrie others; all well; very glad to see us; Spent the remainder of the day with much satisfaction. Received information by Mr. West that Beverly Chew²⁰ had arrived at Awleens from Bilbo after a voyage of three years; a number of officers came aboard the boates to drink grogg & see our method of living; this Garrison is fixed in the Indian Territory between the Warbash River & Missisipi, a fine level country & must in a few years fall to the United States; the Indians are constantly trading with the Soldiers with their Wild meat such as Venison Bear &c; spent the evening with Lieutenant Callender from Fredericksburg; he waited on us to see the boates; dined with Captain Webster²¹ in the garrison.

Wednesday 4th; Rose early; walked about the Camp; Mr. Riddle, Myers & Perry arrived; was charged by a Mr. Smith of Masack by a letter to Col. Strong, of taking off 2 *Peroges* one of which we took up a Drift between Masack & Head Quarters & was called upon for it here; was relieved by Mr. Riddle taking part of our cargo; dined with Captain Webster; spent the evening and continued all night with Lt. Callender of the Government Galley;²² a Plenty of Apple Toddy; very blustrous night; rain & wind.

Thursday 5th; Storme day; saw all the troops mustered by Major Gion; dined with Col. Strong; spent the Evening in Camp; about 11 o'clock came to our boates; Mr. Myers Boate was robbed by the Soldiers of a barrel of Whiskey, which was all he had, & all his candles; found the barrel on the shore empty; Captain Shoemaker²³ was officer of the Day who made the search; Started about 3 o'clock cloudy and Cam in company with Mr. Riddle, Myers & Perry; we floated our boates (illeg).

Friday 6th; About 12 o'clock we entered the Missipy; our boates kept lashed together; overtook a boate which made our fleet six in number; the Spanish side of the River appeared the leavelist I ever saw; all Day fine pleasant

weather. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon pass't Iron Banks;²⁴ floated this day faster than any of the boates; landed on the Indian Shore²⁵ about 20 miles below the mouth of the Ohio & about 5 or 6 miles below Iron Banks in company with 4 boates; no wind of consequence; level banks & rich land; all well.

Saturday 7th; Fogge morning; lay by untill the fogg was a little off so we could see before us Sawyers²⁶ & Islands. The whole of the boates started by a signal given by Mr. Riddle at half after eight; fine day and dead calm; had some peaches stewed in order to make Crab Lanterns²⁷ for dinner; opened a fine barrel of flour; pass't a number of islands in course of the Day; fell in with a boate only a man and a woman on board & some cows; in the evening rowed hard across the river in order to land at Lanslegrass;²⁸ the current too strong and a smooth bank we mist it about a mile below; made a good harbor; Lanslegrass a small village in the Spanish territory about 60 miles from the mouth of the Ohio. All well; at about 12 miles above this landing at a wide part of the river on a short bend (is) a small flat island, dangerous, nearly in the middle of the River; the Spanish side the nearest course and best water, but in good weather sufficient on either side.

Sunday 8th; We let loose at 6 o'clock and floated untill 9 o'clock when Mr. Riddle, Perry and the Contractor's Boates put to shore: Pass't a Row-Boate bound up the River supposed to be a Spaniard; a number of islands were pass't & Bios; Myers and our two boates continued to float & floated untill evening: Stopt about two hours by the Sun for the other boates at a small French village called at this time Little Peraro²⁹ a very handsome place on the Spanish shore where Gen'l B. Harrison of Kentucky is about to settle his family; at sunset the other boates came up; several Indians & their squaws lay in Town that night and there was a Negro dance on the bank; all well.

Monday 9th; We started about 5 o'clock and floated un-

till about 9 o'clock when the wind began to be very high & the River ruff; we were obliged to put to shore and lay all the balance of the Day and night; Captain Myers came on board to take breakfast.

Tuesday 10th; Cloudy and winde Morning; lay by untill about 7 or 8 o'clock then started and floated about one hour; Mr. Perry's boate was drove on some Drift Wood; the wind was very high we put to shore to help Perry off & with some difficulty got him off; we stopt on the island the balance of the Day & night untill morning. Samme's boate went down the other side of the island and stopt (illeg) untill we came down in the morning; Little Robin put a grain of corn in his ear & could not be got out.

Wednesday 11th; We started about 5 o'clock; overhauled Sam's boate about 7 o'clock & got together. Islands without number all the Way; hardly ever out of sight of one; a tolerable day somewhat winde; landed after sundown in a good harbour all 5 boates together; had fires on shore and a good deal of sport and exercise among the hands; Pass't a number of islands; met a French keel boate from Auleens with 22 oars.

Thursday 12th; Started near break of Day; all well; Pass't the Upper and Middle Chickasaw Bluffs³⁰ about 12 o'clock; the 2 bluffs about 7 or 8 miles apart and the Devils Bear Path is between the two Bluffs & about 25 miles from the Middle Bluff to the Lower Bluff where our Garrison is & called by the name of Fort Pickering,³¹ we landed about Sundown in a good harbour, stayed all night; caught a catfish; we started before Sunup and floated all day.

Friday 13th; Wind raised and we were obliged to put to shore about 11 or 12 o'clock; lay by the balance of the day & Night in a very bad harbour, bank steep & falling in on us; large tree fell on our (illeg) & broke it; just about daylight there came on the Heaviest storme of Wind & Rain I ever saw or felt, with a Deale of to do; we kept our

boates from hoving against the shore; all hands up the best part of the night.

Saturday 14th; We started before Sunup; about 7 o'clock wind rose & we were obliged to put to shore at Fort Pickering formerly known by the (name of) Chichasaw Bluffs; here I got the Doctor of the Garrison to get the grain of corn out of Little Robins ear, which he did and would not have anything for it. Delivered 'Bige Hunt's Agent 200 & 7 odd gall. Whiskey 300 & odd lbs. bacon & 2 bushels of Oates; stayed all night; This place is commanded by Captain Sparks³² who has a very handsome Wife & a good garden; peas and other vegetables all up.

Sunday 15th; We left the Garrison just after Day Break a very pleasant looking morning; lashed our boates together in company with Riddle, Myers & Perry; all well.

Monday 16th; Started before sunrise & floated untill 9 o'clock; Wind very high; pulled to & lay untill 3 o'clock on an island; gathered a lot of Polk Sallet³³ & Tung Grass which we had for dinner; at 3 o'clock we put out (illeg); heavy rain; put to land on a very bad landing; Riddle Perry & Myers landed & we finding our landing dangerous—trees likely to fall on us as has been before we put off & floated 4 or 5 miles: Samme's boate in front of us; we landed under a Point & Samme landed on a point of an island about a mile below.

Tuesday 17th; We waited for Riddle untill near an hour sun & then we put off & floated about an hour or two; the wind rose & we put to at about 7 o'clock & stayed untill about 9 o'clock, then put off; winds high & continued to float untill Sundown; pass't as great a Bend in the River as any we have seen; it is called The Devils Elbow;³⁴ landed on a Willow point some distance from land; Green found a barrel of beef; very good; all well; Pass't The River of St. Francis.

Wednesday 18th; We started before Sunrise; Blustrous morning; floated untill about 9 o'clock; put to shore on a

willow point; stayed all Day & night; Very Winde; all well.

Thursday 19th; Started before Sunrise; pleasant morning, rather cool as was yesterday; wind rose a little about 10 o'clock but turned out a good evening; landed all 5 boates together in a good harbour; all well.

Friday 20th; Started half after 4 o'clock, the appearance of a good Day: lashed together; floated untill near Sundown; pass'd several boates; put to in company with several boates bound for Natchez with their families; Mr. Riddle &c. landed on the other side of the River nearly opposite to us; all well.

Saturday 21st; We started half after 4 o'clock & floated untill after Sundown; put to in a good harbour in company with our Company; all well.

Sunday 22d; Started just after Day Break lashed together; floated untill after Sundown; landed on a small island; all well.

Monday 23d; Started before Sunrise; pass't the mouth of Yaazu River quarter after one; pass't the Walnut Hills¹⁵ half after three supposed to be 12 miles apart; at the mouth of Yaazu River the Missipi is very narrow and on both sides of the Missipi is a whirlpool, the passage narrow; at the Walnut Hills the River is narrow & straight for several miles; landed in a good harbour; all well but Samme (ms torn).

Thursday 24th; Started before 5 o'clock; pleasant morning; about 8 or 9 o'clock the wind was fresh & cool & about 10 o'clock we was obliged to put to shore opposite to an island on the Natchez side near where a Mr. Smith¹⁶ had just settled; a very handsome place in a loop of the River; a perfect Canebroke & of the largest kind; Mr. Smith & family very decent & kind people; we set the cane on fire; had a heavy cannonade (alarmed Green as he says): got some honey and vinegar; the River at this place makes a great Bend; from point to point Round the River

is said to be 15 or 20 miles & across about 3 miles; and in high water above Smiths the water runs out of the river across sufficient to carry any small craft; went to a pond with several in company and Samme killed a Allegator about 8 feet long; we got it out and hauled it with grapevines to where our boates lay; a great sight to all our Boates crew which was upwards of a mile; winds high; we stayed all Night.

Wednesday 15th; We started half after 4; pleasant Day; floated with our boates lashed; pass'd what is called The Great Gulf above Biopere³⁷ about 11 o'clock; this place has a bad Eddy on both sides; in sight of 11 boates; pass't Judge Bruin's³⁸ at the lower side of a creek called Biopere, but a small creek, & pass't Bruins about 2 o'clock; some Houses but no improvements worth notice; Bruins is said to be 45 miles from Natchez; lodged about 15 miles below Bruins where there was some small improvements.

Thursday 26th; Started at 3 o'clock & floated untill we came near Natchez; we landed at Natchez³⁹ at 12 o'clock; there met with several of my old acquaintances; Major J. Moore⁴⁰ & family was there; spent the evening at William Brookes;⁴¹ lodged on board the Boates; all well.

Friday 27th; Mr. Riddle & Myers started for Orleans; we unloaded some of our things; all hands stayed on board.

Saturday 28th; We unloaded both Boates & moved all hands out of the Boates into the town (ms torn) Mr. Perry started for Orleans the Yankee Sam Tuttle with him; Captain Stevens & myself selpt at Major Moors.

Sunday 29; I took a dose of Callermel & Jallap.

Monday 30th; Nothing new at this place.

Tuesday 31st; do do do do.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 1; General Adair⁴² arrived here; nothing new.

Thursday 2d; Mr. Ruffin⁴³ from (torn) . . . Burge arrived here; nothing new.



ANN WHITAKER BUCKNER
Granddaughter of Captain Philip Buck-
ner, and wife of William Orear
Blackerby.



WILLIAM OREAR BLACKERBY

Friday 3d; Got a horse from Mr. Hunt⁴⁴ & went out to the country 4 or 5 miles; pass't several good farms; dined at Mr. Banks;⁴⁵ called at Mr. Tumblestones⁴⁶ fine farm; Mr. Turner⁴⁷ was kind enough to accompany me there: The Governor & family left the Territory for Yankee Town;⁴⁸ all well.

Saturday 4th; (Ms torn) all well.

Sunday 5th; Went to meeting at the Court House where (ms torn) Presbyterian Minister⁴⁹ & heard a good sermon; the Text was in the 9th Chapt of Corintherns & the latter part of the 24th verse "Run so that you may obtain". Mr. Murray⁵⁰ arrived & a number of Kentuckians.

Monday 6th; Nothing new; all well.

Tuesday 7th; do do

Wednesday 8th; do do

Thursday 9th; do do

Friday 10th; do do

Saturday 11th; do do

Sunday 12th do do

Monday 13th; The Supreme Court of the Territory sat, Judges Lewis & Tilton⁵¹ on the bench; Lewis delivered the charge to the Grand Jury with great propriety; this Court has a right to sit as long as they please: A great deal of business on the Dockitt & 20 Lawyers at the Bar; very good order in Court.

Tuesday 14th; Patterson⁵² & Bell arrived; Spent the Evening with Mr. George Cochran⁵³ in company with Patterson Bell & Mr. Collins who had (ms torn) I purchased from Alex Montgomery.⁵⁴

Wednesday 15th; A number of Boates arrived; Col. Baker among the number; all well; Patterson, Bell & Green started to Orleans about 12 o'clock at night.

Thursday 16th; Nothing new.

Friday 17th do do

Saturday 18th do do

Sunday 19th; Went to Church & heard an old Gentleman who was of the Church of England & very old & decrepit but read the Morning Services very well & gave us an excellent Sermon & a very orderly congregation.

Monday 20th; Nothing New.

Tuesday 21st; do do

Wednesday 22d; Went out to Abner Greens with his father Col. Thomas Green;⁵⁵ stayed all night; Green has a fine farm & is very rich.

Thursday 23d; After breakfast went to old Col. Hutchins.⁵⁶ The Colonel returned with me to Mr. Greens to dinner; Greens wife is Hutchins daughter: in the evening returned to Col. Hutchins and stayed all night; spent the time very agreeable, a fine Old Lady⁵⁷ & 3 daughters. At this farm the Old Gentleman has a very extensive stock of every kind; I saw near 300 calves & the best garden I ever saw anywhere; George Bell the Barber came to stay with us.

Friday 24th; After breakfast we came to Natchez; Old Col. Green & myself called at Major Bingamans⁵⁸ & stayed to dinner; very kind people: we came to Natchez about 4 o'clock & I was struck with a bad pain in my hip. Reuben Easton & Jacob Owing arrived from Orleans.

Saturday 25th; My hip continued very Painful: Easton & Owings stayed with us at Moores.

Sunday 26th; Went to Sermon & heard Old Mr. Boyd;⁵⁹ a very full congregation; dined at Mr. Sam'l Timberlakes;⁶⁰ my hip very painful; sent for Dr. Lattimore⁶¹ after Dark & got bled & took two portions of Camphire & Opeum.

Monday 27th; Continued bad with pains in my hip; Dr. Speed & Warren from Danville arrived; Neave, Buskirk & a number of Kentuckians.

Tuesday 28th; Took a dose of Callemal & Jallap & put a blister on my hip all of which operated well.

Wednesday 29th; The pain in my hip very little abated; not able to go about.

Thursday 30th; Nothing New.

(Friday May First to May 9th, inclusive, the same entry appears, "Nothing new").

Sunday 10th; Went to hear Old Mr. Boyd preach.

Monday 11th; Nothing new.

Tuesday 12th; Patterson Bell Murray & several others returned from Orleans to Natchez.

Wednesday 13th; Nothing New.

Thursday 14th do do

Friday 15th; A number dined with Hunt.

Saturday 16th; Nothing New.

Sunday 17th Our Company started from Natchez after dinner;⁶² got to Mr. Tulays⁶³ about 20 miles.

Monday 18th; Went to Col. Greens; stayed all day; 4 miles from Tulays.

Tuesday 19th; Went on within 7 miles of Grindstone Ford⁶⁴ on the Bio peare.

Wednesday 20th; Went on about 25 miles; londged on a hill; plenty of Muskeetos; Mills & others overtook us.⁶⁵

Thursday 21st; Went about 27 miles⁶⁶ to a hole of Water on the Road; Mounted Guard;⁶⁷ Bell Sam & Myself on guard. All well.

Friday 22d; Went on about 30 miles in company with Mills & others. Stopt in a Prare.

Saturday 23d; All horses drove up; started and left some of my horses; at noon Mr. Franklin & Samme went back about 8 miles & brought up the horses; water very bad.

Sunday 24th; Went on very well; Muskeetos & Gnats & Water very bad.

Monday 25th; Went on very well; Muskeetos & Gnats & Water very bad.

Tuesday 26th; Pass't a bad place in the evening called Pidgeon Roost;⁶⁸ Muskeetos Gnats & Water very bad.

Wednesday 27th; Lost a dark Bay Horse; looked for him untill 10 o'clock. sent on the pack horses by Sunup.

Thursday 28th; Met a number of men taking a gang of horses to Natchez for sale just by the first Indian Village;⁶⁹ nooned at Harry Parreys; Patterson Stevens & Hamble miss't the road & was behind an hour; Green killed a squirrel & Partridge; to Machintoshes⁷⁰ about daylight shut in; got corn for our horses; all well.

Friday 29th; Stayed all day at Mackintoshes; Captain John Brown came up; paid 18 doll.

Saturday 30th; Captain Stevens very sick; started after 8 o'clock; stopt about 11 for Captain Stevens to rest; started & fell in with an Indian who took us a by-way about 15 miles from the Indian Town where we arrived between Sundown & dark; long scattering Town & very poor looking place; encamped just out of town; Stevens a little better.

Sunday 31st; Started $\frac{1}{2}$ after 5; took wrong trace; went on about 5 miles; got a negro man to put us in the right way; very little out of the way and best trace.

MONDAY JUNE FIRST: Lodged about 10 or 12 miles from Tennessee River; good water for the first time in several days.

Tuesday 2d; Got to Colburts⁷¹ at the Ferry about 8 o'clock; got 7 quarts of whiskey at 1 Doll per quart & 4 dried fish at 6pc apiece; Cross't the River; J. Owing swum the River.⁷² J. Green broke one of the bottles of whiskey; went on 3 or 4 miles; stop't; Dined: Sam's horse broke another bottle of whiskey; we then determined to drink up the balance to save it; went on about 10 miles to a good run of water; Bell lost his coat from behind him.

Wednesday 3d; Bell went back and found his coat; got up just as we was about to start; all well; good water. Cross't the two biggest Mountains; they very steep & stony; made a good days travel.

Thursday 4th; Cross't Swan River⁷³ in the evening; handsome stream; pass't through the bottom; very Caney; lodged about a mile from the River; very bad food all day for the horses; good food where we stopt.

Friday 5th; Bad Hilly & Stoney Road & very bad land; had to travel untill after 10 o'clock to get water before we breakfasted: no rain from the time we started & sometime before: cross't a stout run; Met with a Mr. James David who had come after a (illeg) Horse of Mr. John Franklins who was tired & left; he found him & come on with us.

Saturday 6th; Cross't Duck River about 8 o'clock; breakfasted & went on about 2 miles; Came to a large Run which had a quantity of fish; Bell, Sam, Green & Myself went



JOHN CHAMPE TALIAFERRO
Son-in-Law of Captain Philip Buckner.
(1784-1811)

afishing; Patterson Stevens & David went on and got to Robinsons that evening; we started & came on at 6 O'clock; our horses was very much worsted; had to take up.

Sunday 7th; We started half after 4 o'clock; got to Robinsons⁷⁴ about 9; found Stevens and Patterson there & six Indians; Cross't a Run from Duck River 32 times; went out at the head of it; said to be 20 miles from Duck River to Robinsons; breakfasted; got 1 and ½ bushells of Corn & 5 quarts of whiskey; left Robinsons about 12 o'clock; went on to a Run and Camp't; a very hot day; started at 4 o'clock; Bare Broken Barren Land; heavy rain about 5 o'clock; pushed on for the other Robinsons said to be about 15 miles; was overtaken with a very dark evening; J. Owings pack turned by Captain Stevens pushing him out of the Road; Stevens Mist the trace & got in the woods. Mr. Bell was in a very bad way walking knocking his toes against the stones & gravel so dark we could not our hands before us. 9 o'clock come up a very heavy rain; on a hill side nothing to eat bad lodging; all day down in our wet clothes; made a kettle of Coffee &c.

Monday 8th; Rose; all well; Went on to Robinsons; fed our horses; got breakfast; paid (Illeg): Went on to Captain Ben Joslins;⁷⁵ got plenty of everything that was good & at reasonable rates; in the evening Samme went on to Nashville; at night a good rain.

Tuesday 9th; Stayed at Joslins till after dinner then went on to Nashville; Stopt at John Summervilles; stayed all night.

Wednesday 10th; Got our horses shod; Samme started alone; spent the day playing billiards &c; met two brothers by the name of Powe from South Carolina, Pe De, going to the Natchez country; very Decent men.

Thursday 11th; Started from Nashville in company with Bell Patterson and others; G. Bell went on 26 miles to a Mr. Cavetts;⁷⁶ midling poor fare.

Friday 12th; Started at Sunrise; went on to Elisha Cheeks about 4 miles; very good easy go; best cave spring⁷⁷ which feeds a distillery in 20 yards & nearly 20 yards in the cave as good rooms for meat & butter as ever I saw. Red River runs by this plantation where he has a good water & horse grist mill; Lodged at Cavitts.

Saturday 13th; Breakfasted at Chapmans; cross't Big Barren⁷⁸ at one Yancys about 10 or 11 o'clock; called at Dixons Springs cornfield & sinkhole (illeg). Lodged at Mr. Hubbards at the Dripping Spring.⁷⁹

Sunday 14th; Breakfasted at Kellys on Smothered Chicken of our own cooking; Green took an Ongodly Glutt; nooned 5 miles from Green River;⁸⁰ Captain John Brown came up; went on to the River; stayed all night at Amoses.⁸¹

Monday 15th; Breakfasted at Bacon Creek;⁸² nooned at Sinking Springs⁸³ with Captain Brown; George⁸⁴ shaved him for 9pc; Cross't Nolin;⁸⁵ Stopt at Major N. Brothers; lodged at Mr. Lindsays, Captain Brown in company.

Tuesday 16th; Breakfasted at Mr. Durwitts 9 miles from Beardstown;⁸⁶ went on to Gander Town,⁸⁷ lodged at Mr. Edwards, 12 miles from Beards Town.

Wednesday 17th; Pass't Salt River;⁸⁸ breakfasted at Mr. Woods about 27 & ½ miles from Salt River; Dined at Mr. Hombs; got to fork of Barren; Captain Stevens left us.

Thursday 18th; Got to Frankfort to Breakfast; Dined at Taltons; got to George Town; Patterson went to Lexington; Stayed at Tibbles.

Friday 19th; Mr. Patterson came from Lexington to George Town to Breakfast; left Tibbles about 8 or 9 o'clock; got to Mr. Johnstons at the Mouth of Beaver;⁸⁹ stayed all night.

Saturday June 20th, 1801: Got to Augusta⁹⁰ this evening; all well & found all well.

NOTES TO SKETCH

a. "Port Royal Virginia, June 8th, 1765; This is a fine situation on the Rappahannock River, a beautiful level country about it. Ships of 400 Hhds come up to the town and brigs and large sloops can go up to Fredericksburg, which is next to Norfolk and Williamsburg the largest and most trading town in Virginia; it has all the trade of the Back Settlements who send Down here great quantities of Butter, Cheese, flax, hemp, flower, and some tobacco which they roll Down many miles. The large ships ride Down at tappahannock or hobbes hole which is about 30 m. lower, fredericksburg about 30 m. above". "Am. Hist. Rev., Vol. 26, pp. 754-7; "A French Traveler in the Colonies, 1765".)

This Traveler, by the way, was in Williamsburg on May 30th and heard Patrick Henry deliver his celebrated speech—"Caesar had his Brutus" &c., on which occasion he must have been rubbing elbows with Mr. Jefferson who—as he himself has recorded—"then but a student, stood at the door of communication between the house and the lobby (for as yet there was no gallery) during the whole debate and vote". (Wirt's Life of Henry, p. 78).

b. Hayden says (p. 293) that he found the Daniel pedigree the most difficult to handle of any in his book; it is still difficult. The writer has not yet definitely placed this William Daniel; the habitat of the family was across the river, in Stafford County. On Oct. 17, 1754, as William Daniel, Junior, he patented 1,000 acres of land in Caroline (Va. Co. Rec. 1-81). As he appears as William, Junior, the inference is that his father bore the same name.

The wife of William Daniel was Elizabeth Coleman; Spilaby Coleman, who d. unmarried, in his will dated March 23d, 1757, and probated May 3d, same year, makes his brother Thomas his heir and leaves legacies to his other brothers, Robert, John, and Richard, and to his brother-in-law William Daniel. Who the father of Spilaby and Elizabeth was seems uncertain—whether Robert or Samuel; they were contemporary and in all probability, brothers. Robert belonged to Spotsylvania, and Samuel, apparently, to Caroline. Samuel was a favorite name among the Colemans; Philip and Tabitha Buckner named their first child Samuel, a new name among the Buckners, and Samuel Buckner named his first-born "Coleman". This Samuel is the "Samme" of the Diary.

c. "Philip Buckner, July 11, 1771, qualified as Lieutenant of Militia; August, 1777, promoted to Captain". (Car. Co. Recds: Va. Mag. XX.)

"Nov. 14, 1773, warrant to Rawman Pocoe, for his services in the Militia under Captain Philip Buckner, from Caroline, &c. (Aud. Acts. Vol. 18, p. 57; A Ms. volume in State Library, Richmond).

"June 10th, 1783, Warrant to William Woolfolk for services in the Militia as an Ensign under Captain Philip Buckner, from Caroline. (Ibid. Vol. 15, p. 262).

"July 31, 1783, Warrant to John Ragan, &c &c". (Ibid, 15, p. 453.)

d. "The County derives its name from two creeks, Big and Little Bracken, which were called after William Bracken, an old hunter and pioneer who visited Kentucky in 1773, afterwards settled on one of these creeks, and met his death at an early date at the hands of Indians". (Collins, Hist. of Ky.)

e. "The depredations of the Indians continued to vex and harass the country almost in every direction, during 1793. Boates descending the Ohio continued to be attacked with most daring boldness". (Butler, Hist. of Ky., p. 220.)

f. (Deed Book A; p. 154; Bracken Co., Ky.) "This indenture made this 30th day of May, in the year 1803, between the undernamed Trustees for the Town of Augusta, in the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky of the one part, and Philip Buckner of the same place of the other part, Witnesseth; that the said Trustees for and in consideration of the said Philip Buckner being the Proprietor of the said town and the highest (?) for the lots hereinafter mentioned, and the sum of five shillings, current money to them in hand paid, the receipt of which they do hereby acknowledge, have granted bargained and sold and by these presents do grant bargain and sell unto the said Philip Buckner and his heirs and assigns the following out-lots in the town of Augusta aforesaid known by their numbers in the plan of said town by lots number 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, and all that part of lots No. 15, 16 & 17 which were not heretofore conveyed to Samuel Thomas by deed recorded in the Clerks office of the Bracken County Quarterly Court,

Nathaniel Patterson
W. Buckner
Vachel Weldin
Thomas Brashears
M. Marshall."

g. Cokesbury College, at Abingdon, on Bush River, Maryland, was the first: It was in existence 1784 to 1796. It was never as flourishing as was Augusta College.

h. Governor W. O. Bradley.

i. For a complete Buckner Genealogy see "The Buckner Family of Va.", 1907, published by Mr. William Dickinson Buckner, edited by W. F. Crozier.

j. Some of the entries in the diary, while floating, are in another hand-writing, presumably that of Captain Stevens who had charge of one of the boats and who appears to have been the navigator.

k. Among the works from which material for these notes has been drawn, are: "Down the Mississippi & Ohio, 1789-90", by Major Samuel C. Forman, with notes by Lyman C. Draper, Cincinnati, 1888; "A Tour of the U. S. of Am., 1791", by John Pope, Richmond, Va., 1792; "The Journal of Andrew Ellicott, 1796 to 1800"; "Letters of Andrew Ellicott"; "A Trip to the Western Country, 1807", by F. Cumming, Pittsburgh, 1810; Christian Schultz, "Travels", 1807; "The Gazatteer", by Bishop Davenport, 1838; "Pinkerton's Modern Atlas, 1818"; "Archives of the Miss. Territory" and others as will appear.

l. For the notes bearing signature ("W. C. M.") the writer is very deeply indebted to W. C. Martin, Esq., one of the leading Attorneys-at-Law, in Natchez, Miss., who as will be realized, has gone to great pains in searching early records there. Mr. Martin comes of Virginia stock; his forebears, in the 18th century, migrated from Albemarle County, to Kentucky, wandered south through Tennessee and finally landed in Mississippi: he is a lineal descendant of Isham Randolph, the grandfather of Thomas Jefferson.

m. The writer has been told that there is a silhouette of Captain Buckner in possession of a descendant in Kentucky but up to this time he has not been able to secure it. Later on he hopes to reproduce it in this magazine.

NOTES TO DIARY

1. "The water-craft used in descending the Ohio in those primitive times were flat boats made of green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber, and caulked with tow; boats similarly constructed on the northern waters were called 'Arks', but on the western rivers they were denominated Kentucky boats; the materials of which they were composed were found to be of great utility in the construction of temporary buildings for safety, and for protection from the inclemency of the weather after they had arrived at their destination". (Howe's His. Col. of Ohio.)

2. The village of Columbia, just below the mouth of the little Miami river, was the first settlement on the Ohio in the vicinity of the present city of Cincinnati; it is now a part of that city.

"Cincinnati, then called Ft. Washington, was one of the first military posts occupied by the Americans in the Western country but I observed no remains of the old fort". (Cummings, 1807).

3. "From Fort Washington the armies of Harmar and St. Clair marched to defeat 1790 and '91, and from that point Wayne set out in his campaign which ended so triumphantly in 1794". (Em. & Trava. Guide, 1834, Phila.)

4. "The village of Riverside . . . lies immediately adjoining the western limits of the city of Cincinnati . . . The pioneers of early times were Col. Cornelius R. Sedam, Jeremiah Reeder . . . Squire Cullum & Mr. Sands; . . . The new Rolling Mill at 'Cullums Ripple' (has) recently gone into successful operation . . ." (Hist. Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1881.) (Williams).

5. Captain Tevis was a neighbor who had charge of one of the boats; he is recorded as one of the purchasers of Buckner's lands in Bracken County; Captain Stevens commanded the other boat.

6. "Where Petersburg now is—in Boon Co." (Collins Hist. of Ky., 1785).

7. "On the right we observed two new settlements, a small creek, a bluff rock, serving as a base to an elevated Conick promontory, . . . and narrowing the river by its projection as to make it an eligible situation for a fortified post". (Cumming).

8. In the interval a town had been established here; Cuming says "We stopped and moored for the night at Henderson, or Red Bank: This is the county town of Henderson County, in Kentucky; it contains about twenty wooden houses and cabins".

9. While Captain Buckner speaks of this as Demon Island, Cuming calls it Diamond Island, a name which our Diarist applies to one lying above Louisville; Cuming says of it, "It takes its name from its form; nothing can be more beautifully situated than this fine island. It used to be the principal haunt of a banditti, from 20 to 30 in number, amongst which the names of Harper, five Masons, and Corkendale were the most conspicuous. They attacked and plundered the passing boats and frequently murdered the crew and passengers. They were dispersed by a detachment of Kentucky Militia, but the remnant recruiting later, under Mason, the father, became the terror of the road through the wilderness between Nashville, Tenn., and the Mississippi territory. It is impossible to convey even a faint idea of the dangers to which people descending those rivers were liable, until within a few years. About four years ago (1803) two of the gang, tempted by the reward of five hundred dollars for Mason dead or alive, shot him, carried his head to Natchez, received the promised reward, which they expected, and a more just one which they did not expect, being both found guilty of belonging to the gang, and being executed accordingly". The foregoing sheds an illuminating light on the entry, "All Well", appended to the brief statement, "Pass'd Demon Island".

10. "The mouth of the Wabash is over-lapped by from three miles above to two miles below by Wabash Island, which is five miles long and contains 3,000 acres". (Cuming).

11. When Cuming reached the Cumberland river he found, on its lower side, a little town called Smithland, consisting of "Only ten or a dozen houses and cabins, including two stores, two taverns and a billiard table. The inhabitants live chiefly on bacon . . . being too indolent to fish; on the whole it is a miserable place".

12. The first Judges, appointed by President John Adams, for the Mississippi Territory, were Peter Bryan Bruin of Bayou Pierre and Daniel Tilton, of New Hampshire, May 7th, 1798. William McGuire, of Virginia, was selected as the third. Judge McGuire arrived in the summer of 1799 but soon resigned, complaining that he could not live on the salary allowed. Judge Seth Lewis succeeded him as Chief Justice. See Dunbar Rowland, "Mississippi", 2-102, for a most interesting and graphic account of Judge Lewis; he was born in 1764 and died 1848.

13. "Fort Massac, Pope Co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 38 miles above its mouth". (Gazetteer), 1838.

"This is one of the chain of posts which the French occupied between Detroit and New Orleans, when that nation possessed Canada and Louisiana. It had fallen into ruin but it has been reconstructed by the United States government. It keeps its original name which it derived from a massacre of the French garrison by the Indians". (Cuming), 1807.

14. "Captain, afterwards Major Gion, 3d U. S. Inf., after being honorably discharged from the service, in 1802, settled in Natchez and died there, in 1807". (Ellicott's Letters). He married Sarah, the sister of Judge Seth Lewis; their son became Governor of Mississippi. See Rowland, 2-402, for an account of his activities on the Miss. river, and at Natchez, in 1797. See also Ellicott's Journal, pp. 162-3.

15. "Strong, David, (Conn.), Sergeant, Jan. 1776; 1st Lt. Jan. 1777; Capt.-Lt. 29 July, 1780; Capt. 1781. Retired 1st Jan. 1783. Capt. U. S. Inf. Reg. 1785; Capt. 1st Inf. U. S. Army 1789; Major 2d Inf. 1791; assigned to 2d Sub-Legion, 4th Sep. 1792; Lt. Col. 13 Feb. 1793; assigned to 2d Inf. 1st Nov. 1796; d. Aug. 19, 1801". (Heitman): A long and honorable record.

16. "Wilkinsonville, Randolph Co., Ill., on the Ohio, about half way between Massac and the Mouth of the Ohio". (Gazetteer).

Cuming, (1807) calls it "Cedar Bluffs or Wilkinsonville": he says he ascended the cliff by sixty two steps of squared logs to a beautiful savannah or prairie of about one hundred acres "and observed on it the ruins of the house of the Commandant, and the barracks which were occupied by a small United States garrison, until a few years ago, when it was removed to Fort Massack; sometime after which, about two years ago, the buildings were destroyed by the Indians"—and he also adds that fear of those same Indians caused him to retrace the sixty two steps and take to his boats again hurriedly.

17. "James Wilkinson . . . Lt. Col. Commandant 2d U. S. Inf't. 22 Oct. 1791; Brig. Gen., 5 March 1792; Maj. Gen. 2 March 1813; Hon. Disch. 15 June 1815; d. Dec. 28, 1825". (Heitman—Army List): Wilkinson's career is known to every school child.

18. The oldest List of Officers of the U. S. Army on file in Washington at the War Department is a very small pamphlet printed in 1798; the list is headed by Brig. Gen. Wilkinson; the 2d and 3d Inf't. Regts. are covered: the oldest date is 1792. A copy of a portion is given:

James Wilkinson, Brig.-Gen.	
John Wilkins, Jr., Quartermaster Gen.	
Caleb Swan, Paymaster Gen.	
2d Regt. Inf't.	Date of Rank
David Strong, Lt. Col. Comm'dt.,	19 Feb. 1793.
Peter Shoemaker, Lieut.,	3 March 1793.
Rezin Webster, Lieut.,	6 July ———.
George Callender, Lieut.,	1 May 1793.

Diligent search has failed to develop any further record of Lieut. Callender, than is contained above: he is the only one of the four officers of the 2d Regt. who is not shown in Heitman's Rev. Register. He was evidently not in the Revolutionary service. As he was the junior Lieutenant he was probably a young man.

19. On Nov. 23d, 1832, Jacob Bush, of Lewis Co., late Monongahalia Co., Va., made affidavit that Edmund West, deceased, had served in the campaign under Gen. Clark, Capt. George Jackson, May 1781, had marched to Ft. Pitt, descended the Ohio river, in boats, to the Falls thereof and served the whole campaign . . . a term of seven months. Christopher Nuttles, of Harrison Co., Nov. 21, made affidavit similar. ("Rejected Claims", Ms. in Va. State Library.)

John McDaniel appears on pay-roll of the 7th Va. Regt., May 1778, Private, Capt. Matthew Smith's Co. (W. D. 153-8: Richmond.)

Samuel Stewart (Stuart) appears on the pay-roll of the 4th Va. Regt., Capt. Jas. Lucas, commanded by Major Isaac Beale, May 1778. (W. D. 89-8-9.)

20. "Beverly Chew, eldest son of John & Ann (Fox) Chew, born in 1773, removed to New Orleans in 1797. Was collector of the Port from 1817 to 1829, President of the Branch Bank of the United States, and Vice Consul to Russia. He m. Jan. 14, 1810, Maria Theodora, dau. of Col. W. Duer, of N. Y. City, and granddau. of Lord Stirling, of the Rev. Army, and d. in 1851". (The Thomas Book" (1896) Chew Family of Va., pp. 276-84): The trip to Bilbo, (Balboa?) which lasted three years, would no doubt furnish a very interesting story, if we had it. There is record in Spotsylvania Co., Va., of a Power of Atty. from William Winslow to Beverly Chew, March 19, 1796, authorizing the sale of lands in Kentucky. This appears to be the last record, in Virginia, in which his name appears. He was probably then in Kentucky. Captain Buckner had known him in Virginia as well as later.

21. Webster, Rezin, (Mass. Army) Sergt & Sergt Maj 1 inf't and 1 sub-legn July 1791 to May 1794 . . . 2d inf't 1 Nov 1796; Capt 10 Sept 1800; hon. Dischd. 1 June 1802. (Heitman).

22. The "Galley" of which Lt. Callender had charge was, in fact "a Man-of-war". It is just possible that historic Fredericksburg has failed to list one of its heroes; while scarcely measuring up to her great naval hero, John Paul Jones, Lt. Callender, "In charge of the Government Galley", in service on the inland waters in time of war, is surely deserving of notice by the State and the city which proudly and justly lay claim to the hero of the Bon Homme Richard. To command a Government Galley in those days and under the conditions then existing was a man's job, and it is a circumstance worthy of note that Fredericksburg was the home port of both John Paul Jones and George Callender. A very respectable Navy was maintained on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 1780 to 1800: John Pope, in his "Tour", makes this entry: "March 22d, (1791) At sunrise espied a Vessel of Gen. Wilkinson's under command of Captain Swaine, bound for New Orleans. At 8 O'Clock we had in view Six Sail of the Line". Quite a formidable display of fighting craft.

But not all the Gallies on the inland waters were fighting craft—at least, not all the time; and they had to proceed up stream as well as down. Consider this, from Filson's "Kentucky" (page 43): "From New Orleans to the Falls of the Ohio, bateaux, carrying 40 tons, have been rowed by eighteen or twenty men in eight or ten weeks, which at the extent, will not amount to more than five hundred pound expence, which experience has proved to be about one third of that from Philadelphia".

23. "Shoemaker, Peter (Pa.), Ensign 2d inf't, 11 Apl 1792 . . . Capt 3 March 1789; hon. disch 1 June 1802" (Heitman).

24. "These are very remarkable, being a red cliff near the top of a high ridge of hills about a mile long, where the river is narrowed to little more than a quarter of a mile wide". (Cumming). They are twenty miles below the mouth of the Ohio.

25. "The bank of the Ohio and Mississippi, the whole way from the Tennessee river, is still owned by the Chickasaw nation who have not yet (1808) sold the territorial right". (Cumming).

Captain Buckner mentions camping one night "On the Indian Side": for "Indian Country", see Ency. Britt., "Alabama" (Historical Division): "The Illinois" was allotted to the Indians, by England, for a hunting ground. It included Western Kentucky and Tennessee, and northern Ala. and Miss.

26. Up-rooted floating trees—terror to boatmen.

27. "Crab-lantern or Crab-toes—an apple turnover—Shropshire". (Eng. Dialect Dict., Vol. 1). The Dictionary explains that the crab-apple grows wild, in the hedges, in Shropshire, and that, each season, crab-lanterns are very popular: we may judge from Captain Buckner's use of the word that a Turnover was a Lantern, irrespective of its contents. It would be interesting to know if the word, or words, are still in use anywhere in Virginia, or Kentucky.

28. "March 4, 1791: Proceeded down the Ohio in company with a Frenchman who was taking his American wife and children with him to Langue la Graisse, or, the Greasy Bent; now called by the Spaniards Nuevo Madrid, on the western side of the Mississippi. The Governor of Pensacola says that the etymology of Langue la Graisse originates from the rivers forming an extensive curve, where, upon the first settlement of the place great quantities of Bear Meat were stored for the use of the Garrison and the French and Spanish Navigators up and down the Mississippi, which meat is of a very Oleose Quality; though in my opinion, the Greasiness of the Soil, with the Divexity of the River, Sufficiently Justify the Epithet". (A Tour &c., Pope).

29. Little Prairie: In 1808 contained only twenty log houses and cabins which, Cumming says, were inhabited by French Creoles. He was informed that there were several Anglo-American farmers living "all around within a circle of 10 miles". One of them was possibly General B. Harrison, of Kentucky, whom we have been unable to definitely place.

30. "These bluffs are cliffs of pale orange colored clay, surmounted by trees. The second bluff, half a mile below, rises suddenly from the water's edge, the two being connected by a semi-circular range of smaller ones; these bluffs are four in number the second being 150 feet in height and it is about two miles long". (Cumming). Heitman gives the location of "the Old Chickasaw Fort—at Memphis".

John Pope also has something to say of these bluffs; "March 15, (1792)—At 9 o'clock we viewed the Third Chickasaw Bluff . . . The colors of this Bluff are white, red, yellow, blue, grey, black, brown, purple, &c: here the Chickasaws once had a small pottery; Upon this bluff is the most eligible Situation for a Town which I have yet seen on the banks of the Mississippi".

31. "About 1794 the Americans erected on the 4th Chickasaw Bluff a small stoccado fort, named Fort Pike, from the Major Commandant. After the purchase of Louisiana Fort Pickering was erected two miles lower down at the end of the bluffs, and Fort Pike was abandoned. Fort Pickering is a small stoccado, commanding from its elevated situation not only the river but the surrounding country; there are some small cannon mounted. A stair of 120 square logs gave access to the Fort". (Cumming).

"Major Pike was the father of Captain Zebulon Montgomery Pike, of Pike's Peak fame". (Ellicott's "Letters").

32. The oldest List of Officers of the U. S. Army, previously referred to, gives the following as the officers attached to the 3d Regt. of Infantry: Zebulon Pike, Captain; Richard Sparks, Captain, and Isaac Guion, Captain. The Date of Rank in each case was March 5th, 1792.

Captain Richard Sparks was from Pennsylvania; Heitman gives his record in his List of Officers; he appears first as "Captain in the levies, 1791": was transferred to the 3d inf't 1796, to the 2d inf't 1802; Major 1806; Lt. Col. 1807; Col. 1812: hon. disch 1815, d. 1815.

33. "Sallet—Salad; Various dialect forms in Scotland and England; salet, sallat, sallat, Sallit. In Warwickshire Sallat was commonly in use forty five years ago. (Ms Collection of Warwick Words, E. Smith). Dialect uses: 1 Lettuce; 2 the common sorrel; 3 any green vegetable; 4 pickles. 'Sallet is either sweet herbs, or pickled fruit, as cucumbers, samphire, elder-buds, broombuds, &c., eaten with roasted meats'. (Acad. Armory; bk 111, iii, 84'. Glos. of Words used in Co. Chester, R. Holland). (Eng. Dialect Dictionary; Wright, Vol. 5.)

34. "The Devil's Elbow is a low point on the left, round which the river turns suddenly, from S. W. to S. and from that to E., an island being in front to the southward which intercepts the drifts, and fills the river above half channel over with snags and Sawyers". (Cuming).

35. These hills are about as high as the lower Chicawab Bluff, but differ from them by rising gradually . . . having a most delightful effect on the eye after banks with which we had been fatigued". (Cuming). The city of Vicksburg now adorns those hills.

Ellicott arrived at the Walnut Hills in February 1797 and says of them, "The Spaniards have erected here some considerable fortifications; The post is a very important one".

36. Cuming visited this plantation also, tho' on horseback and after a visit to Judge Bruin; "We ascended a hill, on the brow of which is a charmingly situated plantation owned and occupied by a Mr. Smith. The increasing elasticity of the air renovated our spirits".

37. "On the 22d of December, 1806, Aaron Burr descended the Cumberland river, from Nashville. . . . On reaching Bayou Pierre, in the Mississippi Territory, he surrendered himself to the civil Authority". (Butler, Hist. Kentucky, p. 318).

38. "There was no settlement from L'Anse a la Graise to Bayou Pierre, something like sixty miles above Natchez. At Bayou Pierre lived Col. Bruin, of the Virginia Continental Line, who, after the War, took letters from General Washington to the Governor of that country while it belonged to Spain, and secured a fine land grant". (Forman). In a foot-note Draper says,

"Col. Peter Bryan Bruin, son of an Irish gentleman, who had become implicated in the Irish Rebellion of 1756, and confiscation and exile were his penalty. He brought with him to America his only son, who he reared as a merchant. In the War of the Revolution he entered Morgan's famous Riflemen, as a Lieutenant, shared in the assault on Quebec, where he was made a prisoner, and confined in a prison ship infected with small-pox, for six months. He was finally exchanged, and at length promoted to the rank of Major, serving to the end of the war. Soon after settling at the mouth of Bayou Pierre he was appointed Alcalde, or Magistrate, under the Spanish government; and when the Mississippi Territory was organized, in 1798, he was appointed one of the three territorial judges, remaining in office until he resigned in 1810. He lived to a good old age, was a devoted patriot, and a man of high moral character".

39. Captain Buckner does not describe this historic spot but Cuming gives in detail what he found there seven years later; he was struck with its similarity to many small towns in the West Indies—"The houses with balconies and piazzas—little shops kept by free mulattoes, French and Spanish creoles—the great mixture of color of the people on the streets—a similarity however not extending to the American Indians of whom there were many about; streets were very bad; "The high bluff on which it is located adds to its picturesqueness and healthfulness"; but of Natchez-under-the-Hill he says "The landing, where there are a few houses, immediately under the bluff is particularly fatal to the crews of the Ohio and Kentucky boats, who happen to be delayed there during the sickly season".

The Pinckney-Godoy Treaty, of Oct. 27th, 1795, "Provided that each nation should appoint a Commissioner and Surveyor to meet at Natchez. President Washington, in a commission bearing date of May 4th, 1796, appointed Andrew Ellicott Commissioner to survey and mark the boundary line between the American and Spanish possessions, and as an argument that could be used in case of need, a detachment of United States troops was to accompany him". (Ellicott's Letters").

Commissioner Ellicott arrived in Natchez Feb. 24th, 1797, and notified Governor Gayoso; the Spanish had determined not to deliver up the posts ceded by the treaty of 1795 until the result of Baron Carondelet's attempt to detach the Western country from the Union should be ascertained. (Gayarre, Hist. of La.) Baron de Carondelet was the Spanish Commissioner appointed to serve with Ellicott; he was in New Orleans, and remained there: nothing could be done in his absence. As a

matter of fact the Spanish did not evacuate Natchez until March 29th, 1798. Gov. Sargent and Gen. Wilkinson arrived in August, 1798.

40. "Mr. James Moore was a very prominent man in Natchez at or about the time mentioned. He, with his brother, Robert Moore, owned many tracts of land in what is now Adams County, of which county Natchez is the seat, as well as town lots in Natchez. His home was just beyond the eastern boundary of Natchez, called "Oakland", and his house site had a large tract of land attached to it. Mr. Moore has been dead about a hundred years". (W. C. M.).

41. "The record shows that a man named William Brookes lived in Natchez at this time, but contain nothing of special interest with respect to him". (W. C. M.) Captain Buckner had had neighbors of this name, both in Virginia and in Kentucky: probably one of these.

42. Adair, John, (S. C.) Major S. C. Militia: Aid de Camp to Gen. Sumner 17 May 1779-81, d. 19 May 1840: (Heitman).

Butler, Hist. of Ky., quoting from the earlier work of Humphry Marshall, says, "About the 6th of Nov., 1792, Major John Adair, afterwards so distinguished at New Orleans, and elected Governor of the State, in command of about a hundred Kentucky Militia, was attacked by a large body of Indians under Little Turtle, in a camp near Fort St. Clair, one of the forts on the line of operation north of Ft. Washington (Cincinnati); . . . Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson who then commanded the U. S. Troops in the West, bestowed encomiums on the Major for his good conduct, and on his men for their bravery".

43. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, and Dr. Reginald B. Henry agree in thinking this can be none other than Hon. George Ruffin (1765-1810), member of the State Legislature from 1803 to 1806. His wife was Jane Lucas, and they were the parents of the Hon. Edmund Ruffin (1794-1865), State Senator, President Va. Agricultural Soc., fired the first gun at Ft. Sumter in 1861, m. 1813, Susan H. Travis, of Williamsburg. An account of the family can be found in Wm. & M. Col. Qty. XVIII.

44. Presumably the Mr. Abijah Hunt, mentioned in Miss. Ter. Arch., Vol. I. "Who had contracted to carry the mail from Natchez to Knoxville", in 1800: there were two men named Hunt in Captain Buckner's party on the going trip, but none returned. Abijah Hunt was the owner of one of the boats: he was a wealthy and influential man, and not long after the date mentioned, was killed in a duel.

45. Mr. Sutton Banks, prominent in affairs of the times. (See Miss. Ter. Arch., Vol. I.)

46. "I can get no data at all with respect to this gentleman. His name does not appear in any of our records, so far as I know them. I incline to the opinion that Mr. Tumblestone had rented a place and left afterwards without having fixed his feet in the soil". (W. C. M.) This was no doubt one of the Virginia acquaintances. George Tumbleston was a private in Captain Smith's Co., 2d Va. Regt., in 1780, (WD 40 pl); and John Tumbleston's name appears on a Ms List of Militia paid off at Ft. Pitt—date not given. (Pitts. 20). The man whom Captain Buckner visited was probably George Tumbleston.

47. "Mr. Turner was, I believe, Henry Turner, one of four brothers who came to the Mississippi Territory around the year 1801; their father was from Fairfax County, Virginia, and they came down here after leaving Virginia and moving to Kentucky. It was a distinguished family. Three of the brothers became lawyers and judges; two of these three settled finally in Louisiana, the other two in Mississippi; one of them, Edward Turner, became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory and, in other ways, made his mark. I think, however, that the man mentioned in the diary must have been Henry Turner, who was a merchant and made a large fortune. He owned property in Natchez, and elsewhere. One of his daughters, Eliza, married John A. Quitman, afterwards Governor of Miss., and a distinguished officer in the war with Mexico, becoming a General. Sparks, in his "Biographical", speaks of these four brothers. I would have thought the man was Judge Edward Turner, except for the fact that Dr. Dunbar Rowland, in his book, "Mississippi", says that Edward Turner did not come to the Mississippi territory until the fall of 1801, which was a few months later than the visit of Captain Buckner". (W. C. M.).

48. "I Believe that Captain Buckner, in using this expression was referring to either Boston, Mass., or Washington, D. C. There is no such place around here now, nor is the name to be found in any of the records available. I draw the above conclusion from some remarks about Governor Winthrop Sargent in 'Mississippi', viz: 'When President Adams was defeated by Thos. Jefferson, Gov. Sargent, early in April, 1801, took leave of absence, which had been promised

some time before to visit Washington in order to defend his administration against the attacks of his political enemies. He left the territory soon after, and proceeded to the national capital for that purpose, but his mission was not successful, as W. C. C. Claiborne was commissioned Governor of the Mississippi territory, May 25th, 1801'. In another place it says that Gov. Sargent first went to Boston and then on to Washington and there visited Jefferson, but found that Claiborne had already been commissioned". (W. C. M.).

Captain Buckner, no doubt, meant Boston when he wrote "Yankee Town".

49. Doubtless the one mentioned by Forman, Aug. 22d, 1808. "I was accompanied from Judge Bruin's by an elderly Presbyterian clergyman, a native of New England, who had been a Missionary among the Chickasaw or Cherokee nations. He was a man of great simplicity and wonderfully ignorant of all established modes".

50. No doubt the Mr. William Murray mentioned by Mann Butler (Hist. of Ky., 244-6) who, with Judge Innes and Col. Nicholas, received the proposal of Gov. Carondelet (July, 1795) at the hand of Judge Sebastian, to the effect that Spain was willing to open the Mississippi to the Western Country, and desired Sebastian to "procure agents to be chosen carefully &c." "In the summer of 1797 Sebastian was instructed to approach these same gentlemen with a second communication from the Governor of La., proposing 'No less than to withdraw from the federal Union and to form a government wholly unconnected with that of the United States'. Butler's comment on this was (p. 247) 'These offers were entertained too gravely and rejected with too much tameness for the honor of Kentucky patriotism': however, he absolves Judge Innes and Col. Nicholas, thus; (p. 249) '... yet the whole tenor of the conduct of Messrs. Innes and Nicholas can not justify the slightest suspicion of their fidelity to the Union of the American States, or indifference to their liberties'."

Captain Buckner and Mr. Murray were members of the legislature together and doubtless were well acquainted.

51. Claiborne was governor of the Territory 1801-3. On Jan. 8, 1802, he wrote to James Madison, then Secretary of State: "The Chief Justice, Mr. Lewis, is certainly a man of talents, and was a respectable lawyer, but his colleagues, Messrs. Tilton and Bruin, (however amiable they may be in private life) are generally supposed not to be qualified for the offices they hold. Mr. Bruin was, (I believe), brought up as a merchant and Mr. Tilton it is said, some years ago read Law 12 or 18 months, but was never in practice". (Miss. Ter. Ar., Vol. 1).

52. "Col. Robert Patterson had been a gallant soldier of the Indian wars; he was born March 23d, 1753. In 1774 he with six other young men settled at Royal Spring, near Georgetown, Ky., from which point, in April, 1776, they removed to a site where afterwards was the city of Lexington . . . he joined the expedition of George Rogers Clark . . . in April, 1778, laid off the town of Lexington. In 1804 removed to a farm near Dayton, Ohio, where he died, aged 74, Aug. 5th, 1827". (Centennial Hist. of Cincinnati, (Greve), 1904, (Vol. 1). See also Butler's History of Kentucky, p. 128.

53. "George Cochran, Captain of cavalry, Adams Co., Miss., Com. May 5th, 1799". (Heitman).

It is a peculiar circumstance that Cuming, (July 18, 1807) begins the account of his travels with the name of George Cochran (page 77): "On entering the channel to the right of Brunot's Island, (a short distance below Pittsburg), I could not avoid a sensation of melancholy, from its reminding me of the death of my valued friend, George Cochran, Esq., of Natchez, who, about three years ago was drowned here."

Cuming, when he reached Natchez, visited the Cochran plantation, (Aug. 27, 1807), which, he says, then belonged to Robert Cochran.

"George Cochran's Will is of record here; the gist of it is that everything the testator had was left to his brother, Robert Cochran: As to Mr. Collins, there were three men of that name in this section of the country at, or about the time Captain Buckner came through, namely, John, David and William Collins." (W. C. M.).

54. The first members of the Territorial Council were Adam Bingaman, Flood McGrew, John Stamper and Alex. Montgomery.

55. This family of Greens loomed large on the social, political and financial horizons subsequent to 1780, in which year Colonel Thomas Green "of the Va. Continental Army" with all, or part, of his large family moved to the Natchez country. He was born in James City Co., Va., Nov. 19, 1723; married Martha Wills Nov. 21, 1752; his son, Thomas Marston Green (1758-1813) m. Martha Kirtland, Abner Green, another son, was b. 1762. Martha Wills, the mother, was b. 1734,

the daughter of Filmer Wills and his wife, Ann Harwood, the dr. of William Harwood, a member of the Va. Convention of 1776, from Warwick Co. (The Clay Family, No. 14, Filson Club Pub., 1899).

Col. Thomas Green appears very frequently in the early records; he supported the claim of Georgia to jurisdiction over the Natchez District, based on the grounds that her charter reached to the Mississippi river. Spain also claimed it and was in possession; Col. Green presented a petition to the Georgia Council, in Nov. 1784, or Jan. 1785, in behalf of the people of Natchez praying to have the Natchez District erected into a county of Georgia, to be known as Bourbon County; an act was passed naming the officers of the county, several of whom were members of Green's immediate family; Thomas M. Green, Justice, and Abner Green, Register of Probate, were his sons, and Cato West was his son-in-law; Col. Green himself was to be Lieutenant Colonel of the new county; others mentioned for office were prominent residents of the District, and most of them, it appears, had been named without their consent: "The scheme was less than half baked—even raw", and was doomed to failure. (Am. Hist. Rev. XV-66).

Col. Thos. Green, the father, was the one whom Gov. Gayoso endeavored to arrest and who proposed to Andrew Ellicott (1798) to raise a force to run the Spanish out. Abner Green married the daughter of Anthony Hutchins. Col. Green's sister married the father of Gen. Green Clay and became the grandmother of the famous Cassius M. Clay. (Rowland's Miss., 1-797).

It was at the home of Col. Thomas Marston Green, in Natchez, in the summer of 1791, that Gen. Jackson married Rachel Donnelson; they were married by Col. Thomas Green the elder, in his capacity of a territorial official. (Rowland).

Abner Green was Treasurer General of the Territory, 1802.

For further information regarding Thomas Green see Thomas M. Green's, "The Spanish Conspiracy", and Cal. Va. State Papers, IV, 202.

56. Everybody, officials, civil and military, and travelers, in the Natchez District from 1776 to 1803 had something to say about Anthony Hutchins. He was born in New Jersey, after 1720, and came to the Natchez section, a retired British officer with the rank and pension of a Major. Forman wrote, "At Natchez we made many acquaintances; Governor Gayoso, Major Stephen Minor, and Mr. Hutchins, a wealthy planter, was a brother to Thomas Hutchins, the Geographer-General of the United States. His wife was a Conover, from near Freehold Village and knew more about Freehold than I did. Also a Mr. Moore, a wealthy planter". In a foot note Mr. Draper adds, "Anthony Hutchins was a native of New Jersey, early migrated to North Carolina, and in 1772, explored the Natchez country, settling permanently at White Apple village, twelve miles from Natchez the following year, and survived the troubles of the Revolution, and died when past 80 years of age".

Col. Hutchins survived later and greater troubles than we may suppose to have afflicted that distant locality during the Revolution. A pensioner of the Crown he remained loyal to England until the United States took actual control of the District, which, as a matter of fact, was not until 1798. When he settled there England had been in possession about ten years, but French feeling and resentments had not entirely disappeared; and within six years of his arrival England had surrendered the District to Spain; it must have required considerable diplomacy and finesse to have enabled a military pensioner of England to live in peace and harmony with his Spanish victors: while it is true the Spanish government surrendered the territory to the United States, on paper, in 1796, the Spanish soldiers and officials did not vacate for three years. It was during this period that Andrew Ellicott found Col. Hutchins (and Col. Thomas Green) so obnoxious; both of these gentlemen, rich and prosperous, with much at stake and much in past experience to create distrust, had ample warrant for cautious action.

"The new American government desired to carry on commerce with the Spaniards at New Orleans and to intimidate or occupy the British settlements at Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola; Patrick Henry favored such a scheme . . . but the Tory element at Natchez, led by Anthony Hutchins, a retired British officer, proved too much for them . . . In 1779 war broke out between Spain and Great Britain . . . and in 1781 the English surrendered at Pensacola and as a result ceded the Floridas back to Spain". (The West Fla. Controversy—Cox).

Gov. Sargent, in his report to the President says, "Mr. Anthony Hutchins has been found under the several governments of this country heretofore a very active engine of mischief and is also represented to be from respectable authority as unceasingly essayed by insidious arts to oppose the present administration and attach an odium to the character of the public officials of this country—military as well as civil". (Miss. Ar., 1, p. 308).

Both Claiborne and Rowland speak of Hutchins with fairness and even with admiration, and nearer in accord with the peaceful pastoral and patriarchal character in which he appeared to Forman, Buckner and Cuming.

57. Major Forman says, as already quoted, that she was a Conover, of Freehold village, New Jersey; The Filson Club Publication No. 14, says she was Ann White; The Gazetteer, (Davenport) says that the other name for Freehold village was Monmouth, "63 miles from Philadelphia; the British troops under Gen. Clinton were defeated here on the 17th of June, 1777, by the Americans under General Washington." Mrs. (Conover) Hutchins had been in Natchez four years when the Battle of Monmouth took place.

58. Adam Bingaman was proposed for the Legislative Council (1800) but declined to serve; Gov. Sargent records that he "believes he (Bingaman) enjoys a considerable share of public esteem, is a man of wealth, and will not serve because he understands he was nominated to be managed, and is sufficiently sensible of the indignity." (Ar. Miss. Ter., 1-307) (1798-1803). Those who were supposed to be offering this indignity to Major Bingaman were the old Col. Green who dined with him on this occasion, Abner Green, Cato West and Col. Hutchins—"The active engines of mischief" of 1800 who seem to us in this day and generation to have very strangely developed in one short year into men of totally different type—gentlemen farmers socially inclined, hospitable, in short, as our diarist observes, "very kind people".

"Adam Bingaman was a leader in the rebellion of 1781 (?) and suffered imprisonment by the Spanish". (Rowland).

59. Mr. Boyd, no doubt, was the old and decrepit preacher referred to on the previous Sunday: "I am unable so far to locate Mr. Boyd; in that early day there was no Episcopal church edifice in Natchez, so far as I can ascertain, and nobody living now who can give information about him." (W. C. M.).

60. "There was such a man as Samuel Timberlake in the territory at the time spoken of. I find a record of his marriage, in Feb. 1800, to Nancy Kitchens; this is a certificate of the marriage recorded in deed record book B, page 14. The records also show that Mr. Timberlake owned real estate in this vicinity, and that he left children who sold the lands. That family seems to have disappeared early in the life of this community, as the name has become extinct many years ago". (W. C. M.).

There were thirteen Timberlakes enrolled in the Virginia Militia, some of them from Caroline, Captain Buckner's home county.

61. "Drs. David and William Lattimore located in Natchez in 1801, natives of Virginia". (Claiborne's Miss., 262-3).

The commission which Adam Bingaman declined was issued to Dr. David Lattimore by President Madison, Feb. 22d, 1802. Of him Gov. Claiborne wrote (page 421) "This gentleman unites to pure Republicanism, handsome talents and an honest heart". Claiborne also wrote the President regarding the other brother, on March 15, 1803; "On the 12th inst., the two houses of Assembly elected Dr. William Lattimore to Congress for two years; Dr. Lattimore is a young man of promising Talents and a firm and genuine republican".

62. Captain Buckner reached Natchez March 26th, 1801. Jefferson had succeeded to the Presidency three weeks before. Hosmer (Hist. of the Louisiana Purchase) describes the condition existing at Natchez and throughout that section in these words:

"The West and the South hated the Spaniards and when it developed, as was presently the case, that France was scheming for the retrocession of Louisiana, they grew wild with alarm, believing that their strait as to the navigation of the Mississippi would be closer than ever . . . Morales, Spanish Intendant at New Orleans, abrogated the right of deposit, closing absolutely the Mississippi to the U. S.; this right was guaranteed by the treaty of 1795".

It may not be inappropriate or uninteresting to include here the brief note which recounts the final ending (within two years after Captain Buckner's visit) of French and Spanish authority in the Mississippi Valley:

"On Nov. 30th, 1803, (at N. O.) came the ceremony of the Cession of Louisiana by Spain to France: (The news that France had sold the Province to the U. S. had arrived a few days before 'like Thunder in a clear sky'). The ceremony of turning over to the United States occurred on Dec. 20th, 1803; there was a great procession; 'At the head rode Wilkinson so long Commander in Chief of the Army of the U. S., a figure beyond almost all others in our history deserving ex-

ecration and contempt, and the worthy Claiborne, Governor of Mississippi Territory, and destined . . . as the first Governor of Louisiana." (Hosmer).

63. "I am inclined to think that Mr. Tulay, was Henry Tooley; the latter lived in this neighborhood in that early time, and I believe he was of French blood (there were many French people here then), hence his name was probably pronounced as Captain Buckner gives it. He was prominent in real estate transactions in those days." (W. C. M.).

64. A village in Claiborne Co. It is eight miles N. E. of present Port Gibson, Miss.

65. The homeward journey, on horseback and on foot, was made over The Old Natchez Trace of which Rowland (Mississippi) says; "Undoubtedly the road through the Indian country in Mississippi was once the old Indian Trail leading southwest to the Miss. River. Down it passed a steady stream of travelers, often men of wealth, journeying to the south in search of land and other profitable investments; up it passed travelers, supercargoes and boatmen, from New Orleans, who would make the long return journey overland to their homes 1000 miles away. They traveled afoot and on horseback, in small companies for mutual protection, and frequently carried with them rich treasures of specie—the proceeds of their cargoes—packed on mules and horses; Many stories are told of the Mason and Murel gangs of bandits who infested the lonesome trail for years".

66. This stop was near McRaven's, or Indian Line (Choctaws).

67. While the Natchez Trace had been in use by settlers and others for years, it was through the undisputed territory of generally hostile Indians and was beset with dangers; it was not until 1801 that the Indian's formal consent for its use by the whites was accorded.

68. They had traveled, apparently, 200 miles in something less than ten days; they were probably now in present Clay Co., near the Webster Co. line.

69. They were now in the Chickasaw country.

70. McIntoshville, or Tocsiah, lay a few miles south of the present town of Pontotoc, the Co. seat of the county of the same name; Chief William Colbert lived here: (Rowland).

71. "The Natchez Trace crossed the Tennessee a few miles below Mussel Shoals at 'Colbert's Ferry' and thence pursued a S. W. course through the country of the Chickasaws and Choctaws to the Grindstone Ford, on Bayou Pierre, thence ran S. & W. to Natchez". (Rowland).

"Fort Jefferson was established, 1780, by George Rogers Clark, five miles below the junction of the Ohio and the Miss. river, in conformity with instructions from President Jefferson. . . . The fort was attacked by the Chickasaws and the Choctaws on whose land it was built without their consent. In resentment, it is supposed of this threatening invasion, Colbert, a Scotch gentleman who had ingratiated himself with these Indians, and the ancestor of the present chiefs of that name, appeared with all his warriors before the fort in person, in the summer of 1781. . . . The fort was sometime afterwards abandoned from the difficulty of supplying such remote and detached posts". (Butler's Kentucky).

"Colbert, the Scotchman, had four sons, all Chiefs; Major George resided several miles to the south of Colbert's Ferry and was a man of some education". (Rowland).

72. To swim the river, in the neighborhood of Mussel Shoals, was a feat of prowess deserving greater exploitation than a mere recording of the fact: no doubt all the men of the party could swim, but only J. Owing "Swum the river". The writer regrets that he has been unable to definitely place Mr. Owing.

73. The southern fork of Duck River which they crossed the next day; Swan river crosses present Lewis Co., Tenn. Duck River crosses Hickman Co.

74. Captain Buckner wrote the name "Robinson", it was really Robertson.

General James Robertson was one of the early and greater pioneers of Tennessee. His station, maintained through all the turmoil and danger of the times was a great rallying point when Indians threatened. From it Gen. Robertson sallied to succor other stations—or to lay the heavy hand of reprisal upon the marauders, on many occasions; he has a firm place in history: His station lay some twenty odd miles S. W. of Nashville. "The other Robertson" was his brother, Elijah, whose Station lay only six or seven miles from Nashville. (See, Ramsey's, "Annals of Tenn.")

75. "On May 15 (1793) Mr. Joslyn was wounded at his own house. . . . About the 5th of August, Captains Rains and Gordon pursued a party of Indians who had killed Samuel Miller, near Joslin's Station" &c. (Annals of Tenn.).

76. Joseph and Frederick Calvit were among the signers of the Wautaugua petition for annexation to North Carolina—1776: James and Elijah Robertson were signers also: (p. 138, Annals).

"There have been several murders committed lately, and on the 10th of this inst (Apl. 1777) one Frederick Calvatt was shot and scalped, but is still living. On the day following Captain James Robertson pursued the enemy, with nine men. . . ." (Annals, p. 17).

77. "A force of nine men, including officers, was maintained at Station 12, Cave Spring, near the mouth of Red River, to repel Indian attacks on the frontier". This was one of nine such stations maintained "On Cumberland". (Annals Tenn. p. 566).

78. A branch of the Green River; crosses present Warren County, Ky.

79. "Dripping Springs, village, Warren Co., Ky., 708 miles from Washington". (Gazetteer).

80. "Green River affords excellent mill seats and a constant stream. This is allowed to be the best watered part of Kentucky; . . . Below a creek called Sinking Creek on this River, within 50 miles of the Ohio towards Salt River, is a great territory called Green River Barron. It has no timber & little water" (Filson, Hist. Ky., p. 19). (1793).

"Green River rises in Lincoln Co., Ky., and flowing west joins the Ohio 200 m. below Louisville, 50 m. above the mouth of the Cumberland; it is 200 yds. wide at the mouth and is navigable for boats nearly 200 m." (Gazetteer, 1836); The travelers had passed the mouth of Green River, southbound, February 27th.

81. There was a William Amos, a private in Captain John Pleasants' Company, 5th Va. Regt., 1776. (WD 111-1). It is possibly the same man.

82. Bacon Creek, a branch of Nolin river, in present Hart County.

83. Sinking Spring and Nolin Creek both are in present Hart Co.

84. George Bell, the Barber, made the round trip; unable to identify the other Bell, companion of Col. Patterson.

85. A branch of Green River, Hardin Co., Ky.

86. The Gazetteer calls it both Bairdstown and Bardstown—"Capital of Nelson Co., Ky., on Beech Fork River, 40 m. S. W. from Frankfort, 60 m. W. S. W. from Lexington. It is a flourishing town, and contains a Court House, a jail, a market house, a church and a bank". (1834).

87. Have not been able to identify.

88. "Salt River rises at four different places near each other. The windings of this river are curious, rolling its streams around a spacious tract of fine land, and uniting almost 15 miles before they reach the Ohio, and twenty miles below the Falls. It is amazingly crooked, runs a westerly course near 90 miles". (Filson, p. 13).

89. Now Claysville, Harrison Co., Ky.

90. Augusta: Home again: The trip had consumed a little over four months: The downward journey, in the Kentucky Boat, had required forty days, Feb. 14th to March 26th, inclusive. The return, overland, had taken 34 days, May 17th to June 20th, inclusive.