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A SKETCH OF THE EARLY ADVENTURES OF WILLIAM SUDDUTH IN KENTUCKY*

Copied by Lucien Beckner for Publication

I was born in the County of Fauquine State of Virginia on the 25th of Nov. 1765. I was the son of John & Anne Sudduth, who were reputable but not wealthy. My opportunity to get an education was small. I went to school about five months in my tenth year; I learned to read a little and had no chance to go to school again until I was in my sixteenth year; I then went about five months, as I could be spared out of the crop. In my seventeenth year I went ten days to learn Surveying. My parents were desirous to educate me but the Revolutionary war prevented it as there were no schools in our neighborhood during that period.

On the 4th of Sept. 1783 I started to Kentucky in company with Charles Morgan, Tho Brown & their families. We arrived at the mouth of Redstone Creek about the 20th of the month where the families took water & descended the Monongahala to Pittsburg, & down the Ohio. Thomas Brown, myself &

*The original manuscript of "A Sketch of the Early Adventures of William Sudduth in Kentucky" is in the Draper Collection, in the archives of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison. It is designated 14 U 114 and consists of twenty-six pages. The original pages are here indicated by numbers in brackets; words added by me are also inclosed in brackets. No changes were made in the transcription for this print, except in paragraphing, addition of punctuation marks, and capitalizing a few of the proper names.

About the time of Colonel Sudduth's death the manuscript was sent to Dr. Draper with the following endorsement: "Lyman C. Draper, Esqr: Sir, I send you the promised narrative. If the incidents therein alluded to will be of any service to you, you are at liberty to use them. Respectfully yours, W. M. Sudduth. 21st June, 1845."

Collins in his *History of Kentucky*, under the head of Clark County, says: "Colonel William Sudduth was one of the earliest settlers in Clark County, and the last surviving member of the convention which in 1799 framed the second constitution of Kentucky. He was a gallant soldier under Wayne in the campaign of 1793. For thirty years he was the county surveyor of Clark. He was a man of intelligence, with the manners of an accomplished gentleman. He died at the residence of one of his sons in Bath County in the year 1845, age seventy-nine." Lucien Beckner.

some others took the horses across to Wheeling where we arrived some days before the boat and proceeded down the river about the first of October; we had on board four families & twenty horses. On the 7th it was concluded to put out fifteen horses & five men to take the horses by land & if the boat got a head of us at night they were to wait until we came up & take us in. After traveling about two or three miles we came to Middle Island creek. The back water compelled us to ascend it two or three miles before we could cross & when we returned to the river the boat had passed unseen by us. The next sight we got of her was at Louisville.

We proceeded down the margin of the river to the mouth of the little Kanawa a distance of forty miles. We then supposed the boat was behind us and laid by a day & a half. The next morning we concluded to cross this river. I was the only one in company but what could swim; we made a small raft to carry over our guns & baggage which was to be towed over by ropes, the men swimming before it. I was to swim a horse across the river about one hundred & fifty yards wide, very deep back water. I had not got more than twenty feet from shore until the horse sunk & as it rose the second time we separated & the men on shore came to my rescue & got me out. It was then concluded that I should hold on to the hind end of the raft by my hands & [2] they would draw me over, by which means I got across. We then proceeded down the river & found a canoe drifted a shore & put one hand on board by which means we crossed the mouths of the creeks and rivers. When we arrived at the mouth of the great Kanawa we found a note stuck up to a tree stating that agreeable to consultation with Caleb Masterson, one of our Company, the horses were to be taken by land & that the danger of Indians was so great that the boatmen thought it was imprudent to wait for us. We were then 140 miles below where we were put on shore & the boat five days ahead of us. Masterson denied that he had made any such agreement.

When we were first put on shore game was very plenty and we shot away nearly all our ammunition before we were apprised of our situation. We now concluded to kill but one turkey a day in October for five men, & that roasted, without bread or salt. We continued to travel on in this manner on a turkey a day for

eleven days. We then came to where there was bear & buffalo which we killed and barbacued & by that means saved our ammunition & lived well, that is plentiful but without bread or salt. We saw a great deal of Indian signs & were entirely careless but were not interrupted. We traveled down the Ohio to near the mouth of Cabbin Creek. We then concluded to leave the river & strike out into the Country, & try to find some of the forts in Kentucky. We fell into a buffalo road that lead to the Lower Blue Licks. We then met with some hunters which was a pleasing sight to us. We then persued the buffalo road towards Lexington & on the morning of the 28 Octr. got to Bryans Station which was the first settlement we had seen after leaving Wheeling & were twenty one days without bread or salt.

We proceeded on to Lexington & remained there four or five days to recruit ourselves. Charles Morgan by this time had come from Louisville. Nine of the fifteen horses we left the boats with had given out on our journey, my own for one; he was afterward brought in by some Surveyors & I got him again. C. Morgan procured some men & horses & went to Louisville & moved the families up. From [William] McConnells Station one mile below Lexington there was no person living until we arrived within seven miles of Louisville. C. Morgan removed and settled his family at [David] McGees station in the present County of Clark. I remained with him about three weeks. I then left him & went to [John] Strodes Station on the 11th of December [1783]. After remaining there some time I commenced keeping school. Nothing material occurred during the winter. 1 March 1784 I went with Ralph Morgan & others who made a number of surveys on Slate, Mill creek & Little Slate.

The Indians began [3] to steel horses about the first of April & continued to do so until some time in May without being pursued. By this time Maj. Andrew Hood had settled at the Station & encouraged the men to pursue them. Toward the last of May the Indians stole 4 or 5 horses; the men pursued them. They crossed Hinkston at Lyns crossing, went up Flemings Branch near where Sharpsburg now stands & over into the head of Bald Eagle & down the same to near the mouth, then turned over the ridge onto Flat Creek & encamped. We encamped about

two miles in their rear. Next morning about sunrise we came to the horses feeding up the bottom meeting us. Some of the men in front raised the yell & apprised the Indians of our approach & enabled them to make their escape. Capt. [John] McIntire fired at them as they run, without effect. We recovered the horses and returned.

Shortly afterwards I set out from Strodes Station about the first of June 1784 on my return home. I went on foot to Maysville in Company with Jeremiah Willson, Thomas Willson, & Thomas Williams. We encamped in the bottom where Maysville now stands ten days & made us a canoe to ascend the river to Wheeling. At that time I believe there was no person lived on the Ohio River from near Wheeling to Louisville. In the winter or spring 1784 a few persons settled & built a small stockade fort at the Lower Blue Licks for the purpose of making salt. At the time we passed the Licks there was a widow woman & family encamped a small distance below the Licks who had the small pox & were not admitted into the fort. While we lay at the river the Indians came & destroyed them. About the time we were ready to start up the river, a canoe arrived from Louisville on its way to Wheeling. We got on board of her. She was the largest canoe I have ever seen. The men on board numbered sixteen. We worked eight oars. The weather was very hot & the labour exceptionally hard. We went about thirty miles per day. We arrived at Grove Creek, a small distance below Wheeling, in eleven days & a half, & there quit the canoe. We saw some Indians but received no interruption from them. I then started on foot with my gun, blanket & some cloaths & traveled about two hundred miles to my fathers where I arrived on the 10th day of July, 1784, after an absence of ten Months & six days.

I then remained in Virginia untill the first week in November when my father started to Kentucky with a large family. We proceeded on verry well untill we got to the Allagana mountains & the weather set in cold & the roads became so bad we had to sell our waggon & resort to pack horses. With great difficulty we arrived at Cheat river, a branch of the Monongahala; [4] the snow was about 8 or 10 inches deep. We there purchased a boat & in launching her she stove. We then turned in & built a boat which delayed us untill the last of February & started down

the river on the 28th of the month. Went about two miles and stove the boat. We had then to lay by untill the river fell & then repaired the boat & pursued our Journey down the river to the mouth of Limestone, now Maysville where we arrived about the 20th of March. We were twenty days on our voyage with verry bad weather.

During my absence from Kentucky there was a cabbिन raised & covered at Maysville without either being chinked, daubed or a fire place in it; the family took shelter untill my father & myself went to Strodes Station & procured some assistance to remove the family into the Country. We then proceeded with the family and arrived at [Andrew] Hoods Station on the 5th of April 1785, making five months from the time we commenced our journey to Kentucky. We had then a house to build & ground to clear to raise corn, & all the meat we used to procure by hunting as there was none to purchase. I hunted for the family & generally kept plenty. From the first of April to the end of the year I had killed Sixty Buffaloe beside deer, bear, elk & turkees. The Indians gave us no interruption this year; we believe they did not happen to find us out & we were in the midst of a strong cane break & the hunting traces from Strodes Station passed about one mile [5] and a half below us. I hunted often by myself & camped out alone.

In December 1785 I surveyed the land where Carlisle now stands & made several Surveys in the neighborhood of Cane Ridge, then left the chainmen & returned home. We saw no Indian sign. The next day a party of Indians fired on some hunters on the same trace I had traveled the evening before when I had no gun with me. In October 1785 Joshua Bennet, Mathias Sphar & Michael Cassity started with the intention to kill buffaloe at the Upper Blue Licks & take the meat to the Lower Lick & exchange for salt. They encamped the first night on Plum Lick Creek. The Indians came on them, killed Bennet & Sphar & wounded Cassity.

In the month of March 1786, Miss Hood & one of my sisters went out to a sugar camp about two hundred yards from the fort & amused themselves with swinging to a grapevine untill nearly dark, the horses feeding around them. That night the Indians caught nearly every horse belonging to the place. Several broke loose with their halters on. One they took four

or five miles & stabbed in several places & turned loose & took four valuable ones off with them. We tried to raise a company to follow them but failed. Maj. Hood, David Hughes, Joseph Blackburn & myself pursued them nearly to the head of the Clear Fork of Saltlick creek but could not overtake them. From all appearances there was four Indians.

In April a party of three Indians about three o'clock in the afternoon stole two mares belonging to Maj. Hood which he had been working & turned into the cane. At 12 o'clock I was out hunting & returned about daylight dawn. No effort had been made to raise men to pursue them. I immediately started out & by 10 o'clock next morning we had seventeen men & pursued them. We overtook them on Saltlick Creek just above the mouth of the Clear Fork. They had killed a buffalo & were busily engaged in cooking & making moquesins of the raw hide. We discovered each other about the same time at about the distance of 150 yards apart. We pursued them & in about a quarter & half quarter of a mile came up with them. John Donaldson shot one of them down. I was on a fine horse & within ten steps of another one when the horsemen were informed some Indians were escaping to the hills. I had no doubt several of the footmen saw the Indian I was in pursuit of; the horsemen turned to the hills but found no Indians. The one we left dropped between two logs unperceived by the footmen. As the horsemen were returning the Indian changed his position & was discovered by the footmen & started to run. William Miller shot at [6] him as he ran & broke his thigh & he was killed by David Hughes. The other Indian we suppose was with the horses in the cane break when we overtook them. We got their guns, our horses & returned home without injury.

In the month of May 1786, the Indians stole two horses from Strodes Station. They were pursued by sixteen men. They crossed Licking at the mouth of Flat Creek. We pursued them over to Foxes Creek; there they were reinforced by seven more Indians, making their number nine. They appeared as if they wished to be pursued. They had two swords & in passing through open woods would strike into the saplings & strip the bark down to the ground so that we could see their blades for a hundred yards a head. They crossed the head branches of the North Fork of Licking & across this ridge to the head of Salt-

ick that empties into the Ohio. We pursued them down the creek some distance before we overtook them. They had stoped at an old encampment & struck fire & was just beginning to kindle it. We always kept some footmen in advance of the horses for the purpose of making less noise than the horses made. When the Indians discovered the footmen they raised the yell & fired on them without effect. The horse [men] came up & the Indians fled. We got sight of but two of them; the others dashed into a thick spicewood thicket; the other two took up an open Ridge. We pursued & killed them both. One of them was a young man & killed by James Strode & David Hughes. The other was a large man about forty years old, carried a sword but no gun. He was killed by John McIntire & John Donaldson; they both fired at the same time & both shot him through. We then pursued the horses about three miles & got them. We then returned to the camp and nine packs and one gun from the first Indian killed, one pistol & two swords. The Indians had in their bundles women & childrens cloaths of different sizes which no doubt they had taken from persons they had murdered. The Indian killed, that had no gun, had fifty nine silver broaches platted in his hair and a large silver plate on his breast & superior dress to common Indians.

In July I went out on Slate & Lulvegrud to make a number of Surveys. After having been out some time we concluded to ly by on Sunday & rest. On Monday morning we proceeded with a line that took us to the head of Slate & came to an encampment where 15 or 20 Indians had been encamped the day before. Had we have continued on the day before we scarcely could have missed falling in with them. We quit our work & returned home. The Indians did a great deal of mischief about this time.

In the latter part of August or first of September Maj. Hood & myself were both drafted to go a campaign under Genl. Geo. [7] R. Clarke. We were the frontier fort and only five men strong. We both refused to go. After Clarke had started Col. [Benj.] Logan raised about 350 men to go to the Towns on the head of the Big Meama; I then went as a volunteer. We crossed the Ohio where Maysville now stands and proceeded on to the Towns. The night before we reached the Towns one of our men deserted and apprised the Indians of our approach. We

started about midnight & arrived at the first Towns ([Matthew] Eliotts & Machachock). About twelve O'clock the next day, the Indians had not dispersed and we charged on them without any line of battle being formed, and, I think, in twenty minutes after we first saw the town no one Captain had twenty of his own men with him. The Indians ran in every direction to endeavor to make their escape. We took upwards of thirty prisoners, all but three were women & children, & killed a few warriors. We took three warriors, the Shawne King, and an old man by the name of Malontha was taken & brought to where the prisoners were collected & instantly knocked in the head by Maj. Hugh McGarey. A young warrior was taken and put under guard & murdered by some of McGarey's men. The next evening a French trader was taken & brought in.

After the prisoners were secured There was a call for Volunteers to go & take the Wapatonca town at the distance of four miles from camp. I got possession of a little Indian mare by giving up my own horse to the person who had caught it in case I did not return it; it was fresh and run pretty fast. I then volunteered to go to the Town. The town stood in the edge of a beautiful perarie when we discovered it. A Mr. Henry Hale formerly of Harrison County & myself laid whip to our horses & went through the town to the edge of the woods where we turned & went back & met the army some distance before they reached the town. The smoke from their cabbins was ascending very lively after the army reached the Town. There was one of our men killed in the edge of Town. After we had plundered the Town & set it on fire Col. [John] Edwards pointed to two or three cabbins that were some distance from Town & said that he wished some of the young men would go & set them on fire. I dashed off on the Indian pony & either two or three men followed; the sun was then about down & the army in motion to return to camp. We went, struck fire, & set the cabbins on fire. The army was entirely out of sight by this time. I struck across the plain to fall in with it but there were two roads came into town on the same side. I, in the hurry of entering the town, had not notised the one coming into the right. I struck it & persued it several miles. We saw several Indians [8] on a rising ground; appeared to be well mounted. They did not attempt to persue us. We followed the road until

we came to a large creek that I knew we had not crossed as we went from camp. The men who were with me were much alarmed; nor did I feel safe myself. I struck into the woods & at nine O'clock arrived at Camp. The centinals were double maned & a good deal of shooting during the night & some of our own men badly wounded.

Next day I was on guard & there was a detachment ordered out. I swaped tours with a man that was ordered out & got his horse to ride; my own was much jaded. We went to Blue Jacketts town which was evacuated. We got some cattle, some hogs, & a number of poultry. Col. McKee, an Indian trader, lived at this Town; he had fled and removed his goods. We burnt his house, trunks, & such articles as we could not remove, also the town, & destroyed the corn. There was a swamp adjacent to the town. Some Indians on horseback appeared on the opposite side of the swamp. The men persued them & almost every horse mired & threw their riders. The Indians retreated without firing on us. We then proceeded to destroy another Town in the same neighborhood & returned to camp. We lost three or four men killed & had six or eight wounded, some severely. The army commenced its return home about sun down. We marched until about midnight & [9] then had to cook our suppers. It was nearly day before we got to sleep. I had not for three nights slept exceeding about three hours & gone through severe fateague. The next night I was on guard; I suffered much for want of sleep. We then continued our march to Maysville. Col. Daniel Boon & Simon Kenton were in this campaign. A few days before we arrived at the Indian towns four hundred of the Indian warriors had marched to the South to aid the Wabash Indians to fight Gen. G. R. Clarke's army. How luckey we were. If they had been at home we must have met with defeat & destruction. As we were on our march out, while encamped about Washington & Maysville, the Indians went to Lees Station where Gen. Henry Lee now lives & either killed or captured some negroes.

From Maysville we all returned home from our quarter without the loss of a man. The Indians were very troublesome on all the frontiers this year. The winter 1786-7 I spent generally in the woods Surveying. In the month of March I surveyed Licking bottoms from Slate to Saltlick. The Indians

were plenty, but we escaped them. We were verry carefull, concealing ourselves at night & lying without fire. The spies [white scouts patrolling the Ohio] were driven in several times while we continued our work. We returned home & shortly afterwards raised a few men & explored the Country as far as the mouth of Beaver on Licking but found no Indians.

Shortly after our return the Indians came to Hoods Station & killed my brother Ezekiel Sudduth. I was then in Madison County. A party of men followed them, as they had stolen several horses, to the mouth of Indian Creek. The river was very high and none of the men had ever crossed on a raft; they gave up the pursuit. I had crossed Licking seven times on a raft that winter but unfortunately I was from home when the men started. Hoods Station then broke up; my father moved into the interior. Maj. Hood was allowed a guard, raised a crop, & removed his family back in June & collected some other families to live at the Station.

On the 2nd of September I started out to make a number of Surveys. On the 3rd I made a Survey near where Mountsterling now stands. It began to rain in the afternoon. Some hunters the winter before had built a half faced camp on the branch that passes through Mountsterling & about where there was afterwards a tanyard. A plain hunting trace led up the hollow passing by the Little Mountain [now Mt. Sterling]. [10] Just before we came to the mountains we discovered a fresh trail in the weeds. The men went on to the half-faced camp to stay all night. I seated myself on the Small Mountain to watch the back track. John Wade returned to me and assured me it was Indians, that they had been chewing the green cornstalks which had come up volunteer & that he set his foot in the mud where they crossed the branch & that their tracks looked as fresh as his did. He remained with me until dark. We then went to camp and I proposed that if we staid there we should keep guard. There were five of us in company; every one opposed me. I then informed them that I would not stay there to be butchered; that I would take my blankets & go into the Cane & lay by myself without fire. They then agreed they would stand guard sooner than leave the Camp as we were wet & it looked verry rain like. There was but two ways the Indians could approach us, One was by the hunters trace that led by the

camp, or to come up the branch. The weeds & cane were verry high & thick. The trace crossed the branch about ten steps from the Camp. As soon as it was dark I placed a centinel at the point where the trace crossed the branch & let him remain about two hours. I then directed John Wade to go and relieve him, to go out openly in an oposite direction untill he got out of the light of the fire & then take a Circuit to where the centinel was placed, relieve him & direct him to return to camp in the same manner, so that if the Indians were in view that they might suppose it to be the same man. When the centinel first placed out came in he said he believed there was a raccoon or something else in the branch, that he had heard it sneeze several times. Wade had not set half an hour before he called out here they are, and ran into camp. We snatched up what we could & ran about thirty yards, got out of the light of the fire & stoped. We had left one gun, my Surveying instruments, papers & several other things. We ran back one at a time until we got all our plunder. We then went a small distance into the cane & weeds & stayed all night.

The Indians attempted to ketch the horses three times & they run up to where we were setting, the last time about day break, & stood there. We remained at our station untill about sunrise. We then took a circle around and discovered, as the Indians found they could not rout us nor get the horses, they went off. We then discovered that when Wade & myself were on the top of the Little Mountain they were standing in the edge of the creek not more than one hundred yards from us watching us. When the Indian approached Wade the night before he [11] was about eight feet from him as he raised up the bank; it was verry dark, his bulk appeared between him and the clouds. Wade cocked his gun & the lock made a noise & the Indian slipped down the bank & disappeared. As he had ascended the bank he had stuck his toes in & made many tracks; as he retreated he made but one from the top to the bottom. The Camp was about 8 feet wide and 10 feet deep, covered over with puncheons & built up on three sides with logs. The attack must have been made at the open end of the camp on five of us by seven Indians & no doubt they would have taken us when a slep. The next day they fired on John Halley, John Wilkerson & others who had started a grove of cattle to Virginia. It was then their number

was ascertained. We returned home, raised some men, & was joined by some men from Bushes settlement & persued them up Triplets Creek. The Indians had no horses & appeared to push on as fast as they could. We quit the persuit & returned home. The Indians did no more mischief in our quarter that year.

In March 1788 I went out & did some Surveying on Slate and when I had finished I sent the chainmen home & John Wade & myself concluded to kill some buffaloe & trap for beaver. We went to the Mudlick, killed some buffaloe & the next day went over to Saltlick & Licking, searched for beaver sign & in the afternoon set our traps in Saltlick creek & went up a branch that headed in the mountains to encamp. The branch forked in the mountain; we concluded to camp on the left hand fork. I remained at the forks of the branch to watch the back track. Wade proceeded on with the horses about a mile & encamped; I remained untill dark & then went to camp. I had heard some uncommon noise up the other fork in the course of the evening. When I came to Camp Wade asked me what I had shot at. I answered I had not fired my gun or heard a gun. He then said he supposed it was an old tree had falled & appeared entirely composed. We cut poles & streached a blanket (it was raining) cooked our supper & set down to eat. Wade said he would not deceive me; that if I was killed he should never forgive himself, & stated: That about the time he stoped there passed by him a gang of deer & went up the side of the mountain & were shot at so near him that he looked expecting to see the smoke of the gun but did not; That when he turned out the horses they fed in that direction, were affrighted, & came back several times in the same manner; That he concluded, after he found I had not heard the gun, that he would not inform me as he knew I would not stay there. I immediately caught my horse & we packed up & moved off some distance, tied up our horses & lay without fire. It cleared up in the night & our cloaths being wet from the rain in the evening were frozen before day. [12] As soon as it was light we went to our traps, had a beaver & went in a clear open piece of ground, made a fire, cooked our breakfast, dried our cloaths & started home. We collected our buffaloe hides and about half a mile below where Mountsterling now stands we came to a larg Indian camp where they had chopod into a

sugar tree & stuck a painted arrow pointing towards the settlement. It appeared like they had left the camp about twenty-four hours before we came to it. We then turned into the cane, hung up our hides, & made the best of our way home.

When we got home we received word that the day before the Indians had attacked [Elijah] Crosthwaits Station, about two miles East of where Winchester now stands & about four miles from Hoods Station where I then lived. The Indians were so troublesome I concluded to move my family to the interior. Accordingly on the 5th April I removed near McGees Station, rented ground & raised crops in 1788 & 1789. In August I was drafted & went on to Elkhorn near where Georgetown now stands for two weeks. In October I was taken sick & confined for six or seven months, during which time my father & brother John died.

The next summer 1789 the Indians did mischief near Georgetown. A call was made for men & myself & others volunteered & went as far as Lexington. We there met Col. Todd & others who had been down where the mischief had been done who advised us to return, that a party had persued & were so far ahead that we could not overtake them & we returned home. The men who followed them crossed the Ohio River & had an engagement with them. Two men were killed, Samuel & Moses Grant, they were brothers; their mother was sister to Col. Daniel Boone. Sometime in this year, 1789, the Indians stole horses from Strode's Station, were followed to Cabbin Creek, the horses were retaken and one Indian [Chief Bluejacket] made prisoner. They took him to Maysville, from thence to Robert Seonces, five or six miles below Paris, where they staid all night & fixed a log chain around one leg & kept guard over him; sometime before day the centinel went to sleep; the Indian got the chain off, opened the door, where the men were asleep, & cleared himself. Some years afterwards James Caldwell met with him in Missouri; the Indian was fond of talking about it; he had forgot the name of Capt. McIntire & called him McAnalta. He said Capt. McAnalta was a verry smart man, but if he had Capt. McAnalta prisoner he could tie him so that he could not get away.

The Indians continued to be verry troublesome on the frontiers. In November or December I removed back to Hoods

Station. By this time Enoch Smith had settled near Mount Sterling. The Ironworks on Slate [Bath County] were began. [Ralph] Morgans Station on Slate, & [John] Baker's Station where Judge French now lives, were settled which [13] drew the attention of the Indians from our neighborhood.

In the month of June [1790] I went out to make a number of Surveys on Slate & Licking. I went to the Ironworks on Saturday evening & remained there untill Monday morning. The men at the Ironworks took almost the whole of our powder. We proceeded on our work without missing it untill we were near the mouth of Triplett's Creek. We continued on untill we finished near the head of the North Fork of Triplett. We started home with one load of powder, that in my gun. When we got to Mudlick there was a buffaloe in the lick. I shot it & wounded it & persued in hopes it would fall. I saw an Indian shift his position behind a tree; I continued to run, took a circuit & came back to the men. We immediately moved off slowly untill we were out of sight of the lick; we then ran the greater part of the way untill we crossed Slate, & continued our Journey home. The next day after we got home, which was the 30th of June 1790 [Samuel] Dickerson & Isaac Baker went to a deer lick. Dickerson was killed and Baker severely wounded. Maj. Hood & all the men in our Station (myself excepted) went to their relief.

On the next evening about sun down there came an express from Morgans Station stating that John Wade and Reubin Coffey were wounded, had got into the cabbin & were surrounded by the Indians. The express passed on. I was the only man at home; the women would not agree that I should leave them that night. I kept my horse ready & started by day light next morning. I met Maj. Hood coming home; he turned back. We went to Bakers Station; there were twenty or thirty men collected there and we could git but one man to go with us to relieve the wounded men & he belonged to our own station. We went to Capt. Enoch Smiths; he went with us. We passed through the woods. We kept at a distance of about ten steps apart in order that we might not fall into an ambuscade. When we came to the corn field we formed a breast & charged up to the cabbin; but the Indians had retreated. In the course of the day we were reinforced, made a litter, & brought the wounded men as far as Mountsterling that night & got them home the next day.

The day following we went out & moved the families from Smiths Settlement [to] where they & some other families remained during the summer. The Indians continued verry troublesome during that summer. They killed several men about the Ironworks that year. Notwithstanding they were so bad, an elderly gentleman by the name [14] of George Naylor took three or four packhorses without a guard, packed provisions to the Ironworks from Strodes Station, passing about once a week & was not interrupted or saw an Indian.

In 1791 the Indians were very troublesome on the frontiers. In the month of March in that year I went to Washington in Mason County to make Surveys on the Ohio about thirty or forty miles below Washington. the Indians were so troublesome it was with great difficulty that I could procure chainmen. I had to pay them double wages. I left my horse at Washington & we went on foot & surveyed twenty four thousand acres. The night after we finished our work we encamped in a thicket & some time in the night there were twelve guns fired near us which no doubt were Indians as it was a custom with them to discharge their guns in the night in wet weather. We started before light & pushed for home & escaped safe to Washington. I then returned home by myself & had to lay out one night. During my absence from home my old woods companion John Wade was killed on Licking. Shortly after my return there was a parcel of men going out in search of Swifts [Silver] Mine. I availed myself of the opportunity of making some Surveys on Red River. We were encamped, fourteen of us in number, when late at night one of the men discovered an Indian creeping up to the camp & gave the alarm. We ran out of camp until we got out of the light of the fire & stood our ground. The Indians did not advance & the next day we returned home without any damage.

On the 21st of June I was appointed a Captain & in July an expedition (Col. John Edwards' Expedition, 1791) was planed to go against the Indians on the head of the Miamie. I was called on to raise a Company, which I did. We rendevoused at Maysville, crossed the river there, & proceeded on to the Towns destroyed by [Col. Benj.] Logan in 1786. Some distance before we came to the old Towns some Indians were discovered a head, we persued them; they ran into the high grass; we marched

in Indian file. I commanded the Company next to the one in front, and as soon as the Indians were discovered I turned out of line and pushed forward. When I came to the head of the line they had arrived at the place where the Indians had hid in the grass. The officers were consulting what was to be done. A charge was agreed on & we rushed into the grass. We found one of them; he raised his gun to his face. There was a youth by the name of Wells came in contact with him & although only about fifteen years old he had the presence of mind to fire without raising his gun to his [15] face. The Indian must [might] have killed him as they were not much more than the length of their guns a part.

We then proceeded on & the next day about ten O'clock there was a halt made & a number of the men refused to go any further. We then beat up for volunteers to go a few miles further. Kenton, [George] Stockton, myself & others, to about the number of fifty, went on & left the main Army. We went about four or five miles, saw some Indian sign & where two or three had turned in the road & run back. We concluded there was none but scattering Indians in the vicinity & returned to the main body of men. (Some years afterwards there was a man named Ruddle that was with the Indians at the time. He said there was a body of 800 Indians had collected, chose their ground, & an ambuscade in such a manner as to drive us into a swamp where horses could not pass & they were to let us pass their rear, attack us in front & then close on our rear & drive us into the swamp. We were only 300 strong when all together).

We then commenced our march home & the next day two or three Indians were discovered on horseback. They were persued & Capt. [Samuel] Caurtright wounded one of them in the leg & knocked a piece of bone out which was picked up & brought into camp two or three inches long but they escaped. About where the Indian was killed there was a number of Indian camps, we discovered on our return, had been occupied as we went out. It is possible they might have embodied as stated by Ruddle. We continued our march home without anything occuring, had none killed or wounded. This expedition was commanded by Col. John Edwards of Bourbon County. The Indians were not

troublesome in our neighborhood for the balance of the year. The next winter they killed several hunters on the waters of Licking.

In March following, 1792, I built a cabin about two miles East of Hoods Station, and on the 19th of the same month I removed my family & settled there. About that time some men by the name of Shull settled on the head of Stoner, Benjamin Ely, Elias Myner, Jacob Smith & Thomas Arnett settled as my near neighbors in the same year. The Indians did mischief within seven miles of me that spring & were verry troublesome about the Ironworks & on the frontier generally. In October I went up the South Fork of Kentucky near the Goosecreek Saltworks & made several Surveys & returned without interruption. Shortly after my return I went out onto Slate & Licking to make a number of Surveys. A day or two before we got to the Ironworks the Indians had killed two men, one they shot down below the Furnace dam in the bottom, he was by the name of Johnson; the other ran to Slate a little below where the road crosses below the dam & attempted [16] to cross on a log. The indian persued & shot him. He fell into the creek; the water was low & when we got there the blood had settled in the water & it was nearly as red as blood for a considerable distance; he was by the name of Yates. I there hired two more men, went on & commenced Surveying. Our line crossed Licking. We heard after we had gone some distance Owls hollowing or something resembling them which alarmed us but we continued on & finished our Survey.

We returned that evening to the river with the intention of going up to the mouth of Triplets Creek to make a Survey. Then about sunset Lucas Hood & myself concluded to watch the back track and remained there untill after dark & when we came up with the party Maj. Hood informed me they had stoped sooner than they intended; that there was a parcel of Indians encamped just above them. We had the river on the right hand & a high mountain on the left. We concluded to remain in the dark where we were untill the moon rose which would be about ten oclock & then ascend the mountain which we accordingly did. When we got about half way up this mountain we smelt the smoke of their fire verry strong. We ascended to the top of the mountain & descended a small distance on the other side, tied

up our horses & stayed all night. After light Maj. Hood, Lucas Hood, John Hamilton, William Cassity & myself [17] concluded we would return over the mountain & see if the Indians were following us. We left Samuel Naylor with the horses to keep them from making any noise & as soon as we turned the top of the mountain we heard the Indians persuing us; as the leaves had fallen from the trees & were dry they made considerable noise. We immediately concealed ourselves intending to let them come verry near before we fired on them. There was a good deel of underbrush. They were within about sixty steps of us. I saw one of them put out his arm & turn the brush out of the way. At that instant Naylor, that had been left with the horses, became a fraid & left the horses & came to us & the horses began to bark the dogwood saplins they were tied to & made so much noise that the Indians halted for a short time & opened to the right & left to surround us. We immediately ran to our horses, they were ready saddled & packed up, we started & pushed as hard as we could. They persued us about two miles. We hapend to strike the river where there was a good ford & crossed over. We had gone but a small distance when they came to the river & raised the yell & persued us no farther. We had good reason to believe there were twelve or fifteen Indians as the night before they fired about that number of guns about midnight. We then returned to the Ironworks, crossed Slate & made a Survey where Owingsville now stands and returned home. Shortly afterwards I went down into the lower part of Harrison County, then a wilderness, Surveyed some large tracts of land & returned home without interruption.

In the spring 1793 the Indians stole a great many horses & on the first day of April they took [Ralph] Morgan's Station, killed one or two men, & made several prisoners. Word came to Mountsterling but they were not persued untill next morning Capt. Enoch Smith raised some men & persued. I did not get word untill 8 or 9 Oclock the next day. I started on foot to my nearest neighbor. I there got a horse & alarmed the neighbors & by ten Oclock had seventeen men raised & persued. We persued them on to Beaver near where the Ironworks [Beaver Creek, Menifee County] were afterwards built, about forty miles & got within two miles of the party that got word the day before. The Indians killed the greater part of their prisoners & badly

wounded some others. We then detached some men to take the wounded home & the balance continued the persuit but the Indians scattered, were hard to track, & we discontinued the persuit near the head of Triplett's creek & returned home. The Indians took off Wm. Young, Miss Becraft, Miss Ellington & one or two [18] others & took them to their towns. Some men were given up at the treaty at Greenville in 1795. Miss Ellington was transferred to the Cherokees & got in several years afterwards.

Some time in May Capt. Stevens raised a company & went in search of the Indians who had stolen horses & persued them above the Narrows of Red River where they had many horses collected. He came to where the paths led from different directions & was within half a mile of their main Camp. The sign was so abundant that he thought it prudent to retreat. Shortly after his return we raised three Companies, one from Montgomery commanded by Capt. Downing, one from Bushes settlement commanded by Capt. [Billy] Bush, and one commanded by myself. We rendezvoused at the Lulbegrud Old Fields [Indian Old Field] & gave the command to Col. James McMillan. We then proceeded to where Stephens had retreated. The Indians were alarmed by Stephens & had gone off with their horses. They had peeled a number of trees, cut out cane breaks & made a large Camp & enjoyed themselves I suppose very well. We then divided the men & each company returned home a different rout but discerned no fresh Indian sign. In collecting the horses they got them from different parts. There was a man by the name of Fulton brought thirteen horses to winter the winter before on Stoner. They were taken home & ran away. I had a very fine mare in the cane that went off with them & that evening they passed the outside settlement & were persued by two brothers by the name Frazier & H. Kincaid. One of the Fraziers had caught my mare & the other two were driving the other horses after him when the men in the rear discovered two or three Indians & gave the alarm. Frazier jumped off of my mare & the Indians got the whole of them, fourteen in number.

There was a man in the same neighborhood had a stud horse taken out of the stable close to his house. Some years afterwards John Morgan & Harry Martin moved out to the Miamies. The Indians frequently came amongst them in a friendly manner:

A chief by the name of Blackfish, who was of the party on Red River, informed them that he & one other Indian took the stud horse out of the stable; said when they went to the stable there was a large dog lying at the door; they made friends with him & found the bridle hanging up at the stable door. One of the Indians took both guns & stood at the door of the house where [John] Crawford, the owner of the horse, & his family were a sleep until they bridled the horse & led him out; then they both mounted him & rode twenty miles that night. He stated that he took that horse to Detroit & sold him for a keg of rum & lay drunk on it until [19] it had like to have killed him. He also stated they got seventy horses that trip on Red river.

In the spring of 1794 I raised a Company of men & marched with them up Redriver above the Narrows & crossed on to the waters of Licking & returned home without discovering any Indians. In August 1793 I started to the mouth of the North fork of Kentucky but found the Indians so plenty we returned without doing any Surveying.

In June 1794 there was a call for volunteers to Join the Army under Genl. Wayne. I raised a Company & got information from Genl. Charles Scott that no supernumery Company would be received; I then dismissed my men. When the board of officers met to appoint the officers Simon Kenton was appointed Captain of a Company of spies & Joshua Baker was appointed lieutenant; Kenton refused to serve, when Captain Baker was then appointed Captain, & myself Lieutenant of spies. I then recruited the greater part of the Company. We started from home on the 16th day of July & Marched to Georgetown where we fell in with some other troops & proceeded on to Cincinnati. There we took charge of some cannon & other military stores & were under the command of Genls. Scott & Todd. We lay there several days waiting for the stores & while lying there I got a fall from my horse that so disabled me I was not able for some days to mount or dismount with my gun in my hand but shortly recovered & we proceeded on our march passing forts Hamilton & Jefferson & arrived at Greenville the head quarters of Genl. Wayne who had advanced the main Army a day or two before our arrival. We were here detained two days waiting for the stores.

We then proceeded to Fort Recovery twenty four miles where St. Clair had been defeated in November 1793. We encamped on the battle ground which was literally covered with bones of men who had fallen in that battle. The next day we persued our march twenty four miles & overtook the main Army at a small fort on the St. Marys; it was called Fort Adams. The army then advanced to the confluence of the Auglase & Miama in the vicinity of the main Indian settlements. As we advanced the Indians retreated leaving their vilages, corn, & all they could not carry away with them a prey to the army. The army here halted and built Fort Defiance now called Fort Winchester. While at this place Genl. Wayne sent a few men Commanded by Capt. [William] Wells (he was massacred at Chicagua during the last War [War of 1812] & Capt. [Paschal] Hickman who was burnt at Razin was of the party). They persued the retreating Indians to the Rapids about forty miles & late in the afternoon captured an Indian man & woman & put them in charge of some of their party & Capt. Wells, who had lived with the Indians from childhood untill shortly before Wayne's Campaign, went boldly to the Indian encampment and asked for something to eat. The [20] Indians suspected them, seised their guns, each party fired; Wells was wounded in the rist & a man by the name of McClellan was wounded in the shoulder. They retreated to their horses, travelled all night & brought in their prisoners about 8 or nine Oclock next day. Genl. Wayne retained the prisoners a few days & then sent the man back with a man by the name of [Christopher] Millar to offer the Indians peace which was refused; this was the last overture of peace made by Genl. Wayne untill after the battle of the 20th of August.

Capt. John Arnolds Company and Capt. Joshua Bakers Company were formed into a detachment of spies and placed under the command of Maj. Williams Price of Jessamin County. The next day after the Indian prisoner was sent back Genl. Wayne commenced his march for the Rapids of the Miamie of the Lakes, fortifying his encampment every night. The Orders to the spies were to leave the encampment before sunrise & take a distance of from five to twelve miles in front of the army and not to join the Army in the evening untill it was encamped and fortified. On the 18th the army arrived at Rosedebaugh

at the head of the Rapids & there halted & erected a small fort called Fort Deposit in order to leave the sick & some men who had been wounded. On the 19th the spies were ordered in advance as usual & had advanced about seven miles. The men were separated in as many divisions as there were Officers to command and these small divisions marched about one hundred yards a part keeping the front even. They marched in this manner as a safeguard to our small party. The space of ground we occupied was so great that we could not all fall into an ambuscade at once. We were marching a long in this manner, Maj. Price about one hundred yards to my right. I happened to look in that direction & saw him & that flank of the detachment in full retreat. I immediately ordered a retreat of my line & the flank to my left followed my motion. We continued our retreat about a mile. We discovered Todds brigade sent out to cover our retreat in case we were attacked & overpowered. We continued our retreat to Camp. Maj. Price & the men on the right discovered an ambuscade which caused them to retreat.

In the afternoon Genl. Wayne directed Maj. Price to take Bakers & Arnolds Companies of spies amounting to about one hundred & fifty men and take a circuit so as to strike the river below the British garrison and come up the river to the encampment of the American army which rout would have enclosed the Indian Army & the British Garrison said to be 300 strong. Maj. Price remonstrated & informed the Genl. he could not perform the service as it would require a march of at least twenty miles. The Order was then countermanded And we were ordered down on [21] the lines and as we returned we saw a horse in the bushes with a blanket coat lying across the saddle. I dismounted & caught the horse. He was very bloody. the Indians had shot a man on him & taken him prisoner. We then returned to camp. That night the centinals were double maned to guard against a night attack & orders given the centinals to fire on any one that was seen outside of the lines without hailing & there were several men who got outside of the lines wounded. The next morning Orders were for the detachment of Spies to march by sun rise but we were prevented by a thunderstorm coming on. It cleared off about Eight oclock and we proceeded on untill we came within

about half a mile of where the Indians had caused us to retreat the day before.

The detachment got water & stript off all unnecessary clothing. It was usual with us to guard against surprise, to keep two men in front of each line about one hundred yards. We generally called them out in rotation as they stood on the list. I observed to the men not to dispute about who was next on duty that this was the day to gain honor and nearly half my line turned out. I recalled them all except two Thomas Moore & William Steele. They moved on briskley & had not advanced more than one hundred yards untill they fell into an ambuscade and were both shot down. We advanced briskley untill we came within twenty yards of the Indians & received their full fire. Moore was not dead & was taken up & put on a horse untill he died. Maj. Price then Ordered a retreat & lead it about sixty steps. The course we took lead us along the head of the Indian line & they fired on us with a tremendous roar at a verry short distance. We passed that body of Indians & saw another party advancing upon us headed by several horsemen. Maj. Price then Ordered us to halt & fight them. At that instant some of the Indian horsemen fired upon us at about forty steps distance. Maj Price then returned their fire which caused them to pause. I then fired at one of the horsemen who instantly fell from his horse. Lucas Hood & Harry Martin were one on each side of me with their guns cocked & up to their faces to shoot, but he fell so quick as to save their fire. We then received a verry heavy fire from the foot men. The Maj. then Ordered a retreat to the main army which was briskly advancing to support us.

We had retreated some distance when a man called out to me by name that we [22] were leaving a wounded man. I looked back & saw the man running after us & the Indians in full per-suit after him. They were about seventy yards behind us & the wounded man about half way between the two lines. I immediately stoped my horse & called to the men who would go back with me. Maj. Price was close by me; he neither said go or stay. I turned back & five men went with me. When we met the wounded man the Indians were from thirty to thirty five steps from him. They immediately droped in the weeds & bushes & commenced a heavy fire on us. I turned my horse

round and the wounded man tried twice to jump behind me & failed. I then turned the side of my horse to him & put out my foot for him to get up in that manner in which he failed also. William Richie from Mason & Harvey Martin from Clarke lit from their horses & lifted the man up behind me during which time the Indians kept up an incessant fire at us at about thirty or thirty five steps distance. I could see into the muzzle of many of their guns when they raised them to fire on us. The bark of the trees flew into our faces just as they had put the man up behind me & the man to my right hand he slipped off, the Indians shot my horse. The ball passed between the thigh of the man behind me & my own & cut the hind part of the pad of my saddle. The men that were with me then left me and the horse became unmanageable; he reared up three times & would not move out of the place. The Indians by this time advanced with their tomahawks drawn very close to me and I believe if my horse had have seen the Indian horses he would have run to them but fortunately he discovered the horses of the men that had left me and followed them. I gave him the spur & pushed him on the blood gushing out of the wound, his mouth & nose very fast. He ran about one hundred and fifty yards & stopped. I leaped off him & left the man, who informed me afterwards that the horse fell immediately after I left him. We had got far enough in advance of the Indians for the wounded man to save himself.

When I left the horse I ran on after my party & they halted for me. I got up behind one of them and soon met the front of the Army coming up to our support. I then loaded my gun. A man by the name of White dismounted & gave me up his horse. He had heard me receive orders that morning to endeavor to turn the right flank of the Indians & said I could not perform the service on foot. I immediately mounted the horse & returned towards the front of the Indians. I collected about thirty or thirty five of the Spies, part belonging to each company. I shaped my course [23] course in front of the Indian line & passed between them & our Army, as they approached each other, until they came so close to each other that a Company of regulars on our extreme right had to open to the right & left to let us pass. As we passed the fire of both Armies closed after us; the Indians were passing on endeavoring to turn our right wing. I continued in the same direction within gunshot of them

and several times halted to fire on them but they continued to try to out flank us. I at last pushed on until I passed their left & wheeled around their extreme point of their left wing. They then raised a shrill hallow which was answered in the same manner back along their line that ended the battle in less than two minutes. The firing ceased & the Indians retreated. It is stated by some that the Indians were persued but it was not the case.

The army remained some time on the battle ground and then encamped near the British garrison of about three hundred men commanded by Maj. Campbell. That evening & the following two days the men destroyed the corn that stood near the garrison, burnt their hay, & gardens, & every out house, among otherst the house of Col. McKee, an Indian trader. The next day after the battle the spies were sent down the river about seven miles on the direction the Indians had retreated. In many places for several yards in weadth they had tread down the weeds like a log had been roled over it. We discovered no Indians & returned to Camp. Our loss in battle was about one hundred in killed & wounded. We had five killed in our Company, but none wounded that survived the first night. It was reported that the Americans got forty two scalps. It was supposed from appearances that many more were killed & taken off or threw into a pond near where we fought. The second day after the battle we were marched into a thicket within gunshot of the garrison & halted. There Genl. Wayne & his guard went up within a few rods of the fort wall & examined it. There were several flags passed each day between Genl. Wayne & Maj. Campbell. We then commenced our return home by way of Fort Defiance by easy marches, fortifying the encampment every night. The first morning after we commenced our march to Fort Defiance it was discovered, as soon as the army had left the encampment, the Indians were in the camp. The next morning Maj. Prices detachment of spies were ordered to march some time before the Army moved out & to take a Circuit & enclose the encampment which they did & found several Indians in the Camp. They killed one & took a horse from them after which there were no more Indians seen.

The Army [24] proceeded on to Fort Defiance and remained there for about two weeks, strengthened the works, }left a garri-

son there, marched up the Meemie of the Lakes to where Fort Wayne was built, where we arrived on the 16th of Sepr. and proceeded to erect the fort. The volunteers remained there untill the 14th of October without any thing material happening. We were about six weeks on half allowance. On the 14th of October we started home marched about 10 miles & encamped. Genl. Scott sent that evening for Capt. Joshua Baker & requested him to select 30 or 35 men whose horses were in the best condition & proceed on to Fort Recovery & from thence to Greenville to have provissions ready for the men against they arrived. Capt. Baker excused himself. Genl. Scott then sent for me. I waited on him & rec'd the following Order.

Camp on St. Marys, 18th Oct. 1794.

Sir: You will take a light party of Spies & proceed to Recovery today in order to have the provissions ready to issue the moment my Command arrives, say ab't one thousand rations. You will go on tomorrow to Greenville & there have in readiness when the Command arrives two thousand rations & wait my arrival. You will be particular in stoping every volunteer that may be passing Greenville or take their names in order to return them deserters. I am, Sir,

Your ob't Sev'nt.

Chs. Scott, M, Genl.

To Capt. Sudduth

[25] On that evening I selected thirty five men and the next day went on to Fort Recovery, delivered my orders to the commander of the Garrison, proceeded on and encamped that night in the woods. The next morning we proceeded on to Greenville and delivered my orders to Maj. Buel who commanded at that Post, on the afternoon of the 16th. We there awaited the arrival of Genl. Scott with the army. We recomenced our march on the 20th. In the morning Capt. Edmund [Edward] Butler of the regulars, was proceeding on with the volunteers to muster & discharge them at Cincinnati, proposed to me that if I would select some of the spies and guard his family to Cincinnati I should muster first. I acceded to his proposal. The army moved on by easy marches to Cincinnati. When I arrived there on the evening of the 21st of October I met with Capt. Joshua Barbee who said he understood I expected to be first mustered. I replied I had Capt. Butler's promise to that

effect. He then asked me if I had my musterroll ready. I informed him I had not. He then said he could not wait until I made it out the next day & produced his ready made out. It was a large printed sheet with the necessary blanks, the first I had ever seen. I asked him where he had obtained it; he answered he was always prepared with them. I left him and went to Capt. Butler, stated what had passed & enquired where I could get a blank. He asked me if I had a blank could I be ready. I replied I could. He immediately left me & sent me two blanks. I set up until about midnight and filled one for Capt. Bakers Company of Spies and one for Capt. Arnolds Company.

The next morning I again met Capt. Barbee & observed that it was a great hardship that I must wait until he was mustered as I had guarded Capt. Butlers family with the promise of being first mustered. He answered he could not help that; he would not be detained. I then drew from my pocket my muster roll & show it to him. He then had to take his lot with the other Captains. I was mustered on Monday morning & Capt. Barbee was not until the Thursday following. After I was mustered I procured boats & by night crossed my men & horses over the Ohio & went about two miles to Banklick & encamped. We started next morning before day, pursued our journey, camped in the woods that night. The next day we arrived in Paris and were the first troops that reached there and the next day got home which was the 26th of October. I left home on the 16th of July, being absent 108 days, & slept but three nights in [26] a house. So ended my Indian warfare.

There was one occurrence I omitted. In the month of March 1788 one of my sisters was staying with us. She went out to milch a cow after dark. She laid down a pair of bars & went out side of a lot that enclosed Hoods Station & discovered an Indian come through a piece of cleared ground & go to a fence that led to where she was standing & then squatted in the fence corner. It alarmed her. She ran into the house & threw herself on a bed & appeared much alarmed. I asked her what was the matter. She said nothing. I went to the front gate without my gun. I saw an Indian raise up & advance towards me within sixty yards & squat in the fence corner. I ran in and apprised the men in the fort. We immediately rushed out & set the dogs on but the

Indian I suppose must have seen me; he had run into the cane. The moon gave light; it was a wet time. The next morning we went out & saw his tracks. Where he came to the fence, advanced towards me & ran back into the cane. Our number was three men & three boys; we went in, shut the gates, went to bed & slept soundly without placing out a cingle centinal. What would the people do in these days if such dangers threatened them? It shows how well the people of them perilous times were prepared to bear such alarms.

I was one of the members of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of Kentucky which was the only political station I ever filled. I was for many years a Justice of the peace in Clarke County, was Sheriff & again appointed Justice of the peace. Was appointed Surveyor of Clarke County in 1797 which office I held for many years, as also the various Militia offices from a Lieutenant up to Colonel Comd't. of a ridgment. I was commissioned a Justice of the peace in Bourbon County of the 21st day of June 1791.

November 25th, 1840. W. Sudduth