FOOTPRINTS

The True Story of the Eel River Tribe of Indiana

1600 Years of our True Story

FOOTPRINTS

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The True Eel River Tribe of Indiana
“We are Not Miami ... we never have been”

Mike “Five Trees” Floyd

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DEDICATION

To my Family, Children, and a promise kept to my Father.

“In this life ... We Take only Memories and leave only Footprints”

“If those memories my at time become lost or forgotten. If this happens, it will be hard to know where you are going. If you don’t know where you come from, it will be hard to know where you are going. If this should ever happen, and you find yourself lost, Stop and follow your footprints and those who came before you. They will lead you home. From there you can find your way. Never again forget, my children, my family, my brothers and sisters, so one day others might also follow your footsteps, words, and the marks that you have made. Do this ... so that when others, yet to be born, might find themselves lost, they too can find their way home”

~Five Trees~2018

A Life

This is a true story of Mike Floyd a Human Being, also known as Five Trees in his Algonquian Language (Yeealleeni Tawagee) and the footprints he and his ancestors left behind for others to follow. The Last Man Standing to understand our origins and history and a life therefore; not wasted.

Some footprints left deeper in the soil, due to the loads they once carried, now turned to stone. Others merely whispers nearly blown away by time, wind, rain and the actions of many, distorting their tracks by the many others who nearly or almost erased their footprints as those others crossed their paths once left. Still a path to be followed for those looking and willing to take that step and by their own footsteps. Nobody to guide them or force them on that journey but themselves. Just as those who came before had to make their own way through Life.

I was born of my parents who gave me the name of Michael Glenn Floyd. This was not my choice but an identity my parents gave me to identify me from all others ever born. I was a baby an unable to acknowledge who I was or myself; as myself my person and self-awareness. In time; my personal experiences and growth defined me by actions and the many things I had done to that point. I was once a mailman, a step Father, a brother, an uncle and so many more things. I was identified as my Parents son or the brother to this sister or the man who brings the mail. Yet these were merely actions and not the description of my person. I did not understand
this for most of my life until one day a woman asked me of my heritage I also was identified as being part of. She had asked me to explain myself to how I was part of this linage and if I said that I was then I should be able to prove that by fact. I did not have an answer for her as I had just merely always been. Was also told this by my parents and claimed this heritage. It was this single event and question asked of me that changed my life forever. Who am I by my own awareness and identity and not as others have seen me, called me or labeled me. I knew what I was told or labeled. I knew how I felt and what I believed myself to be. But nobody had ever asked me to validate all things me. I would need to know where I came from and how it was that I ever existed at all. My Father once told me, “If you don’t know where you come from, it is hard to know where you are going”. This simple statement then became my purpose now in life. How to learn this was the first step of a long journey I chose to take seeking only myself, to best define me. This journey could only be taken by me and me alone seeking only what I alone could learn. The answer to the quest right before me as reason for taking this trek, but not realized until after taking it.

I turned to my Creator for this answer to as why I am here, and for what purpose. By traditions taught to me in ceremonial prayer I was given a name in a sole vision from my Creator that he would call me Five Trees and for me to use this name and not the one my parents had given me or by a title, others had identified me by. This name was to be used between my Creator and me when speaking to one another to Identify myself as he saw me and had created me for a purpose. I did not know what that name meant only that it was for me and me alone and this gave me direction to seek the meaning and purpose for me to be known to My Creator now by this name. It was not to be believed by others as this was a personal belief that this name was given to me by the Creator and no others had heard this or could verify this as so, no-one but me. Soon the skeptical and the suspicious challenged my assertions, and it was then known to me, why the explanation by vision and given name was intended just for me. This was my spiritual self and what I believed that no other could know but me. My first mile stone now passed and many more still to go.

I had also beliefs that were told to me by others, my Parents and friends and such. These too were felt to be truths but all hearsay as I had not discovered any of this for myself. The Spiritual world is where all things are possible, and therefore no proof can be provided, or evidence is required. It is the physical world that seeks answers of proof, facts and validations and sometimes this is by intent to disprove or to prove the other spiritual world. I found many people doubt this self-acknowledgement and seek out others for support of this. Groups, clubs, organizations, congregations all searching for the same thing. What one believes but one is a singular number and no others can validate what one truly knows and or believes. Mile Stone two now crossed as I rejected affiliations as that too would not answer my own personal questions. This too was seen as skepticism and ridicule as my rejection of any conformity was therefore thought as proof of my own disbelief. My absence in attendance seeking in common opinion was also considered to be evidence of my true intentions and disproof of my claim of a self-awareness, and nothing I could say or do would change this unless I joined these
memberships and rules. I realized this was also abandonment of self to where only answers of ones’ self, was still required, regardless of how many surrounded me in this same pursuit.

No this was a journey only I could complete, and it was also me who began it alone, so I would also finish it alone. This is called Life. My Life and no others could live this for me. However; we live this life in the physical world and look for the spiritual world for guidance and direction. A new milestone passed and although this journey seemed simple and short these were many more miles and years to go. This next distance was the hardest to cross as, so many opinions and thoughts had been placed in my path. My next barrier to cross was trusting in something other than myself. My Creator. Trusting in what is unseen, unproven, not able to be fully shared, understood or believed by others. To trust this without conditions. I was on this path now far from the start and there was no turning back. What was learned could not ever be unlearned so forward was the only choice. This mile marker was small and unseen like the others and I failed to see it at first, as a sat upon it looking for the arrow pointing me in the right direction. I sat upon that stone for a long while not knowing which way to go or if I should ever stand again. This was the reason it was small and not clearly marked. It was up to me again to take that next step. Trusting that this had meaning and a cause and regardless of lost, confused or downtrodden that all would be fine if I just continued and it would be known where to go only by that action. I arose from my rest to see upon that stone the direction not given, but the words carved deep into it “You will be Ok, all is well and now free to choose your own way, as I am always and forever with you”. Reminders along those first steps now traveled left for my interpretation: “No matter how long or short your course we will finish this now together”, “I will be with you and see you at the end” Comforted that if again lost or hung up in the briars or brambles there was a reason for that too and something to be learned less, I would not be stuck among them.

The physical world however still had much to explain and that knowledge I did not possess. In order to run this Course I would need to acquire this too; so now my person came fully aware of all that I now touched, hear, could taste, smell and see. Five Senses these five trees of life. Then knowledge is what I sought in all forms and means. Taking in the many wonderous things, the smell of the rain, the crisp pinch of the winter wind, the sound of a still summer night., holding the hand of the woman I love. Nothing now escaped my notice as there was always something to see, hear, smell, taste or touch. I had always learned what I liked or disliked but now even those things I did not like had a new purpose to in my life and a reason too for being. Science, math and history subjects that recorded time before my appearance. These captured my attention more than what was simply here and now as those things came before and resulted in a Me ever being Me. I again remembered those words my father told me “if you do not know where you come from, it is hard to know where you are going”. So my family origins became my main focus.

The other things crossed into my spiritualism and I expressed these in art (Painting), song (writing and Singing drumming and more) cooking, crafts,( things I alone created) writing, (My
feelings in poem, history and things learned to share with any others) dance, (Powwows, and just for joy alone in the kitchen with my love or for no reason at all) and All things an expression of myself and person that were also unique onto only me. I also gave lectures and talked to others about all I had learned to share this knowledge freely. I also shared this with a movie production and filming for a PBS series that touched on my family history and heritage. “We Shall Remain” That mystery of heritage and family lines, yet; unknown to me and if not answered it would be this in my life “still remaining”. The one question left incomplete and therefore unanswered. I realized that would not be what shall “Remain”; a Void, to all related unless someone took the time to answer it. This now became my one purpose.

My Father had asked me, before he passed, to one day “if I was able” to complete what he had attempted but had failed to solve himself. In his time having neither the time, money or resources of his day that I now find in mine. Information now at my fingertips; in his life merely many more miles untraveled he could only to make on foot to recover such knowledge. Copy machines, computers to store data, rather then as he did with pen and paper and from seeking out and collecting many books. With all of these resources now at my disposal it was possible to take that path my father had once traveled, but this time better prepared and equipped then my father in his day could ever imagine. I shared this with my family and asked if they would like to come-along. Many did elect to begin this journey only to come back; going as intended to make a full circle but fell out for reasons only they know and were not said. Some thought this trek to be some unspoken treasure hunt and that it led to material things. They were the ones first to abandon the trip as it became clear that was not the intent. I don’t know why others remained as they too seemed lost and discontent. Personal reasons is all I could figure and that too unknown to me and unless they shared this openly then that was merely time misspent. I again after many conflicts and discussions found myself nearly alone again. Few remained to help seek what was being sought, but there were now those standing with me in support of my determination, my mission, reasons, and effort. They never doubting I would not quit but helpless to assist me other than by support or kind words and respect for ever trying. They hoped for me that it would all not be for nothing and I assured them this too was not the outcome. Every step now was with purpose and making each one bettered my person. Nothing lost nothing wasted and any and all information learned was now a more complete picture of my physical person. This was the reward and true value that others had failed to get or understand. I was merely sad for them that they had not realized this and could share in this fulfilment of knowledge and time and all things now known to me, but that too was by beginning this quest was never meant for them unless that is what they wanted. I could not give them that or the will of seeking this knowledge, only they could do that for themselves. All I could do then; was to put this information into a record, a book; for those, someday; maybe one day wanting to begin; their own journey of and for only “thyself”. My footprints left for others as those footprints I now follow, who came before me, left for me and for all the many whom had taken this same journey since before anyone now can remember. Tracks and paths cut throughout time overlapping one onto the other. Layers of my family long since lost,
forgotten and barely still remembered. There are many who will call me a liar and claim I am “just full of My Self.” I hear those words and inside laugh, and look at them with puzzle, as they are right, but mistaken, as I have intended to fill myself to best known thyself. I intended to fill myself with knowledge of me and or who am I; and why I even exist...so I guess I am full of myself but by intent, and therefore the only expert on the subject of me. And can only wonder why they, themselves still haven’t. Self-confidence often seen as arrogance, self-assurance seen as pride, self-ability seen as just showing off and self-awareness dismissed as braggadocious and bombastic behavior of something not yet realized. Nothing of this adventure was to harm another or elevate me above any other. It was to elevate and enlighten me and me alone only so I could know my entire self, better. We are all here for our own special and unique purpose and I now believe some never realize their own. To make the most of this physical life we are given and leave our own footprints we can only make alone. We all do this regardless of cause or wondering around lost regardless of if it was intended or not. However; it is those with purpose that remain and therefore never forgotten and or lost. This is the sole reason for these words so what I have spent my life learning remains. My journey one day ended in this physical world and in memory and what I have left is all that shall remain. My paintings, songs, recipes, children, relationship, family, friends, and all just things and never me a person, but part of this circle of life.

So’ then; the mystery then of my family as lost; became a puzzle of; “how could this be.” I have answered this finally for myself and my father and anyone who comes after me. Circumstance of leadership, and powers of men and kingdoms overthrown of people claimed to be conquered. Replaced by new ideas and rules and laws that ended ones’ existence as self and therefore claimed to be another. Physical things of this world where two things cannot occupy the same space of another. My ancestry for nearly all of recorded history the losers of these manmade struggles. These authorities describing them as one thing then after a switch of authority claimed to be another. All that they were once was no more and all they were said to be now a new. But they like me were born as one being and could therefore never be any other. Politics, Kingdoms, and Men had and were the cause of their loss of self. It happened long ago before in a time less remembered and repeated itself throughout the ages until I was born from a people labeled and labeled and re-labeled time and time again. I now realize that this has always been and to identify yourself from this line of people restarting that struggle. To prove you are from them when they were intended to be dismissed and them claimed to be something other. This can happen to all or everyone, sometime or again as one changes titles or jobs. I was once a mailman but now I am not, but some still remember me back then. So; I am the man who once brought the mail but now I am something else. The same man but called something else, and Mike the Mail man is no more. When titles describe a people of a place or abilities and a power or authority then takes control of that place, but those already there remain. They are no longer as they were if claimed by this authority as part of the new name given to that place or those there before and whom have remained within it. This happens when a people identified under one authority are called by that distinction and then a new
authority calls them something else. And what they once were; is no longer. All that they did or were up to that point is lost and forgotten by this new replacement of description and or new title. That lost is not recognized from then on and the person starts from that point on, as long as, that title and distinction remains and is not replaced; yet by another. Such was the case with all my relations as back as far as I could go. People renamed and their lives beginning anew and what they once were erased and now forgotten. It was as if a person had gone to the post office looking for me Mike a “mailman”, he was here once I saw him everyday and so they know he had existed. But he is no more called that and is now something else so what is sought can be never proven. Footprints left to follow but ending and so backtracking them is as far as anyone can go, a search without an end. Until this search is then realized that Mike is not a mailman anymore but is called something else again. This is the story of my family history and how this happened repeatedly to them. Welsh defeated by English, English then defeated by Americans, and America, they among this countries original people and then re-labeling them yet again. It is the story of how one man and his wife came on one boat to this land. He returned to England during a change of power then returned and had to claim one boat as his landing and everything earlier lost again. She was identified with other people and could never come back to a newly claimed world as her person ever again. Their children and generations flip flopping by identification and their earlier histories ended time and a new beginning restarted time again. Until by association they were eliminated until someone stood up and claimed they still exist starting this long-forgotten mis-designation, and representation all over again. No different then being stopped now on the street and being asked “hey aren’t you Mike the Mailman” or a Nickname of a person that they are identified as but their record contrary to this claim. Recognition as such is not for anyone else to decide but those people who claim who they are and by facts. I do not have to answer to Mike the mailman but that is my choice if I so choose to stop and speak to that address. The difference is when an authority says I cannot be a mailman anymore, but all remember me as that but it still doesn’t make me a mailman again as I was not born a Mailman. I was born of a people however; that was not a personal choice but by the very fact of my person and Human being beginning. When that has been taken away by powers, authorities and renamed forced designations, then my right as a person has been affected beyond my personal control of choice and this right was lost; and not of my hand or our very being and could never be shed as like a title of being called a mailman. This too is what has happened to my family line and heritage lost and taken away by how and who identified us claimed us, retitled us renamed us or didn’t. This was not my choice when I took my first breath but my right as a human being. It is also my right once learning this fact to reclaim that which was taken away and or never told to me. Or to again claim this by fact of; or by telling our true story and any related to me who also feel this same way. Those relatives who walked this path with me did not know this had been lost to them. They did not understand this nor could have ever known unless completing this course by their choice. Just as saying I am the brother of Mike the mailman does not make them a mailman either. However; if they learn that this birthright was taken away and or lost kept from them, it is also their choice once learning of this to choose if they wish to be known by one designation lost or by another given. I cannot make
that choice for them either, that is their personal choice. All I can do is tell them the story of themselves that they were told was different. Then they have the ability of choice and from there on or from here on it is up to them to then walk in this world leaving the footprints by their own choice and own intentions, instead of ones made and left behind by the shoes given to them.

I became a genealogist to document our family history. Most are told and recommended to begin with themselves and then slowly move backward in time, one generation at a time. This is not incorrect and a normal procedure; and as long as the identity of someone was not changed it goes pretty quick. However; identities are commonly changed when a woman marries a man, her name changes and she begins anew, from that date. But this does not change her person only how she is then known. “the Wife of Benjamin”. She is however still the daughter of her parents and the sibling to her brothers and sisters, who too many now have different names. This is heritage by relationships and names known by those relationships and can be expected. However; this was not the case when going backwards in my personal family line. People just stopped being. Disappeared from all records or ties of these marriages or births and deaths. It was if they simply fell off the earth. So typical genealogy became a mystery more than seeking rolls, rosters and registries. It became a history lesson and a huge search for many Mike the Mailmen who were there once but then not there anymore. If it was not by marriage or by births and deaths than there had to be a reason for their disappearances from time and place. So I started reading the accounts of them as told by many others. Soon I found that many of those accounts left only more empty spaces. Unknown origins; little information about them; where they came from or where they went. Just a quick glimpse of them once upon a time. Rumors and Stories remembered but no facts of them to be found. My family history said to have all died off and no more of those people remained. So how did I get here, if they are all gone long before me. Then it was explained that the few that remained were now among other groups of people Identified and claimed to now be part of them. This too made no sense as I am here; and if I am here and my ancestors are claimed to all be among this other group; but I am not part of that other group; who claims all of my ancestors. Then how was I born not part of that group too. Somehow my family must have been missed or forgotten or not included into that other group of people and why they are not; became my quest. Not to hurt anyone but to merely know what happened to my family so long ago that they were again forgotten and had disappeared. Normal genealogy did no hold the answers, but the answers were there in the footprints those ancestors left in history. Like me known once as a Mailman; They were recorded in history as once there; Known as The Eel River People; effectively walking their mail route once too; and for some reason were no longer known by their name; as I am no longer known as Mike the mailman. My family no longer known as part of the Eel River People; as history has recorded their footprints, and as our family remembers. This is the story of why and how that has happened. And Why and how; I Mike Floyd, Five Trees is still an Eel River Person by birth and not a choice but a fact and why I consider myself “Yeealleni tawagee” the name given to me by my Creator. The sole reason why beginning this journey and following the path
of my ancestors. My Creator sent me on and intended for me to follow as I asked as this to be a purpose of my life, my Fathers request to restore our family heritage, and for all related and for those whom choose to accept it. To those who share this distinction; like me; now wanting to identify themselves like I can and do Identify myself and my person; as that right of birth upon my creation by My Creators choice; and not a label given to me; or taken away from me by men.

Our story must be told from the earliest known records to make any sense at all. How my family heritage was forever changed by kingdoms, governments, churches, politics and men’s freewill to both mask us or deny us this right. A right by birth and by the hand of My Creator and guide on this journey; as I requested of him to lead me on and therefore answered by my Creator and to me personally. The Many things found and discovered along the way, thought impossible to discover, but by trusting that he did not lead me astray and if I kept looking all would be OK, provided to me and revealed to me someday. Trusting in this one simple fact and also as my Creator promised me. That; I Mike Floyd a person Yeeleeni Tawagee was born and therefore by no accident; nor by the will of any man. I had some purpose and a reason for ever being and this life; his gift to me. It was however my choice to use it in the best way that I chose and to do with it what I could. So this is a record of how I used my Life, to fulfil a promise made to my father, to seek out who I truly am and to know where I came from, to best know where I am going. To experience all Life has to offer by those Five senses embraced to my fullest and to seek all knowledge I could humanly hold and then to share myself with others in the hope that My Life may help another better their own. This is our story and for all those who might choose to follow my footsteps and those of my Ancestors footsteps left across time and now once again uncovered for all to see. Our story shared also by others lost and their cause maybe due to the same things that happened to me. I am not lost anymore to who I am and where I came from or how I became me. Therefore; I know where I am going, as my Father once said; “If you don’t know where you come from, it is hard to know where you are going” I now know this to be my one destiny; to reach the end of my personal journey, the best way that only I can. That being the day and hour; when Mike Floyd; as labeled by my parents is no more. No longer that person. And never again. I then will become my true spiritual self and be greeted by all those who came before me and since have left, and my Creator; and all of my relations across time I have only read about and have not met, will welcomed me as, my Spiritual self; Yeealleni Tawagee. I can now answer that question that lady once asked me; “Who are you and how are you, and what and why does that make you; You?” I was never by accident, nor born of the will of men; who labeled or took our heritage away by adding a new label of me and my ancestors; but as my Creator had a plan; at my birth. Born of and from the Eel River People and for me and me alone to find myself, my heritage and therefore my purpose and reason for my birth. And to be the Best me only I could be. My Creator therefore by intention; By giving me this Life; My Life and allowing it to be lived.

This is where I come from and where I know I now belonged and why I found my way home.
History is written by the victors, but those victories don’t always take place on a battlefield. Sometimes they take place with a pen and paper. One incorrect entry or an intended omission can erase both the story and memory of entire lives. Behind they leave a mystery for others to try and solve and to do their best then to untangle those events of the past. However; for the experts and professionals in any particular field looking for one conclusive grain of evidence or proof, they only add to their own disappointments, increasing the number of unsolved and still unanswered questions. The story; of The Floyd Family and the origins of the Eel River Tribe of Indiana, is a true history; as I now tell you. It is a fantastic story, that some will deny. This denial is our story and nothing new. Governments, Countries, Church’s, other Tribes and many have throughout our history denied our ever being. But they cannot deny the many footprints in history that my grandfathers and great grandfathers have left. That is ok as once people try to disprove this story it will only lead to its validation and the truth of our people and my relations finally proven as fact; and as is now told.

These experts; genealogist, anthropologist, archeologist and more are not wrong in their conclusions. They merely have tunnel vision in most cases and relay too heavily on the singularity of narrowness of their field. To truly understand history, you need to experience it... from all perspectives. As in all of our lives it’s is often the little things that happen along the way that have impacted and shaped our very being. Someone asked me a question once, “How do you hug and elephant?” The answer is; “one piece at a time”. I thought about the promise I made to my father many years ago, “to restore our history somehow some way in my lifetime.....to do all that I could” When I began this quest, I considered it was the same as putting together a large puzzle of thousands of pieces. The only problem was, those pieces where not in the box. Over decades and centuries they had been scattered throughout time and the world, and my job was to first collect them. Gathering those missing elements to the whole picture took time and effort. Not all of those pieces where alike, some small other large and the edges had many shapes. Every now and then I would connect a piece or a section and could only imagine the wholeness of the completed picture. Not every corner or completed section was identifiable so frustrations, disappointment and broken expectations grew. Still I searched and the next conclusion was to gather all of the lost pieces, then count them up and begin to assemble them. Our story is now complete and only a few pieces remain to be found and added. Those I leave to the experts. With their skepticism and disbelief I encourage them to look where they have not looked before. If and when they do...if they will, I am sure they will see the entirety of the image and the history filled with unknowns and gaps will finally be filled in. I have listen to others too ask me “What makes you right and all of those experts wrong?” My answer is simple. It is my family our story and nobody would have searched for us except for one of us. Those experts had no reason to look our way. We were there all along but not on a billboard or on the popularized accounts. My family left footprints throughout time and those tracks had been crossed and re-walked by many as the years passed by. Some even covered over to pave their own way. I share this now so others can follow and stay on the right path of my ancestors. They were common and important men and women who left their marks , some
big and some small, left so one day their descendant(s) could remember them and find them. This is why our story is true and why others have not found it or us. They were not tracking us but others. My father said it best; “if you go looking for rabbits you will be intent on finding a rabbit...that’s why you didn’t see the bear.” Here now are my ancestors Footprints ...let me walk with you once again on their path.

In Days of Old and The Truth found in Legends and Myths

My sir name is Floyd. It means “Grey” in our oldest history and legends as found in our Welsh heritage. Our name has changed over the centuries but the meaning and where we came from has never changed. As I begin to tell you of our story of our Native American heritage and Tribal history, you might ask or wonder, “what does the Welsh have to do with anything?” I asked that too once and found it has everything to do with our history and heritage. It has everything to do with our story and how we became the Eel River Tribe of Indiana. It is found in one of our historical ancestors of the Schmokin Village “Place of the Eels” then, in what is now known as Pennsylvania. The leader a great orator of the Collective tribes of that day Named Sir William, Grey Eyes and or William Grey Eyes. How is it the Welsh and Native American people, are a tribe? When I asked that question for the first time, I realized my ancestors must have come across the big pond at some point and married into the Native American people of this continent. That was a hard pill for me to swallow as most of those stories I had heard did not start or end well. My father was proud of his heritage and in his lifetime had tried to document our history and family heritage. But my father was born in 1920 had a large family and little money or time necessary to track all of that information down. He passed away when I was a young man, leaving little information of our heritage and past. I had listened to the stories he told me when I was little but didn’t pay close enough attention then and now he was gone. Before he passed, he made me promise to one day, if I could, do all that I could, to restore our history, document our heritage and share it with them, so the rest of our relations and all would then know just who; we truly are. This was a big task to ask of a son only 20 years old, but I agreed, that someday I would do just that. For many years I put it off and avoided looking into the closets of our family secrets, not sure what I would find. As time passed however; I began participating in Native American activities and found a simple peace and harmony in all it had to offer. It was as if I had come home after a long trip and slipped into my comfortable surroundings.

I grew up without grandparents, my mother informally adopted during the depression so there were few people around to share more of what my father had told me. His mother had died when he was a young man and his father before I was born. Dad had me at age 44 and by the time I was old enough to care he was gone. His sisters and brothers too and I was alone in my quest. My own brothers and sisters, half-brothers and half-sisters had also heard some of these stories but they did not seem to be burdened with the request Dad made of me. For most
of my family they were simply content to know we had a Native American heritage and that was enough. They had not made the same promise to Dad and I couldn’t break it. Participating in powwows and other cultural activities nobody had ever questioned my heritage. I was sitting and singing with a drum and enjoying life and just being a part of it all. Until one day a lady from the Miami people stopped me and scolded me for what she had heard that I said. I had repeated what my father had always told us, “That we were the Other Miami.” She asked me “Exactly what do you mean you are the Other Miami?” and “How... exactly are you Miami?... If you are what you say, then you should be able to Prove it”. I didn’t know what to say, the entire conversation was completely unexpected. I corrected her “No ...I said we are the other Miami” but this only seemed to make her even more upset. I left that conversation and right then I decided it was time to complete my father’s wish and that promise I had made to him years ago. I would do all that I could to find our heritage and document it, as I never wanted to be in that awkward position ever again. No matter how long it took or what it would take, one day...someday... I would be able to answer that completely without any hesitation. So... I started working on it that very afternoon. I drug out all that my father left me and began looking at the few things I had inherited. A book of all known family that he had started with sheets to include generations going way back, most of them still blank. He had only his children, his father and mother, his dad’s father and mother and then nothing. On his mother side was a bit more as he had met a man that had done a lot of work on that side of the family history. The rest of my inheritance was three cigar boxes Dad used to call “His Treasures.” Most just personal little things that he had collected throughout life or small things that he had been given by his grandmother and father. There were also my grandfather’s note books, similar to small bank books that he had kept with entries of people and places he had been working odd jobs and while working for the railroad. In other of these boxes were old photos of family that had survived a house fire when I was about 5 years old. Everything else was totally lost in that fire. Dad had told me many times who these people were and how they were related, but it had been years and I couldn’t remember all of them or how. Other trinkets some offering hidden, long forgotten clues to our heritage and others items merely mementoes from WWII or some other place dad had been. Lastly there was a first edition of “Last of the Mohican” that his grandmother had given him. He had told me, she had told him when he was a small boy, that this was the story of our heritage. I had seen the movie but never read the book and it was also hard to believe, although my father had never lied to me. I learned that even in stories and legends some truth can still be found...maybe there was something to that story. Mostly I had realized that what my father had asked me to do was going to be a comeuppance and the knowledge, good or bad of whatever I would find. I had accepted that for what may or may not be found in our hidden and lost family story. I also came to grips that the Floyd name was not a Native American name per say, and that might reveal a side of my lineage that had nothing to do with our Native American claimed heritage. Many of the Floyd’s I found in American History, early in my search, were soldiers and seemed to be fighting on the wrong side against Native American people...this was not good and my heart sank. I thought about stopping then, but knew in my heart that the stories my father had told me were serious
and he too had believed those stories from his grandmother so long ago. Besides, I made a promise so I would continue my search and follow wherever this path would take me. Dad told me the last time I saw him as I left for college, “Don’t forget where you come from...If you don’t know that ...it will be hard to know where you are going.” I never forgot those words and repeat them to myself often to keep me focused. It was this final statement from my Father that would carry me to find out exactly who we are. Who I am and just how we and my person are The Eel River people and where I/ we came from. By finding this; I now know where we are going. Where I was going. To tell the whole story it must be told from the beginning, long before America and back as far as this story, and those footprints left long ago and following them has taken me.

This is our complete story and history of “how we are the true Eel River People” It is why more people do not know our story, why some have forgotten it, why some have intentionally hidden it and why some refuse to believe it. There will be some who would say this is a myth, a legend or fantasy without fact or proof. So, I will include those documents and record sources as we go, so you can check these facts for yourself. Lastly there are those who are considered experts, professionals in their fields of study, Genealogist, Anthropologist, Archeologist and Historians...I was asked once “how is it that your version is not what they found or concluded?” “What makes your story right and theirs now wrong?” To answer this; I can only say to those skeptics: “When you go hunting for a rabbit you find rabbits ...because you aren’t looking for the bear.” Most of these professionals are not related to this history or to my direct family so they had no reason to look at the Floyd’s, our/ my relations or our/my ancestors. The Floyd’s were Welsh descendants that came to America at some point, “The Bear”... and not considered then to be Native American by origin. “The Rabbit” they were searching for. I went hunting for whatever popped out and expected only to find whatever was behind the next tree or just over the next hill, yet following the path my grandfathers had left by the records scattered throughout history. That path these experts have never walked or considered. To do my grandfather’s justice I must tell the whole story, all of their story, for without all of it ...we would remain lost. History is told by the victors and those victorious are not always those met on the field of battle. Sometimes they are those you do not suspect and merely meet in life.

“To truly know one’s self ... is to accept who you are the good and bad and how you came to be.” ~Five Trees

Long before any of my ancestors could imagine our life or our world they lived in a world much newer. One part of my bloodline lived across the ocean far from this place and time. To now ignore this would be to ignore myself. The year does not matter. The date is irrelevant as over time in that day and time, a calendar or the marking of time was as simple as a sun rise, a sun setting and the time between the new moons. On both sides of the ocean people shared this simple knowledge and truth. The Ogi or Ogachi was the name for “the people of the forest.” The name of the ancient Welsh people. In America “Ogima” is an Algonquin word for
Chief or Leader. This is not accidental. In America this would also become stories told by parent’s to bad children who claimed the “Ogiman” and later further corrupted by English and adapted as stories of the “Boogieman”, who would come and take them away. It was told and passed down through the ages by the blood lines of the last Kings of Wales, that long ago a Soldier carried a child from Rome into occupied Gaul (France) and far away into the northern most edge of the Roman Empire to escape those who were in pursuit of this child. The “Sons of the Merovech” or Merovingi, Merohingi (French) helped hide this child and hide the infant with the Ogachi within the forests of Britannia. The Roman soldier was named, Sanctus Martinus Turonensis. He had witnessed the death of a holy man, maybe the death of, Telemachus or maybe an earlier Holy man, but Telemachus, however; was a Monk of the Ancetic order. This Holy man believed in the five laws of life: The Five branches on the tree of life. From these the “Five Trees” grew, The Ash, the Burch, The Fir, The Oak and the Poplar. Each of these were intended to teach mankind a lesson. The name, my name I now carry within my Tribe and as it was revealed to me by Only My Creator; “Five Trees,” and I am was elected and found by birth to be the “Ogiman” or Chief of The Eel River Tribe of Indiana. These Five Trees are represented as:

Ashim : (Ash) “non-violence in all parts of a person — mental, verbal and physical.” Committing an act of violence against a human, animal, or even a vegetable generates negative karma which in turn adversely affects one’s next life.

Satpoia : (Burch) speaking truth; avoiding falsehood, do not lie

Ashcuya : (Fir or Cedar) to not steal from others

Bdoma ma - sharya: (Oak) remaining sexually monogamous to one’s spouse only

Aparijee : (Poplar) detach from people, places and material things. Avoiding the collection of excessive material possessions, abstaining from over-indulgence, restricting one’s needs, etc.

These stories and lessons are also found within many of the Algonquin people and the parables told of each of these trees are too similar in context to be but just coincidental. The Welsh people of that time, The People of the Forest, spoke an old language said to be before the time of Babel. It was said to be the language of the Enoc or Enochian language the Language of the Angels. It was the language of the Adam the first man but was long since lost after the deluge, a great flood that rid the earth of evil men. This Language for those who still understood it, used it allowed them to understand many languages since the time of Babel and understand many things. As the years past fewer people used this language and those who had forgotten it tried to remember now and thought it was a form of a language they would later call Vulgar Latin. Only a few now remembered it and it was then said to be the language of the Celtic Normans, the Welsh still living apart from others and that of the Forrest People then labeled as Pagans, a backwoods people and had nothing to do with a religious practice. That would come later. As the legend goes, the Holy man had stopped a gladiator fight in Rome and turned to face the
crowd. He told them to stop these ways, stop worshiping idols and making sacrifices to Gods. His words had “turned the hearts of the people”. The guard of the gladiators ordered one of the warriors to stab Telemachus and they killed him. When the people saw his death they are said to have left in silence and were so moved by the actions of this man they never attended again. Because of this the Emperor Honorius stopped all gladiator fights from then on. This Roman soldier abandoned his duties and became a monk himself and followed the teachings of the Ancetic’s. He had made his way through Gaul (France to the Netherlands) carrying the child, said to be that of the Holy man who was killed. He went to the farthest lands of the Kingdom of the Roman Empire where others, he had hoped, may not yet heard of the death of the Ancetic Holy man and so the child would be safe. On his travels he was said to have converted a league of Roman Soldiers to follow the five laws of life. They were Romans in old France and became the order and kingdom of the Merovingian and then the Carolingians. He is also said to have met on the road the Devil himself, yet protected the child. He took this child to a place where they had once worshiped the Goddess Diana (Goddess of the fairies, nymphs and the woods creatures, the Little people of the forest) and there they built an Abby where they would forever care for this child. This meeting of the Devil himself is reference to St Lucifer. Lucifero da Cagliari, Lucifer Calaritanus was a bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia known for his passionate opposition to Arianism. He was then exiled to Germania then Palestine and finally to Egypt. Lucifer’s status as a Saint is controversial to those who even know today anything about him (d. May 20 370 AD) “... who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Vandals.” The Vandals were a tribal group credited for the sacking of Rome. This is where we get the term “Vandalism”. In America centuries later this would also be remembered for our Tribal homeland. The Vandalia Colony it was nearly the 14th colony before the Revolutionary war but the war and a change of power, English rule to American self-Government stopped that. The section of my ancestors Eel River People within the Vandalia was called “Indiana” in Vulgar Latin – Ind-‘ Indian person or people and “Ana” meaning Eels.

St Lucifer however; King James I would revise and retranslate the Bible and some believe he had incorporated the story of St. Lucifer with the devil himself. According to John Henry Blunt’s 1874 Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought.

The Child carried to Britannia grew and then married, her descendants would therefore also be protected and the descendants of those soldiers who were sworn to defend those of her bloodline and of their own. These descendants are said to have become part of the bloodlines of the Kings of Wales. Other kingdoms of the Brits, Franks, Sweden, Bulgaria, Muscovy, and other Kingdoms sought to marry the children and descendants of this girl child. She and her descendants were thought to have great power and if they were of her bloodline then their kingdoms would reign over all others. They took care to record these marriages over time and the lines of all of her descendants from the kingdoms, and those of her defenders to prove these royal claims.
While Martinus was a soldier in the Roman army and stationed in Gaul (France), he experienced a vision, which became the most-repeated story about his life. One day as he was approaching the gates of the city of Amiens, he met a scantily clad beggar sitting on the side of the road. He impulsively cut his military cloak in half to share with and cover the man's naked dignity. That night, Martin dreamed of Jesus wearing the half-cloak he had given away to the beggar. He heard Jesus say to the angels: “Martin, who is still but a catechumen, clothed me with this robe.” (Sulpicius, ch 2).

In another version of this story told says, when Martinus woke, he found his cloak restored to wholeness. The dream had confirmed Martin in his piety, and so he was then baptized at the age of 18. The part of the cloak kept by himself became the famous relic preserved in the oratory of the “Sons of the Merovech” who in time became called the Merovingian Kings of the Franks at the Marmoutier Abbey near Tours. During the Middle Ages, the supposed relic of St. Martin’s miraculous cloak, (cappa Sancti Martini) was carried by the king who possessed it, they even carried it into battle and used it as a holy relic upon which oaths were sworn and kingdoms created. The cloak is first recorded as an item within the royal treasury in 679, when it was stored and protected at the palatium of Luzarches, a royal villa that was later ceded to the monks of Saint-Denis by Charlemagne.

While in Wales Martinus was asked to visit the old lead mines that the Romans had forced the “Ogi” (Welsh) to work. The Ogi, forced to work there, were in fear of a Witch that they thought had cursed them. Nearby was a cave cut through the bottom of a mountain by the river that ran beneath it and had cut a passage clear through the bottom of this mountain. Inside this cavern, it was said to be the home of this Witch. She was an old woman, abandoned and forced to be alone with no husband who was also thought to be cursed. (maybe the plague or a leper). Martanus entered the cave with his followers, and with water from the river he said a prayer and tossed it into the dark shadows of the cave where the Witch was hidden from him and his converted Roman soldiers and loyal companions. When the water landed on her she turned to stone and was said to remain in the cave for all of time, standing in stone. Martinus was also said to have carried a Powerful Hammer. This Holy water would be carried by those followers sworn to protect these descendants. Later in Jamestown in 2010, Gabriel Archers Remains are found. Unearthed, buried in the old first James Fort Church. His body found in an Egyptian style coffin, on his person he carried a small silver vile of liquid (Some of the Holy Water, or from the Holy Well I will tell you of later, and a small silver box containing several slivers of human bone fragments. The Box in the shape of Martinus Hammer; to include an engraved “M”. The experts still trying to decipher the purpose of these Items and or their meaning. But this is that explanation. The Coffin created by the colonial Cooper (barrel maker) who was John Floyd, listed a worker on the ships manifest listed only as “Floud”
The grip contains a Latin text saying "Ydola vanurunt Martini cesa securi nemo deos credat qui sic fuerant ruicuri" ("the pagan statues fall down, hit by St. Martin's axe. Let nobody believe that those are gods, who so easily fall down"). Here is where he is said to have built the Abby to protect the child of the Holy man. Legend says that the axe or hammer belonged to St. Martin, and was used to hit the devil (St. Lucifer edited out and blended by King James Bible revision), and to destroy the heathen temples and statues. This hammer was found (photo) and is now in a museum. The story is thought and to have combined with the story of Oden, and Thor, Tree of Life as the Normans invaded this same area and intermarried with the people of this land. The teachings of the Five Trees of Life, and then blended and interpreted over time into the Oden Thor and Viking legends and religion and that of the Celtic. This is accurate to the legends and stories of the time when he destroyed the temple of Diana and built the Abby in its place. The churches and faiths of the world all share the stories of the Anceic Holy man and the story of Martinus and the child. It had changed some over the years and were adapted and embellished but the basic story remained. The Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Jainism and Judaism and Islam all tell their versions of this story, shared it and by written and oral traditions passed it down throughout the ages. In time the changes would corrupt other stories of the time. Including later the story of Saint Nicholas (Christmas), Reasons for fasting, Thor and Oden legend, and many holiday and celebrations that would become incorporated by The Church of England to include the Pagan by mirroring their own celebrations. It was the churches who labeled these celebration corrupt and then misused the term “Pagan”. In that time before it did not mean or refer to a religion or practice of religion but it meant the equivalent of (Backwoods People) that lived in “Wiches” the name they called their villages. See...even embellishments hold some truth if you peel back the layers.

The Kings of Wales built Churches of their own and as time passed their families and linage became proof of their connection to Martinus and to the child. The protectors became their guards, knights and warriors. Their “Archers”, and/ or huntsmen, were those assigned to track down deserters, or the rebellious with intent to expose this story. Over the ages a sir name given such as Gabriel “Archer” of Jamestown. Over time his name became shortened to Martin and by the time of the Norsemen invasion there were many lines and many families having a link to the Soldiers and claimed a linage that dated back to the child. The Norse stories and legends became intertwined with the Ogechi descendants that they had married and by the time of William the Conqueror invasion and the introduction of a new version of religion, all of these versions of the story of the Child, Martinus and The Five truths or Trees of Life, had been intermixed and with legends and adaptations until the three histories told could hardly be recognized. (Welsh, Normans and English) With the Romans, Norse, people of Turkey and other people of the East also came to trade and their influences, and with them also came the
knowledge of advanced mathematics, languages, chemistry (alchemist) and astrology. Secrets of travel and navigation. These were collected and written in books by the monks, held safe within the Churches and the Abbey’s. These Monks creating many books, some that held these secrets were preserved and passed down through the centuries and to the heirs of the child and holy soldiers and the sworn defenders. In time many fought over the right to rule and had fought wars over those who claimed to be rightful rulers or more direct heirs, even if only by marriage. These “secrets” held by and written by the Monks held this collected knowledge of the story, of navigation, science and mathematics, the stars and information that had been lost to the rest of the world. The Monks would share this with a select few and only with the chosen line of Kings.

James I, Henry the VII and in time other Kings had claimed the right to rule and had prevented much of this old knowledge or changed it to strengthen their claim to the throne. The Monks and their Abby’s were always the subject of rulers and over time these records and information were moved and hidden between several. The Information had become the basis for quests and wars and searched for by many. It is also possible the misinterpretation of searches for the Holy Grail, lost to history as the quest for a thing, but not an object but this information to the line of a Girl and hidden knowledges recorded by Monks and secret protectors. Today many versions, movies based on many embellished stories long told, forgotten and rewritten; all holding some truth but little fact. By the time Henry the VII came to power he had a disagreement with the Catholic Church and the Pope. He created his own Church and appointed himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England and dissolved convents, monasteries and closed these Abby’s The information again fell into, myth and mystery and was again lost. It was then said to be passed to the families of those said to be descendants for their safe keeping and those families then had access to these multi century old books and records. They were shared and read by the families and studied by their sons trying to unlock those mysteries and old stories long since forgotten. In that time it became a sort of underground and a movement often mistaken as magic, wizardry and mystics. Some shared this information with Kings and Queens to gain favor and support. Welshman with access to this information became those Country Kings and Queens, these new leaders trusted advisors, prophets, astronomers mathematicians, map makers, explorers New world adventurers( Like Sir Walter Raleigh) and more. This information gave those rulers providence, boosting their claims over other kingdoms, to their right to rule both country and kingdoms at home and in other lands. It also gave them patronage, heredity and marital direction to gain more power and authority by marriages to other Kings daughters sons and children. Marriage became a means to rule, gain land and power and who had the right to ascend to the thrones of the world. Even more who did not.

These old Kingdoms of the Welsh tried to hold on to their past even though it had been taken away from them. William the Conquer had disbanded those old Kingdoms and called for an account of all things within the land, the shires and estates. This audit was contained and compiled into the Doomsday Book. A list of all things of value down to the number of animal
hides within a shire. The Welsh lands were broken up into five sections and subsection and then redistributed to the preferred and loyal people to the crown. Our family line comes from a part of Old Wales with many long forgotten references to this legacy. The area called Anglesey. In America, many years later, our Eel River Tribal name as recorded by the French would be L’Anguille, as well as the names given to the rivers our settlements and villages were located in the Ohio Valley and in Indiana. (Eel Rivers or L’Anguille Rivers) In Wales this was an island or peninsula the Old Norse cam to call Ongullsey, Onglesey and Ongli’s Island. Viking raiders as early as the 10th century and later adopted the Norseman name during the time of their invasion of Gwynedd. The folklore that remains says this meant “The Island of the Angels” The old text and Monks also recorded in in documents as Anglesea. Other Welsh names are Ynys Mon and the earliest Roman name was Mona. The Saxons called it Monez. Early Brittonic called it “Island of the Cow” but few people have a clue as to why. Hey experts: Sacred cow is an idiom. It is an expression or phrase that is used without the literal meaning of being about a cow or religion. When spoken or written it means a person or a belief that has been respected for a long time. COW. A long history and or story.

In Old Welsh poems and lore, the area is also known as Ynys Dywyll (Shady or Dark meaning Hidden rather than a shadow) it is also in poems called Ynys y Cedairn or “Island of the Brave” (those defenders of the Child and the many battles fought) and Mon Mam Cymru (Mon, Mother of Wales)- the child herself… and lastly Y fel Ynys (Honey Isle) All lost references to the hidden child of the Holy man long ago shared in legend, song and poems among the Norse, Saxons and other travelers and invaders. Maybe even the reason for most of the invasions and conflicts throughout the ages. The legacy of the Last King of Wales family line.

One such family had emerged in Wales, the King of the northern shores and the king who reigned over the Abby that Martinus had built. His name was Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (Llywelyn the Last) he would be the last King of Wales as it had been for generations. His large family began to fight from within over land and country rights and title and his son Madoc had enough of the violence and bickering. He rallied many ships and collected a hundred people or more, men women and children. He had taken the information from the ancient books the Monks had preserved of navigation, math, astrology and science and formed a plan, He would sail his followers to a new land away from the fighting and wars to which nobody from this region and this era had ever gone. The place of legend among the Welsh. He would find this land and there he would make his new home for himself and his people.

The Norseman had also talked of this land and those stories had been added to the lore of the Monks. He would follow the sign of Draco in the northern sky and this would lead him there. The Welsh had a legend among Kings that Draco, The Red Dragon would defeat the White Dragon and many Kings and their sons had dreamed throughout the many generations, that they might be the chosen one to do this, the “Sons of Destiny”. King Llewellyn was thought to maybe be this chosen one and knowing this; his son Prince Madoc flew the sign of the Red Dragon from his ships and wore the sign on his shield as did those who followed him. Legends
say he had made it to this New World and Land where he established a home for his people, faraway and still unknown to the rest of the world. He left his people there, then sailed back to the Church by the sea where the Holy spring flowed and there, tried to convince more people to come and join their new land and kingdom. However; war had been waged in the land again and few were willing to abandon the King and follow the son and his dream. He had shared with the Monks the path they had sailed and the sights that they discovered and the Monks recorded his information, charts and maps. He left this record so others could follow one day, if or when they were ready. The information he told the Monks was added to the great book and placed separately in the library were they had kept it safe throughout the generations. Madoc returned to his far away land with those who would follow and was never seen again. The maps and charts became lost in the records and passed from Abby to Abby and kingdom to kingdom as the wars raged on. In time people had forgotten Madoc and he would be only remembered by Poets and in songs. After all, nobody had gone with him to see for themselves this land and that far away land remained only a mythical place and a fantasy told by fathers to their sons. Decades passed and then centuries since Madoc had given the information and maps to the Monks. His story preserved in songs and poems of the old order but other battles and wars were fought and those songs and poems became less remembered. The ancient order of Monks had passed copies of part of this information on to the Church where it was rediscovered and studied. It had sparked the interest of the King John II of Portugal, and other countries of catholic faith. They were searching for a western route to Asia for silk and spices rather than needing to pass through the kingdoms between them and their trade.

“Prince Madoc at Mobile Bay” a painting by Mike “Five Trees Floyd

Their Trade ships were being captured and the loss of men and cargo was great. If a western route could be found they would not face these losses and therefore all things would be better. The had their Monks study these old text and it proved harder as the language, although similar was different and hard to translate. (Latin vs Old Vulgar Latin and the language of the Ogachi) These records were incomplete and the charts and maps were from the starting point to the north where Madoc had departed and not from the ports of the Spanish or Portuguese. They would try to best determine from their southern location where and how to reach this possible new world. Older parts of the story had been written in the Enoe language and was misunderstood. This old language had been long forgotten and only some phrases and passages were understood by other orders of Monks not from the Island of Angels. They had thought the Holy fountain by the Sea or The spring that was mentioned was a “fountain of youth” and in this new world, when in reality it was referring to the “Holy Fountain of his
youth” when the world was younger and of its location in the Valley of Flowers. In the old Welsh language this Valley of the Flowers was known as and called “Florida”. So they sailed and did find a new world and named it the land of Flowers (Florida) and men searched for the mystical fountain that could make them young. However; they would not find what was never there. Nearly everyone has heard the story of Ponce de Leon in 1513 and how he was looking for the “fountain of youth” and hoped to discover it in the place they named Florida. They also claim in Spanish “Florida” means “The land of Flowers”. The Spanish were and are primarily Catholic but few ever ask where the idea had come from in the first place to search for the legendary fountain of youth. The entire idea of such a fountain was a misinterpretation of the information recorded in the old text of the Monks. It came from the stories passed down and hidden by the Monks in 1186 from Caernarfon, (/ˈkær nərˈvɔn/ Welsh: [kairˈnɔɾvɔn]) is a royal town, community, and port in Gwynedd, Wales. The Abby of Aberconwy was built and founded by an order of Monks from Strata Florida Abby (that order and Abby founded in 1164) In Welsh Ystrad Fflur; “Valley of Flowers”. The Welsh word ystrad is synonymous with “strath”, “dale” or “a” a “glun”, while fflur (“flower”) is also the name of the nearby river. In Our Tribal history many generations later; in Indiana the last of our Eel River men of that time was known as Gotocupwa or Benjamin Flower. Thorntown Indiana and the second river of that state to be called and known as The Eel River. He too was on a quest in search for a new beginning for what remained of some of our people.

My father had named me Michael “Glenn” Floyd, a family name tradition which I have since found had been passed down for at least 7 generation uninterrupted to me (not always in an the English language) and it appears in earlier generation before that linage dating back centuries. Me, my father, his father, his mother, her mother, and so on. All Glenn’s.

After the region around St David’s was firmly occupied by the Norman Marcher lordship of Pembroke by the early 12th century, with St David’s firmly under Norman influence thereafter, the princely Dinefwr family of Deheubarth transferred their patronage to Strata Florida, and interred or buried many of their family members there. These stories now based on a Latin usage, and translation of the Enoc language (lost) however; this region is exactly the area and place of origin for the name Florida and for these early sailors who came almost 350 years before Ponce de Leon. The origin of this story and legend of a fountain of youth and the reason for his quest. Llywelyn the Great who had recently become ruler of Gwynedd. Llywelyn was regarded as the founder of this region and “House”, and thanks to his support, it came to hold more land than any other Welsh Abbey, over 40,000 acres. On Llywelyn's death in 1240 he was buried at the Abbey, and his son and successor Dafydd ap Llywelyn was also buried here in 1246. In 1248 Llywelyn's other son, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, who had died trying to escape from the Tower of London in 1244, was reburied at Aberconwy after the abbot of Aberconwy, together with the abbot of Strata Florida, had arranged for his body to be repatriated from London and brought back to this hallowed place.
The abbot of Aberconwy was an important in the negotiations between Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and the English crown later in the century, and in 1262 was entrusted with the task of being Llywelyn’s sole representative in negotiations. In 1282, Edward I of England surrounded Snowdonia with a massive army. On 11 December Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Tywysog Cymru, was lured into a trap and murdered. From then on his sons, heirs and descendants sought refuge in the church and Abby and some of them lived under assumed names. Later generation in the Elizabethan era would also find it necessary to use aliases as they too opposed the Crown. The Aberconway Monks of the Strata Florida Monks are also where Madoc or Mad Dog sailed from in 1170 and those who preserved his story before his second return trip when he then disappeared forever. Madoc is regarded today by many as only a myth and legend and experts are quick to dismiss this as merely an unproven voyage. It is hard to prove as the trip was one way and others would not follow for nearly 400 years or more later. These Monks were allowed by Llewellyn the Great to live there. They were said to be part of the old order of Monks descended from the Roman soldiers the Merovinche (Merovingian’s and Carolingians) and those sworn to defend the child so many generations ago. They also built a unique structures at this location that became called “Rhos Fynach”. (health of the Monks) The probable source for the Fountain of Youth. Legend and mistranslation, also known as The Holy Well. St. Trillo Chapel – This pre Christian shrine or chapel, also called The chapel by the sea is on the site of a pre-Christian, sacred Holy well. The altar is built directly over the pure water of the well. Saint Trillo, the son of Ithel Hael from Llydaw (Snowdonia) also founded a church at Llandrillo in Denbighshire. Trillo’s brother Tygai (Llandygai) founded a church near Penrhyn, Bangor; their sister Llechid founded a church (Llanllechid) in the uplands above Penrhyn. Throughout our story you will find out people sought out springs similar to this for both religious and other reasons. You might think finding a spring or well this common among all early people but I will share with you as our story is told how specific this truly is to our history in America.

The story of Madoc although dismissed by many still has relevance to this region even if those experts discount it as true. Other things from this specific region and Abby may also offer a clue that Madoc and his people had made it to America. Before I share this I want to say that although my family line is related to this region, I am not implying that I have found any proof of our Native American ancestry being directly linked to those members of Madoc’s people that may have settled in America. Our relationship to the last king of Wales is our linage but our relationship and Native American ancestry in America came many years After Madoc. Some of these similarities found here and in America are: Fish Weirs (in water fish traps) specifically used by these Monks and their design. Similar and used also found in North America at the James River. Jamestown. The Hudson Bay and in Nova Scotia. Other fish trapes were recorded in use in America but are not the same as these Fish Weirs from the Abby in this construction and specific design. Cove at Somerset Wales. Jamestown Image drawn by John White (history writes “Little is known about John White” but that story is just ahead.
The Welsh Coracle a small round boat that is used historically in this part of Wales, South West England, Weston, Ireland (river Boyne), Scotland (the river Spey) It is unusual for its construction and shape. Made of interlocking Willow rods with an animal hide stretched over them. (A Cow or Horse Hide). First noted by Julius Cesar when he invaded. They are similar to the North American “Bull Boats” used by the Mandan and Hidatsa who by the way are also claimed to have spoken Welsh. Lewis and Clark also reported this and these boats and used them during their expedition west.

Copper Mines on “Anglesey” Island (Island of the Angels) Copper has been mined many places since the bronze age and maybe loosely connected to the Copper mining and use by Native American people. However; many recently found copper mining or refining location in America defy all once thought use and production capabilities during that time period. Copper smelting and items crated and discovered at Slack’s Farm (southern Indiana, Ohio River Kentucky border) predate any known ability of ancient tribal people in America. In Colonial Virginia it is now believed that some of the survivors of the Lost Roanoke Colony may have been taken further into the interior and forced to mine copper. Early Virginia tribal groups claimed to mine this and pay an annual duty or honorarium to more western tribal groups and also used it as trade.

Navigation and the Constellations:

Today we reach for our GPS to map out our intended destinations. Before that a map and before that what? Ancient people didn’t just meander around the world bumping into things in a random stupor. They used means and methods to track their course on land and on the sea. Moss grows on the north side of a tree, the sun sets in the west and they used those things that were known and constant. The stars are just that and they had observed them for as long as they have shined. In their time maybe more importantly and more often than in our time today. Fewer distractions to the night sky then in our time today.

One of the Welsh and Norse means to navigate came from their legends or maybe those legends grew from the stars.

Fig: DRACO The Draco constellation is in the far northern sky. In Latin for Draco means Dragon. It was one of the 48 constellations listed by the 2nd century astronomer Ptolemy, and remains one of the 88 modern constellations today. The north pole of the ecliptic is in Draco.
Draco is circumpolar (that is, never setting), and can be seen all year from northern latitudes. The Welsh and Madoc line used this to sail and to map their courses on land and on sea. The same reason the Portuguese and Ponce De Leon, sailing 350 years later from a southern starting port could not follow these charts, from the Strata Florida monks records. The family placed this symbol as did other Welsh on their flags, banners, shields and arms. There may be evidence, yet accepted by the experts, that this was also known to the tribes of the Midwest and Ohio valley. Serpent Mounds in the mid-west United States is now found to be a constellational guide that is also based on Draco. Experts have pandered over that site for decades trying to unlock its purpose and secrets. Other lore and oral stories of a “A great Panther like creature that crosses the sky”. Have also been explained by these experts as a Native American description of a Comet. Although witnessing a comment in the night sky there are many other description or interpretations that could be given. Draco and Dragon. Imagine trying to describe a dragon to someone who had never heard of or seen any creature like that. They could only relate it to an animal closest to the description given or a rudimentary drawing made showing them this creature. It’s Not a Bear, Not a Bison and in America is would closely resemble a Panther with wings. Or in ancient Europe a Griffin. Tecumseh of the Mingo/Shawnee of the Ohio Valley and Indiana region and a leader of the same, is also said to be born in the time when the “Great Panther like creature crossed the sky”. Many have said this was the passing of a comet but that too might be the speculations of learned men who have never heard or considered the entire truth or history of Tecumseh and related people. Tecumseh (in Shawnee, Tekoomsē, meaning “Shooting Star” or “Panther Across The Sky”, or “Blazing Comet”. The Serpent mound is near Chillicothe Ohio, Chillicothe the name of the Shawnee village that had moved from time to time as the western expansion of the United States and Colonial America had forced their relocation. Other similar mounds are found in the area of our Tribal origin as well and also closely tied to the Shawnee and Tecumseh. Those other mounds are found in Indiana, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland. Consider another American - Native American mystery. The “Piasa” The Piasa is near the border of Southern Illinois and Indiana, present-day Alton, Illinois. The painting is high up on a limestone bluff of what is referred to as a “flying panther” like winged animal is said to predate any known art from before the area had any known European inhabitants. The experts say “that it might have been part of the Mississippian Culture” from the village settlement of “Cahokia“ which in dialect and a different linguistic (Algonquin vs Siouan) is heard as Chillicothe...Just sayin. Cahokia was at its peak, is estimated to have had a population of 20,000 to 30,000 residents. It was the largest prehistoric city north of Mexico and a major chiefdom location where trade and the crossroad of North, South, East and Western Tribal groups. Icons and animal pictographs, such as falcons, thunder-birds, bird men, and monstrous snakes were common motifs of the Cahokia culture. A cross road community brings all types of stories and legends from all of those who visit. These pictographs validate the illustration shared and left by these stories told from people from all directions. Madoc is supposed to have landed in Mobile bay and then up the Mississippi. If he and his people had made it, it is likely that they would have been taken to a central place or cultural center and or leadership as
proof of their existence and for advice on exactly what to do about them. The first thing anyone seeing them for the first time would want to know is “who are you?” and “where did you come from?” The arms and shields emblazoned with Madoc symbol and Fathers symbol of a never seen creature; “The Red Dragon”. There Welsh history and stories would without doubt be included in this explanation and answer. Curiosity, fantastic stories of a people and images from another world. “If that happened.” The experts are eager to dismiss the idea The Piasa might have been inspired by the Welsh stories. They claim the Piasa creature may have been painted as a graphic symbol to warn strangers traveling down the Mississippi River that they were entering Cahokian territory. That is what the experts say. Nearby are also smaller symbols carved on the cliffs of an eagle and other birds. Thing in the sky sacred to nearly all Native American people who see the winged creatures not bound to the earth. Now those same “experts” also claim that “Piasa” comes from a Illini or Miami word – páyihcsl (cf. Anishinaabe: apa’iins(ag), meaning (“little people(s”)”). They claim this was their name for small, supernatural dwarves said to attack travelers. Remember the Welsh legends of the Abby built on the site of the Temple of Diana the Goddess over the fairies, pixies, elves nymphs and cretures of the Ogechi “people of the Forest” Local claims that the word Piasa meant “the bird that devours men” or “bird of the evil spirit” Maybe a Dragon? None of their conclusions are accurate nor based on the Illinois-Miami language. Anishinaabe is a term used throughout the mid-west that several tribal groups use to describe themselves. Payiihsa more likely a dialect pronunciation for Andaste and later Hidatsa which also are known to have spoken Welsh. Those experts maybe never considered that the people to the north that invaded them were called The Assiniboine part of the Mississippi Valley Siouan language, in the Western Siouan language family and closer ties to the Ojibwa and Cree of the Nakota (or Nakoda or Nakona), and are a First Nations/Native American people originally from the Northern Great Plains of North America. Today, they are centered in present-day Saskatchewan. Then this area was a border town and huge trade center and if early explorers had come (Madog) and others, they would likely have been taken to this crossroads center. Its location to the main rivers made it accessible to all groups, East, West. South and North. Consider the influence on the many tribal groups.

Below: The Piasa painting and the Welsh Flag.

Although the Welsh flag was not official until 1959, it was designed based on old crests used. The oldest known use of the dragon to represent Wales is from the Historia Brittonum, written around 830; the text describes a struggle between two serpents deep underground, which prevents King Vortigern from building a stronghold. This story was later adapted into a prophecy made by the wizard Myrddin (or Merlin) of a long fight between a
Red Dragon and a White Dragon. According to the prophecy, the White Dragon, representing the Saxons, would at first dominate but eventually the Red Dragon, symbolizing the Old Welsh, would be victorious and recapture Lloegr. According to the legend, this victory would be brought about by Y Mab Darogan or the “Son of the sign of the Dragon”. This became “A Son of Destiny” which was a combination of the old “Sons of the Meroviche” (Merovingian).

Neighboring cultures adapt neighboring stories it is no different than the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. People see what others have or do and make it their own in their own views and stories. It has always been this way and maybe always will be. This was a well-known story among the Welsh during the time of Llewellyn and Madoc and one that also passed to the later generation who influenced the English to settle America based in these tales. These tales were written in the Welsh Prophecies called “Armes Prydain” An awdl (A Poem in song) by Dafydd Benfras hails 'Llywelyn' as y daroganwr (“son of the prophecy”; Y Mab Darogan). The poem is difficult to date and may be addressed to either Llywelyn ab Iorwerth (Llywelyn the Great) or his grandson Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (Llywelyn the Last); Through the generations his forgotten line believed that as to the legends went, the descendants of the Last King of Wales under the sign of the Red Dragon and they would defeat the Brits whom exiled them to France. Our own Floyd sir name directly from the last King of Wales and many later exiled to Flanders, then considered part of France. In the mid-14th century the mantle of the Mab Darogan passed to Owain Lawgoch (Owain ap Tomas ap Rhodri, 1330–1378), a descendant of the princes of Gwynedd exiled in France. It was in this period that a large body of popular prophetic verse about Y Mab Darogan began to circulate, often referring to him as just “Owain”. Many of these poems are difficult and to date are often in different versions. People over time added their two cents, adapting them over a period of time which is within any oral tradition expected. It is therefore unclear in most cases whether “Owain” refers to Owain Lawgoch or Owain Glyndŵr or even some other, future hero. A poem attributed to Rhys Fardd refers to “Owain” and ‘fighting in Calais’. Another, attributed to Y Bergam, seems to refer to Owain Lawgoch in the lines “And there is a man in France eager for battle / who will avenge his father with a whole army.” Owain Glyndŵr was a prince descended from the Kings of Powys (surviving lines of the King of Wales) who led a revolt against English rule in Wales between 1400 and 1415. His forces even pushed into England and came close to achieving his goal of Welsh independence. He was called Y Mab Darogan in his own day but was ultimately defeated and subsequently disappeared. His family lines too were lost. These are the secrets of the Church and those few who hid them. Those lines later could be found in Flanders in exile and in the “Indiana” region of England and Flanders.

Note: from “Inis Diana” and in Old Latin “Indi”- means, “Indian or native of” and “Ana” is “EEL” so together “Indiana” is Native-Indian Eels. These people secretly their descendants making it to America are given a colony to settle of their own Vandalia in a section within called Indiana, Vandals an ancient people credited for sacking Rome. Somethings you can’t make up and this is why the Vandalia Colony was named this and for those people within it. After the western expansion and northwest territory wars, these people again pressed to move west into
uncharted regions of the State now called Indiana. Said by that State to be “land of the Indians” but few actually know this is why. Their account nothing to do with this fact.

A large Welsh population migrated to the United States before the US was an American country of its own. During the British, Colonial American period many Welsh settled in William Penn’s charter. (todays Pennsylvania) When Penn secured the land they had intended to name it either Penn’s Woods or New Wales. The King took charge of the name as he had allowed the purchase and decided to name it after Penn himself and allowed the old language. “Sylvania” meaning Woods so therefore Pennsylvania (Penn’s Woods).

As I have stated; Before the Revolutionary War a 14th colony was formed but had not been made official. This is where West Virginia is today. That colony proposed was called “Vandalia” for the vandals who were the tribal group credited for sacking Rome. Men like Benjamin Franklin and others had invested in this proposed colony but the Revolution halted the addition as an official 14th colony. It had been formed by a land Speculation company called “The Indiana Land Company” and within the borders of the Vandalia was a section also called “Indiana” Later in our story this region became specific to our Tribal history and the reason for our tribal name today. As we were pushed further west into what was then the large Northwest Territory still called the Ohio as most land west of Virginia and Pennsylvania had yet to be explored, we settled again in what would become called Indiana. People today say that it means “Land of the Indians”, .but not in the sense most would think. (Indi=native to Ana= Eels) ....I will get to that. Flanders was where many of the Welsh family lines and those of the disbanded missions, convents and Abby’s were exiled. Flanders had changed hands too several times from French and Spanish control to where it became the considered the Southern Netherlands. The Monks again played a huge part in helping people disappear, vanish and hide from English rule and arrests. Many of those exiled would find their way to the American colonies and many would use assumed names or aliases to avoid detection. It was not merely the Welsh origins but the Church of England had also divided people’s faiths. Catholics and others were no longer welcomed and religious differences and ascension to the throne would be affected by the ever changing social and political policies. The Welsh laws had always allowed children to inherit land and titles from their fathers. Even step children and illegitimate children could still share in both land and titles. English law was now different. It did not allow all children to inherit lands titles or wealth but instead allowed the eldest to benefit and children born after would not automatically be entitled to anything. Unless in the case of the death of the eldest child, then a complex choice of who is next in line would be allowed when determining a new King or Queen. Marriages and prearranged engagements became common to increase ones standings in social circles, estates and wealth. Male and females had in the past been allowed to control both but that too was changing. The Catholic church forbid divorce and with Henry VIII abolishment’s and excommunication, naming himself head of the Church of England, multiple marriages were now becoming more common. Many still waited to
remarry once a spouse had died but in King Henry VIII case he just had his wives executed. His change of religious policies were more for his own personal reasons and or motives. This led to several religious rebellions over generations, nearly countless executions and the disappearance all together of some family lines. A title was only given, allowed or restored by the King or Queen. If the respected heir died or the family line of succession was interrupted the title became “ambient” no rightful heir and ended. If and when this happened the Crown (King or Queen) could restore a newly formed linage or begin the ended line with a newly appointed title. Land too was the property of the Crown in many cases and people would pay rent or be allowed to maintain certain lands by permission of the Crown. Private ownership was allowed but by long standings of titles and linages almost always.

France was different. France owned all land and all paid as a tenant to use the governments (countries) land. These systems carried over into the new world and with the changes in control of vast regions of America from the [Spanish to America], the [French to England], the [English to America], the [Dutch to the English], the [Swiss to the Dutch] and so on... It became confusing for those individuals who occupied land under one rule then found themselves under the rules of another government and those earlier deals were then voided. Even more confusing was the early colonies of the British in the new world (Jamestown, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Propham Colony etc.) These were company investor own enterprises in the beginning allowed by the King and Queen for profit to those invested. When the company(s) failed, the colonies became a government owned endeavor and the past company deals with individuals became void, leaving some people without land or any rights or recourse. A similar situation would also happen with the forming of the United States. Before the Revolutionary War, Virginia made a deal with the men of George Rodgers Clarke army for land claims. Each man received a plot of land for their service based on rank and time served. This land (Clarks Grant) was issued as they had begun to settle when the US Government rules past State (as a Colony) issued deals were also void and those plots were revoked and taken away from Clark and his men. The result was as you might expect. Over 300 men deserted and left, upset and disgruntled, many simply disappearing into the vast still unexplored regions of the northwest and western territories. Some even changed loyalties to the British presence still in Canada or flipped to the Spanish controlled territory west of the Mississippi. Even the famous Daniel Boone became the Governor of the Spanish controlled area (near today’s St Louis) and was then wanted for treason against the United States Government. A warrant for his arrest issued. He would later return and help the United States and all would be forgiven. (Mostly) These situation became all too common both in Europe and America and for the common man and Native American people it was a shared concern and issue. Tribal groups and governments found the same issues. When a Tribal government and or specific leader had entered into a treaty with one country, then found themselves redoing a new treaty for the same lands with another country only a year or so apart. It also happened that some of the people dealing with them under the British were now calling themselves Americans ...same people different flag. This only caused problems with land and territory, loyalty and trade and the result was conflict
and loss of people. All of these situations before America and once part of America were direct causes for our long-lost history and family linage. A people called one thing by a Government or tribal groups then loyal to a controlling power and that distinction lost with the change of power and then called something else. But all of the While our people claiming an older linage and heritage as they could only do to identify themselves as such. Eel Rivers.

Back across the ocean and years before the colonization of America, the change in a Queen or King also effected land, status, rights and identities. The wishes of One Queen such as Elizabeth I had also changed with her successor. A marriage to a son or daughter of another King or Queen to a different monarchy in power also changed lands and titles, rights and wealth. Dismantling the Church, Monasteries, Abby’s, and Convents ...or outlawing a particular religion or group also reclaimed land, wealth and more. People became displaced, banished, exiled and even removed from records. Some had been forced into hiding or had to change their names. Others were simply executed. Timing was everything. Our history and our now centuries long story, as it would seem like now, was always Just off, on both sides of the big pond. There was always a change in power or a war looming in the horizon, a company going under or an agenda of others taking root. What I found is when the worlds of my ancestors were crumbling around them, there was one thing they still had to hold on to. Their Heritage and their history. This became their edge to survival against all odds and conditions. Some of these Welsh with access to the Books and records now held at estates had been collected again and those old stories and legends now preserved them from expulsion and even execution. There was a revival of knowledge taking shape the age of enlightenment a renaissance. Plagues, Illness and unruly unrest had sparked in both countrymen and Crowns the quest for hope and a new conquest. Painters and artist thrived, Poets and Playwrights become social hero’s ...knowledge of mathematics, alchemy, astrology and even magic were being welcomed by many and even royalty. The old stories and information preserved in the Monks books dating back before anyone could remember became part of this equation. Welshmen like John Dees, Richard Hakluyt, Robert Ffludd and Jesuit John Floyd became published and their work revered as revolutionary ideas and brilliant. Others considered then controversialist, Wizard, part of the occult underground against the Church of England and or the Crown. Some were, but their ideas had caught on and had also caught the attention of many Titled people and the Queen herself. These Welshmen called on their friends, families and neighbors to help them once the idea of the New World journeys, were presented and the Crown agreed to try. History and historians still debate if it was John Dees voice in Queen Elizabeth I’s ear or Richard Hakluyt a decade earlier who planted the seed that the Welsh and Madoc had already discovered this new world and so that gave England providence over Spain, France and all others. However; all nations with ties to the old Kingdoms and who had literally stumbled across the references of the Monks secretly kept information began their own conquests. Some for gold, some for fame others for a fountain that promised eternal youth. A select few would use these voyages to escape a world they thought had gone mad and search for a new beginning in a new and un tarnished; yet corrupted by government land.
Early discoveries and explorers that are accepted by most, found this land fresh and untouched. Amerigo Vespucci (where most say “America” got its name) Christopher Columbus, (who is given the credit for the discovery) Ponce De Leon and many others, all returned with fantastic stories, plants and even some of the people of this new world and all things brought back with them to prove what they had found and the many things they claimed to have seen. Propaganda for investors, adventure and new promises for all on an uncertain and ever changing Royal mental Moment on the now narrowing social ladder. They even returned with people from these faraway lands as proof of these wonders. These things had another purpose too. It offered these explorers to find more funding and use these things as propaganda and charge admissions to see such unusual things and people.

It makes you wonder, if or had, Prince Madoc done the same, would that have made a difference. The evidence of his trip is that there remains a record of his return and the information recorded of his claimed travels. Had he not returned to tell of these, there would be no record of him at all, only that he left once and was never seen or heard of again. His oral account with no evidence brought back, I believe was his intention, and the cause of a 350, year gap to find what would become America by all Powers of the world. I believe he was aware that if any proof of this land was offered, then; as in the end all would sail to claim it as their own. With that knowledge so too came war, fighting, rule of government and all things that is claimed as reasons for his first leaving. Why then invite what was his intention to leave behind forever. Therefor; it is not found he had ever returned with people or things to prove his claim, but all of the poems and information suggests his intentions were different. He was not searching for gold or fountains ...no, he was looking for a home instead away from the madness fighting and wars. I can understand that too as my own search for my history and heritage was never for fame or fortune but to find my home too.

These first explorers, or should I say; accepted explorers, from Spain and Portugal described this land and people as “Indio-dios” -People of God and why some have concluded that Native American people were called Indians, while other experts recant, stating it was because they thought they had found India. (OK...unless they looked up into the night sky...the Stars might have told them they had not) ...just sayin. Other explorers thought they found the Garden of Eden. Florida –valley of Flowers, the Land of Milk and Honey –“Honey Island. All references and translations from these old stories relayed back to Crowns and investors to validate they had found such a place. With each new discovery and journey, charts and maps created was again added to the collective knowledge of all. Yet still the old books written in a language long since remembered would not give up all of their secrets. This was the edge that the Welshmen had over all other. They would convince the Crown and these investors that only they could interpret the old language, read the old navigational codes, do the math and find what was presented. To sweeten the deal they also included the Spanish stories of Eldorado “The City of Gold” and claimed they alone could interpret and then know the true location. It was a convincing and exciting story and they had those involved believing there was so much wealth, gold and valuable things, it simply lay on the ground only needing willing men to go and collect
it. These stories ran wild among those sending explorers in hopes of finding this assumed wealth. They were further embellished, inflated and one country was sure that another knew more secret information than they had. The Welsh alchemist, navigators, mathematicians and once thought Wizards were now being sought out by Kings and countrymen of many empires and anyone with the funding to send them. The exiled too had their ambitions and hopes restored many of those banished to Flanders. It had become the home and city of artist, wealthy merchants, and the best cryptographers (map makers) in all of the known world. Flanders, now also known as The Southern Netherlands, would become the best place for maps, collections of maps and the production of maps, for more than 100 +years. The old Welsh and Monk recorded information, brought to these map makers, scholars and artist and young apprentices with skills then also taken on voyages to serve as the expeditions, recorder of the wonders seen. An equivalent to today packing a camera when traveling to take pictures to show others of the activities and sights, they themselves did not experience.

For the next born and last born children, cut from their inheritances by English law, this too offered a solution. Many exiled to Flanders as well. Out of sight out of mind, plus placed in the service of the wealthy merchants of Flanders to provide those families an extra source of income. They became the ships crews and recruits for these journeys. Those children born who could no longer inherit titles, lands, wealth or had a limited chance to advance, made an easy work force. It had now become a custom to place a child with these other families to settle debts and earn a payment based on the time of their indentured service. It was not slavery but a way to obtain laborers at a price affordable to those paying. Depending upon the desperation cause by the parents debt. In many cases one parent had died and the only means of any self-support was to place their other children among the better off gentry class. Too often in history when you read this or that person was a servant to someone of Jamestown or elsewhere, people think this implies a slavery situation or a commoner. In fact, most of the “servants” of this era were not slaves or common people but children of other gentry persons, who for whatever reason had sold or indentured their children to settle debts or just by customs now expected. Children of these same people were not always indentured to a “Noble” or “Titled” person, and sometimes served even to the Crown. For daughters, it might also have meant a prearranged marriage to someone of better circumstances without consulting the girls at all. People were also being charged with petty crimes against the Church of England, or what we might consider to be minor crimes by today’s standards. Anything found to be against the church could be punishable by death. The Punishments were not so petty by the actions taken or the offenses of the accused. People charged with these lesser crimes also made prospective recruits for ships crews, laborers and colonists, especially if they had a particular skill. Such as John Floyd a Cooper or the Polish and German Glass makers. Foreigners with a specific skill would be added in limits as this would still be a gamble and risk that needed to remain a countryman of the Crown project. Polish, German and others would be taken to the new world to make glass, build ships, cut lumber, and provide general labor. Then came the various religious groups already being banished to the Netherlands, Southern Netherlands and other
places to be rid of them. The Crown had territories now throughout the known world, many islands and places of historical significance. Any group not considered part of the Church of England were suspect and could be removed if they became too popular or vocal. Huguenots, Jewish, Amish, Puritans, Quaker and the Catholic, regardless of the name, many were now being removed. In America history this would be considered as people who came here did so for religious freedom. That is true to some extent as many could freely practice their faiths here, an ocean apart from those who had forbidden them to do so. For the Church of England and Crown however; It was probably more of an attitude of “out of sight, out of mind”. A means to be rid of them and a minimal expense and to in turn seek the riches or wealth being expected to be found in this New World. In the beginning the idea of establishing a colony was merely for a workforce for those enterprises of the wealthy merchants and had nothing to do with establishing a colony for King and Country. That would only be a secondary thought and by result a biproduct, if and only if the fruits of this land could be proven.

I soon found in my search to find our history and all of our heritage that looking at other countries accounts of the American migration. Also as important was all of the events in Europe leading up to that was more useful than merely relying on our limited and often narrowed view of American History written by Americans and from an American prospective. Or even the British England perspective. Other countries records of the colonization of this country held even more information than I had ever been taught in school. Not all who would become known as Americans did not all come from England. Swiss, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, African, Turkish, and so on, all came by way of ships under various flags and not necessarily those of their own origin. So this now became clearly understood by those words from my father; “If you don’t know where you come from, it is hard to know where you are going.” The first big revelation, I guess I had not fully realized, was just how many other world powers of that time had come to the shores of this continent before, during and after the English Companies claim, and the British Crowns claim to American soil. I also learned or relearned who those world powers then were. Kingdoms and titles now long since lost and borders that do not in some cases even exist anymore, but in that time people and Kingdoms of importance, all with an interest in the new world. I also found a common factor that was true with all. A connection and tie to all, to these Old Welsh, Monks records and stories.

Nearly all ships, sailors, the Captain of ships, sailing under the flag of a country participated in privateering. Basically piracy for King and Country. They seemed to have found it easier to board a ship, plunder their cargo, put crews to work aboard their own ships and return it to the highest bidder. This more than anything created a more diversity among the ships crews than maybe people realize. It also produced the wealth being expected by investors when it was realized gold was not just lying about, everyplace and people were not tripping over it. Privateering was therefore not discouraged as it produced a return on all whom had invested in these journeys. The back lash was that these raiders and hijacks then forced disputes between governments and kingdoms, which often required a Kingdom to then become directly involved. Afterall these merchants were paying a percentage to those Kingdoms and Governments too,
so the bigger the loss to ship and merchant, the bigger the loss to the King and Country. People from many countries and origins could be found in the historical records from a multitude of countries and ethnic backgrounds. With them they brought their own history, legends and culture. This alone seeded America far earlier than the placement of a colony. Many of these sailors would be marooned on the shores of faraway lands including the shores of America, long before a colony was ever established. What might have happened to them will never be truly known. Some of the many that were marooned by any number of nations visiting America may have, and could have, found a life among and with various tribal groups. This had been happening for many years; the Vikings, Madoc (possibly), Portuguese, Dutch, English, Spanish, Swiss, and more accepted today is the exploration of the Chinese who likely landed on the western shores even before the European countries landing on the eastern seaboard. This was not taught to us... as China's history and records have never been made available in any volume to western studies and have remained for the most part locked behind the great wall and kept private for most of time. It is now suspected that a large fleet of more than 100 and many 200 or more Chinese Junks (ships) had sailed reaching the California and Oregon coast about the time of Madoc. That story is similar to Madoc’s where a son fled his country with loyal subject to find a place of legend and please a father. I began to realize my personal quest was a common story told and repeated throughout the ages. A son believing the dreams and hopes of a father and setting off to complete what a father was unable to do in his lifetime. One where many had gone searching for what others did not believe existed and even if found those histories of others yet written would overlap these earlier discoveries. History may not have recorded them in their day for these trips and journeys but in time they would be remembered if only in legends and those legends and stories had lasted far longer than any Kingdom. Here are but a few of those known journeys.

**North American Known Explorers, Expeditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Origin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>Leif Erikson (Norsemen)</td>
<td>Invaded England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170</td>
<td>Madoc Madog, ab Owain Gwynedd (Welsh)</td>
<td>Rejoined their descendants in England</td>
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<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>1502 - Amerigo Vespucci (Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1505</td>
<td>Bermuda (Spain and Portugal)</td>
<td>1512 - Caribbean (Spain and Portugal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>Florida (Spain)</td>
<td>1523 - Carolina’s (New France) Florentine navigator Giovanni da Verrazzano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Canada (New France) Cartier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541</td>
<td>Theobald (Diebold) von Erlach (Swiss)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Sir Francis Drake (England)</td>
<td>1585 - Roanoke I (England) Sir Walter Raleigh/ Gosnold/ White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1586</td>
<td>Roanoke II (England) Sir Walter Raleigh/ Gosnold/ White</td>
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1602, - The Republic of the 7 United Netherlands / Dutch East India Company
1602 - Gosnold’s expedition (Martha’s Vineyard, New England )
1605 - Acadia ( France)
1607 - Popham Colony ( England) Lord Justice Popham’s project
1607 – James Fort ( England)
1608 – Jamestown ( England)
1609 – New Netherlands ( English Captain Netherland charter)
1620 – Plymouth Bay Colony ( England by way of the Netherlands)
1621 - Nova Scotia (New Scotland)
1628 - Massachusetts Bay Colony (England )
1638 – Fort Christina (Swiss)

These are the voyages history remembers as they had some degree of success. 100’s and more than a few thousands of ships over a nearly 400 year period, from countries throughout the world. I began to see this as a sports team of today. Where there are many players and many franchises and several leagues. Those who excel within their sport a hero if only for a limited amount of fame and only for a time. However; those lesser known players also were there, just not recorded as popular their player cards not worth as much as the hero’s trading card and or story. And what of the many failures left unrecorded, those equivalent to the athletes who were almost good enough and tried out but did not make the official team. They too found in records but no notoriety or public awareness of them. There were many ships that sailed and failed to return or were not part of the successes that had staked a claim at one time or another in American soil. Sailors of pirated vessels, their cargos taken, ships seized and most of the crews left on unknown shores. It is these many that may never be known to documentation or history, as they fell out of step and records as those ships sailed away leaving them behind, someplace. Some of these men would be recovered by other ships and then added to those other new crews. No longer known by their former name as a crewman of another ship, but recorded as a crewman of a new ship and country. Such as a shipman named only “Shmoken”, (Roanoke) “A Frenchman”, (Jamestown) “Floud” a laborer, (Jamestown), and old “Dutch Woman” (Chillicotti ) and so on.

There are others not listed here who had also sailed. History does not celebrate the failures. This are the most popular and told accounts but what I found there are many more that were never celebrated as huge achievements for king and country but had an impact just the same on America and the tribal groups of this country. . Take Jamestown for example. Why did the 105 men and boys land there. Was this random or just luck. Not at all. From the American point of view they returned looking for the earlier settlement that was abandoned at Roanoke. Now called the Lost Colony of Roanoke. It was not just lost the men and few woman and reported one child left there and born there had been abandoned by politics, a changing of leadership and the inability to find investors to sponsor a return trip. Sir Walter Raleigh jailed and would eventually be executed for treason. He had promised to return to England for supplies and
help, returning as soon as he could. However; by the time he had returned to England many things had changed and his ability to return was completely stopped. That colony or people were left in 1584 and 85. They are said to have chosen this area based on the information of another captains information from an earlier trip made in 1580 by Sir Francis Drake (Drake is the English adaptation of Draco or Dragon) His voyage also had left men in America a small group of maybe 15 men left on the west coast of America after he sailed around south America and up the west coast. Nova Albion –Latin- for New Briton as it was called.

Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 28 January 1596) was an English sea captain, slave trader, and privateer of the Elizabethan era. Drake carried out the second circumnavigation of the world in a single expedition, from 1577 to 1580, and was the first to complete the voyage as captain while leading the expedition throughout the entire circumnavigation. With his incursion into the Pacific Ocean, he claimed what is now California for the English and inaugurated an era of conflict with the Spanish on the western coast of the Americas, an area that had previously been largely unexplored by western shipping.

Queen Elizabeth I awarded Drake a knighthood in 1581. As a Vice Admiral, he was second-in-command of the English fleet in the battle against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He died of dysentery in January 1596, after unsuccessfully attacking San Juan, Puerto Rico. Drake's exploits made him a hero to the English, but his privateering led the Spanish to brand him a pirate, known to them as El Draque. (The Dragon) and of Welsh heritage.

King Drake's landing in California, engraving published 1590 by Theodor de Bry

Philip II allegedly offered a reward for his capture or death of 20,000 ducats, about £6 million. King Phillip II of Spain had watch what the English were doing closely. He had spies that would report regularly on the activities of Drake and others who reach the American coast later. After all- with such a high bounty (Todays standard worth $8 Million) you would want to know what he was up to. The English too were aware of the Spanish activities and equally watched their activities closely too. If not at sea, or on the high seas, then both countries and spies would bribe those chart and map makers in places like Flanders for details of each other’s travels. Although it has never been proven the extent of Drake skirting the east coast of America, his privateering may have taken him off course. Something that would not necessarily be reported in official records. The men left in California have also been suspected that during their 10 years lost, may also have made their way back to the eastern seaboard by way of the interior crossing the continent by land. Many say this would have been nearly impossible but oral accounts of the Delaware also tell of their visits to the west and how their ancestors had passed the great salt lake. (Utah). It is possible they or a few had made it back especially knowing the chance of rescue would be greater on the eastern seaboard rather than on the western coast. Not fully knowing the distance by land , but had to try if ever to be rescued.
In other records found, I learned that sailors of that era would leave animals on islands to breed wild. (farrowed herds of wild pigs, goats and sheep) Later these known island would provide a food source for later trips. During the colonization of Jamestown the Sea Venture was lost in a hurricane on the way to join the Colony. It was shipwrecked in Bermuda. They survived for months and salvaged the ship and cut the local cedar trees to build two smaller ships that eventually took them to Jamestown. 150 people marooned in Bermuda. They (reportedly) made it because of their Claim of the many wild pigs found on the island left there by Portuguese sailors particularly because of a marker found on the island known as “Spanish Rock” (also known as “Portuguese Rock”) On a rocky cliff overlooking the ocean with inscriptions of the year 1543 AD and indistinct other writings. Inscriptions have been interpreted as along with other markings "RP" (abbreviated version of Rex Portugaline, King of Portugal) and a cross denoting the Portuguese Order of Christ. These reported numbers of wild pigs left there by those earlier sailors. Later, doing the math of the number of pigs required to support the 150 stranded for months would prove unlikely and more secrets revealed of possible cannibalism never reported; as such was; and is now known; to have also happened in Jamestown. But the presence of some Wild Pigs also maybe proof; is also found that Drake had done the same thing “seeded the barrier islands with animals”. This evidence is in a specific breed of sheep found in America at three locations, their DNA linked to an old English stock. These Sheep found only in these three locations. One on Hoggs Island off the coast of Virginia on the Delmarva Peninsula tip. The second location an Island off the coast of California and the third location Mount Vernon George Washington’s historical estate, the sheep moved from Hoggs Island to the estate. These sheep may hold the answer to both earlier visits previously unknown and solve the mystery of where they came from and how they got there, that has lasted as long as the lost colony of Roanoke. Additional clues of the mystery of these sheep is also found in the Journals of captain Smith of Jamestown. Several of the council leadership during the winter of 1608 had made a hazardous trip to Hoggs Island in search of food. This was recorded as members of the Jamestown leadership on that trip to the Island in the winter had died, drowned and this event changed the leadership within the colony. The island was a long trip for these men in the winter and few historians, if any, have ever questioned why would they attempted such a journey so far from the settlement. it has been said a friendly Powhatan Chief of that area was their reason for going, but it could be they had learned or even knew of these sheep abandoned by Drake or another sailor on an earlier voyage. Nevertheless they were there and nobody knows how they got there, as no records of Jamestown ever speak about English Sheep being brought to the colony by the English or why they were specific to this one island. Because their genetic cousins are also found on the west coast (where Drake had visited) it would make sense there is a connection to each population of sheep in America. How and Why they ended up on George Washington’s Mount Vernon estate is the rest of our Eel River Tribe story and our links to Hogs Island and George Washington.

The Choice to settle at Jamestown had little to do with the search for the Lost Roanoke colony. In fact little effort was made to find any survivors. This location was chosen because there was
some known information about it shared by many. Early maps made by Captain Smith and maps made by Roanoke’s George White show shipwrecks in the water off the coast. Some experts say these show hazardous areas and are not actual wreck sights. However; few if any other maps from that time period mark hazards by an illustration of a “wrecked ship”, marking a reef, etc. Most of the old maps I have seen mark actual wreckage of where known ships had been sunk or sank. This too would appear to show others had visited this area enough to have lost a ship or two off the coast of pre-colonial Virginia and around the locations of Jamestown and the lost settlement of Roanoke. Flanders was providing maps to everyone so this is likely why other shipwrecks are marked on a map they had, even if never being there. Yet. Somebody else had been.

This too might offer a clue to a possible solutions to what might have really happened to the lost Roanoke colony. They had settled on a barrier island off the coast. Passing Spanish ships may have seen them, their fires and then came ashore. Maybe rescuing them and taking them as captives of King Phillip II. A Spanish ships presence might also have forced them from the island and into the interior of the continent or both. Some may have fled while others boarded a Spanish vessel. Nobody has ever figured this out so anything is truly possible. I think I have found several clues to what had happened to them in these old records. Some now believe that one of the women may have been taken by the Powhatan tribes and forced to work the copper mining deeper into the interior. They have recently found these possible copper quarries at a location within Virginia. Another note written by the Jamestown group had reported a possible single person found but no details were reported in this note sent back to investors. Another entry in Captain Smith’s journals and published works years later, after he had left the colony, tells of a Spanish ship setting a pregnant woman and a servant afloat on a raft. The servant was written to have drowned but the pregnant woman was not. This woman and her child are never spoken of again and it can only be assumed they became part of the colonist and therefore were never included on a ship manifest of passengers sent to the settlement by the English investors. Who was this woman and what happened to her and her child. I think I know. Another clue might be found in the passenger list of those left at the Roanoke Colony. A man or woman simply listed as “Smolkin” appears on this list. It does not tell if this person was a man or woman, servant or slave, gentleman or soldier. Just the name. This area also would be the location of reports of Welsh Speaking groups and a group of “Friendly Indians” to the colony at Jamestown. This group would be disbursed in the early 1700’s part of them would join their relatives tribal groups as far west and south as Biloxi while others would leave the area and join their relatives in the north under the protection and authority of their onetime enemy the Iroquois. That settlement in Pennsylvania would be called “Schmokin” which history agrees meant “Place of the Eels” There are other names that also appear in the early history of Jamestown and within out tribal story. (Fox or Foxe), (Tenche or Teech), White, Harris, Blunt, and others from this list. I will try to show you where these names occur and how they related to this area and story as they appear. I will not speculate and show records that support this idea that some of these people may have blended into the tribal
groups of the Powhatan. This idea is important to the general history of the Virginia region but it is not necessary to be validated to prove our Eel River Tribal linage. These other findings in my search for our complete history only ask more questions and may answer other mysteries.

There were two different groups left at Roanoke. The first were a group of men 107 were left by Captain Grenville with Ralph Lane in charge. The group disembarked on August 17, 1585, and built a small fort on the island. The men established a colony at the north end of Roanoke Island, and Raleigh/Grenville promised to return in April 1586 with more men and fresh supplies. 14 men stayed behind the rest returned to England. There had been some activity there by Spanish and Portuguese sailors and the spies of the English interests had seen this activity at sea and by maps created in Flanders by all countries. The shipwrecks added from one countries reports then placed on the bribed maps created as a guide or reference for the accumulated knowledge. Any noticed activity was then thought to be they had learned where this Gold and wealth was located and was suspect for their landing or interests; to one particular location. The mindset of all: “They must be up to something there or know something we don’t” So lets go there too. The popularity of Flanders map making exploiting all countries suspicions for a now known popularity and 100 year claim of the best maps of that era all coming from Flanders. (The Southern Netherlands)

The second group came in 1587, Raleigh dispatched a new group of 115 colonists to establish a colony on Chesapeake Bay. They were led by John White, an artist and friend of Raleigh who had accompanied the previous expedition to Roanoke, and was appointed governor of the 1587 colony. White and Raleigh named 12 assistants to aid in the settlement. They were ordered to stop at Roanoke to pick up the small contingent left there by Grenville the previous year, but when they arrived on July 22, 1587, they found nothing except a skeleton that may have been the remains of one of the English garrison. This too is unknown but the remaining men were not found (14 lost) Among them a man known only as “Smoklin” Below is a list of the colonist from the1585-6 Colonists. Among them a man or person known only as “Smolkin”. (old spellings) Master Ralfe Lane Master Philip Amades, Admiral of the country Master Thomas Hariot Master Acton Master Edward Stafford Thomas Luddington Master Maruyn Master Gardynor Captain Vaughan Master Kendall Master Prideox Robert Holecroft Rise Courtenay Master Hugh Rogers Thomas Foxe Edward Nugen Darby Glande Edward Kelle Iohn Gostigo Erasmus Clefs Edward Ketcheman Iohn Linsey Thomas Rottenbury Roger Deane Iohn Harris Frauncis Norris Mathewe Lyne Edward Kettell Thomas Wisse Robert Biscombe William Backhouse William White Henry Potkin Dennis Barnes Ioseph Borges Doughan Gannes (Joachim Gans) William Tenche

To understand Roanoke and what really happened you need to look at the events that led to the settlement. Just like all of the events that led to Jamestown and ultimately the Eel River Tribe people. The one thing I found is that many people trying to untangle these mysteries limited their search to a specific time or snap shot in time and history. They look at the
accounts of the English records for answers when other countries records also hold part of the whole picture of what was happening and what caused the English to settle there in the first place. These


Nicholas Swabber Edward Chipping Syluester Beching Vincent Cheyne Haunce Walters Edward Barecombe Thomas Skeuelabs William Walters

These records also then hold important information that might untangle the history of the lost colony of Roanoke and the many other questions left unanswered at Jamestown and other places in early colonial America.

Sir Francis Drake’s circumnavigation of the world does not talk about his return trip that did in fact stop at the Chesapeake Bay area. He had offered to collect the settlers and return them to England. So Drake was in fact a visitor to this area, even though his route does not show this as a leg of his trip.

This area was attempted to be settled years before; Drake in (1574-79) Raleigh in (Roanoke 1584-87) or by Smith and Newport, Gosnold in (Jamestown 1607)

In 1561 at the future site of Jamestown and near Roanoke, the Spanish (Grey)Monks of this special order landed on the shores of North America. They were sent by Ángel de Villafaña and funded by Spain and the Catholic church. They captured a Virginian Native American boy and took him with them to Mexico. The boy was instructed in the Catholic religion and baptized as Don Luis, in honor of Luis de Velasco, the Viceroy of New Spain. The Spanish took the native youth to Madrid, Spain, where he had an audience with the King, and received a thorough Jesuit education. Some Dominicans heading for “Florida” as missionaries took Don Luis with
them, stopping at Havana, where they abandoned their plans for Florida. They then set their sights on returning to where they had captured Don Luis and were intent to convert his people and establish a new colony or monastery there. This is like many journey found in other countries records. Not usually taught in American History as many of these attempts are considered failures so omitting them from history was the policy for more than 400 years in America. We as Americans recognize our version of separation from the English control of the colonies and our reasons for that revolution while England had its own version not necessarily with the same conclusions and reasons for the conflict. This can be said with the wars and conflicts that date back farther than the American Revolution, the French and Indian war, The expulsion of Acadia (Nova Scotia), the Attack on the Swiss Colony (Christine) 1638, Control over New Amsterdam (New York) and back and back in even earlier history. Who controlled the continent and when gave claim to it. To acknowledge others here who were not part of the agreements made that ultimately lead to English claims would have undermined that claim. So to ignore them nearly entirely was politically motivated by the English so the claim to America was not challenged. Even as America took shape and early history of long forgotten journeys were reported, they edited the acceptable accounts. Leaf Ericson became an acceptable account as Iceland was never a world power or had staked a claim of ownership to America. Whereas France, Spain, the Swiss, Dutch, Portugal and others were and had. So any people left behind by those countries in the American landscape with the change of control, ownership and claims were ignored, defeated or abandoned. Left out of most historical accounts of those who took possession of the region, colony and America. There are many of these people reported in history if you only look. Here is one of those failed attempts that is relevant to the history of Jamestown but is too often dismissed as important because of its failure.


In 1570, Father Juan Bautista de Segura, Jesuit vice provincial of Havana, had just withdrawn the Jesuit missionaries from Guale (France) and Santa Elena. He wanted to found a mission in Ajacán without a military garrison, which was unusual. Despite his superiors' concerns, they gave him permission to found what was to be called St. Mary’s Mission. Refusal of a Military presents would allow them to do as they pleased. In August 1570, Father Segura, Father Luis de Quirós, former head of the Jesuit college among the Moors in Spain, and six Jesuit brothers set forth from their base in Havana to found an Ajacán Mission. A Spanish boy Alonso de Olmos, called Aloncito, also accompanied the priests. Don Luis went with them to serve as their guide and interpreter. They stopped at Santa Elena for provisioning before returning to the location where Don Luis was captured nearly a decade earlier. On September 10, the party of ten landed in Ajacán, on the north shore of one of the lower Chesapeake peninsulas. (Delmarva Hoggs island). The Spaniards constructed a small wooden hut with an adjoining room where Mass could be celebrated. These monks were different they wore Grey robes instead of the traditional Brown robes because of this special order. Some say that the location was at Queen's Creek on the north side of the Virginia Peninsula, near the York River. Recent findings
suggest that St. Mary's Mission may have been in the village of Axacam derived from Ajacon, on the “New Kent” (see Kent England History) side of Diascund Creek, near its confluence with the Chickahominy River. Another theory places St. Mary's Mission near the Occoquan River and Aquia Creek, in the territory of the Patawomeck tribe in present-day Stafford County. Aquitaine also happens to be the name of the Carolingian Kingdom. Later Aquitaine would also become the estate name of the Indian agent to the North extending into Pennsylvania and the Eel River people. (See Sir William Johnson) On October 27, 1935, a bronze tablet was unveiled at the Aquia Catholic cemetery in the memory of the Jesuits, listing the names of the slain: “Luis De Quiros, Priest, Baptistan Mendez and Gabriel De Solis, Scholastics, on February 4, 1571. Juan Baptista De Segura, Priest, Cristobel Redondo, Scholastic, Padro Linarez, Gabriel Gomez and Sancho Zeballos, Brothers, February 9, 1571...”. This site had a significant nearby village, a navigable stream flowing in from the north, and white cliffs. Stratford Hall also has white cliffs looming over the Potomac River near its confluence with the Chesapeake Bay (as well as the Rappahannock River). Future generations of our people would also settle and meet at such “White Cliffs” along the rivers, in fact we would seek them out as a special place and look for places that reminded us of home as many groups did. (Delphi Indiana with its Limestone bluffs, seven Pillars near Peru Indiana, The death of Captain Dixon’s wife leaping from the high cliffs after learning he had been killed and the account romanticized in Fennimore Coopers book “Last of the Mohican”) See: Letter Written by Lettice Floyd to her grandson in 1848 explaining this book written in 1828 was the Floyd family history.

Don Luis tried to locate his families village of Chiskiack, which he had not seen in ten years. He was said to recognize distant relatives among the Native American “Virgindians” on shore, so the missionaries disembarked. Don Luis soon left the Jesuits, settling with his own people at a distance of more than a day's travel. When he failed to return, the Jesuits believed that he had abandoned them. They were frightened to be without anyone who knew the language but were able to barter for some food. The mid-Atlantic region was enduring a long period of drought, which led to famine and all resources were scarce. This drought would last longer and would also effect the settlements of Roanoke and Jamestown who arrived at the end of the longest drought period the region had known. February 1571, three missionaries went toward the village where they thought Don Luis was staying. They reportedly killed the Monks, and took other warriors to the main mission station. Some reports say Don Luis himself had killed the Monks. He and/or his party killed both the priests and the remaining six brothers, stealing their clothes and liturgical supplies. Only Alonso de Olmos, the young servant boy, was spared. He was put under the care of a chief. A Spanish supply ship had arrived and found two of the Native Americans wearing the robes, crosses and other items. They interrogated them and determined the Priests and Monks had been killed although no effort to search for them was made to know if this was fact. Years of attempted landings has only ended in attacks on the Spaniards so being far outnumbered they elected not to go inland too far away from the security of the ship. In August 1572, Pedro Menéndez de Aviles arrived from Florida with thirty soldiers and sailors to take revenge for the massacre. Initially, Menéndez de Avilés
believed that Don Luís’ uncle was responsible for the killings. (a Brother of the Powhatan) He lured several of the Virginian natives aboard his ship with gifts and used them as hostages. From them, Menéndez de Avilés learned of Alonso de Olmos’ survival and was able to secure the boy’s return in exchange for captives. After gaining a fuller picture of the massacre from Olmos, Menéndez de Avilés attempted to use other natives as hostages to bargain for the hand-over of Don Luís. Don Luís did not turn himself over to the Spanish. Before leaving the bay, Menéndez de Avilés had the remaining native hostages baptized and hanged from the ships’ yards. This would never be forgotten by the Powhatan people and remains in several oral accounts but sometimes remembered as those of the Later Roanoke Colony (all were killed) rather than an account of the earlier less known Ajacán attempt to settle the same area.

During the expedition, 20 native “Virgindians” (as they came to be called) were killed. The failed attempt at establishing a mission in Virginia was the end of Spanish ventures to colonize the area. Don Luís subsequently disappeared from the known historical record when the Spanish abandoned the area and made no other attempts to settle there. The English had known of the attempt and the Military that was dispatched, but likely did not know all of the details of the attempt to settle. Intent to find Spanish sites and mines of Gold, the English attempts believed this was one of those areas and were quick to move in once abandoned. So came Roanoke and the search for gold verses a true attempt to colonize this area.

Now, Some think Don Luis may have become one of the Great Chief of the Powhatan and the people known as the Powhatan (there were two then and later another two known as the Powhatan Chief), but he may have been the Chief of the Delmarva peninsula known as DebeDeavon or the Laughing King.

DebeDeavon (died 1657) was the chief ruler of the Accawmack Indian nation that was inhabiting the Eastern Shore of Virginia upon the first arrival of English colonists in 1608. His title was recorded as "Ye Emperor of Ye Easterne Shore and King of Ye Great Nussawattocks," and he was also known familiarly as "the Laughing King". He also seems to be the same figure who was known variously in English records as Esmy Shichans, Tobot Deabot, and Okiawampe. The old Vulgar latin is also said to have sounded like Laughter or the Laughing language.

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés (15 February 1519 – 17 September 1574) was a Spanish admiral and explorer from the region of Asturias, Spain, who is remembered for planning the first regular trans-oceanic convoys and for founding St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565. The First Governor of Florida. St Augustine later was proven by the Smithsonian as an historical site of many Catholic burials near what was to be called the Fountain of Youth and the Governors Fortress. Later in our story a Floyd relative will be sent to Florida, Become the mayor of St.Augustine to be rid of him). He served the King of Spain Phillip II, Following the founding of Fort Caroline in present-day Jacksonville by French Huguenots under René Goulaine de Laudonnière, he was commissioned to conquer the peninsula as Adelantado. He established Saint Augustine, or San Agustín, in 1565; then he seized Fort Caroline and displaced the French. The Spanish easily overwhelmed the lightly defended French garrison, which had been left with
only a skeleton crew of 20 soldiers and about 100 others, killing most of the men and sparing about 60 women and children. The bodies of the victims were hung in trees with the inscription: “Hanged, not as Frenchmen, but as “Lutherans” (heretics). Menéndez traveled to southwest Florida, looking for his son. There he made contact with the Calusa tribe, an advanced maritime people. He negotiated an initial peace with their leader, King Carlos, which was solidified by Menéndez’s marriage to Carlos’s sister, who took the baptismal name Doña Antonia. The peace was uneasy, and Menéndez’s use of his new wife as a hostage in negotiations with her people, as well as his negotiating with the Calusas’ enemies, the Tocobagas, helped cause the decline of relations to all-out war, which continued intermittently into the next century. Menéndez was unsuccessful in locating his son Juan. The Calusa political influence and control also extended over other tribes in southern Florida, including the Mayaimi (around Lake Okeechobee), and the Tequesta and Jaega on the southeast coast of the peninsula. Calusa influence may have also extended to the Ais tribe on the central east coast of Florida. Historians and experts say The Mayaimis have no linguistic or cultural relationship with the Miami of Great Lakes region. This is true to the extent of our Eel River origins which later in history the Miami claimed as their own. (see People of the Peninsula)

Juan Rogel, a Jesuit missionary to the Calusa in the late 1560s, noted the chief’s name as Carlos but wrote that the name of the “kingdom” was Escampaba, with an alternate spelling of Escampaha. Rogel also stated that the chief’s name was Caalus, and that the Spanish had changed it to Carlos. Marquardt quotes a statement from the 1570s that “the Bay of Carlos ... in the Indian language is called Escampaba, for the cacique of this town, who afterward called himself Carlos in devotion to the Emperor” (Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor). Escampaba may be related to a place named Stapaba, which was identified in the area on an early 16th-century map. Many people lived in large villages with purpose-built earthwork mounds. The people built extensive shell works for unknown reasons. Dismal Key is a small island, part of the Ten Thousand Islands archipelago in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Florida. The island is artificial, constructed by people of the Glades culture. Construction of the island proceeded in stages over some 1,500 years following the end of the Archaic period in Florida. The southwest coast of Florida has many large artificial structures known as shell works, made of shells piled up by human activity. Shell works are found from Charlotte Harbor southward through the Ten Thousand Islands. This too is significant as people of this area were displaced some to Virginia where we then find Dismal Swamp. In 1650, Algonquian-speaking Native Americans of coastal tribes lived in the swamp. The Occaneechi same language as the Okeechobee.

Occaneechi Location. On the middle and largest island in Roanoke River, just below the confluence of the Staunton and the Dan, near the site of Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Va. (See also North Carolina.) Occaneechi History. Edward Blande and his companions heard of them in 1650. When first met by Lederer in 1670 at the spot above mentioned, the Occaneechi were noted throughout the region as traders, and their language is said to have been the common speech both of trade and religion over a considerable area (Lederer, 1912). Between 1670 and 1676 the Occaneechi had been joined by the Tutelo and Saponi, who settled upon
two neighboring islands. In the latter year the Conestoga sought refuge among them and were hospitably received, but, attempting to dispossess their benefactors, they were driven away. Later, harassed by the Iroquois and English, the Occaneechi fled south and in 1701 Lawson (1860) found them on the Eno River, about the present Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina. Later still they united with the Tutelo and Saponi and followed their fortunes, having, according to Byrd, taken the name of the Saponi.

William Byrd II is credited for naming the Dismal Swamp in 1728, while leading a land survey to establish a boundary between the Virginia and North Carolina colonies. However; his wife, Lucy Parke was the daughter of the Governor Daniel Parke II of the Leeward Islands. There is again a George Washington connection, which is throughout our Eel River Tribal history. . In 1763, George Washington visited the area, and he and others founded the Dismal Swamp Company in a venture to drain the swamp and clear it for settlement. The company later turned to the more profitable goal of timber harvesting. Several African-American maroon societies lived in the Great Dismal Swamp during early American history. These Great Dismal Swamp maroons consisted of black refugee slaves who had escaped to seek safety and liberty. The swamp's role in the history of slavery in the United States is reflected in Harriet Beecher Stowe's second novel, Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp. This area a refuge for many and by many for more than 300 years as recorded.

De Soto had landed in Florida and found a tribe called Apalachee and the village of Anhaica. (the name given to the Appalachian Mountains, by early maps) It is thought he might have used members of this group as guides. The same family group of the other Calusa and other Florida tribes mentions who were also relatives of the Creek and also shared a similar language. He too had pressd into the interior of the continent and may have made it as far as the Piatsa drawing. The Tribes of Florida all share a common mythology of a horned serpent creature they call estakwynay while the Alabama people call it tcinto sâktco or “crawfish snake,” the Cherokee call it “uktena”. According to Sioux belief, the Unhcegila (Ųȟcéǧila) are dangerous reptilian water monsters that lived in ancient times. They were of various shapes. In the end the Thunderbirds destroyed them, except for small species like snakes and lizards. All tribal groups converge at the Piatsa wall painting, that was mistaken as a Miami word or story but may have been mistaken for a Mayaimis word and not the Great Lakes Miami. Tribes who share this story: and the names for this creature. A description of a Dragon as explained and compared to those small lizards and snakes. Validation by legend as those people wearing this symbol had existed many years ago; and relics still held by the Native American people as proof of this story. Reports of a Miami word origin mistaken as the Mayaimis who served as guides years, decades and centuries later, then added to the embellishments of the story and then even later. Visiting and trading tribes to this once great center all sharing the story and returning with this story to their own peoples.
Awanyu—Tewa Misi-kinepikw ("great snake")—Dragon
Cree Misi-kinepikwa ("great snake")—Dragon
Shawnee Misi-ginebig ("great snake")—Dragon
Oji-Cree Mishi-ginebig ("great snake")—Dragon
Ojibwe Pita-skog ("great snake")—Dragon
Abenaki Sinti lapitta—(great horned serpent) Dragon
Choctaw Unktehi or Unktehila—(Great beast serpent like) Dragon
Dakota Olobit—(horned serpent snake like) Dragon
Natchez Uktena—aniyunwiya—(snake like Beast Great size) Dragon
And so on.

The horned serpent is a well-attested cult image of north-west Europe before and during the Roman period. It appears three times on the Gundestrup cauldron, and in Romano-Celtic Gaul was closely associated with the horned or antlered god Cernunnos, in whose company it is regularly depicted. This pairing is found as early as the fourth century BC in Northern Italy, where a huge antlered figure with torcs and a serpent was carved on the rocks in Val Camonica.

The Connection: The first account of the expedition to be published was by the Gentleman of Elvas, an otherwise unidentified Portuguese knight (see; Sir Ferdinando Wainman) who was a member of the expedition. His chronicle was first published in 1557. An English translation by Richard Hackluyt was published in 1609. Information used by Sir Walter Raleigh with a captured Portuguese Captain to find the New World settlement which was later Roanoke. Hakluyt would later assist and be one of 4 partners of a new charter issued to settle Jamestown. Later in our story, in more detail: The Powhatan groups and the Occaneechi. Edward Bland wrote that the Ocaneechi lived on the Trading Path that connected Virginia with the interior of North America. There were two places that the Ocaneechee traded cited in this research and was a treaty relationship that was denoted in the 1646 Treaty with Necotowance. It was 1645 that Opitchapum did not want the job after a year of succeeding Opecanconough as Paramount Powhatan Confederation Chief, Necotowance, the “King” of the Wyanoaks was the next in line of the succession of the Powhatan matrilineal line of succession from his Patawomeck line of Pocahontas’s' mother. It is possible that Necotowance is a later name of Nemotack/Namontack, as his life progressed and once he becoming next in line. This too had made it possible for John Floyd/Fludd to become the exclusive trader and interpreter for these groups as boys they had known one another aboard the Mary Margret. [Bill Devo, Patawomeck Tribal Historian] .

Necotowance signed a 1646 treaty where he would deal with Bland and Wood and Floyd traders in 2 locations: Ft Henry and John Floyd's house. Their position on the Trading Path gave the Ocaneechi the power to act as trading “middlemen” between Virginia and various tribes to the west. John Floyd, Floud would become the exclusive interpreter for all of Jamestown before his death. The Grand Assembly held at James City October 5, 1646, enacted the following (as written): “that upon any occasion of a message to the Governor or trade, the said Necotowance and his people the Indians doe repair to fforte Henery, alias Appmattucke fforte, or to the house of Capt. John floud, and to no other place or places of the south side of the river, att which places the aforesayd badges of striped stuffe are to be and remaine. Indians
found in ceded lands who were not wearing special striped coats picked up at the designated forts were to be killed on sight, and any white illegally entertaining Indians was to be punished severely. Be it also enacted that Capt. John Floud be interpreter for the collony, and that for his service therin and transporting such Indians as shall be employed from time to tyme to the Govr in a message or otherwise, he is to be allowed from the publique the salary of four thousand pounds of tob’o yeerly.” (Tobacco)

John Floyd’s; Floud and later again corrupted as Flood; daughter Mary would marry John Washington their neighbor. Yet more links to George Washington ..more to come...

Few if any historians have ever realized this as they have never looked at this connection. They will. (Debe in old Welsh and vulgar Latin means “South of” and Deavon is Devon The name Devon derives from the name of the Britons who inhabited the southwestern peninsula of Britain at the time of the Roman conquest of Britain known as the Dumnonii, thought to mean “deep valley dwellers” from proto Celtic dubnos “deep”. In the Brittonic, Devon is known as Welsh: Dyfnaint. The Merovingian Carolingian kingdom is due south of there, across the channel. Also Flanders where may were exiled. “Indiana”. Then fought over for control by France and Spain. “Esmy Shincans” is really an English misspelling for Esmy Sanchez’ ...just sayin. Flanders reporting the capture of a Virginian boy, returned and exchanged. So the English then with this new information would attempt the same exchanges to gain what was sought.

The Laughing King or DebeDeavon was the name given to the Chief by a servant (indentured servant) boy of Captain Newport, named, Thomas Savage who was then exchanged for another boy of the Powhatan named Namontack who returned to England with Captain Newport then returned to Jamestown with Newport on his return voyage aboard the Mary Margret. Aboard that ship a young (cooper) only listed as Laboror “Floud” this would prove to be John Floyd by historical facts. John and Namontack about the same in age and intended to learn from one another on the return voyage. Being made ready for an exchange unlike those earlier boys who had no preexposure to the culture. It is unknown if young John knew this would be his purpose. Like much of the history Little is known of Thomas Savage before 1607. What I found is that Thomas Savage was a uninheriting son of The Savage family. Thomas Savage of Jamestown was indentured to Captain Newport by his father and or uncle after his father’s death. His father was a relative of Sir Thomas Savage 1st Viscount known as 2nd Baronet. He was a “counter” a “Royal Exchequer” of the court of Charles I. in south Wales. He married Elizabeth Darcy, the Countess Rivers, daughter of Thomas Darcy, 1st Earl Rivers and Mary Kitson, on 14 May 1602. By special remainder, (order of the King), Savage was made heir to his fatherin-law’s titles, but he died before he could inherit them. Savage was succeeded in his titles by his son, John, who later became the 2nd second Earl Rivers. [This relationship in early Jamestown to Savage and Floyd children would later be corrupted to become the Eel Rivers and produce
a Floyd descendant and son who would be known as Sir William, aka William Grey Eyes, aka White Eeyes also said to be DeLaWare living at the Shmokin Settlement “Place of Eels”].

I have also found to be true that no person to journey to early Jamestown (1607 -1610) was there by chance. All of those there were recruited personally, sponsored by someone, many related to one another by marriage or by family ties, military service or had some connection to those there. So when history claims little is known of Thomas Savage (Jamestown) and the same about John White (Roanoke) this merely seems to be they didn’t look in the right place and failed to realize that nobody had come merely by chance. The only exception are those crewman aboard the ship, the sailors and most of them did not stay but returned with the ships. After all; someone had to sail them back to collect more people, they did not sail themselves back without a crew. I also found that the information of Jamestown as a whole is limited. Most of the records that are used as to the history and events come from Captain Smith’s journals and published work after he left the colony. These are accepted as valid sources and accounts as few other firsthand accounts are known to exist. This too was by intent of the investors who did not want to report hardships or failures to discourage others going. Some historians have become skeptical of Smith’s journal accounts and recollections as embellished and self-glorifying. Propaganda and or to mask the accounts now only being learned of cannibalism, deaths that cannot be or have not been fully reported and more. Some references and stories told by Smith in the later published accounts are similar to other published stories by other adventurers and some of the other few accounts of events claim they involved other people, other than Smith. What most people have never heard of Captain Smith is that Captain Newport had accused him and another man of Mutiny on that first trip to Jamestown. Newport had planned to execute Smith and the other man as soon as they made landfall. However; the Virginia Company of London, the investors and financiers of the trip had taken names of all persons boarded before they left. They; the investors; also selected those who would be in charge of the settlement governing and leadership, then sealed these in a lockbox, not to be opened until landing, then to be read aloud. This would be the procedure for the first several trips made. The Company thought this would solve several issues.

1) It would not challenge the Ship’s Captain’s authority while at sea.
2) It would remain unknown to all who would lead and therefore not affect other from assuming more or failing to go.
3) Captains were paid for “Souls Delivered” from those on the list. With Privateering and capturing other sailors, this would prevent additional people being claimed by captains for payment.
4) Like Smith’s situation, it would prevent a Ship’s Captain from disciplining those aboard until the names were read and known.

Luckily for captain Smith, he was selected as part of the Settlements early governing body and so Newport could not execute him. The other man not so lucky. He was executed by Newport following the reading of names. From then on Newport and Smith had issues and a rivalry had developed. On another return trip by Newport, he had a counterfeit document made and read
it aloud claiming it was the Companies new orders, just to humiliate Smith. He was to pronounce the Powhatan Leader Emperor and provide him a Bed, plus fill Newport’s ship with Pitch, Tar and other goods to reimburse Newport for the trip. Smith wrote a letter in defiance and with his complaints against Newport but the matter was settled without charges. Smith had been made Leader after the Old captain Bartholomew Gosnold died, and other members of the council leadership had drowned searching for food on Hogg Island in December of that year. Matthew Scrivener (1580 – January 7, 1609) was an English colonist in Virginia. He served briefly as acting governor of Jamestown, when he was succeeded by Captain John Smith. Scrivener drowned with eight other colonists, half of them members of the governing Council, including Bartholomew Gosnold’s brother Anthony, while attempting to cross to nearby Hog Island in a storm in 1609. Scrivener was the son of barrister and city bailiff Ralph Scrivener of Ipswich and of Belstead, in Suffolk, England. His mother was Mary Dowsing Smith. (A year after Matthew’s death by drowning, his brother John Scrivener purchased Sibton Abbey in Suffolk, where Scrivener family descendants still reside today.) Matthew Scrivener's sister was married to the cousin of the first President of Jamestown, Edward Maria Wingfield.

The Minister too had died following his Church being burnt and all records as well as all of the Rev. Hunt’s possessions, a complete lost. Smith writes, that the Good Minister Hunt, had hardly enough left to clothe himself. Smith would also select as his friend and support to this leadership appointment, Raleigh Croshaw. Another man that history has little information on before his appearance in Jamestown. His name is most likely an alias, as I found many associated with Jamestown had used. Including; Smith, Ratcliffe and others.

Captain John Ratcliffe a friend of Newport’s too had died at the hands of the Powhatan. However; before his death, tension between Ratcliffe and Smith soon surfaced, even though when Ratcliffe was appointed President of the colonization efforts, he appointed Smith to form a work detail keeping Smith in a leadership role. Ratcliffe’s overgenerous trading provoked Smith to complain that they would soon run out of items to trade. Ratcliffe left office (either by resignation or deposition by Smith’s complaining) in July 1608, two months before the end of his term. At that point, Ratcliffe had lost the faith of the colonists, who accused him of hoarding rations. The same accusation made against Edward Maria Wingfield who was removed from leadership in September 1607, again incited by Smith. The colonists were also enraged that as they were sick and dying, Ratcliffe ordered they build a capitol in the woods. The colonists dubbed the project “Ratcliffe’s Palace.” So now removed, Ratcliffe accompanied Christopher Newport when he sailed from Virginia in 1608. In May 1609, he commanded the Diamond, one of the ships in the Third Supply fleet of Sir Thomas Gates. Gates ship the Sea Venture was lost in a hurricane and the ship wrecked in Bermuda the passengers and crew thought to be dead along with the passengers and crew of the Catch that sank. (captained by Mathew Finch) Ratcliffe’ friend and ally, Captain Newport was both the Captain and Admiral of the Sea Venture and the supply mission. He too now was thought dead. Smith now was free of Newport and
Ratcliffe alone without his trusted friend and authority. Smith like Newport had placed his own servant or Page among the Powhatan tribal leaders, a 12-year-old boy named Samuel Collier. (later called the Dutchman) Ratcliffe and about a dozen men or so were told they had been invited by a Powhatan leader to a meeting and that this leader had promised food to help the colonists. The message given and reported by an interpreter. (unnamed by history) but maybe by other records and by circumstances, the interpreter’s message was telling of this meeting was likely, Smiths “Page”, Samuel Collier. Instead of help and food, they were set up and Ratcliffe alone attacked. The other men separated from Ratcliffe by the tribesmen at the right moment by the Leaders signal. Captain Ratcliffe was then tied to a tree and the woman of the group reportedly pealed the flesh off Ratcliffe’s body with shells and tossed the pieces into the fire as he watch his own body torn apart and still alive. They then burning him alive. This story was documented in an eyewitness account that is included in;

The Jamestown Adventure: Accounts of the Virginia Colony, 1605 – 1614 (Real Voices, Real History), edited by Ed Southern. “…when the sly old King espied a fitting time, cut them all off, only surprised Captain Ratcliffe alive, who he caused to be bound unto a tree naked with a fire before, and by women his flesh was scraped from his bones with mussel shells, and, before his face, thrown into the fire, and so for want of circumspection miserably perished.

It would appear; that Ratcliffe had been singled out and likely the Chief bribed to have him executed and the account and events would also suggest that Smith and or Crosahw may have had a hand in the entire affair. The next several months things would change again. Several weeks after the ships that had survived the hurricane had landed at the colony, a small ship thought to have been lost or sunk, named the Virginia of the North unexpectedly showed up. History sometimes reports it was in tow behind the flag ship the Sea Venture, along with the Catch that did sink. [A confusion over Captain Davis and Davies has caused this confusion] The captain Robert Davis was greeted as a hero and was placed in charge of two forts. He had found the colony because he and this ship had been there before. This smaller ship was the first ship made in the New World but not constructed in Jamestown. It had been made to the north in the short lived Popham Colony, a colony named for Sir John Popham the man who had imprisoned several people in the Tower of London following a conspiracy against the Crown. (see The Gun Powder Plot) The colony had been led by his nephew George Popham. He had died, maybe the only person of the colony that died and there were some suspicions surrounding the cause. Following the younger Popham’s death Sir Walter Raleigh’s nephew, named for Raleigh, Raleigh Gilbert was placed in charge of the colony.

1606-07 The Popham Colony — also known as the Sagadahoc Colony — was a shortlived English colonial settlement in North America that was founded in 1607 and located in the present-day town of Phippsburg, Maine, near the mouth of the Kennebec River by the proprietary Virginia Company of Plymouth. It was founded a few months after its more successful rival, the colony at Jamestown, which was established on May 4, 1607, by the Virginia Company of London.
The Propham Colony came before Jamestown and had a good chance of making it long term if it had not been for circumstances. The Gift of God arrived at the mouth of the Kennebec River (then called the Sagadahoc River) on August 13, 1607. The Mary and John arrived three days later. Colony leader George Popham sailed aboard the Gift of God with Raleigh Gilbert as second-in-command. The captain of the latter ship, was Robert Davis. Master of the ship was James Davis who kept a diary. (James also reported later as James Davies) (Davis this distinction would be an important name within the Floyd family to prove our relationship to the right captain) This would cause more confusion in later land claims once these captains retired from their sea travels. George Popham was the nephew of one of the financial backers of the colony, Sir John Popham, the Lord Chief Justice of England who had imprisoned Sir Walter Raleigh and many others involved in the Gun Powder Plot which I will tell you more about. It was suspect that this was his way of saving some money by sending people he had convicted to the new settlement often skilled laborers convicted of lesser crimes. If they didn’t make it ...oh well, if they did ...then it was cheap labor. These men unlike Jamestown were not all indentured to those aboard but beholding to Propham. Raleigh Gilbert was son of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and half nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh. Other financiers included Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the military governor of Plymouth; much of the information about the events in the colony comes from his letters and memoirs. Settlers included the Reverend Richard Seymour, grandson of Sir Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset and brother to Jane Seymour; nine council members and 6 other gentlemen, accompanied the expedition, while the rest were soldiers, artisans, farmers and traders. George Popham died on February 5, 1608, as I told you, possibly the only colonist to die - a contrast to Jamestown which lost half its population that year. Raleigh Gilbert became “colony president” on February 5, 1608 at age 25. The colonists completed one major project, the building of a 30-ton ship, a pinnace they named Virginia of the North. When a supply ship came in 1608, it brought a message that Sir John Popham had died. Gilbert sent the Mary and John to England with cargo. (furs they had traded for and sassafras etc.) When the ship returned later in the summer, it brought news that Gilbert’s elder brother John had also died. Gilbert was therefore an heir to a title and the estate of Compton Castle in Devon. He decided to return to England and collect on his inheritance before unavailable to him as the second born child by English law. He took nearly half of the men with him. The 45 remaining colonists also left, sailing home in the Mary and John and Virginia of the North the ship they had built. But wait. What history missed is now they have a new ship but are short crew members needed to make the journey. The Mary and John a larger vessel required more men then the smaller Virginia of the North they had constructed. It was also the maiden voyage of the Virginia of the North and taking it back to England was a risk even in tow. Davis having ties to some of those in Jamestown elected to take a smaller crew and sail down the coast to Jamestown where he could recruit additional sailors, test the sea worthiness of the new ship and at worst be towed back by another vessel under captain Newport’s command. That is exactly what he did. Upon arrival in Jamestown he found his additional crew one of those was his nephew a young laborer who had arrived on the Mary Margret named John Floyd, listed on the Mary Margret’s passenger list as “Floud” a laborer and only 15 years old. John was Davis
nephew by marriage. Davis’s wife’s sister was Elizabeth Davis married to Nicolas Ffloud (various Welsh spellings) His father Edward Floyd, Nicholas Ffloud’s brother. This is why some report Captain Davis must have been in tow behind the Sea Venture along with the Catch. He had come from the northern colony however. The short lived Popham Colony was forever abandoned as the main founder Sir John Popham had died as well as his nephew. The investors he had solicited soon lost interest although some would again become involved as Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay Colony would be established a few years later. Sir Walter Raleigh actually held the entire rights to colonize England’s claim to the area called Virginia (named for the Virgin Queen Elizabeth) which by definition was all land from Spanish Florida to the northern area of Nova Scotia. His patent was issued to him by Elizabeth I but she had died On 24 March 1603. Following her death, James VI of Scotland set out to claim the English throne, taking the title James I. Raleigh was brought to trial on 17 November 1603, on charges of:

“conspiring to deprive the King of his Government; to alter religion; to bring in the Roman superstition; and to procure foreign enemies to invade the kingdom”. He was smuggling in unknown Catholic exiles and men of other country origins as crew passengers, artist, and military men impostors, and reseeding them into the colonies and many under assumed names.

The Charters or patents issued to Raleigh were then revoked and reissued by King James VI also now known as James I. On April 10, 1606, Edward Maria Wingfield was one of eight “incorporators” of the Virginia Company who "prayed His Majesty to incorporate them, and to enable them to raise a joint stake". Divided into two missions, four men sub-incorporated as the Virginia Company of London and four as the Virginia Company of Plymouth, which would attempt to found a colony at Kennebec River. The four for the London (Jamestown) Company, besides Wingfield, being Richard Hakluyt, Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers (i.e. these suitors ensured the legality of the Company). They prayed His Majesty to incorporate them, and to enable them to raise a joint stake. The Charter stated: "James, by the grace of God, King of England ... Whereas our loving and well disposed subjects, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, Knights, Richard Hackluit, Clerk...and Edward Maria Wingfield, Esq... have been humble suitors unto us, that we would vouchsafe unto them and may in time bring the infidels and savages in those parts, to human civility, and to a settled and quiet government, Do, by these our letters patent, graciously accept of, & agree to, their humble and well intended desires....and do therefore, for Us, our heirs and successors, Grant and agree, that the said Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hackluit, [sic] and Edward Maria Wingfield, adventurers of and for our city of London... shall and may begin their said first plantation...and seat of their first abode & habitation ... Richard Hakluyt, Edward Maria Wingfield, [etc.]: Adventurers... of and for our City of London, and such others as are or shall be joined unto them of that Colony... shall and may begin their said first Plantation and Seat of that first Abode and Habitation, at any place upon the said coast of Virginia, where they shall think fit and convenient between the said four and thirty and one and forty [34–41] degrees of the said Latitude..." That in short is how you kiss some royal butt.
Effectively this voided Raleigh’s patent and rights issued by Elizabeth I and all of those involved with Raleigh’s earlier attempts to settle America, thus no real efforts were made to find or determine the fate of the lost Colony of Roanoke. Had they found any survivors or persons associated with these earlier efforts now in the colony or going to the colonies, it would threaten the letter patent and Charter and all newly issued rights of this new claim. However; the information known by those earlier involved was still necessary to both learn and know to achieve their colonies. Relatives of those earlier involved became people of interest and any information was then being sought. This too was the reason for some now participating in the colonies to use an alias or an assumed name. Any record of those earlier people with Raleigh or now involved in the second Charter but linked to the earlier Raleigh charter became a liability. There was motive to erase all information that could make this new charter invalid. Raleigh had gained favor of the Crown while serving in the North to squelch the Catholic conflicts in Ireland. He quickly rose in favor of the Queen and was knighted in 1585. for his part in the suppression of rebellions and participating in the Siege of Smerwick. This would later be used against Raleigh at his trial and the charges of Treason. As the battles in the north went, many were killed The few that were spared suffered a worse fate. They were offered life if they would renounce their Catholic faith; on refusal, their arms and legs were broken in three places by an ironsmith. They were left in agony for a day and night and then hanged. According to the English writer John Hooker in his Supply to the Irish Chronicle (an addition to Holinshed’s Chronicles) written in 1587, the bands ordered to carry out the executions were led by Captain Raleigh (later Sir Walter Raleigh) and Captain Mackworth. In the summer of 1579 William Drury, Lord Deputy of Ireland, commissioned Gilbert and Raleigh to attack James FitzMaurice Fitzgerald again by sea and land and to intercept a fleet expected to arrive from Spain with aid for the Irish. At this time Gilbert had three vessels under his command: the 250-ton Anne Ager (named after his wife), the Relief, and the 10-ton Squirrell, a small frigate notable for having completed the voyage to America and back within three months under the command of a captured Portuguese pilot.

1578-1583 Funded primarily by English Catholic investors. Founded Bangor Maine named for “Bangor” the Welsh (Anglo-Norman Welsh)sibling from near the Holy Well. Bangor Maine called “Queens City”. They capture and brings back a Native American person with them possibly the person who returns to Roanoke the following year known only as “Smolkin”. This too will make sense as the “Schmokin” (Place of the Eels) settlement would be founded in the north (Pennsylvania) under the authority of the Iroquois who controlled the upper eastern region of America. This would be the same village that the allied Virginia Native American group would relocate to by 1720 (with family and relatives) while the rest of that group relocated to Biloxi. (with family and relations) These were the same tribal lines but had relocated a country apart. The reason I will reveal as our story continues.
Establishing the Smolkin Village or also called the “Place of the Eels”.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert who drowned off the coast of Newfoundland in 1783 attempting to colonize St John’s. Raleigh was his half-brother and those details were presented and worked out with the Queen by two of his distant cousins Ralph Lane and Richard Greenville. (later will be linked to the Greenville Treaty) No doubt to include Raleigh in their enterprises. Sir Humphry Gilbert was father to Raleigh Gilbert, who became second in command of Popham Colony also known as the Sagadahoc Colony — remember, I told you it was a short-lived English colonial settlement in North America that was founded in 1607 and located in the present-day town of Phippsburg, Maine, near the mouth of the Kennebec River by the Virginia Company of Plymouth. John Popham, Raleigh’s jailer. It was founded a few months after its more successful rival, the colony at Jamestown, which was established on May 4, 1607, by the Virginia Company of London in present-day James City County, Virginia.

Following the Roanoke abandonment, Raleigh was jail after Elizabeth I. He was jailed earlier when Elizabeth I found he had married one of her ladies in waiting secretly and without her consent. He had secretly married Elizabeth Throckmorton, for which he and his wife were sent to the Tower of London. After his release, they retired to his estate at Sherborne, Dorset.

In 1594, Raleigh had heard of a “City of Gold” in South America and sailed to find it. He had been jailed with some Jesuits whom had also sailed under banners with various fleets. Raleigh would publish an exaggerated account of his experiences in a book that contributed to the legend of “El Dorado”. This book captured the interest of many now thinking of all the gold lying about in the new world and how they too could become part of this fortune. One problem. Raleigh was in the way as technically and by patent he had all rights to the Virginia region (Florida to Nova Scotia) and was back in good graces with the Queen. Being a relative of Raleigh had proved to be an asset but with the passing of the Queen (Elizabeth I) in 1603 and the ascension to the throne by as James I, Raleigh now was a liability. Raleigh was again imprisoned in the Tower, this time for being involved in the Main Plot against King James I, who was not crazy about Raleigh in the first place and the Plot to have James I removed from the throne and to replace him with his cousin Arabella (or Arbella) Stuart. The plot was supposedly led by Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, and funded by the Spanish government. In a state trial, the defendants accused of involvement in the Main Plot were tried along with those of the Bye Plot. It is referred to as the “main” plot, because at the time it was presented as the principal (“main”) plot of which the secondary (or “bye”) plot was a minor component. In the version of the plot presented at trial, Cobham was negotiating with the Count of Aremberg to contact the Spanish court for a very large sum of money (approximately £160,000). He was to travel to Brussels, (Flanders) then to Spain, collect the money, and go back to England via Jersey, where Sir Walter Raleigh was governor at the time. Raleigh and Cobham were then to divide up the money and decide how best to spend it in furtherance of sedition against the King. The plot was discovered during investigation of the Bye Plot in which Sir George Brooke, the brother of Lord Cobham, was implicated. The effort of examining the evidence gathered from suspects
questioned in the far-fetched Bye Plot fell to William Waad. He teased out the “main” or serious plot, as he saw it and involving the highly placed Raleigh, from the rest of the “bye” plot; and presented his findings to Sir Robert Cecil and the Privy Council. Waad would also become a shareholder in the Virginia Company, and the Wades of Virginia claim descent from his father. Gold and money makes people do funny things.

This was not Raleigh’s first conspiracy against the crown. It seems he was either playing the crown for funding or was a man in the wrong place at the wrong time. His Wife, Elizabeth “Bess” Throckmorton too had gotten him jailed. The Throckmorton Plot was an attempt, in 1583, by English Roman Catholics to murder Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with her first cousin once removed, Mary, Queen of Scots. The plot is named after the key conspirator, Sir Francis Throckmorton (a cousin of Elizabeth “Bess” Throckmorton, Elizabeth’s first lady in waiting); Francis confessed to the plot under torture. This was the reason for not returning to Roanoke as promised. The plot aimed to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I, who had ruled England since 1558. The Roman Catholics wished to free her cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots, who had been held under house arrest in England since 1568, to make Mary England’s queen, and to legally restore Roman Catholicism. The plan was to coordinate the assassination with an invasion of England led by Henry I, Duke of Guise, financed by Spain and by the Pope, and a simultaneous revolt of English Roman Catholics, involving both the Jesuits and the English Cardinal Allen. Throckmorton acted as a Spanish agent, and, due to his arrest, the plot was never put in motion. The Jesuits however did not give up and would try to rally again in their cause. While Raleigh was imprisoned again the 1605, The Gun Powder Plot was discovered also called the Jesuit Plot or Gun Powder Treason Plot. This one hits closer to home and our story. This time they would attempt to use 36 barrels not kegs of Gun Powder to be used to Blow up the House of Lords and assassinate James I of England who was also ordained James VI of Scotland. (Same King) One of the Jesuits captured and jailed with Raleigh and others was Jesuit John Floyd. He is known under the pseudonyms Daniel à Jesu, Hermannus Loemelius, and George White (also Annosus Fidelis Verimentanus, Flud, and the initials J. R.) under which he published controversialist books and pamphlets. His Brother Henry Floyd also a Jesuit in Spain at Valladolid, the same Jesuit school were Don Lewis (Ajacon)was educated. John Floyd was born in Cambridgeshire in 1572. After studying in the school of the English Jesuits at Eu, Normandy, he was admitted on 17 March 1588 to the English College, Reims, where he studied humanities and philosophy. Next he went to the English College, Rome, admitted there 9 October 1590, and joined the Society of Jesus on 1 November 1592. He and his Brother Henry part of the Jesuit spies helping those trying to overthrow the Crown, another relative in the home or court of Lady Anne of Demark and others elsewhere. Floyd had preached a sermon “The Baptizing of a Turke”, a sermon (on Matt, v. 16), preached 2 October 1586 at the collegiate church of St. Katharine, London, 1586. This sermon was directed to the liberation of galley slaves from the Spanish Caribbean, by Sir Francis Drake, of which one became a Christian convert, rather than take the passage offered back to the Ottoman Empire. Floyd had been aboard the ships that had traveled to the Caribbean as well as the New World although under
one of his aliases or going undetected. It was his ties to Spain by way of Flanders, controlled by the Spanish Netherlands that he made his way via Spanish ships rather than those funded by the English once they began to send expeditions. He wrote in 1612: John Floyd, The Overthrow of the Protestant Pulpit-Babels . . . Particularly Confuting W. Crashaws Sermon. St Omer, 1612. Brief reference to Virginia while attacking Crashaw and the mistreatment of Native Americans .(referring to Raleigh Croshaw) Thus they rid themselves of the Indian charge committing them to the care of Locusts, who must go into barren Countryes, whereeven corne is wanting, to Christen & Baptize them, whom when they shall haue brought to be a rich and flourishing Christianity, then you shall see Ministers doe their best to drive away those Locusts, that themselves may there dwell, and swim alone with their wiues and children in that full State. . . . yet would they haue dealt with thee, as they do with Virginia now, into which they send not a troup of learned men, but under pretence of converting her, they empty into her bosome the refuse of the Realme, whome they terme the very excrements of their swelling State. (323-24)

On 18 August 1593 Floyd received minor orders, at Reims or Douai, and on the 22nd of the same month he was sent back to the English College at Rome with nine companions, where he taught philosophy and theology, and became known as a preacher. In 1609 he became a professed father of the Jesuit order. He worked for a long time on the English mission. Having visited Edward Oldcorne in Worcester Gaol in 1606, were he was detained, unable either by entreaties or bribes to escape Sir John Popham. After a year of imprisonment he was sent into exile with forty-six other priests, (Flanders) and spent four years preaching at St. Omer and composing controversial works speaking out against the Crown and their treatment of Native Americans in the New world and the exploitations of the Church of England’s unwanted people and groups to pilfer and plunder this new land. Then he returned to England, where he was often captured, and frequently recorded as bribing his way out of prison (Tower of London) by paying off the pursuivants. He was jailed with his old friend and childhood Neighbor Sir Walter Raleigh. His works, although band appeared in the new world at Jamestown, the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Acadia (Nova Scotia) Acadia a Catholic settlement and the name of another later Floyd’s farm in the Vandalia colony, now West Virginia/ Ohio.

Henry Floyd was the elder brother of Jesuit John Floyd, also born in Cambridgeshire. He received his education in the English College of Douay during its temporary move to Reims. On 8 May 1589, then a deacon, he was sent with other students by Dr. Richard Barret, president of the college, to assist in commencing the new English College founded by Robert Parsons at Valladolid.(see homes of Cristopher Columbus, Joan of Arch’s Robert Parsons and where Don Lewis of Ajican was educated). For a time he was stationed at the residence or seminary established by Parsons at Lisbon. He was too may have been an ordained priest in 1592. He defended universal theology at Seville on 20 February 1593. From Lisbon he crossed over to England about 1597, and for nineteen years he was chaplain to Sir John Southcote. In 1599 he
entered the Society of Jesus, and in 1618 was professed of the four vows. He was at various
times incarcerated in Newgate Prison, The Clink, and the Fleet Prison in London, and in
Framlingham and Winchester Gaols. On James I’s accession, being sent into banishment with
many other priests, (Gun Powder Plot) he returned to Lisbon, but soon revisited England, and
again fell into the hands of the pursuivants. Both he and his brother John were among those
exiled for trying to replace James I with Catholic Mary, during the Gun Powder Plot. After
serving the mission in the London district for many years, he died in London on 7 March 1641.
The area of Flanders and Eu Normandy each speak a nearly dead and extinct language today
and even then, sometimes called Vulgar Latin, a cross between old Celtic, Roman, French,
Italian, Portuguese, Welsh. This lost and dying language is unique to all other base root
languages and a clue to our dialect in the New World and among our Native American history
and origins. Whereas the Germanic root for “yes” is Da, Spanish is Si, etc. In this old language
Yes is “Eja” (I’eya), the same as it is with and among the Eel River Tribe, also unique to our
region. And also adopted as a greeting by the Miami “Eyeyah.” When the Kings of England
banished the Catholics, many Welsh and those involved in plots throughout the years against
the crown and the Church of England (of Henry VIII) many were sent to Flanders and this Eu
Normandy area, Although we had long ties to this region. It was controlled over time by Spain,
France and the Dutch under William the Silent (the Prince of Orange) and was the staging point
of many including William the Conqueror back to Julius Cezar with the invasions of ancient
Wales. Because of this long cross cultural history the region became more diverse in time than
other locations. Eventually it became known as the Southern Netherlands and where many of
the then fringe religions groups also were exiled. A port city and a wealth of knowledge, art and
commerce, early explorers sought funding, ships, crews, map makers, for their journeys. Nearly
all of the families of this era going to the new world had relatives or some ties to those exiled to
this region. Because of this exile and the religious limitations or restrictions set by the Kings of
England, those from this area that were directly involved on those journeys often used an alias
to avoid detection. Same as those traveling from this region back to England to assist those
underground efforts and conspiracy plots. When looking at the Catholic resistance to the
Church of England and the Crown, all roads lead through Flanders and Eu Normandy. Bribes,
Ransoms, Payoffs made and promised by Rome, Spain, France and even English supporters
seemed to have all been funneled through here. In the height of the early colonization efforts
to America (1579-1616) it can be stated with certainty that those exiled to here, had ventured
or sent others to the colonies, going undetected and I will give you some examples. I will also
tell you just how the Floyd’s became involved and how they too were hidden and have
remained lost in history. However; all the while, have also been right in plain sight.

A lot of our history and our story has everything to do with our “Sir Name” and the speech of
our ancestral Welsh, Norman etc., lineage dating back to the Kings of the Welsh and the tribes of
the Ogachi. Floyd in these dialect is heard differently and I am still amazed today how many
people struggle with the spelling of Floyd when I tell them my name. From King Llewellyn it
became Lloyd, Ffloud, Ffloyd, Fflud, and spelled this way throughout history even when telling
about the same people, person of family. Brothers over time had settled in various parts of old Wales, England, Ireland and this Flanders area. In each of those regions these same family lines are again spelled differently. In the North and into Ireland Floyd was heard and spelled, Fflud, Floud or Fludd which later for some in the colonies became or was spelled as Flood. The welsh language was forbidden by the English of any old Welsh families who held any offices or spoke in any form of governing. ( Greys Inn, Justice of the Peace, Royal Exchequers, Sherriff etc.) Here, our sir name was spelled Ffloud and Fludd. In Flanders and in France, the French and combined old language (Vulgar Latin) heard and said it as Floid, Floyd. Ffloyd. The Spanish had no such name closely in sound so while in that region the Floyd’s used an alias or pseudonym as John Floyd had done; Daniel à Jesu, Hermannus, Loemelius, and George White (also Annosus Fidelis Verimentanus, Flud, and the initials J. R. when publishing his books and other works. The other factual reason for this is, although the Floyd family and even brothers, were recorded by different spellings, some had taken a firm stance against the King and the Church of England. While others like Sir Thomas Fludd had inherited lands and estates from their father Sir John Floyd (Fludd) according to English law and had like their father secured both Title and a job directed by the Crown. ( Royal exchequer- Accountant of Tax and wars) Later born Floyd’s or Fludd’s, the 2nd , 3rd etc. sons and daughters regardless of spelling, under this English law could not inherit land of titles so they had to find other means of self-support. Another son placed in Anne Queen of Demarks house was also a counter but his name remains lost and misspelled even in the known English Parliament records. Nevertheless- We still find Sir Thomas Fludd as a member of Greys Inn in his final actions speaking out against this English law that had replaced Welsh law, which allowed a father to share his lands and estates, wealth with all of his children even illegitimate children and step children. A large family descended from Sir John and his wife Agnes (a Norman/Welsh descendant) her family name also changed) Agnes’s maiden family name was Ap’Ynyr which had become Bonner of the village Weston Rhyn. A relative of Lady Jane Weston. She sometimes used Agnes of Weston and is recorded as Agnes Weston. This could also have been from another marriage (not found) as many of the characters of this era had married multiple times. ELIZABETH JANE WESTON [a relative of lady Agnes Bonner of Weston Her Welsh Name now changed; sir John Fludd’s Sir wife] Elizabeth Jane Weston was the daughter of Joanna or Jane Cooper of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire (1563-1602) and John Weston (d. May 1582).

By April 1583, Joanna was married to Edward Kelley, who worked as an assistant to Dr. John Dee as told above. It has been said that he was paid to marry her to legitimize her children by
an aristocratic lover, Elizabeth Jane and her brother John Francis (1580–1600), but there is no proof of this. Kelley and his new wife went abroad with Dee, his wife, and their children. Joanna's children at first remained with their grandmother but later joined their mother and stepfather in Prague. When the Dees returned to England, the Kelleys remained behind. Kelley was, for a time, high in the favor of Emperor Rudolph II, was Holy Roman Emperor (1576–1612), King of Hungary and Croatia (as Rudolf I, 1572–1608), King of Bohemia (1575–1608/1611) and Archduke of Austria (1576–1608). He was a member of the House of Habsburg. but he was imprisoned in 1591 for killing a man and is believed to have died around 1597. From that point onward, especially after the death of her brother three years later, Elizabeth Jane and her mother were in dire financial straits. She wrote letters appealing to members of the court for aid and also began to write poems in Latin. Poemata was published in 1602. She had been well educated and spoke German, Greek, Latin, Italian, and all the Czech languages and was welcomed into literary circles as the “new Sappho.” (Female Poet of Greece in 600’s from the Island of Lesbos) In April 1603, she married Johannes Leo, a lawyer and courtier. They had four sons, all of whom died young, and three daughters. Known professionally as “Westonia” and famous as “an English maiden,” she described herself in 1610 as “Elizabeth Jane, wife of Johannes Leo, Agent in the Imperial Court and Englishwoman of the Weston family.” She died in childbirth (the Oxford DNB says of consumption) and was buried in the Church of St. Thomas in Prague.

Biography: Oxford DNB entry under "Weston, Elizabeth Jane." Portraits: J. Balzer engraving from an edition of her poems (1677); drawing in Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt, Germany. Important Note: House of Habsburg, of which Emperor Rudolf I & II ruled also linked us to their kingdoms and regions. Controlled by the House of Habsburg included: Their principal roles (including the roles of their cadet branches) were as: Holy Roman Emperors (intermittently from 1273 until 1806), Kings of Germany, and Kings of the Romans) Rulers of Austria (as Dukes from 1278 until 1453; as Archdukes from 1453 until 1806/1918, as Emperors from 1804 until 1918) Kings of Bohemia (1306–1307, 1437–1439, 1453–1457, 1526–1918) Kings of Hungary and Croatia (1526–1918) Kings of Spain (1516–1700) Kings of Portugal (1581–1640) Kings of Galicia and Lodomeria (1772–1918) Grand Princes of Transylvania (1690–1867) [See Transylvania Land Company Daniel Boone, John Floyd] *Numerous other titles were attached to the crowns listed above.

The Weston daughters of John Weston were of mixed heritage, their birth mother thought to be of the Islands that the British had been traveling to or had been a servant of Weston from other country explorations. Either way the Weston daughters had a mixed review from the Stewarts and the Tutors upper class. Elizabeth Jane Weston was unique for her time, smart, verse in many languages, published, able to support her extended family and through marriages and connection had reached a level in the higher society than maybe was thought possible in her day. Sir John was from the village of St Martin's (The Roman soldier Martinus but believed to be another Martin but by the same lineage and thus the Sir name used) in Shropshire. Ffluudd, the surname as the English recorded it came form of the Welsh Llwyd, a descendant of King Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, (ffydd); also known as Llywelyn the Last, or, in Welsh, Llywelyn Ein Llyw Olaf ("Llywelyn, Our Last Leader"), was Prince of Wales (Latin: Princeps Wallie; Welsh: Tywysog Cymru). John had provided estates for all of his children, before and in defiance of English law and the Marcher Kings. Through their mother they too had a diverse heritage. The estate of Milgate went to his eldest son, Sir Thomas. He then
passed the estate to his youngest son, Sir Robert Fludd who was educated and considered a physician /scientist/ astrologist/ mathematician/alchemist etc. but was also a lot more. Other children of Sir John followed the Ancetic path of minimalized life and the five laws living a hermit near solitude style life like Hugh Floyd/Fludd. and those Floyd’s who became Jesuits or wards of other households.

Johannes Leo, a lawyer and courtier.... Janes Husband;

Johannes Leo Africanus (c. 1494 - 1554) was a Moorish diplomat, traveler, historian, and writer best known for his book Description of Africa (Descrittione dell’Africa) which described North African geography, including the famed city of Timbuktu (Timbuctoo) in Mali, West Africa.

In about 1494, Leo Africanus was born in Granada, a city at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains in Spain. This was a major city on the Spanish (Iberian) peninsula. It had been conquered by the Moors of Africa for nearly 800 years. After Leo Africanus' birth, his family moved from Spain to Fez, Morocco in North Africa. In Morocco, he studied at the University of Al Karaouines and started the intellectual journey that would lead him on diplomatic missions across Africa and Europe. This included the Maghreb (Also Maghrib, Berber: Tamazgha, Arabic: ب لدان ال مغرب, ) and the Timbuktu region (c. 1510), then part of the Songhai (Songhay) Empire.

And Therefore; his attraction and interests in lady Jane Weston without many doubts.

Hugh Floyd/Fflud, Fludd is listed in Sir Thomas’s Will as a tenant on his own brothers estate. Other descendants brothers cousins and so on were scattered between France, England, Scotland, Ireland , Flanders and Wales as they followed their wives families in most cases. This had altered the brothers views and name spelling. Richard Fludd, (son of Sir Thomas) who settled in Ireland, where the surname is often spelled Flood, while two of his sisters married Kent landowners and remained Fludd but the sir name lost with their married names and in some cases multiple marriages and name changes. The Children of the disinherited became Wards or indentured servants sent to other families and also sometimes sold to others to repay debts. This also helped to masked us in history as those children became a Ward and were not often listed as a Floud.Floyd etc but as a Ward of the Household name. The Welsh language now outlawed in any public service also did not help as the Floyd’s became members of Anne of Demarks household members of Greys Inn and held other positions as counters, justices of the peace and so on. Henry Fludd and John Fludd became Jesuits in the Abby of the Ancetic’s and their English, French versions of the sir name became spelled Floid or Floyd, outlaws in England and now liabilities to those within the family trying to hold a life under the English laws retain lands and titles. Sir Thomas was among those within the family who found his brothers cousins and relatives now a liability as one of the Royal Exchequers (Accountants, Collectors and payment clerks) for the king. Many of the relationship among our family can be traced to other “counters” of the royal court and those ladies and gentlemen of the King or Queens court. (Relationships with servants ladies in waiting etc) Sir Thomas did not follow the path of his brothers or cousins, the Ancetic life was far from his path. In fact in his will dated (20th
day of April 1607) his brother Hugh Fludd was a tenant on the family land. Thomas would leave the entirety to his own son also named Thomas. He left instruction in his Will that Hugh and his sons were to pay his son, Thomas (jr) by the following year 40 pounds of “lawful money” and the same by the following year. No Chickens he wanted cash. The rest of all debts would therefore be forgiven if he did this. It seems Hugh had failed to meet these instructions of Sir Thomas’s (the elder) following his death, Sir Thomas (the younger), his son, evicted Hugh’s and his son’s and family in 1608-9. This proved to be an important event for poor Hugh and his sons as one of those sons John would be indentured (made a Ward) to an old Military friend and go to America at the age of 15 and that would change our course forever. The Land throughout our entire history also plays a huge part in our story. Take the Estate of Milgate House, Thurnham, for example: it was owned by the Roman descendants of Ubii, (Germanic Gaul Bodyguard to the Emperor) the Coloigon/Coluney/Cologne who then passed it to the Stonehouse family (Descendants of the Norseman who had intermarried) who then passed it to Sir Thomas Fludd, an heir to all three Lines (Ogachi [Welsh woodsmen], Norseman and Romans) and maybe a few other lines mixed in there too. A link to the long history of us that I now tell you. The Land in America too would help find our lost history and leave a record waiting for someone of our lineage to find. Footprints. Later in America our link and family tie to George Washington would also play a huge part in the Eel River part of our history and story.

A link to Milgate House and more. Thomas Fludd’s property and representation in Parliament as a Shropshire man, with Milgate less than three miles from Maidstone. The representation of both Laurence Washington (ancestor of George Washington) and a neighbor of the Fludd’s/Floyds also that of representation of Michael Sondes, Jane Sondes father and the wife of Edward a brother of Thomas Fludd/Floyd. The Floyd’s and Washingtons would again become neighbors in Jamestown and a Floyd daughter would marry John Washington of Jamestown as well. The Fludd/Floyd’s too were men and women who left a mark that lasted throughout the centuries. Not soft spoken and often in the middle of controversy and issues. This came from the vast library of the Monks now hidden by the families of those heirs once the monasteries were dissolved by Henry VII. These libraries and old books held the records that now all seemed to be seeking. These libraries also made the Fludd’s and Floyd’s learned men of their day and labeled controversialist by some, wizards by others, or even revolutionaries in their thoughts, views, opinions and conclusions. Many of their works and published materials are still the basis of discussion and social groups today, including the Masonic Lodge. The family “Fludd” had followed these old lessons of science, probably read to them first by Sir John. Sir Thomas had inherited this vast library that he “Willed” to his son Thomas. Those old lessons learned of Rome, Science, Astronomy, Mathematics, Navigation of the seas and so on were shared with others who also had access to this information and also had hidden this old Welsh collection now outlawed and later sought by all. John Dees, Robert Hakluyt where also Neighbors Raleigh and two brothers both named Davis who became Colony Ship Captains. Captain Robert Davis married one of Thomas Fludd’s sisters. Sir Walter Raleigh a family friend a relative by marriage, Sir Francis Drake, Bartholomew Gosnold, Somerset’s and so on. All had
family ties either by marriage or direct relationships. These old libraries were collected by the landholders once the monasteries and Abby’s were disband by Henry VIII. These churches and Abby’s up to that point had also educated people but that too was now outlawed and run by the Crown. These old records would be still taught and use by these families. The old secret information to navigate to the new world and all within, these records would make those who had access to it necessary to settle the American continent. The Welsh countrymen were now embraced and sought out. Men like Hakluyt and Dee’s while others found a following with their published works like Robert Fludd and Jesuit John Floyd/Flud aka all of his aliases. A Cousins of Thomas named, Robert Fludd and cousin to John Floyd the Jesuit, is found to be more alike than they maybe Robert Fludd and Jesuit John Fludd had thought. Both educated men and controversial and authors in their time. Robert is best known for his interpretations and writing against the “Natural Philosophers” he debated the works of Kepler (math, science, astronomy, languages, etc) He was followed by many but those within the church called him a magician or a ‘Theosophist’ “Rosicrucins” like a cult to many in this time of religious unrest. Fludd was not a member of the Rosicrucians, as often alleged, but he defended their thoughts as expressed in numerous manifestos and pamphlets. This along with his writings would give birth to other groups over the years, Freemasons - Masonic Lodge orders. “Western esotericism, which believes that hidden knowledge or wisdom from the ancient past offers a path to enlightenment and salvation.” or in my time “If you don’t know where you come from...it’s hard to know where you are going”

Robert Fludd also published his writings under several different names. Joachim Frizius, Rudolfo Otreb Britanno, (an Anagram for Robert Fludd of Britannia). He relied on the literal translations found in the Bible and the Kabbala, Sacred Geometry, Astrology, Music and Alchemy one could reach a Nirvana State. He is known to have spent a winter in France with Jesuits (his cousins John and Henry) learning from them as well. This was likely his cousins the Floyd’s and a special sect of Jesuits. John Floyd the Jesuit who was part of these special Jesuits, was similar in controversy. Part of the resistance of Catholic’s now outlawed, he wrote his views like his cousin, Robert Fludd. Like Old John of Saxon a Welshman, Asser reports that John “was a man of most acute intelligence, immensely learned in all fields of literary endeavor, and extremely ingenious in many other forms of expression” Old John too was also called by other names Johannes. John Asser too was a monk from the House of St David in Wales (Asser from the eighth son of Jacob in Genesis and Hebrew names -Jerome’s given meaning for "Asser" was "blessed"), so it is possible that Asser’s birth name was “Gwyn” (or “Guinn”), which is Welsh for “blessed” (or “blessedness”). A son of The last king of Wales not in line by order of birth to inherit the kingdom. Earlier monks like; Bede, William of Malmesbury, (His father was Norman and his mother English) can also follow this linage. So for the brothers, John and Henry to follow this path was not uncommon but part of our traditions. Young John Floud or Fflud as his is recorded in Jamestown was the son indentured by his father’s debts. Likely raised first by an uncle before being placed in service or indentured service as was the custom. Likely to another brother Nicholas.
Nicholas Fludd, had married Elizabeth Davis at St. Andrews Church, Canterbury, Kent in February 1588/9. [His Descendant in the New World Col William Floyd “The Signer” Would sign the Declaration of Independence for New York]. Her brothers Robert, would become Captains of ship voyages to and from the New World. Particularly the Virginia of the North, the first ship made entirely from the resources of North America at the Popham Colony. The smaller ship was captained by young John Fludd’s (of Jamestown) Uncle Davis as I have told you earlier. Davis first sailed to Jamestown to gather extra crew and to test the sea worthiness of the new vessel. He returned to England with Captain Newport’s other returning ships and young John Fflud who had arrived earlier in Jamestown on the Mary Margret. They sailed on the Virginia of the North on this return trip from Jamestown to Cowes and the ship yards there for repairs, resupply and crews, also where other colonial ships under Captain Newport left from returning to Jamestown. Captain Davis had sailed alone eventually making it solo to Jamestown and hailed as a hero. Aboard the Sea Venture was also Sir Thomas Gates the supposed to be new leader of the colony. Gates, now thought to be dead, Captain Smith remained in charge with George Percy as President and later named as Governor. Sir Thomas Gates was romantically involved with the wife of yet another Floyd, the wife of Edward Floyd, her name Jane Sondes. /Sandes Jane was trouble from the beginning for Edward as she was a promiscuous often straying wife. She had become the topic of Shakespeare’s writing and found in A.L. Rowe’s “Sex and Society in Shakespeare’s Age”.

Jane was the daughter of Sir Michael Sondes or Sandes of Throwley Park, Kent (d.1617) and Mary Fynch (d.1603). (A Relative of Fynch; The Captain of the Catch that Sank on the Way to Jamestown; Later a second wife of John Floyd and Widow Finch yet another relative)

Even before her marriage and the escapades reported in A. L. Rowse’s Sex and Society in Shakespeare’s Age, Jane had quite the active sex life. David McKeen in his biography of William Brooke, Lord Cobham, places her in the household of her uncle, Thomas Sondes as companion to Margaret Brooke Sondes, his second wife, and implies that Jane had numerous affairs while living there before her marriage. It was by this marriage and the relationship to Lord Cobham, the Floyd’s had found their means in the House of Lady Anne of Demark and placed as Wards with others.

On January 5, 1593/4, she married Edward Fludd of Bearsted, Kent (c.1563-1600), son of the treasurer of war in the Netherlands.(Thomas Fludd Sr) In 1600, accompanied by her maid, Susan Rigden, she visited the astrologer Simon Forman to ask if Sir Calisthenes Brooke and Sir Thomas Gates and others still loved her. In the course of the consultation she gave Forman names and details, which he recorded. Sir Calisthenes Brooke, nephew of Lord Cobham, whom was a soldier “for whom she wore a bramble”. Their affair had begun around 1596 and she kept his letters under her pillow. After him came both Henry Wotton and Sir Thomas Gates, another soldier, “for whom she wore thyme”. Her current lover was Sir Thomas Walsingham of Chislehurst. (Head of the Spy’s for the King) Forman recorded that she’d also loved Copell (the rector of her parish church at Throwley from 1597-1605), Sir Robert Rivington, Robin Jones,
(her father's man, a clerk), Wilmar (Sir Thomas Fludd's man), Edward was deceased by 1600, “for whom she wore a willow”, Lady Vane’s son of Kent, “who took her garter from her leg to wear for her sake”—this could be either Sir Thomas Vane or Henry Vane of Hadlow. In May 1600, she returned, now a widow, (Edward Floyd her husband had died) to ask if Vincent Randall, son and heir of Edward Randall of Gayseham Hall, Essex, with whom she claimed to have now fallen in love with and asked if he would marry her. He did not, and Forman’s horoscope predicted that she would not wed for some time and that when she did, it would be to “a miserable, ungodly, untoward old fellow.”

Of Jane, he wrote: “She is not to be trusted, though she has a fair tongue, but will backbite and speak evil of her best friends. She professes virtue, loyalty, chastity—yet is full of vice, apt to be in love with many; hath loved men of worth and base fearing creatures, and some of the clergy. She spends much in pride and is in debt, poor in respect. She is wavering-minded, light of conditions and will overthrow her own estate.” Jane’s family, however, does not appear to have had any idea of her extracurricular activities, for when her father-in-law, who died on May 30, 1607, (Sir Thomas Fludd), wrote his will, he left her a house in Bearsted called Otterash, with barns, an orchard, yards, and arable land attached. By that time, she had remarried, taking as her second husband the well-to-do Sir Thomas May of Mayfield, [see Miss Mayfield in court by Robert Floyd KY for being called a Mixed Blood] Sussex (d. July 1616). His first wife, Barbara Rich, had died in early 1602, leaving him with a son, also named Thomas (1595-1650). Jane had one daughter, Mary, and a Son believed to maybe be by Edward Fludd and four daughters with her second husband. Toward the end of 1609, Jane paid another visit to Simon Forman, this time to learn the fate of her onetime lover, Sir Thomas Gates, who was on the missing ship Sea Venture, which had become separated from the fleet on a voyage to Jamestown, Virginia, where he was to be governor. It was the following year before those in England learned that although a hurricane had wrecked the ship in Bermuda, all aboard had survived.

This is the event that inspired Shakespeare’s The Tempest. Although Forman’s predictions about the sort of man Jane would marry do not seem to have been accurate, he did appear to be correct that she would “overthrow her own estate”.

By the time Thomas May died, there was very little money left, forcing Jane’s stepson to turn to writing to earn his living. He too now had access to the Library at Fludd’s. What happened to Jane’s daughters and children after 1616 remains a mystery and Jane’s date of death is unknown. She disappeared from all known accounts after that date. Political change had come again by 1616 and her once over rambunctious love affairs were now not as important to those seeking information as well as her affections. All of these highlighted names above are important to the relationships of the Floyd’s to the New World and before Young John makes his way to Jamestown. It is historically able to be proven that young John Floud of Jamestown was in fact the son of Edward Fludd and Jane Sondes whom had many affairs so therefore may have been raised by or in the household of Hugh or Nicolas or another after Edward died in 1600. Young John would only have been about 6 or 7 then his mother remarried to Thomas
Mayfield. In 1616 with the death of Mayfield and Jane and daughters still on the estate Thomas Fludd Jr seems to have again evicted them and the estate soon after had gone back to the King and then leased or patented to another family for several years. Jane likely remarried and without knowing whom, she is lost from records as are her children. In America a Robert Floyd of Kentucky in later generation of Floyd’s then in Kentucky is recorded to have taken a Miss Mayfield to court for her statements claiming the Floyd’s were of the Hestian Breed or Mixed blood People. It is possible that this Miss Mayfield was a descendant of Janes daughters who had heard of the hardships and the Floyd diversity by mixed heritages for generations long before an American family presence. Our mixed heritage that likely followed of her great-great-great maybe great-grandmother eviction inflicted by the younger Thomas Fludd decision. This recorded leagal action in Kentucky was in the 1780-’s almost 200 years after Janes disappearance. It’s possible or merely a coincidence in names. I have found however; there are few mere coincidences in this circle of life, and family legends and stories last generations. Especially if there is controversy or hardships.

There is another Floyd recorded as a Floyd that appears in the earliest records of Jamestown. Like so many others there is a mystery of who and how this Floyd got there. Her name was Anne Floyd and unlike other she is documented to a degree and recorded in most historical records. However; like most of us, “little is known” about Anne. She is the historically recorded wife of George Percy of Jamestown, one of the first 105 men to land. Anne Floyd, However; is never recorded as a passenger on any ship record as either Anne Floyd or later records as Anne Percy. There is a simple reason for this error or missing fact. She was not Anne Floyd on arrival. She became Anne Floyd as our young boy on the Mary Margret listed as “Floud” a laborer had married Anne in the colony and therefore made her Anne Floyd.

John had become a ward and was to sail to Virginia, which he did. This would have been a good idea for the young boy as each trip made was a way out of his indentured service and would provide him land for being an “Adventurer”. He was also removed from the colony or had sailed back with his uncle shortly after reaching Virginia. His relatives were heading for Virginia and as a Ward he followed. His uncle Captain Davis’s sailed The Virginia of the North, The Flag Ship Sea Venture held the newly appointed Governor of the colony and his mother- Janes Sondes’s lover Sir Thomas Gates. On the Catch then captained by Mathew Fynch/Finch/Finche ...A relative of Janes Sondes’s, mother Margret Fynch the wife of Michael Sondes. The reason for John missing the earlier ships was likely economics. Most of those on the ships were sponsored by someone and financed by someone. There is a good reason to believe Gates would not have wanted his lovers son aboard his ship. His uncle Davis on a smaller ship Virginia of the North was in the northern colony ran by Popham whom had jailed his uncles John and Henry (Jesuits) In tows of the Sea Venture was another relative, Mathew Fynch, Captain of the Catch. Young John Floud with a relationship to all. Meanwhile back in England, it was thought that boys exchanged with the Virginia Powhatan would increase the chances of the colony. Smith, Newport had exchanged their Pages or indentured Wards with the tribal leader and sub leaders in exchange for one of their own young boys. It had also been learned that the boys from
certain regions and heredity circumstances might understand the language and boys of a
diverse background might make better candidates. (Information Learned by the Flanders Map
Makers and the earlier exchanges at Ajacan - which Jamestown; which would land and be
established at basically the same Location). John Floud was the perfect choice. Newport had
returned with a young Virginia tribesman named Namantack. He would be returned as
promised to Virginia on the following trip aboard the Mary Margret and young John would also
be aboard that ship. It is likely Johns intended purpose as a youth traded was unknown to him,
but while aboard with the two cross cultural boys would have had time to talk and learn from
one another during the long voyage. A circumstance not available to the earlier boys
exchanged like; Spelman, Savage and Collier. As an interpreter he would have had a unique
opportunity away from other daily colony activities the other boys never had. In time this
would prove to be useful as John Floud/Floyd would become the sole authorized interpreter to
the entire Jamestown Colony. By proclamation of Jamestown the tribal groups could only meet
at either Ft Henry or John Floyd’s house.

His first trip was brief and for reasons remaining unknown to researchers; If any ever looked,
had left the colony maybe to help his Uncle sail the Virginia of the North back to England.
Maybe for other reason and issues discovered in the colony. (Suspected Catholic people and
spies had infiltrated the colony) With his uncles John and Henry jailed as Jesuit coconspirators
in a plot against the King, this might have been reason enough to have him leave. There is
however another reason, his marriage to Anne. He was not to be her intended husband but she
was now expecting a child and that messed up everything. Leaving Jamestown and Anne
behind and once back in English ports, John was seeking the means to return to Jamestown. He
finds that mean several months after and with the new year, leaving on the Swan and arriving
back in Jamestown in 1610. Upon arrival he finds Anne now married to George Percy and
with a daughter. This is not good for either John or George Percy. By April 22nd George Percy
leaves Jamestown for good, never to return and he leaves without Anne his reported Wife, or
his reported daughter, also named Anne. From this point on Anne Floyd/Percy is lost to
known and accepted historical records listed as Anne Floyd/Percy. Her daughter known in
historical records as Anne Percy is not lost for long. She appears again as the wife of John West
the Governor of Colonial Virginia and the descendant of Thomas West Baron De La Warr. The
West family in colonial Virginia has a rich history and can claim many descendants among the
founding fathers of the United States of America. Including but not limited to; Patrick Henry
and George Washington. Later we find the Floyd’s with both men but I will get to that. I will tell
you now, that The west family is also the reason we have West Point Military Academy today
and more. But before those later American history records are told, there is a reason John Floyd
of Jamestown and Anne Floyd have been forgotten and it all started before either came to
Virginia and those family ties to the men who would claim it for themselves.
I guess the place to start is back in the Tower of London following the Gun Powder Plot, a plan to remove King James. *(and why James Town and James Fort was named; For King James)* Somehow the Jesuits and those co-conspirators did get their hands on 36 barrels of Gun Powder. Another co-conspirator was Thomas Percy -A cousin to George Percy of Jamestown fame. Thomas Percy was the younger of two sons born to Edward Percy his wife Elizabeth (née Waterton). His father was a son of Jocelyn/Josceline Percy, whose father was Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland. Neither Thomas or his father could inherit the land or title of Northumberland by English law. He was born around 1560 and “Little is known of his early life” Go Figure... He may have been a papist before he was at some point received into the Catholic Church, and he may have sailed with George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, in 1589. In 1591 he married Martha Wright, daughter of Ursula Wright (a convicted recusant) and sister to Christopher and John Wright (both later involved in the Gunpowder Plot). Claims by several authors that Percy may have left Martha “mean and poor” for an unidentified woman in Warwickshire, are disputed, but the two were at least estranged. In 1605 Martha and her daughter were living on an annuity funded by the Catholic William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle. Thomas was also the great-grandson of Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, and the second cousin once removed of the 4th Earl’s descendent, Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland. The Percy heirs and non-heirs had divided in religious views between the time of Henry the 4th and Henry the 9th Earls of Northumberland. In part when Henry Percy, 6th Earl of Northumberland, with whom Anne Boleyn had a romantic association before she became the wife of King Henry VIII. An earlier Thomas, Sir Thomas Percy, the 7th Earl of Northumberland and the nephew of Henry 6th Earl of Northumberland, his father the 5th earl of Northumberland. Thomas 7th was a brother to Henry who became the 8th Earl.( the Father of George Percy of Jamestown) Under English law both brothers should not have inherited this title. However; their father Sir Thomas had been executed for his involvement in The Pilgrimage of Grace. This revolt was a popular uprising that began in Yorkshire in October 1536, before spreading to other parts of Northern England including Cumberland, Northumberland and north Lancashire, under the leadership of lawyer Robert Aske. The “most serious of all Tudor rebellions”, it was a protest against Henry VIII’s break with the Roman Catholic Church, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and the policies of the King’s chief minister, Thomas Cromwell, as well as other specific political, social and economic grievances. Sir Thomas was about 8 years old when he and Henry’s father was executed. So...Thomas and his brother Henry were then removed from their mother’s keeping and entrusted to Sir Thomas Tempest. *The REAL underlined inspiration later for Shakespeare’s work entitled “The Tempest” and the Wreck of the Sea Venture that changed the course of the Colony.*

Henry’s position in the north was improved at the end of 1561 by his marriage with Catherine Neville, daughter and co-heiress of John Neville, 4th Baron Latimer. He was appointed Sheriff of Northumberland. When his brother was a prisoner in Scotland, Percy wrote urging him to confess his offences and appeal to the queen's mercy. In 1571 he was elected knight of the shire for Northumberland and, on his brother’s execution at York in 1572, he assumed by
Queen Elizabeth’s permission the title of 8th Earl of Northumberland, in accordance with the patents of creation. Henry began supporting the release of Queen Mary (the exiled catholic cousin of Elizabeth I). Mary had claimed the throne for herself and for most Catholics she was considered the rightful Queen. Henry was imprisoned again for the third time in December of 1584. (With Sir Walter Raleigh and some Jesuits, including John Floyd the Jesuit.) He died in the tower and it was debated if it was a suicide or murder. He was found with a single shot through his heart. It was stated that the day before the earl died the lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Owen Hopton, was ordered by Sir Christopher Hatton, the vicechamberlain, to place the prisoner under the care of a new warden named Bailiffe. A report spread that Hatton had contrived Northumberland’s death, and some years later Sir Walter Raleigh, in writing to Sir Robert Cecil, referred to Hatton’s guilt as proved. Raleigh, Northumberland and John Floyd (Jesuit) were all in the London Tower at the same time. Henry Percy In January 1562, he married Lady Katherine Neville (1546–1596), the daughter of John Nevill, 4th Baron Latimer and Lady Lucy Somerset. They had the following children:

- **Henry Percy**, 9th Earl of Northumberland (1564–1632), married Lady Dorothy Devereux (Percy called the The Wizard Earl for his studies of Alchemy, maps astrology etc.)
- **Thomas Percy**
- **William Percy**, poet and playwright (see Shakespeare and other acting groups)
- Sir Charles Percy
- **Lucy Percy**, married Sir John Wotton and then Sir Hugh Owen Richard Percy Sir Joscelyne
- **Percy Anne Percy** (*Unknown) Sir Alan Percy (died 1613), married Mary Fitz
- **Eleanor Percy** (1583–1650), married William Herbert, 1st Baron Powis
- **Sir George Percy of Jamestown** (1580–1632), married **Anne Floyd**. Their daughter Anne Percy married John West (De La Warr and credited for the name given to the Lenape and the Delaware people) Governor of Jamestown.
- **The Earls** wife Katherine Neville Percy; was buried in St Paul’s Chapel within Westminster Abbey. The Percy’s by the recognized Prince of Wales now the heirs apparent of the English Royal Family of today.

Thomas Percy, the above Henry Percy’s brother, was the elder and heir to the Title. However; his support and execution had made his heirs unable to inherit, his own son had died before his execution leaving only daughters. His wife survived him, as did four daughters who were his co-heirs. As his only son had predeceased him without male issue, the earldom passed to his younger brother Henry Percy, 8th Earl of Northumberland. In 1558 he married Anne Somerset, daughter of Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester, by whom he had the following:

- **Thomas Percy**, Baron Percy (d. 1560), predeceased his father
- **Elizabeth Percy**, wife of Richard Woodroffe of Woolley, son of Francis Woodroffe.
- **Joan Percy**, wife of Lord Henry Seymour, a younger son of Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset by his wife Anne Stanhope.
Lucy Percy, wife of Edward Stanley of Tong Castle, the son of Sir Thomas Stanley by his wife Margaret Vernon.

Mary Percy (11 June 1570 – 1643), a nun, founder of Benedictine Dames in Brussels (Flanders) from which nearly all the existing houses of Benedictine nuns in England are descended.

As with many families, some stayed loyal to their Catholic traditions others took the “oath of loyalty” and renounced it, along with disassociation with those family members who remained loyal or failed to take this oath. The price for being found guilty was often death. Thomas Percy of the Gun Powder Plot also found the same fate. Despite not being a close relative, in 1595 the 9th earl of Northumberland, Henry Percy, he made him responsible for collecting rents from his northern estates, and the following year appointed him constable of Alnwick Castle. Thomas exercised his authority in a manner which gave some cause for complaints. His dealings with the Earl’s tenants include claims of mismanagement and bribery. During a border skirmish he killed James Burne, a Scottish man, for which he was imprisoned at a London Gaol, but his release was secured by the intervention of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex. (Henry the 9th wife’s family) Thomas subsequently aided Essex in a conspiracy against the Scottish warden of the middle marches although unlike several others who later joined the Gunpowder Plot, he was not a member of the earl’s failed rebellion of 1601. Thomas Percy has been described as a belligerent and eccentric man, with “surges of wild energy subsiding into sloth”. The Jesuit priest Father John Gerard wrote that in his youth Percy had “been very wild more than ordinary, and much given to fighting”, while the Jesuit Oswald Tesimond thought he had been “rather wild and given to the gay life, a man who relied much on his sword and personal courage.” According to both men, Percy’s conversion to Catholicism was a calming influence, but biographer Mark Nicholls, who calls Percy “a pugnacious character”, says that this was only true to a point.

His excesses did not prevent him from joining Northumberland during his command in the Low Countries, held from 1600–1601, for which he was rewarded with £200. The earl also appointed Percy his receiver of rents in Cumberland and Northumberland, in 1603. Henry Percy was considered a supporter of the Catholic cause, and on several occasions before 1603, suspecting that Queen Elizabeth I did not have long to live, he entrusted Thomas with the delivery of secret correspondence to and from her probable successor, King James VI of Scotland. Northumberland’s uncle had been executed for his involvement in the Rising of the North, a plot to replace Elizabeth with James’s mother, Mary, Queen of Scots. He planned to make up for his family’s disgrace by building a strong relationship with James, but also wished to counter the influence of Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, whose father (it was rumored) James believed had been responsible for Mary’s death. James was taken away from Mary when he was a baby. Politics of that era and because Henry the VIII did not want his own heir to be catholic, thus Elizabeth I became Queen.
Thomas Percy became the fifth member of the Gunpowder plot on Sunday 20 May 1604. Almost a year earlier, he had called at Robert Catesby's home at Ashby St Ledgers, and complained bitterly about James, who since succeeding Elizabeth had done little to fulfil his expectations he had assumed meant allowing catholic to still practice in private. He had threatened to kill the new king with his own hands, but was asked by Catesby to restrain himself, and told “I am thinking of a most sure way and I will soon let thee know what it is.” So...Percy found himself at the Duck and Drake inn near the Strand in London, along with Catesby and his cousin Thomas Wintour, John Wright and Guy Fawkes. His first words at the meeting were “Shall we always, gentlemen, talk and never do anything?” All five later swore an oath of secrecy on a prayer book, and then celebrated Mass in another room with Father Gerard, who later claimed was ignorant of their pact.

While the plotters did not then have a detailed plan, Percy’s appointment on 9 June as a Gentleman Pensioner gave him a reason to establish a London base. Through Northumberland’s agents, Dudley Carleton and John Hippesley, he subleased a house in Westminster from Henry Ferrers, a tenant of John Whynniard, and installed Fawkes there as his servant, under the name “John Johnson”. On the 25th of March 1605, Percy also obtained the lease for the undercroft directly underneath the first-floor House of Lords. It was into this room that the plotters moved 36 barrels of gunpowder from Catesby’s lodgings on the opposite side of the River Thames. The plan was that during the State Opening of Parliament, at which the King and his ministers would be present, the plotters would blow up the House of Lords, killing all those within it. James’s daughter, Princess Elizabeth, would be captured during a Midlands uprising, and installed as a titular queen. Percy spent that Autumn collecting Northumberland’s rents, while Catesby continued to enlist support. (in the end some 40 Jesuit’s implicated including John Floyd) By October 1605, he had 12 Catholic men assigned to his cause and was at work on the remaining details. Several conspirators expressed disquiet over the safety of fellow Catholics who might be caught in the planned explosion. Percy’s concern was for his patron, Northumberland, who it seems might have been made Lord Protector if the plot had succeeded. Lord Monteagle’s name was also mentioned, by a worried Francis Tresham. The fate of Elizabeth’s brother, Prince Henry, was uncertain; although the plotters presumed that he would die with his father, they decided that if he did not attend Parliament, Percy should kidnap him.

The Monteagle letter

On Saturday 26 October, at his house in Hoxton, Monteagle received an anonymous letter that warned him to stay away from Parliament. Uncertain of its meaning, he delivered it to Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury. Cecil was already aware of certain stirrings, although he did not then know the exact nature of the plot or who exactly was involved. Instead of informing the King immediately, he decided to wait and watch what happened. Catesby's reaction to news of the letter’s existence was somewhat different; he and Wintour suspected Francis Tresham was its author and the two went to confront him. Tresham managed to convince them
of his innocence, all the while urging them to abandon the plot. Percy reacted to the news by declaring that he was ready to “abide the uttermost trial”. He may have visited the infant Prince Charles on 1 November, indicating perhaps that some rearrangement of the plan was being considered. The deposition of a servant claimed that Percy visited the prince’s lodgings and “made many enquiries as to the way into his chamber”, although the statement came too late for Percy to comment on it.

Percy visited Northumberland at Syon House, west of London, on 4 November. Fraser suggests that his visit was a “fishing expedition”, to find out what, if anything, Northumberland had heard about the letter. This “expedition” later proved disastrous for the Earl, who claimed that there was nothing treasonable about their conversation, and that Percy had merely asked him “whether he would command any service” before leaving. Percy then went to another of Northumberland’s properties, Essex House in London, and spoke with his nephew, Josceline. Later that evening he met with Wintour, John Wright and Robert Keyes, and assured them that all was well. He then travelled to his lodgings along Gray’s Inn Road, where he left orders for his horses to be made ready for an early departure the next morning.

By then, the King knew about the letter. James felt that it hinted at “some strategem of fire and powder”, perhaps an explosion exceeding in violence the one that killed his father, Lord Darnley, in 1567. The following day, the Privy Council told him that they had decided to undertake a search of Parliament, “both above and below”. They first, headed by Thomas Howard, 1st Earl of Suffolk, was made on 4 November. In the undercroft beneath the House of Lords he noticed a tall man who appeared to be a servant. The house’s owner, John Whynniard, told the search party that its tenancy was held by Percy. Monteagle, present during the search, immediately told Suffolk that he suspected Percy was the letter’s author. The King ordered a second search to be made, and at about midnight, Fawkes was discovered guarding the gunpowder, and was immediately arrested. As Fawkes identified himself using his alias as John Johnson, a servant to Thomas Percy, it was Percy’s name which appeared on the government’s first arrest warrant. It described him as a “tall, florid man, with a broad beard—“the head more white then the beard”—and stooping shoulders, being also “long footed, small legged”.

The celebrated astrologer Simon Forman was employed to divine his whereabouts. The same astrologer whom had recorded the sexual activities of Jane Sondes, Edward Floyd’s /Fludd’s wife. Floyd having died in 1600. Percy then estranged from his wife and Jane Sondes attraction to Military Men as recorded seems to be a suspect candidate of this unreported affair. Walshingham, of Grey Inn an the head of the Spies for the Crown then made enquiries to Simon Forman to see if Jane may have spoken also of Percy and any pillow talk of a plot.

A rider was then sent to look for him in northern England, and a search was made of Essex House. All of this was in vain, however, as Percy had been warned of Fawkes’s capture and had fled for the Midlands with Christopher Wright, telling a servant as he went, “I am undone.” The two men met Catesby and the others (who had left for the Midlands uprising) and continued on to Dunchurch, at one point throwing their cloaks off to increase their speed. A relative of
Lieutenant of the Tower of London William Waad encountered Percy leaving London, which led to Waad writing the following letter to Salisbury on 5 November: “It may please your good lordship my cousin Sir Edward York, being lately come out of the north and coming this afternoon to me, upon speech of the happy discovery of this most monstrous plot, he telleth me he met Thomas Percy, the party sought for, going down to the north disguised ... From the Tower in haste. Accompanied by some of his fellow conspirators, Percy’s flight ended at about 10:00 pm on 7 November, at Holbeche House on the border of Staffordshire. He was unharmed by a gunpowder accident that injured Catesby and a few of the others, but those who remained resolved to wait for the arrival of government forces, who were only hours behind. Thus at 11:00 am the following morning the house was besieged by the Sheriff of Worcester, Richard Walsh, and his company of 200 men. In the ensuing firefight, Percy and Catesby were reportedly killed by the same musket ball, fired by a John Streete of Worcester.”

News of the battle soon reached London, rendering superfluous a government proclamation made on the same day and which offered a rich reward for his capture. The survivors were taken into custody and the dead buried near Holbeche, but on the orders of the Earl of Northampton, the bodies of Percy and Catesby were exhumed, and their heads displayed on spikes at “the side of the Parliament House”. With Thomas dead, there was nobody who could either implicate or clear Henry Percy of any involvement in the plot. His failure to ensure that Thomas took the Oath of Supremacy upon his appointment as a Gentleman Pensioner, and their meeting on 4 November, constituted damning evidence, and the Privy Council also suspected that had the plot succeeded, he would have been Princess Elizabeth’s protector. With insufficient evidence to convict him he was charged with contempt, fined £30,000 and stripped of all public offices. He remained in the Tower until 1621.

Thomas was said to be involved with another woman whom had influenced his support of the Catholic cause. There is no evidence of whom this woman may have been but Jane Sondes is one possible suspect. Edward Floyd/Fludd had died in 1600 and she frequented the astrologer Simon Forman. Other ladies too had confided in Forman and Walshingham (the captain of Spies) had also been involved with Jane. Forman took notes of those confiding and had a vast knowledge of peoples secrets.

Jane Sondes; In 1600, probably accompanied by her maid, Susan Rigden, she visited the astrologer Simon Forman to ask if Sir Calisthenes Brooke and Sir Thomas Gates and others still loved her. In the course of the consultation she gave Forman names and details, which he recorded. Her admissions to Forman where the tools of the Queen and King’s head of Spies Sir Thomas Walshingham who also had visited Edward Floyd’s widow to find out information on others who had also frequented her place and had a relationship with her. If she was willingly telling these men’s secrets or was being used for pillow talk can never be known for sure. The fact Forman was consulted to find Percy is not merely a coincidence. Percy was separated from his wife Martha Wright and by 1605 Martha and her daughter were living on an annuity funded by the Catholic William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle, whom had blamed Percy as the Author of
the Letter. William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle, also became an investor in the 2nd Virginia Company in 1609. All those involved in the early Raleigh Charter issued by Elizabeth had become a liability and a way to sneak Catholics into the new world. William’s father was a recusant, but appears to have been in favor at court; he was one of the noblemen who tried Mary, Queen of Scots. (The Catholic Queen,) and one of many of our Floyd History connections is with Williams children and his own son. His eldest son of six children, Henry Lord Morley, was also a known Catholic and in 1609, he was suspected of sheltering students from St. Omer’s seminary. The seminary of (Jesuit) John Floyd. By Williams marriage to Elizabeth Tresham, daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, he had six children: three sons, three daughters. The eldest son, Henry, succeeded him as 14th Baron Morley and 5th Baron Monteagle. These baronies fell into abeyance when Henry’s son Thomas died in about 1686. His oldest daughter, Frances, was a nun; the second, Catherine, married John Savage, 2nd Earl Rivers; and the youngest, Elizabeth, married Edward Cranfield, and was the mother of Edward Cranfield. Catherine and John Savage – relations of Thomas Savage of Jamestown, if not Jamestown Savages own father, as a non-inheriting son named for Thomas who had died or an illegitimate child of John “Earl of Rivers” (John Floyd by Thomas Fludd; then Claims a Daughter; named Catheryns/Katherine( 2) by the same named within the family; and about the time Earl of Rivers dies.Katherine Said to have been a ward and in the Court of the Queen, and therefore a link to the Earl of Rivers and to Savages). The St Omer’s seminary Initially founded in 1593 by Father Robert Parsons SJ as the College of Saint-Omer in Artois, France (then part of the Spanish Netherlands [Flanders]), the inherited property of William the Silent Prince of Orange and Anne of Demark. They had been educating orphans, wards and the disinherited children of families who had lost their estates and titles by the changes of English laws and the outlaw of Welsh laws. There is a direct connection to those going to the new world when considering the history of their titles. Many had fallen into “Abeyance” No rightful living heir by English law. Percy’s, Da Le Warr and others all have this in common. Welsh descendants of Kings had also lost their rights, language and properties under the changes in law and loss in the religious changes, and people had found commonality. The disinherited Floyd Children educated by these same monasteries, covert Catholic supporters, rebels and plotters. Son’s made wards or (servants) to those men of limited title also 2nd and 3rd in line to estates, ties to the Welsh chronicles and Sir Walter Raleigh’s original claim of patent or charter; issued by the Crown now replaced by another) traveling to the New World and Jamestown as labors and or name changed exiles from Flanders. Whereas history has not accounted for them as such. Until now.

The Percy family linked to the Floyd history in recorded history on all sides with the marriage of George Percy/ (the Youngest brother of the 9th Earl of Northumberland) when he married Anne Floyd. This cannot be denied but also left a mystery that few historians or experts care to pursue or solve. It had “little bearing on history” as the history for more than a millennium had focused on the husband’s peerage and not the woman’s, their wives or daughters. Henry VIII also installed the office of Wards and Levies who were responsible for children’s pedigrees, linages, titles and placements within other families. This too once controlled by the Churches
but was now controlled by the crowns officials and as history has shown caused mostly debates and confusion to the rightful successions of Kings and Queens let alone the rest of the titled people. Anyone in disfavor of the reigning Crown and the policies concerning the church risked both loss of title and land, as was the case with many. The Church and Monks records kept of family lines dating back to the Holy man’s child and those protectors and earlier Kings had been kept throughout the centuries and now the English shuffle of who is and who is not this or that, had caused some lines to contradict the records kept by the Monks. We find the Fludd’s/Floyds etc fighting this vary thing in the Parliament and at Greys Inn. (see Rob[ert] Floud/Lloyd Parliament records and Thomas Fludd Greys Inn records) “Gavelkind Tenure ”.is where land passes equally among the descendants of the tenant. Thomas Fludd spent his last days fighting against this in Grey’s Inn. Others who had inherited by English law vs Welsh law too argued its merits. Those disinherited for whatever reason were not so fast to embrace it.

**Greys Inn, Politics and Wars**

Below are names that are important to our story before American and after young John arrived. It further shows long ties to both the Pre- American relationships as well as relationship that would be formed in America. Sir Thomas Fludd was a member of Grey’s Inn and the English government as were people I have told you of thus far; Sir John Leveson, Robert Sidney, Sir Henry Neville, FitzWilliam and some others that will become important in America Laure, Laurence Whitaker- see Minister Whitaker who Baptized Pocahontas. Laurence Washington – see George Washington’s family. Percival Hart – see Captain Hart Jamestown,- Mary Hart Floyd generations later at Carlyle Indian Reeducation School in Carlyle Pennsylvania – Tribal affiliation labeled as Unknown. (Eel River) and as lost by politics and power changes.

Parliament of England
Preceded by Sir Robert Sidney Percival Hart
Member of Parliament for Kent 1601 With: Sir Henry Neville
Succeeded by Sir John Scott Sir John Leveson
Preceded by *Sir Thomas Fludd Sir* John Leveson
Member of Parliament for Maidstone 1604–1622 With: Lawrence Washington 1604–1611 Sir John Scott 1614 Sir Francis Barnham 1621–1622
Succeeded by Sir George Fane Thomas Stanley
Preceded by Mildmay Fane Walter FitzWilliam
Member of Parliament for Peterborough 1624 With: Laurence Whitaker
Succeeded by Laurence Whitaker Sir Christopher Hatton

Gray's Inn, is one of the four Inns of Court (professional associations for barristers and judges) in London. To be Called to the Bar and practice as a barrister in England and Wales, an individual must belong to one of these Inns. The Inn was renowned for its “Shows” and there can be little doubt that William Shakespeare played in Gray's Inn Hall, where his patron, Lord
Southampton was a member. Queen Elizabeth herself was the Inn’s Patron Lady; Lord Burleigh, the Queen’s First Minister, Lord Howard of Effingham, the Admiral who defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588, and Sir Francis Walsingham, the Chief Secretary who founded the Queen’s secret service, were all members of the Inn. (See Leadership chart above)

Sir Thomas Fludd a member of Grey’s Inn had also been Justice of the Peace for the Royal Forest (See Gentleman and Lady Forest of Jamestown) district as well as the family being part of the Royal Exchequers (accountants) for the Southern Netherlands (France-Flanders) war efforts. He was in the company of men like Nicholas Bacon, William Cecil and Gilbert Gerard, Sir William Walsingham, Francis Walsingham, Sir William Lambe, Robert Wilmott, William Franklin, Henry Coulter, John Butcher. Some of these men witnessed his last Will and Testament.

Many of these men with direct ties also to the American founding Fathers George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, The Bacon Rebellion and more. The Church had onetime linked the families of the Inn and its members as “the Readers” (assistants to the Preachers) include; Thomas Percy, Francis White, William Lloyd and others. During the 12th and early 13th centuries, the law was taught in the City of London, primarily by the clergy. Then two events happened which ended the Church’s role in legal education: firstly, a papal bull that prohibited the clergy from teaching the common law, rather than canon law; and secondly, a decree by Henry III of England on 2 December 1234 that no institutes of legal education could exist in the City of London. The common law began to be practiced and taught by laymen instead of clerics, and these lawyers migrated to the hamlet of Holborn, just outside the City and near to the law courts at Westminster Hall. Reynold de Grey, 1st Baron Grey of Wilton (c1240 – 5 April 1308) was an English nobleman after whom one of the four Inns of Court is named. He was son of Sir John de Grey and grandson of Henry de Grey. The property upon which Gray’s Inn sits was once Portpoole Manor held by Reginald de Grey. Reginald acquired Wilton barony through his marriage to the heiress, Matilda Cantilupe before 1252, although at the time he was a minor under the tutelage of his father, John de Grey, he still inherited many properties. Later he was Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and the Royal Forests and Constable of Chester Castle, Constable of Nottingham Castle (March 1265/6) and Constable of Northampton Castle (June 1267–Jan 1267/8). He was Justice of Chester in 1270 and Sheriff of Cheshire (1270–1274). In 1281 he was again Justice of Chester.

In 1282, he was one of the three commanders appointed by Edward I of England in his campaign against Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the rebellious Prince of Wales. This resulted in his being granted the Dyffryn Clwyd with its castle of Ruthin Castle. This great lordship passed to his descendants, until Richard Grey, 6th Baron Grey de Ruthyn, 3rd Earl of Kent sold the lordship to the crown in 1508. The Fludd’s and or Floyds the descendants of the last King of Wales Llewelyn; titles and lands thereby lost by this transfer, now generations later back in Greys Inn on the estates of their ancestral birth rights. He was summoned to Parliament from 1295 to 1307. The king demanded his presence at the English victory over the Scots at the Battle of Falkirk. His younger grandson Roger de Grey was summoned to Parliament thus
becoming Baron Grey de Ruthyn. Our Welsh heritage met the Scottish heritage in August 1503, James IV of Scotland married Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII of England, and the spirit of the new age was celebrated by the poet William Dunbar in The Thrissil and the Rois. (Thistle and the Rose). The marriage was the outcome of the Treaty of Perpetual Peace, concluded the previous year, which, in theory, ended centuries of Anglo-Scottish rivalry. The marriage brought Scotland's Stuarts into England's Tudor line of succession, despite the improbability of a Scottish prince acceding the English throne at the time. However, many on the English side were concerned by the backlashes of implications and of marriages, including some to Privy Councilors. In countering these fears Henry VII is reputed to have said:

“our realme wald receive na damage thair thorow, for in that caise Ingland wald not accress unto Scotland, bot Scotland wald acress unto Ingland, as to the most noble heid of the hole yle...evin as quhan Normandy came in the power of Inglis men our forbearis”.

This had created descendants and a bloodline in the English of Robert the Bruce. The Thistle and the Rose.

The peace did not last in "perpetuity"; it was disturbed in 1513 when Henry VIII of England, who had succeeded his father four years before, declared war on France. In response France invoked the terms of the Auld Alliance, her ancient bond with Scotland. James duly invaded Northern England leading to the Battle of Flodden. In the decades that followed, England's relations with Scotland were turbulent. By the middle of Henry's reign, the problems of the royal succession, which seemed so unimportant in 1503, acquired ever bigger dimensions, when the question of Tudor fertility – or the lack thereof – entered directly into the political arena. Margaret’s line was excluded from the English succession, though, during the reign of Elizabeth I concerns were once again raised. In the last decade of her reign it was clear to all that James VI of Scotland, great-grandson of James IV and Margaret, was the only generally acceptable heir. From 1601, in the last years of Elizabeth I’s life, certain English politicians, notably her chief minister Sir Robert Cecil, maintained a secret correspondence with James to prepare in advance for a smooth succession. Cecil advised James not to press the matter of the succession upon the Queen but simply to treat her with kindness and respect. The approach proved effective: “I trust that you will not doubt,” Elizabeth wrote to James, “but that your last letters are so acceptably taken as my thanks cannot be lacking for the same but yield them you in grateful sort.”

In March 1603, with the queen clearly dying, Cecil sent James a draft proclamation of his accession to the English throne. Strategic fortresses were put on alert, and London placed under guard. Elizabeth died in the early hours of 24 March. Within eight hours, James was proclaimed king in London, the news received without protest or disturbance. On 5 April 1603, James left Edinburgh for London, promising to return every three years (a promise he failed to keep, returning only once, in 1617, fourteen years after his initial departure), and progressed slowly from town to town, in order to arrive in the capital after Elizabeth’s funeral. Local lords received James with lavish hospitality along the route; and James’s new subjects
flocked to see him, relieved above all that the succession had triggered neither unrest nor invasion. As James entered London, he was mobbed. The crowds of people, one observer reported, were so great that “they covered the beauty of the fields; and so greedy were they to behold the King that they injured and hurt one another.”

James’s English coronation took place on 25 July, with elaborate allegories provided by dramatic poets such as Thomas Dekker and Ben Jonson, though the festivities had to be restricted because of an outbreak of the plague. Nevertheless, all London turned out for the occasion: “The streets seemed paved with men,” wrote Dekker. “Stalls instead of rich wares were set out with children, open casements filled up with women”. Including those opposed and those who would one day rather see him blown up. Not all were happy with James becoming King. As a result; and for many reasons and the intentions of all equally as divided, soon James Town in the new world would be born.

A Review To Date:

It Should now be understood that a Man once known by a name as Welsh and called by that name in Welsh and of that people, was forever changed by a new governing authority. After the invasion of William the Conqueror. Everything he was and had taken away His land by the Doomsday book and reassigning that property to another as well as his title. Is language outlawed so that his very name could not even be spoken and a new name was then forced upon him. It was the same for his family his wife and children. They therefore could not inherit from their father, title, land, things, or even his true and by birth given name. Everything that was of this world ended and a forced new beginning started. There then being only one thing of his own remaining. His choice of who he worshiped. So that too was taken away from him. Or so that authority thought. Nobody can change of force upon another that which they by self-choice, choose to believe by their faith. This being all that was left of what once was, that man, his children and their children found strength and purpose and a way to hold on to what was and to reject all that was forced upon them. They spoke still what was not allowed within themselves. They remembered their place, title and things, long since taken away. They passed these; thing onto their children so that which was would never be forgotten. And when the opportunity presented itself to seek a new world free of this authority and to once again be allowed to be themselves, they did all that was necessary to reach that place. They pretended to be anyone, everyone and no one, as those Identities to them were as false as the one forced on them. So; punishment for this was no different than punishment for stating their true birth right and name, title and origins. They could appear to that authority as they were known and by these new law and new authority to seem to be One singular being. But they themselves knew this was not so and that one and first being was who they really were. Those names of old were then sought and wanted, considered criminals. Inquiries, searches and quests to find them as to who they were, where they are, what happened to them and how did they escape were made. Even to the point they could ask that man to his face as they now called him and acknowledged him as being to point out that illusive man, never realizing the man they asked
was the man very man they sought. If suspected and captured of this deception by law; he could state his heritage back to the time of the Doomsday Book of all of the names given since. This seen as evidence that he was Not the man they sought, and his freedom granted time and time again. His release thought to have been by bribery or promises as few others could escape this incarceration, punishments and a sure death sentence. His knowledge of the old information also lost by the same laws was his bargaining chip. His knowledge of the old language, mathematics, navigational and alchemy and other things now thought to be only tricks. Wizardry, magic and mystical things so proof of these things was requested and therefore the man offered proof of these things by only his knowledge could be seen, had, and his accusers then could possess. A way to a mythical far away land. A fountain of youth mistranslated, Gold and wealth beyond anyone’s dreams or imagination and it could be given if only someone was sent. Now that Mans (and all of those like him) true and intended purpose of how to reach this place for his own wishes to again be himself was found. They again pretended to be on a search for things of no interest so as many of these people like this man could escape that old world, and not be detected. There was only one problem. That authority had also sent people along that did not know of this secret pact. More came and more and even more, so the man had to remain as they saw him. Unless he walked away into the interior of this land and found a new life not controlled by that authority. So he did and found this life with a people there who was known and labeled by that authority not to be part of their own rosters. A new name was given to the Man and if found he was not known by that name but the other that was given to him. He found he could walk freely in both of these worlds as could his children and friends. He lived far enough away from the government that few if any would ever suspect. He in time had family on both sides and this too created a problem. Family from one side in search of the other and if found all would be lost and found out. Until then his services as one unknown was offered to help his old friends and family. A guide, an interpreter, and a welcomed man who could bridge the gap between both of these worlds. His children and children’s children and so on too could offer this service as they had too both worlds acceptance and promises. It was only up to which side and when to support. One child detected could claim he was with the other against his will and then remain free with the other side. Regardless of who had thought or accused him of to were his loyalties lay. Such will be that case with my grandfathers who were just as I say. They lived among a people as one man but helped those related and as they were known by either name. A relative dating way back to George Washington who knew of their duality of existence. It was allowed for the greater good however to gain land and acceptance into an unknown region. They could be who they wished if only offering this service. So they did and appealed to this authority to allow them to live free next to that authority. A promise of a peaceful existence that was the goal and agreement by treaty drafted and issued by one government. But a new change of power voided that promise and it was replaced with another not so generous. Brothers of that original man now had a choice to make. Return forever to the world as it now knew them, or stay hidden and fight for a fathers and grandfather and all of his relations every since true wishes. Many of the same joined in that cause form the same reasons, but those children needed to stake their claim as a
people identified if this plan was to work and they would be considered one in the same. They took an identity
from their long history and it became they became known as the Eel Rivers. This now sent them apart from all others
and they could now negotiate as their own people with all. But again there was a problem on both sides. The older
relationships knew them as something else too. Family of these people were still on that side relatives that knew the
truth of them. Washington himself. So how could they claim this when they were really related to so many still
living in that world with the same sir name. This was the question being asked and rejected by many even those who
shared the same last name. And on the other side among the original people of this new land they too be came
skeptical of their intentions. People they had once called a friend, a brother and family now returned to that military
and were now fighting against them again under a new banner or flag. And those who did not return to that world
were thought to be secretly spying on them. It was as it had always been back in the old world. When that man
known by one authority helped another by another name and then returned to the first again. Both sides grew
suspicious of him and his true intentions. All he ever wanted was a place to be himself and be called as his wished
and knew it was meant by the one authority, his Creator who had made his life and all lives after him possible. That
too now being challenged in both and all worlds and wherever that man, his children and descendant forever went.

This is the part of our story of how that begin long before John Floyd and Anne Floyd arrived in Jamestown.

The Old World Conflicts.

What’s in a Name? and Why the Floyds of all others? These are questions asked and being asked of me by many, maybe even you as you learn our story. I am not saying that others descended from the last King of Wales King Lewellyn didn’t have these same issues. The difference with the Floyds and a few others is that these issues carried over into the new world where others did not as they chose to remain under the names and titles found in that old Doomsday Book. Some because they in time regained title and lands, others because it was merely a life they could live. However; this line of the Floyd family, by the actions of those descendants had always remained hidden and or masked to their true origins and by those choices of my ancestors throughout time made me possible.
The Sir Name “Floyd” has a Welsh origin but is often said to be a Scottish name, yet some of the earliest Floyd’s who came to colonial America came from England, aboard Ships with Portuguese captains, funded by exiled and banished Catholic families in the French and sometimes Spanish controlled Flanders region known as the Southern Netherlands who spoke a rare dialect of Roman, Latin, Italian, French, Celtic, Welsh, English~Vulgar Latin unique to this one area. Is it any wonder our story was lost to history and our origins questioned and debated. Sprinkle in some rebellions and conspiracies against the Crown, the use of known aliases, a mythical and legend of those ancestors and the estates and lands we occupied with a little multiple marriage and sexual encounter scandals, and it’s a wonder we are remembered in history at all before ever coming to America. I had found that like our Native American ties and history, before coming to this continent the Floyd’s were on the skirt of history and controversies for more than a thousand years. These entangled events and relationship would carry over to our earliest reported history; again; in the British colonies and yet again in the American history of my ancestors. Vague accounts, Little is known of this person or that one, because of their unknown, omitted and denied duality. But all the While leaving their footprints.

There are so many connections to known people who history favored, that to fully explain all of them would take a lifetime and a database of tens of thousands of names. I know because over the years that is exactly what I have collected. I also found that we “Floyd’s” were ever present but on the fringe of history and often just enough that one or more of us did leave a record to those writing the history. A footprint found or left by them; similar to proof of a of Bigfoot and evidence of their existence but never proven or seen. Yet; Evidence seen as proof of their existence but the tracks being made when caught up to those people making the track and leaving those footprints dismissed as a hoax as those searching for what is known to or believed by evidence ( a treaty made with them, I memento or artifact left behind but can never be linked to a particular person. Those things then claimed by those identified as the Governing authority agrees with as once having a relationship with those they cannot find. Such as; the Miami people who claim once the Eel Rivers were part of them or some of their children had married into their group and so that was considered close enough to be claimed as found. Whereas in reality it was merely another tribal Authority renaming them again to disappear what they called themselves and no longer Eel Rivers but would be called a band of the Miami or Eel River -Miami. Or even earlier Mixed people, Middlemen, Scouts, Guides, Negotiators. In Jamestown and the early colonial British colony laborer, A Welshman, a boy traded to the Powhatan, or a boy on one ship who returned on another but could only claim he arrived on one the later ship. Disappearing anything he had done in the New World on the first trip as unclaimed by the accepted report of the last ship arrival. This too left an unexplained marriage to John Floyd to Anne Floyd which needed an explanation but by records disappeared by policies and rules could never be explained. So speculation and made to fit versions of Anne were created so an accepted version could be told. To make this part of our story even harder to prove until now, as I tell you; John Floyd was first listed as merely Floud a laborer on the Ship
The Mary Margret and on his return was reported as John Ffloud but written as also; Flood or Fflud. Effectively erasing himself on that earlier trip reported as Floud a laborer. Including all things he did during that first visit, his marriage to Anne, their child born, his heritage back through the ages, all things about him lost by his leaving and later return where the British government had changed yet again and only one ship arrival could be claimed. The last one, and his 2nd arrival on the Swan.

This book and the information within, was intended to restore our Native American tribal story, history and loss of identity, and it will. However; it was the events and relationship of the first two Floyd’s in the colony (Anne and John) that would set in motion a continued fringe existence, just outside of those recorded history by men who had never acknowledged the Floyd’s. So; I had to find out why and this needed answered first. So I had to find them before they arrived.

I soon found a mystery within the history of the Floyd’s of this earlier time (English history) that was directly related to why we became such a myth in America and even maybe even a myth there too. That English history not only included the old Welsh king(s), but the relationship with many other crowns. (Spain, France, Portugal, Swiss, Germanic, and many others, long since forgotten as those powers now too have changed hands). The link appeared to be based on a religious conviction of the ancient family that had more closely related to the Catholic Church and the particular monasteries of those old orders now tied evermore closely to the Catholic church and under constant threat by the policies of Henry VIII. Those monasteries once under the control of the King of Wales and earlier dating back to the Child of the Holy man from Rome; a story embellished and altered by many as retold and retold now and some 2 thousand years old.

In old England and Wales our family had been included in the controlling English laws that now agreed to include the old Welsh into the new laws of England. It eliminated old traditions, the use of our language and how estates and titles could be inherited and recognized. Some of those family members resisted and joined the resistance against these laws. They sought others who resisted and joined those fights. The Scottish had not joined the English for several generations and the Floyd name and even its pronunciation had then been considered more Scottish than Welsh. Again because of the Church ties. Ffloyd from King Llewellyn was now Fflud and later simply Flood in the north. In the south the family name was Ffloid which was a more French pronunciation and so on. Yet the old estates of Wales had still been passed down to those who had joined the English laws and had nearly abandoned the Welsh traditions. Sir John Fludd and his son Sir Thomas Fludd had inherited title and land under this rule and they forged out a life under this change. It was the Fludd/Floyd’s who had lost title and lands that joined a resistance. Brothers, sons and relatives now threatened those estates and titles and had become a liability to those who had conformed to the Crown. Those Floyd’s, Fludds used aliases and pseudonyms to both evade detection and distance themselves from other relatives. They were highly educated by the libraries and information kept by the Monks for generations.
The Church the educator of all until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. Now laws and education was under the crowns control and rule and joining a “House” or Inn became mandatory. The Churches no longer taught the law and were no longer the educators but the State now under the Church of England had taken control of nearly all matters. Heredity was also controlled by the state under the Court of Wards and Levies. All pedigrees, children, orphans, estates and land control was also now a state controlled matter. The peerage of titles (rank or order) were also now controlled and anyone in disfavor or written out of succession were removed from both land and titles. This caused those seeking power wealth and land to enter into marriages to increase their standings and caused an increase in multiple marriages, children from several and questions as who would be the heir(s). Land and Title now went to the eldest son, yet fathers of the old Welsh still left assets to their other children for a time. It seems the next generation of those under English law did not feel the same loyalty to traditions as their fathers and grandfathers and so they too now eliminated siblings, and relatives. Children not in line to inherit also became an asset and were often placed in the homes of other titled people as payment to resolve debts by indenturing these children to the other titled person. In some cases these children’s indentured service would become property of the Crown or State. These people and children made a workforce for the titled or the entitled in all degrees. Some added to the Kings and Queens personal court of butlers maids and personal assistance under many titles. Others laborers and caretakers of estates, animals or workers in various enterprises. It depended on the deal and who and were they had come from that seemed to dictate the type of placement and life they would have. Military service was the option for many later born sons unable to inherit but they could advance as a sheriff or justice of the peace or keeper of this or that and by arranged marriages. The Fludd’s through Sir John, then his eldest son Sir Thomas had become Royal Exchequers or “Counters”, accountants for the crowns wars and other projects. This put them in contact with former military men serving in the many conflicts and religious rebellions from Scotland and Ireland to the Southern Netherlands of Flanders, the defeat of the Spanish Armada to the continuous conflicts with France and others. It would be these military and naval men who would be called on to lead the colony efforts in search of rumored wealth gold a riches of this New World. Now those old stories and legends were taken more serious as all of the World powers sought to claim this wealth and the continent for themselves. The Old Welsh legends of Madoc and now captured the interest of Kings and Queens the world over. Those welsh families and those who had gathered and collected the old Monks writings found a new life among those who possessed this information. This in turn also made those on the fringe of history more desirable to those looking towards the new world for their own enterprise. Welshmen had become advisors and now had the ear of the Crown. Welsh men often thought as Wizards for their experiments, science, mathematics, thoughts on navigation and understanding these old texts said to be written in the language of the Angels became both celebrated and influential. They also included other Welshmen and men with ties, some of them also using alias for their true views of the Crown. These are the men that history claims “there is little known about so n so before
Welshman Richard Hakluyt never traveled to the New World but had as much to do with the colonization as anyone who had. He was one of the first confidants to the crown and one of the first to receive a charter issued by the crown to explore and settle the area called Virginia. Earlier Sir Walter Raleigh had secured the rights to all of Virginia, but it had been taken away when Raleigh became entangled with controversies and a marriage to one of the Queen's Lady's in waiting without her approval or knowledge. His Welsh ties and Welsh advisors lost to most of history replaced by Hakluyt and the second Charter then issued. A change of the Crown from Elizabeth I to James I would again alter this Charter and a new Welsh advisor would become a favorite to the Crown's ear. John Dees, an alchemist, mathematician, astrologer etc. now had the attention of the new King and older Charters and men from earlier travels a liability to both the Crown and new investors. So; depending on which history you read, either Hakluyt or Dee's is credited for the Madoc story popularity of that time and the influence to colonize America. Little credit is given to those earlier efforts of Raleigh, Drake, the Portuguese, Spain and others as “providence”, the right to the continent overshadowed nearly all earlier attempts and efforts.

Whom had advised Raleigh and Drake on these old Welsh stories is also debated still today as those records were in part destroyed or lost with the replacement of new investors and new charters. John White of Roanoke is among those “where history now claims little is known of his life prior to and after Roanoke”. Drake had visited the area although his accounts of circumnavigation do not show his course along the eastern seaboard of America. Only the historical records of others tell that he had visited this region and offered to collect colonist of Roanoke (now considered Lost to history) and return them back to England.

Within the Ffloyd history of that time there is also a family oral account that we too had married into the court of the Queen or King. This says that a Ffloyd had married a lady in waiting of the crown who had then chose to live apart from the royal court. It has never been proven or satisfactorily solved who this lady in waiting may have been. There are also family accounts that illegitimate children of the family had been born as well placed with other families and therefore lost as they took the status of ‘Ward’ and sometimes the name of the families house to which they were placed. This too is proven to be common for that time as a custom under English Law. I have also found that these children once placed are referred to as the “Ward of” or “Servant to” or “Page of” and often did not include the child’s name. If the child had married or was released from service, their name was slightly altered from their original sir name. I believe there are several reasons for this but the two main reasons are to:

1) Distancing the child from the fathers inherited and acknowledged children, or of their Warden.
2) Welsh children’s surnames had been altered by the outlaw and use of the Welsh language in all forms of legal court or records.

There may also be one other reasonable explanation for these losses in identity and name alterations of children placed as wards or orphaned. Some children were mixed heritage and the children born to those places that often spring up where there are men of wealth and power. Houses of entertainment or brothels. This was also the case near and around the Houses of lords and the Greys Inn. The slave trade was big business and sailors and countrymen had fathered children with the enslaved as well as the indentured and at times with their wards. One of the issues around Grey’s Inn that is often not talked about is the ladies that set up shop near there. They were not so ladylike if you know what I mean.

LUCE BAYNHAM (1560?-1610?) (maiden name unknown)

By 1576, a woman called “Black Luce” was running a bawdy house in St. John Street, Clerkenwell and was married to a man named Baynham (Baynam/ Baynams/ Bayntham), possibly Henry Baynham. People have often thought she may have been an African heritage or dark-skinned woman, or only black-hearted, is unknown, but her nickname led Leslie Hotson (Mr. W.H.) to suggest she might be the dark lady who inspired Shakespeare to write his sonnets. Gustav Ungerer, in his "Prostitution in Late Elizabethan England: The Case of Mary Newborough," and Duncan Salkeld in Shakespeare among the Courtesans reveal more about Black Luce, including her identity as Luce Baynham, and while not completely discounting her connection to the players, disprove the idea that she was once a gentlewoman at the court of Queen Elizabeth (see aka LUCY MORGAN). Sir Thomas Fairfax 3rd Lord Fairfax of Cameron was also called “Black Tom” because of his Dark complexion, dark hair and dark eyes, again depending on which history is read. Yet no mention of him being of another heritage is noted. However; a relatives of the Fairfax came to America, the title has fallen into abeyance (no heir) by 1793 and neighbor to and friend of George Washington, a boy then returned to England and claimed the title. He became Bryan Fairfax 8th Lord Fairfax of Cameron. His father was the Governor of the Bahama colonies and had a wife who was of mixed heritage. One of the sons was also a friend of Washington and was “tattooed on his body with the markings of his mother’s heritage” although that was never listed as to what her heritage may have been. The Fairfax were diplomats assigned to the Bahamas, Ireland and other British colonies and lands, so it is possible that some of their children may have had a diverse ancestry just never mentioned. Letters of young Fairfax being sent to English school was also a matter of concern of the family wondering “how he might be received as he bore these markings, Tattoos on his face and body.” (In Jamestown Washington, Fairfax and Floyds Neighbors on estates next to each other; where history proves several men had “Jump the fence” fathering bi-racial and tri-racial children.)

LUCY MORGAN Lucy Morgan was a gentlewoman at the court of Queen Elizabeth from 1579 to 1582, as evidenced by gifts to her from the queen's wardrobe. She may have married a man named Parker and been the Lucy Parker who, at Yuletide 1588/9, gave the queen a box of
cherries as a New Year’s gift. This is the contention of Leslie Hotson in Mr. W.H., his attempt to solve some of the mysteries surrounding Shakespeare’s sonnets. He theorized that Lucy Morgan later became “Lucy Negro, Abbess of Clerkenwell” and was also the “dark lady” of the sonnets. (See aka LUCE BAYNHAM) for an account of the life of Black Luce. Lucy Morgan, however, does appear to have fallen on hard times and turned to a life of sin. The records of: Bridewell for May 3, 1598, include charges brought against her for living at the house of Edward Tilsley at Pichet Hatch at the upper end of Aldersgate, where she was visited by Tilsley once a fortnight and also visited by friends of his. Tilsley gave her three shillings a week for her maintenance and paid the rent on the house. There is no record that she was imprisoned for immoral behavior, perhaps because the testimony also revealed that Sir Matthew Morgan gave her an allowance of ten pounds when he was in England and had sent her five pounds at Christmas. A Sir Matthew (c.15631602+) was undoubtedly a relative, although the connection is unclear. He was the third son of Edward Morgan of Pencarn, Monmouthshire (1530-1585) and Frances Leigh. Given his life dates and those of the fourth son, Charles (1575?-1643?), it is possible Lucy was their sister or half-sister or an illegitimate child. (see Washington requesting Morgan to be guardian of Sir William Grey Eyes (Delaware) son Grey Eyes Jr – to habe congress pay for his education at Princeton)

Shortly before January 2, 1576/7, Lucy’s while in her house was raided at midnight and the occupants forced to flee to another establishment in Westminster, where a Mrs. Stallis operated as a bawd. Lucy occasionally entered into a partnership with Gilbert and Margaret East, who ran a brothel in Turnmill Street. Lucy was a well-established underworld figure by 1595, when she entertained students from Gray’s Inn with her choir of working ladies she referred to as “black nuns.” She is mentioned in records of the Queen’s Bench in 1596, but seems to have managed to avoided prosecution until, on January 15, 1600 she was committed to Bridewell for being a “notorious and lewd woman.” She was released on January 31st and was still in business in September 1601. Just after Christmas 1604, she was living in the Boar’s Head tenements on Bankside, apparently with Gilbert East, and paying an annual rent of twenty shillings. Later, in the seventeenth century the career of Black Lucy was celebrated more than once in print and one satirical epitaph, “On Lucy Morgan,” A report also states that she became a Roman Catholic before she died. It is possible with the Morgan family link to the Fairfax family, that Lucy may have been an illegitimate child of; a the earlier Fairfax sons. Greys Inn hosted plays and other activities for their members or students. Shakespeare, Mayfield and other acting troops had performed there. The Family of Morgan generations later in America would be direct adversaries of my Native American ancestors burning their homes hunting them and proving skeptical of their relatives who still remained within the Military of the Colony and Early America. (See Benjamin Morgan) – While another”Morgan” would care for chief son.

These acting or play troops had allowed a spy ring of informers that would be charged in several conspiracies against the crown. Some of these acting troops also were boys and some orphaned who could more easily move about and go undetected. It seemed Shakespeare had a
wealth of information and ideas for many of his writings by his association to the titled persons of Greys Inn and other influences. These works of Shakespeare continuously pop up throughout our history including the reference to Jane Sondes, Black Lucy, The Tempest and more. Nationality, religion, economics, social status, land, title and marriage all determined one’s fate on all levels of the social ladder, from Kings and Queens to the more common.

Sir Walter Raleigh maybe a family adaptation of Leigh and (Raw) or (Ra) added at some point by language and or family ties since forgotten. Like so many little is known of his early life and that I have found has meant a mistake in identity was made by those not taking all things into consideration. One aspect of Raleigh is that his mother history has claimed, too is an enigma or mystery. Most claim she was Catherine/or Katherine Champerowen the wife of a Devon farmer named Walter Rawleigh or Raleigh. Which according to the Royal court of Wards and Levies had made him a cousin to Sir Richard Grenville and the younger half-brother to Sir Humphry Gilbert.

Walter Raleigh who became Sir Walter Raleigh was also recorded to be the neighbor of Richard Hakluyt who both are recorded as also neighbors to the Floyd’s. Katherine “Ashley” Chamernmowne “Kat” was A close friend and confidant to princess Elizabeth (Queen Elizabeth I) but Raleigh’s mother is another Catherine or Katherine Chamernmowne and the niece of Elizabeth I’s lady by the same name. Katherine Ashley/Champernown, “Kats” became known as Katherine Champernowne by placement within the Chamernowne. Household as a ward and therefore took the family name. Like so many others, “Little is known of her true parentage and origins”.

Sir Walter Raleigh  
Sir Richard Greenville  
Sir Humphry Gilbert  
Common Parent  
Gilberts Parent  
Raleigh’s Parent  
Greenville’s Parent  
Sibling to Raleigh’s Parent

“Kat” Katherine Ashley  
Artist: Portrait by Unknown  
Collection of Lord Hasting  
The skull in the background and in other paintings of this era is said to usually mean they were done posthumously, after one’s death. It might also mean more and an indication of one’s life, affiliations or origins.

The Ashley family is one of two family lines that hold the truth of “Kat” true identity. One family used the name “Ashely” the other by long family ties were
known as Nee’Ashley and that was the Percy family “Nee’ Ashley Percy.” These family links held a clue to our connection to Jamestown with the claimed marriage of George Percy and Anne Floyd and her maiden name as well as her post marital name once George Percy left the colony, leaving Anne and her daughter behind in Jamestown. Records of the first known woman to travel to Jamestown include three names; Anne Buras, Lady Forest and Anne Ashley. These three women are the first to arrive, only by the known records of those earliest ship’s records. It does not necessarily mean they were the first three, however. The Phoenix had arrived in the colony earlier but the records of all crew and passengers have been lost or destroyed leaving no record of any known people on that ship. Oddly, later audits of all known people in the colony ordered by the King required all people to be counted and recorded and to state what ship they had arrived on. Of the several hundred plus people living in the colony at that time (1624/5), no one person claimed they had arrived on the Phoenix. The Jamestown historical groups and records of all known passengers and people of Jamestown has a list labeled as “Unsolved”. This is a list of people who were recorded by the 1624/5 audit who appeared on records of the colony but are not linked to any ship’s records. They are there but how they got there remains a mystery even today. Anne Ashly is one of these people on the Unsolved list.

Anne Buras is claimed in American history as the first recorded marriages in the new world. She was the servant of Lady Forest wife of Gentleman Forest the first titled people in American history to have come to the colony. The title of Gentleman is the lowest formal title above Knight and below all other titles such as a Lord, an Earl or a Duke. It is important to know that this history also has some problems. First, there are no surviving records of this marriage. The account of this is found in the record of Captain Smith and co-authored by Raleigh Croshaw and published several years after Smith had left the colony. (1624). Anne Buras is often listed as Anne Burrows and historians have concluded that this is merely a misspelling or a varied spelling of (Buras to Burrows). This is more for convenience to make the story fit then by actual records. There is an Anne Burrows who came to the colony on another ship the year following the arrival of Anne Buras and Lady Forest on the Mary Margret. It also happens that out young John Floyd/Fludd listed as “Floud” a laborer, also arrived first on the Mary Margret. Historians also debate the fate of Lady Forest and Gentleman Forest, as they appear to have not stayed or remained in Jamestown. Some even conclude that they returned on the same ship they had arrived on as it made its return trip back to England. Mr. Forest appears to have returned but lady Forest is absent leaving historians to suspect she had died shortly after their arrival. This for the experts and historians also justifies why Gentleman Forest “must have released Anne Burras from her service as he would no longer need a lady servant.” But this too is merely speculation and a story that is made to fit an opinion. Throughout the years, generations have tried to validate this marriage and it has become a celebrated event just as the first child known born on American soil. “Elizabeth Dare” the granddaughter of John White of the Roanoke Lost Colony. She too is recorded as being born to Whites daughter but with the loss of all colonist and the mystery of what happened to them, there is no evidence that his granddaughter or any of the colonist survived.
In more recent years a skeleton at a Jamestown anthropology dig site of an English or European woman has been found. In 1997 a skeleton of a short European woman was found in a field. Labeled JR156C was a Caucasian woman, about 35 years old. She was very small, possibly only about 4'9" or so in height. She had only 5 teeth at the time of her death, the rest having been lost many years before. The cause of her death was not evident. Stable isotope analysis done on the bones indicated that she had a diet primarily of wheat, rather than corn. This usually indicates a recently landed European. This led researchers to believe this was Lady Forest and that she died shortly after arrival, leaving Mr. Thomas Forest a widower. This is their latest explanation for his departure and for releasing Anne Burras for indentured service. The age of the skeleton is hard to determine exactly but is within the time frame an assumptive margin; of error. “Final conclusions are undecided and need more research” but for an anthropologist finding a notable person would be a huge discovery and a common everyday person... Not so much...and would ask even more questions to who and how she got there. To be honest there are just not enough records to prove what happened exactly so any explanation is as good as any other.

Also; more recently found in America that have caused more confusion are two Royal metals or medallions minted by and issued by the The Prince of Orange a “Catholic” leader with family ties to France, The Netherlands (Flanders) and England by William II and III. These medallions or metals found, in a dig were; (one in Jamestown) and one in Rhode Island. Only three are known to exist the third in the British Museum. How did they get here? And when Catholic people were not allowed in Jamestown and Rohde Island was not yet settled by any British Charter. Well.... William the Silent, (Monarchy of the Netherlands) A wealthy nobleman, William originally served the Habsburgs as a member of the court of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Spanish Netherlands. (Flanders then controlled by Spain later by France) In 1544, William’s agnatic first cousin, René of Châlon, Prince of Orange, died childless. In his testament, René of Chalon named William the heir to all his estates and titles, including that of Prince of Orange, on the condition that he receive a Roman Catholic education. William’s father agreed to this condition on behalf of his 11-year-old son, and this was the founding of the house of Orange-Nassau. Besides the principality of Orange (located today in France, Flanders) and significant lands in Germany, William also inherited vast estates in the Low Countries (present-day Netherlands and Belgium, Flanders) from his cousin. Because of his young age, Emperor Charles V, who was the overlord of most of these estates, served as regent until William was old enough to rule them himself. William was sent to the Netherlands (Flanders) to receive the required Roman Catholic education, first at the family’s estate in Breda and later in Brussels, under the supervision of Mary of Hungary, governor of the Habsburg Netherlands (Seventeen Provinces). In Brussels, he was taught foreign languages and received a military and diplomatic education under the direction of Champagney (Jérôme Perrenot), brother of Granvelle at Franche-Comté, (meaning Free Country) of Burgundy. On 6 July 1551, William married Anna van Egmond en Buren, daughter and heiress of Maximiliaan van Egmond, an important Dutch nobleman. (Later in America New York and what is today Rhode Island was
colonized by the Dutch and not the British. New Amsterdam). Anna’s father had died in 1548, and therefore William became Lord of Egmond and Count of Buren upon his wedding day. Being a ward of Charles V and having received his education under the tutelage of the Emperor’s sister Mary, William came under the “particular attention” of the imperial family and became a favorite. He was appointed captain in the cavalry in 1551. This is important as Michael Sondes, mother of Jane Sondes and wife of Edward Floyd/Fludd etc. family were supplying both England and Flanders royalty and military with Horses. A family enterprise. Michael Sondes’s inquisition post mortem and other sources reveal the extent of the family’s wealth: he held land in six counties, including at least 14 manors. As well as his estates in many parts of Kent, with a concentration in the rich lowlands between Ashford and Faversham, he owned land in at least six Surrey and nine Sussex parishes, a house at Clerkenwell, and more lands in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. He himself probably bought more property than any of his ancestors, particularly in his later years, including the manor of Acton in the parish of Charing and three manors at Ashford; in 1596 he was granted a license to make a park at Throwley. Sondes was naturally prominent in local affairs, and he played a major part in organizing local defence in the part of England probably most liable to attack. He helped to raise horses and men in the county for foreign service in 1596, and for Ireland in the last three years of Elizabeth’s reign. As part of his contribution to the latter operation he was to escort 200 men to Greenwich and Deptford; and put a guard on the ships until they sailed. So undoubtedly sold horses into Flanders then controlled by the Prince of Orange.

Ref Volumes: 1558-1603 Parliament Records of England Sondes: Vis. Kent (Harl. Soc. xlii), 106; W. Berry, Co. Genealogies, Kent, 244; Manning and Bray, i. 567; Hasted, Kent, vi. 450-2; Arch. Cant. xviii. 295; xxiii. 120; Add. 33920, f. 36.SP12/145; C66/1549; CSP Dom. 1581-90, 636; Manning and Bray, i. 563, 565; ii. 348; VCH Surr. iii. 144, 146, 148; iv. 268, 307; C142/661/79; Hasted, vi. 403, 441-2, 464, 477; vii. 42, 44, 443, 444, 533; CSP Dom. 1581-90, pp. 277, 636; 1595-7, p. 297; Arch Cant. xxiii. 120; HMC Hatfield, xiv. 148; xv. 215; HMC 5th Rep. 138, 139; APC, xv. 301-2, 334; xxx. 434; Add. 33823, ff. 34-44; Lansd. 78, ff. 138 seq.Trinity, Dublin, Thos. Cromwell’s jnl., f. 76; D’Ewes, 635, 637, 648, 649, 668.

Again: Sondes’s represented Parliament for Maidstone as did Laurence Washington. The Floyd’s aka Fludds (Sir John the father of Sir Thomas and Edward) Shropshire men, settled at Milgate less than three miles from Maidstone, which Sir Thomas Fludd/Floyd represented three times in Parliament), early in Elizabeth’s reign. Thomas would evict Edward and seized the property as part of his own estate. Jane would be allowed to remain on the property as she was originally a Sondes but after her remarriage to Mr Mayfield (May) she too was evicted as the property became heavily in debt. She would not be reported again in history after. Sir Walter Raleigh also a neighbor of Milgate (Floud’s) Maidstone (Sondes) served in the Military campaigns into Ireland. Edward Floyd therefore married Jane a neighbor and known to the Exchequer Account of the War efforts (Sir Thomas Floud) and Michael Sondes the supplier of Military horses to the heirs of the Prince of Orange and for the Crown.

William the Silent however; received rapid promotion thereafter, becoming commander of one of the Emperor's armies at the age of 22. This was in 1555, when Charles V sent him to
Bayonne with an army to take the city in a siege from the French. William was also made a member of the Raad van State, the highest political advisory council in the Netherlands. It was in November of the same year (1555) that the gout-afflicted Emperor Charles V leaned on William’s shoulder during the ceremony when he abdicated his Spanish possessions in favor of his son, Philip II of Spain. William never challenged Spain directly, but the Spanish treatment of Protestants during the Spanish Inquisition. He was raised as a Lutheran and later a Catholic, William was very religious but was still a proponent of freedom of religion for all people. The activity of the Inquisition in the Netherlands, directed by Cardinal Granvelle, prime minister to the new governor Margaret of Parma (1522–83) (natural half-sister to Philip II), increased opposition to Spanish rule among the then mostly Catholic population of the Netherlands. Lastly, the opposition wished to see an end to the presence of Spanish troops. According to the Apology, (Historical letter) William’s letter of justification, which was published and read to the States General in December 1580, his resolve to expel the Spaniards from the Netherlands had originated when, in the summer of 1559, he and the Duke of Alva had been sent to France as hostages for the proper fulfillment of the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis following the Hispano-French war. During his stay in Paris, on a hunting trip to the Bois de Vincennes, King Henry II of France started to discuss with William a secret understanding between Philip II and himself aimed at the violent extermination of Protestantism in France, the Netherlands “and the entire Christian world.” The understanding was being negotiated by Alva, and Henry had assumed, incorrectly, that William was aware of it. At the time, William did not contradict the king’s assumption, but he had decided for himself that he would not allow the slaughter of “so many honorable people,” especially in the Netherlands, for which he felt a strong compassion. On 25 August 1561, William of Orange married for the second time. His new wife, Anna of Saxony, was described by contemporaries as “self-absorbed, weak, assertive, and cruel”, and it is generally assumed that William married her to gain more influence in Saxony, Hesse and the Palatinate. The couple had five children. One would go unclaimed by an alleged affair Anne had with her then lawyer Johannes (Jan) Ruebens, who would later become the father of painter Peter Paul Rubens. The child named Christine would be taken from Anne and raised by others, given the name Van Dietz. On 14 December 1571 Anna had to sign their consent to the final separation from her husband. In addition, William of Orange was not willing to pay maintenance for her or the child. In September 1572 Anna decided to challenge the Imperial Court’s ruling for her financial rights. At this time her Hessian and Saxon relatives had already made plans to turn Beilstein castle into a prison, to hold her captive as an adulteress. On 1 October 1572, she was brought there with her youngest daughter Christine. Three years later, her daughter was taken from her. In March of that year, although the divorce was not finalized, the first news appeared of an impending remarriage of William of Orange. His chosen wife was the former Abbess of Jouarre, Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier, a daughter of Louis II of Bourbon, Duke of Montpensier, and his first wife, Jacqueline de Longwy. Outraged at this news, some of Anna's relatives demanded the return of large wedding gifts despite her possible infidelity. Her Uncle August also demanded of William, whom he now called “Head of all the rogues and rebels” claimed one of the counties of Nassau, Hadamar and Diez. He also insisted
that the marriage of the prince was not legally ended yet, and thus he had no right to remarry or confiscate her property. Anna did not admit her adultery in court, and if she did, then she could have proven that the prince had broken his marriage agreement. He also ordered the immediate transfer of his niece from Nassau to Saxony. This relationship would prove helpful during the American revolution when Hessian soldiers would be hired to help fight for independence. (see Col John Floyd-Ben Franklin, Valley Forge and Washington’s training of revolutionary soldiers by Hessian Commander.) Also; Miss Mayfield of Kentucky court records where Robert Floyd took Mis Mayfield to Court for calling him a Hestian Breed. Maybe a reference to this as well and a known mixed heritage)

When Anna learned in December 1575 of her upcoming transferral to Saxony, she attempted suicide. After a long stay in Zeitz, she was taken to Dresden in December 1576. There, the windows of her room was walled up and fitted with additional iron bars. At the door was a square hole in the top panel that provided a narrow grid, which was closed off outside. Through this hole food and drinks were served to her. At the door there was also another iron gate, virtually guaranteeing no chance of escape. As of May 1577 Anna was suffering from continuous hemorrhaging. Anna died on 18 December 1577 shortly before her 33rd Birthday. She was buried in the cathedral of Meissen near her ancestors in a nameless tomb. Fredrick V of the Palatinate, was the Elector Palatine of the Rhine in the Holy Roman Empire, He was the son of Frederick IV and of Louise Juliana of Orange-Nassau, the daughter of William the Silent and Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier. (Where Charles Beaubien misidentified as the leader of the Eel River and his name is said to have come from Misidentified as “Charley” of the Eel River Tribe, whereas Charley of the Eel River tribe appears in history in 1803 addressed by William Henry Harrison as the tribal Chief and Charles Beaubien known dead in 1794, so therefore could not have spoken in 1803 )

On 19 September 1610, Frederick's father, Frederick IV, died from "extravagant living"; his son being 14 years old at the time. Under the terms of the Golden Bull of 1356, Frederick's closest male relative would serve as his guardian and as regent of the Palatinate until Frederick reached the age of majority. However, his nearest male relative, Wolfgang William, Count Palatine of Neuburg, was a Catholic, so, shortly before his death, Frederick IV had named another Wittelsbach, John II, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken, as his son's guardian. Frederick V welcomed John to Heidelberg, whereas Wolfgang William was denied entry. This led to a heated dispute among the princes of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1613, Matthias, Holy Roman Emperor intervened in the dispute, with the result being that Frederick V was able to begin his personal rule in the Palatinate even though he was still underage. The dispute ended in 1614, when Frederick attained his eighteenth birthday. However, much bad blood among the houses was caused by this dispute. Frederick IV's marriage policy had been designed to solidify the Palatinate's position within the Reformed camp in Europe. Two of Frederick V's sisters were married to leading Protestant princes: his sister Luise Juliane to his one-time guardian John II, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken, and his sister Elizabeth Charlotte to George William, Elector of Brandenburg. Frederick IV had hoped that his daughter Katharina would marry the future
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, although this never came to pass. (Sweden to then a world power and had a colony less remembered in America. It was in what is now known as Delaware and the Fort Named Christine after the heir unclaimed by William)

In keeping with his father's policy, Frederick V sought a marriage to Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I of England and VI of Scotland. James had initially considered marrying Elizabeth to Louis XIII of France, but these plans were rejected by his advisors. Frederick's advisors in the Palatinate were worried that if Elizabeth were married to a Catholic prince, this would upset the confessional balance of Europe, and they were thus resolved that she should marry Frederick V. Hans Meinhard von Schönberg, who had served as Frederick V's Hofmeister since his return to Heidelberg, was sent to London to court the princess in spring 1612. After intense negotiations, a marriage contract was signed on 26 May 1612, over the objection of her mother, Queen Anne of Denmark. Frederick travelled to London to collect his bride, landing on English soil on 16 October 1612. Frederick and Elizabeth, who had previously corresponded in French, now met each other for the first time, and got along well together. They were formally engaged in January 1613 and married on 14 February 1613 at the royal chapel at the Palace of Whitehall. The event was celebrated in John Donne's poetic masterpiece Epithalamion, or Marriage Song on the Lady Elizabeth, and Count Palatine being married on St. Valentines Day.

There are many connections to our lost Floyds as well as those known and stories told of affairs within the Kings Court are also misremembered and have since proven to be affairs of the Queen of Demarks Court and not the King of England as thought.

Placed in the House of Anne of Denmark.

English Parliament records tell of another Ffloyd from the same family line now spelled Lloyd as this location dealt with Ireland, Wales France and the Netherlands. Even today the English Parliament records state: {See Fludd. Floyd and Lloyd} for all three family spellings. They were the same and again the main reason for the loss of much of our history. It seemed throughout these footprints left; nobody knew what to call us. So; whatever they wrote stuck.


An English Parliament Biography Despite his place in Anne of Denmark’s Household, Ffloyd/Lloyd’s ancestry remains obscure: the only contemporary reference to his origins states that ‘his beginning was base (for he came to Court from being an ordinary servingman)’. He was thus unlikely to have been related to landed families such as the Lloyds of Bodidris,
Denbighshire, or the Lloyds of Berthllwyd, Montgomeryshire; nor should he be confused with his contemporary Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, Merioneth. He acquired an estate near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire by marriage, which had formerly belonged to the Lloyds of nearby Nant Cibba Hall, and may have been related to this family, descendants of a soldier knighted at the battle of Agincourt. This makes it possible that he was the Robert Lloyd who was appointed keeper of Montgomery gaol in 1598, a grant procured by David Penry, groom of the chamber to Queen Elizabeth. Another Robert Lloyd, from Shropshire, matriculated at Oxford in 1600 and later proceeded to an MA, but this was perhaps a career path more suited to a clergyman than a courtier.

Whatever his origins, Ffloyd/Lloyd had acquired a position as sewer to the queen by 1608. It was probably he who served as a commissioner for the sale of timber on Welsh Crown lands in 1609, and he may also have conducted a search of legal records for John Wyn Edwards, sheriff of Anglesey, in 1613. He was certainly the Robert Lloyd who was returned to the Commons for Ludlow on 11 May 1614, as the corporation records positively identify him as the queen’s servant. Ludlow’s connection to the queen stemmed from the fact that it paid Anne a fee farm of £33 6s. 8d. p.a. Lloyd’s election enabled the corporation to spurn a rival nomination from lord president (Ralph) Eure†, who had been striving to establish a claim to electoral patronage since 1609. On 26 May a ‘Mr. Ffloyd/Lloyd’ - either the courtier or the Merioneth MP Ellis Lloyd - moved that Bishop Neile, who had attacked the Commons for questioning the Crown’s right to collect impositions, should be reported to the king, ‘because this a scandal capital’. This motion, had it been adopted, would have provoked a privilege dispute with the Lords, but in the event; it was resolved to draft a protest to the Lords instead.

In 1616 Ffloyd/ Lloyd and Lord Knyvett (Sir Thomas Knyvett), the queen’s surveyor-general, were authorized to collect £6,000 worth of old debts on Anne’s behalf, but this grant appears not to have passed the Great Seal. A warrant of 1617 reviving Elizabethan cloth duties, which were to be collected by Ffloyd/Lloyd and Prince Charles’s secretary, Thomas Murray, may also never have been acted upon, as it was eventually superseded by the farm of the pretermitted customs. By this time Ffloyd/Lloyd had been appointed ‘admiral’ to the queen, presumably with responsibility for enforcing claims to wrecks and flotsam on her coastal estates. He was said to have acquired an income of £800 a year in royal service, but in Michaelmas.

Michaelmas (/ˈmɪkləməs/; also known as the Feast of Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, the Feast of the Archangels, or the Feast of Saint Michael and All Angels) In the fifth century a basilica near Rome was dedicated in honour of Michael on 30 September, beginning with celebrations on the eve of that day, and 29 September is now kept in honour of Michael and all Angels throughout some western churches. The name Michaelmas comes from a shortening of "Michael's Mass," in the same style as Christmas (Christ's Mass) and Candlemas

1618 he fell from favor when he fraudulently secured a 21-year farm of the fines and amercements from the queen’s jointure estates at a rent of only £10 a year. He was summarily dismissed and his grant revoked, while two of his colleagues who showed him some favor during his disgrace
were barred from Court. His payment for service in religion preference and not for personal gained wealth or income) Proof of his life having a different purpose.

The queen’s death only six months later may have mitigated the consequences of Ffloyd/Lloyd’s hubris, and he was soon seeking preferment elsewhere. In October 1620, with the assistance of the Marquess of Buckingham, (George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham) he was granted a patent for the engrossing of wills and inventories registered in the probate courts of Canterbury and York dioceses. The generous fees made this a potentially lucrative sinecure, but it is difficult to believe that the grant was made in good faith, as Buckingham was already being advised that contentious patents should be revoked in anticipation of the Parliament which had been summoned three weeks earlier. It was perhaps with this threat in mind that Ffloyd/Lloyd secured a seat at Minehead, Somerset, perhaps by promising to assist the corporation in defending its claim to parliamentary representation, which was under attack from the manorial lord, George Luttrell.

Ffloyd/Lloyd was duly named to the privileges’ committee at the start of the session (5 Feb.), and when Luttrell petitioned against Minehead’s return, Ffloyd/Lloyd and his fellow MP, the townsman Francis Peirce, registered their protest on 21 Feb.; they were granted time to search for precedents before making their case to the privileges’ committee. They discovered that the borough’s right had been questioned in 1563, and Sir George More’s report doubted whether the claim could be proven, but Ffloyd/Lloyd insisted that extensive gaps in the parliamentary returns during the late Middle Ages made it impossible to refute the claim to representation. (Reciting heritages and Linages long since outlawed) The committee accepted this rather feeble argument on 16 Mar., on the grounds that 30 other boroughs would be liable to disenfranchisement if Minehead’s case was rejected. Meanwhile, four days earlier, complaints had been made against Ffloyd/Lloyd’s wills patent. He indignantly rejected the charge of “projecting” for his own private gain, insisting that “one Price” had suggested the scheme to him a dozen years earlier, but he admitted that the grant had been furthered by the favorite’s brother Christopher Villiers. On 21 Mar. Ffloyd/Lloyd insisted upon the utility of the project: “the king hath granted this patent for the reformation of the exactions of proctors ... none complaineth but the proctors, no subject complaineth. That this beneficial for avoiding exactions. That he is to engross more for 5s. than is in many offices for £5”. His counsel detailed the practical benefits of a scheme to produce authenticated copies of wills, while among his fellow MPs, Sir John Walter and Sir James Perrot were prepared to offer support. However, the patent was condemned, and damning testimony from Sir William Herbert ensured Ffloyd/Lloyd’s expulsion from the House: “he a projector; and hath followed it with more violence than any other. Heard the king at Hampton Court more inveigh against this patent than ever did against any other”. While the wills patent was not among those condemned by Proclamation during the summer recess, it was suspended indefinitely by the Privy Council on 18 July 1621. This incident appears to have put an end to Ffloyd/Lloyd’s Court career. Nothing further has been discovered about him. *Ref Volumes: 1604-1629; Authors: George Yerby / Simon Healy Parliament References: Shaw, Knights of Eng . ii. 159. C66/1499. Hatfield , xxi. 103. Salop RO, LB2/1/1, f. 104. REQ 2/302/36;*
Robert Floyd/Lloyd a relative of our John of Jamestown and the likely origin of one Floyd in the court of the Queen ... family story and legend named the incorrect Queen in this case. Other relationship to Ladies in Waiting are also told within the Floyd family (see Lady Katherine, Sumerset, Weston, etc.). With Catholic practices outlawed and the Welsh (Vulgar Latin-Ochian) language (the Language of the Angels) was outlawed, it has also been told within the Floyd’s that some of the first of us here were secretly aboard ships to the new world. It was also said that a deep secret of those earliest Jamestown inhabitants held a secret among themselves as the first of this group forever stayed both close and loyal to one another. They witnessed each other’s wills, verified disputed land claims etc. Many years- ago I had presented this to the historians that I suspected Catholic followers had infiltrated the colonization and that the missing records of the Phoenix was no accident but had been intentionally destroyed. I had also suspected that some of these people aboard the Phoenix had been detected when the plan of Catholic’s hidden aboard ship became known. Captain Smith had recorded that a Catholic spy had been killed; but had never said whom that was. It is a small footnote dismissed over the years but has recently been challenged with new proof. The medallion of the Prince of Orange found at Jamestown and dated has also now validated that this hidden and unknown immigration had thwarted detection beyond reported history.

Ships captains were paid then by the Company (Virginia Company of) by the number of souls delivered. The company had devised a means of multiple lists of passengers leaving and landing, placing these lists in a lock box and sailed with the captains, with instructions to not open it until landing. Upon delivering the passengers on this list would be returned by the captains to the company for verification and then they would receive their payment. So; with this system, there should have been multiple list and for all list of the Phoenix not to have survived as other lists have, always seemed to me to be unlikely. It was suspected all along that this had something to do with the changes in the company and over land claims. Still a list would have or should have survived. Even more perplexing is no body in the 1624/5 audit by the Crown once the company had gone bankrupt, had reported to be a passenger on the Phoenix either. I started calling it a “Ghost Ship” It was if it vanished from all records and time. If it had arrived, it would have landed during one of the hardest times in the known history of Jamestown.: the “Starving time”. People were dying from the cold and starvation, living on “twigs, bark and acorns”. And now as proven in the past few years: eachother.
Capt. Smith and others later reported that people had gone mad running into the woods and taking their chances against the Tribal groups. The version never made sense, as the Phoenix would have had some supplies and food on board. Most ships in the early voyages packed enough food for not only the people on board but also to resupply those there to some degree. Reports of leaders hoarding food became a common theme in Smith's accounts. Ratcliffe was removed by this complaint as was Edward Maria Wingfield whom Ratcliffe replaced. The other early leaders had then died or were reported “Drowned” as they sailed to Hoggs Island in December reportedly searching for food. Or maybe to get away from Smith and Raleigh Croshaw that were becoming ever more influential over the group. Even the Church had been burned that Reverend Hunt had built, which also would have held records and names of all in Jamestown and any marriage that might have taken place. He too was dead after that winter and nothing; but Smith's accounts published many years later remained. The very accounts that American history of Jamestown was built upon.

Captain Newport had charge Smith with Mutiny and had planned to execute him on arrival. Lucky for Smith his name was selected as one of the Company selected to help lead the colony. Newport had not returned as expected, nor did the New Governor Sir Thomas Gates, both thought dead as the Flagship the Sea Venture that both were on failed to reach the colony. Passengers aboard other ships had seen the Catch sink and Captain Davis, John Floyd's uncle had made it weeks later after cutting the line of the Virginia of the North that was in tow along with the Catch behind the Sea Venture. Ratcliffe too had now returned to the colony, and he and Smith were already at odds over early issues as Ratcliffe was a friend of Captain Newport's. Captain Davis had survived sailing alone and arriving alone weeks behind the rest. He was placed in charge of two forts almost immediately as those who had arrived had found out the colony secrets. That secret had to be kept, at all cost or the company would have gone completely under immediately. I suspect Ratcliffe too had found out and so he was lured by an interpreter place with a Tribal leader by Smith, in to a trap. Ratcliffe and a party of about a dozen men were told the leader had food to help them. When they arrived the leader then captured Ratcliffe, separating him from the rest of the group and they literally skinned him and burnt him alive. As I have told you earlier. This too seems unlikely that they would single out Ratcliffe and not the others. But who is telling the story of this account? Smith and Croshaw.

**Now what to do about Captain Davis?**

He escaped and is later found as the only “Englishman man living in the bailiwick” he would eventually marry into the family of the Powhatan and his son would have a Daughter named Abadia Davis who was William Floyd's Wife, two generations after the events at early Jamestown. His son; John Floyd, would have the nameplate from the Phoenix in his care as proof the ship had landed. This would be told to his family and passed down to his children who recalled it and reported it to the family in writing by Lettice Floyd in 1846, to her son. A creditable source as her father Dr John Floyd had become the Governor of Virginia as did his son. But I’m getting to that later.
Meanwhile in early Jamestown Captain Davis now runoff to save his own skin, Ratcliffe is Dead and the colonist are under Smith’s orders; “If you Don’t work you don’t eat” as he reports during this starving time, years later. The Sea Venture passengers and crew had spent the months in Bermuda salvaging the Ship and harvesting the Cedar trees on the island to create two small ships. Deliverance and Patience. 142 survivors of the original 150 total people; set sail for Virginia on 11 May 1610, and arrived at the Jamestown settlement on the 23rd, a journey of less than two weeks. Two men, Carter and Waters, were left behind; they had been convicted of unknown offences and fled into the woods of Bermuda to escape punishment and execution. (maybe found to be hidden Catholics) (or like in Jamestown going to be part of the Menu as the math on the number of wild Pigs needing to be on the island to support so many for so long is more than unlikely). Other lost or contrary to the ship’s records are the Preachers own children, different then the reported children of this minister once finally reaching Jamestown. The Marooned group finally reaching Jamestown, only 60 survivors were found of the 300 or so who had preceded them. Many of these were themselves dying, and Jamestown was quickly judged to be nonviable. Everyone then boarded Virginia, without Captain Davis who had run off but now at the wheel Captain Davies of the Bermuda bunch. This would later confuse even more historical accounts of Davis or Davies sailing the Virginia of the North. The Virginia of the North, Deliverance, and Patience, the only ships then at the colony. The Phoenix circumstances unknown. The remaining people wanted to set fire to the colony; but they instead elected to leave right away so they had all boarded and started out of the area when they were met by a small boat from De La Warr’s fleet. The timely arrival of another relief fleet of Governor Baron De La Warre, granted Jamestown a reprieve. All the settlers were relanded at the colony, but there was still a critical shortage of food.

De La Warrs fleet included the Mary Margret, on board young John Floud, Namontack (a Virginianandian Boy) who Newport had traded another boy for (Savage) and Anne Buras the (reported) indentured servant of lady Forrest. Anne the first reported marriage in the colony. (no records survived to support this marriage as fact). The new leadership would have soon found out the secret that the survivors now carried. By 1612 Percy, Smith and others would leave the colony never to return again. Smith would be injured in a gunpowder accident (sound familiar?), while in a canoe or boat, many say it was suspect of more than an accident. Percy who claimed in history to have married Anne Floyd and had a daughter also named Anne, then left, neither his reported wife or daughter left with him. John West (De La Warr) would later marry Anne’s daughter. So; the “Big” secret I stated years ago that people thought foolish and I had surmised, “What was so secret that an entire passenger list of people would vanish from history?” My conclusion was the starving colony had raided the Phoenix for all food and when this was gone they turned on the passengers (the Hidden Catholics and those from Flanders and the weak) and ate them. The remaining people ran into the woods and found refuge within the Powhatan tribal groups. King Phillip II had spies that confirmed this and reported that some 40persons men and women were now living among the native people freely of their own free will and choice, having runoff. Now evidence has been found that proves my
conclusion and the oral stories of tribal groups and family legends concerning “what really happened in Jamestown”.

**Jamestown excavation unearths four bodies — and a mystery in a small box**

**Smithsonian AP Story Recounted (as now reported)**

JAMESTOWN, Va. — When buried, Capt. Gabriel Archer, about 1609, was placed in a grave inside a church, on the lid is coffin was placed a sealed silver box. This colony was then a desperate place. The “starving time,” as it became known. Most who had arrived had died of hunger or illness. Survivors were walking skeletons, and reports of several attacks by the Tribes of the area. They were reduced to eating snakes, dogs and one another.

“The tiny, hexagonal box, etched with the letter “M,” contained seven bone fragments and a small lead vial, and it probably was an object of veneration, cherished as disaster closed in on the colony. On Tuesday, more than 400 years after the mysterious box was buried, Jamestown Rediscovery and the Smithsonian Institution announced that archaeologists have found it, as well as the graves of Archer and three other VIPs. “It’s the most remarkable archaeology discovery of recent years,” said James Horn, president of Jamestown Rediscovery, which made the find. “It’s a huge deal.” The discovery, announced during a morning news conference at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History, deepens the portrait of the first permanent English settlement in North America, established here in 1607. It also raises intriguing questions about Jamestown’s first residents. Where did the silver box come from? Are the bones inside it human, as they seem? If so, whose are they? And why was the box placed in Archer’s grave?

Horn said in an interview before the announcement that the box is a reliquary, a container for holy relics, such as the bones of a saint. “It’s a sacred object of great significance,” he said. Such containers have a long tradition in the Catholic Church and predate the Protestant Reformation. So; the appearance of one in post-Reformation Jamestown is mystifying. Did it belonged to Archer, whose Catholic parents had been “outlawed” for their faith in England? Or to the fledgling Anglican Church, as a holdover from Catholicism?

**Putting pieces together:**

On a chilly November day in 2013, archaeologist Jamie May reached into the dirt of grave “C,” in what had been the chancel of the church, built inside the walls of James Fort in 1608. With the thumb and forefinger of her left hand she gripped the little box, and with the other hand gently worked it free with a small wooden tool. As she lifted it out, Director of Archaeology William M. Kelso asked, “Does it feel hollow?” “Yeah,” she said. “And it feels like there’s something in it.” It had been three years since the Jamestown archaeologists had come across the huge post holes that outlined the long-vanished church, with the side-by-side graves inside. (The church, itself a historic find, was legendary as the place where the Indian princess Pocahontas married Englishman John Rolfe.) Now, after months of research and preparation, the Jamestown team, along with anthropologists from the Smithsonian, were excavating the burial sites. Grave “A” contained the skeleton of the Rev. Robert Hunt, who was about 39 and
was the first Anglican minister in the country, experts concluded from records and studies of the remains. A devout peacemaker from Hampshire, in southern England, he had brought his library with him when he came over in 1607 with the first colonists. He may have left England, in part, because he suspected his wife was having an affair, according to records reviewed for the Smithsonian by Ancestry.com. (**actually He had the affair**) But his books were destroyed in a fire that gutted the compound in 1608, and he died the same year.

(I conclude these books were records of the earlier family lines dating before the Kings control and Pedigrees of wards and levies. Found out by others these records and church then burned)

Grave “B” held the skeleton of Sir Ferdinando Wainman, who was about 34, “an honest and valiant gentleman,” wrote a friend. He died in 1610 and was buried in a fancy wooden coffin. Although the coffin had disintegrated, its unusual shape, which included a “head box,” was determined by plotting the outline of the nails that survived. The “anthropoid” coffin, which slightly resembles those of ancient Egypt, is “one of the few ever found in English America,” Horn said. Wainman’s bones contained high levels of lead, indicating that he probably dined using pewter plates and goblets, a sign of high status, Horn said.

(I conclude the high led content was from the Holy waters near the lead mines of Old Wales used in religious practices dating back to Marticus. The Egyptian coffin made by John Floud (laborer) a Cooper by trade and a ward of Wainman or Winn. Whom had reported that some of the Indian people had spoken Welsh. They did speak Welsh as learnd and misidentified as those who ran off arriving on the lost Phoenix. Ferdinando was also the Portuguese Captain that history tells help find the new world now using an alias and pettagree supplied and endorsed by Hakluyt and others.)

Grave “C” contained the remains of Archer, who was about 34. He stood only 5-foot-5 and was among the leading men who arrived in 1607. He was a lawyer and scribe, and his hands had been wounded in a skirmish with Indians. (An Assumption maybe defending himself against Smith and others) Archer had terrible teeth, with 14 cavities and two abscesses, said Douglas Owsley, the lead Smithsonian anthropologist, who studied the remains in the field and at the Natural History museum. Archer was buried in a coffin of white oak, and the silver box was found on top, near his lower left leg.

(I conclude a lawyer and scribe necessary to document those smuggled to this new world, found to be working in concert with Rev, Hunt. White Oak coffin also significant as to the Five Trees of Life being represented at the time of his death also known to young Cooper John Floyd. Archer a sir name given to the “Huntsmen” or Rev Hunts Men, charged with tracing down those who would tell their secret line to others, Gabriel from the Feast of the Archangels Saints and that of Michaelmass. Those others drowned in December searching for the Sheep left on Hoggs island for the celebration and feast traditionally held throughout the ages, other evidence will prove this to be John White; returned after finding out of the
Jamestown projects, then living on Raleighs estate in hiding, sells his earlier journal and seeks passage back to the new world and finds his daughter left behind, now among the Powhatan. Hakluyt again helping. Crowshaw also an alias, and a man (1 of the 15) picked up by Drake from Roanoke recognized Gabriel Archer (named for the Arch Angels and the Monks fallen from Ajacan) to be White and they kill him. White not Knowing Crowshaw is there from the Earlier Roanoke men returned. John Floyd a cooper making the coffins, all buried in the church, the church and all outlawed old welsh records burned.)

Grave “D” bore the remains of Capt. William West, who was about 24 and had been killed fighting Indians in 1610 near where Richmond is today. He also was buried in an anthropoid coffin, made by the same carpenter who made Wainman’s, Owsley said. Remnants of a military sash, fringed with silver thread and tiny metal baubles, were found with his bones. Owsley said in an interview this month that he does not know how the men died, but that “they died fast.” (Another assumption) The graves — inside the chancel, or altar area, of the timber and mud church — indicated that the occupants were esteemed members of the community. “It would have been only the prominent who were buried there,” Horn said in an interview this month.

(I conclude just the opposite, discovered to be Catholic Heretics in opposition of King and Crown, were all placed in the Church, burned and intended to be forgotten and the men discovered now dead would tell nor give up any secrets. The same carpenter John Floud/ Floyd (A Cooper) unknown but then either sent away to return to England or by intent found his way back as a crewman voluntary to tell of what had happened to other known participants. Returning with relative De La Warr with an army to end Smith and Crowshaw’s leadership. De La War too a relationship to Anne Floyd and her daughter recorded as Percy’s who left them both there. Later the De La Wars would claim children and mixed heritage children with the Pamunky Leader known as Queen Anne known simply as Capt West. History is not sure if it was the elder West or the Younger as the father only that she had a Son known as Capt West. Anne’s marriage to John Floyd also erased by Smiths accounts. With John now gone from the Colony George Percy also with a long family tie to the Floyds and Plots marries Anne to further hid this fact. Claiming Anne and Johns Daughter as his own. However; leaves the colony himself but never taking Wife or daughter with him. He later sells all estates and ties to the Colony and dies unmarried in the Military wars against the Netherlands. Anne Floyd disappears to all known records and I conclude returned to her Native American family. About that same time Pocahontas is reported by Smith as kidnapped and tricked by offering a Copper Kettle. These used to boil Sea Water to make Salt. In also conclude Smiths version of this was also not completely truthful. Anne Floyd may have been attached to that Copper kettle and traded to the Powhatan for Pocahontas just as history reports all the boy wards and pages were traded for other Powhatan youths. Being now known as a Catholic and married by a covert Minister Hunt and a Hunts-man (Gabriel Archer - John White); Trading her ( John and the Baby) was a better solution than killing her and a marriage to the Powhatan was again the way of the English to secure land and allies. There
would be no way this could ever be reported as trading any girl or woman regardless of religious choice would have caused the company end. So accounting for her by a marriage to Percy gave some record but did not fix this relationship only hid it. A duality created (twice over even three times over) that unless told could never be known. Arrival, Marriage, Tribal Traded, Marriage again, Abandonment in the Colony, Daughter married to De La War and John Floyd disappeared from the ships log of the Mary Margret only to be able to claim the Swan. Then John Floyd by first voyage know known as John Flud by the second Swan voyage become the preferred and only man to deal with that particular and relatives of that tribal Group of Pocahontas for the entire Jamestown Colony, and living near Richmond near the end of his life. Anne could not ever return as promised and honored by all exchanged boy, as Pocahontas never returned to her people and died on the return trip from England. So Anne was not returned. A Life for a Life.

“What we’re learning about are four of the first founders of English America,” he said. “There’s no other way to put it.” “We are starved”. In the spring of 1610, three years after the first settlement, two English ships loaded with settlers made their way to Jamestown, filled with anticipation. What they found was horrifying. The fort’s palisade had been torn down and the church was crumbling, according to Horn’s history of Jamestown. It “looked rather as the ruins of some ancient [fortification] than that any people living might . . . now inhabit it,” wrote Sir Thomas Gates, one of the newcomers. Of the 300 or so colonists who had been there the previous fall, only about 60 emaciated survivors remained. They were “lamentable to behowlde,” Gates wrote, “cryeinge owtt, “we are starved. We are starved.’ ” It was during the previous six months, which had been the worst, that Archer probably died. “Having fed upon horses and other beasts as long as they lasted, we were glad to make shift with vermin, as [well as] dogs, cats, rats and mice,” George Percy, a Jamestown leader, wrote of that period. (So...They did raid the Ships cargo of the Phoenix where Mice and vermin had been aboard.) “Famine beginning to look ghastly and pale in every face . . . nothing was spared to maintain life and [settlers did] those things which seem incredible,” he wrote later. One of those things was cannibalism. In 2012, Jamestown archaeologists found the skull of a girl that bore cut marks, as though it had been carved. Smithsonian anthropologists later determined that she was about 14. Other people dug up corpses for food, Percy wrote, or went mad and ran off into the woods to be killed by Indians. There was “a lecture of misery in our people’s faces,” Percy wrote. But according to King Phillip II spies they had not been killed but were living among the Powhatan tribe and had married and joined them of their own free will, the 14 year old girl from the Phoenix and an easy catch and victim. King Phillips spy; “Maybe even Don Luis of the Ajacan”

We call her Jane: female, fourteen years old, possibly from southern England,' the researchers say. They believe she left Plymouth, England, in June 1609 as part of the largest fleet yet to sail for Jamestown. But a terrifying hurricane scattered the fleet, and her ship limped into Jamestown in early August. Less than a year later, she was dead. Her remains were found in a cellar at the site that had been filled with trash, including bones of animals that had been
consumed, according to archaeologists. Owsley, who has also done forensic analysis for police investigations, analyzed the girl's remains and how the body had been dismembered, including chops to the front and back of the head. The human remains will be placed on display at Jamestown to explain the 'starving time' and the horrid conditions early settlers faced. At the Smithsonian, curators will display a digital reconstruction of the girl's face to explain the discovery in an exhibit about life at Jamestown. The reconstruction of the female Jamestown colonist was based on a CT scan that allowed a digital reconstructing of her splintered cranium. That digital image then became a 3D model of the skull that Ivan Schwartz and his team at StudioEIS in New York used to create a likeness of her facial features through sculpting and painting. Scientists say they have found the first solid archaeological evidence that some of the first permanent British settlers in America survived harsh conditions by resorting to cannibalism. The Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History and archaeologists from Jamestown have revealed the bones of a 14-year-old girl they have named Jane with clear signs that she was cannibalized. The human remains date back to the deadly winter of 1609-1610, known as the 'starving time' in Jamestown, when hundreds of colonists died.

(This girl may have been on The Virginia of the North captained by Capt Davis. Who arrived separately and did not sink or run aground with the Sea Venture. And could be found by the Absence of a Girls name compared to the Reports of 1622 massacre and list of Survivors of that massacre and the audit of people in 1624 1625 and the list of unknowns. If not there then a passenger of the Phoenix or a mistaken identity of those who first arrived with Lady Forest. The Forests early departure also cause for this exchange of their servant for Pocahontas but the Foresters themselves although pictured in later paintings of Pocahontas wedding to Rolfe did not attend as they had left before that date. Foresters descendant would return to establish a Catholic presence in Maryland following another change of kings.)

Mystery in a small box On Jan. 22, in the Natural History museum’s electron microscopy lab, Scott Whittaker focused his powerful microscope on the silver box, the size of a salt shaker, illuminated under the lens. As Owsley and a delegation from Jamestown watched, Whittaker zoomed in on the letter etched on the lid. Was it an M or a W? For about three hours, Whittaker and the others studied the letter, and the construction of the box. They were able to figure out the sequence in which the lines were cut, deduced that the carver was probably right-handed, and finally determined that the letter was an “M”. But what did it mean? Archer’s mother’s name was Mary. He came from a town called Mountnessing, outside London. “We don’t know what the link is,” Owsley said. It was one of many questions presented by the 400-year-old box and its contents. Studies and scans showed that the box was made of non-English silver, and originated in continental Europe many decades before it reached Jamestown. Horn said he believed it was a sacred, public reliquary, as opposed to a private item, because it contained so many pieces of bone. “A private reliquary would be like a locket, or a small crucifix, with a tiny fragment of bone,” he said. This probably was for public display and devotion. Reliquaries usually are associated with Catholics, he said, adding, “What’s that mean for Gabriel Archer?” Archer was not known to be Catholic. But his parents in England
had been “recusants,” Catholics who refused to attend the Protestant Anglican Church, as required by law after the Reformation. Horn wondered: Was Archer a leader of a secret Catholic cell? In 1607, George Kendall, a member of the settlement’s governing council, was executed as a Catholic spy, according to Jamestown Rediscovery, and Horn said Tuesday, “I’m beginning to lean more to the Catholic conspiracy.” But another theory is that the reliquary belonged to Jamestown’s fledgling Anglican Church. Even though reliquaries were “relics of the old religion,” Horn said, some were retained for use in the early English Protestant Church. If that’s the case, the reliquary was the “heart and soul” of the English church in the new world. And its burial with Archer could be a last desperate act to save it from desecration by Indians, with whom the settlers had been at war, he said. Experts have viewed the contents via X-rays and high-tech scans. The box has not been opened. The bones, about the length of a toothpick, appear to be human, said Kari Bruwelheide, a forensic anthropologist at the Smithsonian. “It’s very difficult to say with 100 percent confidence if something is human or not, if you don’t have the real object in your hand,” she said. But Jamestown has plastic models of the bones, made via 3-D “printing,” and they appear to be consistent with human bones, possibly limb bones, Bruwelheide said. The box also contained a tiny lead vial, or ampulla, that had been twisted open and was in two pieces. Such vials were sacred souvenirs among ancient pilgrims, and they might have contained oil, water or blood, said Jamestown curator Merry A. Outlaw. It’s not clear when or why it was opened, or when or why it was sealed inside the reliquary.

I conclude; that Gabriel Archer (Alias) he is John White: was a member of a much larger secret cell than history has recorded. The shape of the Box consistent to the Shape of Martinus hammer, the lead vile containing the Water from the Monks well of life, mistranslated as the Fountain of Youth. Opened for the Wedding ceremony now hidden and misreported as the first marriage performed that would have given some claim of providence to this Catholic underground movement and revoked or gave “Archer” a lawyer and Scribe (Artist) *educated by the Church not the Crown and grounds for a good fight for Providence. A relic of a history ling since the Catholic or Church of England faiths dating back to the Child brought to old Britannia by Martinus himself and placed with the Ogachi, forest people (Lady and gentleman Forest), backwoods people of old Wales a son of the last King John Floyd and Anne still not fully known a descendant of maybe the line of the Girl child saved by Martinus. A Son of Destiny – and of legend – Under the sign of the Red Dragon who by destiny shall defeat the English or the White Dragon. Coming to this country in plain sight using the alias White. Considered Pagans by their Norman and Viking ties and stories adopted by the Church to attract more followers. King James version of the Bible rewritten, and the introduction of the New Gregorian Calendar at this time as well. A father’s dream passed on to sons of a new fresh start in a new land now disrupted but a dream not abandoned just yet. Indorsed by Anne of Dnmark and the Prince of Orange who once controlled Flanders. John White having this as his Roanoke colony was to settle people, Raleigh found out and executed. Crowshaw an allias for one of the 15 Men picked up by Drake from Roanoke -then recognizing him as
White and killing him and the others. DeLaWar a relative and because of their Abyiant family Line)

Excavations of four burial sites are seen at the 1608 Jamestown Church site in James Fort. Preservation Virginia performed excavations between Nov. 18 and Nov. 21, 2013. (Donald E. Hurlbert/Smithsonian Institution)

Kelso, the head archaeologist, said that for now the bones will be kept in a vault at the Jamestown complex, where they can be available for future study. He said in an e-mail that there are plans to build a memorial garden and mausoleum to hold all the remains recovered at Jamestown over the years.

**END of Article.**

For more Please go to:  http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-3177571/Remains-4-early-colonial-leaders-discoveredJamestown.html#ixzz5CZ8oEhBW

I feel compelled to share the truth of this discovery that these experts have Never considered ...not until now...because the Floyd’s of Jamestown have remained hidden and their descendants remained with the tribal groups of the Powhatan, Delmarva Peninsula and became the misidentified Eel River People thought to be assimilated into the more commonly accepted Miami tribe. This is not so; and our entire story can now be told...it must be told to save our history. I can explain these questions the experts now ponder. As this is our story and history.

1) Firstly: the shape of the box a hexagon is consistent with the Hammer of St. Martinus. The Seal of Solomon, the Freemasons and nearly all religions share this mathematical symbol. It is ancient as time.

2) The amount of Lead in his system was not from Pewter goblet or plates. Use of those would never have increased the levels in his body to a high level as the experts now claim. As I have told you earlier: Martinus While in Wales, he was asked to visit the old lead mines that the Romans had forced the “Ogi” (Welsh) to work. This had become a sacred place in Wales to all those with this knowledge and water from that area of the mines was used for services and even drank as holy water by those who visited it. [Nearby was a cave cut through the bottom...
of a mountain by a river that ran clear through it. Inside was said to lie a Witch. An old woman forced to be alone with no husband who was cursed. He entered the cave and with water from the river he said a prayer and tossed it into the dark shadows of the cave where the Witch was hidden from him and his converted Roman soldiers and loyal companions. When the water landed on her she turned to stone and was said to remain in the cave for all of time, standing in stone.] This location by the lead mines had become legendary to those of St Martin’s and that water used has a high natural lead content. His Holy water used by those who know the stories of St Martin and this had caused the high amounts of lead in his body and the failing teeth. It was likely used at the wedding to bless this union new beginning in Jamestown of John and Anne, their baby the evidence of providence to the new world. The box and vile of water, the Knight DelaWar (merivinginga) a witness, Hunt by a reported scandle not there to perform and record the wedding in the only welsh books he had brought with him.

3) The “M” is for Martinus- St Martin- Merovingian (A Guardian of the Line of the child of the Holy Man) The bone pieces of generation of those protectors devoted to their purpose ever since. Maybe even the child’s line since.

4) These men, All 4 are buried at the church as they all had links to (Ogachi) more similar to the Catholic teachings. Including Minister Hunt who was recommended by Hakluyt who would not sign the Oat of Loyalty with the Church of England, a requirement to go to the colony. Hakluyt never came to America although he was maybe the most influential person of colonization of that time, a neighbor of the Floyds

5) Indians would not have taken the box and desecrated it and this assumption is in my opinion merely stereotyping. It was buried with him and placed on the top of the coffin as a “Here you Go”. Seditionist spy. Or out of respect by those “Others” who had known of his linage and therefore buried him with his ancestral line. It is highly possible that Smith accounts of “Indians killing Ratcliffe” and other events, were maybe to cover his own actions or those actions committed by the colonist during the starving time. After all if the Company had known, new recruits and investors would be harmed and the losses great- Nobody would want to become lunch. Reporting a outlawed marriage and child was born would have undone the entire project for investors and crown. It had to be erased, the people killed or disappeared by records, the library and church destroyed nothing could remain.

6) The Head Box coffin similar to Egyptian style is on the Alchemist of the day Hakluyt and John Fludd, who: was followed by many but those within the church called him a magician or a “Theosophist” “Rosicrucins” like a cult to many in this time of religious unrest. Fludd was not a member of the Rosicrucians, as often alleged, but he defended their thoughts as expressed in numerous manifestos and pamphlets. This along with his writings would give birth to other groups over the years, Freemasons - Masonic Lodge, His Cousin Jesuits John Floyd, and Henry Floyd he had also studied with in Flanders. Rosicucin’s a German group formed by the family of Anne of Demark and her associates where the Ffloyds/Lloyds had become entangled in the family and household affairs. John Floyd the Jesuit, using pseudonyms and aliases (Daniel à
Jesu, Hermannus Loemelius, and George White (also Annoeus Fidelis Verimentanus, Flud, and the initials J. R.) under which he published. Henry lived and practiced participated in the Church at the English College founded by Robert Parsons at Valladolid.  (Later in history would also be the basis of the colony named The Vandalia-section called Indiana – “Indi”- Indian and “Ana”- Eels in Latin.) Among other facts: Valladolid In 1469 Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand of Aragon were married in the city; by the 15th century Valladolid was the residence of the kings of Castile. (Isabella, the only foreign Head of State to ever appear on coinage of the United States) In 1506 Christopher Columbus died in Valladolid "still convinced that he had reached the Indies" in a house that is now a Museum dedicated to him. It was made the capital of the kingdom again between 1601 and 1606 by Philip III. The same place the Virginia Indian Don Luis/Paquiquineo who was captured and then educated by Jesuits then returned to the Chesapeake Bay with the Spanish Monks they called Ajacán. And a link to William of Orange and a reason for the (2) medallions to be found in Jamestown and Rhode Island. (See Queen Anne’s Revenge) (see Freemasons)

7) Sir Ferdinando Wainman, this should be an easy one as his name is from his Spanish, Portuguese lineage. (The Unknown to history The unreported Portuguese Knight, whom had captained Raleigh’s ships on earlier expeditions.) He had been to the American coastal waters before with Gosnold when he founded Martha’s Vineyard, etc. A lineage of those included had been created to justify their participation by the Court of Wards and Levies. Remote and distant relationship now hard to verify by records had proven the Charters issued by Elizabeth, then James could be claimed by both investors and the men involved. It would appear that many of these creations of titles and restored ambient (extinct) linages had in some cases been used with this intended purpose. Many of Jamestown claiming they were named for; or claiming a line to Raleigh to validate their own mysterious family ties. Including Raleigh Crowshaw. “CRO” carved on the Tree at Roanoke and likely when Crowshaw was rescued by Drake and assumed the name later, knowing of the “Crowitain” Indian’s; Latin anagram changed to “Shaw” rather then “Tain” meaning the same thing. (Percy, De La Warr and others)

8) Captain Gabriel Archer. was born about 1574 and was probably the elder of two known sons of Christopher Archer and Mary Archer, of Mountnessing, Essex County, England. He matriculated as a pensioner of Saint John’s College, Cambridge University, about 1591 and entered Gray’s Inn on March 15, 1593. “Very little else is known about his life in England”.is was the cover name that Joh White was able to travel by to Jamestown Greys Inn the ancestral property of the Last King of Wales and a place for those of that line now to meet. All roads of Plots leading back to Greys Inn. Percy, Floyd, Washington, Sondes, Shakespear (Tempest) and more.

A common theme to those involved. Both John Floyd and Henry Floyd were both born in Cambridgeshire, and Thomas Fludd and Robert Ffloyd/Lloyd/Fflud were members of Parliament or the House of Grey. Gabriel Archer Was John White and Gabriel Archer was a Alias. White living on Raleighs estate sold all things as Jamestown was announced and by Hakluyt he was
able to go to Jamestown under the name of Archer. (Archers were those who sought out the runaways of the Monistaries whom threaten to expose the history) (Huntsmen- Hunt’s- Men) Rev Hunt.

The Cave of St Martin should not be confused with another cave by the same name. Martin’s Cave is a cave in the British Overseas Territory of Gibraltar. It opens on the eastern cliffs of the Rock of Gibraltar. However; that cave also shares in part the history of the earlier Welsh legend. In Gibraltar, the story goes; The cave was said to have been discovered in 1821 by a soldier named Martin, after whom it was named. According to an 1829 account, the soldier had been “wandering about the summit of the Rock somewhat inebriated” and was absent from that evening’s muster. He was feared to have fallen over the precipice and to have been killed on the rocks below. Three days after disappearing, however, he reappeared with torn and dirty clothes and a rough appearance. He had indeed fallen but had landed on a narrow ledge in front of the entrance to the cave, before being rescued. At the time, reaching the cave was very difficult. The Royal Engineers made, Martin’s Path, a small approach path above the precipice to facilitate access. In the 1860s, Captain Frederick Brome, the governor of Gibraltar’s military prison, sought permission from the Governor of Gibraltar to explore Martin's Cave, as well as St. Michael’s Cave, Fig Tree Cave and Poca Roca Cave, with the objective of finding archaeological evidence of the past use of the caves. The Governor readily agreed to the proposal. A ten-member team of prisoners began the explorations, with Martin's Cave being the first to be explored. Excavations commenced on 23 June 1868, and continued until 22 July. There were no discernible traces of any previous attempts at detailed exploration, and no inscription earlier than 1822 could be discovered in the cave. Parts of a human lower jaw, and two bushels of bones belonging to ox, goat, sheep, and rabbit were found; there were also several bird and fish bones. Other finds included two bushels of broken pottery, of which 57 pieces were ornamented; 61 handles and pots; 6 stone axes and 70 flint knives; a portion of an armlet and anklet; and 10 pounds of sea shells. A small, brightly colored, eamed copper plate was also found, which appears to have had a design upon it of a bird with an open bill in the coils of a serpent. Similar works of art, consisting of fragments of pottery, flint and stone implements were unearthed. The two swords both just over a meter long dating to the 12th or 13th century were also unearthed. The British Museum has seven items in its collection donated by Captain Brome. Six of these are the two swords, a scabbard, two buckles and a plaque which were all originally found in Martin’s Cave. (The Time of Madoc)

Archer was at odds with Captain Smith from day one, wanting to execute Smith on arrival but Newport defended the orders of the company. Archer's primary function was to maintain a journal of the expedition’s progress. An unsigned document in the Public Record Office in London contains his narrative of events between May 21 and June 21. A parallel document in a different handwriting, also unsigned but plausibly attributed to Archer on stylistic grounds, gives a useful but superficial account of the topography and Indians encountered in the initial exploration. (These will also match John Whites journal maps and pictures) Both manuscripts have always remained in official custody and were probably sent to Robert Cecil, earl of
Salisbury, the most prominent official supporter of the Virginia venture. These likely edited the second handwriting maybe Smiths or Croshaws, to support his own story of the colony omitting Archers accounts of Smith bad behavior. Captain John Smith, having been captured by the Pamunkey Indians and handed over to Powhatan, the paramount chief of Tsenacomoco, was returned to Jamestown on January 2, 1608. According to Wingfield, Archer then charged Smith with responsibility for the death of two of his men, who had been killed by the Indians. On the strength of a text in Leviticus, Archer sought the death penalty. Smith was on the verge of being hanged when Newport appeared in the river with supplies and reinforcements from England. Smith's version of events merely stated that Archer and his friends had attempted to exclude him from the Council. Newport eventually dealt with the squabbling handful of survivors by leaving for home on April 10, 1608, with Wingfield and Archer on board, much to Smith's relief. Archer found Captain John Smith was installed as president (the rest of the council dead-drowned) until his one-year term expired on September 10. Because the documents conveying authority to Sir Thomas Gates had gone astray during the stormy Atlantic crossing, Smith refused to surrender his presidency to the newcomers and endeavored to distribute the couple hundred new arrivals at new settlements up and down the river. Using a legalistic re-use that Archer probably devised, the newly arrived councilors announced that they would formally take over when Smith's term ended. After Smith; was injured in an explosion, he finally agreed to leave with one of the departing vessels. Archer's last surviving letter, dated August 31, 1609, and sent to a friend via one of the ships returning to England, included a brief but lucid account of his recent voyage as well as an attack on Smith for not showing "due respect to many worthy Gentlemen that came in our ships." (The letter maybe even by a young boy laborer Floud (a relative of White) who might go undetected, recovered by another conspirator in charge of Queen Ann of Denmarks Ship salvage and repairs- Rober Floyd/Ffloud/Lloyd of Parlament.)

Archer reported on the beginnings of the new administration, admitting that Smith would “have it blazoned a mutenie.” One final record of this antagonism is a series of trivial charges against Smith by Archer that were later forwarded to England. His reports and journals would have become a liability to both Smith and the Company. It is safe to say he had to go by those who did not want the details of the colony known, either by words written or spoken. Gabriel too has a relevance to this area and Archer.: Gabriel -arch angle and.. [On October 27, 1935, a bronze tablet was unveiled at the Aquia Catholic cemetery in the memory of the Jesuits, listing the names of the slain: “Luis De Quiros, Priest, Baptistan Mendez and Gabriel De Solis, Scholastics, on February 4, 1571. Juan Baptista De Segura, Priest, Cristobel Redondo, Scholastic, Padro Linarez, Gabriel Gomez and Sancho Zeballos, Brothers, February 9, 1571...”]

The names of the Monks of Ajacan.... all of whom took their names for the traditional “Michaelmas”, also known as the Feast of Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, the Feast of the Archangels. The Gregorian Calendar had only just been introduce by the Pope in 1582. Many still followed the old ways and had not yet conformed to this measure. Many still followed The Julian calendar, (Roman). Depending on what they might have still been following they would have celebrated this on September 30th or December 3rd. Or on another near selected day of
Holy Obligation. This happens to coincide with the Burning of Rev Hunt’s church and the Death of Archer whose last known letter was dated August 31, 1609 and the rest of the early government council drowning as reported by Smith while adventuring to Hoggs Island in search of Food. Sheep left there and known by Raleigh and left by Drake and part of this celebration tradition. English law then for violation against the crown and church Behedding and Burning, as now found in Jamestown, and Smith limited reports favoring the companies (investors) own survival.

**Abeyance -Titles and Estates**

This is a term I have come to learn well. It means, to become Extinct. When the eldest inheriting child dies and the title of the house or family has no heir under the English laws of inheritance, the title ends, the estate is seized by the Crown or given to another titled family or person. Female daughters can have the estates of their fathers but their husband were usually given the estates and sometime also assumed the title of the now Abeyant name. Becoming a Duke or and Earl of an abeyant title by marriage could also place a person in government. It was a sure way to advance. In order to become the titled person however; you needed the authority of the crown by patent and that required the court of Wards and Levies to prove either a marriage or a linage. If a person was in favor with the crown or their family was connected to the Wards and Levies authority or others in high position, they could and would be placed I both estates and given the dead title. It can be said that Henry VIII, who changed the laws ending the Church’s authority to keep these records and provide an education, did so for his own personal need to justify the heirs and many wives he had. In short, this is why the House of Tudor and the House of Stewart were at odds as well as the issues between a Protestant Queen or King or a Catholic King or Queen ascending to the throne. Years earlier by treaty and assimilation to include the Kings and families of Wales, their heredity had also joined the English royal lines as well as many titled people. Some of the Welsh Kings family lines; then changed by name, had been forced into abeyance, their lands reissued to others by the creation of the Doomsday Book. (Robert Ffloyd/Lloyd in parliament in the House of Anne of Denmark working feverishly to verify old linages around 1620 right before the colony becomes a Crown or State project and no longer an investor’s ran enterprise)

Wars had often killed the eldest heir or illnesses like the plague. However; an estate and title lost the recognized heir, this had created a situation for the cunning and enterprising to advance. This too is in part why the Ffloyd. Floyds Lloyd and Fludd’s are such a tangled mess long before our earliest ancestor came to Jamestown. This was not unique to us. In fact, many of those now leaving for the new world shared this same situation. The last factor that needs to be made clear is the children of these titles and more importantly these lost titles. If you were not the first-born male child you could advance if he had died and you were next in line. The “next” in line would seem to have been fairly well cared for, maybe “Just in case”. Those next in line heirs would become sheriffs, debt collectors, even knighted. The daughters of the estate and title, all became “coheirs” to estates, if a male heir died and another was not in line.
Children born even later were simply “SOL” (*Sh*t Out of Luck*). They would be placed in titled homes as servants to others Wards, Gentlemen’s men, Pages, Ladies in waiting (*If the King or Queen chose them*), Nurses Assistants etc. There services to another titled person was also an asset to their parents or siblings who held the title. They could use these children to settle debts, offer a payment, make any deal. These later born children could be placed in a home for an annual fee or a lump sum payment, for land or property or whatever deal was made. If you were a child born out of wedlock with a servant or your parent had remarried and had other children (often the case) you might lose your place in line if the new “step”-parents family estates where of higher value or social standing in title.

(*Peerage*) is the ranking of titled people. This order was on the lowest title to the highest title from Knights and Gentlemen to Dukes and Earls. Political offices were also by rank and order, as were Governorships and so on. Now as confusing as this had become and with the opportunity for many to “work this system” for their own personal advancements, consider it was these same people of titles, estates and broken linages by law and circumstances that arrived in Jamestown and tried to figure out, determine and report back to English investors on the hierarchy and line of accession of the Powhatan Confederacy. Just sayin.... For generations this English system had been used to incorporate other lands and kingdoms into their own as a justified means of assimilation, land and estate seizer and authority of leadership. It was no different once those earliest men came to the New World. They saw the Powhatan as the King or in fact the Emperor of the land, his daughters and son’s kings of various groups and their sons and daughters as princes and princesses. Land was the prize once gold was not found and there were only a few ways to claim the land of others based on long traditions in Europe.

1) War – defeat them and just take it.

2) Pay for it

3) Marriage into the leadership They would try all three means.

War was not really an option of the first 107 men who landed. Outnumbered, even with muskets, there was little chance of picking a fight with the Powhatan confederacy that numbered in the thousands or tens of thousands up and down the eastern seaboard. Option two became the next school of thought. Buy what you needed. Items were traded for corn and the limited supplies they needed to survive. Smith himself had recorded he traded “*Thousands of Blue Beads*” for a canoe load of Corn. Anything they had of value was then traded that they could spare. Copper kettles used to boil sea water for salt were used. A copper kettle was even used later to capture Pocahontas and hold her for ransom, this after the trading had started to fail. (reported by again Smith and Crowshaws co authored account in 1624). Option three was then the plan. Rolfe married the daughter of the Powhatan and this now justified a right to land and more. A completely English idea that the Powhatan did not see as his own nor likely ever understood as the intent. The line of succession reported by Smith on how and who became
leaders within the Powhatan confederacy was his English assessment and not necessarily completely factual as to how the leadership and authority progressed. Nevertheless; this is how history has recorded it and what is the accepted version, of days long since gone and a people that would be both nearly defeated and displaced from their homeland.

Let me take you back to England now to the time before these expeditions. And ask you to think about whom; were those most interested in the North American continent. The old records of the Grey Monks gave a solution on how to get there and these records had become hidden among the households of the Welsh kings and Churches now band by the Kings laws. These libraries and books remained with the Monks and monasteries that they the Crown over time had outlawed, but now that information was needed. (Minister Hunts library. Now burned.) Those few who had access to these old records became necessary and were then sought out. (Hakluyt, Dees, White, Davis, an unknown Portuguese Knight, Those who had married into the old Welsh families, and men who found it now necessary to travel under an assumed or alias name – Raleigh Croshaw, Smith himself, Ratcliffe, and others….and Yes the Floyd’s too)

So… imagine you are Sir Walter Raleigh a friend of those Welshmen a neighbor to many of them and had grown up hearing these stories. You get the idea to and discuss the idea of going to the American new world but other countries are there and to do so would cause conflicts between Kingdoms and countries. Your lifelong friends and neighbors want to do this as many of those families had lost estates, titles when English Laws changed and Welsh laws were abandoned. They have other issues caused by their old religious beliefs tied closely to the Catholic Church now have also been band. Even their language is now outlawed. How do you form and plan a trip to a place thought to be mythical by some, in conflict with the Crown’s agenda, include band and outlawed people with a religious conviction equally outlawed and gain support of the Crown and find the funding? This is what you do. This is what he did and how this came to pass.

1) Like planning any trip, this answered the first question of the Path they would take. Known by the Grey Monks of Ajacon, (Columbus), then gives you a known landing area; Roanoke now Jamestown. Maps from Flanders that can be bribed, bought or found there, where the exiled and the banished now flourish.

2) Next the question was how would they get there.? This required funding and the permission of the Crown. So Sir Walter Raleigh with Hakluyt’s help told Queen Elizabeth I of the legends of Madoc and the Old Welsh. (now considered fully assimilated into the English rule) Because Madoc had traveled there many years ago, they claimed this gave England claim over the Spanish, French, and others attempting to settle or exploit the supposed wealth of this land. But this was not enough to convince the Crown to risk loss of ships and possible war with France and Spain and were over time alliances had been made by marriages and treaties. So they added the abundance of “Gold” that could be also claimed. The Spanish had been grabbing gold from South America for decades and English Privateers had captured some of these
cargos. This got the attention of the Crown. However, for the Crown to act still risked war and conflict so there needed to be a bit more before the Charter would be issued. That now included the wealth of the Church of England, so conversion of the Native American people was the last selling point, to bring religion to the “savages” of that land. So Elizabeth I liked Raleigh’s idea and claimed intentions and issued this Charter to him and his idea but not as a Crown project but allowed him to do as he claimed but find investors so the Crown was not fully liable.

3) Next they approached the wealthy merchants most of the Church of England who ran the various guilds such as the Worshipful Company of Skinners, Worshipful Company of this or that and sold them on the idea of funding the effort. They too bought the idea and the prospect of Gold and increasing their own fortunes. These wealthy investors had one question for the salesmen of this Crown approved idea. Who would travel there on their behalf? To admit they had Old records or Catholic and Welsh participation would have killed the deal, as many of these investors were loyal to the Church of England and would never agree to a Catholic and some Welsh being involved. So titles and proof of Linage and sworn Oaths of Loyalty would therefore be required. They also wanted their own selected men to accompany them to insure their investments and interests. So it was agreed.

4) Now there was a problem. Many of those recruited were Welsh and Catholic and if known the deal would again be flushed. Pedigrees, titles and linages for all could not be made or even bribed to be created by the Crown controlled Court of Wards and Levies so they would need to seek out those who had titles. While others would find it necessary to use an alias and a vague history of their family linage. A relative or claimed relationship to Raleigh would help curb this inquiry. So many people claimed a heritage or relationships to Raleigh. Hakluyt would agree and sign off on it as he too was Welsh and had been Raleigh and others neighbor.

5) Who would go.? De facto Titled people were the best option after the name changed and fudged records of those necessary. Titles that were once lost or questionable or those who had gone “Abeyant”. No high standing person would willingly leave their social status and estates to go to an unexplored land on an idea that most considered a myth anyway. Why leave what had taken generations to acquire for the chance of wealth of Gold or land when they had all of that now. Some of these people would not go but would be extra investors and to insure their smaller interests would provide a servant or ward or even their own children with little chance of advancement or those children born considered illegitimate. Some would be included as laborers and crews. The Abeyant and restored titles of once Abeyant titles made this acceptable to most investors. Those estates and titles had struggled to reacquire what had been lost and most of those restored had little but their title as far as wealth. Families like, Percy, De La War, and others fell into this category and the prospects of land and title in a new land offered them more than they had there, a fast track back to more land, wealth, social esteem and restored respect. They were in and the last and final step was to find the supplies, ships and captains.
6) The captains, was the least of the problem. Those who sailed for the Crown and the Royal navy had long been allowed to capture cargos of other countries. Privateering was their way of life and they had gained fame and personal fortunes for their sea travel. Exploring was also their way of life and they had left their own names on water passages, islands and faraway lands in most of the known world. \(\text{(Among them Raleighs claimed relatives and Captain Davis; namesake of Davis Straights- Inventor of His own unique Solar navigation devices and also a neighbor and married to the Floyds)}\) To leave this legacy on maps was merely one of the reasons they would agree. Raleigh had sailed with others or was known then by many and he had no problem finding these men. The company investors too wanted their own captains as additional assurances so they sailed too. Sometimes as a second aboard ships and sometimes as the captain of a company owned ship. These investors also had other enterprises with other trade routes to Russia, India, Mediterranean, Flanders the Dutch, and so on. Men who had sailed with rival companies and for rival countries. When approached they were told diverting to continue this privateering would still be allowed. However; the investors would soon not allow this as it jeopardized their investments. So; to sweeten the deal they would pay for “Souls Delivered” on the second revised Charter and offer land to these older captains who were looking for a place to retire. On the earlier expeditions other known Captains who had been there before were also included (an unknown Portuguese Knight) and others also hidden by records and manifest, names and linages. If discovered; they were claimed as people captured from other vessels and therefore added to the ships’ crew. This was later found to be a problem of the earlier Roanoke efforts and Gosnold trip that founded Martha’s Vineyard as well as other journeys, so also on the Second revised Charter, privateering would not be allowed. This too would bring others from other countries to the colonies and earlier settlements. Crew members added to ships over time from many places of origin.

7) The Ministers and Church consideration. Clergy of the Church of England were less likely to give up their congregations to provide instruction to the Native Americans of this new land. Missionary work had been done by other groups, Catholics, Huguenots, Jesuit orders and not so much by the English churches. The French and Spanish attempts at Ajacan and other places did not go so well for the clergy so recruitment of those holy men was not as easy. Besides any relationship to the catholic or other now band religious groups would also be rejected by Crown and Investors. An oath of Loyalty to the Church of England was also required so anyone who would sign this would renounce their faith if they followed the Catholic church or another faith other than that of The Church of England. Who then would do this? They found this person and he too would use an assumed name for the earlier trips such as Roanoke and the expeditions of Frobisher, Captain Davis and Raleigh’s own trips. Hakluyt in good graces with the Crown’s ear would vouch for these clergy even though they too were not as they appeared or were presented. By Jamestown and the second revised Charter they would seek out a Clergy tied to scandal and disgrace Minister Hunt provided the best choice as he had either had an affair or his wife depending on the history reported and accepted. Hakluyt vouched for the earlier minister history has failed to identify “Minister Wolfall” as well as “Minister Hunt” of
Jamestown. Hakluyt himself would not travel to the new world or sign a loyalty oath which might validate his hidden agenda to help both an Old Welsh family and Catholic covert group(s) among those earliest expeditions. Jane Sondes the widow of Edward Floyd and involved with many including Gates, had also had affairs with the Clergy of her area, it is therefore possible that this was not merely for her own interests but to give cover for the hidden Ministers of a secret faith to be disgraced enough by this report, that nobody would care if they went.

8) What about our Safety once there? If this plan worked and all recruits and the necessary funding, ships and captains had been located and all involved now were convinced, there was still the problem. The safety of all once landed. For this they looked to military friends and soldiers within those families, also knights or those not next in line to inherit estates or titles. Trusted family members of those now going and men with ties to the military forces. Seasoned warriors with enough experience to mount a defense if needed. Who better to know this then the War exchequer Accountant of the English War efforts and who had that job. Thomas Fludd or Floyd. Royal Exchequer to the Spanish Netherland (Flanders) and Michael Sondes selling horses to all. (Sondes; Permiscuous Janes Sondes/Floyd’s Father and Edward Floyds wife- then on Thomas Fludds Estate. They had also learned from the past experiences at Ajacan, Martha’s Vineyard trip and other earlier trips by Spain, The Monks, The Missionaries and of other countries who had made various attempts that trading a boy for a boy among the tribes had worked to some degree and helped to establish a limited peaceful settlement, for a while. What boys would be used for this purpose? They found them in the illegitimate children, those orphaned by the actions of fathers who had “jumped the fence”... so to speak. They would also find these boys in the churches of St Omer (Flanders) Some of those wealthy who had also invested early were also tied to Flanders and the Jesuit school there and elsewhere. The sons of those disinherited and illegitimate children had found a place in these schools too. Educated by the Jesuits in language, the arts, history and more so they were also a perfect choice as those to be traded. Children born of slaves and sea captains or crews, of a mixed heritage also made a good choice to be traded with the anticipated Native American How much so... these young boys would actually become needed would not be realized until the settlement of Jamestown. (for their outlawed language) The last recruits to all of this were those linked to conspiracies over several decades. A Catholic revolt of one type or another had persisted since Henry the VIII, to Elizabeth I, to Mary Queen of Scot and to James I. The plans, plots and schemes to remove a King or Queen had also caused beheadings of those found guilty and to the excusal of those many families related to these many conspirators. More than half of the early Jamestown colonist and many of those listed on the earlier attempts to colonize America had a family member, relative, sibling, cousin or link to someone who had been involved in one of these several conspiracies. For those family members they became questionable and or skeptics, of having some involvement. Some may have escaped the trials, gallows and chopping block of the executioner. If they had been remotely involved then getting out of the country before detection was motive enough to leave and or change their name over time. Percy was one of those families associated with the Gun Powder Plot. Raleigh too was associated with that plot
and earlier plots that involved his wife’s family as were many others now aboard ships heading to the New World. Some of the investors were also those men who had by trial convicted these men and other for lesser crimes. Sir Popham, the jailer Wadd, Sir Coke (Judge), and others now also invested found that these men were now beholding to them for their own freedom and release. Some were then given the choice of indentured service, labor and use of their trade or else remain in jail. Polish and German glass makers, Jewish Goldsmiths and alchemist, men who could build ships, hone raw lumber into boards and beams, Coopers to make barrels, hunters trappers skinners, etc. If those jailed on a minor crime had a skill they became useful and cheap labor. If any of these people were lost or killed...oh well. They didn’t cost much to the investors and were not at the higher levels of the social classes. It is therefore possible that specific people could commit a smaller petty crime to be offered this solution and the intent of committing that crime. A family tie someplace the good reason for the offer.

Everything was in place: So they thought. There was one problem they could not overcome at Roanoke, Jamestown, Popham’s colony or the other earlier attempts. They had put these various people in place for the idea to matriculate and proceed as planned but the diversity of interests of all soon caused bigger problems within these earlier expeditions on nearly all fronts. The first problem was the promise of so much Gold to be found “just lying about simply needing to be picked up and collected” proved false. A ship load of “Fools Gold” (iron pyrite) was even sent back to England to the disappointment of all. There was no gold to be found. Oops. Strike one. Those sent and whom were loyal to the Company investors soon learned that there were others of questionable origins among them. This was reported to the company and top investors but now jeopardized everything. Unauthorized Catholics, Welsh, and others discovered or disclosed would risk the loss of moneys invested and also threaten those investors and founders own safety, as participants in the entire project(s). Those discovered were now included and unwanted, unauthorized (but had been authorized) people within the crews, colonist and so on. It became necessary of those investors to distance themselves and correct these issues themselves without harming their own status or wellbeing. They therefore hid any and all reports of conflicts, scandals and unauthorized people now discovered from the Crown, other investors and any and all new recruits. Another unexpected situation also occurred. Those minor criminals, indentured people, German, French, Polish and others found true freedom, a world away from the English rules. They merely deserted the colonies and vanished into the interior of an unexplored continent. This work force of laborers and general help now gone, added to the loss of life and left these company men ill-equipped, inexperienced, unable to build necessary structures, hunt or collect food, produce anything of value to send back to the awaiting and eager investors. They had become virtually helpless and found themselves now in pure survival mode, and resulted in eating the weak and unwanted.

Those children exchanged now had truly more control than the leaders of these earliest colonies. They had found a life among the Powhatan people and most were treated well. These young boys had the ability to enable others, not on the social level of English laws and considered to be a more common person, to also join the tribal settlements, or not. They had
become key to survival of all. Without them, food, peaceful relationships, the very lives of the colonist was truly in their hands. This was not exactly the original intent when they exchanged these boys but it had become the outcome. History might tell that Captain Smith and others were in charge of the Colony at Jamestown, however; these young boys as interpreters had more control and power over the fate of the colonist than Smith, Percy or any other reported leader ever had. Had any one of these boys explained the threat of the very presence of the English or others to the Tribal leaders they could have likely changed the entire course of history and the colony would have been no more. At best delayed for many more years. Such was the case later as the Powhatan would attack and nearly kill 2/3rds of the entire population in 1622. However; that was not the case during these earlier attempts of settlements. Smaller attempts had been unsuccessful like at Ajican bit larger groups now arrived. Safety in numbers had also prevailed whereas smaller sized groups had failed.

The sheer numbers of those displaced, disinherited, rebels, band for one reason or another were available in great numbers then in England and would provide interested and motivated candidates that made colonization at all possible.

History has therefore recorded Sir Walter Raleigh as an English landed gentleman, writer, poet, soldier, politician, courtier, spy and explorer. His true success was to blend so many into a planned attempt that would force others to continue what he had begun. He left in the wake an entire lost history and unexplained, unrecorded or limited information on so many people including himself. Speculations and assumptions left to stand through time about those who he had sailed with. Hakluyt had also committed himself to Raleigh’s plan and he too in my opinion was now trapped. The Second charter issued was to him and three others and the plan to relocate his fellow Welshmen and Catholics had to continue. If not he too would have been exposed and likely executed. His overall involvement and his never going to the new world himself should only lead historians and the expert to conclude he was the connection in England that insured the safe passage of most hidden. He vouched for many as one of those who had validated Raleigh and as a second Charter incorporator. His links to all parties also should make him suspect to all historians and experts to the true conspirator of a secret migration unknown or reported by the English investors but a plan that was well under way and afoot. He would be replaced as a trusted advisor when falling somewhat out of favor and with the loss of the ear of the Crown. A new King in power, Elizabeth I then dead and John Dee’s (another Welshman) would gain this new Kings ear and favor. Little progress had been made since Roanoke in 1584-85. In fact the loss of the entire colony for several reasons had delayed the attempts of others. One of those main reasons was the death of Elizabeth I. She liked Raleigh, until his secret marriage to one of her ladies in waiting, and she then became skeptical of his true intentions. This almost exposed the entire covert plan and in the end would cost him his life. John White the artist and grandfather of the first born child of the new world is also an enigma as are his daughter and her husband, parents of the child. John White himself accounts survive him in a journal and watercolor paintings he had made, also confiscated by both investors and crown as they showed more that exposed this diversity and those now among the
Powhatan then what was known. His last accounts he too living on Raleigh’s estate and sold his paintings and journals through his Niece and disappeared. About the same time as the Jamestown attempt and first expedition to the New World. It is then possible he too was among those of a false Identity as his entire life he was sure his daughter and granddaughter left at Roanoke would still be alive.

King James, as I have told you, did not like Raleigh as he had participated in military actions of his mother’s rule and other issues, including being named in plots against himself. The one thing that would not change until the English Crown and State took over Virginia was these ideas and methods used for crews, recruits and colonist. From 1570-1623 this “selection pool of misfits” as I now call them, was the source for nearly all selected to go to Virginia. Abeyant titles and lost identities, restored titles and all of those on the fringes of English society for many and various reasons.

Let me first tell you about Clergyman “Wolfall” and John White. As you might expect “little is known of them” Concerning Wolfall- this is what history has recorded. Robert Wolfall was an Anglican priest who served as chaplain to Martin Frobisher’s third expedition to the Arctic. He celebrated the first Anglican (i.e. postReformation) Eucharist in what is now Canadian territory in 1578 in Frobisher Bay. Wolfall was the vicar of the Church of St Mary in the Somerset village of West Harptree. He sailed from Harwich on 31 May 1578 in the fleet of 15 sailing ships of the Frobisher expedition In describing the company, chronicler Richard Hakluyt called Wolfall: “one Maister Wolfall, a learned man, appointed by her Majestie's Councell to be their Minister and Preacher," who, "being well seated and settled at home in his owne countrey, with a good and large liuing, hauing a good, honest woman to wife, and very towardly children, being of good reputation amongst the best, refused not to take in hand this paineful voyage, for the onely care he had to saue soules and to reforme these infidels, if it were possible, to Christianitie.”

Between 1154 and 1172 an estate at West Harptree was granted by William FitzJohn to the Knights Templar. St Mary’s has a long history of Catholic origins and the abbeys and church was dissolved by King Henry VIII in 1538 during the English Reformation. Thereafter the Church of England bishop, though retaining the old style, had his seat at Wells alone. William Barlow, was appointed in 1548. He fled in 1553 on the accession of Queen Mary I, and his successor was the Roman Catholic Gilbert Bourne (1554–59), who was deprived and imprisoned in the Tower of London by Queen Elizabeth, becoming, in 1569, one of the eleven Roman Catholic bishops who died in prison.

Our Floyd connection: Our Hidden Identity and why. Gilbert Bourne narrowly escaped a dagger which a fanatic hurled at him on hearing him allude to Bishop Edmund Bonner’s recent sufferings under the previous reign. So ...Imagine sitting in a church and the mere mention of a person’s name by the minister results in a dagger thrown at the minister. This was our family
and a relative of John Ffloud’s wife. A reason for hiding your relationship and maybe your children’s identity. It was also the reasons some of us changed our name or allowed it to be misspelled or misreported.

1) Sir John Fludd (of St Martins) married Lady Agnes Bonner of Weston Their son: +Edward Floyd the husband of Jane Sondes was named for Edmund Bonner

Initially Edmund Bonner was an instrumental figure in the schism of Henry VIII from Rome, he was antagonized by the Protestant reforms introduced by 1st Duke of Somerset, Edward Seymour and reconciled himself to Roman Catholicism. He became notorious as “Bloody Bonner” for his role in the persecution of heretics under the Catholic government of Mary I of England, and ended his life as a prisoner under Queen Elizabeth. He would be buried at midnight in secret so there wouldn’t be any riots in England. “What could a single man have done in this age to be hated so bad by the Church of England and the Protestants?” His actions would change our name forever!

In 1529 he was Catholic Cardinal Thomas Wolsey’s own chaplain, which got his noticed and the attention of the King and Thomas Cromwell. Wolsey lost favor with the king after failing to convince the Pope to Henry VIII’s annulment of Catherine of Argon. So the King stripped Wolsey of his government titles. He retreated to York to fulfill his ecclesiastical duties as Archbishop of York, a position he nominally held, but had neglected during his years in government. He was recalled to London to answer to charges of treason—a common charge used by Henry against ministers who fell out of favor—but died on the way from natural causes likely by his fear of being beheaded or imprisoned by trumped up charges via the King.

Edmund he remained faithful to his friend Wolsey and was with him at the time of his arrest at Cawood and death at Leicester in 1530. Edmund was transferred, perhaps through Cromwell’s influence, to the service of the king, and in January 1532 he was sent to Rome as the king’s agent when the question of the king’s divorce was raised. There was instructed to obstruct the judicial proceedings against Henry in the papal curia. (Effectively the Catholic court)

In October 1533 Edmund was entrusted and sent to speak with Pope, Clement VII (while he was the guest of Francis I at Marseille, France) Henry VII’s appeal from the Pope to a general council. Gilbert Burnet a Wig Party elite, told a unfounded story nearly 100 years later, that Pope Clement threatened to have him burnt alive. For these and other services Bonner had been rewarded by successive grants of the livings of Cherry Burton (Yorks), Ripple (Worcester), Blaydon (Durham), and East Dereham (Norfolk). In 1535, he was made Archdeacon of Leicester. These properties also by the marriage of John Fluod to Agnes Bonner became estates in part passed down to Fludd heirs (Sir Thomas Fludd Sr and Jr etc.)

During the following years he was at embassies in the king’s interests, first to the Pope to appeal against the excommunication pronounced in July 1533, afterwards to the Emperor to dissuade him from attending the general council which the Pope wished to summon at Vicenza. Towards the end of 1535 he was sent to further what he called “the cause of the Gospel”
(Letters and Papers, 1536, No. 469) in North Germany; and in 1536 he wrote a preface to Stephen Gardiner’s De vera Obedientia, which asserted the royal and denied the papal supremacy, and was received with delight by the Lutherans. This is how the unknown Floyd in British Parliament Rob[rst] Ffloyd/Floyd came to be in the House of Anne of Demark by way of William the Silent – Prince of Orange. (see Lord Knyvet) After a brief embassy to the Emperor in the spring of 1538, Bonner succeeded Gardiner as ambassador to the French Court in Paris. In this capacity he proved capable and successful, though irritation was frequently caused by his overbearing and dictatorial manner. He began his mission by sending Cromwell a long list of accusations against his predecessor. He was almost as bitter against Wyatt and Mason, (see Mason Dixon/Dickson Line History usa) whom he denounced as a “papist”, and the violence of his conduct led Francis I to threaten him with a hundred strokes of the halberd. (Sward). He seems, however, to have pleased his patron, Cromwell, and perhaps Henry, by his energy in seeing the King’s “Great” Bible in English through the press in Paris. He was already the King’s chaplain; his appointment at Paris had been accompanied by promotion to the See of Hereford (27 November 1538) but owing to his absence he could neither be consecrated nor take possession of his see, and he was still abroad when he was translated to the Bishopric of London (October, 1539). Bonner returned to England 4 April 1540.

Edmund followed the wishes of the King and Cromwell to his own downfall. He had graduated studying law and not theology which is likely why Henry VIII had serviced his appointments as Chaplain so Edmund could defend the King’s Six Articles. Penalties under the Act, “the whip with six strings”, ranged from imprisonment and fine to death. He was Appointed Bishop of London and almost immediately his first duty as Bishop of London was to try heretics under these articles; accusations of excessive cruelty and bias against the accused were spread broadcast by his enemies, and from the first he seems to have been unpopular in London. He became a staunch conservative. During the years 1542-43 he was again abroad in Spain and Germany as ambassador to the emperor, at the end of which time he returned to London. The death of the King on 28 January 1547, proved the turning point in Bonner’s career. Bonner always stayed true to the old religion even as changes made by the King that included him as defendant of the Kings wishes. He and Gardner now appealed to the new King (Henry’s VIII’s son with Jane Seymour) Edward VI. This went horribly bad for Edmund. He was summoned now to support King Edward only a youth and he had refused which landed him in Fleet Prison. He withdrew his opposition in time to participate in Parliament but then by November 1548-March 1549, he was a leading opponent of the first Act of Uniformity and Book of Common Prayer. When these became law, he neglected to enforce them, and on 1 September 1549 he was required by the council to maintain at St Paul’s Cross that the royal authority was as great as if the new King were forty years of age. His disagreements were that those men closest to the youthful new King were influencing the King to do their own bidding. He conceded but did so, with such significant omissions in the matter which had still encroached on Edward VI’s authority, that a seven day trial was held. His appointment as Bishop was revoked by an ecclesiastical court over which Thomas Cranmer presided, and he was sent as a prisoner to the
Marshalsea. The fall of Somerset in the following month raised Bonner’s hopes, and he appealed through Cranmer to the council. After a struggle the Protestant faction gained the upper hand, and on 7 February 1550 Bonner’s crimes were confirmed by the council. He was sent to the Star Chamber, and he was further condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Here he remained until the accession of Queen Mary in 1553. When Mary a Catholic became Queen he was released and restored to the Church. He began condemning his accusers and replacing Mass and all of the items of the Catholic Church practices. Mary and her advisors thought ecclesiastical tribunals for of those whom had supported the reformation was better than civil trials. As Bishop Edmund was therefore in charge of carrying out the orders of the Queen’s tribunals. In 1555 the persecutions of protestant reformers began. This would be the direct cause for him being called “Bloody Bonner”. As well as Queen Bloody Mary. He was appointed to degrade Cramer his judge in 1556 at Oxford and other reformist Foxe and others wrote about him as a; “This cannibal in three years space three hundred martyrs slew ... They were his food, he loved so blood, he spared none he knew.” Under Queen Mary, history records 100’s of people maybe as many as 300 or more had been killed under Bonner as Bishop. Other accounts are less and state maybe as few as 120. Either way he was blamed for them all and resented by the protestants now the minority in the Crown and in Government. Nearly all burned at the stake. Queen Mary I also earned the nickname “Bloody Mary”. She married Phillip II of Spain.

Philip II called "the Prudent" (el Prudente), was King of Spain (1556–98), King of Portugal (1581–98, as Philip I, Filipe I), King of Naples and Sicily (both from 1554), and jure uxoris King of England and Ireland (during his marriage to Queen Mary I from 1554–58). He was also Duke of Milan. From 1555 he was lord of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands. Mary I died however; November 17, 1558. Her marriage had created a collective kingdom of many more ancestral lines then just those of her reign as queen and by her marriage to Phillip. She had several miscarriages and history claims no children. All of the Kings of Portugal descend from her natural ancestors. Her ancestors can be traced back to the House of Plantagenet. The Floyd line can also be tracked back to this house through her direct descendant, John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster, to his brother Edward of Woodstock, known as the Black Prince. I will take you even further back in our history later.

When Mary died, Edmond was now under the new rule of Elizabeth I, Mary’s half-sister. Her council ordered him to resign, but he refused stating “he would prefer death”. He was sent again to the Marshalsea prison on 20 April 1560. For the next two years Protestant protesters called for his execution. When the Parliament of 1563 met, a new Act was passed by which the first refusal of the oath of royal supremacy was praemunire, (an In writing nullification and Church stripping of all rank and privileges) the second, high treason. The bishops had refused the oath once, so that by this Act, which became law on 10 April 1563, their next refusal of the oath might be followed by their death. Thanks to the intervention of the Spanish ambassador, action against the bishops was delayed; but a year later, on 29 April 1564, Bonner was indicted on a charge of praemunire on refusing the oath when tendered him by his diocesan, Bishop Horne of Winchester. He challenged the legality of Horne’s consecration, and a special act of
parliament was passed to meet the point, while the charge against Bonner was withdrawn. Four times a year for three years he was forced to appear in the courts at Westminster only to be further remanded. The last of these appearances took place in the Michaelmas term of 1568, so the last year of the bishop’s life was spent in prison. This is why the Parliament had no idea who Rob[ert] Lloyd/Ffloyd was and why he never claimed to be a Floyd and why he insisted on his annual payment to be paid in Michaelmas rather than currency. It was in remembrance of his long hated and secret relative Edmund Bonner. It is also how he knew about the incorrect lineage he fought to correct in Parliament but could not defend it further without revealing his true identity. Only Anne of Denmark and those in the household knew and protected him.

Edmunds demeanor during his long imprisonment was remarkable for his cheerfulness, and even John Jewel, the Bishop of Salisbury, describes him in a letter as "a most courteous man and gentlemanly both in his manners and appearance " (Zurich Letters, I, 34). Bishop Jewel, in a letter to Peter Martyr Vermigli, related that “Being confined to the tower of London upon accession of Queen Elizabeth, the highest punishment inflicted, he went to visit some of the criminals kept in that prison, and wishing to encourage them, called them his friends and neighbors.” Upon this, one of the inmates it was said the inmate answered: “Go beast, into hell, and find your friends there, for we are none of them. I killed but one man upon a provocation, and do truly repent of it; but you have killed many persons of all sorts, without any provocation from them, and are hardened in your impenitence.” Bonner died in the Marshalsea on 5 September 1569, and was buried in St George’s, Southwark, secretly at midnight to avoid the risk of a hostile demonstration. Edward Floyd husband of Jane Sondes and namesake of his mothers brother Edmond Bonner. Broke and Living ion his Own brothers estate and then evicted by his own nephew. Bonner having the small silver box now found at Jamestown and then passed to those within his family, used for a new beginning in the new World.

The court of Wards and Levies was not back in the hands of the Church of England and all those associated with Bonner would be persecuted, harassed or worse. It would have soon been found out that Sir John Floyd had married Agnes Bonner of Weston so she was then called Lady Weston and stopped using Bonner as her maiden name. There children too suffered as did their relations also married within a tight community. John and Henry Floyd (Jesuits) began using aliases to publish as I have already told you. Sir Thomas Fludd, the son of John and Agnes’s son left the spelling as Fludd. Even when his siblings used Floyd. The next generation saw Thomas Jr evicting his brothers whom had followed the life of less and the Old Religion of their ancestors. Edward Floyd/Fludd- husband of Jane Sondes and a namesake of Edmund likely had a harder time of it knowing the family secret. Other Floyd sons too went into hiding and they adopted a name Like Jesuit John Floyd had using the name George White. This too was no accident or random choice of a name as a John White, had given the address as Queen Mary’s funeral. He had also written her marriage vows to Phillip King of Spain etc. “She was a king’s daughter; she was a king’s sister; she was a king’s wife. She was a queen, and by the same title
a king also.” She was the first woman to successfully claim the throne of England, despite competing claims and determined opposition, and enjoyed popular support and sympathy during the earliest parts of her reign, especially from the Roman Catholics of England. Protestants attacked her even after death; John Knox attacked her in his First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women (1558), and she was prominently vilified in Actes and Monuments (1563), by John Foxe. Subsequent editions of Foxe’s book remained popular throughout the following centuries and helped shape enduring perceptions of Mary as a bloodthirsty tyrant. -Bloody Mary (Fox, Knox and other names will become important in our American story Fox also being given to the names of the exchanged youths of Jamestown)

“Knox and Foxe” are two names that will be repeated in our history time and time again as later generations who knew who we truly were would seek to destroy all of us. One of our hidden relations was using the name John White that history did record. (John Floyd aka Flud, and several aliases the Jesuit) However another Floyd too had used this name. He was tied to his old friends and sailed with Raleigh and others going undetected. John White the Minister has a brother who was a member of Parliament as an MP also named Sir John White. This usually means a step family situation, someone had taken an assumed name or simply and error made in history. (Intentional? or accidental)

**Captain John White (Roanoke)**

Once again here is another man that history has almost forgotten. And the rank of Captain is significant as the highest rank allowed to be held without the Crowns permission. Guides Scouts and Native American history of our story reflects this title. Including Capt. West, Captain Dixon, Captain Flower, Captain Pipe and others. If not for his artwork he may have also been totally lost. His other claim to fame in American history, is his daughter gave birth to the first child of “English Blood” in the new world. Her name would be recorded as Virginia Dare. I can answer many of the unknowns about John, but that little has been written:

“John White’s exact date of birth is unknown but it seems likely he was born sometime between 1540 and 1550. There is a record dated 22 February 1539, of a christening in the Church of St Augustine, London, of a “John White” on that same day; but there is no proof this is the same person. White is known to have attended church in the parish of St. Martin (Martenus) Ludgate in London. In 1566 he married Tomasyn Cooper; (see Fenemore Cooper and pen name, Naval career) with whom he had a son, Tom, who died young, and a daughter Eleanor. Little is known of White’s training as an artist but it is possible that he apprenticed as an illustrator under a London master,” His wife was someone by her physical appearance had made an impression on Queen Elizabeth I and was one of her favorite ladies of the court.

**TOMASINA or THOMASINA** Tomasina was also known as Mrs. Tomyson, or Tomasin de Paris, although at least one of her contemporaries referred to her as Italian. She was a dwarf (listed as an extremely small woman) who was at the court of Elizabeth Tudor. She was always clothed in the latest fashions at the queen’s expense and given many personal gifts from the Queen. In
1579, her sister, Prudence de Paris, possibly at court on a visit, was given a gown of violet cloth. Tomasina could apparently read and write because one of the queen’s gifts to her was a “penner” and ink horn. (Since her husband was an artist) In 1580, together with John and Mary Scudamore, she paid a visit to Dr. John Dee, the queen’s astrologer, at Richmond. This was common for that time and she was likely inquiring on her husbands’ wellbeing and whereabouts as he was then out to sea. In that same year she received a pair of knitting needles as a gift from the queen. A gesture to keep her busy until John returned. There remains a portrait of a female dwarf at Penshurst of Queen Elizabeth dancing and Tomasy is believed to be the small lady in the painting. Since no other female dwarfs were known to have been at Elizabeth’s court, it is likely this in fact Tomasina. Tomasy I have reason to believe; Maybe a relative of Elizabeth Weston’s mother Joanne or Jane Cooper of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire

The mystery of John White can be answered by his artwork in his journal that has survived. It is revered as an eye witness account of the colony at Roanoke but there is more in the journal artwork than merely images of Roanoke. White had studied to be a Clergy or Priest and the artwork represents this talent and traditional techniques then used by the monks to create the “Illuminated Books” of that era. History does not account for some of his drawings that are contained in this journal. Images of Inuit around the polar islands and images of Florida Native American people. The trip he is recorded and most famously known with Sir Walter Raleigh did not venture to either this southern location nor the polar island by records. There were however two routes to reach the new world. A northern route and a southern route. So it is possible he had witnessed these people by taking each route- one to land and the other as they left Roanoke. However it does not explain the images of Turkish men and women, south American men and women which are also in the journal and other images, he could not have seen in this single voyage to Roanoke. What history said, but those experts have not pieced together, is that his wife Tomasy was worried about him enough that she visited John Dee’s for answers in 1780 and was then in the court of Elizabeth from 1578-80. So where was John during 1578-80? John was on the ship(s) of Martin Frobisher. In 1574, Frobisher petitioned the Privy Council for permission and financial support to lead an expedition to find a north-west passage to “the Southern Sea” (the Pacific Ocean) and thence to Cathay. Some of its members were intrigued by his proposal, but cautiously referred him to the Muscovy Company (also called the “Russia Company”), an English merchant consortium which had previously sent out several parties searching for the North-east Passage around the Arctic coasts of Norway and Russia, and held exclusive rights to any northern sea routes to the East. In 1576, Frobisher persuaded the Muscovy Company to license his expedition. With the help of the company’s director, Michael Lok (whose well-connected father William Lok had held an exclusive mercers’ license to provide Henry VIII (Elizabeth’s I’s father)...with fine cloths). These same cloths that are recorded as “always in fine clothing provided by the Queen” for Tomasy. Queen Elizabeth sent word that she had “good liking of their doings”, and the ships weighed anchor at Blackwall on 7 June 1576. As they headed downstream on the Thames, Elizabeth waved to the departing ships from a window of Greenwich Palace, while cannons fired salutes and a large assembly of
the people cheered. The crew of 35 people left and likely this is when Tomasin was first left in the Queens court. They sailed two ships The Michael and The Gabriel undoubtedly due to their true Catholic traditions. Through 8 July to 11 July, they sighted the mountains of the southeastern tip of Greenland, which they mistook for the non-existent island called “Friesland”. Crossing the Davis Strait, (named for Captain Davis, John Floyd of Jamestown Great Uncle) they encountered another violent storm in which the pinnace (used as a supply ship sometimes in tow) was sunk and Michael turned back to England, but the Gabriel sailed on for four days until her crew sighted what they believed was the coast of Labrador. The landmass was actually the southernmost tip of Baffin Island; Frobisher named it “Queen Elizabeth’s Foreland” Mount “Thor” in the Buffin Island. Landing and explored centuries earlier by Erik The Red and Leif Erikson. Hearing these stories White drew the following images. Calling them “Our Nieghbors” also included in the journal drawings handed over to the Queen’s council following Roanoke. Seeing the tall mountain for the first time must have been a wondrous sight. The old Welsh story of Madoc and this stories from the Monks books now in the hands of Hakluyt and others in the hands of John Dees must have been discussed which was the inspiration for “John White” (an alias) to have drawn these pictures. Seeing these people in Roanoke was not a factual account and the history of Hakluyt and Dees telling Elizabeth I, England had claims that predated the Spanish or France claims, because Madoc had gone before and now Wales had been assimilated, must have been reinforced by White’s paintings. The three wolf images tattooed on the body of the man in the painting of the man also reflects the Floud/Floyd/Fudd heraldry banner of “Three Wolves Heads on a green background” Dragon scales on his legs, dragon heads on either shoulder and an owl face on his chest. The shield and sward Welsh 1100-1200 style the Iron tips of the woman’s spear points in the fashion of “Eel Spears” used then still by Soap makers and exclusive to the Heraldry of GLYNN, Cornwall. The estate there had passed from William Botoner (Bonner)William of Worcester (which was altered to Bonner) his mother being a daughter of Thomas Botoner from Catalonia.(Spain). William Worcestre names him as the son of an Irish king who became a Cornish hermit.

The Parish there is St Meubred whom has one holiday associated with this location. “White Sunday” which is now called “Whitsun” exclusive to St Meubred, Cardinham, in the Diocese of Truro. This holiday was incorporated into the English church and adopted some of the old traditions of the Welsh Calan Mai. On the night before (Welsh: Nos Galan Haf) is considered an Ysbrydnos or “spirit night” when spirits are out and about divination is possible. The tradition of lighting bonfires celebrating On Nos Galan Mai or May Eve, villagers gather hawthorn (Welsh: draenen wen, “white-thorn”) branches and flowers which they would then use to decorate the outside of their houses, celebrating new growth and fertility.

(later when moving the Eel Rivers to a more Southern Indiana location Led by Capt. Flower, they too chose to call that new settlement Thorntown in honor of this time of year and hopes of a new beginning.)
Being the time between Summer and Winter, Calan Haf would be the time to stage a mock fight between the two seasons. The man representing Winter carried a stick of blackthorn (Welsh: draenen ddu “black-thorn”) and a shield that had pieces of wool stuck on it to represent snow. The man representing Summer was decorated and carried a willowwand. A mock battle took place in which the forces of Winter threw straw and dry underbrush at the forces of Summer who retaliated with birch branches, willow rods, and young ferns. Eventually the forces of Summer would win and a May King and Queen were chosen and crowned, after which there was feasting, dancing, games and drinking until the next morning. Similar to Beltane an Irish holiday. White Sunday or Whitsun As the first holiday of the summer, Whitsun was one of the favourite times in the traditional calendar and Whit Sunday, or the following week, was a time for celebration. This took the form of fêtes, fairs, pageants and parades with Whitsun ales and Morris dancing in the south of England and Whit walks and wakes in the north. Most revealing that this is fact, is that Pope Grerory XIII, in 1582 had just introduced the “Gregorian Calendar” switching from the old “Roman Calendar …so He was reflecting, as his world was changing before him. Another reason than to adopt the name of the Old ways “White son”. His book also includes a painting of a Monk standing by a wall. So he had been someplace that he had seem or been inspired to paint this person. St Meubred is shown by an image of him carrying an extra head in his hands is included in a stained glass window in the church of St Neot alongside St Mabyn. The reason for the White painting of the Blue People on the previous page and for his alias name. The Minister thought to be the Clergy aboard “Wolfall” may actually be another pseudonym for the Floyd crest of Heraldry “Three wolf heads” as seen on the Blue man’s body art. History thinks he was a man named Robert Wolfall but there are no records of this man. The second voyage should prove to the skeptics that John White aka Wolfall was at least on board Frobisher’s 2nd voyage (In 1577, a much bigger expedition) Records tell of a fight with an Inuit man called Calichough, a woman, Egnock, and her child, Nutioc. Frobisher had captured them from near the Baffin Island and forced them on the ship to take them back to England. All three reportedly died after arrival Calichough from his injuries during the kidnapping. A painting by White in his journal is of Calichough although later his name was said to be Kalicho, Arnaq and Nuttaaq.
Whites collection and journal also includes paintings of the Tupinamba Indians welcoming a Frenchman. This is a South American Tribe and also shows a Frenchman was sailing with them. John White’s map making and artwork is the footprint left and the key to solving his mystery if nobody else’s. They say; “he obviously had studied with the masters of London” but in the time those masters had collected in Flanders. It had become an artist place seeing masters such as Sir Anthony van Dyck, (his most famous painting was Charles I of England), also Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was knighted by both Philip IV of Spain and Charles I of England. Many of the Royal collection of paintings were done by artist from Flanders and not living in England. In addition the Flanders Country and Walloon part of Flanders was also particular to the best “Cartography” (map making) of the century. It was and is still referred to as the Golden Age of Netherlandish cartography (c. 1570s–1670s). John White was on board to chronicle the voyage, make maps, sketch and paint all he saw, a time period photographer if you will. It is more than likely he had been an apprentice or understudy of one of the many locations within Flanders and the church rather than a London master which were not as popular then. Like others avoiding Catholic persecution such as John Floyd (the Jesuit), he also studied in hiding in Flanders at St Omer, and like John Floyd, Flud. Floud etc. many then felt the need to use a pseudonym. John White was one of these men and had adopted an alias out of necessity and safety. . John White or whomever he really was, lived the last years of his life in semisolitude in Ireland living on the estates of Sir Walter Raleigh, making maps of land for Raleigh’s tenants, and reflecting upon the “evils and unfortunate events” which had ruined his hopes in the new world, though never giving up hope that his daughter and granddaughter were still alive.

Calichough on the Left  Egnock and her child Nutioc peaking from beneath her hooded coat. These sheets now bound in a separate album, were originally interleaved between the watercolour drawings by John White (registered as 1906-5-9-1). The original volume containing the John White watercolours was saturated with water after a fire broke out, while awaiting sale at Sotheby’s in 1865. The volume was dismantled after it was sold to Henry Stevens. For More Please visit collectiondatabase@britishmuseum.org Rest in peace My dear people, taken from your home You are not forgotten. My heart is with you!

Whites Daughter son in law and first born daughter Virginia Dare; said left in Roanoke; historically accepted first child born on the American continent is based on a history filled with unknowns. If John White was an alias or assumed name, then this too would hide his daughter and grandchild from history as well as the mystery of the lost colonist. That mystery has lasted...
since they disappeared. Like any good puzzle or mystery it can and will never be solved if you
don’t have all of the facts. The last surviving document related to White is a letter he wrote
from Ireland in 1593 to the publisher of the prints of his Roanoke drawings. However, a record
from May 1606 that a Bridget White was appointed estate administrator for her brother “John
White”. Coincidently that estate transfer came right after the announcement of the Jamestown
settlers would be leaving for the new world late in the year of 1606. White may have arranged
to return to the new world using yet another alias or with help from his lifelong friends now
involved in the colonization of the new world. (Hakluyt helping him return as Gabriel Archer;
the history of the Ajacan- Munks, Arch Angels; all references right there; but unseen, until
Raleigh Crowshaw from those rescued by Drake had recognized him as White).

I’m sure from his known feelings in letters and recorded it what little history there is about him,
over the loss of his daughter and grandchild, he was eager and intent to find them. He
believed his entire life they were alive. His friend and landlord Sir Walter Raleigh now arrested
on the 19th of June 1603, tried and convicted of Treason, would have and did keep him in
hiding in Ireland. History lost all track of him about the same time of the renewed interest in
returning to Virginia. Hakluyt who had helped with the Frobisher expeditions in the north sea
was now one of four whom held the Charter issued by the Queen. His old friend may have lied
in the past to place him aboard Frobisher’s journey’s, so it would not have been unthinkable to
assist him again on a later trip to Virginia. Regardless, his estate and his drawings remain his
legacy. John White also did the Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, that is mostly still used by
historians of the preferred image of Raleigh today. They have survived as did his maps. I
believe he returned to the Monk life if not returning to the new world as a stowaway under an
alias in hopes of finding his lost family, a record and search of NO interest to those now funding
the next expeditions. It was White’s published works, then seized by the company investors
and Crown, edited and censored to the public to not jeopardize the new charter of Jamestown.
These pictures would be used as evidence to support charges against Raleigh for “bringing
Foreigners into the realm of the Kingdom.” Scenes of Frenchman, and others some
unauthorized would also cause more to evade detection.

See; John White’s paintings and drawings.

A later expedition by Frobisher and Raleigh was in 1590, which offers another clue to the
truth of the matter. They sailed funded by the Queen, Raleigh and his Brother(? Maybe a half-
brother), The Earl of Cumberland and John Hawkins. (the namesake of the Cumberland Gap) 28
February Raleigh was commissioned to lead it; the Queen, however, was not eager to send her
Raleigh off to sea,(just released from the Tower). If Raleigh had requested or the Queen had
insisted, Frobisher was to take his place. The fleet was divided into two divisions, with
Frobisher’s squadron patrolling the waters off the coast of Portugal near the Burlings, while Sir
John Burgh (Borrough) (maybe the truth of Anne Burrow Burras Bourgh etc.) and John
Norton’s squadrons sailed for the Azores where they captured a rich prize, the Madre de Deus,
much to the discomfiture of Frobisher when he learned the news Raleigh sold the Queen on a
new idea of gold. In 1594, he came into possession of a Spanish account of a great golden city at the headwaters of the Caroní River. A year later, he explored what is now Guyana and eastern Venezuela in search of Lake Parime and Manoa, the legendary city. John White may have been there as late as then, but did not surrender his journals until much later as records tell he had sold some in 1606 after contacting his publisher. The hand written date on his journal is 1585, but that too might have been dated later at the instructions of his publisher, as the lost colony would have been more marketable than other voyage...even today. Sir John Burgh (Borrough), William Borough, Michael Lok and others also offer a valid link to our American Eel River Tribe history Burgh/Borrough(see Anne Buuow/ Burras of Jamestown and family linage- relatives of the Floyds) Michael Lok was kept at school until 1545, when he was thirteen, at which time he was sent by his father to Flanders and then France to learn those languages and to know the world. He spent seven years in Flanders following the trade of merchandise, which Williamson suggests was his term of apprenticeship to the Company of Merchant Adventurers. In 1552 he went to Spain, following his business as a merchant, and there and at Lisbon saw the trade of the Spanish West Indies, and the East Indies. During 24 years he travelled, and was captain of a ship of one thousand tons trading in the Levant.(Syra and Turkey) Other People Paintings of John White. It would appear that Michael might have recruited White who may also have been one of the missing Floyd Children... as John Floyd (later a Jesuit) and his brother Henry had both attended the same school. John Floyd later published as George White. He is known under the pseudonyms Daniel à Jesu, Hermannus Loemelius, and George White (also Annosus Fidelis Verimentanus, Flud, and the initials J. R.) under which he published. So another missing Floyd boy could have easily assume the name of John White.

In the course of his voyages he met Martin Frobisher, and in 1576 entered into a scheme for a voyage in search of the Northwest passage, supplying many of the necessaries at his own cost. When the Cathay Company was formed in March 1577, Lok was appointed governor for six years. The venture, however, entirely failed, and in January 1579 he had to petition the privy council for relief and assistance. In June 1581 he was again petitioning the privy council, from the Fleet Prison, condemned at the suit of William Borough to pay for a ship bought for Frobisher's last voyage, though he claimed the debt was not his; he was also bound for a larger debt of the Cathay Company. In 1614–15 he was still being sued for a debt for stores supplied to Frobisher's ships. William Borough married the younger sister of Margret Wentworth, (Jane Seymour-3rd wife of Henry the VIII), Jane Wentworth. Borough (see Anne Buras) In later history of the Eel River Tribe Col Wilkerson attacks our village near modern day Logansport Indiana He is the descendant of Michael Lok and wife Jane Wilkinson, the daughter of William Wilkinson (d.1543), mercer and Sheriff of London. Lok married secondly Margery Perient (died c.1583), daughter of George Perient of Shropshire and Hertfordshire, widow of Cæsar Adelmare (d.1569), and mother of Sir Julius Cæsar the judge. In 1579 Lok described himself as having a wife and fifteen children. The Levant Company- Thomas Shirley At the end of 1602
Shirley equipped two ships for a more ambitious adventure in the Levant where he aimed to strike a blow against the Ottoman Empire of Mehmed III. He was given encouragement by the Duke of Tuscany at Florence, who supported Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor in this respect. However, he made an imprudent descent on the island of Kea on 15 Jan 1603 and was captured by the Turks.

Thomas Fludd was appointed a paymaster to the forces in France under Lord Willoughby. Within three months both Burghley and the Privy Council were complaining to Willoughby of Fludd’s negligence over the accounts, though in his reply Willoughby reported well of him. From 1591 Fludd seems to have been working in partnership with Thomas Shirley I, treasurer at war in the Netherlands since 1587, who now dealt also with the English forces serving in France. It is not known whether Fludd was involved in Shirley’s financial ventures, but by July 1594 a rumour was circulating that he had offered £4,500 for Shirley’s office—a surmise which Shirley described as ‘a most vile and monstrous lie’, for he maintained that the office was not worth one-sixth of that. In March 1597, however, Fludd, at the Queen’s invitation, submitted details of what he considered the minimum expenses of the post and of the economies he thought he could effect if appointed. In the following month he replaced Shirley, after a faction struggle involving the Earl of Essex, Robert Cecil and Lord Howard of Effingham. Within a month of Fludd’s appointment, William Meredith was offering to replace him at a reduced salary. Meanwhile, both he and Fludd were busy submitting estimates of the amounts still owing to the forces. On 9 May 1597 Burghley penned a memorandum that ‘until her Majesty’s pleasure be known who shall be paymaster ... whether Sir Thomas Fludd shall continue or William Meredith, a man well experienced in that kind of service’, his own arrangements for the payment of the forces could not proceed. Several days later Meredith was appointed paymaster for the forces in the Netherlands, thus virtually replacing Fludd there.

Shirley was imprisoned in the Tower of London in September 1607 on a charge of illegal interference with the operations of the Levant Company. It was said that he had "overbusied himself with the traffic of Constantinople, to have brought it to Venice and to the Florentine territories." In August 1611 he was confined in the king’s bench as an insolvent debtor. The death of his father next year, and his second marriage greatly increased his difficulties. Wiston, which had fallen into ruins, was sold, but he was elected MP for Steyning in 1614, and 162.

Connection: Captain John Smith Jamestown. After his father died, Smith left home at the age of sixteen and set off to sea. He served as a mercenary in the army of Henry IV of France against the Spaniards, fighting for Dutch independence from King Philip II of Spain. He then set off for the Mediterranean. There he engaged in both trade and piracy, and later fought against the Ottoman Turks in the Long Turkish War. Smith was promoted to a cavalry captain while fighting for the Austrian Habsburgs in Hungary in the campaign of Michael the Brave in 1600 and 1601. After the death of Michael the Brave, he fought for Radu Șerban in Wallachia against Ottoman vassal Ieremia Movilă. Smith is reputed to have killed and beheaded three Turkish challengers in single-combat duels, for which he was knighted by the Prince of Transylvania and given a
horse and a coat of arms showing three Turks’ heads. However, in 1602, he was wounded in a skirmish with the Tartars, captured, and sold as a slave. As Smith describes it: “we all sold for slaves, like beasts in a market”. Smith claimed that his master, a Turkish nobleman, sent him as a gift to his Greek mistress in Constantinople, who fell in love with Smith. He then was taken to the Crimea, where he escaped from Ottoman lands into Muscovy, then on to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth before traveling through Europe and North Africa, returning to England in 1604. Smiths Linked to the Turkish trade of Michael Lok and that of his friend Unknown, and claiming to be Raleigh Crowshaw who has no history prior to his appearance in Jamestown.

**Michael Sondas**- Father of Jane Sondes; the reported permiscuous wife of Edward Floyd; named for his Uncle “Bloody Bonner”: Michael Sondes Bought Horses and sold them to the English Military and others. John Fludd was the Accountant for the Military and his cousins and uncles, and at least one brother were in Flanders at schools or in the Clergy and or their care. These earlier relationship and events for a thousand years would affect and shape our new life in earliest America. Beginning with John and Anne. Abeyant lines of the Percy family and De la War family would enter our heritage in an attempt to better secure their own. Just one of our family lines, as I am about to reveal to you can be traced back to the first king of the Merovingian, Manovich This is in addition to the last King of Wales, those Kingdoms of France, Sweden, Dutch, Germany, Greece, Rome and many more. A unique family descent by time and circumstances and there were those who had learned this long kept secret. When the State of England had taken control of Bloodlines by the Court and Levies, they had discovered this in part, but the full extent was still held deep within the records of only a few. The dissolution of the monasteries, abbeys, and convents had cause these to be scattered to preserve them. No one group had all of the information as that would insure its safe keeping. Jesuits then were the warriors of the Church in more of a literal sense, they also defended this and protected it. As in incredible as this might sound, it is the truth of who we are and from where we began. Now it was time to go to a new land. A new world when the old one seemed to be imploding all around those with this renaissance. To escape to an isolated, fresh new world must have seemed like an adventure to most. For those escaping it must have seemed like the last best chance for hope. For those less in line for advancement it was a proving ground to regain what was lost. Since Anne Floyd is listed as the wife of George Percy and her daughter the wife of John West. I will finish this part of our story with them. Then I will take you back over a thousand years following those footprints of our earlier ancestors. Because, I told you when you began this journey with me; “if you don’t know where you come from…it is hard to know where you are going” so back we will go together. Then you will understand why John and Anne and others, guardian’s all knew in their hearts why they must go so far away.
Old Family Ties

Henry Percy the “6th Earl” of Northumberland was secretly betrothed to Anne Boleyn. On hearing the news, Lord Percy was scolded before his household, since permission for the marriage had not been sought from his father nor from the King. The King having his own interest due to the importance of the Northumberland earldom. Both in title Henry and Anne’s parents had arranged others for them to marry for claim to lands and increasing their own estates. The two would not be wed. Henry would marry the woman his father had selected for him; prearranged Mary Talbot and had no heirs. The earldom fell into abeyance on his death, but was revived by Royal Proclamation given to his nephew Thomas Percy (George Percy’s Grandfather) was a participant in the 1537 Bigod's Rebellion in the aftermath of the Pilgrimage of Grace, a Roman Catholic uprising against King Henry VIII. He was convicted of treason and hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn. Thomas’s sons Henry the 8th Earl and Thomas the 7th Earl of Northumberland (George Percy’s Uncle) also had their troubles. Thomas was restored to his honor and for a time in good favor with the crown. He led the uprising of the North which failed and he fled to Scotland but was captured by Lord Morton a loyal Scottish noble. After three years, he was sold to the English Government for two thousand pounds. He was conducted to York and on 22 August 1572 was beheaded at a public execution, refusing an offer to save his life by renouncing Catholicism. His headless body was buried at the now demolished St Crux church in York.

Henry the 8th Earl of Northumberland (George Percy’s father) brother was accused of participating in a Catholic revolt against the crown. Henry the 8th Earl of Northumberland, fared no better than his brother. His brother was publicly executed (beheaded) for his crimes. Henry was also accused of being involved in the uprising but unlike his brother he was not publicly executed. He followed John Dees who had by then become a favorite of the Crown. Helping to discover and to chart the way to the New World and providing maps and info from the old Monks text. (Navigational secrets that Dee’s also had published) Some of these texts now being seized from those now being put out, tried and convicted.

In December 1584 Northumberland was sent to the Tower for a third time. (Northumberland Henry Percy- was thought to be a Wizard) He protested his innocence, and courted inquiry. (Six months later), on 21 June 1585, he was found dead in his bed in his cell, having been shot through the heart. A jury was at once summoned, and returned a verdict of suicide. He was buried in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower. This was the heat of the inquiries being made into the Percy family and just happens to be the same time for the push to establish Roanoke. But as I have said; there are few coincidences in life and so the attempts to establish Roanoke had a lot to do with the suspicions of Percy and other related suspect Catholics. Suspicions were voiced. It was stated that the day before the earl died the lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Owen Hopton, was ordered by Sir Christopher Hatton, the vice-chamberlain,
to place the prisoner under the care of a new warder named Bailiffe. A report spread that Hatton had contrived Northumberland’s death, and some years later Sir Walter Raleigh, in writing to Sir Robert Cecil, referred to Hatton’s guilt as proved. Immediately after his death there was published at Cologne a tract, entitled Crudelitatis Calvinianae Exempla duo recentissima ex Anglia, in which the English government was charged both with Northumberland’s murder and with the enforcement of the penal statutes passed in the previous year. The tract was reprinted in French, German, English, Italian, and Spanish. To allay the public excitement, a Star-chamber inquiry was ordered, and it was held on 23 June; A True and Summariie Reporte of the proceedings was published, and the verdict of suicide upheld. George’s cousin Thomas Percy helped to lead the Gun Powder Plot of 1605 also called the Jesuit Plot and Treason. They had acquired kegs of military gun power from unknown sources and planned to blow up the House of Lords. Thomas Percy was tracked down and shot. Learning of his burial spot the Lords had his body exhumed, beheaded, his body burned and his head put on a pike and placed outside of the parliament on display. His wife; Anne Percy, Countess of Northumberland (née Somerset; 1538 – 17 October 1596) was an English noblewoman and one of the instigators of the Northern Rebellion against Queen Elizabeth I of England. To avoid punishment for her prominent role in the failed insurrection, Anne, along with her infant daughter, was forced into exile in Flanders, where she spent the rest of her life involving herself in Catholic plots and maintaining contact with the other English Catholic exiles.

Flanders Belgium also the region where the Monks fled to is the “Indiana” region of the area. In Liège while living on a pension from King Philip II of Spain, she wrote Discours des troubles du Comte du Northumberland. Her husband Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland, who had led the rebellion, was executed for treason. Three of her daughters were left behind in England and raised by their paternal uncle, Henry Percy, 8th Earl of Northumberland. “The woman known in history as “Anne Floyd” of Jamestown, was to become the wife of another (George Percy) but her earlier marriage to John Floyd in Jamestown messed that plan up. George did marry her but the child born “Jamestown’s Anne Percy- Daughter of Anne Floyd and John Floyd” and not the Daughter of George Percy; then President of the Colony. This changes everything. Lord Da La War then arrived and his family would insure the family line as John West would marry Anne’s daughter and other children related would also be fathered by the West’s. Did they Know? The West family did as we had been relatives long before Jamestown, Percy~ and Flanders “Peircy” families, and Not Percy, too. Henry Percy, In January 1562, he married Lady Katherine Neville (1546–1596), the daughter of John Nevill, 4th Baron Latimer and Lady Lucy Somerset. They had the following children:

- Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland (1564–1632), married Lady Dorothy Devereux
- Thomas Percy
- William Percy, poet and playwright (see Shakespeare, Swan Theater and House of Grey)
- Sir Charles Percy
- Lucy Percy, married Sir John Wotton and then Sir Hugh Owen
- Richard Percy
Sir Joscelyne Percy  
**Anne Percy*** (Unknown) a Ward of Northumberland  
Sir Alan Percy (died 1613), married Mary Fitz  
Eleanor Percy (1583–1650), married William Herbert, 1st Baron Powis  
Sir George Percy (1580–1632), married ***Anne Floyd. Their daughter Anne Percy married John West.

The Father’s wife Katherine Neville and mother of the Children was buried in St Paul's Chapel within Westminster Abbey

***Anne Percy listed above is unknown and may have been the ward as listed being raised by her paternal uncle, The daughter of Anne who led the rebellion and the brother of the other Earl of Northumberland. She is also suspect then as one possible Anne whom became Anne Floyd then Wife of George Percy.

**The West Family: Baron De La Warr: (Abeyant Linage)**

The De La Warr title was lost the first time by a complex series of marriages and half children. It also was because of some ancient rules and Norsemen origins and their Mothers and Grandmothers family had also been part of the Gun Powder Plot. Many of the 105 men and boys who first came to the Jamestown colony can be linked to that conspiracy and plot and other Catholic rebellions years before. Let me try to explain. According to Riordan: In 1549 the 9th Baron De La Warr placed a private bill before parliament to disinherit his nephew William West, first Baron De La Warr (c.1519–1595). The latter was the son of the ninth baron’s half-brother Sir George West of Warbleton (d. 1538) and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Morton of Lechlade, Gloucestershire. His uncle was childless, and had at some time adopted William as his heir. However, West tried to gain the De La Warr estate early by poisoning his uncle. The attempt was unsuccessful and he was in the Tower by October 1548. He was disinherited by an act of parliament in 1550, although he had been reinstated as heir by the time of his uncle’s death. Despite the fact that he had been reinstated as heir by his uncle, when the latter died in 1554 William West was unable to inherit the barony of De La Warr as a result of the Act of Parliament of 1550 which had deprived him of all honors. Two years later he was involved in the Dudley Conspiracy, and on 30 June 1556 was arraigned at the Guildhall on charges of treason, to which he responded as ‘William, Lord De La Warr’, forcing the heralds to prove during the trial that he was not entitled to the barony and therefore not entitled to a trial by his peers in the House of Lords. He was convicted of treason. However; the death sentence was not carried out, and in 1557 he was pardoned by Queen Mary. Daughter of Anne of Argon. He fought at the siege of St. Quentin in that year, and in 1563, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (a Protestant), Mary’s (A Catholic and her half-sister), and was restored in title. On 5 February 1570 he was knighted, and on the same day created Baron De La Warr, which was regarded as a new creation of the title. He and the Percy’s had this in common. Reestablished titles anew.
So there was no question to why Governor West would seek the marriage of Percy’s claimed daughter. To better establish their titles. Even though Anne Percy by marriage was first, John Floyd’s wife and her daughter also a Floyd. Known as Anne Percy/West  Basically he was disinherited by the uncle he poisoned and then during his trial for treason they addressed him as the heir so he called them on this mistake and forced them to prove he wasn’t the rightful heir after they mistakenly addressed him as such. Then with a change of the Queen he got a complete do over and became a new Baron 1st De La Warr of a line he was never to inherit in the first place, by default. Because the line was important to maintain to the line of the Crown and had replaced another line that dated back hundreds of years, they created a new line with William that had no legacy. A marriage of all De La War children to a proven and a known linage or Heritage, therefore became important. Floyd’s offered a rare accumulated history to many Kingdom’s so this would become their intent. But a marriage to the recognized Percy line would give merit to this claim whereas the Floyd linage was true but not reestablish by the Crown since lost by the Doomsday Book entries.

**William West De La War was the father of:**

**Thomas West, 2nd Baron De La Warr. (John West’s father –John West’s wife Anne Percy daughter of Anne Floyd) Linage to follow~**

William West, who emigrated to Virginia in 1610, was killed later that year as Smith Reported “by Indians” near the fall line of the James River, and died unmarried and without issue. His Skeleton Now Found at Jamestown buried with Hunt and Archer in the old church burned and abandoned.

Mary West, who married Richard Blount , esquire, of Dedisham in Slinfold, Sussex, by whom she had five daughters. Blount relatives in the colony and a son of Mary Ffloyd and George Washington ancestor will ally himself and like John Ffloyd become the colonial interpreter to the small Native American group on the Border of North Carolina and Virginia and the Chief of that group would eventually use the name Blount as his own.

Jane West, who married firstly, 9 June 1572, Thomas Wenman, esquire, son and heir of Sir Richard Wenman, by whom she had three sons, Richard Wenman, 1st Viscount Wenman, Ferdinand Wenman and Sir Thomas Wenman, and a daughter, Elizabeth Wenman, who married Sir Thomas Tredway; secondly James Cressy of Wilton, Buckinghamshire, by whom she had a daughter Lettice Cressy, who married Sir John Tasburgh; thirdly, as his second wife, Thomas Tasburgh, esquire, of Hawridge, Buckinghamshire, by whom she had no issue; and fourthly, as his second wife, Ralph Sheldon, esquire, of Beoley, Worcestershire (d. March 1613).

(Lettice also a Floyd family) name connected to the three John Floyds of latter generation who became Governors of Virginia (Son of John Floyd of Kentucky (a surveyor working for George Washington and Patrick Henry has a son named Dr
John Floyd Gov or Virginia and his son John B Floyd also became Gov of Virginia) Lettice Floyd in 1848 writes a letter to her son explaining the Floyd Native American linage.

Elizabeth West, who died unmarried.

The precise legal situation concerning the second creation is murky at best. A deal was surely made to restore the line. What Deal, is the question that remains. Thomas West’s son’s became one of the most important families in the New World and at the Jamestown settlement for generations.

**Thomas the 2nd baron De La Warr** Linage is as follows with those related to our history are marked (*) West married, on 19 November 1571, Anne Knollys, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys and Catherine Carey, daughter of William Carey, esquire, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters:

Sir Robert West, who married, about 1592, Elizabeth Cocke of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, and predeceased his father. After West's death his widow married Sir Robert Oxenbridge. *Believed to be part of the Coke family line of the Coke brothers now of America.*

*Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr (7 July 1577 – c. February 1624), who married Cecily Shirley, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley and Anne Kempe, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe of Olantigh, Kent.*

Walsingham West.

*Francis West (28 October 1586 – c.1634), esquire, Governor of Virginia, who emigrated to Virginia, and married firstly, before 6 February 1626, Margaret, widow of Edward Blayney, by whom he had a son, Francis West, and a daughter, Elizabeth West, and secondly, on 31 March 1628, *Temperance Flowerdew (d. December 1628), widow of Sir George Yeardley, Governor of Virginia, daughter of Anthony Flowerdew of Hethersett, Norfolk, by Martha Stanley.*

John West (14 December 1590 – 1659), Governor of Virginia, who emigrated to Virginia, and married a wife named *Anne Percy,(Floyd) the Daughter of Anne Floyd and George Percy; by whom he had a son, John West. (Anne the first Wife of John Floyd aka Fludd, Flood)*

*Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel West (30 November 1592 – 7 June 1618), who emigrated to Virginia, where in 1621 he married *Frances Greville (d.1634), by whom he had a son, Nathaniel West. His widow married secondly Abraham Peirsey,( often claiming Percy family assets in the new World) esquire (d. 16 January 1628), and thirdly Captain*
Samuel Mathews, esquire (died c. March 1658). They would claim the Flowerdew 100 Plantation and land grant.

Elizabeth West (11 September 1573 – 15 January 1633), who married at Wherwell, Hampshire, on 12 February 1594, as his second wife,* Herbert Pelham (c.1546 – 12 April 1620), esquire, a widower with two sons and a daughter by his first wife, Katherine Thatcher, by whom she had three sons and six daughters.

*Lettice West (b. 1579), who married Henry Ludlow.

*Anne West (I) (b. 13 February 1588), who married firstly, by license dated 30 August 1608, John Pellatt (d. 22 October 1625), esquire, of Bolney, Sussex, by whom she had three daughters; secondly Christopher Swale (d. 7 September 1645), by whom she had a son, Christopher, and a daughter, Elizabeth; and thirdly Leonard Lechford (died c. 29 November 1673), by whom she had no issue.

Penelope West (9 September 1582 – c.1619), who married, about 1599, as his first wife, *Herbert Pelham (apparently a son of the earlier Pelham which therefore would be a nephew by marriage but near to her age) (c.1580 – 13 July 1624)), esquire, of Hastings, Sussex, stepson of Penelope West's elder sister, Elizabeth, by whom she had five sons and four daughters.

Katherine West (b. 1583), who married Nickolas Strelby.

Helen West (b. 15 December 1587), who married Sir William Savage of Winchester, Hampshire, by whom she had a son, John Savage, and two daughters, Cecily and Anne.
(Savage family of boy traded to the Powhatan; see Savage Native American interpreter of Jamestown)

**Anne West (II). A Different Anne and partly some of our missing story and may have been an illegitimate mixed heritage daughter who remained with a tribal family after being placed or exchanged for another and unreported as exchanged with the Powhatan. As all exchanges of boy servants of colonists were for a Powhatan boy Child but history did not report the exchange of a girl child. Not good for business or propaganda back in the Old World. Also this Anne as an explanation of the Anne unknown within the Percy family too.

Elizabeth West (again), who married Sir Richard Saltonstall of Huntwick, Yorkshire

Helena West (little information)

Walshingham West (died young)

There are two (Anne’s) and two (Elizabeth’s) this usually indicates these children are from other marriages, illegitimate children or wards placed with the heads of household. This may
explain part of the loss of information. George Percy too had a sister named “Anne” from one of the daughters placed with his father from Lady Anne Northumberland. Her other infant born in exile in France. (Flanders region called Indiana) was named Maria no gender was given. In that age Maria was a male and female name.

FLOYD/FLUD/LOUD/FFLOUD “Only” One Line  NOTE: – (Anne Floyd od Jamestown) (John Floyd of Jamestown) direct lines (Welsh King, French KQ, Spain KQ, English KQ, Celtic KQ, Swiss KQ, Dutch KQ, Italian, Portuguese, the Norse, Kingdoms long since forgotten .... and others).

These Join when they marry in the new world. Some of these family lines crisscross all of the way back, when a sister(s) or brother(s) married a sibling(s) within the same in-law family, creating double cousins, not by blood but by marriage. (as in the West family, with Penelope West marriage to Elder Sister Elizabeth’s step son) and (maybe the Percy Marriage to Anne Floyd in the Colony too). In some cases, families had descendants in a later or earlier generation marry into a second marriage(s) family or married a “ward” whom had been placed in the home from an in-law generation or a down line inheritance siblings’ child. Older relationships did include illegitimate children before the English laws had changed that. The lineage I’m about to share is but one line and shows the importance of this one lineage or heritage. Being related to this historical lineage can be easily verified as true, and why I share this one. However; being lost to history, a now many centuries old mystery, is not as easily told or shown. Those linages are as equally real and as true as this one, but not understood until John and Anne of Jamestown are identified and their Duality by marriage, two arrivals of John of two Ships but could only Claim one is known. Anne being exchanged just as the boy servants where exchanged for Powhatan Children, Anne never being returned as I believe she was exchanged for Pocahontas and therefore was not kidnapped as Smith’s reported. When Pocahontas never returned and died returning from England, Anne would never be returned as that was the deal of this exchange. A life for a Life. A Claimed Marriage to then Governor George Percy would then explain to some degree Anne’s disappearance but when Percy Left the colony without his claimed Wife and Child this story falls apart. The West family take this opportunity to strengthen their own family line, by including the Percy line by the report of a marriage of Anne and a daughter by Percy, but that still doesn’t produce Anne Floyd. So; the line picks up with Anne Percy her daughter, but this too still doesn’t produce an Anne Percy daughter. Other than the reported marriage to the West descendant. From there all try to correct this by repeated attempts to claim a marriage to related people. Including Crowshaw sons marriages to John Floyd’s 2nd reported ex-wife a (widow Finch) or a “Miss Finch” and many more examples of “related by marriage attempts” to Flowerdew, Savage, Rolfe, Jordan, and others to include John Floyd’s other daughter Mary who is a Washington (ancestor of George Washington) and there son Blount also an interpreter then name of the Chief to that small group.

The following line includes the Percy and De La Warr families. Known and accepted history agrees to the fact, both of these families joined the Floyd/Floud/Ffloud lines with Anne Floyd
marriage to George Percy and a daughters marriage to John West. However, that is the known history which is far less complete then the rest of our story. Our complete heritage by this one marriage had created a relationship to nearly every known kingdom of that time and from long ago. John and Anne’s heritage(s) would further blend with the leadership of this new world and that to some would only add to the growing lists of reasons to ignore this impossibility had occurred. Some throughout the generations had sworn to protect these old lines but now found other equally committed and sworn to erase and destroy any records and this union of so many relationships. They altered records, destroyed any proof and when that was not good enough the eliminated any and all who might know or validate this unthinkable claim. If found those children and descendants would also be destroyed.

Therefore; Here now is but one line, of our family Linage, starting right before Jamestown, Oh... but a fraction of what is now known. This will or should however, give proof that all I have told you up to now has been true.

“Double cousins” was a key to unlocking our story. I start just before Jamestown with: Levin Buskin (1533 – 1617) In about 1561 he married Mary, the daughter of Christopher Roper of Lynsted and his wife Elizabeth Blore and the sister of John Roper, 1st Baron Teynham. After her death, he married Anne, widow of Walter Mayne of Biddenden and daughter of [Sir John Guildford of Hemsted in Biddenden and his wife Barbara West. Sister to the De La War line] His third wife was Sybil Cranmer, widow of Stephen Fullwell, who survived him. Children of Mary were Elizabeth, who married Sir Ralph Weldon of Swanscombe and had a son named Levin, and two girls who died young, Mary and Jane. Children of Anne were: Catherine, who on 19 January 1600 at Bearsted married Thomas Fludd, heir of Sir Thomas the heir of Sir Edwar Floud and Agnes Bonner/ Weston. Barbara, buried unmarried in 1625 at Otham. Henry, who on the same day as his sister Catherine married Thomas' sister Sarah Fludd, the pair having five children including a son named Levin. He died before his father, in 1612, and Sarah then married James Bromfield of Ewhurst. Ralph (died 22 December 1638), who in 1621 married Anne Berners and had five children, including a son named Levin (The De La Warr’s before Abeyance- Sir John Guildford) (by 1508–1565 1534 he married Barbara West (died by 1550), the daughter of Thomas West, 8th Baron de la Warr, and his third wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Copley. Among their twelve children were: Sir Thomas (died 1575), MP for Gatton in 1552, who married Elizabeth, daughter of his stepmother Mary and her first husband John Shelley. Dorothy (died 1584), who married Sir Thomas Walsingham (died 1584) and was the mother of Sir Thomas Walsingham, patron of Christopher Marlowe. Jane, who married Robert Cranmer (died 1619), of Chepsted in Chevening, and was mother of Anne, who was first wife of the MP Sir Arthur Harris. Elizabeth, who married as his second wife the MP William Cromer (died 1598), of Tunstall, Kent, a Sheriff of Kent. Mary, who married as his first wife George Harlakenden (died 1565), of Harlakenden in Woodchurch, Kent. Anne (died 1580), who married first Walter Mayne (died 1572), of Biddenden, and secondly the MP Levin Bufkin, of Gore Court in Otham. ***After 1550, he married secondly Mary, widow of John Shelley (died 1550), of Michelgrove in Clapham, Sussex, and daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Milton Malsor in
Northamptonshire. They had a son Richard (West/De La Warr again) Sir Richard Guildford (also spelt Guilford), (c. 1450 – 1506) Guildford married firstly Anne Pympe, daughter of John Pympe of Kent, by whom he had two sons and five daughters: Sir Edward Guildford; married firstly, before 1496, Eleanor West (b. 1481 (daughter of Thomas West, 8th Baron De La Warr, and sister and co-heir of Thomas West, 9th Baron De La Warr), by whom he had a son, Richard, who predeceased him, and a daughter, Jane, who married John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland. His second wife was Joan Pitlesden, daughter of Stephen Pidlesten. George Guildford; married his father's ward, Elizabeth Mortimer (daughter and heir of Robert Mortimer (d. 22 August 1485) of Landmere in Thorpe-le-Soken by Elizabeth Howard, daughter of John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk), by whom he had a son, Sir John Guildford, and two daughters, Anne and Mary. Philippa Guildford; married by settlement dated 14 April 1502, Sir John Gage (d.18 April 1556), by whom she was the mother of Alice Gage, who married Sir Anthony Browne. Mary Guildford; married firstly Christopher Kempe (1485-1512), and secondly Sir William Haute (d.1539) of Bishopsbourne, Kent, by whom she was the mother of Elizabeth Haute, wife of Thomas Culpeper of Bedegbury, in Goudhurst (son and heir of Sir Alexander Culpeper (d.1541) and elder brother of Sir Thomas Culpeper), and Jane Haute, wife of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Frideswide Guildford; married Sir Matthew Browne (d. 6 August 1557) of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, son of Sir George Browne (beheaded on Tower Hill 4 December 1483) by Elizabeth Paston (1 July 1429 – 1 February 1488), widow of Sir Robert Poynings (slain 17 February 1461 at the Second Battle of St Albans), and daughter of William Paston. Elizabeth Guildford (before 1489-1532+); married firstly Sir Thomas Well, secondly Sir Thomas Isley (1485-1518) of Sundridge, Kent, and thirdly Sir William Stafford. Eleanor Guildford; married Edward Haute, esquire. He married secondly, in the presence of Henry VII and his queen, Joan Vaux (d. 1538), sister of Sir Nicholas Vaux, by whom he had a son: Sir Henry Guildford; married secondly Mary Wotton, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton of Boughton Malherbe, Kent. Guildford’s widow, Joan, who survived him many years, accompanied Henry VIII’s sister Mary Tudor into France in 1514, and had afterwards an annuity for her service to Henry VII and his queen and their two daughters, Mary, Queen of France, and Margaret, Queen of Scots.

“The Earl of Rivers” line joins and includes the “Savage Family” - Sir Anthony Poyntz (1480? – 1533) His parents were Sir Robert Poyntz, and Margaret Woodville, an illegitimate daughter of Anthony Woodville, 2nd Earl Rivers He married, first, Elizabeth Huddesfield, daughter of Sir William Huddesfield (d.1499), of Shillingford St George, Devon, Attorney-General to King Edward IV; and, secondly, Joan, widow of Sir Richard Guilford. His eldest son by Elizabeth was Sir Nicholas Poyntz, a prominent courtier who built Acton Court.

Joan Vaux (lady-in-waiting) also known as Mother Guildford, was an English aristocratic woman who was the Lady Governess to the Princesses Margaret Tudor and Mary Tudor, In 1489, she married her first husband, Sir Richard Guildford (1455 – 6 September 1506). King Henry and Queen Elizabeth both attended the wedding. Sir Richard and Joan had one son: Sir Henry Guildford (died 1532), courtier, Master of the Horse, and comptroller of the royal household;
married twice but had no children by either of his wives. Ascending Backwards in Time. John Poyntz +Robert Poyntz

“First union of the “De La Warr”-“Percy”-“River” titles. *Anne and John of Jamestown would be the second time uniting all three again. Anthony Woodville, 2nd Earl Rivers.

The Eel River Tribal Leader known as the Soldier (the Virginian) was presented this flag at the treaty of Greenville on the orders of George Washington, it is a combination of heraldry and of the USA 15 stripes for the 14 states in 1795. More later about this flag and how old heraldry of Washington’s family was used to create both the US Flag and much more. The idea was based on this association of the Earl of Rivers and the Eel River as they had called us, also as our French ties and heritage, to Flanders and French control to The Prince of Orange and later the Dolphin of France. (See Dolphan Floyd the Alamo)

Anthony Woodville (kneeling, second from left, wearing a tabard displaying his armorials) and William Caxton (dressed in black) presenting the first printed book in English (Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers) to King Edward IV and Woodville’s sister Queen Elizabeth. Lambeth Palace Library, London “Percy” before Abeyant: Edmund Grey, 1st Earl of Kent (26 October 1416 – 22 May 1490). He was created Earl of Kent on 30 May 1465, shortly after the marriage of his eldest son, Anthony, to the king’s sister-in-law, Joan Woodville (she is sometimes known as Eleanor Woodville). He was then appointed chief justice of the county of Meryonnyth, North Wales and constable of Harlech. **Edmund Grey’s appointment as treasurer of England. His children by Katherine Percy included: Anthony Grey (died in his father’s lifetime) married Eleanor Woodville, sister of Elizabeth Woodville, there were no children. George Grey, 2nd Earl of Kent, married Anne Woodville then Katherine Herbert, daughter of William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke. Elizabeth Grey married Sir Robert Greystoke. Anne Grey married John Grey, 8th Baron Grey of Wilton (see House of Grey, Lady Jane Grey, Grey Eyes of the Delaware ala Sir William Grey.)
Queen consort Elizabeth Woodville, the elder sister of Anne Woodville Lady Anne Woodville was born in about 1439 at Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, the second eldest daughter, and one of the fourteen children of Richard Woodville, 1st Earl Rivers: Sir John Grey (c. 1387 – 27 August 1439), English nobleman and soldier, of Ruthin, Denbighshire, Wales, Badmondisfield (in Wickhambrook), Suffolk, Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, etc., second but eldest surviving son and heir apparent of Sir Reginald Grey, 3rd Baron Grey de Ruthyn by his 1st wife, Margaret Roos. He married (first) before Trinity term 1410 (as her second husband) Constance Holland (c.1387–14 November 1437), the daughter of John Holland, 1st Duke of Exeter (half brother of King Richard II), by his wife, Elizabeth of Lancaster. By her mother, Constance was a niece of King Henry IV. Constance married (first) before 1 June 1402 (by papal dispensation dated 18 Sept. 1391, they being related in the fourth degree of kindred) Sir Thomas Mowbray, 4th Earl of Norfolk, Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower. They had no issue. Sir Thomas Mowbray was executed 8 June 1405 due to his revolt against her uncle, King Henry IV. Sir John Grey and Constance Holland had three children: Sir Edmund Grey, 1st Earl of Kent (1416–1490) Sir Thomas Grey, Lord Richemount Grey, of Simpson, Buckinghamshire, Richemount, Bedfordshire, Merton, Westmorland, Langton, Yorkshire, etc., Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, 1453–8, Justice of the Peace for Bedfordshire, 1455. He was created Baron of Richemount Grey by charter dated 25 June 1450, with remainder to his heirs male. He fought on the Lancastrian side at the Battle of Towton 29 March 1461. He was subsequently attainted Nov. 1461 by the first Parliament of King Edward IV, whereby his honors and lands were forfeited, and he was executed soon afterwards. Constance Grey, who married Sir Richard Herbert. Constance, Countess Marshal, died 12 (or 14) Nov. 1437, and was buried in a chapel at St. Katherine by the Tower, London by her brother, John Holland, Duke of Exeter. Following her death, Sir John Grey married (2nd) before 1 July 1438 Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk and widow of Sir Robert Howard. They had no issue. Sir John Grey died 27 August 1439. His widow, Margaret, received a papal indult for a portable altar 3 August 1446. She died shortly before 18 October 1459.

**Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exeter**

Spouse

John Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke m. 1380; ann. 1383 John Holland, 1st Duke of Exeter m. 1386; dec. 1400 John Cornwall, 1st Baron Fanhope of “GLYNN” m. aft. 1400; wid. 1426 With John Holland she had six children: 1. Richard Holland, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon (d. 3 September 1400), eldest son and heir, who survived his father only 7 months 2. Constance Holland (1387–1437) who married Thomas Mowbray, 4th Earl of Norfolk and Sir John Grey and had issue. 3. Elizabeth Holland (c. 1389 – 18 November 1449); who married Sir Roger Fiennes and had issue. 4. Alice Holland (c. 1392 – c. 1406) who married Richard de Vere, 11th Earl of Oxford; had no issue. 5. John Holland, 2nd Duke of Exeter (1395–1447); had issue. 6. Sir Edward Holland (1399–1413); had no issue. With John Cornwall, 1st Baron Fanhope and Milbroke she had two children: 1. Constance Cornwall (c. 1401 – c. 1427) who married John Fitzalan, 14th Earl of
Arundel, but had no issue. 2. Sir John Cornwall (c. 1404 – 2 May 1422) was only seventeen when, in his father’s presence, his head was blown off by a gun-stone at the Siege of Meaux. He had no issue.

“Our Welsh line crosses again” ~lands and estates Joan of Kent Princess of Wales-Princess of Aquitaine-Countess of Salisbury-4th Countess of Kent-5th Baroness Wake of Liddell(29 September 1328 – 7 August 1385), known to history as The Fair Maid of Kent, was the mother of King Richard II of England, whom she bore to her third husband Edward, the Black Prince, son and heir of King Edward III. Although the French chronicler Jean Froissart called her “the most beautiful woman in all the realm of England, and the most loving”, the term of: "Fair Maid of Kent" does not appear to be contemporary. Joan assumed the title of fourth Countess of Kent and fifth Baroness Wake of Liddell after the death of her brother, John, in 1352.

Father Edmund of Woodstock, 1st Earl of Kent Margaret Wake, 3rd Baroness Wake of Liddell

Mother

Spouse

Thomas Holland, 1st Earl of Kent William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury Edward, the Black Prince

In 1340, at the age of twelve, Joan secretly married 26-year-old Thomas Holland of Upholland, Lancashire, without first gaining the royal consent necessary for couples of their rank. Shortly after the wedding, Holland left for the continent as part of the English expedition into Flanders and France. The following winter (1340 or 1341), while Holland was overseas, Joan’s family arranged for her to marry William Montacute, son and heir of the first Earl of Salisbury. The 13-year-old Joan went through the wedding ceremony without complaint and moved in with Montacute, who was also her own age. She did not reveal her existing marriage with Thomas Holland because of her fear that disclosing it would lead, to Holland’s return, only to end in his execution for treason. She may also have become convinced that the earlier marriage was invalid. Montacute’s father died in 1344 and he became the 2nd Earl of Salisbury. Holland returned from the French campaigns several years later (around 1348) and the story of his relationship with Joan was revealed. He appealed to the Pope for the return of his wife, and confessed to the King his secret marriage. An inquiry was held into the matter, and Lord Salisbury found to his shock that Joan, despite having cohabited with him for several years, wanted their marriage to be held void and her marriage to Holland upheld. Lord Salisbury briefly kept Joan confined in their home and tried to persuade her of the wrongness of her attitude, but it was no use. In 1349, Pope Clement VI annulled Joan’s marriage to the Earl and sent her back to Thomas Holland. Joan lived with Thomas Holland for the next eleven years, until he died in 1360. They had five children, being: 1. Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent 2. John Holland, 1st Duke of Exeter 3. Lady Joan Holland (1356–1384), who married John IV, Duke of Brittany (1339–1399).(see Anne of Brittany) 4. Lady Maud Holland (1359–1391), who married firstly Hugh Courtenay and secondly Waleran III of Luxembourg, Count of Ligny (1355–1415). 5.
Edmund Holland (c. 1354), who died young. He was buried in the church of Austin Friars, London.

**Descendants of Joan of Kent** through her children Lady Joan and Thomas Holland include Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby (mother of King Henry VII), and queens consort Anne Neville, Elizabeth of York, and Catherine Parr. When the last of Joan’s siblings died in 1352, the lands and titles of her parents devolved upon her, and she became the 4th Countess of Kent and 5th Baroness Wake of Liddell. Her husband Holland was created Earl of Kent in right of his wife.

**Marriage to the Black Prince**; Evidence of the desire held by Edward, the Black Prince (son of her first cousin the King) for Joan may be found in the record of his presenting her with a silver cup, part of the booty from one of his early military campaigns. Edward’s parents did not, however, favor a marriage between their son and their former ward. Queen Philippa had made a favorite of Joan at first, but both she and the King seem to have been concerned about Joan’s reputation. Further, English law was such that Joan’s living ex-husband, Salisbury, might have claimed any children of her subsequent marriages as his own. In addition, Edward and Joan were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. In any case, Joan’s husband Holland did not die until Christmas 1360. After his death, the Black Prince pursued the matter with his father, who finally agreed. That still left the matter of consanguinity to be resolved. At the King’s request, the Pope granted a dispensation allowing the two to be legally married. Matters moved fast, and Joan was officially married to the Prince barely nine months after Holland’s death. The official ceremony occurred on 10 October 1361 at Windsor Castle, with the King and Queen in attendance. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. In 1362, the Black Prince was invested as Prince of Aquitaine, a region of France that had belonged to the English Crown since the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II. He and Joan moved to Bordeaux, the capital of the principality, where they spent the next nine years. Two sons were born during this period to the royal couple. The elder son, named Edward (27 January 1365 – 1370) after his father and grandfather, died at the age of six. Around the time of the birth of their younger son, Richard, the Prince was lured into a war on behalf of King Peter of Castile. The ensuing battle was one of the Black Prince’s greatest victories; however, King Peter was later killed, and there was no money to pay the troops. In the meantime, the Princess was forced to raise another army, because the Prince’s enemies were threatening Aquitaine in his absence.

**Transition to Dowager Princess of Wales** By 1371, the Black Prince was no longer able to perform his duties as Prince of Aquitaine due to illness, and shortly after burying their elder son the couple returned to England, where the plague was wreaking havoc. In 1372, the Black Prince forced himself to attempt one final, abortive campaign in the hope of saving his father’s French possessions. The exertion left his health completely shattered. he returned to England, and on 7 June 1376, a week before his forty-sixth birthday, he died in his bed at the Palace of Westminster. Joan’s son Richard was next in line to succeed his grandfather. One year later, King Edward III died on 21 June 1377, and Richard acceded to the throne as Richard II; he was
crowned the following month, at the age of 10. Early in his reign, the young King faced the challenge of the Peasants’ Revolt. The Lollards, religious reformers led by John Wyclif, had enjoyed Joan’s support, but the violent climax of the popular movement for reform reduced the feisty Joan to a state of terror, while leaving the King with an improved reputation. As the King’s mother, Joan did exercise much influence from behind the scene, and was recognized as a power behind the throne during the early years of the childking’s reign. She also enjoyed a certain prestige and dignity among the people as an elderly, royal dowager. For example, on her return to London (via her Wickhambreaux estate) from a pilgrimage to Thomas Becket’s shrine at Canterbury Cathedral in 1381, she found her way barred by Wat Tyler and his mob of rebels on Blackheath; however, she was not only let through unharmed, but saluted with kisses and provided with an escort for the rest of her journey.

In January 1382, Richard II married Anne of Bohemia, daughter of Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia. Sir John Holland was Joan’s son by her first marriage; his wife Elizabeth was a daughter of John of Gaunt, uncle of the King. In 1385, Sir John Holland was campaigning with the King in the Kingdom of Scotland, when a quarrel broke out between him and Ralph Stafford, son of the 2nd Earl of Stafford, a favorite of the new queen, Anne of Bohemia. Stafford was killed, and John Holland sought sanctuary at the shrine of St John of Beverley. On the King’s return, Holland was condemned to death. Joan pleaded with her son for four days to spare his half-brother. On the fifth day (the exact date in August is not known), she died, at Wallingford Castle. King Richard then relented, and pardoned Holland, although he was then sent on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Joan was buried beside her first husband, as requested in her will, at the Greyfriars in Stamford, Lincolnshire. Her third husband, the Black Prince, had built a chantry for her in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral (where he himself was to have been buried), with ceiling bosses of her face. Another boss in the north nave aisle is also said to be of her; Edward the Black Prince (He could be a whole book himself.)

King Edward III of England

+Henry III (1 October 1207 – 16 November 1272), also known as Henry of Winchester, was King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine from 1216 until his death. The son of King John and Isabella of Angoulême,

+John (24 December 1166 – 19 October 1216), also known as John Lackland

+Henry II (5 March 1133 – 6 July 1189), also known as Henry Curtmantle (French: Court-manteau), Henry FitzEmpress or Henry Plantagenet, ruled as Count of Anjou, Count of Maine, Duke of Normandy, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Nantes, King of England and Lord of Ireland; at various times, he also controlled Wales, Scotland and Brittany.

+ Geoffrey V (24 August 1113 – 7 September 1151) — called the Handsome or the Fair +Fulk the Younger, was the Count of Anjou (as Fulk V) from 1109 to 1129 and the King of Jerusalem from 1131 to his death. During his reign, the Kingdom of Jerusalem +Fulk IV (in French Foulques IV) (1043–14 April 1109), called le Réchin, was the Count of Anjou +Geoffrey II, de Château-
Landon (died 1043–46) was the Count of Gâtinais. He was the son of Hugues du Perche, Count of Gâtinais, by Béatrice de Mâcon, the daughter of Aubry II de Mâcon. About 1035 he married Ermengarde of Anjou, Duchess of Burgundy, daughter of Fulk III, Count of Anjou. After Geoffrey’s death she married secondly Robert I, Duke of Burgundy +Married Ermengarde of Anjou (c. 1018 – 18 March 1076), ++Her Father : +Fulk III, the Black (970–1040.) +++His Mother +Adele of Meaux (c. 934 – December 12, 975) *[Adele is Also my Great Grandmothers Name~] Wife of John, they too were double cousin.] Adele was a daughter of +Robert of Vermandois, Count of Meaux and Troyes, and Adélaide de Chalon. Adele died on December 12, 975 in Angers, France. His father was +Herbert II (died 23 February 943), Count of Vermandois, Count of Meaux, and Count of Soissons. He was the first to exercise power over the territory that became the province of Champagne.

+Herbert I of Vermandois (c. 848/850 – 907), Count of Vermandois, Count of Meaux, Count of Soissons, and lay abbot of Saint Quentin. He was a Carolingian

His Father was:+ Pepin II Quentin (French: Pépin; 817 – after 850) was the first count of Vermandois, lord of Senlis, Péronne, and Saint Quentin. He was the son of King Bernard of Italy (a grandson of Charlemagne) and his Queen, Cunigunda of Laon.

His father was +Bernard (797, Vermandois, Picardy – 17 April 818, Milan, Lombardy) was the King of the Lombards.

And his Father +Pepin or Pippin (or Pepin Carloman, Pepinno, April 773 – 8 July 810), born Carloman, was the son of Charlemagne and King of the Lombards (781–810) under the authority of his father. Pepin was the second son of Charlemagne by his then-wife Hildegard

And his Father was +Charlemagne (/ˈʃɑːrləmeɪn/) or Charles the Great (2 April 742 – 28 January 814), numbered Charles I, was King of the Franks from 768, King of the Lombards from 774 and Holy Roman Emperor from 800.

Pepin the Short (German: Pippin der Kurze, French: Pépin le Bref, c. 714 – 24 September 768) was the King of the Franks from 751 until his death. He was the first of the Carolingians to become king. Bertrada aka “Bertha Broadfoot” married Pepin the Short, the son of ++Charles Martel (c. 686 – 22 October 741) his Father +++Pepin II (c. 635 – 16 December 714), commonly known as Pepin of Herstal and his father Ansegisel married to Saint Begga. Swanachild (also Swanahild or Serenahilt) was the second wife of Charles Martel

+++Charibert (also spelled Caribert and Heribert), Count of Laon, was the maternal grandfather of Charlemagne. He was the father of Charles’s mother, Bertrada of Laon
Our, My, Floyd Family Heritage found and no longer lost.

The request made of me by my Father.

Charlemagne, Brittana, Earl of Rivers, Black King Black Prince, Carolingians, Merovingian’s, Franks, Aquitaine, Rome, Wales, Ireland, and more in each line and on all lines counting backwards. Thus is but one example and one family line never restored by English law vs Welsh law and that history is just as full of royal linages and more. The reason for the name of our tribal group in America (Snake Fish, Black Fish, L’Anguile, Eel Rivers, and so on.)

In our family lines, it can be traced to the first king of the Merovingian (above) and to the Vandals who are credited of sacking Rome. Our family; My Family’s, long history is unique to the fact we have always been relatives of those in conflict and at war with one another. Choosing a side has been the question needing to be answered since the first ancestor stepped onto the battlefield, into the arena, the star chamber or all of the other places where taking a firm stand was and has been required. Following those beliefs of religion not always acknowledged by the winning authority, change of power or ruler. Where those changes were mostly for land, power, and wealth. It was the Ogachi and Ancetic belief of minimalism and just to live a life as ones’ own life, that was mostly in conflict with this long heritage and I can conclude that was the underline reason for our disappearance from this known history. My family line although related did not seek a thrown, a crown or personal large estates. Just a place to live free and as the people, or as a person; not beholding to the everchanging laws of men but rather by the Five Trees of life. Not all of my relations felt this way and those family conflicts are as equally responsible for our lost history. There are many later accounts of brothers fighting against brothers and family seeking out those few who embraced this old philosophy rather than joining the rosters of a Government. That is our story in America and the separation, disappearance of John Floyd (a Cooper and Laborer) on his first trip to Jamestown, his marriage to Anne and what happened to each after that point. Their descendants forever then lost to the history being recorded and how people were being counted, labeled and known. Several times in that story their duality would be challenged and because they knew this story they remained Free. When that story had been less remembered their descendants become lost again. This story, and the rest of our story, I now tell you; is with the sole intention and my hope that we will not remain lost, and will never be lost, forgotten, or disappear from history ever again. Footprints I have followed and footprints for others to now follow so they will know where we came from and therefore know where they too are going.
The Expeditions Colonization and Identities Hidden
Unmasking those Hidden and Solving century old Mysteries

My Parents told me that ignorance is no excuse and it can be cured by acquiring the knowledge; so you are no longer ignorant to a subject. I remembered this throughout as I read some many historical reports of people, events and places where the experts seem to have just given up and conclude Nothing is Known about this or that or That is will likely never be solved, untangled, discovered or known. There is little in life that remains a mystery if all of the information is known to solve what others have not or could not. I conclude again that these and many of these accounts have remained unsolved or a mystery because most people never looked in the right place. As crazy as some and even you this reader, might find this story to be, I can at least say that it offers another direction that until now few others have ever considered. There is enough fact and proof of this that confirmed should make all agree, that the Floyd family is a part of those unsolved stories and mysteries and until included they will likely remain unknown.

Now that I have told you our long history, and the many reason for seeking a new beginning, in a land far away from the known world considered to have gone mad; How we got there is as equally important. Without the evidence of how we arrive and that being understood, then once there; we (Anne and John) are merely considered; just there. However; it is all of these things: old Kingdoms lost, Ties to new ones created, outlawed languages, religion, Titles, etc. that caused John and Anne to disappear to get there and once landing there. So the journey getting there and why and how they did it is also an important part of our Eel River story and once calling America our home.

Prince Madoc has been memorialized in songs and poems for more than half of a millennium. Columbus, Vespucci, France, Spain, Portugal and others had been visiting the North American continent in small privately funded expeditions for decades. The Viking, Norsemen, Chinese and maybe others long since forgotten had visited those shores. Rumors, legends and myths of a place thought exotic and a wonder to all had been turned into fact and fictionalized, embellished tales told only by those few whom had gone there. Privateers, sailing men, dependent on plunder and employment by many countries and merchants and profit the main goal of all. They had failed to see the true value of this new world for the promise of finding gold.

Colonies and attempts to settle a permanent presence was only secondary to most intent on plundering the wealth and less about considering this a new home. Some in history like Madoc Erikson, Erik the Red and later an underground English movement did seek a home and where therefore less concerned with anything more. This was followed by the Church and missions who saw an opportunity to convert and spread the teachings of their faith. To them the descriptions and stories sounded like the explorers had found Eden. Others did not hear the
same thing in the accounts of this land. All they heard was a promise of wealth and riches and the exploitation of all things it had to offer. Land and country in their lands had seen centuries of wars, falls of kingdoms and changes in power, governing and their faiths. Old religious ideas were being replaced. Lands and laws too. The seasons and means to count time was even being altered with the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. It was all of these factors and more, that collided during this time now labeled a Renaissance, but like any change it comes with resistance and sorrows.

Our Floyd family was but one particular family directly affected by all of these conditions, changes over time, laws, religion and all things. Our lands reissued, titles removed, churches and abbeys traditions and even our language outlawed. Since our earliest known origin, we bumped up against these records left. Some of our family line had married into the changing authority while others would be unrecognized by those now in charge. Through the decades, generations and centuries a line of us had survived. Not with a recognized title or privilege but recorded in records just the same. Those records disbursed when the abbeys were closed, to the safe keeping of long trusted men and within the churches of old. Children and heirs some now unable to inherit either title, positions or land, had joined these places of religion and insured the safety of those old records. When books are lost and passed from place to place, some fell into the hands of other not committed to this cause. Those men too studied the old language and recorded it as they understood it. While other applied those contents as it proved to turn into a benefit rather than a secret that had long been kept. Science, Navigation, Maps, Mathematics, and more were kept for generations. Information both lost and forgotten, once thought by those Monks to the children now forbidden and the State took control of such matters. The thirst for power and rule had divided families and children who sought to reign over kingdoms, land and the general people. Actions of unthinkable means by today’s standards had become a common thing.

There were many motives to go to this new world and our American history often just claims it was for a newfound freedom to practice your personal religion. In part this could be said the be one possible conclusion on the most basic of definitions. Some would be forced to go while others would be banned. Those undesired in one place were exported and exploited, while others stowed away and likely lied for this one chance. With all of the reasons that divided people (Laws, Country, Kings, Queens, Religion, Pedigree, Social Standings, Titles) and even language...its was destine to be hard and come with many issues. I met my family of these old countries by seeking them out in all records. These written, oral and other accounts, some even the writing and left in their own hand. Other accounts had been left by others because of what they did or the stands they took. Their footprints left me a path to follow from there to the shores of this new land.

For centuries captains of ships had incorporated other sailors and crews from around the globe, when capturing other cargo or while in ports from north to south and east to west. With them came their customs and stories and a diversity among those associated with them. They had
fathered children with the enslaved and other cultures they had encountered in both lands considered hostile and in kingdoms considered a trading partner or civilized culture. Too often history allows us to think of a world of borders and fences. France is full of Frenchmen and England is full of English. By governance this is true but by ethnicity it is not. The older world was just as diverse as the one we live in today. If nothing else by this story I hope all whom read this understand that all cultures and all settlements are not merely one people but are a collection of people who have interacted over time. This hierarchy and claims as a direct heir, is what gave people the right to lead, rule and govern since nearly the beginning of recorded history. It has given some comprehended order to a world where debates for centuries have been over the laws and rules set by men or the laws of a Supreme and a Divine Being. Over time ones belief in a faith justified mankind’s claims to a throne, leadership, crowns and rule. These faiths also divided to different degrees of interpretation and even facts and this too now caused conflicts. When meeting my ancestors in the many pages and accounts I could only try to put myself in that person’s shoes. What would I do? This is hard as the direction of some I myself may not have considered. However; by these accounts and feeling I had got to now know them, I could understand why some took that path. This is merely life’s biggest challenge “Choices” and that has not changed in all of time. It isn’t meant to. Every step is a choice and these are the accounts of those choices made by those who came to North America. John and Anne and the unknown.

**History seldom records the Failures**

The English would eventually win a chunk of the new world by Establishing Jamestown, and Plymouth, then other colonies and towns. Other countries were also successful; Spain in the south and to the west and the French in the north. Portuguese, the Netherland (then southern Netherlands in northern France, Flanders) The Dutch in the northern sea, Swiss a world power then, Russian and Turkish, Chinese and so on all have histories of expeditions. It is only those who succeeded that are mostly remembered. Such as We Americans claim we gained our independence From England, but England Bought some of it from France first, the Dutch sold New York, Then took Delaware from the Swiss and later we now as Americans, bought the land west of the Mississippi from Spain, and other Places like Alaska from Russia. Our founding father basically rebels and treasonous deserters. People often abandon by one country, kicked out by another and forced there for many reasons. So it is truly a matter of ones’ perspective.

**Three brief Accounts: As an Example of these Failures:** “Historical account and Failure One”

A ship at sea has a dispute on board with a captured sailor from another land. His offense committed has now threatened the crews loyalty and the captain fears of a mutiny. Death is the resolve for a mutinous crewman but this man has not crossed that line. The captain now needs to make a choice of how to discipline this crewman and send a clear message to the rest of his crew. Killing him or throwing him over board is the easier choice to make. However; moral among the crew is important and to do either of these would mean there would be consequences so he elects another course of action. They are sailing near the North American
coast seeking rival company and other countries ships, loaded with valuable cargos, Spices, Cloth, Furs, Gold, anything of value will do. The captain orders the ship into a cove deep enough to make depth. When close enough to the land he orders the man tossed overboard. The crew looks on as the man either sinks or swims and in the water he struggles to make the shore. As the ship turns back out to open sea, they see him standing on the beach. The captain orders the second to make a note in the log and he enters this brief detail: “A captured crewman was marooned today near the breakers at the place the Spaniards call Ajacan bay” 15 days in the Reign of Elizabeth.

Now ...Remember the use of a Roman or other Lunar calendar had just changed to the Gregorian Calendar, so recording time is still unusual to these men. They begin to use terms by counting and using acceptable methods that will not offend the Crown. The crewman’s name and his origins is not recorded and remains unlisted as the authorities also could charge the captain and or/his supporting officers for adding a unwanted person to their ship. He could be a spy the Queens councilor could claim. So now recorded but unknown the captain can deny an unwanted origin. He had been a ranking junior crewman of an enemy vessel and had he killed this man, it could have started a country conflict. The man had claimed he was from a titled family close to their King and a treaty between kingdoms was underway. So the captain chose to maroon the man to avoid any or all problems later. His location is also from a map, procured by bribe or other means. It was redrawn from another map found and then copied in Flanders. The sponsors of the ship and investors had paid for this map but the map maker does not want to harm his other business. So he has altered some of the places and names and writes it in Spanish and not Latin or English so who “will ever know” he concludes. It came from translations of old Monk books and not information from a rival country, he can claim. In time the inaccuracies and the new goal of claiming this land, leads to these map makers (mostly in the Flanders, southern Netherlands) send a young apprentice trained to make maps with the captains to make new ones with their countries names and landmarks such as a bay, and other coastal features. But sending a young apprentice Artist would expose the map makers dual sale so give him an alias so the secret of how these maps are being shared between all countries remain a mystery. This is not a theory but what was really going on.

Two; A Second Historical Failure

1578 the 10th day of the Reign of our Lords Queen, the Journal reads “off the Coast of the Spaniards activities” The captains entries tell of a small armed party landing ashore to venture inland. No mention to as why, for food, looking for gold just that the dozen or so men had been landed and have now, are absent have not returned for more than four days. It is feared they have been detected by the Spaniards near their fort, which is nearby or by the “savages that inhabit this place.” On the fifth day near evening the men have returned less four crewman that are now feared dead when attacked by those heretic savages. The captain fears detection or more conflict so he elects to leave without sending a search party for the lost men. These men are not reported by this companies journals again. However; an entry two weeks later by a
Spanish captain claims his landing party found three men believed to be English, they captured one and the other two disappeared into the swamp or maybe he means the mores. He adds him to their crew the other men abandoned yet again.

Vague and intended entries in a Captain’s journal are made so that if captured by a rival country vessel they can deny they were spying on the other country, which is a certain death. He is careful to not list the reason for debarking into an area of interest of the other country. There is a huge difference in religious beliefs of these rival countries, so detecting members aground from that other country they too are referred to as savages and or heretics, but the local tribes make an easy excuse for a denied conflict between two foreign powers that could lead to a larger conflict between Rulers, Countries and Kings.

**Historical Failure Three;**

Ship wrecked, all 150 souls landed safely” the captain writes, details of how he did his best to save life and ship from total losses. 10 months they will spend on this isolated island, a Plaque found shows it was claimed by a rival country years, decades earlier. The captain records there are “plenty of wild pigs”. Thought to have been left behind by earlier sailors who had set these hogs free on the island as a food source for later return trips. They had not returned for nearly 40 years as their countrymen had found gold further south in another land. That land was easier to reach as Spain lay closer then England. No Kingdoms to the Spain’s south had the ability nor ships to discourage their efforts, so many ships were now going to and from that southern continent. “Blessed by God today were those whom had wrecked that they had food and little interest had been paid to this island for decades.” The captain and Chaplin aboard, enters into their journals. “It has plenty of cedar trees too”, so the captain and crew, with workers among the passengers began to salvage the wrecked ship and build two smaller ones. They were supplied as the intent of all was to establish a new settlement. Just not here. During the months they held the services of their faith; lead by, and insisted on by the men leading and those loyal to the “Worshipful companies” that had funded their trip. At some point two men are recorded as “breaking laws” and rather than facing the charges they ran off into the woods, never recaptured the good captain would claimed. The charges neither ever recorded. At least to the public records. Other reports are vague but in the end they escaped the island with only a few reported deaths. (mostly children)? The two men left on the island and never reported again.

What truly happened during those 10 months are vague accounts, never stating the charges of the two men accused, necessary labor for an intended repair of vessels to make their own rescue from the island. It is the Chaplin’s own children reported as lost, his wife not aboard this ship with him. Later after making their escape from this shipwreck this same Chaplin reports those children in the new settlement, but they had supposedly perished according to some accounts. The supply reported on the island of farrowed wild pigs to support a group of 150 for 10 months also seems unlikely if you do the math on how many pigs that would take to feed 150 people for 10 months. Also the claim they could find these wild pigs on an island but not
the two men also seems to be unreasonable. Something has been left out of these accounts as reported back to the investors and is therefore a secret only known to those in charge and filing these reports. There companions in the intended destination of settlement also had a difficult time. It would not be learned for centuries that they had survived by cannibalism and this too they and the leadership had denied or failed to report. It is then likely that the same had occurred on this island. It would explain the two men claimed to have been charged without stating the crime and never found, and the children reported lost then found again in the colony. The captain would later return to this island years later and be reported to have just died. That entry claiming he died as a result of eating too much pork. Maybe the reaction for a story untold and reported again as the lie told to hide these atrocities, denied by all, not reported and concealed like those in Jamestown for nearly 400 years.

These are all true accounts and could be repeated and told with similarities on many ships logs. What of the number that had gone unreported? I tell you; so you know that besides the lost colony of Roanoke, people had been left in North America as long as people had passed by. Some willingly jumped ship or just abandoned these early settlements. Others by force placement, marooned or willing ran into the woods to escape their own peoples desperations and abnormal behaviors and or unjust rules. What happened to them is unknown in most cases no government was recording them anymore. It became a convenient excuse to assume the inhabitants of that continent had or must have just killed them. But history has shown that the Native American people of North America were more curious than intent to just kill people. Many welcomed among various groups as if nothing else a novelty of someone different. Seen more often as an unexpected strange visitor from some other land. A single person or small number posing little to no threat. Oral stories and later years reports are all that remain of possible outcomes of many lost souls. Most history that has remained telling of similar accounts conclude that “Indians presuming killed them.” Here; is where I differ with those assumptions.

Native American people of this continent were more accepting and as I said; if nothing else curious of these people. They had no prejudice for Kings of countries until one was imprinted by the actions of those within a settlement. For generation ships would appear on the horizon and occasionally come close, land a group of people and take one of their members away. I see it as an alien abduction story among many who had not seen this and maybe could not believe it in those times. Some of the earliest accounts of tribal communities; report these as “great winged Birds,” as the sail on the horizon must have appeared. Possibly one root of the thunderbird story, as cannons aboard ships fired at landfall as a custom of arrival; and then their people swallowed up; by this great beast with white wings; taken aboard. Swallowed as the Thunderbird stories claim to have devoured men. The great white sail unfurled again like the wings of an outstretched bird, and took their friend or family members away, often never seen again. Something unseen before but by only a few and in needing to tell and or reporting this sight and explanation to all what had occurred compared this to only what was known in their world. All of those who had not seen this unbelievable sight, now with a reason to fear if they someday saw the same thing, so they or their relatives would not be taken away.
say this considering Native American people of that time as simple minded or foolish. It is the same as we do today when we can’t explain things, we try to explain it to what we know and to make sense of what we can’t explain.

The earlier population was far greater than any early settlement, and if killing all within a colony was the intent then it would have been done. Foreign illnesses and diseases had diminished Native American communities since the first contact...when that first contact was actually made is still a debate among experts. That said, these same experts tell how it became necessary and customary for many tribal groups to adopt a captive to replace those lost by war or disease. So why is it so unthinkable that these groups would have adopted in some of those many left behind. In fact; it was the case.

During the late 1600’s to the late 1700’s there are thousands (x 10), of known abductions of people by various Native American groups. There are many reports of informal adoptions or inclusion of famous people in American history, who had at one time lived with and or walked freely among those tribes. It was not always kill, that came as countries foreign to this land convince “their Allied” Tribal groups to help them fight their enemy. “Allied” - guess that meant friends, depending whose side you were on. The reports of early English claimed these people were “savages”, this being stated by a people within their own countries back across the big ocean, whom had grown accepting to the cheering at the beheadings, racking and burning heretics, criminals and those within their own leadership said to be treasonous. Public executions, where crowds pushed to see and yelled at those accused. People would gasp in the history told in America of the things reportedly done to others by Native American people. Some of those accounts pale in comparison to the many accounts inflicted on them that for years had gone unreported. I will share some of those with you too. When you get to the heart of the matter it is really as simple as this. People in conflict need an adversary personally and collectively. Here are only three basic reasons for these disputes in any given situation:

- **Money** (land, wealth, gold etc),
- **Love** (of country, jealousy, relationships, your belief, faith or money) or
- **Revenge** (hate for unjust treatment, anger and outrage paybacks) Many times in history people incite others to act appealing to these fears of lost and/or human emotions. Logic and reason rarely prevail.

The Colonization of America had all three reasons, Search for Gold and wealth of this land Love of King and Country and revenge of other Kings and Countries and despising the beliefs of others.

We were not there when those charters to explore the North American continent were presented, argued then issued. To really understand the mode of the time, other countries historical view other than England’s need also be included and examined. Those other countries had equally established some trade and colonies and had their own levels of success and
failures. With any dispute having all sides of those involved is always the way to get to the truth. His version, their version and someplace in the middle is what really happened. Here we have many opinions of that era and today so a multiplicity dissection is the only way to find those true facts.

First we have to assume that there are European people in at least a limited number that have found either a life among the Native American people of the continent since maybe Madoc’s time 1100’s to Columbus’s time 1492 to these earlier failed, marooning’s, abandonments, captures and wrecks. By Roanoke the fact of a larger known group left makes this a known fact. History also agrees, tribal groups of the Powhatan had welcomed the Spanish boy with Don Lewis at Ajican and if they had in fact killed all of the Monks, he had survived. We also know that the Powhatan also welcomed three reported boys of Jamestown and they too lived with and among the tribal groups for years. (Savage, Collier and Spelman) So any youth or children had a likelihood of being incorporated into the tribe had they been left or lost. History also agrees that over the known recorded history in America, from these earliest settlements to the later western settlements of the 1800’s, most tribal communities adopted, captured, sometimes enslaved children to work or do duties and rarely took them only to kill them. So it is therefore reasonable to suggest that a child in this new land had a better chance of survival and a life, becoming an adopted or included member of a tribal group, if left or lost than any others. Having said this the one child known to be left in America (pre-colonial Virginia) was the young mother with her daughter reported to be named Virginia Dare. The daughter and grandchild of John White which history has failed to understand his origins or who he might really have been. The truth is there is not enough information in journals listing him, to properly conclude who he was, where he was from or anything about his life before or after Roanoke. I have given you other facts to his true identity that will offer a new explanation to both White, his daughter and the members of Roanoke. His artwork again holds a clue to her fate.

White was able to spend enough time with the villages and people of that area to create drawings of their settlement, a dance and ritual, labeling sacred fires locations, the layout of the village, how and where the Native Americans contacted looked, lived and acted and more. He painted chiefs, people around a fire and details of their person that only could come from some eye witness accounts if they are to be used as accurate and accepted depictions. (which they are). To include one woman with noticeably hairy legs while the other women seated around a fire do not and often a physical feature of a European origin and not one of a people with a North American limited ancestry. If this is evidence of inclusion before Whites arrival in 1684/85 then at some point others had arrived and this Gene was or had been incorporated into this particular group, if not an adoptee herself.

Set the scene: Drake and Raleigh had worked for import and trade companies, from the northern realms of the world, to Turkey, throughout the Mediterranean, Island of the Azores and South America. In their crews foreign sailors from many places. The company owner did not care as long as a profit was made. Raleigh was enterprising and had heard the stories of
these captains and travelers and had seen some of his own traveling with Frobisher and others. He had also known by connections and associates, that the Spanish monks, Portuguese and France monks had made progress with some attempts and other had failed. Now... you can’t go where these attempts had succeeded as those places are now occupied., but the failures and abandoned attempts where not occupied and were no longer of any consequence. Those places also came with maps and some knowledge and reports to as why those attempts had failed. To improve on others, mistakes had a savings and benefits to the alternative of randomly landing along the American coast, unmapped, uncharted and unexplored. In addition; that sales pitch to the Queen would never have flown. However; re-landing where the Spanish had given the same sales pitch, to a relative and now rival King gave Raleigh’s appeal to the Queen some believability.

He analyzed the problems and what had gone wrong. The idea of a Native American guide seemed to have worked best where settlements had taken some foothold. He didn’t have one of those yet, but he had something better. The monks that had taught Don Lewis. These are the link that so many have missed trying to solve the Roanoke mystery. They did not know this connection the Floyd’s and for the past three hundred years never bothered to look.

The White Monks or “Cistercians”

In 1098, a Benedictine abbot, Robert of Molesme, left his monastery in Burgundy with around 20 supporters, who felt that the Cluniac communities had abandoned the rigours and simplicity of the Rule of St. Benedict. The monastery church of Cluny Abbey, the largest in Europe, had become wealthy from rents, tithes, feudal rights and pilgrims who passed through Cluniac houses on the Way of St. James. The massive endowments, powers and responsibilities of the Cluniac abbots had drawn them into the affairs of the secular world, and their monks had abandoned manual labour to serfs to serve as scholars and exclusively "choir monks". On March 21, 1098, Robert's small group acquired a plot of marshland just south of Dijon called Cîteaux (Latin: "Cistercium". Cisteaux means reeds in Old French), given to them expressly for the purpose of founding their Novum Monasterium. Robert's followers included Alberic, a former hermit from the nearby forest of Colan, and Stephen Harding, a member of an Anglo-Saxon noble family which had been ruined as a result of the Norman conquest of England. During the first year, the monks set about constructing lodging areas and farming the lands of Cîteaux, making use of a nearby chapel for Mass. In Robert's absence from Molesme, however, the abbey had gone into decline, and Pope Urban II, a former Cluniac monk, ordered him to return. The remaining monks of Cîteaux elected Alberic as their abbot, under whose leadership the abbey would find its grounding. Robert had been the idealist of the order, and Alberic was their builder. Upon assuming the role of abbot, Alberic moved the site of the fledgling community near a brook a short distance away from the original site. Alberic discontinued the use of Benedictine black garments in the abbey and clothed the monks in white habits of undyed wool. He returned the community to the original Benedictine ideal of manual work and prayer, dedicated to the ideal of charity and self sustenance. Alberic also forged an alliance with
the Dukes of Burgundy, (see Families line later was Phillip II) working out a deal with Duke Odo I of Burgundy concerning the donation of a vineyard (Meursault) (see Martha’s Vineyard) as well as stones with which they built their church. The church was consecrated and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Norman invasion of Wales opened the church in Wales to fresh, invigorating streams of continental reform, as well as to the new monastic orders. The Benedictine houses were established in the Normanised fringes and in the shadow of Norman castles, but because they were seen as instruments of conquest, they failed to make any real impression on the local Welsh population. The Cistercians, in contrast, sought out solitude in the mountains and moorlands, and were highly successful. Thirteen Cistercian monasteries, all in remote locations, were founded in Wales between 1131 and 1226. The first of these was Tintern Abbey, which was sited in a remote river valley, and depended largely on its agricultural and pastoral activities for survival. Other abbeys, such as at Neath, Strata Florida, Conwy and Valle Crucis became among the most hallowed names in the history of religion in medieval Wales. Their austere discipline seemed to echo the ideals of the Celtic saints, and the emphasis on pastoral farming fit well into the Welsh stock-rearing economy. Following the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in the 1170s, the English improved the standing of the Cistercian Order in Ireland with nine foundations: Dunbrody Abbey, Inch Abbey, Grey Abbey, Comber Abbey, Duiske Abbey, Abington, Abbeylara and Tracton. This last abbey was founded in 1225 from Whitland Abbey in Wales, and at least in its earliest years, its monks were Welsh-speaking. The mother house of the order, Citeaux, had developed the most advanced style of painting in France, at least in illuminated manuscripts. The Cistercians are known to have been skilled metallurgists, and knowledge of their technological advances was transmitted by the order. Iron ore deposits were often donated to the monks along with forges to extract the iron, and within time surpluses were being offered for sale. These White monk also allowed Nuns and they lived mostly as vegetarians never “four-footed animals” Ducks and birds may have been the exception. More importantly is the sign language these monks used and their language. Europe from at least the 10th century by Christian monks, and some, such as Cistercian and Trappist sign languages, are still in use today. Unlike deaf sign languages, they are better understood as forms of symbolic gestural communication rather than languages, and some writers have preferred to describe them as sign lexicons. These Lexicons represented words because limited communication and silence was required at certain times of day and in certain parts of the monastery. Rather than the popular signing of every letter. This helped them communicate during the “Vows of Silence”. These are recorded as used as early as 910, when William I, Duke of Aquitaine “the Pious” - (Again see family Line), and Count of Auvergne, founded the Abbey of Cluny on a modest scale, as the motherhouse of the Congregation of Cluny. Burgundy had donated his hunting property for the abbey and as customs then dictated, he installed his own family as the Abbot. Early these Abbots were the head of the abbey and hosted nearly 300 of the Nobles children to be educated at would host feasts of more than 500 people. They also employed hunters and archers often to hunt down their own monks for breaking the rules of chastity. Leicester was one of these soldier monks that history records was one of the most skilled hunters and archers of that time. When the reform of the Monks came,
many of these Abbot’s became wealthy lords. Here men took names according to their old duties. “Archer” Cooper, Fletcher, Floir etc.

Later a sect of the Jesuits became the soldiers of the church as well. These men then and now are known to have fathered children and were some of those hunted. Gabriel Archer of Jamestown was one of the descendants of the Archers employed by the abbey. He was either there to track down or protect a child of one of these considered to be am equivalent of a rogue, monks. Once John White’s true identity was discovered the Benedictines abbeys then in conflict with the Cistercian Monk and their Jesuits, divided by the reform act, could not have allowed this Cistercian born child to be allowed.

The Order of Calatrava were these soldier Jesuits and also liked to the family line I have shared with you, earliest to John II of the Castle and later in Valladolid, the same abbey of Henry Floyd (Jesuit) and brother of John Floyd (Jesuit) many were called Knight’s in earlier times. There were different types of monks whereas today many lumping all into one basic idea. Once the experts learn and understand the differences between Benedictine, Calatrava, Brown, Black, Grey, White history of Roanoke will be understood. The size and wealth of those earlier Abbots and Abbeys is not maybe truly understood by American History but it is easy to see when I remind you that “Westminster Abbey” the site of the coronation of Kings and Queens, Marriages and the funerals of many including Lady Diane’s in our time. It is also the final resting place of Members of the Percy family have a family vault, The Northumberland Vault, in St Nicholas's chapel within the abbey. This Abbey part of the Reform Act was an arch rival or in conflict with the White Monks. A House of the Queen but an Old Abby of that time.

**Virginia Dare** was born in the Roanoke Colony in what is now North Carolina in August 1587, the first child of English parents born in the New World. “Elenora, daughter to the governor of the city and wife to Ananias Dare, one of the assistants, was delivered of a daughter in Roanoke”. Little is known of the lives of either of her parents. Her mother Eleanor was born in London around 1563, and was the daughter of John White, the governor of the ill-fated Roanoke Colony. Eleanor married Ananias Dare (born c. 1560), a London tiler and bricklayer, at St Bride’s Church on Fleet Street in the City of London. He, too, was part of the Roanoke expedition. Virginia Dare was one of two infants born to the colonists in 1587 and the only female child born to the settlers. General Information; and of wiki- pedea. and is easily found in many other sources. If John White a alias is also found to be Minister Wolf-ALL. “Wolfall” of Frobishers expedition which history would show they were the same man. Wolfall’s wife was a tiny said to be Italian born Woman Tomisha, and a favorite of the Queen. This genetic trate then might be part of Virginia Dare’s physical feathers too, and also become a person as special to the Powhatan as Tomisha was to the Queen. A bust of Virginia dare was placed in these old churches and former abby’s but has been stolen since. This might have held a critical proof of both White, Wolfall and Tomisha found in their granddaughter. A marriage to such a person if discovered in the Jamestown revisited attempt would be cause to hold a marriage for Providence if for no other reason. That daughter; or one from those left behind at Roanoke, a
descendant would also be someone needing to be presented to the Crown as proof of this earlier colony. I realize this is a lot of if or speculation at first, until you read all of the accounts. Too many unknown and not explained reasons that are so numerous that it seems more intentional then merely accidental.

Concerning Virginia Dare:

Nothing else is known of Virginia Dare’s life, as the Roanoke Colony did not endure. Virginia’s grandfather John White sailed for England for fresh supplies at the end of 1587, having established his colony. He was unable to return to Roanoke until August 18, 1590 due to England’s war with Spain and the pressing need for ships to defend against the Spanish Armada—by which time he found that the settlement had been long deserted. The buildings had collapsed and “the houses [were] taken down” Which would imply that the materials had been salvaged, rather than burned or destroyed by an attack., “Leaving Hope”. White was unable to find any trace of his daughter or granddaughter, or any of the 80 men, 17 women, and 11 children who made up the “Lost Colony”. Nothing is known for certain of the fate of Virginia Dare or her fellow colonists. Governor White found no sign of a struggle or battle. The only clue to the colonists' fate was the word "Croatoan" carved into a post of the fort, and the letters "Cro" carved into a nearby tree. All the houses and fortifications had been dismantled, suggesting that their departure had not been hurried. Before he had left the colony, White had instructed them that, if anything happened to them, they should carve a Maltese cross on a tree nearby, indicating that their disappearance had been forced. There was no cross, and White took this to mean that they had moved to Croatoan Island (now known as Hatteras Island), but he was unable to conduct a search. There are a number of theories regarding the fate of the colonists, the most widely accepted one being that they sought shelter with local Indian tribes, and either intermarried with the natives or were killed. In 1607, John Smith and other members of the successful Jamestown Colony sought information about the fate of the Roanoke colonists. One report indicated that the survivors had taken refuge with friendly Chesapeake Indians, but Chief Powhatan claimed that his tribe had attacked the group and killed most of the colonists. Powhatan showed Smith certain artifacts that he said had belonged to the colonists, including a musket barrel and a brass mortar and pestle. However, no archaeological evidence exists to support this claim. It could also had been the report of the Ajacon Monks killed near that same location and both stories mistaken for the same. The Jamestown Colony received reports of some survivors of the Lost Colony and sent out search parties, but none were successful. Eventually they determined that they were all dead. William Strachey, a secretary of the Jamestown Colony, wrote in The History of Travel into Virginia Britannia in 1612 that there were reportedly “two-story houses with stone walls at the Indian settlements of Peccarecanick and Ochanahoen.” The Indians supposedly learned how to build them from the Roanoke settlers. There were also reported sightings of European captives at various Indian settlements during the same time period. Strachey also wrote that “four English men, two boys, and one maid had been sighted at the Eno settlement of Ritanoc, under the protection of a chief called Eyanoco .”
He reported that the captives were forced to beat copper. The captives, he reported, had escaped the attack on the other colonists and fled up the Chaonoke River, the present-day Chowan River in Bertie County, North Carolina. Here is where the translations and reports have gotten lost and garbled. EVERYONE for years have assumed that the Native Americans had forced the lost colonist to “Beat Copper” for the Native American’s own use of copper. Although it is true there were raw copper mining and use by the Native American’s in that area, this might not be an accurate story. (White and or Wolfall having a tie to the Welsh monks known metalist had the ability to refine copper and or iron). Also the quest for Gold made them the perfect colony. Among the group of Roanoke who first landed in 1584 was an alchemist and metallurgist Joachim Gans. Joachim Gans (other spellings: Jeochim, Jochim, Gaunz, Ganse, Gaunse) History claims he was a Bohemian mining expert, renowned for being the first Jewish person in North America. (again ties to the Bohemian Kings and Anne of Denmark: Floyd’s). Because history has again filled in the blanks, from those narrowest views.

He was there, as everyone there had a relationship and connection to all there. The connection to those others was in this case the GOLD they had looked for and the copper they had found instead. Joachim was there from 1584-1586 two years. (A metallurgist Alchemist and therefore likely too the original owner of the reported Pestle and Mordor claimed to be presented by the Powhatan as proof of contact with those of Roanoke.) Anyone considered a laborer would then have helped in the production of and processing of this copper found. It is possible and more than likely the report of the lost colonist told was misinterpreted as “They were forced to beat copper” and it was assumed that the Native Americans had forced this activity, when in reality is was Joachim and those in charged whom had truly forced this activity. Just as the Powhatan’s report; That they had been killed” was believed that the Powhatan had killed them personally were who actually killed them was never understood by this mistranslation. Joachim had also elected to leave in Sir Francis Drakes ship that had arrived just following his circumnavigation of the globe. What history has failed to state is that Joachim had discovered a revolutionary way to process this raw copper he had learned from the Native Americans production methods and was eager to return to England and apply this knowledge. This discovery was his most dramatic scientific discovery. It was a way to reduce the time to purify a batch of copper ore from sixteen weeks to just four days. Additionally, Gans was able to use the impurities removed from the copper ore in textile mordants. Also learned by from Native Americans. Mordants was a means of dying fabric and creating patterns with the byproducts of this method of refining the copper. Now think about it...Michael Lok the financier and owner of the ships was importing fine fabrics for the Crown from then, his Levant Company dealing in Turkey. The same place Captain John Smith of (Jamestown Fame) was held captive then, later sold into slavery and finally made a gift to a Greek woman and mistress of his owner. So he claimed.

Colonization of America was not the main goal in the beginning and mistake made, of most of the general public opinion. Religious freedom in part is accurate but those banned, exiled even outlawed where the cause to migrate is not escape and disappear to North America. Their
intended purpose was to find gold or something of value for those funding their trip. The preferred religious group (Church of England) and those members who swore loyalty to King and church had merely financed those earliest journeys as a business proposition and colonization other than to harvest the resources was an afterthought. People were coming however; people from all classes, religions, outlaws and those wanted to escape for everything and remain unknown.

Now consider this; Joachim and the Ships owner had found something as valuable as Gold. Copper bi-products to die and create patterns applied to Textiles and fabrics and the ability to out produce anyone else in the world. Whereas everyone else in that profession then spent many weeks to produce what they could now do in a matter of days. There is no place however in this far away land to produce this process and apply it to the textiles. To develop a suitable constructed facility was out of the question too. Then returning to England as soon as possible to apply this newly acquired technique was vital. This and other trips too; in part funded by the Worshipful Company of “Textile related Guilds”. The problem was this workforce brought to this land and whom had been then forced to pound this raw supply of copper. What to do with them. Drake had no room on his ship for all of the colonist. But good old Joachim and others whom had likely forced this labor and or had a stake in the expedition volunteered to return to England. Leaving the workers (now called Colonists) which was never the true intent of the financiers, now marooned at Roanoke. The settlement moved to a closer location to this source of Raw Copper. The workforce still primarily criminal outlawed religions, petty criminals and those of little concern to English Standings, families of the Metalurgist Monks of Wales. It was the local tribal groups who had shared the sights of raw copper and the production methods used by them which Joachim had learned. Therefore; this would indicate little hostility from the Powhatan group. Now left by countrymen there no way back they found what life they could where ever and with whomever they could. Later years new colonies would be established in other parts of North America. Word would reach any of those survivors and some attempt to contact these new colonized regions would be attempted for those with a similar history or outlawed religion or affiliation to another country. Reports of this particular tribal linked group then is recorded to have split. Part going to then French controlled and heavily Catholic Nova Scotia or Arcadia. The other going to Spanish Controlled Biloxi and or Florida and becoming part of the Creek. While others find the newly established Swiss colony in what is now known as Delaware and then move deeper into the interior of this continent to a place with a Palisade made of tall Burnt Poles, unique and similar to those of Europe.

It was only the change of Power (Kings and Queens) that was thought to be the underline reason for abandonment of the Colony and for not returning. This was true as funding was lost and support of this effort. John White then was always sure his daughter and granddaughter were still alive as he had known the truth that it was never the Powhatan who had forced them to pound copper, but those within the group of the Colony itself. Some of those likely returning under assumed names “Crowshaw” and maybe others to seek out another asset equal to Gold and that could be learned from these North American tribes. This is not fictional as later the
Bear Brothers (German I believe) would learn of a medicine used by tribal groups. Boiled down Willow Tree branches that would leave a white powder Aspirin, that cured many things and with prayer (Medicine Wheel), which is still included on the label today. And in South America and remote tribal communities of the rain Forest pharmaceutical companies still searching for cures known only to those tribal groups and the natural things found in their environment. Presuming that Native American people had simply killed those left at Roanoke was a good cover story and merely a convenient story. Later in what is today Indiana we find remnants of our Eel River people and or understood history at a new settlement also called Roanoke. Not a coincidence as I have found there are not many mere coincidences in this circle of life.

Landfall

The Mary Margret was one of the first ships of Lord DeLaWarr’s supply mission. Aboard was a young 15 year-old boy named and only listed as a laborer named “Floud.” He has nearly fallen from history as his own actions later in life would record him as John Floyd and as John Fludd. He was aboard this ship however, as those records have survived. He was related to the DeLaWarr line and the line of kings dating back centuries. But by the order of his birth, relationships to others he had little chance to prosper. The earlier visits to the new world fell into a pattern. They would visit a location, scout for gold and other resources and then kidnap one of the local inhabitants. These kidnapped individuals served two purposes if not more. They were used as fund raising propaganda and as scouts and guides on the next return trip. Ajacon, and early reports of the progress of James Fort (later called Jamestown) had some success exchanging young English brought boys with those boys similar in age of the inhabitants. It was thought that they would be an exchange program of sorts. Each boy would learn each other’s language and customs to best serve the colony. The English brought boys were those from the schools of Flanders many from the dissolved monasteries the who’s religion and schools were now outlawed and boys born of other marriages or out of the line of succession of titles and estates. It became apparent that boys with a certain dialect, heritage and education made the perfect combination for these exchanges. They were made wards, servants to, pages and given other titles by the men they would now serve. Young John had all of those qualification and was indentured or placed under one of these men. There are nearly no records of all the many Native American people taken from North American in those earliest expeditions. A few remain as a mere footnote. This is not surprising as it was the abduction of a people thought inferior and used as an attraction and or a tool of those intent to exploit the continent. Just as they didn’t report or inventory for history a hammer or a saw aboard ship. Of those who are record little is known of when, where or what became of them. Later thousands of Native Americans would be captured, during one leg of the slave trade triangle and made to fight as British foot soldiers, infantry men in faraway lands. For those soldiers, the King or Queen was fine with this. It increased their army and shoot; anyone could stand, fire and die. “better these men then their own countrymen”.
The ship “The Richard” left Plymouth August 22, 1606, commanded by Captain M. Henry Challons, and Master Daniel Tucker, intended for the North Plantation of Virginia, with fifty five tons of supplies, twenty nine Englishmen and two savages, Manedo and Assacomoit, brought to England the year before from Virginia. There was a second ship sent two months later, with Captain Thomas Hanham as commander and Martin Prinne/Pring of Bristow, as master, no names of the ships are known, but they returned to England about March of the next year. Captain Challons, the ship and the crew were captured by the Spaniards in the West Indies, November of 1606. November 2, 1608, John Stoneman, the pilot of the Richard, escaped from the prison and reached Plymouth about the 6th of December. Challons would also make it back to England in 1608. Sources: “The First Republic in America” by Alexander Brown, pgs 9, 15

From all indication John Floud was a ward of Peter Wynne or maybe even the DeLaWar’s. John was a cooper and this is known as those tools were passed on to his family. There is good reason to believe that he may have even helped constructed the sarcophagus style coffins of Archer and others not discovered until our time, in Jamestown. Also aboard was a captured or traded Virginia Native American boy named, Namatock who was exchanged for one of the earlier boys of the first ship to arrive. John and Namatock, unlike those first exchanged boys (Spelman, Savage and Collier) had time aboard the Mary Margret to exchange language and more. Whereas the other earlier boys did not have this preview. Also aboard was Gentleman and Lady Forrest the first nobility as history claims although the title of Gentleman is near the bottom of the peerage hierarchy, just above a Knight and below all others; Dukes, Barons and Earls etc. With them a young servant or indentured girl named Anne. History remembers her as Anne Buras, Brough, and Burrow, the first English bride and wedding reported in the new world. These “First’s”, were an important thing for all involved. The First wedding, first birth, the first’s... could be used as the first claim to the continent and a validation of ownership and or rights. Virginia Dare is claimed to be the “First Child born” of Roanoke to John Whites daughter a claim that has now lasted throughout the centuries since. Anne’s marriage would be claimed too as a first and for validation, but there are no documents other than the journals and propaganda publication of Captain Smith that tell of this wedding all well after the fact. It therefore is possible a servant girls marriage to a common husband was not remembered as well. There was another wedding that had to have taken place in the colonies but was not a first. This is why little was reported of it even though included the President of the colony and a man who would then become acting Governor; George Percy. His wife is recorded as Anne Floyd yet no records of her arrival or departure or any life in England exists in the public domain. Yet, she could not be denied to history as her daughter also named Anne (Percy) would be later recorded as the wife of John West of the DeLaWarr family line. From that one marriage many of Americans founding fathers are claimed. However; like her mother there are few records or information of her that remain either. Now between the first landing and the Mary Margret’s arrival another ship The Phoenix had landed. Any passenger list have been totally lost of that ship and all records of that ship equally have been lost. Odd since few others were as completely and almost directly vanished from all known records. The ships name plate
would be recovered and passed down through the generations of Floyd’s and would be in the
possession of another John Floyd of Kentucky fame but that I will get back to. More than 100
people maybe more completely vanished of all known records. That “Starving time” claimed
hundreds of lives and most had to be from this ship. In searching for our Native American
heritage I searched the old ships records, and found that there were none claiming to have ever
arrived on the “Phoenix”, ever...at that at best should be considered odd. See the colony is
about ready to go through some difficult times which will lead to the closer of a business ran
enterprise and become a colony of the King and English government by 1624. They then took a
census of all people and they had to report which boat they had come on. Before that in 1622 a
“massacre” of all of the various settlements or plantations took place. The Powhatan attacked
all of them killing about 2/3rds of all there. They again took a roll call of all the living and dead
so that loved ones back in England would know if their relations had survived or not and
therefore a claim to their land. Neither Anne Floyd her daughter Anne (Percy) or John Floyd are
on any of these lists. At least not recorded with those names. So where are they? Those Killed
in 1622  +(Rest in Peace and all are remembered)

As reported then:

"Here following is set down a true list of the names of all those that were massacred by the
treachery of the Savages in Virginia, the 22nd March last (1622). "To the end that their lawfull
heirs (heyres) may take speedy order for the inheriting of their lands and estates there. For
which the Honourable Company of Virginia are ready to do them all right and favour:"

+At Captain Berckley's Plantation seated at the Falling Creeke, some 66 miles from James Citie,
Sawyer Philip Barnes Roger David William Swandal Francis Gowsh Robert Williams, his wife
and Childe Bartholomew Peram Giles Bradshawe, wife and childe Giles Peram John Howlet,
and sonne John Dowler Thomas Wood, and Collin's his man Laurence Dowler Joseph Fitch
Apothecary to Dr Pots Lewis Williams Richard Boscough Thomas Holland

+At Master Thomas Sheffields Plantation, some three miles from the Falling Creek. Master
Thomas Sheffield Mathew____ and Rachel his wife Judeth Howard John Reeve, Thomas
Poole William Tyler, a boy Methusalem____ Samuel Reeve, Thomas Taylor John Ellen
William Tyler Robert Tyler, a boy

+At Henrico Iland, about two miles from Sheffield's Plantation. ____Adkins ,William Perigo
____Weston, Owen Jones, one of Capt Philip Shatford, Berkley's people.

+Slaine of Colledge People, two miles from Henrico-Citie Samuel Stringer, Thomas Cooke ,
John Allen George Soldan , John Clements William Basset ,James Faulkoner John Perry
Christopher Henley Edward Ember ,William Jordan Jarret Moore ,Robert Davis Thomas Xerles
Thomas Hobson Thomas Freeman, William Bail
+At Apomattuck River at Master Abraham Pierce, His Plantation five miles off the Colledge
People William Charte, John Baker, a boy John Waterhouse, Robert Yeoman

+At Charles Citie, about the precincts of Capt. Smith’s Company
Roger Royal, Edward Heydon
Thomas Jones, Henry Bushel Robert Maurel

+At Plantations next adiyoyning (adjoining)
Richard Prat & brother, Richard, a boy Henry
Milward, wife, Goodwife Redhead Child, and sister

+At Mr. William Farrar’s House
Master John England, Thomas, his man
and his man John Bel, James Woodshaw Henricke Peterson, Alice, Mary, a servant His wife,
William, her, Elizabeth, a servant sonne

+At Berkley-Hundred, five miles from Charles Citie
Capt George Thrope, Esq, Giles Bradway
John Rowles, Richard Fereby Richard Rowles, wife, Thomas Thrope And child
Robert Jordan Giles Wilkins, Edward Painter

+At Westover, a mile from Berkley-Hundred. And first at Cap. Francis West’s Plantation:
James English, Richard Dash

+At Master John West’s Plantation:
Christopher Turner, David Owen

+At Capt. Nathanael Wests:
Michael Aleworth, John Wright

+At Lieutenant Gibs his Dividend:
John Paly, Richard Waineham, John Gibbes
Thomas Ratcliffe Benomy Reyman, William Parker
Michael Booker, Thomas Gay John Higglet, James Vpfall
Nathaniel Earle, Daniel, Mr. Dombelowes man +At Mr. Richard Owens house:
Richard Owens
One old maide called blinde Stephen Dubo, Margaret Francis, an Irishman
William Reeve
Thomas Paine

+At Master Owen Macar’s house:
Owen Macar, Garrett Farrel Richard Yeaw and one Boy

+At Master Macock’s Dividend:
Capt. Samuel Macock, esq. Thomas Browne Edward Leister
John Downes

+At Flowerdieu-Hundred, Sir George Yeardley’s Plantation
John Philips, John Bradford Samuel
Jarret Thomas Nufon, Robert Taylor Elizabeth Bennet

+At the other side of the River from Flowerdieu-Hundred
Master Hobson and his wife Thomas
Philips Richard Storks Richard Campton John Slaughter Anne Greene

+At Mr Swinhowe’s house
Mistress Swinhoe and Thomas John Larkin and George Swinhoe,
her sonnes William Blyth Richard Mosse Thomas Grindal

+At Mr. William Bikar’s house
William Bykar Edward Peirce Mathew Hawthorn and wife
Nicholas Howsdon

+At Powle-Brooke Capt. Nathan Powle, Esq. Thomas Woolcher his wife, Dau to Mr Tracey, William Meakins Mistris Bray, Robert _____ Adam Rayner's wife, Peter Jordan Barbara Burges Nathanael Leydon William Head, Peter Goodale

+At Southampton-Hundred Robert Goffe, his wife John Davis William Larkum William Mountfort

+At Martin Brandons Lt Sanders 2 Boyes Ensigne Sherley, Mathew, a Polander John Taylor and wife

+At Capt Spilman's John Basingthwayte Walter Shawe

+At Ensigne Spence his house William Richmond William Fierfax John Fowler the Tinker Alexander Bale


+At Thomas Pierce his House over against Mulberry Island Master Tho. Pierce John Hopkins his wife John Samon and childe a French boy

+At Edward Bennets Plantation Master Th. Brewood, 2 Servants Robert Grey his wife, Thomas Ferris, John Griff his childe, George Cole, Remember Michel

* NOTICE: This list is available, and any errors made here due to type setting I apologize for and any incomplete list also were merely accidental Some please seek this original list for all names as historically reported. Thank you.
A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE DEAD IN VIRGINIA, SINCE APRIL LAST, February 16, 1623.


+OUT of the GOD'S GIFT, Mr. CLARE, Master. 1623 List  William Bennett.

+OUT of the MARGARET and JOHN. 1623 List  Mr. Langley, Mr. Wright, the Gunner of the William John.

+OUT of College Area  JOHN WOOD, 2 Indians and 1 Negro. WILLIAM MORE, THOMAS ROBERTS, THOMAS NAYLER, kild. JOHN EDMONDS, JOHN HUNTER, JOHN LASEY.

+OUT At West & Sherlow hundred. JAMES CINDUAERE SAMWELL FOREMAN, EDWARD TEMPLE, ZOROABELL, SALFORD. JOHN STANSON, AMBROSE FRESEY, CHRISTO EVANS, JAMES HOWELL, DANIELL FRANCKE, WILLIAM LAMBERTT, CAPT. NATH. WEST, CHRISTOPHER HARDING, kild.

+OUT At the Neck of Land  MOSES CONYERS, GEORGE GRIMES, WILLIAM CLEMENTS, THOMAS FERNLEY, kild. EDWARD.

+OUT At Jurdain's Jorney. ROGER MUCH, MARY REEFE, ROBERT WINTER, ROBERT WOODE, RICHARD SHREIFE, THOMAS BULL, JOHN KENTON, DANIEL.

At Martin's hundred. CHRI. RAWSON, THOMAS WINSLOW, HENRY BAGFORD, Ux. WINSLOW, NICHOLAS GLEADSTON, Infans WINSLOW, NICHOLAS DORINGTON, ALEXANDER SUSSAMES, RALPH ROGERS, THOMAS PRICKETT, RICHARD FRETHRAM, THOMAS MADDOX, JOHN GREENE, ANDREW ALLINSON, NATHANIEL STANBRIDG, WILLIAM DOWNES, JOHN LITTON, RICHARD GILLET, CHRISTOPHER ASH, GOODWIFE NOUN, Ux. ASH, HUGO SMALE, Infans ASH, THOMAS WINTERSALL, NETHANIEL LAME, kild. JOHN WRIGHT, JANE FISHER, JAMES FENTON, PHILIP JONES, CISELY, a maid. EDWARD BANKS, JOHN GAVETT, JOHN SYMONS, JAMES, Irishmen, THOMAS SMITH, JOHN, THOMAS GRAFIN, GEORGE CANE, JOCKY ARMSTRONGE, ROBERT WHITT, WOLSTON PELSANT, SYMON, an Italian, SAMPSON PELSANT, CATHRIN CAPPs.

+ALL OTHERS At Flower de hundred. JOHN MAYOR, WILLIAM WAYCOME, THOMAS PRISE, ROBERT WALKIN, JOHN FETHERSTON, JOHN AP ROBERTS, RICHARD JONES, RICHARD GRIFFIN, RICHARD RANKE, WILLIAN EDGER, JOHN FRY, DIXI CARPENTER.
WILLIAM SMITH. JAMES CINDUARE, EDWARD TEMPL, SARA SALFORD. AMBROSE FRE, HENRY FRY.

At Hog Island. At Warwick's Squarak. WILLIAM BRAKLEY. JOSIAS COLLINS. PETTER DUN. CLEMENT WILSON. JOHN LONG. WILLIAM ROBINSON. JOHN DINSE THOMAS TINDALL. RICHARD KNIGHT, JOHN JEFFREYS. JOHN HAMUN JOHN MERIDIEN. JOHN COUNTWANE, THOMAS GUINE. ELIZABETH SOTHEY. THOMAS SOMERSALL. THOMAS CLARKE. WILLIAM ROWSLEY. MARGARET SHRAWLEY. ELIZABETH ROWSLEY. RICHARD WALKER A maid of theirs. VALLENTYN GENTLER. ROBERT BENNETT. PETTER BRISHET, THOMAS ROPER. HUMFREY BOYSE. MR. FITJ JEFFREYS. JOHN WATTON. MR. SMITH. ARTHUR EDWARDS. PETTER MARTTIN. THOMAS FISHER. JAMES JAKINS. WILLIAM SPEURE. } lost. MR. CRAPPLACE. MRS. SPEURE. } JOHN LULLET. GEORGE SHARKS. ANN DIXON. JOHN BUTH. WILLIAM HOWLETT. MR. COLLINS. MR. FURLOW and child. Ux.(wife) JACOB PROPHETT. MR. PEGDEN. JOHN REDING. PETTER DE MAINE. RICHARD ATKINS, his child. GOODMAN ASCOMB. JOHN BAYLEY. GOODMAN WITTS WILLIAM JONES, his servant. WILLIAM KERTON. JOHN, MR. PEARNS servant. MR. ATKINS. JOSIAS HART. THOMAS HAKES. JUDITH SHARP. PETTER GOULD. ANN QUAILE. ROBERT RAFFE. REGNOLDS. WILLIAM DIER. THOMAS PRICHARD. MARY DIER. THOMAS MORGANE. THOMAS SEXTON. THOMAS BIGGS. MARY BAWDRY. NICHOLAS BUSHELL. EDWARD NORMANSELL. ROBERT WILLIAMS. HENRY FELL. ROBERT REYNOLDS. ENIMS. EDWARD HUIES. ROGER TURNOR, THOMAS FOULK. THOMAS GUINE. MATHEW JENINGS. JOHN COUNTWAY. RICHARD MORRIS. JOHN MERIDAY. FRANCIS BARKE. BENJAMIN USHER. JOHN EWINS. JOHN HAMAN. SAMWELL FISHER. JOHN JEFFREYS. JOHN EWIS. RICHARD KNIGHT. JAMES CARTTER. JOHN WALKER. EDWARD FLETCHER. HOSIER. ADERTON GREENE. WILLIAM JACKSON. MORICE BAKER. WILLIAM APLEBY. ROBERT, MR. EWINS' man. JOHN MANBY. ROBERT PIDGEON. ARTHUR COOKE. THOMAS TRIGGS. STEPHEN. JAMES THURSBY. NICHOLAS THIMBLEBY.

At the Plantation over FRANCIS MILLOTT. against James' Cittie. JOHN HOOKS. THOMAS LAWSON. HUMPHREY CLOUGH. WILLIAM MILLER. MORRIS CHALONER. NICHOLAS FATRICE. SAMUEL BETTON. JOHN CHAMP. JOHN GRUFFIN. JOHN MANNING. WILLIAM EDWARDS. JOHN CHAMP. JOHN GRUFFIN. DAVID COLLINS. MATTHEW GRIFFIN. THOMAS GUINE. ROBERT ADWARDS. JOHN VICARS. JOHN JONES. JOHN MERIDIE. HENRY USHER. JOHN BROGDEN. JOHN CANTWELL. JOHN BEANAM. RICHARD KNIGHT. FRANCIS ATKINSON. ROBERT HELLUE. ROBERT ATKINSON. THOMAS BARROW. JOHN KERILL. JOHN EUINES. EDWARD DAVIES. EDWARD PRICE. PERCEVALL MAN. ROBERT TAYLOR. MATHEW STANELING. RICHARD BUTTEREY. THOMAS NICHOLLS. MARY LACON. 2 Childrens of ye frenchmen. ROBERT BAINES. JOHN PATTISON, } kild. Ux. PATTISON, } JOSEPH ARCHER. EDWARD WINDOR. THOMAS MASON. THOMAS HORNER. JOHN BEMAN. JOHN WALKER. CHRISTOPH. PITTMAN. THOMAS POPE. THOMAS WILLER.
RICHARD STON.  SAMWEL FULSHAW.  JOHN CATESBY.  JOHN WAMSLEY.
RICHARD STEPHENS.  ABRAM COLMAN.  WILLIAM HARRIS.  JOHN HODGES.
CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD.  NAAMY BOYLE.  JOSEPH TURNER.

Dead at Elizabeth Cittie.  WILLIAM ELBRIDG.  CHARLES MARSHALL.  JOHN SANDERSON.
WILLIAM HOPKICKE.  JOHN BENBRICKE.  DOROTHIE PARKINSON.  JOHN BAKER, kild.
WILLIAM ROBERTTS.  WILLIAM LUPO.  JOHN FARRAR.  TIMOTHY BURLEY.  MARTIN
CUFFE.  MARGERY FRISLE.  THOMAS HALL.  HENRY WEST.  THOMAS SMITH.
JASPER TAYLER.  CHRISTOPHER ROBERTTS.  BRIDGET SEARLE.  THOMAS BROWNE.
ANTHONY ANDREW.  HENRY FEARNE.  EDMOND CARTER.  THOMAS PARKINS.
THOMAS ------.  MR. HUSSY.  WILLIAM GAUNTLETT.  JAMES COLLIS.
GILBERT ------, kild.  RAPHE. ROCKLY.  CHRISTO, Welchman.  WILLIAM GEALE.
JOHN HILLIARD.  GEORGE JONES.  GREGORY HILLIARD.  THOMAS FULHAM.
ROBERT BALL'S wife.  CUTBERE BROOKS.  ROBERT LEANER.  INNOCENT POORE.
HUGH NICHCOSS.  EDWARD DUPPER.  JOHN KNIGHT.  ELIZABETH DAVIES.

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incomplete list also were merely accidental Some please seek this original list for all names as historically
reported. Thank you.

THE LIVING IN VIRGINIA.  Feb. 16, 1623.  (From)THE LIVING AND DEAD IN VIRGINIA.
A LIST OF NAMES OF THE LIVING IN VIRGINIA,  February the 16th, 1623.

Living att ye Colledg Land.

WILLIAM COOKSEY  THOMAS MARLETT.  ROBERT FARNELL.  CHRISTOPHER BRANCH.
NICHOLAS CHAPMAN.  FRANCIS BOOT.  MATHEW EDLOW.  WILLIAM BROWING.
WILLIAM PRICE.  WALTER COOK.  GABRIEL HOLLAND.  WILLIAM WELDER.
JOHN WATTSON.  LEONARD MORE.  EBEDEMELECH GASTRELI  DANIEL SHURLEY.
THOMAS OSBORNE.  PETER JORDEN.  NICHOLAS PERSE.

Att ye Neak of Land.  WILLIAM DALBIE.  LUKE BOYS.  ESSIAIS RAWTON.  MRS. BOYS.  (later the
Head Spokesperson of Captives women)  THEODOR MOISES.  ROBT. HALAM.  ROBERT
CHAMPER.  JOSEPH ROYALL.  THOMAS JONES.  JOHN DOD.  DAVID WILLIAMS.  MRS. DOD.
WILLIAM WALKER.  ELIZABETH PERKINSON.  EDWARD HOBYSON.  WILLIAM VINCENT.  THOMAS
HOBYSON.  MRS. VINCENT.  JOHN DAY.  ALEXANDER BRODWAYE.  His wife BRODWAYE.  Infans.
{ HARRIS.  JOHN PRICE  { HARRIS.  His wife PRICE.  THOMAS FLOYD  (Arrived in the Fortune
1621)  ROBERT TURNER  ELLIAS LONGE.  NATHANIEL REENE.  WILLIAM NICHOLLAS.  Serjant
WM. SHARP.  ROGER RATLIF.  MRS. SHARP.  ROBERT MILNER.  RICHARD RAWSE.  ROBERT
PARTTIN  THOMAS SHEPP  Infans  { PARTTIN.  WILLIAM CLEMENS.  { PARTTIN.  THOMAS
HARRIS.  HENRY BENSON.  His wife HARRIS.  NICHALAS BLACKMAN.  ANN WOODLEY.
NATHANIEL TATTAM.  MARGARET BERMAN.  MATHEW GLOSTER.  THOMAS FARMER.
SIMON TURGIS. HUGH HILTON. NICHOLAS BALEY. RICHARD TAYLOR. ANN BAYLEY. Ux. TAYLOR. ELINER PHILLIPS. JOSUA CHAD. THOMAS PAULETT. CHRISTOPHER BROWNE. THOMAS BAUGH. THOMAS GAGE. THOMAS PARKER. Ux. GAGE. JONAS RAYLEY. HENRY COLTMAN. JOHN TRUSSELL. HUGH PRICE. CHRISTOPHER BEANE. Infans PRICE. JOHN CARTTER. Ux. PRICE. HENRY BAGWELL. MRS. COLTMAN. THOMAS BAGWELL. ROBERT GREENE. EDWARD GARDINER. Ux. GREENE. RICHARD BIGGS. Infans GREENE. MRS. BIGGS. WILLIAM BIGGS }

At West and Shrilow THOMAS BIGGS hundred. } FILS. RICHARD BIGGS }

JOHN HARRIS. WILLIAM ASKEW. DOROTHY HARRIS. HENRY CARMAN. NATHANIEL CAUSEY. ANDREW DUDLEY. MRS. CAUSEY. JAMES GAY. LAURENCE EVANS. ANTHONY BURROWS. EDWARD CLARKE. REBECCA ROSSE. Ux. CLARKE. fils { ROSSE. Infans CLARKE. } ROSSE. JOHN GIBBS. POTTERS, a maid. JOHN DAVIES. WILLIAM EMERSON. HENRY WILLIAMS.

Ux. WILLIAMS.

At Jordan's Jorney. SISLYE JORDAN. HENRY FISHER. TEMPERANCE BAYLIFE. Ux. FISHER. MARY JORDAN. Infans FISHER. MARJERY JORDAN. THOMAS CHAPMAN WILLIAM FARRAR

Ux CHAPMAN THOMAS WILLIAMS. Infans CHAPMAN. ROGER PRESTON. EDITH HOLLIS. THOMAS BROOKES. JOHN PEEDE.(?)

At Flourdirn Hundred. JOHN FREME. RICHARD JOHNSON. RICHARD GREGORY. WILLIAM DAWSON. EDWARD ALBORN. JOHN HELY. THOMAS DILLIMAGER. ROBERT MANNELL. THOMAS HACH. ANN LINKON. ANTHONY JONES. WILLIAM BASSE. ROBERT GUY. MRS. BASSE. WILLIAM STRACHEY. CHRISTOPHER SAFORD. JOHN BROWNE. Ux. SAFORD. ANNIS BOULT. JOHN CAMINGE. WILLIAM BAKER. THOMAS PALMER. THEODOR BERISTON. MRS. PALMER. WALTER BLAKE. filia PALMER. THOMAS WATTS. RICHARD ENGLISH. THOMAS DOUGHTY. GEORGE DEVERELL. JOHN UPTON. RICHARD SPURLING. JOHN WILSON. JOHN WOODSON. HENRY ROWNIGE. WILLIAM STRAUNGE. NATHANIEL THOMAS. THOMAS DUNE.

WILLIAM BARRETT. JOHN LANDMAN. ROBT. OKLEY. LEONARD YEATES.

RICHARD BRADSHAWE. GEORGE LEVET. THOMAS SAWELL. THOMAS HAWAY. JOHN BAMFORD THOMAS FILENTT. ANTHONY, } ROBERT SMITH. WILLIAM, } Negors men. THOMAS GYRINDER. JOHN, } THOMAS GASKO. ANTHONY, } JOHN OLANES. An Negors woman. CHRISTOPHER PUGETT. ROBERT PEAKE.

The rest at West and Shrilow EDWARD TRAMORDEN.
The text contains a list of names, titles, and other information, likely related to a document from the Hundred Island. It includes names such as Henry Linge, Gilbert Peppet, Capt. Isaac Maddeson, Thomas Munes, Mary Maddeson, John Linge, Thomas Maddeson, and many more. The document appears to be a list or a record of some sort, possibly from a colonial or historical context.
EDWARD BLANEY.  ELIZABETH POTT.  EDWARD HUDSON.  RICHARD TOWNSEND.  
Ux. HUDSON.  THOMAS LEISTER.  WILLIAM HARTLEY.  JOHN KULLAWAY.  
JOHN SHELLEY.  RANDALL HOWLETT.  ROBERT BEW.  JANE DICKINSON.  
WILLIAM WARD.  FORTUNE TAYLOR.  THOMAS MENTIS.  Capt. ROGER SMITH.  
ROBERT WHITMORE.  MRS. SMITH.  ROBERT CHAUNTREE.  

ELIZABETH SALTER.  ROBERT SHEPPIARD.  SARA MACOCKE.  WILLIAM SAWIER.  ELIZABETH  
ROLFE.  LANSLOTT DAMPORT.  MATH. LOYD. (Floyd ?)  JOHN SOUTHERN.  THOMAS  
OTTWAY.  THOMAS PASMORE.  THOMAS CROUCH.  ANDREW RALYE.  ELIZABETH STARKEY.  
ELINOR NATH. JEFFERYS. Ux. JEFFERYS.  MRS. PERRY.  THOMAS HEBBS. (Hobbs)  
Infans PERRY.  FRANCIS CHAPMAN. CLEMENT DILKE.  GEORGE GRANES.  MRS. DILKE.  Ux. GRANES.  
JOHN HINTON.  REBECCA SNOWE.  SARA SNOWE.  RICHARD STEPHENS.  JOHN ISGRANE.  
WASSELL RAYNER.  MARY ASCOMBE, Widow  Ux. RAYNER.  BENAMY BUCKE.  
JOHN JACKSON.  GERCYON BUCKE.  EDWARD PRICE.  PELEY BUCKE.  OSTMAN SMITH.  MARA  
BUCKE.  THOMAS SPILMAN. (Thomas Spellman)  ABRAM PORTER.  BRYAN CAWT.  BRIGETT  
CLARKE.  ABIGALL ASCOMBE.  GEORGE MINISY.  JOHN JACKSON.  MOYES STON.  Uxor  
JACKSON.  EPHRAIM JACKSON. CAPT. HOLMES. MR. JOHN BURROWS. MR. CALCKER.  MRS.  
BURROWS.  MRS. CALCKER.  ANTHONY BURROWS. Infans CALCKER.  JOHN COOKE.  
PERCEABLE SHERWOOD.  NICHOLAS GOULDSMITH. ANTHONY WEST.  ELIAS GAILE.  
HENRY BARKER. ANDREW HOWELL. HENRY SCOTT.  ANN ASHLEY.  MARGERY DAWSE.  MR.  
CANN.  ROBERT LUNTHORNE. CAPT. HART. JOHN VERNIE. EDWARD SPALDING.  
THOMAS WOOD.  Ux. SPALDING.  THOMAS REES.  Puer SPALDING.  Puella SPALDING.  
MICHAEL BATT.  JOHN HELIN Ux. BATT.  Ux. HELIN.  Widow TINDALL.  Puer HELIN.  
MR. STAFFERTON.  Infans HELIN.  Ux. STAFFERTON.  THOMAS GRAY et ux. JOHN FISHER.  
JONE GRAYE.  JOHN ROSE.  WILLIAM GRAYE. THOMAS THORNEGOOD.  RICHARD YOUNGE.  
JOHN BADSTON.  Ux. YOUNGE.  SUSAN BLACKWOOD.  JONE YOUNGE.  THOMAS KINSTON.  
RANDALL SMALLWOOD. ROBERT SCOTTISMORE.  JOHN GREENE.  ROGER KID.  WILLIAM  
MUDGE.  NICHOLAS BULLINGTON.  NICHOLAS MARTTIN.  MRS. SOTHEY.  JOHN CARTER.  ANN  
SOTHEY.  CHRISTOPH. HALL.  ELIN PAINTER.  DAVID ELLIS Ux. ELLIS. GOODMAN WEBB.  
JOHN FROGMORTON.  ROBERT MARSHALL.  

In the Maine.  THOMAS SWNOW.  JOHN SMITH.  RICHARD ATKINS. LAURENCE SMALPAGE.  
Ux. ATKINS.  THOMAS CROSSE.  WILLIAM BAKER.  THOMAS PRICHARD.  EDWARD OLIVER.  
RICHARD CROUCH.  SAMWELL MORRIS.  CHRISTOPHER REDHEAD.  ROBERT DAVIS. 
HENRY BOOTH. RICHARD CARVEN.  REIGINALD MORECOCK et ux. Ux. CARVEN.  
RICHARD BRIDGEWATER et ux.  JOHN HOWELL. WILLIAM BURTT.  MR. THO. BUN.  
WILLIAM STOCKER.  MRS. BUN.  NICOLAS ROOTE.  THOMAS SMITH. SARRA KIDDALL.  
ELIZABETH HODGES.  Infans { KIDDALL.  WILLIAM KEMP.  { KIDDALL.  Ux. KEMP.  
EDWARD FISHER.  RICHARD SMITH. HUGH BALDWINE.  JOHN WOLRICH.  JOHN WILMOSE.  
JONATHAN GILES.  THOMAS DOE.  CHRISTOPHER RIPEN.  Ux. DOE.  THOMAS BANKS.  
FRANCES BUCHER.  GEORGE FRYER.  HENRY DAWLEN.  Ux. FRYER.  ARTHUR CHANDLER.  
STEPHEN WEBB.  RICHARD SANDERS.  THOMAS HELCOTT.  

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In James' Island.  JOHN OSBORNE.  GRIFFINE GUNIE. Ux. OSBORNE.  THOMAS HICHCOCKE. THOMAS OSBORNE.  GEORGE POPE.  RICHARD DOWNES.  ROBERT CUNSTABLE. WILLIAM LAWRELL.  WILLIAM JONES.  THOMAS JORDAN.  Ux. JONES. EDWARD BUSBEE.  JOHN JOHNSON.  HENRY TURNER.  Ux. JOHNSON.  JOSHUA CREW.  Infans { JOHN.  ROBERT HUTCHINSO n.  { JOHN.  THOMAS JONES.  JOHN HALL. Ux JONES.  Ux. HALL.  Infans { KINGSMEALE.  WILLIAM COOKSEY.  Infans { KINGSMEALE.  Ux. COOKSEY Infans COOKSEY  RALPH GRIPHIN.  ALICE KEAN.  FRANCIS COMPTON.  ROBERT FITTS.  JOHN SMITH.  Ux. FITTS.  JOHN FILMER.  JOHN REDDIS.  EDWARD, a Negro THOMAS SULLEY.  JOHN GREVETT.  Ux. SULLEY.  Ux. GREVETT.  THOMAS HARWOOD.  JOHN WEST.  GEORGE SEDAM.  THOMAS WEST.  PETER STABER.  HENRY GLOVER. THOMAS POPKIN.  THOMAS SIDES.  GOODMAN STOIKS.  RICHARD PERSE.  Ux. STOIKS. Ux. PERSE.  Infans STOIKS.  ALLEN, his man.  MR. ADAMS.  ISABELL PRATT.  MR. LEET. THOMAS ALNUTT.  Ux. ALNUTT.  WILLIAM SPENCE.  JOHN PAINE.  Ux. SPENCE. ROGER REDES  Infans SPENCE.  ELINOR SPRAD.  JAMES TOOKE.  JAMES ROBERT.  ANTHONY HARLOW.

Over the River.  OHN SMITH.  SARA SPENCE.  Ux. SMITH.  GEORGE SHURKE.  Infans SMITH. JOHN BOOTH.  JOHN PERGO.  ROBERT BENNETT.  RICHARD FENN. WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

Ye neck of land.  ROBERT LINDSEY.  RICHARD DOLFEMB.  MR. KINGSMEALE.  JOHN BOTNAM. Ux. KINGSMEALE.  JOHN ELLIOTT.  SUSAN BARBER.  THOMAS DAYHURST.  THOMAS GATES. ROBERT MATHEWS.  Ux. GATES.  ARTHUR GOLDSMITH.  PERCIVALL WOOD  ROBERT WILLIAMS.  ANTHONY BURRN.  MORICE LOYD.  (Floyd ?)  WILLIAM BEDFORD.  ARON CONWAY.  WILLIAM SAND.  WILLIAM SUTTON.  JOHN PROCTOR.  RICHARD GREENE.  MR. PROCTOR.  MATHEW HAMAN.  PHETTEPLACE CLOSE.  SAMVELL DAVIES.  HENRY HORNE. JOHN THOMAS.  RICHARD HORUN.  JOHN DOCKER.  THOMAS FLOWER  ABRAM WOOD. WILLIA3I BULLOCKE.  MICHALL LUPWORTH.  ELIAS HINTON.  JOHN DAVIES.  JOHN FOXEN. LEWIS BALY.  EDWARD SMITH.  JAMES DAVIES.  JOHN SKINNER.  ALICE HOLMES.  MARTINE MOONE.  HENRY BARLOW.  WILLIAM NAILE.  THOMAS BUTTON.  THOMAS FITTS. EDMOND WHITT.  ELIZABETH ABBITT.  ZACHARIA CRISPE.  ALICE FITTS.  JOHN BURLAND. THOMAS HAWKINS.

At the Plantation over against  THOMAS PHILLIPS.

James Cittie.  PAUL REINOLDS.  NICHOLAS SMITH.  CAPT. SAMUEL MATTHEWS.  ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.  BENJAMIN OWEN.  HUGH CRUDER.  RICE AP WILLIAMS.  EDWARD HUDSON.  JIRO, a Negro.  ROBERT SHEPPARD.  WALTER PARNELL.  THOMAS OTTAWELL.  WILLIAM PARNELL. THOMAS CROUCH.  MARGARET ROADES.  ROBERT BEW.  *JOHN WEST.  JOHN RUSSELL.  * WEST, widow ROBERT CHANTRY.  GEORGE RODGERS.  BERNARDO.  LANSLOTT DAMPOR. OULD SHEPPARD, his son.  JOHN SHULE.  RICHARD TARBORER.  NATH. LOYD (Nathanial Floyd) MRS. BARNARDO.  WILLIAM SAWYER.  WILLIAM WARD.
At Arcur's Hoop. *( Also Archers Hope maybe Gabriel Archers originally )

WILLIAM HARTLEY. LEFTENANT HARRIS. JERIME WHITT. ROWLAND LOTTIS. LIEUTENANT PURFREY. Ux. LOTTIS. EDWARD GRINDALL. JOHN ELISON. MR. SWIFT. Ux. ELISON. WILLIAM HAINES. GEORGE SANDERS. GEORGE GURR. THOMAS CORDER. HENRY WOOD.
JOSEPH JOHNSON. JOHN BALDWINE. GEORGE PRAN. JOHN NEEDOME. JOHN BOTTOM.
WILLIAM BINCKS. THOMAS FARLEY. NICHOLAS TOMPSON. Ux. FARLY. JOHN DENCY.
A child. ERASIMUS CARTTER. NICHOLAS SHOTTON. JOHN EDWARDS. GEORGE BAYLEY.

At Hogg Island. GEORGE SPARKE. DAVID SANERS, Minister. NICHOLAS COMIN.
JOHN UTIE. NICHOLAS ARRAS MRS. UTIE. MATHEW TURNER. JOHN UTIE, infans. JOHN STONE, infans. WILLIAM TYLER. DAVY MANSFIELD. ELIZABETH TYLER. JOHN DENMARKE.
RICHARD WHITBY. ELIZABETH RUTTEN. WILLIAM RAMSHAW. GOODWIFE BINKS.
RICHARD WATKINS. A Servant of MR. MOVEWOOD'S THOMAS FOSKEW, lost.
HENER ELSWORD.

The Glase House THOMAS CAUSEY. BINCENCIO. (indian/negro)(?) GEORGE VINON HENRY WOODWARD. MR. LAKE. ROGER WEBSTER. MR. BURREN. JOHN DOUSTON.
JOHN STONE. JOSEPH JOHNSON. SAMVELL CULLEY. RICHARD CROOKER, Child.
JOHN HELLINE. WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, lost. Ux. HELLINE. GEORGE Prowse.
A servant man and Ux. ROBERT PARAMORE. THOMAS SIBERRY. JOHN FARVICE als GLOVER.
JOHN BROWNE.

At Warwick Squarke. WILLIAM BURCHER. JOHN BATT. JOHN BURCHER.
HENRY PINFFE. JOHN FULWOOD. WASSELL WEBLIN. THOMAS BRANSBY.
ANTHONY READ. THOMAS COLLY. FRANCES WOODSON. THOMAS SIMPSON.
HENRY PHILLIPS. THOMAS POWELL. PETER COLLINS. NICHOLAS LONGE.
CHR. REINOLD. EDWARD MABIN.

At Martin's Hundred. JOHN MALDMAN. WILLIAM HARWOOD. THOMAS COLLINS. SAMVELL MARCH. GEORGE RUSHMORE. HUGH HUES. THOMAS SPENCER. JOHN JACKSON.
GEORGE CLARKE. THOMAS WARD. RICH. BARTLETT. JOHN STEVANS.
FRANCIS BANKS. HUMPHREY WALDEN. JOHN JENKINS. THOMAS DOUGHTIE.
THOMAS JONES. JOHN HASLEY. WILLIAM DENHAM. SAMWELL WEAVER.
PETER } Vid. JACKSON. ANTHONY } Negroes Filia. JACKSON.
FRANCIS } MRS. TAYLOR. MARGARET } ANN WINDOW. JOHN BENNETT. ELIZABETH BYGRAVE. NICHOLAS SKINNER. JOHN ATKINS.RALPH OSBORNE. JOHN POLLENTIN.
EDWARD BARNES. RACHELL POLLENTTIN. THOMAS THORNGOOD. MARGARET POLLENTIN.
ANN ATKINSON. MARY, a maid. ------ LANKFIELD. HENRY WOODWARD. ------ MEDCLALFE.
THOMAS SAWYER. GEORGE NUCE. THOMAS, a boy. ELIZABETH WHITTAKERS.

At the Indian Thickets GEORGE ROADS. HENRY WOODALL. EDWARD JOHNSON. GREGORY DORY. WILLIAM FOULLER. JOHN FOSTER REINOLD GOODWYN. JOHN GRENE.
JAMES LARMOUNT. JOHN WARD. JOHN JACKSON. CRISTOFER WINDMILL Vide JOHNSON.}
2 Frenchmen. RICHARD RAPIER. Vide FOWLER. } CUTHBERT PEIRSON THOMAS LANE. ADAM RUMELL. GEORGE MEDCALFE. RICHARD ROBINSON. WALTER ELY. JAMES)- a Frenchman. BARTHOLOMEW HOPKINS.

At the Elizabeth Cittye.

JOHN JEFFERSON. CAPT. ISAACKE WHITTAKERS. ROBERT THRESHER. MARY WHITTAKERS. JOHN ROWES. CHARLES ATKINSON. MR. YATES. CHARLES CALTHORP. ROBERT GOODMAN. JOHN LANKFIELD. Ux. ELY. BRIDGE FREEMAN. Infans ELY. NICHOLAS WESELL. CAPT. RAWLEIGH CRASHAW. EDWARD LOYD. (Floyd ?) ROBERT WRIGHT. THOMAS NORTH. JAMES SLEIGHT. ANTHONY MIDDLETON. JOHN WELCHMAN. RICHARD POPELY. JOHN MORE. THOMAS HARDING. HENRY POTTER. WILLIAM JOY. MR. ROSWELL. WILLIAM GAWNTLETT. ANTHONY BONALL } OSBORNE SMITH. La Gaurd } Frenchmen. Ux. MORE. JAMES BONALL } Ux. WRIGHT. JOHN ARUNDELL. Ux. WRIGHT. JOHN HANIE. Filia WRIGHT. NICH. ROW. THOMAS DOWSE. RICHARD ALTHORP. SAMWELL BENNETT. JOHN LOYD. ( Maybe John Ffloyd otherwise absent ) WILLIAM BROWNE. Ux. HAME. WILLIAM ALLEN. Ux. HAMPTON. LEWIS WELCHMAN ELIZABETH ARUNDELL. ROBERT MORE. MARGARET ARUNDELL. MRS. DOWSE. Ux. BENNETT.

At Bass's Choise. Pui. { BENNETT. CAPT. NATHANIEL BASSE. { BENNETT. SAMWELL BASSE.

At Buck's Row. BENJAMIN SIMES. THOMAS FLINT, THOMAS SHEWORD JOHN HAMPTON. BENJAMIN HANDCLEARE. RICHARD PIERSBY. WILLIAM BARNARD. WILLIAM ROOKINS. JOHN SHELLEY. ROWLAND WILLIAMS. NATHANIEL MOPER. STEVEN DIXON. NATHA. GAUMON. THOMAS RISBY. MARGARET GILES. HENRY WHEELER. RICHARD LONGE. JAMES BROOKES. Infans LONGE. SAMWELL BENNELL. RICHARD EVANS. JOHN CARNING. WILLIAM NEWMAN. THOMAS NEARES. JOHN ARMY. ROBERT SALVADGE. PETER LANGDEN. WILLIAM BARRY. HENRY. JOSEPH HATFIELD. ANDREW RAWLEY. EDWARD MARSHALL. PETTER. AMBROSE GRIFFITH. LIUTENNOT SHEPPARD. PETTER ARUNDELL. JOHN POWELL. JOHN WOOLLEY. RICHARD APLETON. CATHREN POWELL. THOMAS EVANS. JOHN BRADSTON. WESTON BROWNE. FRANCIS PITTS. ROBERT MOUNDAY. GILBERT WHITFIELD. STEVEN CULLOE. PETER HEREFORD. RAPH ADAMS. THOMAS FAULKNER. THOMAS PHILLIPS. ESAY DE LA WARE. FRANCIS BARRETT. WILLIAM CORNIE. MARY TUCKER. THOMAS CURTISE. JANE BRACKLEY. ROBERT BRITTANIE. ELIZABETH HIGGINS. ROGER WALKER. MARY MOUNDAY. HENRY KERSLEY. CHOWPOUKE, an Indian. EDWARD MORGAYNE. ANTHONY } Negroes. ANTHONY EBSWORTH. ISABELLA } AGNES EBSWORTH. LEFTENNANT LUPO.(Lieutenant) ELINOR HARRIS. PHILIP LUPO. THOMAS ADDISON. BARTHOLEMEW WETHERSBY. WILLIAM LONGE. HENRY DRAPER. WILLIAM SMITH. JOSEPH HAMAN. WILLIAM PINSEN. ELIZABETH LUPO. ALBIANO WETHERSBY. CAPT. WM.
TUCKER. JOHN LAYDON. CAPT. NICH. MARTEAW. ANN LAYDON. LEFTENNANT BARKLEY.
VIRGINIA LAYDON. DANIELL TANNER. ALICE LAYDON. JOHN MORRIS.
KATHERINE LAYDON. GEORGE THOMSON. WILLIAM EVANS. PAUL THOMSON.
WILLIAM JULIAN. WILLIAM THOMSON. WILLIAM KEMP. PASTA CHAMPIN.
RICHARD WITHE. STEPHEN SHERE. JOHN JORNALL. JEFFREY HALL.
WALTER MASON. RICHARD. JONES. SARA JULIAN. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, SARA GOULDCKE.
JOHN SALTER. TOBY HURT. WILLIAM COALE. CORNELIUS MAY. JEREMY DICKINSON.
ELIZABETH MAY. LAURENCE PEELE. HENRY MAY and child. JOHN EVANS.
THOMAS WILLOWBEY. MARK EVANS. OLIVER JENKINSON. GEORGE EVANS.
JOHN CHANDELER. JOHN DOWNEMAN. NICHOLAS DAVIES. ELIZABETH DOWNEMAN.
JONE JENKINS. WILLIAM BALDWIN. MARY JENKINS. JOHN SIBSEY.
HENRY GOULDWELI WILLIAM CLARKE. HENRY PRICHARD. RICHARD GRIFFINE.
HENRY BARBER. JOSEPH MOSLEY. ANN BARBER. ROBERT SMITH. JOHN HUTTON. JOHN CHEESMAN. ELIZABETH HUTTON. THOMAS CHEESMAN. THOMAS BALDWIN. EDWARD CHEESMAN. JOHN BILLARD. PETTER DICKSON. REGINALD BOOTH. JOHN BAYNAN.
MARY. ROBERT SWEET. ELIZABETH BOOTH and child. JOHN PARRETT.
CAP. THO. DAVIES. WILLIAM FONKS. JOHN DAVIES. JOHN CLARKSON. THOMAS HUGES.
JOHN HILL. WILLIAM KILDIDGE. WILLIAM MORTEN. ALEXANDER MOUNTNEY. WILLIAM CLARKE. EDWARD BRYAN. EDWARD STOCKDELL. PERCIVAL IBOTSON. ELIZABETH BAYNAM.
JOHN PENRICE GEORGE DAVIES. ROBERT LOCKE. ELIZABETH DAVIES. ELIZABETH IBOTSON.
ANN HARRISON. ANN IBOTSON. JOHN CURTISE. EDWARD HILL. JOHN WALTON.
THOMAS BEST EDWARD ASTON. HANNA HILL. ELIZABETH HILL. JONE GRINDRY. ROBERT SALFORD. JOHN JUIMAN. JOHN SALFORD. MARY GRINDRY. PHILLIP CHAPMAN.
JOHN GRINDRY and child. THOMAS PARTER. JOHN WAINE. MARY SALFORD.
ANN WAINE. FRANCIS CHAMBERLAINE. MARY ACKLAND. WILLIAM HILL.
GEORGE ACKLAND. WILLIAM HARRIS. JOHN HARLOW. WILLIAM WORLIDGE.
WILLIAM CAPPE. JOHN FORTH. EDWARD WATTERS. THOMAS SPILMAN.
PAUL HARWOOD. REBECCA CHAMBERLAINE. NICH. BROWNE. ALICE HARRIS.
ADAM THROUGOOD. PHAROW PHLINTON. RICHARD EAST. ARTHUR SMITH.
STEPHEN READ. HUGH HALL. GRACE WATTERS. ROBERT SABIN. WILLIAM WATTERS. JOHN COOKER. WILLIAM GANEY. HUGH DIRKEN. HENRY GANEY. WILLIAM GAYNE.
JOHN ROBINSON RICHARD MINTREN, junior. ROBERT BROWNE. JOANE FLINTON.
THOMAS PARRISH. ELIZABETH FLINTON. EDMOND SPALDEN. REBECCA COUBBER.
ROGER FARBRACKE. RICHARD MINTREN, senior THEODER JONES. JOHN FRYE.
WILLIAM BALDWIN. WILLIAM BROOKS. LUKE ADEN. SIBILLA BROOKS.
ANNA GANY. WILLIAM BROOKS. ANNA GANY, filia. THOMAS CRISPE.
ELIZABETH POPE. RICHARD PACKE. REBECCA HATCH. MILES PRICHETT.
THOMASIN LOXMORE. THOMAS GODBY. THOMAS GARNETT. MARGERY PRICHETT.
ELIZABETH GARNETT. JONE GODBY. SUSSAN GARNETT. FRANCIS MICHELL.
ROBERT NEWMAN. JONAS SCOCKTON. WILLIAM PARKER. THIMOTHEE STOCKTON.
THOMAS SNAPP. WILLIAM COOKE. CLEMENT EVANS. RICHARD BOULTEN.
THOMAS SPIELMAN. FRANCIS HILL. THOMAS PARISH. JOHN JACKSON. RICHARD DAVIES.

At the Eastern Shore. ANN COOKE. CAPT. WILLIAM EPPS. DICTRAS CHRISMUS.
MRS. EPPS. THOMAS HILL. PETTER EPPS. ARTHUR DAVIES. WILLIAM. WILLIAM NEWCOME.
EDMOND CLOAK. ELIZABETH CHRISMUS. WILLIAM BIBBY. JOAN DAVIES.
THOMAS CORNISH. THOMAS HETERSALL. JOHN FISHER. WILLIAM DOUGLAS.
WILLIAM DRY THOMAS DOUTHORNE. HENRY WILSON. ELIZABETH DOUTHORNE.
PETTER PORTER. SAMUEL DOUTHORNE, a boy. CHRISTO. CARTTER. THOMAS, an Indian.
JOHN SUMFILL. JOHN HAZARD. NICHOLAS GRAUNGER. JOANE HAZARD. JAMES vocat Piper. (foreign French?) HENRY EDWARD.} FRANCIS MASON. JOHN. } MICHEALL
WILCOCKS. - THOMAS }. WILLIAM QUERKE. GEORGE. } MARY MASON.
CHARLES FARMER. MAUDLIN WILCOCKS. JAMES KNOTT. MR. BETH, minister.
JOHN ASCOMB. JOHN BUSH. ROBERT FENNEL. JOHN COOPR. PHILLIP JONADAL ILLETT.
DANIEL COGLEY. JOHN BARNABY. WILLIAM ANDREWS. JOHN SEAWARD. THOMAS GRAVES.
JOHN WILCOCKS. WILLIAM DAVIES. THOMAS CRAMPE. PETTER LONGMAN. WILLIAM COOMES. JOHN WILKINS. JOHN PARSONS. GOODWIFE WILKINS. JOHN COOMES.
THOMAS POWELL. JAMES CHAMBERS. GODY POWELL. ROBERT BALL. THOMAS PARKE.
GOODWIFE BALL. WILLIAM SMITH. THOMAS HALL. EDWARD DREW. ISMALE HILLS.
NICHOLAS HOSKINS, JOHN TYERS. and his Child. WALTER SCOTT. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
GOODWIFE SCOTT. MRS. WILLIAMS. ROBERT EDMONDS, JOHN THROGMORTON THOMAS HICHCOCKE. BENJAMIN KNIGHT. JOHN EVANS. CHAD GUNSTON. HENRY WATTKINS.
ABRAM ANALIN. PEREGREE WATTKINS. THOMAS BLACKLOCKE. DANIELL WATTKINS.
JOHN BARNETT. JOHN BLOWER. THOMAS SAVADGE. (Savage) GODY BLOWER.
WILLIAM BEANE. JOHN. SALOMAN GREENE. A boy of Mr. CANS. JOHN WASBORNE. JOHN HOW. WILLIAM QUILLS. JOHN BUTTERFIELD.

- NOTICE: This list is available, and any errors made here due to type setting I apologize for and any incomplete list also were merely accidental Some please seek this original list for all names as historically reported. Thank you.

CONCLUSION THIS FAR

I have highlighted names important to our story and the obvious absent name is John Ffloud/Floyd/Fflud or Flood. Although Colonial records state he is the exclusive Interpreter for all of Jamestown Settlement to where all Indian relationships are to meet at his home next to Washington’s estate or at Ft. Henry. Anne Floyd and or Anne Percy (Elder or Younger) is also Absent. And although either or both Mother and Daughter may have remarried there is no record of any of these Anne’s as listed being “Either Anne Floyd or Anne Percy”.

The Colony as an enterprise or investor, controlled project had switched Charters and or Control several times by the 1624/25 rosters being taken. The Colony was now going to be come a Crown or State control endeavor and so an official census was being taken. This is why
there are people of other National Origins listed such as “Frenchman” and Italian or an Indian or Negro’s etc. These were all people being claimed under the leadership of the colony for one reason or another. Yet no Anne or John. It was a census to claim how they got here, and which Ship they had arrived on. John Floud/ Floyd Ffloud had arrived on two separate Ships the first the Mary Margret and the second the Swan. Maybe for safety of his person and having knowledge of those secrets of the early colony. Or maybe the question was as simple as; “what was the last Ship you came on?” Anne Ashley and others early to arrive are on a list of unknown, they did not claim always claim to have arriving on any particular Ship; but here they are. Some were servants listed and delivered to another already there, as is the Case of Anne Ashley. I mention Anne Ashley because of her ties to the Ashleys “ne’ Ashley” (Percy) family who once owned the theater known as the “Swan Theater”. Shakespeare too had performed there “The Tempest” and Mr Tempest the guardian; of Percy wards and is Shakespears said writings; “The Tempest;” and inspiration based on the colonization of America. The Swan Theater went under and the lumber was sold to a ship yard and the materials used to make the Swan ship, that John Floyd had returned on. “ne Ashley’s children indentured to pay the debts for his lost theater. Anne of Demark also having a Floyd named Admiral to all Salvage of her fleet.”

A persons claim of Ship to have Arrived on; was also important as land and adventure fees were due and owing based on those Ships passenger lists. John listed as a laborer on the ship the“Mary Margret” had a better standing on the fleet of Lord De La War, on the second ship “the Swan”, and then acting as an exchanged boy or interpreter and like most of those boys, then given the title of Captain. But this too does not appear on these lists, although the colonial records state he advanced himself by his own enterprise to that rank. He was also said to be 15 years old when first arriving to the Jamestown colony. His date of death is also recorded and when doing this calculation, he was without a doubt on the Earlier Ship “The Mary Margret” and the “Swan” was is second voyage.

This is a Person becoming a conundrum. By no fault of their own they end up with two identities but are one person that are recognized as both. John Ffloud (Floyd) of the Mary Margret (laborer) and John Fflud (Flood) of the Swan Adventurer.

Anne Floyd by my conclusion was also one of these situations. It is unclear to who she was before the marriage to John Floyd. The Percy family had two Anne’s as did the De La War’s and other Anne’s were placed with many other families going to the new world. Little is known of either Percy or DeLaWar’s Anne’s. Or maybe these are to make a Place for “Anne Floyd-Unknown” of Jamestown. One family could always claim they married a Ward of the Other. Just sayin. “Anne Ashley” being one of them, and the historically accepted account of; Anne Burras, also a servant of the Forest gentry. Even Anne Burras however; is not a conclusive identity as some placed children took the names of their ward, or were a similar name if an illegitimate child. Such as “Davis and Davies”, “Piercy and Percy” and “Fludd, Ffloud, Floyd and Lloyd” and so on.
I believe the real clue is the fact an “Anne” was important enough to be brought to the colony by the Forest’s, and their sole reason it would seem for making the long journey as history agrees the Forest’s did not stay. (Thomas Floyd by his father also in charge of the Royal Forest to where the title name originates). The Forest’s said to have Maybe even returning on the same boat they arrived on. Seems like a worthless and dangerous trip to make, just to turn around and leave. Also; according to historical records. The old story of the Girl of the Holy man brought to Wales, then Britannia and placed with the Ogachi, (Forest people) seems to make more sense. If this was an attempt to smuggle two to be wed against all forbidden and outlawed things, then who better than a “unknown Laborer” and a “Servant Girl” as a cover story. It is also then possible that this plan was known by both the Percy Family and De La War Family who have each an Unknown Anne within the heraldry. Both DeLa War and Percy’s involved with rebellions against the Crown and both had their titles falling into Abeyance (No Heirs). A marriage or inclusion of a Titled person would restore by linage what had only been restored by the Crown restoring their Family Titles. It is again no coincidence that this situation was a fact of both the Percy and DeLaWar families and both have a Historical marriage tie to “Anne Floyd”, and she is now the one lost to known and or accepted history. Whereas; history also shows both Percy and DeLaWar’s were insistent on the right marriages to elevate their own standings, where an “Anne Floyd” now claimed by both families has no documentable pedigree to be found. There were few women in the colony at those times, but an untitled person not of the same social standing would not justify a marriage within either of the Percy or DeLaWar lines. This should conclude that Anne Floyd of Jamestown was more than known history has recorded.

I also believe that “Anne” (both daughter of mother ) was an unreported exchange for this very reason, to the Powhatan for the exchange of Pocahontas. Therefore; Pocahontas was not Kidnapped as reported by Smith and Crowshaw years later as they claimed. Details of this were intentionally left out.

They claim that it was a trick to capture her by use of a Copper kettle. (Used to boil down sea water to make salt). This Kettle would not however make a good baby bassinet for a Child, Anne’s daughter in it. Pocahontas was said to be one of the Powhatans favorite children, and in line of succession to his own title. Favorite also meaning special or different. Common sense says’ to kidnap the Powhatans “favorite” child would have surely been cause for attacks onto the limited defended Jamestown settlement at that time. History tells that All English children placed with the Powhatan to that point by the Colony, had been exchanged; a boy for a boy. Contrary to this exchange NOW the Colony had a Powhatan Girl; but no Exchange is reported, but instead said now breaking with this effective exchange reported as Kidnaped or “Tricked”. The Powhatan effectively rtrading his favorite daughter for a copper pot. Smith’s journal also tells how Pocahontas had saved his life. But this too was also a published story before; Smiths;’ in the adventures of another man then years before in Turkey. Or at least very similar to the one he tells of Pocahontas saving his own life. Smith being a captive of Turks and Michael Lok a trader
with Turkey so Smith likely having heard this well published similar story. Adopting it as his own.

Then there is the account of the “First marriage” in the colony. History says Anne Burras (A servant) to a John Laydon, Layton or various spellings. (laborer) as well. For such a claim of providence even by that day standards; it would seem this event would have been far more important to record and remember who, when, where and how. All records lost, Hunts Church being burned and Minister Hunt now dead too. George Percy being of the Northumberland Family who was once secretly betrothed to the Kings Wife, and De La War and both lines originally dating back to Charlemagne too; there is hardly a footnote of their heir’s marriages in the new World to two women Anne Floyd and her Daughter also named Anne (Percy). It would seem either marriage and especially the second would be notable, but they aren’t. Records of the reported “First marriage,” are also again seem conveniently lost. The Church was burned, and the Minister who had performed that first marriage and recorded it now also dead.

Gosnold the Leader and Captain dead, and most of the Council members of Jamestown also Dead, reported to have died or drowned. All but Smith and Crowshaw. The same two men that coauthored the True Events of Jamestown in 1624 once the investment companies lost the colony and it then became a Crown or State ran colony.

Smith also who was to be executed for treason for his actions against the Ship Captain Newport but was then named by the Investors as part of the Governing Leadership; so, his execution was stopped. Crowshaw with nothing known in history of him at all before and not until Jamestown. Just for reference remember that the only evidence found in Roanoke were three letters carved on a tree “CRO” and nobody could figure out that meaning. Later; Crowshaws also unidentified and claimed sons (2) would marry many times, one son (5) times to John Floyd’s ex wife the “Widow Finch” and other women related to land titles and other earlier claims, including those related to the West (DeLa War Family)

**PLEASE UNDERSTAND:** I did not start this to change known history but with the sole intention of finding my family and own history and so all avenues were considered. Anyone looking for Anne Floyd and Daughter and/or Floud (a Laborer) on the Marry Margret will find the same. That said; there are a couple of conclusions that make perfect sense and I believe also a combination of maybe these few.

**Here is what all of these historical facts taken as the bigger picture can prove.**

John Floyd was from an ancient line of people disappeared by English laws. He had Cooper tools and is the laborer responsible for the coffins now found in the Jamestown excavation site of the Old church. His family also directly responsible for the ideas that became the Masons with many Egyptian style items, to include a sarcophagus style coffin, now found. A hidden secret attempt to restore these old Welsh lines John sent to the New World under the cover of a (common Laborer) but with the intention to restore our own lost Family heritage dating back to Charlemagne. His history and linage from the Last King of Wales hidden for generation
protected by Jesuits, Monks and others contained in outlawed Abby’s now seized by the Crown. Anne a descendant of also a similar lost or hidden history, and known By Queen Anne of Denmark, also brought by The Forest intentionally as a reflection of the entire story “A Girl once Hidden and placed in the protected by the Ogachi (Old Welsh and the people of the “Forest”). Those underground or unknowns but found out such as Gabriel Archer a Lawyer and Scribe, to record this union; Minister Hunt with a claimed scandal; within his Church, then allowed to go to this New world;(the scandal either real or Invented) and others. All sent to the New World and recommended by Robert Hakluyt. Hakluyt; A Welshman himself and the man whom had first told the Old Story of Prince Madoc to the Queen to gain support of the entire idea of Colonizing of the New World. The Idea then reinforced by whatever reason Raleigh then stated. All involved neighbors Raleigh, Hakluyt, Floyds and others and also relatives that are also somewhat sketchy throughout history. Hakluyt himself never traveling to the Colonies and never signing the Oath of Loyalty to the Crown or the Church of England, that was required.

The Spanish Records of the Ajican attempt by the Grey Monks, also learned by the Jesuits who had educated Don Lewis. The same Monastery where we find Henry Floyd, Christopher Columbus and others interested in this New World. Sponsored by Wealthy men exiled to Flanders. The place most known maps of the New World and all renowned Artist and apprentices are then from. (John White; artist on Frobishers’s and Roanoke expeditions recommended also by Hakluyt). Those old Welsh, Monk and Abby records used to location of “Ajacan”, “Roanoke” and then “Jamestown”. Don Lewis a captive Native American boy from that specific area, fully educated by the same Jesuits, where Henry Floyd is placed, and therefore familiar with this Madoc story and basis of the search, and return to Virginia in this specific location.

Governor John White of Roanoke is an alias as no records can verify him. He is to be the intended leader of the Roanoke settlement, per Sir Walter Raleigh’s request. While there relationships with the Powhatan group was friendly enough for White to draw or paint (watercolors), detailed pictures, of both the Powhatan, his people and villages layout and more. Contrary to reports of hostilities, which by Whites accounts and journal entries where basically non-existent. These claims of the same said to be Hostile Tribes; then are said to have shown that same Roanoke group copper mining where Joachim learns from them the secret to copper production; and learns from them the ability to dye cloth and textiles. Still does not sound very unfriendly to me. Joachim then is allowed to Leave with Drake ( His name meaning Dragon and the symbol of these Old Welsh Lines) who just happens by and collects some of the Roanoke group is left there. Michael Lok owner of the Ship and a financier is in the Business of importing fine Silk, Cloth and Textiles from Turkey and abroad. Lok also then supplies to the King and Queens court with these fine textiles as history reports Elizabeth clothed John Whites Wife; Wolfall’s: a dwarf; in these fine fabrics. This dye technique therefore could better Joachim and Michael Lok entirely. Captain Smith (of Jamestown) then fighting in the Turkish wars; his lifelong friend Crowshaw and co author of the Real Adventures of Jamestown published 1624, when rosters and ship arrivals are being taken; after the Investors are removed and it then a
Crown ran Colony. Jesuit John Floyd preaching a surmon to Drakes men where a man claims to be converted to Christianity and does not return to the Turks or Ottoman Empire. Later Michael Lok and his partners in English Parliament are accused and or charged by the Crown and Parliament, for misappropriations of funds to support his Turkish and Moscovian (Russian) imports and exports. This scandal now Involving others, and against a Floyd in Parliament who also happens to be from Queen Anne of Demarks household, a Parliament man (Floyd) equally obscure but takes his wages in Michalmas (Three Arch Angels day “Michael, Gabriel, Raphael”). And is fighting to prove old outlawed peerages. Family Lines. Meanwhile- John White living on Sir Walter Raleigh’s estate in Ireland (Raleigh himself executed for “Bringing others from other origins; into the realm of the English Kingdom.) White is sure his daughter and grandchild left in Roanoke would still be alive. As the Jamestown first ship is preparing to sail, John White sells his journal and drawings and all things of any value to then disappear from history forever. White also a common name used for Whiteson an old Welsh tradition found with the changing of seasons and now too altered by the Change to the Gregorian Calendar. It can be proven that White was aboard the earlier Frobisher expedition as his known Wife a Dwarf is left then with the Court of the Queen. His Journals later claimed to be from Roanoke also show pictures of a South American tribal group and a Frenchman among them, also found and listed in Jamestown living and dead list in 1622. (an Italian, a French, a Welshman, others). His journals also show three Inuit people that Frobisher captured and brought back to England and all died. A father, Mother and Child and their names the same in Whites Journal. However; No John White is listed as Part of Frobisher’s expedition. But another unknow Minister is and also recommended by Hakluyt. His name is Minister Wolfall. But no records of this man are found anywhere. “Wolf All” and anagram for the Three wolfs on a Dark background the Floyd Crest heraldry. White Journals also contain pictures of Blue People tattooed and man and woman. Both carrying Old Swards of Madoc’s time and tattooed with Three Wolf heads on the man and Dragon heads on his shoulders and body. The painting of the man also holding severed head of himself. The same as found in the Old Welsh church of St Meubred shown by an image of him carrying an extra head in his hands and is included in a stainedglass window in the church of St Neot alongside St Maby. A Saint associated with Whiteson Day Celebration. Also; an anagram “Whites- Son.” Jesuit John Floyd also using an alias George White among many others.

Hakluyt the key to this secret migration of Old Welsh lines, then is issued the Charter for the continued effort to settle Jamestown. Hakluyt hand picks nearly all and those to go and his selected people then picked or recruit most of the rest. Except for the few the Investors insist to be involved Like Smith and Crowshaw. An Old Captain Gosnold whom had founded Martha’s Vineyard years earlier is selected to lead the first landing. He too dies; and his grave is unknown and unmarked. Gabriel Archer basically also unknown; White secretly sent back to the New World hidden by Hakluyt’s endorsement. This is immaterial however as others now found in our time have relics and other relics found in Jamestown and Rhode Island that answer more questions unsolved. The silver box found on Archer is a requiem of the Old Welsh beliefs
containing the bones of those who had Protected the Daughter of the Holy man from Rome many centuries ago. The Vile holy water either from the Ogachi Lead mines where Martenus Turned the Old Which to Stone or more Likely the water from the “Health of the Monks” spring near the sea of Cows. This the mistranslated interpretation of a fountain of Youth. The Grey monks perishing at this landing at Ajacan therefore making this area also a Holy place. Nearly all of those Grey Monks named after the three Arch Angels and now fallen. Making this the preferred sight of choice for sacrificing so much. Now those hidden as part of Jamestown, ties to Roanoke as well, place a Bronze or Copper plate at the sight with the names of those Monks who had died. This Plaque also now found in our time. Maybe first discovered by those not apart of this secret plan and cause for discovery.

Drake had also seeded the outer Island named Hogg’s Island with sheep from a specific location back in England. These were to be used as a later food source as those sheep would run farrow and multiply. He did the same off the Coast of California where he also left men in a settlement called “Nova Albion” –Latin- for “New Briton or Britannia”; also part of this lost history, Britannia the location the holy mans child (daughter) was taken. These sheep now at Mt Vernon, Washington’s estate captured removed from the island and taken there. There DNA proving this origin and nobody has figured out how they originally got there. This island off of Virginia “Hogs Island” too has been relocated since. Now some claim this is an island in the middle of the river across from the Jamestown settlement. This change to justify land claims and a unproven version of the events of Jamestown. The remaining leadership of Jamestown reported by Smith to have drowned off its coast in a Winter storm as they had gone there seeking food for a Holiday celebration then outlawed. All of the leadership now dead but Smith and Crowshaw. Except Ratcliff, also an alias thought to be Sickalmore or more likely Sencmore also in the Family lineage. He returned to Jamestown where Smiths Page arranged for a meeting with a rival Chief. When Ratcliff went to this meeting with his men, he was singled out, tortured and burned as is reported, the woman using shells to peal his flesh before burning him alive. His men strangely enough unharmed. Tortured and Burned as back in England was the practice and punishment of religious heretics.

There are no records of that first claimed wedding of Anne Burras to a Common laborer. (said to be a John sir name Laydon or Layton or many versions of the two married and varied spellings of both. The Church burned, the Minister dead, all of the First leadership also dead. Only Smiths account remains. Providence of a new settlement by English Law would have laid an undisputable claim to the land and country. But anything to support this marriage is not nor has ever been found except Smiths journal, published in 1624 only after the Investors to the colony were forced to give it up and it then became a state or Crown ran colony.

Atrocities such as Cannibalism have now been proven to have occurred. An entire ship it captain and crew “The Phoenix” at that time also lost to all records. But the list by company orders included one back in England and one on board so the Captain’s could be paid for souls delivered. But no lists ever produced. A census is taken in 1624/25 by the Crown to account for
all then living in Jamestown it includes Frenchmen, Italian, Indian, and Negro people and others from all over but none claim to have been on the Phoenix. There is a list of “Unsolved” person who do not claim any ship. Most are now said to be servants to others Like Anne Ashley for example. Many placed with a man named “Borough” also a name thought to be Anne Burras just misspelled. None of these lists of the Living or dead at Jamestown, the ships logs; or any records list Anne Floyd or her Daughter Anne (Percy). But they are there as George Percy then Governor or President of the Early Jamestown settlement claims Anne Floyd was his wife and her daughter; was his Anne Percy, and later marries Lord Dela Wars own son. John West. History cannot deny this as Anne Floyd and her Daughter exist to those records. What happened to them is the mystery unsolved and unless one of their descendants did nobody else would. Their Footprints; just nobody to follow them. Until one of their descendant did.

“Anne Floyd” was the first marriage in the New World but reported as another, to hide the providence of that marriage. Anne (Burras), brought to the Colony by “The Forest”, Lady and Gentleman Forest- (People of the Forest and the “Ogachi” the same as the Child of old, placed in the care of the People of the Forest) History says the Forests never stayed and it is thought they returned on the same ship they arrived on. Later descendants of Gentlemen Forest would return when England then gave a Charter to Catholics to form Maryland. This marriage was discovered as a covert wedding of old outlawed Family lines to lay claim to this New Land. The same intent of Roanoke but stopped then too. Found out all things of record were destroyed and those who knew of it or were suspected as involved in it. Captain Gosnold, Minister Hunt, Gabriel Archer, (Also named for the Arch Angels and dead Monks of Ajacon) William West, a son not in line for title and so the Wests also had a part in this. The company men and investors would be beholding if this secret got out and back to the Crown. So. it was hidden and covered up so that nothing of it would be known.

How Anne got there is a matter of debate and even to Smiths own accounts. He could not tell that Anne Burris was the true outlawed marriage; so he tells of an unlikely event. In Smiths Journals he reports a Portuguese or maybe a Spanish ship appeared in the Chesapeake Bay one day. This ship did not drop anchor but sailed close as the depth would allow to let a pregnant woman (Girl) and her maid off and placed them on a raft. Smith says the maid or servant fell off the raft and drowned but the pregnant woman made it ashore. The First thing I noticed was that Smith notes the pregnant Girl had a servant. Uncommon unless a titled person or had some standing. Had she been merely a common person or someone they had picked up and or fathered a child by. Therefore; it is unlikely she would have had a servant but this Gives Smith away as he acknowledges she had a servant so was of some stature or rank. He never says what became of her or the child however, or who she was discovered to be. Nothing more is said of her by Smith or Crowshaw’s account. If you revisit the list of the Mary Margret, Smith also claims he was away sailing when it had arrived and created the list after. That list by punctuation could be read two different ways. “Lady Forest, and Anne Burras her maid, Polish and Germans and others) [Lady Forest] [Anne Burris her Maid] Maybe a sentence structuring thought to mean Anne Burris was a maid; rather than [Anne Burras and her made]. Just sayin.
It is possible that King Phillip II of Spain did in fact deliver a pregnant girl to the Colony this way as historical records and spies of King Phillip tell that about 40 of the Jamestown settlers (men and Women) had ran off and were now living as part of the Powhatan’s own people. Several letters confirm this but still unlikely one of King Phillips ships would venture so close to an English Settlement and risk all relationships and more to drop off one Pregnant Girl. Unless she was someone important. Those reported to have ran off into the woods and joined the Powhatan were those from the Phoenix who upon arrival found the settlement had cannibalized people and had killed off the leadership that they, or many were likely part of that plan. Percy’s account tells of men doing unthinkable things and how they were thankful to now live on Mice and other vermin and horse meat. This would indicate that they found those things on the Phoenix ship that had mice and limited supplies.

The real evidence of John Anne and a baby is also found in history. The Ajacon attempt included the exchange of boys or Don Lewis and a young Spanish boy who was unharmed. Jamestown learning this information, and to build a trusted relationship, exchanged their young boys for other’s; the tribal boys of the Powhatan. Spelman, Collier and Savage. A Life for a Life. Savage a page was exchanged for Namotock; who was taken back to England then returned on the Mary Margret. The same ship as Anne Burras, The Forest’s and a young laborer only listed as Floud. (John Floyd) John Floyd a cooper as his tools were handed down to his sons. The Same Cooper to have built the coffins for Gabriel Archer and the sarcophagus style of Egyptian origin. Masonic standards as his relatives Robert Fludd the said influence of Freemasons and Masonic teaching if not the origin of his day. Archer now found with a small silver box in the Shape of Martenus’s Hammer, including the Letter “M” for Martenus on it. Inside the bones of those before linked to the Holy Mans child. The Small Vile used also at this wedding water from the well of the Monks “health of the Monks” mistranslated to the Fountain of Youth or the lead mines of the Ogachi. To Bless the union and Wedding.

Smith also reports that a sub-chief of the Powhatan named “Parahunt” had attacked the church and Minister hunt left naked and without anything later died. This Chief is never again identified as “Parahunt” but in Latin Para- Hunt means “Para” beside or next to Close to” and Hunt the name of the Minister. Rev Hunt. He too selected by Hakluyt after a scandal of adultery was alleged (never proven). However; history also records the Wife of Edward Floyd, (named for his Mothers Brother (Edmond Bonner aka Bloody Bonner) his Wife Jane Sondes as having an affair with those of the Clergy. Her father Michael Sondes (also named for the Arch Angels) supplying horses to the Military for Flanders and other places and being paid by the Crowns accountant or Exchequer; Thomas Fludd (Floyd) and Johns Floyd of now Jamestown Uncle. Jane Sandes also romantically involved with The Captain of the Sea Venture, The head of the Crowns Spies and others. Maybe she was not giving up information but collecting information. Her son with Edward Floyd- “John” then placed with others and now sent to Jamestown.

Floyds are also in the English Parliament a Floyd/Lloyd unknown and as vague to history as all of us. He is in the House of Anne of Denmark and instead of taking his pay in money personally
insists to be paid by Michaelmass. The Feast of the Three Arch Angels and part of the Old Celebrations. He too is now placed in charge of the Crowns navy in a port of Sail to the new World and in charge of Salvages. (Maybe a good way and a cover to recover messages sent back from the new World in secret) Ties to Anne of Denmark also then to the Prince of Orange and Flanders. Anne of Denmark not happy with the wedding of her daughter to the crown. Where almost all maps come from, Artist, painters, Education of orphan’s, and by the Crowns orders those exiled to Flanders who came from these old family Lines. Three medallions minted by the Prince of Orange have now been found. One in Jamestown, One in Rhode Island (Rhode’s Island a private person deal with a local tribal group) and the last one in the British Museum. The prince educated in Flanders as a Catholic and ties to many other kingdoms and to Anne of Demark, etc.

But lets go back to Jamestown and Pocahontas and Anne Floyd, John Floyd and their daughter (baby Anne)

“A life for a life.” Was the ongoing deal with the Powhatan concerning all colonial exchanged boys with those of the Powhatans own boys of his confederation. But the Colony now ran by Smith and Crowshaw had a problem. An Outlawed marriage that would disrupt providence of the investors and ultimately the Crown. They had to get rid of John Anne and the baby. Smith also reported that they had thought to have found one or maybe two survivors of the Lost Roanoke groups but never states who. It cannot be known who these; thought Identified persons were as he never says or reports. However; the sudden break in this accepted exchange of boys and culture offers a clue to that too. They do not report an exchange for Pocahontas or her relative Rachel and the Powhatans own Holy man Totomoko. Now three Powhatan people being taken to England but claim no exchange only that they had tricked Pocahontas and Kidnapped her, but no backlash from the Powhatan for this kidnapping. No Instead he sends Rachel and his own Holy man to accompany his kidnapped Daughter to England. Something is wrong with this story, and a Life for a Life Policy now being abandoned by both the Colony ran by Smith and the Powhatan himself. Three Powhatan Lives but no Colonist Lives exchanged or reported. But history is missing three Colonist lives of that time. John Floyd, Anne Floyd and their Daughter baby Anne.

Learning there were earlier survivors of failed attempts to colonize this areas and now within the Powhatan confederacy Smith and Crowshaw and maybe others, decide to get them. Bring them back to England and explain what had happened. There intended target Pocahontas so therefore must have had this link to those earlier colonization attempts. Also she is reported as a Favorite indicating at least she is different to the Powhatan then his other claimed daughters. Totomoko also a holy man and several years older than Rachal is also thought to be Don Lewis of the Ajacan attempt to colonize and because of his Jesuit education according to History. Rachal is unclear but is married to Tomokomo. So Smith and Crowshaw exchange John Floyd (15 years old) His Wife Anne and the baby now presented in a Copper kettle. IN return the Powhatan agrees to send Pocahontas, Rachel and Totomoko back with them and then to
England. But there is more that proves this to be something more. Rolfe marries Pocahontas as to again claim this providence to an earlier connection and therefore voiding John and Anne’s marriage. Pocahontas now pregnant too by Rolfe which also gives them a new World Birth and with the Chief they consider Emperor of all of this land. There however one small problem, it is “A life for a Life deal” and the Powhatan will be expecting all to be returned and the exchange then complete. If John and Anne and the Baby are returned Smith and Crowshaw and any others now in the loop have solved nothing. It is decided that Pocahontas must die and in her death the Powhatan will then kill the Child and Pocahontas and Rolfe’s child will prevail.

On the return trip before leaving England Pocahontas does die. There are as many stories to the cause of her death that still remain unanswered even today. Rachel and Totomoko were returned and they had to give the news to the Powhatan. A life For A Life was the deal and his Pocahontas is now dead. John Floyd was exchanged for Totomoko both being male so John was not considered and therefore free to go. Now the Powhatan had to choose between Anne or her baby. The baby was the proper choice as A Life for A life would dictate. There was one thing that Smith and Crowshaw did not plan on, Anne Floyd’s love of her child. She begged the Powhatan to spare her child and keep her instead. The Powhatan honored this wish “A Life for a Life” and so John and his Daughter were free to go. John returns with the baby much to the surprise of Smith and Crowshaw. This did not solve their problem with John the Husband and the baby still there. A relative of the Wests, by the DeLaWars Line dating back to centuries. So they cannot harm John and he is instead sent back to England; Carrying Archers letter; on the Virginia of the North not captained by his Uncle Captain Davis now but the Fleets own Captain Davies, whom arrived on the salvaged ships from the Sea Venture. Captain Davis; Johns Uncle by marriage then runs off too and is found in colonial records as the only White man Living then in the Bailleywick. His descendant “Houghs“ would later claim to be married into the Powhatans family by way of Nekketi the claimed younger sister of Pocahontas meaning “Pretty baby” Anne’s Baby then considered to be sister to; as exchanged for Pocahontas. Later generations of this Floyd line would also recall this story. Col. John Floyd of Kentucky had the Named Plate of the Phoenix in his possession and his Son Doctor John Floyd became the Governor of Virginia his own daughter named Nekketi “pretty baby”. Local Virginia tribal members came to see the child. His Son too became a Governor of Virginia but I will get to that. Doctor John Floyd also ran for president of these United States on the Anti Masons Ticket as he blamed many affluent Government officials then part of the Free Masons and Masons, for the death of his father and the loss of our families history. He names his own Daughter Neketti.

So With Young John Floyd of Jamestown now sent back to England thought to be out of the way, Smith and Croshaw only had to deal with the child. Anne Floyd now presumed dead killed for the loss of Pocahontas by the Powhatan. (Unknown) George Percy was appointed President of the Colony during the hardest times. So Smith and Crowshaw convinced him that the atrocities, the Phoenix and all things would fall on his responsibility. So a Claim of Marriage to Anne Floyd and Claiming her daughter as his own would now solve this; so they thought. What they could not have expected is John Floyd returned to Jamestown this time on the “Swan"
part of the fleet and a new colony leader The West family and Title of DeLaWar. Percy now without any cover story leaves or in order to leave the Colony. He does so and no records of him taking his wife and child with him. In fact he stays in the Military service for the remainder of his life and dies in the war with the Netherlands childless other than what he claimed in the Colony; (which was never his wife or child). Proof of this is found in Percy family records where they Claim Anne Floyd was born in Jamestown about 1584. But there was no Jamestown until 1608. The Only English attempt then(1584) was Roanoke. Anne Floyd also has no pedigree to be found back in England. Just nothing within the Percy family history to validate her and Georges claimed marriage in the Colony. The Percy family also not claiming any descendants for Anne’s Daughter Anne (baby) other than a marriage to John West. Dela War’s heir. That Line also later said to go Heirless and the land of that line of West Family; now West Point academy.

It is clear that the West family and Percy family both knew of this earlier marriage and how things went, trying to correct it. Both Percy and DeLaWar families claim an Unknown “Anne” as a child so that if ever questioned they could claim their Anne was a ward and had Married into the other family. This too; Might have also worked but there was sill another problem. Baby Anne found out the truth of her mother and father from John Floyd now back in the colony and still in favor of the Powhatan. He was part of them now as much as any other. He had more children named Floyd among the people of the Powhatan that could not be part of the Colony. One of those Sons named John Floyd and would be given land on Hogg island (Coastal island) not the island in the river across from old Jamestown site, now said to be Hoggs island. There they would live and be raised among the people of the Peninsula “the Delmarva” Peninsula, Oyster River people and those of Pocahontas. Placed there by Captain Wilcocks and this John Floyd keeper of his Fathers cooper tools used to make the Sarcophagus for Gabriel Archer and others buried in the Old Church. They are listed as Titables or Taxable people and tied to Washington’s family. John Floyd of Jamestown later in life married twice again, Widow Finch; who Raleigh Crowshaws unidentified son had also married, and John Last Wife the Daughter of the Jordon Plantation. They had one daughter named Mary who would grow up to be the Wife of Washington’s own son. After all John Floyd’s property was next door to Washington’s near todays Washington DC so the two children grew up together. Both Washington’s son and Mary (Now called Fflud or Flood) were sent back to England for an education. A promise between families was made to always provide horses and goods regardless of the two fate. This pack a dowry of sorts was honored even when Washington’s son died. Mary then remarried a man named Blount and her son took that name too. Her son fell in line with his Grandfather, John Ffloyds work as an interpreter to local tribes. He was working with a group near the North Carolina and Virginia border and in time that Tribes Chief too would be named Blount. Later A Minister named Jones would report of that group of Native Americans speaking Welsh, but it would be dismissed as a Hoax of Madoc never considering a later Welsh connection. Jones a relative of Gideon Jones and Martha Washingtons Grandfather.

Colonial records also say that John Floyd of Jamestown by his own enterprise had advanced himself to become the most important interpreter to all the Tribal groups along the trading
The DelaWar family line had reclaimed Anne’s Daughter as the Wife of John West and a son was born named John West as they also reported. But Queen Anne the Leader now of another Allied tribe of the Powhatan now also claimed she had a son named Captain West. (Mixed heritage) Her husband a Chief and tricked out to attend a meeting of peace near today's Washington DC and was instead killed. This earlier conflict and underlin cause for these deaths under a flag of truce; now called King Phillips War for another Chief known by the same name as the King back then of Spain and Portugal. King Phillip II that Smith reported had dropped off a pregnant girl back in the beginning of Jamestown. With this Powhatan leader claiming her son to be known as Capt West, the DeLaWar now had a new story. They Claimed the elder father of John West as Governor had a fling with the woman chief. But he was only in the colony for a couple months and called back to England to answer some questions they had for him about the going on’s in Jamestown. He died before making it back to the colony and title and the Governorship then transferred to his son. So then the story was the Son had the affair the father not able to defend this as Lord DelaWar was then dead. Therefore; nobody ever knew for sure which had fathered this Capt. West or if either had. Anne had a son that was the Governors son and he had rank and title. So she elected to call her other son Capt West to give him the same privileges of title. Who his true father was or wasn’t then didn’t matter as she was his mother and the Chief of that groups and she could call him whatever she wanted. But with good reason. DeLaWar is also given credit to history the name given to this line of Delaware people. Part of the Powhatan confederacy then (patriarchal) by Smith’s own Journals but this line of people within his Powhatan confederacy now (matriarchal), the Line of the Mother.

The rest of this is to come as I continue but the last thing to say about all of this. Is the people of the Peninsula of the Delmarva and oyster river Mohegan, Lenape, Ocacanechee and other Powhatan ties now have the named of Delaware and does that Place and it is said to have been given to them by the Governor himself who by his own authority changed their name to The Delaware people. This is because of Anne; the baby thought to be killed by intent for the exchange with Pocahontas, her Mother instead and her father lost to history.

This is not my imagination as these records will also support.

The Powhatan groups and the Ocaneechi. Edward Bland. wrote that the Ocaneechi lived on the Trading Path that connected Virginia with the interior of North America. There were two places that the Ocanechee traded cited in this research and was a treaty relationship that was denoted in the 1646 Treaty with Necotowance. It was 1645 that Opitchapum did not want the job after a year of succeeding Opecanconough as Paramount Powhatan Confederation Chief,
Necotowance, the “King” of the Wyanoaks was the next in line of the succession of the Powhatan matrilineal line of succession from his Patawomeck line of Pocahontas' mother. It is possible that Necotowance is a later name of Nemotack/Namontack, as his life progressed and once he became next in line. This too had made it possible for John Floyd/Fludd to become the exclusive trader and interpreter for these groups as boys they had known one another aboard the Mary Margret. [Bill Devo, Patawomeck Tribal Historian]. Necotowance signed a 1646 treaty where he would deal with Bland and Wood and Floyd traders in 2 locations: Ft Henry and John Floyd's house. Their position on the Trading Path gave the Occaneechi the power to act as trading “middlemen” between Virginia and various tribes to the west. John Floyd, Ffloud would become the exclusive interpreter for all of Jamestown before his death. The Grand Assembly held at James City October 5, 1646, enacted the following (as written): “that upon any occasion of a message to the Governor or trade, the said Necotowance and his people the Indians doe repair tofforte Henery, alias Appmattucke fforte, or to the house of Capt. John ffloud, and to no other place or places of the south side of the river, att which places the aforesayd badges of striped stuffe are to be and remaine. Indians found in ceded lands who were not wearing special striped coats picked up at the designated forts were to be killed on sight, and any white illegally entertaining Indians was to be punished severely. Be it also enacted that Capt. John ffloud be interpreter for the collony, and that for his service therin and transporting such Indians as shall be employed from time to tyme to the Govr in a message or otherwise, he is to be allowed from the publique the salary of four thousand pounds of tob’o yearly.”

In a letter written by Marquess of Flores to King Phillip III of Spain, Dated August 1st 1612, he states the following: (translated)

“A report from my source tells me, Some of the People who have now gone there, believe they should marry the women of the savages of that country, He further informs me that there are already 40 to 50 thus married He also reports that other Englishmen put among them have themselves become savages and the women they took out have also gone among the savages where they have been received and treated well. A minister who administered them was seriously wounded in many places because he attempted to reprehend them.”

A second letter from Don Pedro de Cunega also writes to King Phillip III of Spain on 22nd of that year states a similar report.

“A person (of good Credit) reported that they treat and have a determination to marry some of Ye People that go thither with the Virginians and that 40 to 50 are already married there and other English have intermingled w/them and women sent over to live among the Virginians are used and received kindly by them. They wounded a Minister after he reprehended them.” “

During the start of Jamestown and up to these reports in 1612, there were only three authorized or endorsed ministers although there were other men of god there.
When George Percy left Jamestown he was replaced by Thomas West 3rd Baron De La Warr. Thomas was sick and returned to England. Later he attempted to return in 1618 but was reported to have died at sea. While in Jamestown however; Governor Thomas West fathered a child with “Rachel” the cousin of Pocahontas. This child was known as Toby West and by his Tribal name “Totopotomoi”. This man Toby was therefore born sometime between 1612 and before Thomas West death in 1618. He would have been just a few years younger than Anne Floyd’s daughter Anne Percy. Taken with her mother sometime before 1612 when Percy had left them behind. Toby West aka Totopotomoi had married Cockacoeske was also known as “Queen Anne”. She became the recognized leader of the Confederacy of the Powhatan hierarchy system upon the death of her husband “Totopotomoi”. Adding even more to this missed cultural fact is that Thomas West brother John West is also the father of a mixed heritage child with Queen Anne aka Cockacoeske. That child was known only as Captain West. His brothers Native American son and John Wests then “nephews” wife. It is also these relationship not normal and inter tangled that also helped hide our origins. It creates double cousins and all sorts of titles that are not normal to a family lineage as people expect. So what happened when John Fludd (on the Swan) aka John Floyd (of the Mary Margret) returned on the Swan, he had found Percy had claimed to have married his wife. Percy maybe assuming John had died on either the lost ship Sea Venture or the Catch that sank. When John however; did show in Jamestown he reclaimed his wife and Percy then left the colonies leaving both Anne and her daughter behind. Children fathered after would not be recorded as John Floyd later would not exist due to the rolls of 1622 and 1624 that reported him only as John Fludd. It is these children that we come from. There was no place to record them as John Floyd of the Mary Margret did not exist after the lists of 1622/24. John would however take care of them as his Welsh tradition had dictated, but those children would never be recognized as the children of John Fludd. Many of the accounts of the young boys traded as interpreters are similar but then doubtful if all accounts were accurate. John Floyd/ Fludd was one of these boys too but as Fludd records exist but as Floyd none were or could be as he then did not exist known as that name. His children by 1660, one named John Floyd would be given land on Prout’s Island, Cobbs and Hogg Island. While as Fludd, those children being officially recorded, would inherit lands also that would be recorded as official. Imagine the land disputes that resulted from this error. The Children of the man known as Floyd were helpless to claim what their father had given them as that man could not be proven now that their father was only known to those records as Fludd. WHAT was attempted to escape by leaving the Old World; Loss of titles rights and land seemed to have now only carried over into the new.

The Passenger manifest reported by Smith:

The Names of those in this Supply, were these: with their Proceedings and Accidents. were appoynted to be of the Councell.

Captaine Peter Winne, (Welsh) Captaine Richar Waldo, Master Francis West, brother to the Lord La Warre.
Gent.


NOTE: 1) Peter Winne /Wynne - Welshman Reports back to England Welsh speaking Indians 2) Francis West the son of Lord De la Warr and the brother to the successor of Lord De la Warr. 3) Raleigh Chroshaw – will co author the accounts of Jamestown with Captain Smith in 1624. 4) William Sambage (Savage) a relative of Sir John Savage of Clifton and Rock Savage, Cheshire and Thomas Savage who was on the first Voyage traded to the Tribal Chiefs. 5) Harmon Harrison – Part of the Harrisons that will by Martins 100 and the ancestors of William Henry Harrison. 6) Thomas Forest – gentleman title one step beneath Esquire and just above a Yeoman. His wealth was from Mistress Forrest. 7) Hugh Winne – Peters brother also Welsh 8) Davis ap Hugh – another Welshman 9) John Burra – Anne Burra’s brother 10) Thomas Lavander – an ancestral Sir name within our family and tribal membership. 11) Thomas Fox – son of Sir Edward Fox of Gwernoga, Montgomeryshire and Elizabeth Somerset


At the Bottom of the List are: Mistresse Forrest, and Anne Burra her maide; eight Dutch-men and Poles, with some others, to the number of seaventie persons, &c.

NOTE: This could be read as Mistress Forrest (and Anne Burra with HER Maid.) whereas Punctuation includes the Maid as being Anne Burra’s Maid.


26 November 1608, Peter Wynne, (A Welshman) and a member of Captain Christopher Newport's exploration party to the villages of the Monacan people, Virginia Siouan speakers above the falls of the James River in Virginia, wrote a letter to John Egerton, informing him that some members of Newport's party believed the pronunciation of the Monacans' language
resembled "Welch", which Wynne spoke, and asked Wynne to act as interpreter. (H aile 1998:203 - 204).

The Title of Captain was given to the interpreters, both Native American and the boys traded. His was the highest title allowed without the consent of the King. The above entry is proof that John Floyd and John Fludd were in fact the same man identified by roles and reports of ship’s logs which had created this misidentification, an error that would persist for generations masking the Floyd’s and who would become the Leaders of the Eel River People. Unknown. Lost and forgotten by circumstances and nothing more.

**Correction to this later in History.**

When writing the Constitution of the United States they included this as Habitus Corpus “Of the Body” to prevent this very duality caused by politics and charters of the ancient planters recorded and reported on arrival by boat, where John and likely others had arrived twice. It was also to claim people of other Governments left or abandoned anded by those Governments by the ever changing powers since first settling this country. Sweedish to Dutch, Dutch to British, French to British, British to American, Spain to America and so on. Nothing accounted for this and therefore made life as one impossible and like as the other mandatory. In fact this had started with the conquest of England Over wales, the Roman empire seizing land and claiming people and with the Norsemen. All of these groups had included a people that were onto themselves and with that inclusion a duality had begun. In what would become America that would continue and would not be broken until the constitution where all people would swear their allegiance to the People and government of the United States. In theory this would and the duality but other associations later would rekindle this again.

I will tell you in later chapters how that again effected the Eel River People as their treaty with the United States was mistakenly paid to the Miami, which therefore associated them with the Miami but the United States had recognized them as separate from the Miami. This created the duality all over again. A new generation was born in the colony and John’s family now omitted by his first arrival, although there and present could not be claimed as such from this situation. Others too. As this was found out by those in leadership they would exploit it to their benefit to provide a labor force for their own enterprises. They could intentionally create people falling into this conundrum and forever indenture them, take land claims and more. It was only in later genealogies that “ffloud” was reported to be “Fludd or Flood” by descendants of his later life marriages to a Widow, Margret Finch and following her death to another woman named, Fortune Jorden. His wife Margaret Finch (m.by 1624) died (c1644), leaving John with the young children. A year or so later he married Fortune Jordan, sister of Col. George Jordan. Their first daughter Jane, was born soon after and son Walter was born in 1656 when John was aged sixty-four. John served as a Representative in the Virginia House of Burgesses for twenty-two years, representing the areas of Flowerdew Hundred, Westover and Weyanoke and served at least one term as their Speaker. By 1643 he was one of the representatives of James City County. In 1655 as Colonel John Flood, he was serving as a member of the local militia. At his death in
1658 he was Chairman of the Surry County Commission which held Court and administered the
affairs of the County. John survived many hardships including the Indian uprising and massacre
of 1644 which caused a break in the Colony’s fur trade which caused traders to seek a direct
route with the Cherokee bypassing the Occaneechi. Family of John Floud Floyd

aka — Ffloud- Fflud- Fludd —Flud- Ffloyd— Floyd- Floyd- Flood (The Above are the known spellings for John Floyd in
the historical records) 1609: Floud aboard the Mary Margret married – 1st Anne (Floyd) who then married 2nd
George Percy  Child: Anne Percy – who married Governor John West brother of Lord De LaWarr  Child: with
Powhatan woman named ; John (about 1619)  Child with Powhatan woman named : William (about 1620) 1624:
Ffloud- 3rd marriage of Margret Finch who was former wife 1st to Capt Finch and 2nd to Raleigh Croshaw  Child:
William,  Child: Step daughter Francis Finch,  Child: John c(1627)  Child: Thomas c(1629)  *Child: Mary
c(1635) she would marry “John Washington” 1645: Fludd – Fortune Jorden  Child: Jane  Child: Walter

*Mary Fludd Flood etc. was one of many children of John and his 2nd wife, Margaret (the
widow of William Finch). His property, known as "Sunken Marsh", was located on the south
side of the James River in Surry County, VA. John Washington’s land was west of "Sunken
Marsh" where Clermont, Surry County, VA, is located today and ran south of there. Mary Fludd
was born about 1635 and sent to England to be educated. She returned to Virginia where she
married Richard Blunt of Isle of Wight County, VA and had a son, *Thomas Blunt, who was born
about 1656. After Richard Blunt's death, Mary soon married Charles Ford in 1657 - but he died
shortly after they married. John Washington was Mary’s third husband. It's possible that John
had met her when she was in school in England. John and Mary had a contract of marriage
stating that he would see that her son, Thomas Blunt, would receive his rightful inheritance
from his father (Richard Blunt). John Washington and Mary Fludd/Blunt/Ford/Washington had
one son, Richard, who was born about 1660. Thomas Blunt also worked as an interpreter. On
July the 4th, 1693, in the Act
s of Assembly, we find that Thomas Blunt and the Nottoway and
Weyonoke Indians are mentioned. Thomas Blunt, interpreter, was to “notify the Indians about
marking their hogs” in an act entitled Jamestown council records: “An Act concerning Indians
Hoggs.”

The act empowers the court to assign a particular mark for the towns of the Nottoways and
Wayonoke Indians, so that when they mark their hogs by cutting their ears, people will be able
to tell whose hogs belong to whom. The settlers routinely registered their livestock marks with
the courts. Shortly thereafter, we find the Blunt/Blount family closely allied with the Tuscarora
who lived adjacent the Blunt/Blount family on the North Carolina/Virginia border region near
what is now Bertie County. At that time, it was the Craven District of Albemarle County.
Eventually, the Chief of the Tuscarora would carry the Blount/Blunt surname as well. The
first mention of the Blount name among the Tuscarora is in some papers dating from between
1695 and 1705 in which Thomas Blount is noted as an Indian. By the time the Tuscarora War
began in 1711, Tom Blount was the chief of the more peaceable Tuscarora group, closely allied
with the English, who lived in the northern part of North Carolina near the Virginia border. This
is the same area where reports of Welsh Speaking Indians was filed by Reverend Morgan Jones,
who told Thomas Lloyd, William Penn’s deputy, that he had been captured in 1669 in North Carolina by a tribe of Tuscarora people called the Doeg (again misinterpreted as A Doweger; meaning a Future Queen of King). According to Jones, the chief spared his life when he heard Jones speak Welsh, a tongue he understood. Jones’ report says that he then lived with the Doeg for several months preaching the Gospel in Welsh and then returned to the British Colonies where he recorded his adventure in 1686. The historian Gwyn A. Williams comments, “This is a complete farrago and may have been intended as a hoax”. Because he considered it only to lines of Madoc more then several hundred years ago since then. There is no evidence for their having been Doeg among the Tuscarora, but Williams and others were not looking for any of these misplaced people. (Phoenix or John Floyds Duality by twice landing) John Floyd’s sons and others who were not of Madoc’s settlement per say but had been unreported on the ships lists, nobodies by records yet there. The turn of the century was nearing and the colony was almost 100 years old now. Many people falling into this situation continued to appear.

**A Swiss colony or fort named Christina.**

1638 Fort Christina was constructed on the South River (Delaware). This was an established fort and settlement of the Swedish King Gustovus Adolphus. It remained part of the Swedish or New Netherlands until 1664 when the region was finally taken over by the British rule. Like other settlements they newcomers often built trade and other relationships with the Native American communities. Here they had been more successful than in other settlements with the Lenape’ as their neighbors. Later divisions of these people would also adopt the name Delaware after Lord De La Warr. This area was known as the Realm of Sweden eventually leading to the state of Delaware but included parts of New Jersey and the south east part of Pennsylvania. The fort would be renamed Fort Altena. Once the English took total control the original fort fell into disrepair and over time vanished. The allied Lenape with these remaining settlers were dispersed, most moving deeper into the interior moved into Penn’s Woods (what would become added in the next generation, to the other small groups that would find refuge in and around the 100’s (Plantations) and near “Fort Christanna”, in VA. Started by Alexander Spotswood in 1710. After the Tuscarora War broke out. Spotswood conceived the idea of a fort where he would settle the Siouan and Iroquoian tribes of Virginia that had been “Tributary” since 1677. The fort would offer them protection from hostile tribes, act as a trading center, and also provide schooling to their children to learn English culture. In late 1713, he got his idea approved by the Burgesses; it was to be under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Virginia Indian Company, which had a monopoly. Others complained of this monopoly and the fort was ordered to be defunded and stopped. It was in operation from 1711 to 1729. Upon closing some of the Native Americans migrated to northern Virginia near Fredericksburg and into the fewer remaining individual lines that were still within the region. By 1730-40 many of these people and those mixed settlers and religious outcasts by new Governor ruler’s, also
packed up and moved into the Penn’s Wood land purchase where they were blended into the melting pot community of Shmokin settlement. (/ʃəˈmʊkən/; Saponi Algonquian “Schahamokink” “place of eels”) (Lenape: Shahëmokink. Let me say that again ... “Place of Eels”. This is the next step to what will ultimately become The Eel River Tribe of Indiana.

The Swiss settlers remained part of the continental population but where not English loyalist arriving on English ships, nor part of the Dutch charter by the sale of what is now New York. If those people did not report as part of the whole, then they too became literally nobodies. “Others”. More of this also occurred as following the 1622 massacre in Jamestown, people whom had arrived in Plymouth or earlier colony attempts had gone to Jamestown and visa versa. In Plymouth a small group had refused to sign the charter of that colony and settled apart from the rest. “The Others” or “Strangers” they were called. The area they settled was a Hobb’s Hole on the Eel Pond. One of the sons of John Floyd ~ Nathaniel Floyd married Mary ~ who remarried Francis Hobbs Sr. from the Eel River settlement near Plymouth and then moved to the Isle of Wright region by the same name “Hobbs Hole” and the “New Plymouth” had a trading post with the friendly Native American groups. Nathaniel missed the massacre of 1622 while at sea on the Bona Nova off the shore of Mass., on orders to catch fish for the struggling Plymouth colony. We have him on the List of person alive and dead in 1624 at James city. Martin’s 100. On November 20, 1637, he patented 800 acres of land on Pagan Creek. (Again a reference to the Ogachi -backwoods people of Britannia later called pagans) He died or had vanished before 1674, because in that year his widow, Mary Floyd was married to Francis Hobbs Sr. Why the Floyd’s were located on Martins 100 is also pretty clear.

Martins 100 plantation was that of Captain John Martin, commanded the Benjamin under Drake in the 1585–1586 expedition. On his return, John Martin married Mary Brandon (born 1566), daughter of Robert Brandon, Chamberlain of London, on 23 May 1586. He became a Councilman of the Jamestown Colony of Virginia in 1607 and was the proprietor of Martin's Brandon Plantation on the south bank of the James River, apparently named after his wife’s family. Captain Martin returned to England on the “Phoenix” in 1608 and returned with the ships of the ill-fated Third Supply which arrived in 1609, less their flagship, the Sea Venture, and the leaders and supplies which had been aboard. It is not clear when he returned again to England, but he may have returned to Virginia in 1624 on the Swan. The Ship “Phoenix” is also important to our lost history in later generation where this ship is misreported as one that a Col John Floyd (of Kentucky) was to have sailed on but nearly 200 years later than that of Jamestown. And Captain Martin perhaps the ONLY man ever to have Claimed to have any relationship to the Phoenix as sailing it back to England.

This is remembered by family but like most stories was confused with the rest of the true story. Too often people embellish or confuse parts of a story getting some of the important parts in their version but not in the right place. Captain John Martin died in 1632 at Martin’s
Brandon Plantation, which he had established on a 1616 land grant in Virginia, leaving his plantation to a grandson, Captain Robert Bargrave.

Bargrave sold the plantation to three merchants from England. Then, from 1720 until 1926, the plantation became home to members of the prominent Harrison family of Virginia. Located in modern-times in Prince George County, Virginia and known as Lower Brandon Plantation, in the 21st century, Captain John Martin’s circa 1616 plantation is both a National Historical Landmark open to tours and one of America’s oldest continuous farming operations. The Harrisons will have a long relationship with the members of the plantations they will eventually purchase. Some will be evicted and others moved to one of their other many plantations as both freemen and indentured servants. Some would be created or forced into service as a servant by debts for costs travel expenses or losses. The Harrisons would have a long love hate relationship with generations of Floyd’s that date back to this purchase. A link to the Floyd’s and William Henry Harrison in later generations as well.

A group of German miners/ workers were hyjacked by the New Governor Spotswood and sent to work lead mines in what is today West Virginia. because they were hyjacked they became indentured servants and not listed as “authorized colonists” as intended. By that time the West Virginia as we know it today, had become a collection of this misplaced people, tribal groups and religious groups, other countrymen and generally all others without an official record of England. There lands were being disputed and rightful ownership in question. The lists of the Dead and Living gave opportunistic people with similar names a chance to sweep in and lay claim to these lands. They had little chance to defend themselves as they had not been recorded properly nor could claim their own existence in the new world. The Mason Dixon line was one way intended to solve this problem. The original Mason Dixon line. Mason represented the English interest and Dixon the others many then of French or “the Dix” currency, although the names of the surveyors was likely mere coincidental. The key element of this survey was the twelve mile arch on the border of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. This feature it the only known arch border known and was to be an intended proof of this arrangement. It would not work in the end. (see Twelve Mile, town in Indiana Old reserve area of Eel River people North of Logansport IN)

Their attitude towards Native Americans would also be forever misreported. Few know that the first Thanks Giving as we are taught in school where Native American’s came and shared with the colonists in peace actually took place at one of the Berkeley Plantation, prior to becoming one of the Harrison’s many plantations. The Plymouth story different and not the basis of this tradition. It was however associated with Plymouth for the religious aspects rather than the factual account of this other feast. Governor Berkeley was known best for being a mean spirited governor and a friend of Dr. Potts (also became a VA Governor) who prepared the concoction that poison nearly 200 Native Americans. It had been a tradition since 1619 with the many friendly groups but after the massacre of 1622 their attitude towards all Native Americans had changed. That year 1623 the friendly, helpful and trusting groups came again
unknowing what was awaiting them. Revenge on unsuspecting friends for the massacre of 1622. Over 200 of these Native Americans sharing in the feast now poisons by Dr Potts and dead or lay dying. Dr Potts great grandson would become the Doctor of the Famed Lewis and Clark expedition and conduct autopsy’s on native American people to see if he could Cure their heritage infliction as Indians. He fed the members of the Lewis and Clark expedition Mercury Pills which is today how modern science has tracked their route. Incidentally: the only member of that expedition to Die on the entire trip was one of us, Sgt Charles Floyd, supposedly of appendix rupturing. (Claimed to have had absolutely “nothing” to do with ingesting the Good Doctors prescribed Pills) Just sayin. Other plantations suffered far less during the raids of 1622 as their ties were much closer and far less the same feeling as Berkeley and others.

The Berkeley Plantation in Charles City County, Virginia, the site in 1619 of the first Thanksgiving in what is now the United States, was long the seat of the Harrison family. Other historic homes in Virginia associated with the Harrison family include Brandon Plantation, Upper Brandon, Hunting Quarter, Four Mile Tree and Kittiewan, home of Dr. William Rickman and his wife Elizabeth Harrison.

Our Native American Origins

The Eel River Tribe ~ a new beginning

In 1619, Martin's Brandon was one of the plantations represented when what became the House of Burgesses, the first representative legislative body in the English colonies, met at Jamestown. The representatives of Martin's Brandon were Thomas Davis and Robert Stacy. The Davis family were also relatives of Captain Robert Davis, John Floyd/Fludds uncle, and would see the marriage of a Davis to the Hughes families as well as the intermarriage of John Rice Hughes, into the Powhatan confederacy. These relationships were often to strengthen ties not only between the many tribal groups of the Powhatan confederacy but also with the colonist. All of the banded groups sent a young woman to the Powhatan where he would father a child with her. This linked the tribes together in a family bond. One of the main reasons John Floyd/Fludd would become the sole if not main interpreter to the colony. He had more ties and links to the tribal groups by family then nearly anyone else of that day.

Others became part of this oddity. To the north the Netherlands and a Catholic settlement of Acadia (Nova Scotia). It would be conquered by the English and the expulsion of the Catholics and many mixed heritage people would then be redistributed throughout the 13 colonies. Some of these people avoided the expulsion by willingly relocating to Biloxi Mississippi and New Orleans. They would become the root of the Cajun culture, a mispronounced Acadian name.

This migration in the north American continent was still being affected by the English rules of long ago.
Henry VIII did not see the need to reform the government of Wales at the beginning of his reign, but gradually he perceived a threat from some of the remaining Marcher lords and therefore instructed his chief minister, Thomas Cromwell, to seek a solution. His solution was the annexation or incorporation of Wales which, along with other significant changes at the same time, led to the creation of England as a modern sovereign state. Their ties to the Native American group near Jamestown would see this small misplaced group divided in loyalty once leaving the Virginia area, some going to join those to the north in Shamokin and others going to the southwest to join relatives and families among the Creek and the southern tribal groups. An even smaller group stayed behind and their children would be educated at a new English fort named Christine began by Governor Spotswood, the grandfather of Martha Washington on her maiden name side of the family “Dandridge”. Slavery in the colony also added to unaccounted for people. In 1619 the first slaves were brought to Jamestown by a Dutch ship. By the late 1690’s thousands of slaves, servants from Africa, Bermuda, South America and elsewhere had arrived. Native American’s had also been captured and became part of the slave triangle trade. In the colonies people could also then own Native Americans. These people had become property and not considered a civilian or member of society a taxable, tradable item they called a “Titable”.

Historical accounts from several sources that explain the problems with colonist in the beginning and towards the end of the 1690’s You can see how things changed decade to decade.

Hist .DOC source
‘VMHB 1899:23 6-237

Francis Wyatt et al. to the Earl of Southampton
3 April 1623 James City
English captives & 1622 massacre
Twenty captives from the 1622 massacre at Martin’s Hundred held by Opechancanough who wishes peace and ability to plant corn on their own lands at Pamunkey. The English put Comoham, an "actor" in the massacre who was not sent by the Great King, was put in chains as leverage. The English to send home their people and they would return "Mrs. Boys (the chief of the prisoners), appareled like one of their Queens." The rest came not because of threatening speeches according to Robert Poole, interpreter. Terms of negotiation given.

Brown 1964:572 [Vol. 2589, folio 61]

Marquess of Flores to Philip III, King of Spain
1 Aug. 1612

Marriages Reported by a source that "some of the people who have gone there, think now some of them should marry the women of the savages of that country; and he tells me that
there are already 40 or 50 thus married." Also reported that the other Englishmen, after being put among them, have become savages themselves while the women, whom they took out, also have gone among the savages where they have been received & treated well. A minister who admonished them was "seriously wounded in many places" because "he reprehended them."

Brown 1964: 632633 [Vol. 2572, folio 10]

Don Pedro de Cunega to Philip III, King of Spain

22 7br 1612

Marriages A person (of good credit) reported that "they treate and have a determination to marrie some of ye People that goe thether with the Virginians... fortie or fiftie are already married there." And other English intermingled w/them & women "sent over to live among the Virginians are received & used kindly by them." They wounded a minister after he reprehended them.

Fleet 1945A: 49
Indian & John Dibdall
Keeping Indian
1 Sept. 1656 Westover
Allowed to keep this Indian according to law.
Fleet 1945A: 58
Indian & John Banister
To have Indian
27 Oct. 1656 Westover
To have Indian in his service.
Fleet 1945A: 58
Indian & Capt. Daniel Llewellyn
To have Indian
27 Oct. 1656 Westover
To have Indian in his service.
Fleet 1945A: 58
Indians & Major Abra. Wood
To have Indians
27 Oct. 1656 Westover
To have two Indians.
Fleet 1945A: 58
Indian & Capt. Robert Wynne
To keep Indian
27 Oct. 1656 Westover
To keep an Indian.
Fleet 1941A: 14
Indian & John Pratt
Employment of Indian
20 March 1657 James City
Pratt ordered to employ an Indian under the hands of Mr. Drewe and Mr. Wyatt.
Fleet 1945A: 79
"Comon Enemy"
Order 24 June 1657 Merchants Hope
Every company of this regiment to provide & prepare 10 men "victualld and armed" for offence and defense agst. the Common enemy & expeditions.
Fleet 1945A: 82
Indian & George Potter
Employment of Indian
3 Aug. 1657 Merchants Hope
Permitted to employ an Indian according to law.
Fleet 1945A: 87
Indian & Thomas Drewe
Employment of Indian
3 8br. 1657 Merchants Hope
Permitted to employ and keep an Indian.
Fleet 1941A: 64
Indian & Capt. Edward Hill
Employment of Indian
3 Feb. 1659 Merchants Hope
Permitted to keep an Indian.
Fleet 1941A: 43
Indian & John Howell
Employment of Indian
3 Aug. 1659 Westover
Allowed to employ Indian.
Fleet 1941A: 43
Indian & John Drayton
Employment indian
3 Aug. 1659 Westover
Allowed to employ Indian.
The True Eel River Tribe of Indiana
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Fleet 1941A: 43
Indian & Richard Parker
Violation of law
3 Aug. 1659 Westover
Parker had given a gun to an Indian contrary to law. 1,000 lbs. penalty to county commissioners. Also 1,000 lbs. of tobo. penalty to Lt. John Howell, informant, and costs of suit.
Fleet 1941A: 46
Indian & John Holmwood
Employment of Indian
3 Aug. 1659 Westover
Permitted to employ an Indian according to law.
McIlwa ine 1914:4
John Beauchamp & Indian boy
Petition 13 March 1659/60 James City
Beauchamp, merchant, wants to bring his Indian boy to England. If he can show consent of the
Indian boy's parents to do so to the county court in Charles Cittie County, then his request shall
be granted.
Fleet 1941B: 5
Indians License 14 Sept. 1661 Westover
Licenses to keep Indians revoked

John Floyd is absent from the massacre list and living list as is Anne and daughter listed as
Percy's wife either. This may be solved by land claims of John Floyd's other children, whom
would acquire land of the laughing King. It may also account for the similar stories of John Floyd
and Thomas Savage. As well as their close ties to Namontack and the family of Pocahontas, and
Both Savage and Floyd's older family ties to the "Earl of Rivers" Title. Keep in mind many of
the now historical records were rediscovered and John Floyd between 1609-1624 (14 Years) is
lost to history as his only claim in 1624 was to the Swan and nothing known of his earlier
landing on the Mary Margret. So to fill in an account of an Interpreter was credited to Savage
and not Floyd, by most researchers and historians.

1595 - Thomas Savage is born in England.

January 2, 1608 - Thomas Savage, a young laborer, arrives in Virginia aboard the John and
Francis.

February 1608 - Powhatan, the paramount chief of Tsenacomoco, exchanges a boy named
Namontack for the English boy Thomas Savage. The boys will learn the other's language in
order to eventually serve as interpreters.

1610 - Thomas Savage travels to Jamestown and does not return to Tsenacomoco.

May 1614 - Thomas Savage accompanies Ralph Hamor to Werowocomoco to try to arrange a
marriage between Powhatan's youngest daughter and Sir Thomas Dale. Powhatan greets
Savage warmly.

1619–1620 - Governor George Yeardley sends Thomas Savage on a trading mission, not
realizing that Savage is in the employ of Captain John Martin of Martin's Brandon.

1621 - Thomas Savage accompanies John Pory on two trading expeditions to the Eastern Shore,
where he establishes a good relationship with the Occohannock and Accomac Indians.

1621 - Esmy Shichans, the so-called Laughing King of the Eastern Shore, gives Thomas Savage a
large tract of land measuring some 9,000 acres.
1623 - Thomas Savage marries a woman named Hannah, sometimes known as Ann, who came to the colony at her own expense in 1621.

1624 - Former governor Sir George Yeardley convicts Thomas Savage of slander and insubordination against Captain William Eppes, commander of the Eastern Shore plantations and an associate of Yeardley's. Savage is sentenced to serve Yeardley and Eppes.

1624 - John Savage is born to Thomas and Hannah Savage.

Early 1625 - Thomas Savage, his wife, Hannah, and their son, John, are living on the Eastern Shore.

March 7, 1625 - Thomas Savage is made the official interpreter of the plantation of Accomack and is subject to the orders he receives from Captain William Eppes, the Eastern Shore's commander.

May 1625 - Thomas Savage is credited with a dividend of land, which is included in a list that is sent back to England.

December 12, 1627 - Hannah Savage receives a patent for 50 acres of land on the Eastern Shore, a neck of land on which the Savage household is then seated. By September 1633 - Thomas Savage dies, leaving his real estate to his son, John Savage.

The Eel River and now merely repeated Miami tradition of Eel Rivers; recalls we are the “People of the Peninsula” but few Miami accounts can tell you why. By June 3, 1631, the Dutch had begun settling the Delmarva Peninsula by establishing the Zwaanendael Colony on the site of present-day Lewes, Delaware. In 1638, Sweden established the New Sweden Colony, in the region of Fort Christina, on the site of present-day Wilmington, Delaware. New Sweden claimed and, for the most part, controlled the lower Delaware River region (parts of present-day Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) but settled few colonists there. Part of the Swiss settlement was Moravian and Moravian Missionaries. These people will play an important part of our story and develop relationships that will influence the Native American leaders of this generation and later generations including Tecumseh that is also part of our history. The Bohemian Rule will play a huge roll in the development of the region. Among these people also by way of the Netherlands came the “Waloons” Weachaloons, a Roman populations of the Burgundian Netherlands. Part of the Wea People and the root of their name. These people are descendants of the Gallo-Romans with Germanic Frankish admixture forever linking them with the French and the French Government. Their descendants in the colonial America will be in part, become members of the Eel River, Miami by way of a small group known as the Wea. Or as Heckwelder an early Moravian missionary and interpreter identified as “Weachalloons”. Additionally being descendant of the Gallo-Romans is also a key influence that they were here and a part of those migrating from Delaware westward. The Gallo Romans were part of the group known as the “Vandals”. These people are credited for part of those who sacked Rome.
As they were also forced westward due to political treaties, sale of lands and final control of the region. They ended up in an area that was uncharted which is mostly today's West Virginia which was first called Vandalia named for these people. Later as fights over land claim expanded to the French control or British control and if it is part of Penn’s purchase the regions within it would add to the names of places many of these people would again migrate to in the next generation including Indiana. Which adds to the misunderstanding that Indiana is named for the “land of the Indians” This is in part true as it took the name from the land speculators whom recognized that these people had once resided in Vandalia but had since moved to the Illinois territory. At this time controlled by France and was everything uncharted west of known lands called “Illinois” Once it was understood they had now occupied this region the name of the Indiana territory was given. The Walloons had a very distinctive language and religion view. They had blended into the collective community of Shmokin or “Place of Eels”

Among them were a huge community of Moravian Missions who would play a huge roll in their lives and those who were related to them. Tecumseh, The Lenape, Eel River, Mingo, and others. The Government years later would not trust the Moravian living among the people as the power of government would change from French to English control and then from English to New American control. There would be several conflicts and murders by military men against these people and their Native American friends, relatives and allies. Early reports of nearly 400 to 600 captives needing saved would be relayed to the early Pennsylvania militia but the expedition sent to free these people found that more than half were not captives but willingly living among the people and did not want rescued. This caused a real challenge as those people were no longer loyal to a government but living free and unencumbered as free people with their Native American community. This would not be respected nor ever truly acceptable by those intent on securing both government rule of the region and ownership of the land they occupied. They would need to go just like the Native Americans with them, obstacles to the progress of enterprising men, companies and governments.

On March 12, 1664, King Charles II of England gave James, Duke of York a grant that incorporated all lands included in the original Virginia Company of Plymouth Grant plus other lands. This grant was in conflict with the Dutch claim for New Netherland, which included parts of today's Pennsylvania.

On June 24, 1664, The Duke of York sold the portion of his large grant that included present-day New Jersey to John Berkeley and George Carteret for a proprietary colony. The land was not yet in British possession, but the sale boxed in the portion of New Netherland on the West side of the Delaware River. The British conquest of New Netherland began on August 29, 1664, when New Amsterdam was coerced to surrender while facing cannons on British ships in New York Harbor. This conquest continued, and was completed in October 1664, when the British captured Fort Casimir in what today is New Castle, Delaware.

The Peace of Breda between England, France and the Netherlands confirmed the English conquest on July 21, 1667, although there were temporary reversions.
On September 12, 1672, as part of the Third Anglo-Dutch War, the Dutch reconquered New York Colony/New Amsterdam, the Dutch established three County Courts which went on to become original Counties in present-day Delaware and Pennsylvania. The one that later transferred to Pennsylvania was Upland. This was partially reversed on February 9, 1674, when the Treaty of Westminster ended the Third Anglo-Dutch War, and reverted all political situations to the status quo ante bellum. The British retained the Dutch Counties with their Dutch names. By June 11, 1674, New York reasserted control over the outlying colonies, including Upland, but the names started to be changed to British names by November 11, 1674, Upland was partitioned on November 12, 1674, producing the general outline of the current border between Pennsylvania and Delaware.

On February 28, 1681, Charles II granted a land charter to William Penn to repay a debt of £16,000 (around £2,100,000 in 2008, adjusting for retail inflation) owed to William's father, Admiral William Penn. This was one of the largest land grants to an individual in history. The King named it Pennsylvania in honor of the Admiral. Penn, the son, who wanted it to be called New Wales, and then Sylvania, was embarrassed at the change, fearing that people would think he had named it after himself, but King Charles would not rename the grant. Penn established a government with two innovations that were much copied in the New World: the county commission and freedom of religious conviction.

What had been Upland on what became the Pennsylvania side of the Pennsylvania-Delaware Border was renamed as Chester County when Pennsylvania instituted their colonial governments on March 4, 1681. The Quaker leader William Penn had signed a peace treaty with Tammany, leader of the Delaware tribe, beginning a long period of friendly relations between the Quakers and the Indians. Additional treaties between Quakers and other tribes followed. The treaty of William Penn was never violated.

Note: For much of the beginning of the United States All Presidents took Office on March 4th of those election years. It also just happens to be my Date of Birth March 4th - just sayin.)

Misidentification of our forefather Eel Rivers is also attributed to the many people whom occupied the Shmokin settlement. Because of the diversity there and the fact they had not yet truly formed an independent people, they were often lumped into one group or another. Collectively they were referred to by others in the region by a variety of names. In Native American culture many groups were titled by those expeditions led by a neighboring group who was acting as scouts or guides. It was also a language issue. With French, Dutch, English, Spanish and other country influences and the variation of tribal languages these after were misheard repeated to mimic the sound and often not at all what the people called themselves. The Europeans adapted or transliterated these names according to their own languages and spelling systems, trying to capture the sounds of the names. For example the "Cherokee". It may have originally been derived from the Choctaw word Cha-la-kee, which means "weasels who live in the mountains", or Choctaw Chi-luk-ik-bi, meaning "people who live in the cave country". The earliest Spanish rendering of the name "Cherokee," from 1755, is Tchalaquei.
Another theory is that "Cherokee" derives from a Lower Creek word, Cvlakke ("chuh-log-gee"). The Iroquois in New York have historically called the Cherokee Oyata'ge'ronoñ ("inhabitants of the cave country"). More specifically to the Eel River and our earliest relations, the mixed community of Shmokin also included the people long involved with the region known as the Susquehannock.

Susquehannock or Conestega were the outsiders also called the Miqui by the Lenape. To the Huron, Andastoerrhonon, “Blackened Pole” The French adapted the Huron term and called them the Andaste. Later unknown to most is the relationship to some who blended into the Hidatsa. The Algonquin work Miqui which means “foreign, different, far off” was heard by the Swedish and Dutch to be Minquas. Later Mingo and Miquajee and other forms as well. The Lenape also used the term Sisawehak Hanna Len or "Oyster River People." The Powhatan-speaking peoples of coastal Virginia (also Algonquian) called the tribe the Sasquesahanough. The English of Maryland and Virginia transliterated the Powhatan term, referring to the people as the Susquehannock. The English of Pennsylvania in the late eighteenth century called them the Conestoga, derived from one of their few remaining villages in Pennsylvania known as Conestoga Town. Its name was based on the Iroquoian term, Kanastoge, possibly meaning "place of the upright pole." Early English and Dutch traders heard and spelled the people's main settlement, fort, or castle, as “Quanestaqua. So these distinct people had several names that many know them by yet as a recognizable tribe as we think of tribal groups today they had no one name such as the Cherokee or Creek although like these groups and nearly all others there were bands of or sub groups off them. They occupied areas from New York to the Carolinas and westward into the Ohio and beyond before being assimilated into several other groups and tribes. History argues what exactly happened to them.

The original population of the Susquehannock is uncertain due to lack of contact with the Europeans, whose records provide such data. The Europeans' best guesses are that the tribe numbered from 5000-7000 in 1600, and were a regional power capable of holding off the Iroquois Confederacy in the first seven decades of the 17th century, including after the Iroquois began systematic warfare against neighboring ethnic groups in pursuit of acquiring firearms during fur trading. Before that time, it was the inland Susquehannock which had allied themselves to Dutch and Swedish traders (1600 & 1610) and Swedish settlers in New Sweden around 1640 which had a monopoly of European flintlock firearms, increasing the tribes power. These firearms were carefully not traded to either, Iroquois nor Delaware until the defeats of the Dutch imposed British traders, who initially favored the Iroquois, into the North American Amerindian tribal rivalries and also kept firearms away from the more coastally located Delaware peoples. The Susquehannock, who were all but extinct by the time the British asserted any significant local control, had early on allied with the Swedes, who traded them firearms for furs as early as the 1610s but now found themselves generally often at odds with the new European managers of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Consequently, the nation also fought a war declared by the Province of Maryland from 1642-50s and won it, slowly with help from their long-time allies the Swedes. By the 1660’s into the 1680’s they had dwindled in
numbers presumed by diseases like small pox and other infectious diseases. The remaining southern groups of the Virginia area moved to the Shmokin settlement with those they had intermarried. Others small groups are believed to have fled west via the gaps of the Allegheny into Western Pennsylvania or beyond into the Ohio Country, possibly becoming absorbed by the Shawnee, in particular the creation of the Mingo Shawnee. This name also an adaptation of the name Migui. In later history of the 1700’s the famous Blue Jacket of the Shawnee also an enigma was reported as a duel chief. 2nd to Tecumseh and 1st Chief of a smaller tribe called the Maykujay. *Eckert pp 331-332.*

This too is a derivative of misunderstood and cultural translations for what and how they hear a word, name or phrase. In all of history there is no tribal name or band of a group called the Maykujay’s. This too has only led to the missing history of Blue Jacket and his identity and has been left for speculation and conjecture for years. It is an accepted and historical fact of his involvement with both Tecumseh and Little Turtle often called a Miami. So it should not be difficult for even the most avid historians to agree on what this secondary tribal leadership was. They have not concluded who this small group was. I can and will answer this clearly in the chapter of Blue Jacket. The other references for this link are found in their neighbors, the Ojibwa accounts of them in 1718 and 1770’s. Here they refer to them as the Makwaji (Mah Kwa Gee). This means bear den. In the accounts of C.C. Trowbridge he records in 1828 the memories of a Chief Le Gros, *aka The Wolf* (considered a Miami too in some histories he was of the Eel River Tribe, Wolf the coat of Arms of the Ancient Floyds Wolf All and throughout our story), that his father was a Matchingwia or Bear Face or Bearfaces and one who could foretell future events. This is also a reference to those recalling the Prophet of the Shawnee “Tenskwatawa” who history records had learned from the Moravian Missions of a solar eclipse and tricked people into following him as he “predicted” the sun would vanish from the sky. This is detailed on the chapter Blue Jacket. They had learned this from the Moravian Missionaries among them. Also from the Long history of Draco the Dragon in the Sky and constilation used for more than 1200 years by the Welsh.

When Captain John Smith of Jamestown met them in 1608, they had a formidable village in the lower river valley (present-day Lancaster, Pennsylvania developed near here.) Captain Smith wrote of the Susquehannock, "They can make neere 600 able and mighty men, and are pallisadoed [palisaded] in their Townes to defend them from the Massawomekes, their mortal enemies." He was astonished to find the Susquehannock were brokering trade with French goods. He estimated the population of their village to be 2,000, although he never visited it. **Palisades** more like ancient Fortresses made of Vertical Poles. **Massawomekes** Smith misheard name and also later misunderstood as Massassauga by northern tribal groups.

During the early Dutch colonization of New Netherland, the Susquehannock traded furs with the Europeans. As early as 1623, they struggled to go north past the Lenape (later known as the Delaware), who occupied territory along the Delaware River, to trade with the Dutch at New
Amsterdam. In 1634, the Susquehannock defeated the Delaware in that area, who may have become their tributaries and part of the group also with unions by marriages.

In 1638, Swedish settlers established New Sweden in the Delaware Valley near the coast. Their location near the bay enabled them to interrupt the Susquehannock fur trade with the Dutch further north along the coast.

In 1642, the English Province of Maryland declared war on the Susquehannock. With the help of the Swedes, the Susquehannock defeated the English in 1644. The Susquehannock were in an intermittent state of war with Maryland until 1652. As a result, they traded almost exclusively with New Sweden to the north. This too added to the loss of records and accounts of those in the peninsula that is part of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia with the southern tip being now Virginia and the location of the Floyd's land claims on Prout's island. This area was in dispute for most of the early to mid, 1600’s, due to the tribes located there and their mixed allied relationships to the Swedish colony.

In 1652 the Susquehannock concluded a peace treaty with Maryland. In return for arms and safety on their southern flank, they ceded to Maryland large territories on both shores of the Chesapeake Bay. This decision was also related to the Beaver Wars of the late 1650s, in which the Haudenosaunee swept south and west against other tribes and territories to expand their hunting grounds for the fur trade. With the help of Maryland's arms, the Susquehannock fought off the Iroquois Confederacy for a time, and a brief peace followed.

In 1658, the Susquehannock used their influence with the Esopus to end the Esopus Wars, because that conflict interfered with their important trade with the Dutch. From 1658 to 1662, the Susquehannock were at war with the powerful Iroquois confederacy based south of the Great Lakes, which was seeking new hunting grounds for the fur trade. By 1661, the Maryland colonists and the Susquehannock had expanded their peace treaty into a full alliance against the Iroquois. **Fifty Englishmen were assigned to the Susquehannock to guard their fort.** Some of these men would later be considered Indian people themselves, after living with and among the people for so long.

In 1663, the Susquehannock defeated a large Iroquois invasion force. In April 1663, the Susquehannock village on the upper Ohio River was attacked by Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga warriors of the western Iroquois.

By the Closing of Fort Christanna in Virginia many of the remnants of the Fort and School had found their way to Shmokin which had also served as a collective settlement for those still left in the country where their governments no longer had any legal claim. When those governments lost all claims and the people of Jamestown and Plymouth lost their lands after the Crown took control over the Company investors, many had no other place to go and still find safe haven. It was a natural migration for those left behind and those landless people without a future with the prevailing British Government. This blending of misplaced people would eventually turn into the perfect storm and produce some of the most defiant leaders.
against a westward expansion and produce leaders to command allied forces against it. It
would also plant the seeds of a free and independent Native American country of their own
which they would fight to preserve and fight to defend. It began here, before the French and
Indian war and became full blown as the newly formed US Government finally agreed on
taxation and land policies in 1786, two factures they had failed to address when first claiming
their independence in 1776. Once the new constitution was ratified (1786) it would only be a
matter of time until these people would turn full attention to those entering into the lands they
had occupied since the defeat of the Swiss Colony, the closing of two Christiana/Christanna
Forts and the policies and agreements with three governments which had changed yet again.
Motivated and fueled by the newest Land Companies all trying to lay claim to this vast
wilderness.

The outer coastal barrier Islands would once again play a key role in the Jamestown
development and those men of enterprise. A new resistance and rebellion was brewing and it
would mature in 1702 with the start of Queen Anne’s War. And the reason the 2nd known
Prince of Orange medallion would be found in Rhode Island in our generation. Carried there by
those smuggled into this country at the beginning of colonization and Linked to baby Anne and
her Mother.

QUEEN ANN’S WAR

Queen Ann’s War; of 1702-1713 included the Floyd’s as their outer island off the coast of
Virginia was one of the first before entering the natural harbor. (Today it is the US Coast Guard
station Cobbs Island.) This was also known as the third Indian War. It was a war between
England, Spain and France for control of the continent as well as Spanish controlled Florida and
Mobile to the south, Quebec and Newfoundland to the north as well as the shipping control of
goods and products to the West Indies and Islands of the Caribbean island. This without doubt
had drawn the second generation John Floyd’s children into the fighting. Ultimately leaving the
island estate by last “Will and Testimony”, to his wife and children on April 2nd 1687.

His children William, Charles, John and Samuel left in the care of their mother. His “Will” is
read leaving his orchards and the island to his son’s and Anne. During the war privateers were
birthed Pirates who roamed the shipping lanes taking and plundering all ships in these lanes.
Many men were kidnapped and forced into duty and it is even possible that this was John’s fate
as they lived on the coastal shores. One of the best remembered Pirates was a man history
recorded as Edward Teach, (Black beard) although his nobility heritage was tarnished and his
true name never known. (However; there is a Teech also found on the list of people lost at
Roanoke, just as Schmolkin is also found on that Roanoke list) Just sayin.

The colonies had greatly increased the slave trade and this too increased the opportunity to
defect. His captured ship her would rename the “Queen Anne’s Revenge” He actually
commanded two ships with over 300 men as his crew. The larger was to carry their haul while
the smaller used to overcome vessels. Unlike Hollywood, there are no records that say he was
ever cruel or murdered anyone he captured. He also used aliases (Stede Bonne, captain Kentish, captain Edwards). (Kentish an reference to a Kentish Man or Welshman) He offered captured vessels the chance to join him and in 1718 after overtaking Captain Harriot’s ship they accepted. When captured off of the North Carolina shore at the battle of Ocracoke Island, his cargo included sugar, cocoa, indigo and cotton. It was taken ashore and sold at auction at Tobias Knight’s property by Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia. Blackbeard’s crew were taken back to Williamsburg. Some slaves among them which were treated differently as they had thought they were forced to participate. 14 of the 16 men tried were found guilty and hanged, their bodies left to rot in the gibbets along landing road which became known as Gallows Rd. (The Old Martin’s 100 Plantation and still the chief inspection station for tobacco and goods) Also Hobbs Hole a off shoot of Hobbs hole in Plymoth after Mr Hobbs relocated to Jamestown area. Hobbs Hole in Plymoth also called “Eel Pond”. Hobbs son also married to a Floyd daughter.

Queen Anne’s War 1702-13 would foster the appearance of Black Beard and his true Flag unlike the skull and cross bones often used in Hollywood depictions.

Looking at the flag and the fact he had used the Alias Captain Kenish Clues to Blackbeard’s identity or at least that of his second in command might be linked to the Kintish Guard of Rhode Island. An old Jutish dialect of Old England and Wales. Meaning (Peoples) or (languages) Thus the Peoples guard. The Jutes had invaded England in the 5th and 6th century.

The governors of Virginia (Spotswood) and North Carolina (Eden) fought over the authority of Virginia’s invasion of North Carolina which they had no legal right to do. Spotswood accused Knight as in league with Blackbeard and this conflict between colonies and individuals would last decades. Israel Hands was a slave and under North Carolina law was not allowed to testify and this was Spotswood lead witness. Unlike the myth of pirates steeling gold and silver and burring treasures, Teach stole the goods of merchants, sugar, indigo and things he could sell to markets along the eastern shores taken from one colony or ship and then sold to another.

Books and stories began to be written of Pirates as early as the knighted sir William Drake, the first known fantasy tale published in 1724. His flag too was far different than the typical image we have come to know. His flag was a skeleton raising a glass and stabbing a bleeding heart, used to strike fear in those he boarded. The forked Prongs the same as a particular fork design also known as an Eel Fork used back in that Part of England to make soap.

We know Spotswood was big in the shipping Business and had the means to import and export almost anything he or the colonies required. His fortune was made in part through shipping. In 1718 Spotswood privately hired two ships the JANE” “and the “RANGER” to seek out and capture Blackbeard. Robert Maynard sailed from Hampton, caught up to Blackbeard and defeated him. Spotswood in true English style, issued a proclamation at Williamsburg offering a reward two days after Blackbeard’s death. Spotswood had also been appealing to the Trade company authorities raising money to fund his mining efforts. So going after Blackbeard was a good marketing move and made for some great propaganda.
He had many enterprises in America and elsewhere. A key figure responsible for transplanting these enslaved and indentured persons to other settlements for other company men and owners and strictly for his own enterprises providing workers and supplies for his mining projects and other related enterprises. Not just mixed heritage people and slaves but also German Scottish and other immigrants. Places like “German Town”, “Arcadia” and other places of mostly mixed cultures. Both will become important battlegrounds during the revolutionary war. His Mining and pot metal productions would create Forges throughout this area and those properties passed down to his family, including a historical forge location in a valley, Name Valley Forge a staging area famous to history and both owned by and used by George Washington....but I will get to that in a little while. Spotswood’s legacy and those descendants of Spotswood are so important to our story. These heirs became many of the top leaders in both the colonies and in America as it declared independence from the crown. Not only the royalty heirs of Spotswood but descendants of other Royals too and almost all of those first 105 people to first settle Fort James. Spotswood however is out focus as his heirs apparent are directly linked to our lost history and heritage.

**There is still a dispute over how Rhode Island** got its name. Rodger Williams an exiled Plymouth settler and considered the first Baptist leader of the colonies had refused to sign the compact of loyalty required in Plymouth. (Hobbs Hole -or Eel Pond and a groups called the Strangers among other things) He sought out lands elsewhere to settle and honor his agreements with the Native Americans he had initiated and respected. Williams was also a student of Native American languages, an early advocate for fair dealings with Native Americans, and one of the first abolitionists in North America, having organized the first attempt to prohibit slavery in any of the British American colonies, including the enslavement of Native Americans taken from the colonies. October 1635, the General Court tried Williams and convicted him of sedition and heresy. The Court declared that he was spreading "diverse, new, and dangerous opinions". He was then ordered to be banished. The execution of the order was delayed because Williams was ill and winter was approaching, so he was allowed to stay temporarily, provided that he ceased his agitation. He failed to do so, and the sheriff came in January 1636, only to discover that Williams had slipped away three days earlier during a blizzard. He traveled 55 miles through the deep snow of a hard winter, from Salem to present day Raynham, Massachusetts where the local Wampanoags offered him shelter at their winter camp. Williams had purchased the land that would become Rhode Island but from whom did he buy it from. I conclude that he had bought it from John Rhodes a little known American Dutch settler and fur trader turned guide and militant. At the very least at one time was associated with Rhode’s Island. (Which would bear his name Rhode Island when Williams would found it legally in 1646)

John Rhoades was a fur trader from New England, and a son of a fur trader likely with the same name, who was part of Jurriaen Aernoutsz's short-lived conquest of Acadia in 1674.
A resident of Massachusetts, Rhoades met with Aernoutsz shortly after the latter’s arrival in New York City, and used his familiarity with the region to convince Aernoutsz to attack Acadia. He took the Dutch oath of allegiance, and served as the navigator and pilot on Aernoutsz’s expedition.

On August 10, 1674, Aernoutsz, Rhoades and the crew of the “Flying Horse” captured Fort Pentagouet in two hours. They then sailed up the Bay of Fundy, pillaging several French posts along the coast and ending at Fort Jemseg, which they also captured. Aernoutsz claimed Acadia as the Dutch territory of New Holland, burying bottles at both Pentagouet and Jemseg to assert his claim, and remained in Acadia for about a month. He then left Rhoades in charge of New Holland while he returned to Curaçao in search of settlers.

However, Rhoades began seizing New England vessels coming to trade with the Wabanaki Confederacy. As a result, the government of Massachusetts apprehended the party and tried them as pirates, during which time the French regained control of the territory without any military opposition. Rhoades was condemned to death, but he was eventually released on condition that he leave Massachusetts. He was later granted a trading license by the Dutch West India Company during Cornelius Van Steenwyk’s brief attempt to regain control of Acadia in 1676, but was again arrested for trespassing on the territory of James, Duke of York. He was taken back to New York City, but was released after a brief imprisonment. These Dutch loyalists left in the British Colonies had once the strong backing of the Dutch naval power. Because they had lost the land claims, strived to regain claims and failed again, it is likely they had all taken to the seas against the very companies that had prevailed. This only proves that those left behind had to find a means to provide in a country where they had lost most claims and rights and refused to sign an allegiance to another government. This had added to the mystery of Black beards Identity his origins and those linked to Rhode Island and the allied relationships and trade with the Native Americans. Exiled abandoned and almost forgotten with the change of powers some of these people also would end up in the Shmokin settlement. Evidence of this association is again found in the names of the Wea. Black beard is the name of a tribal leader although it is not the privateer by that name. However, reports also are told that some of his crew had maybe sailed up the rivers all the way to the “Falls of the Ohio River” to avoid capture.

PRINCE OF ORANGE MEDALLIONS and or METALS found

But how does this explain the Prince of Orange Medallion found in Rhode Island. These three unique Medallions or Metals; I conclude were made for the marriage of Anne and John presented at the wedding ceremony as the other requiems now found on Gabriel Archer were also present in Jamestown. The Blessing given by so many related to Queen Anne of Demark, The Prince of Orange, even King Philip II and the now almost Mythical Dolphan of France. Annes, metal was found in Jamestown and Johns remained with him and passed to his other family John Floyd of Hogg’s, Cobb and what was once Prouts Island.( Cut apart by a Hurricane
soon after his inheritance) This John Floyd also had a Son he named John Floyd who is only known to have moved north and was never seen in the Virginia area again. The Medallion given to him for his safe travels and beginning anew. The Eldest of this Johns Sons therefore his heir and the rightful recipient of his Grandfathers Medallion from the Prince of Orange. John does appear in the history pages again known only as John Indian at the Salem Which trials his Wife too listed during those trials as John Indians wife and said to be from an Island or South American country in origin. With the Difficulty; they faced then and after those trials, life must have been difficult anywhere other than that Area. With an Island Bermuda wife or likely considered as a Black or Slave person, as a wife as reported in the trials logs and he himself an Indian person as referred to by name at the trials, Williams an advocate of both; only make sense the couple would seek this place for sanctuary. I conclude that he would not have sold it to survive or traded it. But rather it was taken from him when he died fighting the many battles and conflict of that area (Arcadia – also Catholic ) or possible lost and remained in the only Friendly region and then controlled by Williams. This is why there are only Three known metals or Medallions made by the Prince of Orange. Two Issued at the Wedding in Jamestown to the couple John and Anne. Anne killed as to the broken exchange by Smith to “kidnap” Pocahontas. Even Possible by the Jamestown leadership of Smith and Crowshaw who had and effectively hid this wedding. Maybe now even the girl found at Jamestown about 15 years old or so beheaded and tossed by someone in the trash. Sad to say but apparently where this poor soul was now found. Her metal remained in Jamestown and found there. John’s passed his Metal on to his namesake and Native American son; unaccounted for by Ships Log, Being known as John Fflud and not Floyd, but this son now named John and rightful heir; then passed his Prince of Orange medallion to his eldest son he also named John; who fled the area of Virginia with a Dark skinned and tattooed wife from the Islands or as reported a South American country. One for each married then presented; and one intended for their first born in the New World, Baby Anne. (Queen Anne and mother of Capt. West and therefore the Beginning of the Delaware name change) However; because of this story I now tell you Baby Anne’s was never presented to the Baby as it was intended it remained unissued never presented by ceremony so today; that Metal or Medallion still rest in the London Museum. This is why only three are known and why one was found in Jamestown, One in Rhode Island and the unissued one still in London. Just sayin.

**Queen Ann’s war** although raging throughout the colonies from Florida and Biloxi MS, Texas, Georgia all the way up to Nova Scotia and overseas to the Netherlands the part of our story that is important is the sacking of Acadia. British relations with the nominally conquered Acadians were also difficult. Repeated British demands that Acadians swear oaths to the British crown were resisted, and eventually sparked an exodus by the Acadians to Île-Royale and Île-Saint-Jean (present-day Prince Edward Island). By the 1740s French leaders like Father Jean-Louis Le Loutre (Jesuit Priest) orchestrated a guerrilla war with their Mi’kmaq allies against British attempts to expand Protestant settlements in peninsular Nova Scotia. Upon defeating Acadia the “Acadians” of mixed heritage were forced and relocated proportionally throughout
the colonies. This leads to the cultural influences of the Cajuns, the Carolina Tribes and many others most labeled as “people of Color”. Others had moved south into the Pennsylvania region and with them too the name of Acadia which became associated with the former settlement to the north. These made up some of the Iroquois nations that blended into the Shmokin settlements.

The Reverend Morgan Jones:

Jones reportedly told Thomas Lloyd, William Penn's deputy, that he had been captured in 1669 by a tribe of the Iroquoian-speaking Tuscarora in North Carolina. He claimed they were called the "Doeg". Jones said the chief spared his life when he heard Jones speak Welsh and further, that the chief understood it. Jones further claimed he stayed with the Doeg and preached to them for months. Returned to the English Colonies, he wrote down his adventure in 1686. His account caused some to speculate that these Doeg were related to the legendary Welsh prince Madoc. Leading up to the war: After Queen Ann’s (Cockacoeske chieftress of the Pamunkey)

Thomas Mathew, whose history of cheating the Doeg and Susquehannock Indians who lived in Maryland across the Potomac River, may have actually led to the raid that kills his overseer, described Cockacoeske's behavior when summoned to Jamestown and told to honor treaty obligations by supplying warriors against the other tribes:

*Our commitee [sic] being sat, the Quenn of Pamunkey (descended from Oppechankenough a former Emperor of Virginia) was introduced, who entred the chamber with a comportment gracefull to admiration, bringing on her right hand an Englishman interpreter, and on the left her son a stripling twenty years of age, she having round her head a plat of black and white wampum peague three inches broad in imitation of a crown, and was cloathed in a mantle of dress't deer skins with the hair outwards and the edge cut round 6 inches deep which made strings resembling twisted frenge from the shoulders to the feet; thus with grave courtlike gestures and a majestick air in her face, she walk'd up our long room to the lower end of the table, where after a few intreaties she sat down; th' interpreter and her son standing by her on either side as they walked up, our chairman asked her what men she woud lend us for guides in the wilderness and to assist us against our enemy Indians, she spake to th' interpreter to inform her what the chairman said, (tho' we believed she understood him) he told us she bid him ask her son to whom the English tongue was familiar, and who was reputed the son of an English colonel, yet neither woud he speak to or seem to understand the chairman but th' interpreter told us, he referred all to his mother, who being againe urged she after a little musing with an earnest passionate countenance as if tears were ready to gush out and a fervent sort of expression made a harangue about a quarter of an hour after, interlacing (with a high shrill voice and vehement passion) these words "Tatapatamoi Chepiack," i.e. Tatapamoi dead. Coll. Hill being next me, shook his head, I ask'd him what was the matter, he told me all she said was too true to our shame, and that his father was generall in that battle, where diverse years before Tatapatamoi her husband had led a hundred of his Indians in help to th' English against*
our former enemy Indians, and was there slain with most of his men; for which no compensation (at all) had been to that day rendered to her wherewith she now upbraided us.

Her discourse ending and our morose chairman not advancing one cold word toward asswaging the anger and grief her speech and demeanor manifested under her oppression, nor taking any notice of all she had said, neither considering that we (then) were in our great exigency; suppliants to her for a favour of the same kind as the former, for which we did not deny the having been so ingrate, he rudely push'd againe the same question "what Indians will you now contribute, &c.? of this disregard she signified her resentment by a disdainfull aspect, and turning her head half aside, sate mute till that same question being press'd, a third time, she not returning her face to the board, answered with a low slighting voice in her own language "twelve, tho' she then had a hundred and fifty Indian men, in her town, and so rose up and gravely walked away, as not pleased with her treatment.

Although appointed to the Governor's Council after the Pamunkey agreed to supply some warriors against other tribes, Bacon's first attacks were against the Pamunkey, who fled into Dragon Swamp. Governor Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel, but he continued his focus against friendly tribes, also killing the Occoneechees by subterfuge after they had captured a Susquehannock fort but refused to give the English (who had not fought) all the spoils, he assembly at Jamestown attempted to reconcile Bacon and Berkeley; but did not repudiate Bacon's policy of exterminating all Indians. Cockacoeske attempted to throw herself at the mercy of the English, and eventually the Assembly authorized a naval expedition against Bacon's camp in Maryland, which miscarried. Queen Anna became totally dependent on the Virginia Government later.

After Bacon died of disease, the rebellion fizzled. The crown appointed a commission which criticized both English parties for their ill treatment of the Pamunkey and other friendly Indians and stressed the importance of restoring peace. Berkeley sailed to England to protest reforms imposed by London, and died shortly after his after landing in May, 1677. Cockacoeske and her son signed the Treaty of Middle Plantation with new Virginia Governor Jeffreys on May 29, 1677 by, which other tribes signed in the next years. Essentially, these tribes accepted their de facto position as subjects of the British Crown and gave up their remaining claims to their ancestral land, in return for protection from the remaining hostile tribes and a guarantee of a limited amount of reserved land—the first Native American reservation to be established in America.

Cockacoeske's only documented child was her son, John West, born probably around 1656-57 and "reputed the son of an English colonel." On the basis of his name, and birth after her husband's death, he has often been considered an illegitimate son of John West, who established a plantation (now the town of West Point at the confluence of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, where they form the York River), or his son John West. The Virginia-Indian Treaty of 1677/1680, which this youth signed, identified him as "Cap't John West, son to the Queen of Pamunkey." William Deyo, official Pamunkey tribal historian, lists two other children
by her first husband, Totopotomoi ("Toby West"): Joseph West and Jane (Mrs. Thomas) Harrison. Cockacoeske died in 1686, and, as this was a matrilineal society, was succeeded by her niece, Betty. Under Betty who also often was known as Queen Anne the conflicts could not be avoided on the Native American sides as three larger countries had gone to war of the territories. Some of these allied people also would simply leave the region into Pennsylvania further away from the conflicts. Once the fort closed a mass exit of people would occur up to and at the beginning of the French and Indian War. (1750’s)

This too added to our lost history. For more than 1000 years the family lineage was based on a Fathers line and once baby Anne became a part of the Powhatan confederacy, that too now changed to a Matriarchal line and not a Patriarchal line. John Floyd between 1610-1624 was back in the colony and once again linked to the Powhatan by his daughter’s place and by his own involvement. He had father’s children to an unknown “wife” as his identity was and had become an enigma. More than likely being known by yet another name while among the people. Those children would remain a Patriarchal line while Anne’s line would become Matriarchal. This effectively made any half brother to Anne a different tribal group by heritage. In time this would be further defined as a Delaware people (named by DeLaWar) and an Eel River people (named by their Fathers—“John Floyd’s” long history) yet still relatives from the same ancestral beginning. They would all meet in a Place intended to be called New Wales, by William Penn at the Village named Smokin “Place of Eels” where these divisions would be forced to better defined by both European Government powers and Tribal Authorities of that area. A new Duality had been created by Leaving the Virginia region of this origin. New paths and Tracks, footprints made by a move being now made and left.

The DISPLACED FLOYD FAMILY
1720-1750 Change is Coming

I have now told you how the Floyds arrived in this new world as part of the earliest reported and also non-reported people to land first on these shores. I have also now told you that these earlier relationships date back further than the expeditions of Drake and Roanoke, and as early as Madoc and before. Proof of Madoc making it to the New World may never be conclusively proven as only remnants of his story were told once returning and never since. It was a oneway trip so there is noway to validate his landing, unless someone on the landing end of his journey could verify his groups presence. It has been Around 600 years since that time and in this country those stories now too only remain in myths and legends. When reports of “Welsh” speaking Native American people had been reported, most immediately thought of Madoc as the reason or cause and where quick to dismiss it as a hoax. This is understandable as the Story told to the Crown first by Robert Hakluyt and supported by Sir Walter Raleigh and the Gold then expected had proven false. It was then discovered their intent was to secretly relocate outlawed Welsh Family lines, so the entire story became “bunk”, “Bull” a roose a Hoax. The
Crown had been duped so anything of the Madoc story was then thought to be a Lie. This too turned into intent and denial as it was discovered Welsh Lines had been brought to this new Land for other purposes then what the Charters issued to Raleigh and Hakluyt had promised. The people of the Phoenix missing, others using aliases and still others never discovered, and all of those (40) people reported by King Phillips spies now living among the people of the Powhatan. Many of those likely also Welsh Speaking. So this too became a denial and refusal to be explained. A Welsh speaking tribal group was not welcomed and therefore only became a reminder of the Crowns earlier failure to recognize what was really happening. It also became a question too of Providence. Who had true right to claim this land, by who actually came first, had the first marriages, first children and established a population. Wales back in the old world had been intentionally and forced into the English monarchies and a thousand years of bloodshed, wars, religious rebellions and mutinies against that leadership was the result. They did not wish to carry those problems acrossed an ocean away and deal with these things in a new and fresh land. “NO Welsh Speaking Indian communities” could ever be confirmed as fact. A Hoax became the standard response and proclamations, so the new Crowns subjects in the colonies now being accounted for and a: New general population would not or ever be affected.

However; there remained remnants and evidence that could not be ignored or explained. Drawings on Limestone Bluffs, Stories and accounts told by various Tribal Groups, Earthworks that link directly to the Old Ogachi people now here, a smelting metal, copper facilities now found in Kentucky (Slack’s Farm), that predates any believed production in American thought possible, Indian leaders buried whith Armor and a Sward as fund in the Abby’s and Churches in Europe for centuries, and more.

While Welsh speaking Native Americans from Madoc may be things of legend and speculation; whereas by a growing country and a later history being written; physical evidence found; proved Madoc to be probable if not factual. It was these later, post Madoc contacts that had produced written accounts and valid accounts of Native American peoples speaking Welsh. Pennsylvania also almost named “New Wales” had also help make this speculation a reality as many from that area had in fact blended into the Native American communities as members of those communities. Languages are adopted in part or in a spoken word to be able to communicate with neighboring people. So it only makes perfect sense that these cultural language adaptations would have happened, just as they still do today. We use words today with a foreign origin and include them into our own vocabulary either as they are originally spoken or as a varied version of how we hear them or interpret them.

Example: Goolash, Canoe, Algebra, Silk, Cola, Cigar, Balcony, Saloon, Blitz, Kindergarten, Yankee, Mosquito, Dragon, and Cookie. All from different origins that over time have become common English words.

Whatever the life on Prout’s Island was for the Floyd’s while John was alive it dramatically changed the direction of his children in 1738. That was the reported year that a massive
hurricane split their island into two separate islands now called Hogg’s Island and Cobb’s Island. It was likely this one event that forever would change the paths of John’s children.

One of John Floyd of Jamestown son John of prouts Island had a son named William Floyd. He married Abadiah Davis. Abadiah a mixed heritage woman (Some say from the Islands, African or a mix of all Including a Native American lineage), She was a descendent of Captain Davis’s who ran into the Bailywick to escape Jamestown’s issues. His descendants married one of the descendants of a reported daughters of the Powhatan. Claimed to be the youngest sister of Pocahontas named Nekketi, (Pretty baby). Nicketti; is also said to mean “a gentle breeze that sweeps the dew from the flowers” Relationship wise, I believe this also links that baby back to the “Flowerdew 100 plantation” and the Name Bourogh (Burrus Burras) that is historically documented to be associated with that Plantation. This being where Nekketi Neketti (pretty Baby) had by embellished and repeated stories had derived from. This defined meaning will be repeated again in later generations as both “Necketti” within the Floyd family (Governor Dr John Floyd of Virginia’s own Daughter) and also in relationship to the Eel River history as “Sweet Breeze” a woman also said to have a Miami ties.

The relationship of William and Abadiah is both accepted and proven although some preferred accounts of doubters insist that her origins was Caribbean and not necessarily Native American. However; all agree and without any doubt She was a “person of color”. This fact also gave their children and descendants physical features that would lead many accounts to question their heritage and origin. Because of the land received by his father John; 1000 acres on Prouts now Hogg and Cobbs islands; the land inherited by his fathers line it can be traced to John Fflud Ffloud Floyd of Jamestown. This later John Floyd had married also an Anne, his father had married a Mary and had inherited the island from this family lines. That area was controlled by the same Native American group that is specific to the island, and those who would relocated to Shmokin and had been allied to the Swiss during the Conflict in Maryland which too displaced that land in dispute between Virginia and Maryland leading to it, to day being called the Delmarva Peninsula; “Del” for Delaware- “Mar”- for Maryland and “Va” For Virginia and all three states now claim territory on this large peninsula. Living then on the southern tip (Virginia’s claim) and their claims being reassigned to other families, they were forced north on the Peninsula only to find the same issues with that land in dispute by Maryland. Pushing North again to the Pagan Creek of Delaware and the location of the Old Swiss colony of Christinna. Here too they found disputes and disagreements of ownership. Penn had been given the largest land claim of any individual by the Crown and that area promised a safe place and without the old land disputes then being waged in Virginia, Maryland, New York, Mass, Rhode Island, and basically up and down the coastal continent. It only made sense they would then turn inward into the country. This choice was not without new issues. The tribal groups there had once been enemies or adversaries and they had claim to this area as their own hunting and occupied territory. To remain there the People of the Peninsula would need their permission and would need to become passive to the rules and conditions then dictated to them by this larger Iroquois confederacy. Collective Tribal decisions would be made by this larger group as this was
their historical homeland and these displaced people would have little say of anything in the beginning. The Swiss remnants of Christina also found a similar migration and had found this same area of Penn’s Woods a safe harbor. Moravian Missions, mostly and these people also without distinction or country anymore so the Delmarva people and these people had more commonality by circumstances then to any others now funneled into Pennsylvania.

The name Penn’s Woods, New Wales, “Sylvania” in the old language meaning Woods. Must have also seemed a welcomed place on the old stories and history still remembered of the Ogachi (People of the Forest) a New Wales as was the hope and intentions for generations and therefore may have felt like the prophecy passed down of the “Sons of Destiny” finally being realized. Not only by these Delmarva people but also those now flooding into Pennsylvania from Wales. More Welsh people migrated per capita to America then any other for the next 100 or more years. This too gave the Delmarva people a commonality with these newly transplaned Welsh Countrymen. William Penn would do a treaty with them for a lasting peace, a Treaty that was never broken, March 4th.

DELMARVA PENINSULA - OUTER BARRIER ISLANDS
How and why we lost our home there.

Picture yourself on a Sailing ship, 1608 you have just spent the past several weeks to a couple months on rocking and rolling to the tossing and turning of the ocean waves. One day someone yells “Land Yo”, and off in the distance you see land, one of the barrier islands of this new land. The captain points the ship towards it coming closer, all eyes on that sliver of land, all of your hopes and dreams lay on landing. Your urge to be off this ship pounds as hard as your heart and the gasping sounds of the sea birds now all around. As the ship nears; the Captain orders the ship to turn hard starboard away from this land right there ...but its right there...in sight. He ordered a new course because it is found to be merely an Island and no place to drop the ships anchor. First to spot it is then allowed the name of the Island. Smith’s Island, Cobbs, Hobbs. Prouts, and so on. That first time seeing this new world will never be forgotten by all who crossed that ocean and made that long voyage. Once difficulties and all sorts of turmoils began in Jamestown many sought this old feeling and memory and then ventured back to those lands. Some to be further away from those conflicts and other sent there to be rid of them for the same reasons. Island life could be hard, being seperated from the mainland, and a peninsula laying between made it even more isolated and remote. The land claim battles for these islands and Peninsula would reach far into the history yet to be written since those first landing at Jamestown. These Islands also appear on other maps made, named by other people who had once passed by them, and those names and ships now forgotten. Those relatives one day returning would use this as their claim of ownership; adding more disputes. Smiths Island is the most southern and today that southern tip is considered Virginia. To reach these by Land means coming down the Peninsula starting a Delaware then Maryland to the Virginia Tip. It was the same back then for those living on the most southern Tip. Sea locked and Land Locked from
the Motherland Virginia. For those living there first, placed there to be rid of them or by choice. They were literally out of sight and therefore out of mind. This is where John Ffloyd’s sons not recorded had been sent. Taken there by Mr. Captain Wilcocks and marked as Titable souls. Later this being realized the island of Prout split by a Hurricane into Cobbs and Hogg islands, John Floyd placed in the island would travel to the mainland to redo those deeds. Absent for year and the Island now divided there was trouble reclaiming that land. For obvious reason, some was just gone and then having it surveyed was not as easy due to its remoteness from the Main Virginia settlements. Some learning of this and realizing that these were part of Jamestown John Floyd’s missing history, then altered these claims to inland claims. To where now Hoggs island is said to be a large Island sandbar in the middle of the river across from the original Jamestown settlement. It was not originally and the outer barrier island is proof of this as well. Then I again; remembered the accounts of Smith telling how members of the first Government had Drowned seeking food at Hoggs Island. (Outer barrier islands and not that sandbar) It seemed to me this distance in a winter sea was risky at best to find food. Although sheep were placed on that island and now taken to Mt. Vernon; it was still a risky trip. It is therefore possible that they were not merely looking for food by trying to escape the ongoings of Jamestown. Being the colonial Government too, they would be the first seen as new ships were arriving, and maybe the true intent of going there. First to report and to tell their version before Smith. A much better place to light a signal fire, if that was your intentions. They all drowned according to Smith so what ever the reason will never be known for sure. What is known however; is those who settled on the outer barrier islands were close and dependent on the Native American people of the Delmarva peninsula far more then the Mainland Virginia.

The hurricane that split the island of prouts into Hogg and Cobbs island was also according to Virginia Shores long after Smiths Jurnal was published and did not split the main island until the late 1600’s so it then becomes a matter of which came first; the Island or the mainland Hoggs island. This debate continues between Virginia historians and scholars. I conclude that since the Government party was seeking food, and the historical fact this rare DNA breed of sheep was removed from there and taken to be raised at Mt Vernon, (Washington’s Estate- The relationship of Floyd to Washington-(Neighbors) and the fact Sir Francis Drake placed them there as these same sheep are also found off the coast of California near his other attempted settlement of Nova Albion or (New Britannia). Well it would seem the outer island claims came first, based on these Sheep; a food source and a reason therefore to settle there.

These Sheep and our Washington Relationship.

Nearby Smith’s Island was once held by the Custis family. Danial Parke Custis was the first husband of Martha Dandridge who next married George Washington becoming Martha Dandridge-Custis-Washington the future first. First lady of the United States of America. Another link to Washington is the sheep only found on Hoggis Island. Nobody knows how they got there. It is concluded by some Historians; that they were deposited long ago when a Spanish ship wrecked off the coast sometime before records. They are now exclusive to Mount
Vernon but taken there years later for research. Uncommon they are closet relatives and share similar characteristics of the Sana Cruz Island sheep of California. It is said that these were in fact deposits left by Drake who had planned to return and colonize later. Another breed the Somerset breed also related to these and the Dorset. These are also linked from founder Somerset and the namesake of a county of Maryland. Somerset County was settled and established in part due to a response to the Province/Dominion of Virginia passing a law in 1659/1660 requiring Quakers in the colony to convert to Anglicanism or leave the colony. A group of Virginia Quakers living in Accomac County, Virginia on the southern tip of the future Delmarva Peninsula, petitioned Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore in 1661 to migrate further north on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay to the territory under his governance, and the governor saw the opportunity to fortify the borders of his territory on the Delmarva Peninsula against the pressing encroachment of the Virginians.

In 1663, activists from Virginia persuaded the Virginia Assembly to declare that the Virginia-Maryland border to be 30 miles north of the Pocomoke Sound, at the mouth of the Wicomico River; and ordered the securing of allegiance of all settlers south of the Wicomico River - including the Annemessex and Manokin settlements - to Virginia. In early October 1663, a militia of men from Accomac County, Virginia led by a Colonel Edmund Scarborough (owner of the Mayflower and other ships) arrived at the Annemessex settlement and attempted to secure oaths of allegiance under threat of arrest and property confiscation. At this point, Scarborough was on a personal mission to arrest Stephen Horsey (Born on Isle of Wight, England and immigrated to Northampton, Virginia, USA 1643) the leader of the anti-tax movement and a vocal critic of the colonial government, who, along with fellow Northampton County residents William Coulborne, Randall Revell, and Ambrose Dixon signed the Tricesimo die Marty 1651. Colonel Scarborough and his force of forty mounted men arrived at Horsey's new residence on October 11, 1663, whereupon the Commands of the Assembly of Virginia against Horsey were presented. Horsey was "arrested" by Scarborough, but Horsey refused to accompany the party back to Virginia, instead declaring that he was going to remain in Maryland and maintain allegiance to the King and Lord Baltimore. Colonel Scarborough and his force of forty mounted men was summarily tossed out of the settlement. Unable to secure oaths of allegiance from the inhabitants of the Annemessex settlement Scarborough and company moved on to the Manokin Settlement, where they were received much more favorably. Nonetheless, although they were willing to swear allegiance to the Virginia government, they were not willing to rise up and initiate any action against the Maryland government, and so Scarborough returned to Virginia having utterly failed in his quest to take over southern Somerset County for Virginia. Horsey and his family would again move north and with Fellow traders including Rhodes, may have been the namesake of the “Flying Horse” ship used to make raids into Nova Scotia several years later after this encounter. John Floyd a unreported titiable (taxable)person related to Washington is then deposited on 1000 acres on Hoggs Cobbs; then Prouts island. Anne Revell the Daughter of Mr Revell of the rebellion against Virginia and an adopted Native American girl of a killed Nanakoke Chief, and former Trading partner of Revell’s; is now said to have become
part of the Floyd history as one possible wife of this later John Floyd of Prouts island is also
given the rank of a Captain, By his relationship to interpreter John Fflud/Floyd (and his Father
of an unknown marriage due to the Ships logs omitting his earlier visit) and now the main
interpreter of the ever growing Jamestown colony,

**Delmarva Peninsula – John Floyd’s sons leave home on the island and the peninsula.**

A Floyd relative Living in land, in Virginia as other Floyd’s having now arrived and joined the
colony; had a son; one named- Samuel D. Floyd Living –Near North Hampton. He was reported
to have Died, he and his wife; mysteriously killed in a buggy accident. It was first reported as an
Indian attack but many footprints around the area included many tracks not made by Indian
people. His children were then sent to live with relatives, who where said to be those of the
Dixon family. His wife name was Susan Dixon/ Floyd. This accident happening during the
Maryland and Virginia conflict were oaths of alleginces were required. You now know of the
Floyd family history and that may have been a problem for Samuel to do. His Wife part of the
Dixon Family and relatives of Ambrose Dixon an ally and supporter of Horsey. Samuel and
Susan Floyd’s son’s name was Charles, their Daughter Elizabeth. History sometimes confuses
this Charles with one of my family Line also named Charles who claimed to be born about the
same time and in North Hampton VA. When placed with Susan Dixons family (Ambrose), this
placed him on the Maryland side and the Floyd’s now on the Delmarva and outer islands.
There was therefore two Charles Floyd’s about the same age in the same place for these several
years of their youth. This has confused many who have disputed my story but it is a fact that
historical records prove to be so. Samuels, son Charles was then placed as an indentured
servant aboard a ship that remains nameless to record. But there is a clue to this as well.

**Horsey, Rhodes and Dixon and the dispute between Maryland and Virginia.** It would also lead to
the closing of the Ft Chritine and Ft Cristinna settlements (One Swiss and One established by
Virginia Governor Spotswood.) and the mass exit of the Delmarva people. It all came to a head
with the Start of Quenn Annes War. Blackbeard and crews of 300 men begin raiding up and
down the coastal American settlements. This group of Floyds now living on a barrier island.
Blackbeard is reported to have seized goods like Indigo and other products. Selling them mostly
to other colonies after taking them to another. Captured in North Carolina is a clue to this
Charles fate. Samuels son was placed onboard of a ship although history does not state which
one for 14 years first as a Cabin boy then as a hand ending up in North Carolinas on an Idigo
plantation, after his service was ended. 14 of Blackbeards men were hung the rest of the crew
were unclear as to their fate. Some released as they stated they had been forced into service
and others rejoined crews of other ships. This Charles will have a son he names Charles I. Floyd.

**Charles I. Floyd,** - Would go south into the Carolinas and Georgia, he would be the ancestral
grandfather of General John Floyd of Georgia. There is also in this generation a Charles Floyd
whom is listed as a member of the House of Burgess. Oddly enough yet someone elses Son
named Charles Floyd sent into indentured service on the ship to repay a substantial debt. What
that debt could have been is unknown. These Charles Floyd’s have been confused with other
Charles Floyd’s that appear in many family lines of the same time period and just one other reasons for our lost history. The clarity of each is only found by tracking their linages, (Which I have Done) and they all go back to another Floyd arriving on another ship and not the one of our John Floyd or Jamestown. I have found some Floyd’s going back and forth between Jamestown and Plymouth such as Nathaniel Floyd who during the Powhatan massacre of 1622 was on the Bona Nova fishing off the coast of Mass. For the Colony and was absent in Jamestown, returning after the massacre. I also found that the two colonies had many exchange locations then. Some leaving Jamestown for the northern colony and others leaving Plymouth to go to Jamestown. This too might also help explain these relationships an why Frenchmen (of the North)( Polish and German) of central Rhode Island and the Swiss and Dutch interests between Plymouth and Jamestown, and others including (Indian People) are included in those Jamestown lists. They came to offer help from all around following the 1622 massacre and had families in both colonies.

Below is an Historical Fact: All relationships of John Ffloud/Floyd first trip having been effectively erased from all records Up to the Point of the 1624 and 1625 Crown’s Census of the entire population of Jamestown. After that only known as John Fflud (Flood) by allowing him to claim only one Ship and as a Passenger. Therefore; the only records of any relationships ever are those of a John Fflud and not a John Ffloud, effectively a (Ghost) whom when appears is only recognized as John Fflud as by records John Ffloud no more exists.

Nothing Recorded (on Ship~ Mary Margret) also (on Ship~Swan) Only Reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anne (maiden name) Floyd/ Percy</th>
<th>&lt;John Ffloud (Floyd) also John Fflud (Flood)&gt;</th>
<th>Widow Margret Finch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{Any Children from Both or either}</td>
<td>{Same Person} From time to time in the colony people would address him or list and record him as John Ffloud/Floyd because he was but then also as John Fflud/Flood because he was too. However; any wife or children of John Ffloud/Floyd could not be verified as the colonial records as of 1624 only recorded a John Fflud/ Flood and no John Floyd</td>
<td>{Any Children from Both or either} Mr. Jorden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (unknown)</td>
<td></td>
<td>{Any Children from Both or either}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Any Children from Both or either}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any and All other Mariages of ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any and All other Mariages of ALL</td>
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</tbody>
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Between 1610 and 1624 (fourteen years) whomever or what ever John Floyd did was then erased including all relationships, Wife or Wives, land claims, payments due for adventures, children born, all things John Floyd. The family tried to explaint this twice according to records. When the first Charles Floyd claimed to be a indentured cabin boy on a ship for Fourteen years. This timelapse not a coincidence but offering an explanation for John Floyd their ancestor. It worked for a time but this did not solve the family problem as the records show. A Charles Floyd is then briefly listed as a member of the House of Burgess representing land owners and plantations but it must have been found inaccurate as that Charles then disappears from the House of Burgesses. Only to end up in the Carolinas. Where again we find his grandson claiming
the same thing. (Charles grandson named Charles) is now also claiming to be a cabin boy aboard ship for “Fourteen years”. This clearly shows they knew of the reason and the time elapsed between John Ffloud and John FFlud but could not figure out how to correct it properly. The only way to do that is to acknowledge this mistake and why. That in their lifetime as now seems like a hard thing to do as history then as now had been built on Smiths version of events and a wedding that is said to have been two other people and never that of Anne Floyd and John Floyd and their baby Anne. Then like now means challenging all known authorities and records that say something different. Only after new generations are born does it become forgettable as one’s place in American or Colonial America is still progressing and who your grandfather was or what ship he came on was not as important as in 1624. Land bought or sold began with that purchase. It became a problem for the later Charles who was seeking government appointment and claiming original lands and they then looking into the older records to confirm both. The absence of John Floyd then gave reason for an invalid claim of Charles’s grandfather which then invalidated younger Charles’s claims and intentions to seek both Office and land. He then lost all he had and all he was trying to acquire as well. North and South Carolina was having similar issues as in Virginia with the idea of expanding west to the known Mississippi border of French and Spanish claimed landsbeyond. Virginia and all of the colonies were looking west to do the same thing. Independent claims and surveys made in the most general way; (from here as far as you can go that way to the Mississippi is now mine, the land companies, the Crowns or whomever stated it), where being stated.

This repeating attempt to justify a known 14 year gap is evidence of our story. Imagine John Floyd returning in 1610 to Jamestown where he knew what had happened. His wife and daughter traded for Pocahontas; his wife killed, daughter missing among the Colonist. He learns the story of Percy and other and if found would be at risk again. Percy then leaves the colony too. So he blends in known now only as John Fflud and not as the earlier Floyd. But the Powhatan remember him so he finds it easy to speak with them. So he is soon working as an interpreter again for the colony, and they do not have any idea he is the same person from the Mary Margret. He is then often confused for Spelman, still an interpreter to many of the same Chief and the Laughing King of the Delmarva. Until Spelman and others report that the Husband of Anne was seen again among the Powhatan, to those earlier original; colonist, who knew what had really happened. For 14 years from 1610 to 1624 John is lost to Jamestown Colonial history and only brief accounts are stated, (A Gap) living mostly with the Powhatan and only occasionally returns to the Colony. But why then? That is the year the highly published account of the early years of Jamestown as per Smith and Crowshaw is published that tells a far different story and of a marriage of an Anne Burras and to a John Laydon and so all focus of John and Annes marriage is now off of him. This version now published allows him to be counted in that 1624 Crown Census year and in the following year as John Flud on the Swan. The funny part that also happened is those who knew somehow the earlier John was being reported again among the Powhatan groups; sightings here and there of this fugitive. John Flud; now a Virginia interpreter was also askd to find out any information on the man named John
Floyd, basically to find himself. His by historical evidence used this other version of the Early years as told by Smith and Crowshaw to advance himself as those who know the truth could not now tell that version.

However; back to the expansion of colonies during these years. The problem with these general statements without a true survey is that other people had the same idea and some had gone west to actually lay a claim. To the west of the Carolina’s the Watungna Colony had attempted to form (today most of Tennessee). They appealed to Benjamin Franklin for support and even considered calling it Franklin in his honor. But Franklin was already invested heavy into a potential Colony west of Virginia and Maryland called The Vandalia, named for the displaced people that had for many reason collected there. (today mostly what is called West Virginia) and why it was called that in the end. New York, New Jersey, Rhode’s Island, Delaware and other eastern colonies were now landlocked to think of expanding west by the huge Land grant of the Crown made to William Penn. (Pennsylvania) and to the North Nova Scotia (Arcadia). This didn’t mean they wouldn’t try to expand however. So Wars and reasons to “expel the Arcadians” were raised and War to claim some of that area was their plan. Spanish controlled Florida protected by miles of coastal water was not of interest as that would cost a lot in ships and men against a well funded Government and world power so Florida was left alone. Nobody new the expanse of the Western world beyond the Mississippi and the colonies and British Crown really had no idea of anything beyond the Allagancies and Anarondac Mountains. Men and supplies that deep in the interior was also not likely nor affordable and it would be up to wealthy men and colonial companies willing to expand into the interior to then do this. The few reports of this vast western area was from the French who had come into the region by way of a Canada claim and had made many allies with the Native American tribal groups, and to open this western region would require breaking those relationships and building new ones. (The French and Indian War). Those early British Colonial land companies would need to prove they had a better deal and could offer more to those Native American groups to then abandon their French friends. So After British colonist defeated the French in the French and Indian war they had to prove to these Native American groups that they were now the true Authority over their French friends and would provide more as promised. Some did; and some places didn’t so those older French friends were still friends and still remaining in the region. Even More displaced people now. Those French also found the other displaced people and all had a commonality.

Looking at this history from this point of view it was destiny that a revolution against the British Crown would happen at some point. Because the Crown, Queens and Kings then as the British Empire and State had all defeated other governments but those people from all remained. Swiss, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, other old Charters abandon, Short Lived charters, French, and other people brought here that were never reported but yet here. Over time these turned into many more people with children, grandchildren and so on. Marriages between people with the same issues allied by the commonality of being Nobodies and neither under their old government control nor recognized as being under a new government control. Those numbers
were swelling year by year and generation by generation. A pressure Cooker of humanity. The tipping point would come when those then British and colonial representatives would again approach the Native American tribes and those displaced people with a new proposal and deal now calling themselves Americans when only a few years ago those same people were British and offering a similar deal and proposal. But like all changes seen over now more than 200 years since Jamestown those new ideas had no room for the displaced and those who had lived here for thousands of years long before anyone could truly remember. A stand would be made at Point Pleasant in 1774 and that stand and other unrests throughout the colonies would be used as a battle cry for others not effected the same way as the displaced persons. So it would be promised to those displaced, if you help us with our Revolution against England we will then help you too and you can be one of us. So they did. But those promises again fell far short and the displaced still remained.

This part of our lost history tells how we got to “The Place of Eels and became The Eel Rivers by Name”

Early Promises, Treaties, Wars and Conflicts

John Floyd’s non-reported family lost their island and Delmarva lands as they could never prove themselves and had found the only place to be among the People of the Delmarva and tribes of their grandmother and daughter Anne. This generation found a son named William J. Floyd and his wife also displaced as a descendant of Robert Davis, Hughes, Nekketti-(pretty baby of Anne’s), The Powhatan confederacy, and Slaves imported from the Carribean or some other realm of the British empire. Her name Abadiah Davis.

Tribal family members had been educated at governor Spotswood’s Indian company School and enterprize, but the Crown and government of the Colony felt this was a monopoly, so the school was ordered closed and disbanded. The changing land claimes then being settled on the Delmarva between Delaware, Maryland and Virginia had forced all living there by only permission now and all under dispute had made life nearly impossible. Native Americans and those displaced families of the colonies now friends and some intermarried with these tribal groups, and to all considered the same; had to wear special coats and be issued permits to rase crops or livestock, could not have a gun or weapon, buy any goods or work for anyone. There was no means to support their families that did not require the authority of one colony or another and these laws still in conflict between the colonies themselves. What Maryland allowed Virginia didn’t and so on. The colony leadership now even employed some mixed heritage people or those whom had traded with these groups to report them and in turn would give them rewards of goods, coats, material items, products or favor; so many not guilty of anything were soon being reported for everything. It effectively turned neighbors against neighbors and the only solution found at a secretly held grand council in the Dragon Swamp was to either fight or leave. With no defense or weapons fighting was not the choice; although
some visiting Shawnee and others from the west had suggested this at the council. Leaving was thought to be the best choice. Where to go was the next order of business. Penns Woods was the answer as it held the promise of the only place left; unless turning directly west. Some; a few did; and left with the Shawnee and returned with these visitors from the west. These family ties later rejoining the Delmarva people at Smokin would see the start of the (White Mingo) and Black (Mingo) groups of the Shawnee later also in and near Scmokin. (Pennsylvania) However; the majority of those from the closed School and all who now joined the Delmarva people, began the long walk and migration to Penn’s Woods and a place called Schmokin. “it would then become known as the “Place of the Eels”.

Reports of this migration are some of the saddest I have ever read. In history there are the trail of tears of the Cherokee from the Carolinas to the west and the trail of Courage of the Potowatami from Northern Indiana to the west. Each tell of loss of life and struggle, but this trek by the People of the Delmarva was even more heartbreaking. They dug up all of their relatives that had been buried recently to long ago. Made carriers for the corupses and with all of their ancestors and the little they owned; took all to this new home. Historical accounts and Reports of the long walk of these people, their ancestors in tow made those in the early settlement close windows and shutters from the sight and smell as they passed. These people had to also get permission from their rival tribes and former enemies of the past to surrender themselves to their leadership over them just to live again someplace. Even to have permission to again rebury their dead, in someone elses land. It was now their new home, not perfect but at least a place to be away from the madness of their old lands but new madness was closing in.

Other groups, some with family ties also by marriage and other relationship long since and never documented by paper; took a inland route heading north eventually through the Cumberland, settling in the Pennsylvania provinces of Newumberland and Shmokin villiage. The other line of this lineage headed west where they would later become part of the Creek, Choctaw, lower Cherokee around lower Town down to Natchitoches. Their settlement in Western Pennsylvania, names now found there are clues to their path and later movement of their descendants as the names of the places also are reflected in the area. Newumberland, City of Pittsburg in the County of Indiana PA, and the city of Arcadia. Reflections today of a past nearly forgotten. This line is where our family line continues. Indiana County Pennsylvania; a remenent of what was once a land mass within the Vandalia colony called Indiana; “Indi” Latin for Indian and ‘Ana” latin for eel. Arcadia for those displaced from Nova Scotia (Arcadia) with the expulsion of the Arcadian people and tribes of that area. There are other names and places also left a footprint that we were once there.

Among these travelers to Schmokin were the sons of John Floyd placed on Hoggs Island now lost to the family. A Son William and his mixed heritage wife Abadiah Davis Floyd, his son’s and daughters, some carried there; and some would be born there Isham, Charles, John, Abadiah and others. His relationship to his grandfather’s old neighbor would again become part of his future in this new place. When the Land Companies (the Ohio land Company) now ran By
George Washington's father and uncle took an interest in lands controlled still by the French and near his new home. This relationship again being realized; The Ohio company requested Indian guides and scouts to lead them; young 20-year-old Captain named George Washington, to the French Fort near today's Pittsburgh (Fort Duquesne) to broker a land deal.

Also now under the leadership of the Iroquois Confederacy and the northern groups of Abanaki, Senica, Huron, and others. Some of the able-bodied men of the newcomers of the Delmarva and from other displaced groups now in Penn's Woods; were required to help fight battles; to show their loyalty for their new tribal authorities; and left to the north east and defend the invasion into Arcadia and what is today Maine down through New York. John the brother and his family, of William would go; and he becomes hereby lost from that point on, to known and or recorded history; either by his death by fighting in one of these many battles or by traditions becoming known by another tribal given name after participating under that confederacy. This is also another John who may also have had the medallion of Prince Orange passed down, the years between 1700 and 1720 and fought in that region. Although I believe it to be the earlier Capt John Indian of the Salem Witch Trials as I have told you.

New wars and conflicts are again just on the horizon and the efforts made to find peace and a new life will once again place this community of mixed people right in the line of fire and subject to suspicions. Before we move on to the days during the French and Indian war I want to recap one possibility yet covered. The relationship between George Washington and the Floyd family is not questioned. There is an undisputable historically known relationship of Williams son John that places one of Williams sons as his personal surveyor and hunter. Col John Floyd of Kentucky fame. His great grandfather John Floyd was listed in 1666 on a list of “Tithables” then moved to Hoggs (Prouts island proving this circle from Virginia to the Delmarva to Pennsylvania to Kentucky working directly for Washington and Patrick Henry. The term "tithable" when it appears in the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century records of Virginia refers to a person who paid, or for whom someone else paid, one of the taxes that the General Assembly imposed for the support of the civil government in the colony.

The terms "tithe" and "tithable" had ancient roots in English law and referred to the tax of the tenth portion of the livestock and certain other agricultural products for the support of the church. The term "tithable" developed a different and restricted meaning in seventeenth-century Virginia, where it came to apply to persons on whom the colony's tax laws assessed a poll tax or capitation tax, literally a tax on each "head." So John Floyd father of John Floyd who was the father of William Floyd husband of Abadiah Davis has a tax on his head of $1000.00

By 1658, when the assembly passed a law defining "What Persons are Tithable," a "tithable" was a member of the potentially productive labor force: free caucasian males age sixteen or older plus "all negroes imported whether male or female, and Indian servants male or female however procured, being sixteen years of age" (Hening, Statutes at Large, 1:454-455). Subsequent laws made the immigrants' descendants tithable, too. Slaves and servants did not pay their own taxes; their owners or masters were therefore "tithable" for themselves and for
the taxes on their servants and slaves. He was someone’s Tithable in August 1666. Before his death he was granted the land for Prouts Island but a year later by will had passed it on to his wife Mary and his children among them John whom had married Ann. I have good reason to believe this Ann/Anne/ Anna (listed as all three spellings) was a relative of the Washington family. More specifically the daughter of Thomas Bolling one of two daughters that shared the name Ann.

Thomas Bolling was the son of Robert Bolling a weather planter of Colonial Virginia. The descendants of Robert Bolling’s first marriage are sometimes referred to in family history forums as "Red Bollings" due to Native American lineage of Jane Rolfe’s Grandmother Pocahontas, and the descendants of his second marriage as "White Bollings". These first and second marriages created siblings with the same names. This is true today in my own immediate family where I have two sisters named Cindy. Ann Bolling is one of these children. John Floyd the later; a descendant of John Floyd of Jamestown has a Brother who also married an Anne and this could be his wife and or this other Anne. As both wives have no maiden names given. Only that they are someones taxable property. His Brothers Wife most likely Anne Revell, the Adopted daughter of Trader Revell and the true daughter of a Nanakoke Chief of the Delmarva. So historical information is all that is available. The other Ann is well documented and married William Dandridge. If this were the case then John Floyd would have been an Uncle in law to Martha Washington and therefore to her second husband George Washington. In this case, William Floyd husband of Abadiah, would have been a cousin to the Washington’s. The second found explanation is the wife Anne of John Floyd was Ann Dandridge Costin. Martha then Dandridge not yet a Washington; by her second marriage to George; had an illegitimate half-sister, Ann Dandridge Costin (years of birth and death unknown) who was born into slavery; Costin's enslaved mother was of African and reported as “Chilicee” possibly meaning Ocaneechee or some say even Cherokee descent, and her father was believed to be John Dandridge; Marthas father and grandson of Governor Spotswood. Then Governor Spotswood remember again; was running the Indian Company and school for the Ocanecchee then closed. It is the same confusion over Father Dandridge or son Dandridge fathering a child just as Senior DeLaWar or son DeLaWar. History repeating itself yet again. In this possible relationship John Floyd son married to an Anne, would be a brother in-law to George Washington by His Wife Martha, by her half-sister; Anne Dandridge Costin and therefore making William Floyd and Abadiah Washington’s nephews by this marriage. Abadiah having the same Carribean part Native American history as Anne Costin Dandridge. (Therefore; Abadiah Davis Floyd meeting William Floyd son of John by these family relationships) Therefore; William Floyd now of Schmokin, known son Col John Floyd of Kentucky fame, an historically known and accepted surveyor and longhunter for George Washington personally and for Patrick Henry; also Washington’s relative by marriage; and therefore; Col John of Kentucky; his brothers and specifically his brother, Charles Floyd aka “Charley” were then George Washington’s great nephews. Longhunters of that time working for their Plantation owners hunting food and more for the Plantation owners and often their Ward or owner too. Col John Floyd of Kentucky the
father and grandfather then of two Virginia Governors Doctor John Floyd (daughter named Necketti) and his son John Floyd also a Governor of Virginia and all from the First John Floyd to land in Jamestown but lost to history by Ship log and known only by record as John Ffloyd, Washingtons neighbor. See; Life is a Circle. This is Not Crazy as John Floyd of Jamestown then by Ships log the Swan) John Ffloyd was the neighbor of Washingtons, John Ffloyd daughter with Ms Jordan of the neighboring Jordan Plantation named Mary, had in fact married Neighbor Washington’s, (and great grandfather of George Washington) son. John Floyd's family back in England, Wales were also neighbors and had relatives who both served at the same time in the House of Grey. So; this long history of the two families is not my imagination but a historical proven fact.

This could also explain the list of Tithables and the issue of a claim to the island. It is impossible to know since the records of both Ann’s are lost to history but it should be clear that the ongoing relationship to George Washington and his relatives with the Floyd’s continues through the generations.

**Expulsion of Acadia (1755-1764)**

It is well expected that John Floyd the brother of William and another son of John had gone to help in Arcadia with the Expulsion of the Arcadians. The Expulsion (1755–1764) occurred during the French and Indian War (the North American theatre of the Seven Years' War) and was part of the British military campaign against New France. The British first deported Acadians to the Thirteen Colonies, and after 1758 transported additional Acadians to Britain and France. In all, of the 14,100 Acadians in the region, approximately 11,500 Acadians were deported. (A census of 1764, indicates that 2,600 Acadians remained in the colony, presumably having eluded being captured. After the British officially gained control of Acadia in 1713, the Acadians refused to sign an unconditional oath of loyalty to become British subjects. Instead, they negotiated a conditional oath that promised neutrality. Some Acadians remained neutral and refused the unconditional oath. The difficulty was partly religious, as the British monarch was the head of the Protestant Church of England and the Acadians were Roman Catholic. They also worried that signing the oath might commit male Acadians to fight against France during wartime, and that it would be perceived by their Mi’kmaq neighbours as an acknowledgement of the British claim to Acadia, putting Acadian villages at risk of attack from Mi’kmaq.

Other Acadians refused to sign an unconditional oath because they were anti-British. Various historians have observed that some Acadians were labelled "neutral" when they were not. By the time of the Expulsion of the Acadians, there was already a long history of political and military resistance by Acadians and the Wabanaki Confederacy to the British occupation of Acadia. The Mi’kmaq and the Acadians were allies through their Catholicism and numerous inter-marriages. While the Acadians were the largest population, the Wabanaki Confederacy, particularly the Mi’kmaq, held the military strength in Acadia even after the British conquest. They resisted the British occupation and were joined on numerous occasions by Acadians.
These efforts were often supported and led by French priests in the region. The Wabanaki Confederacy and Acadians fought against the British Empire in six wars, including the French and Indian Wars, Father Rale's War and Father Le Loutre's War, over a period of seventy-five years.

Approximately 2,000 Acadians disembarked at Massachusetts. For four long winter months, William Shirley, who had ordered their deportation, had not allowed them to disembark and as a result, half died of cold and starvation aboard the ships. Children were taken away from their parents and were distributed to various families throughout Massachusetts. The government also arranged the adoption of orphaned children and provided subsidies for housing and food for a year. Most of those children then considered indentured, wards and or a work force. Their names altered to reflect the relationship to these foster or adoption by Wealthy families but not the same. Such as “Dandridge and Dondridge”. The Wealthier Plantations throughout the colonies, often having the means and always opportunists, jumped on the chance for Colonial paid subsidies and funds and a increased labor force. Pennsylvania and Virginia were to accommodate 500 Acadians. Because they arrived unexpectedly, the Acadians had to remain in port on their vessels for months. Virginia refused to accept the Acadians on grounds that no notice was given of their arrival. They were detained at Williamsburg, where hundreds died from disease and malnutrition. They were then sent to Britain where they were held as prisoners until the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Beginning in 1760 much of their former land was distributed under grant to the New England Planters. Each Colony was to take part of these people while early evacuees fled to New Orleans and became the base of the Cajan culture. Cajan a corrupted use of Acadian. Another group in the Carolina colonies fled into the swamp and found a life and become part of the Lumbee people in later generations. Others were sent to the British islands and other realms of the British Empire and were again lost to records. Some of them eventually to the Island of Manorca, which would become part of the Revolutionary Naval War that hardly anyone still remembers as that battle was fought not on American Soil but a half a world away. Arcadians always helped by the Jesuits in North America, even later generations once discovering their origins. We also find some of these displaced people forever trying to return to lost loved ones and migrating by land back to the northeast. Some of these people also were incorporated in to the Tribal Communities where the capture of Children or abduction of Children by the Delaware and other Groups particularly around Pennsylvania increased. It could be said that these relatives were trying to recover their children found or thought to be those now living with others. Something never discussed in history as it is easier to blame others then accept that those kidnappings; many may have been caused by this expulsion.

France also had a out of balance male population and the King had began to send to the French territory girls and women of fallen titles known as the “Kings Daughters”. These women and girls were given a trunk of housekeeping items, dishes, silverwear, cloth and other items to then disembark and find a husband. There was no shortage of interested men of all groups now in the region. The French idea was to increase their population and also to decrease the
intermarriages of their subjects to the Native American Population. Some 800 women and girls
where part of this French idea and had landed in the northern regions. They too ended up
displaced and some taken to New Orleans and scattered throughout both the colonies one way
or the other. They did not always marry a French Man, and some found their life among many
others, including all groups of America. Even for a time within the Floyd Family and my own
family line. Williams son and sons would run a small estate and trading post, farm; It was call
“Acadia” before the Revolutionary War. But I will get to that.

The Acadian warriors were a continuous threat to the British rule. They had sent fierce forces to
many conflicts and were some of the most feared and capable warriors. Their use of; and
introduction of; guerrilla tactics of warfare shattered the acceptable fighting styles of the
British. Whereas the Arcadian’s and their allied tribe were not particular how a British soldier
died. These tactics included grape shot fire, snipers and other techniques that would be
adopted by military units from the French and Indian war skirmishes, the elite Units such as the
Gist Regiment (named for Nathaniel Gist and a unique Native American unit) during the
Revolutionary War. Gist had served with Washington during the French & Indian campaigns and
later Washington would personally order the formation of this Elite Native American fighting
unit. Other tribal groups would also adopt these seasoned battle techniques after facing them
in battles. They were passive men by accounts in daily life but ruthless on the battlefield. Such
was the case of one warrior known as Shingus, who in battle was one of the most feared.

The French and Indian war raged on and these fighting styles both feared and admired. These
veteran warriors became part of the requested abilities; of later land Company expansions into
the Soon to be British Colonial territory. Huge regions then lost by the French during the
Conclusion of the French and Indian war, and ripe for the taking of the Wealthy Virginia
Plantation owners. Washington’s father and Uncle then forming the Ohio land Company of
Virginia.

Edward Braddock's troops were defeated in the Battle of the Monongahela, and William
Johnson's troops stopped the French advance at Lake George.

We also know that once the Floyd’s had left the island they had both ended up in
Pennsylvania from family letters and that they had also were at least managing crops in Acadia
although this had also been a place named by then in Pennsylvania what is now Indiana County
Pennsylvania, aka Northumberland. (again reflective of Percy the duke of Northumberland back
acrossed the Big Pond and the man claimed to have married John Floyd’s wife and also claimed
his daughter baby Anne.) This a complete reflection of our presence in that area.

The Battle of the Monongahela, (also known as the Battle of Braddock's Field and the Battle
of the Wilderness), took place on 9 July 1755, at the beginning of the French and Indian War, at
Braddock's Field in what is now Braddock, Pennsylvania, 10 miles, east of Pittsburgh. A British
force under General Edward Braddock, moving to take Fort Duquesne, was defeated by a force
of French and Canadian troops under Captain Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu with its American
Indian allies. He was accompanied by Virginia Colonel George Washington, who had led the previous year's expedition to the area. The mission was to control the Ohio territory controlled then by France and included far more land area then what is now Ohio. (Up to Canada into parts of today’s Kentucky and Indiana) The earlier expedition the Battle at Fort Necessity saw Young Washington leave with only “8 Mingo scouts.” Per Washingtons journal and historical accounts. Later some of those 8 men not considered Mingos at all. These a newly formed branch that would become part of the Shawnee later and had formed from the Miquia from the remnants of Fort Christina (Swiss Colony aka Black Poles and from the Delmarva Peninsula people), and their relationship to the western visitors back in the Council meeting held in the Swamp and those who left then with the western Shawnee)

The question that nobody has asked is how Washington was able to trust and recruit members of the Mingo. Through searching over many records, I have been able to identify 6 of 8 who traveled with Washington.

1) Christopher Gist: (father of Nathaniel Gist who would lead the Gist Regiment of Native American fighters; made up of all Native American forces, using the Arcadian Gorilla tactics; at the request of George Washington as a special unit; reporting directly to Washington himself during the Revolutionary War); Christopher Gist forever lost to history known as Christopher Gist, presumably then taking or keeping his Mingo name.

2) Chief Guyasuta: (Seneca but related to other tribal groups. Pronounced Kayahsota and is said to be buried at Chief Custaloga also known as Packanke. Custaloga's name first appeared in western Pennsylvania's history in George Washington's Journal of 1753. When the 21-year-old Washington arrived at Fort Machault in the village of Venango (present Franklin, Pennsylvania), Custaloga was in charge of the wampum of his nation under Chief Shingas. In later years since Custaloga had aided Pontiac in his rebellion (1763 with the Wabash tribes), the white settlers were wary of his actions. They asked Guyasuta of the Seneca to live among his people at Custaloga's Town to maintain a watchful eye on Chief Custaloga. The Seneca, one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, were powerful. By this time the Confederacy seemed to believe they had a kind of overlordship over the Delaware

3) Chief Tanacharison or Tanaghrisson or Half King: (Little is known of Tanacharison's early life. He was taken captive by the French and later adopted into the Seneca tribe, one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. He would later claim that the French boiled and ate his father. Those Iroquois who had migrated to the Ohio Country were generally known as "Mingos." On his journey, Washington's party stopped at Logstown to ask Tanacharison to accompany them as a guide and as a "spokesman" for the Ohio Indians. Tanacharison agreed to return the symbolic wampum he had received from French captain Philippe-Thomas Chabert de Joncaire. Joncaire's first reaction, on learning of this double cross, was to mutter of Tanacharison, "He is more English than the English." But Joncaire masked his anger and insisted that Tanacharison join him in a series of toasts. By the time the keg was empty, Tanacharison was too drunk to hand back the wampum Tanacharison traveled with Washington to meet with
the French commander of Fort Le Boeuf in what is now Waterford, Pennsylvania. Tanacharison moved his people east to the Aughwick Valley near present Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania. He would take no active part in the remainder of the war. He died of pneumonia on October 4, 1754 on the farm of John Harris at Paxtang, Pennsylvania (near present-day Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.) John Harris will assist Charles Floyd to establish a trading post too as he had done and will run a gun shop where Charley Floyd son of William and others who worked for him will join the Pennsylvania Line Regiment of Sharp Shooters during the Revolutionary War. Charley would call this trading post and farm Arcadia.

4) Adam Stephen: (Was a Scottish born naval Surgeon who joined the provincial militia under Washington in 1753. Later in the battle of Germantown in 1777 he became in a friendly fire action against Anthony Wayne and was court martialed out of the military. He took part of the blame for another man by this account. This would later prove to also include Charley Floyd son of William who is thought to have Shot Officer Buffin by mistake while intending to shoot an Officer said to have assassinated Charleys father, William. It would become known as the Pennsylvania Line Mutany. Washington would then send a French officer, under secret orders, to capture Charley, the French officer named LaBalm. Charley never captured. LaBalm died in what is called LaBalms defeat by allies of the Eel Rivers in todays Indiana and near known Eel River people settlement, and under the leadership of Little turtle according to History reported. After Stephen’s would found Martinsville WV named after his friend Thomas Bryan Martin. Who was Dutch Nobility from his mother Margareta van Hesse. (Van Hesse with Ties to Anne of Demark) Tied to the Martin’s 100 plantation that the Harrison family purchased and even they had moved to the Fort Pitt area years later. Mingo by Marriage.)

5) Robert Spotswood: (who was killed on another scouting mission 1758, the Spotswood’s had married into both the Dandridge family as well as the Washington family. A sister of Robert’s would also be the grandmother of Patrick Henry who would teach and employ Col John Floyd (a son of William and Abadiah) in Kentucky with Washington. His brother John Spotswood married Mary Dandridge a cousin of Martha Dandridge Washington’s /George’s Washington’s wife. Robert is not reported as married but may also have married into the Mingo, since all 8 scouts were then reported as Mingo Scouts.

6) Custaloga aka Packanke: (who is listed in Washington’s Journal and listed previously)

7) Unknown never mentioned not even in known surviving Washington’s own journals

8) Unknown never mentioned not even in known surviving Washington’s own journals.

The question is if Washington is reported to have left with 8 Mingo scouts and listed the above scouts in his own “Journal” and retained a relationship with each known for years after the adventure to Fort Necessity, why are the other 2 omitted and who where they and why are they not known in his later accounts? And Custaloga is listed but some report him twice by his known named among two different tribal affiliations. It is likely that they had turned against the British commanders with the change of power to an American government. Chief Guyasuta
although accompanying Washington later fought against Braddock on the later campaign. It is possible that those other two had also done the same and therefore could have been omitted all together. However; this too would make you think that Washington would have noted that. For these two to have been completely lost to history with absolutely no mention anywhere can only cause speculation. It is also possible that these remaining two were considered subjects or servants and therefore not worth an entry.

I conclude that one of them was William Floyd but not known then as William Floyd but by his identity then given by his relationships and associations in; and living near Schmokin. A Known relative of Washington. Now known by his name given to him then living at; and near “Place of the Eels”, the Schmokin Settlement. That Chief considered to then be Delaware was named; William Grey Eyes, aka Sir William. George White Eyes, or just Grey Eyes. Based on family history now known. Floyd meaning Grey in Welsh, Greys Inn history, Sir by the families long known heritage and lineage to Kingdoms and William the name given to him by his father. And Delawar by the Delawar’s who claimed to Marry baby Anne then being called Anne Percy; but the daughter of Anne and John Floyd lost to history because of the single Ship log being allowed and John then a neighbor of the Washington’s on both sides of the Big Pond. In America and Long since back in England. George White eyes also a reference to the alias of White being used by Captain White of Roanoke, George White aka a known alias used by Jesuit John Floyd, and for Whiteson the Welsh celebration of a new beginning. This too also confirmed by; “little is Known to History of Grey Eyes.” (Which by now has become a good indication of research found going in the right direction.) But Washington like with the other named scouts has a long relationship to this Chief. He is under the personal protection of George Washington as he leads General McIntosh into then Michigan region, with orders given by Washinton to do him no harm. He is later reported to have died of Smallpox but it is later found that the Military had in fact assasinated him. The reason Stephens and Charley, Williams son attempted to shoot the officer at germantown but missed; and killing Captain Buffin instead as he walked infront of the intended target. Washington would arrange for Grey Eyes son to be educated at Princeton and the US Government would pay for this education. Washington and Patrick Henry would then teach and educate William’s other; and earlier born son Capt; then Col John Floyd of Kentucky, as a Long hunter and surveyor. Another son of William’s and Abadiah’s sons: Isham Floyd, would be placed with another Virginia land Company sponsored campaign; sent into the Illinois Territory lead by George Rodgers Clarke. All the While Charley yet another son running the Arcadia Trading Post with then Support of Mr Harris, who was then like Old John Floyd of Jamestown and permitted by the Pennsylvania Government to deal with and entertain all Indian relationships at Harris’s own home and what would later become Fort Pitt. Washington never having children of his own is well documented to have been forever taking care of Martha’s large extended family and children from her earlier marriage. This seems to be the case with all of William Floyd’s children, being one way or another assisted by George Washington. One of the best evidences that can conclude that Sir William Grey eyes aka White Eyes etc was William Floyd and one of those considered as Washington’s “8 Mingo Scouts and
or guides”; is the records of a court proceedings in later generations of Eel River Descendants Filing for “Habeus Corpus” claimning they are NOT part of the Miami. Whereas; the leader then; a Daughter of an Eel River Chief, reports that the Miami who had claimed to be them, had taken their annual annuity payments for several years by claiming to be them; The Eel River people. She adds; although it was widely known they were not. She continues to say that the Miami would never have done this if their great leaders were still alive and had not been assassanated. White Eyes and others would all share that fate. There request by a Court action to be considered apart from the Miami was approved. The Eel River people she represented were not Miami but their own people. To add further evidence the mother of this daughter was a Pennsylvania born woman taken captive as a baby from Pennsylvania by Delaware. The Money claimed by the help of a then lawyer and relative of US Congressmen and Trader who found this Pennsylvania woman, then living among the tribes; His name Ewing. Then we find Harris Son. Of Ft Pitt; (Formally Ft Duquense) married Elizabeth Ewing and had told the story of the people to his wife’s family the Ewings, who would be a starch adversary to proving the Eel River People for at least 2 generations. But I will get to this too later.

Washington on his expedition. Sir William, aka George White Eyes aka Grey Eyes aka Koquethagechton by the Lenape but they had many variations of his name. Why he would make sense as one of Washingtons “Mingo” Scout is he was also located near the Fort Pitt community. His father was Netawatwees also known as “Chief New Commer”. John.

This following is from the Miami information as posted online. They can repeat the history but have no idea where it comes from. In part this is due to the imposters of long ago that merely adopted the history and information from the Eel River people as they attempted to secure their land and annuity payments. Let me explain this history that they don’t seem to know. They Claim: The name Miami derives from Myaamia (plural Myaamiaki), the tribe's autonym (name for themselves) in their Algonquian language of Miami-Illinois meaning “people of the peninsula ”. But they claim their roots and tribal origins as being from; and coming from Wisconsin. This appears to have been derived from an older term meaning "down stream people."

Some scholars and professional Historians claim and contended the Miami called themselves the Twightwee (also spelled Twatwa), supposedly an onomatopoeic reference to their sacred bird, the sandhill crane. Recent studies have shown that Twightwee derives from the Delaware language exonym for the Miamis, tuwéhtuwe, a name of unknown etymology. It is unknown as this is not the true history of the Miami people (whom I do agree and do not oppose or claim they are not a tribal people; They are.) but this history adopted long ago by some of their ancestors and merely repeated by them, buit actually is and comes from the Eel River people. This unknown etymology is not hard to find if you know where to look and obviously those “experts and scholars” and even the Miami people don’t.

The name “Twatwa or Twightwee” comes from Chief Na-Tawatwees. “Chief known as The Newcomer.” And father of Chief Sir William Grey eyes. Both Born on the Lower Delaware “the
down-river people” of the Delmarva Peninsula “people of the peninsula”. The migratory areas still of the Sand hill Cranes, although over development in recent years has depleted those numbers. Living still in the Dragon Swamp and marshlands still found on the Delmarva peninsula. Where those tribal groups had to meet secretly to hold their Grand Council, the loud sound and worbbles of the many Sand Hill cranes thick, and nesting in the swamp; masking their conversation at the Grand Council meeting then held. Also claimed by the Miami; as they claim too their language; different from other midwestern tribes was thought to be described a similar in tone as the sound of the worballs made by the Sand Hill cranes. Just sayin.

We only need to return briefly to the Delmarva to confirm how these relationship; came to be. In 1742 the swamp area of the Delmarva was the last land of the cultures of the inhabitants of the peninsula. There had been a flurry of agreements and treaties type arrangements from all sides. No land claimers interested in the swamp so a place left to these tribes. The Swish/Dutch settlement, Lord Baltimore of Maryland and the Virginia colonist of Jamestown expanse. The people had been satisfied for generations simply moving up and along the several settlements on their peninsula free from invasions until the ships came. It had been easy to protect their homeland with only one land mass way onto the peninsula. The 1742 aborted uprising at a place called Winnesoccum on the Pocomoke in the present Worcester County apparently was led by some outsiders who were loyal to the French. They gathered several groups of local people, who appear to have been both traditional and acculturated Native Americans, at Winnesoccum. (This now by Miami accounts now said to be a Wisconsin claime of origin of the Miami people; but misremembered and misinterpreted by later generation hearing this story) “Winnesoccum and not Wisconsin.”

The people who were then living along the Indian River were called the “Indian River Indians” and probably were Assateagues. The Nanticoke were still in their earlier home country on the Nanticoke River and Broad Creek. Some of the white settlers became suspicious when they discovered the Native population had suddenly disappeared.

The Indian River doctor, who had a reputation as a clever herbalist, was cooking something. Stephens, the navy doctor and one of Washingtons 8 Mingo Guides. Someone told the Maryland officials that it was cough remedy. The Maryland officials believed that it was poison for white settlers' wells. (See C.A. Weslager's Delaware’s Forgotten Folk.) Maybe because they had remembered how Dr. Potts has poisoned nearly 200 Native Americans and they might have thought this was payback. Within the following few years, traditional elements moved out of Delmarva and the Indian towns were abolished. Many moved north to join the Nanticoke and Conoy who then were living at the present town of Nanticoke, near Wilkes-Barre, PA, on the Susquehanna, in the Wyoming valley area. (West Virginia the Indiana region) These emigrants eventually moved north and by the time of the Revolution were under British protection at Fort Niagara. It is said that when the Nanticoke passed through Bethlehem and Easton, PA, the householders closed themselves up in their houses because the Nanticoke brought their dead with them. The Indians living on the Delaware Bay side of the peninsula were exploited.
primarily in order to gain control of their lands. Such tributaries of the Delaware River as Appoquinimink Creek, Christina and Schuylkill Rivers were avenues followed by the traders to reach the Susquehanna River and to barter with the Susquehannock (also called Minquas the basis of the Mingo formed and also the secondary tribe and under the leadership of Blue Jacket by the 1780’s-early 1800’s) who were rich in beaver pelts. The mouths of these rivers constituted natural gateways to the Minquas country. This competition between the three government controlled colonies was probably reason enough for those governments wanting them to go.

Along Chesapeake Bay, where the English early established a foothold, the major conflict with the Native Americans was over land. The colonists were land hungry, and the raising of tobacco and other agricultural products required the acquisition of large cleared tracts. The natives were slowly pressed back, and eventually found themselves helpless to rout the invader, who were equipped with superior weapons and who had settled himself at points of vantage which could be readily protected.

On the Delmarva Peninsula in 1742, after a hundred years of white pressure, the southern groups all the way down to the Virginia tip made one final attempt to unite and free themselves of those encroaching. This incident has escaped notice by most historians, and yet it marks the climax in the relationship between whites and tribes of the Delmarva tribal confederacy. It is, in my opinion, the most important single event in Indian history on the Delmarva Peninsula, and the turning point in shaping their destiny, the new formation of The Eel River Tribe, the union of the Mingo with the Shawnee, the inspiration of Tecumseh’s famous speech asking where are the Pokonoke etc., and the idea of an 14 all Native American independent State.

And the true People of the Peninsula move to the Place of the Eels~ finding a home and becoming the Eel River Tribe and not Miami.

The conspiracy began when Messowan, a Shawnee war captain, with twenty of his warriors appeared at Chicacoan Town, an upstream of their settlement on the Nanticoke River. The Shawnee were not native to the area, but had moved up to the Susquehanna Valley to escape the advance of the other settlers. They had migrated from South Carolina and Tennessee. Messowan and his party were then residing at Conoytown on the lower Susquehanna River under the protection of Iroquois-speaking Indians. The Shawnee wanted to avenge themselves on the whites, and Messowan had traveled many miles for this meeting. He held conferences for two days with Sam Panquash, Dixon Coursey, and Simon, great men of the Nanticoke tribe. He outlined to them the details of a plot devised by the French, the Iroquois, and his Shawnee brethren to attack the English colonies. Messowan desired the assistance of the Nanticoke and their confederates in the revolt, and he asked Panquash to assemble all the Eastern Shore Indians. Panquash consented, and dispatched messengers to the head men of all the tribes calling them to a secret war conference. (Remember also; those English names also aposed to the governments of Virginia and Maryland's feuding. (Ambrose Dixon etc, now with relations to the tribal groups of the Delmarva)
The meeting place selected was an island hidden in the middle of the Great Pocomoke Swamp, known in the language as Winnasoccum. Silently, while their white neighbors slept, they left their villages and made their way to the swamp. The Swamp then filled with Sand Hill Cranes then nesting in the swamp, muffling their conversations and meeting. Among those present, in addition to Panquash and his Chicacoan people, were Indians from Indian River in Delaware; also Indians from a Nanticoke Town on Broad Creek under their leaders, Simon Alsechqueck, and an Indian chief called Captain John. (the rank given to exchanged boys and interpreters), Robin Hood (The tales of the old Welsh Forest people known even today) and Hopping Sam, also later call Hawkakia or Grasshopper on an early Eel River treaty; with a Moravian Missionary Heckwelder and Rufus Putnum; and one of the messangers sent to all of the Villages and groups) had brought their followers from a village of the Choptank tribe then located at Locust Neck. The Indians living on the Pocomoke had come to the conference with their leaders, John Wittonguis, Jeremy Peake, George Pokahaum, and Bastobello. History does not reveal how the latter acquired a Spanish name, which freely translated means “beautiful enough.” We naturally wonder if there was Spanish transplants as well. Sent long ago as Spies by King Phillip II who got his information of Jamestown from someone within who had to be a spy under an alias. Once again; we sense evidence of a possible Moorish or Spanish admixture with the Delmarva allied groups. Also Dating back to the “grey monks” of Ajacan, and a second attempt to the north called Acadia all by Jesuits. Several hundred men women and children had gathered in this great meeting to listen to the elders speak. It was a site to behold if only we could revisit that night. Messowan spoke to the masses and outlined his plan to overcome the invading men of the colonies. As tradition dictated each leader spoke in turn standing before the group expressing their thoughts and what was best for those they represented for four full days to this point. Each headman had spoken and all awaited “the great man of the Pokonokes” for his endorsement and comments. After each speaker had taken his turn, and the Grand Council was in its sixth and final day, eyes were turned to an old woman, Queen Weocomocus, ruler of the Indian River Indians. Up until now she had remained silent, and none of her delegation had joined in the discussion. The aged Queen directed her spokesman, Robin, to communicate her thoughts to the gathering. Robin was the bravest and most intelligent of the Indian River Indians. His native name was Ahatchwoops, as we know from the old deeds and petitions which he signed, but he was known to the English as King Robin and Robin the Interpreter. He could speak the English language fluently. The old Woman Queen Anne or her successor and Robin; Capt West her claimed half son and Said to be the Son of either Elder or Younger DeLa War. And Capt John,(Floyd) also from the Indian River people, in attendance.

The English settled on the Assateague hunting grounds, just as they had done on their lands elsewhere on the Delmarva Peninsula. The Assateague resented this encroachment, but remained peaceful until the English leader and Indian hater, Captain Edmund Scarborough, led his soldiers against them. They retaliated in their own defense and received the reputation of having shed much English blood and of being enemies of the Province. As new settlers came to
the Peninsula from the Virginia mainland, the Assateague found themselves under unending pressure. The whites confiscated their cleared lands. They raided the cornfields and ravished the women. They destroyed fish weirs and robbed animal traps. In June 1717, the 4 Indians of Copanquo Town on the Pocomoke River "complained of the hardships imposed by the English and obstructing their hunting and fishing and setting traps on their grounds for taking Raccoons & other Vermin." The group also told how some white men had looted the graves of their ancestors stealing the items and furs laid with them. (why when they left they took their dead with them)

Chief Massowan had given them a chance to combine forces and fight but in the end they had elected to simply move rather than fight. Their colonial neighbors had noticed the disappearance of the people and feared something was up. Soldiers were sent to gather any Native Americans to find out what was a foot. In the subsequent investigation, some of those rounded up, fearful of imprisonment or death, were coerced to inform against their leaders. Damaging testimony was given on the witness stand and by signed depositions from Jemmy Smaihomeoney, Jemmy Pasimmons, and Abraham Ashquash of the Choptank tribe. The tribesmen called Patrick, Dick, Peter Monk, and Sam Isaac, all of Chicacone Town, testified, as did tribesman Anthony, Jacob Pattashook, Jemmy Cohonk, and others. All of the plans for the intended massacre were laid before the English authorities. The evidence against the plotters was clear and undeniable. The leading conspirators were then separately questioned as to the part each played in the revolt against the Crown. Naturally, in self-defense each denied that he had planned to participate in an attack on the English. Some maintained that they had gathered in the swamp solely to hunt. They could not answer why their wives and children had accompanied them, when pressed for a reply. Others claimed that they had assembled to elect a new emperor. They insisted that the Shawnee Indians had visited them on a mission of peace and that there was no truth in the accusation that they and the Shawnee planned an attack.

Captain John, Bastobello were asked to validate statements made and they confirmed the brew was not a poison and that they had consumed it themselves to avoid illness and it had healed them. On July 24th 1742 peace had been restored and the fight avoided. The whites made living unbearable, and to find peace the Indians had no alternative except to take their departure. Their lands were gone; their villages destroyed; their numbers greatly reduced. They paddled up the Chesapeake in their log pirogues, a few families at a time, and found haven under the protection of their former enemies, the Five Nations Iroquois (later to be called the Six Nations). They settled temporarily along the Susquehanna River, where the Conoy, Shawnee, and other expatriated tribes were then living. The land on which these refugees settled was the ancestral home of the Susquehannock Indians (known also as Minquas or Conestoga where the Eel River of Hobbs Hole had also gone and onto the Shmokin “Place of the Eels” had relocated), although the entire Susquehanna Valley and the tribes then residing there were under the domination and protection of the Five Nations. The Five Nations were a powerful confederacy, and after conquering their enemies they absorbed them. Thus the peninsular migrants were swallowed up by alien tribes, and their own identities were
eventually lost in the broad designation of the generic term “Nanticoke” (Nametock) which was given to them. This term eventually became used to include the Conoy of the Western Shore as well as the wanderers from the Delmarva Peninsula.

No victor was ever more gracious in his treatment of the vanquished than the Iroquois in adopting the Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia Indians and giving them a new home safe from their enemies. The Pennsylvania settlers were also more kindly in their treatment of the Nanticoke Indians than the English settlers of Delaware and Maryland had been. Although the Indians' great Quaker friend, William Penn, had by this time left the Province, his kindly influence lingered for many years in the hearts of his successors. One of the Pennsylvania governors told a Nanticoke Indian delegation who had called to pay a friendly visit: "We shall not fail to take care of you as we do our Brethren as long as you merit our protection." Once one of the aged Nanticoke chiefs, too feeble to walk, was given a horse by the governor. Others from time to time were given clothing and food. Penn’s Treaty with the tribes was never broken.

The only item of the Nanticoke migration which seemed worthy of note at the time was that they carried along with them the scraped bones of some of their honored dead. It is probable that these remains were those of chiefs or great men, which had been removed from the Chiacason Houses, or mortuary temples. The bones, according to Heckewelder, an eyewitness, created no little stench as they were carried through the streets of Bethlehem, in 1750. Brinton, a noted Indian scholar, said that some of the Nanticoke bones were reburied near present Towanda- a town, their word meaning "where to bury our dead." Proceedings and Acts of the Maryland General Assembly, 1740-1744, Volume 42, pp 654-5.

Chief of the Shawnee Messowan had also moved with them forming alliances with the many blended groups of Shmokin. His friendship with those for not accusing him of treachery would lead to a long relationship and new family ties over the next generations. He would eventually reach Ontario Canada where descendant still live today among the Mississaugas. the Chief of “The Eel River” also have this link to the Mississaugas also called Blacksnakes or Rattlesnakes.

Later with Tecumseh’s retreat to Canada he would fight his last battle on the Thames River. The river was the location of an important battle of the War of 1812. The Battle of the Thames (also known as the Battle of Moraviantown) was fought on October 5, 1813, between American General William Henry Harrison and British General Henry Proctor, along with Proctor's ally Tecumseh. The Moravian Missionaries had also followed this migration as they too were caught in the crossfire and found safety around their longtime allied Native American friends.

**Family Timeline:**
*A review thus far and other documented evidence of the Floyd's being the true Eel River people.*

1) 1610- John Floyd/Fludd Listed as one of the original Ancient Planters at Jamestown.
2) 1624- Nathaniel Floyd on Martins 100 Plantation missed the 1622 massacre out to sea fishing off the coast of Cape Cod on the Bona Nova, Francis Hobbs Sr. remarries his wife relocated from Hobbs hole near Plymouth to Jamestown Hobbs Hole also known as New Plymouth and the Eel Pond.

3) 1660- Relocated to Jamestown, John Floyd wife Mary. Children: John, Charles, Berry, Mathew, Sarah, Ester

1666- listed on “Tithables” receives claim for Prout’s Island 1667- 1687 on April 2nd completes Last Will and Testament leaves “cooper tools, orchards and island” to wife “Mary”, and Children.

4) 1738- Hurricane: Capt. John Floyd wife Anne lose Prout’s Island to a Hurricane that splits island into two now known as Hogg’s Island and Cobbs Island. Leaving Children: William, John, Samuel, Charles

5) 1742- Family leaves area nothing left needs to start over can’t pay taxes on goods or crops. Captain Wilcocks listed as Holder of tax debts. Agreement between the British and the Chicoacoan Indians of Maryland: Result of the Winnesoccum incident "Articles of Peace and Amity"24 July 1742 Assateague tribe “Oyster River Indians” By the 1630 and 1640’s, new Government elites had started coming to the new world and buying up the lands of those who came before. Captain John Martin died at Martin's Brandon Plantation in 1632. His grandson, Captain Robert Bargrave, inherited the plantation on Martin's death. In 1637, merchants John Sadler and Richard Quiney and mariner William Barker, who patented the nearby Merchant's Hope plantation, bought Martin's Brandon. They and their heirs farmed it successfully until 1720 when it was sold to Nathaniel Harrison. The ancestral relative of William Henry Harrison. English records tell that John Floyd ~Anne’s husband had been with Robert Barker the father of William Barker in the Star Chamber as a dispute over a witness testimony was being disputed. (1607) this is one reason I believe Floyd had gone to America and had become one of those on the Flowerdew 100 and by the next generation had acquired the Martin 100 through the efforts of Barkers son and those other Merchants and investors who originally founded this endeavor. Selected Writings of Sir Edward Coke, vol. I (Sir Edward Coke)

Hill. 42 El. fol. 389. as to imprisonment, Smith’s Case, for at the last Consultation was granted: And at last by the better opinion, as to things committed to them by Commission, they may put fine and imprisonment.]4 Floyd and Barker. (1607) Easter Term, 5 James I In the Court of Star Chamber. First Published in the Reports, volume 12, page 23. Ed.: This note records the decision of the Chancell or and both Chief Justices that a person suit. The Case is an important basis for the Common Law immunity from suit of Judges and counsel. Conspiracy doth not lye against a Juror or Indictor, but against a Witness. In this very Term, between Rice ap Evan ap Floyd, and Richard Barker, one of the Justices of the Grand Sessions in the County of Anglesey, and other defendants: It was resolved by Popham and Coke, Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and Egerton, Lord Chancellor, and all the Court...
Even more telling is the name of the Plantation “Merchants Hope” is also the name of the Ship they had arrived on. This association of the Ship those sailed on was and is still critical in finding people and their descendants. Many named their children or incorporated this into their family linages to prove both origins and claims. For example “Unity” and the Name Unity appears in the West family Line. “The Susan Constant” and later on our history we have a “Charles Constant”. There are many examples in many families of this association including the “Discovery” which will appear again in American history as the Discovery trip of the west with Lewis and Clark by Jefferson who many can be linked back to the arrival of this ship. Other ships The Mary and John, Mayflower, etc can all be found in family lines and names throughout history also as a since of pride. The Merchant's Hope sailed July 1635 from Gravesend to Virginia under Master Hugh Weston. (a descendant of Jane Weston, and Agnus Weston wife of Thomas Flud.) The Merchant's Hope was owned in 1635 by a wealthy English ship owner William Barker. He established his estate on his father’s earlier claim. A passenger on this ship manifest is lists as “Dodderidge Tho 19” this too is a connection to our family history. His descendants too would marry into the tribal people relocated to Shmokin. (see) Chief White Eyes aka Koquethagechton aka Sir William aka Grey, married Rachel Doddridge. Rachel was a captive taken at age 5 near Fort Pitt then called Fort Duquesne, and who was completely assimilated into the tribal life. She never wish to return as reported by her cousin, Phillip Doddridge, who had seen here at a trading post when she was an adult some years later. Back on Martins 100:

Journal. 1 Dec. 1621.To show to what degree the nation was inflamed with regard to the Palatinate, there occurs a remarkable story this session. One Floyd , a prisoner in the Fleet, a catholic, had dropped some expressions, in private conversation, as if he were pleased with the misfortunes of the Palatine and his wife. The commons were in a flame; and pretending to be a court of judicature and of record, proceeded to condemn him to a severe punishment. The house of lords checked this encroachment; and what was extraordinary, considering the present humour of the lower house, the latter acquiesced in the sentiments of the peers. This is almost the only pretension of the English commons, in which they have not prevailed. Happily for the nation, they have been successful in almost all their other claims. See Parliamentary History, vol. v. p. 428, 429, &c. Journ. 4, 8, 12 May, 1621.

Joachim Hane Hane, Joachim November 30 1621, Mardyke A Letter from Mardyke (Netherlands)

This small groups had also been helping the colonist who had made an agreement to provide a “Matchcoat” for every run-a-way slave recovered or indentured servant returned. They had also been paying the government a token annual fee of a few beaver skins, provide a fowl or other hunted catch and a bundle of arrows for every band or clan leader of their collective as a token of this lasting peace. Some believe this is where the symbol of the eagle with clutched arrows, a symbol of the United States may have originated as well as the speech of Tecumseh explaining we are stronger together then one and used a single arrow vs a bundle.
Entering into the Pennsylvania settlements those leaders were known by other names entering this extended community, blending so many from such diverse backgrounds. In different dialects their known as names would be altered as it still holds true today. This also explains why some of those leaders now living there have so many diverse aka’s.

Those friends they would meet in this new place would also alter their course and create a history to be proud of but also one that others would try to both mask and step into their honored memories. William Penn’s purchase had offered a place for the misplaced, the diverse, the mixed heritage, the religiously expelled and so many others who had difficulties of many kinds trying to live in the colonial cities of the eastern shores. One such friend they would meet was John Harris.

JOHN HARRIS  A Friend and Trading Post Merchant

In this area appeared an English Traders, James Harris. Born in Yorkshire to welsh parents in 1673, he had migrated to the colonies landing in Philadelphia with a total of 16 guineas (about $80) to his name. He offered and worked clearing land and streets to earn a living and in the process made a lifelong relationship with the Mayor and Justice of the Supreme Court Edward Shippen. (The Great, Great, Grandfather of Peggy Shippen and wife of Benedicts Arnold.)

Shippen had lived in Boston and was whipped by British government for being a Quaker. A humiliating act that would obviously resonate through generation within his family with regards to those responsible. Harris secured a trade license in 1705 which allowed him to set himself up on the Susquehanna first as a roving trader and eventually creating a huge enterprise at the crossroads of many tribes. From there he also gained permits to operate a Ferry service that lasted for nearly 50 years. This created a slow but great wealth as the immigrants, freeholder and others trickled into the area. Harrisburg sprang up around his trading post and he fathered 7 sons and 2 daughters. He died before the start of the French and Indian war and all of his business dealing passed on to his son John Harris Jr. His business with the regional tribes was accepted and his home became the meeting place for several tribal council meetings and negotiations with the Pennsylvania Government. He would also operate a factory manufacturing the Long rifle and his employees and those around him would become some of the best marksmen of their day. (Later during the revolutionary war Harris’s Pennsylvania sharp shooter will play an important role in our story)

In 1705 the first John Harris received his trader’s license to "seat himself on the Sasquahannah" and "to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantities of land he shall see fit." At first a roving trader, he eventually established a trading post on the Susquehanna, and soon became known for fair dealings with the Indians and later, wise counsel to the settlers, reputations which became traditional with him and his sons. He hosted several meetings where tribal leaders came to his farm to meet and sort out issues and agreements or not to agree. His son would continue this practice and provide a sanctuary and secure meeting place as needed.
In 1733 he was granted the right to operate a ferry across the Susquehanna and for more than half a century "Harris's Ferry" was the funnel through which much of the Scot-Irish and German migration trickled west. In the same year he acquired, through grants, two tracts of land adjacent to his ferry, totaling 800 acres—site of today's central Harrisburg. John Harris, the trader, died in December 1748 and left to his son, the second John Harris, management of the estate and control of an important strong point on the frontier.

The second John Harris continued to operate the Ferry, enlarged and fortified the trading post against raids and danger from the French and continuing in the tradition of his father, he became highly trusted and respected man by the settlers, soldiers, rangers, traders, as well as government authorities both colonial and Native American governments.

During the French and Indian war he provided arms and supplies to many and provided a staging place for those entering deeper into the backwoods forts. When the French and Indian war ended, he turned his attention to development of the family plantation. He would attempt to expand this by assisting a young man and family who had come there in 1742 by helping them to establish trade of their own. Charley Floyd, the son of William and Abadiah. He would assist him to establish a trade business because of the boy's fairness and background. Charley would work for him up to the onset of the Revolutionary War working as one of his gunsmiths producing the long rifle flintlocks of the era. All of the young men who worked for him would become superior marksmen and they would join the Pennsylvania 2nd regiment of sharpshooters which would seal Charley's destiny. I will get to that.

One of John Jr. early decisions was to build the Mansion, a family home separate from the trading post and on higher ground using stone quarried from his land. The Mansion was completed in 1766. The Plantation itself was divided into three farms and John, who had bought from his brothers and sisters the rights to all the land owned by their father, thought of dividing some of the land into lots. The Revolutions delayed his plans. John Harris strongly supported the cause of freedom. He contributed provisions and money to Washington's army, and two sons of military age entered the patriot's army. One son, Johnny was killed near Quebec, Canada, on December 31, 1775. This loss may have also added to him supporting young Charles to get a start.

When the Revolution ended, there was agitation among newer settlements for creation of new counties. John Harris was instrumental in the establishment in 1785 of Dauphin County and location of a new county seat "near Harris's Ferry." The government accepted his proposal to lay out a new town, to be called "Harrisburg". His son-in-law William Maclay (later first United States Senator from Pennsylvania) drew the town plan with 207 lots of 1/4 acres each. John Harris reserved 20 lots for himself, and retained the Mansion tract as well. Later, he offered a dozen additional lots and after his death, his executors laid out another 114 lots. It is worth noting here that the Welsh background also reflects a lost linage within the Floyd family when the actions of Henry VIII and back to the Book of Doom had change our linage rights. We have a Dauphin Floyd within our family linage as well. The descendant of Charles who went to
sea as an indentured servant and later would see a grandson to bear this proud name. Dauphin Floyd would leave his own mark as being one of the men to have fought at the Alamo dying on his birthday. He would not live to see a town (Floyddada) and a Texas county named for his service.

More to our story at this place and time; the origin of Dauphin and our Charley. In the past the coat of arms “Dauphin” was the crest of “Charles the Wise” later to become Charles the V of France. The title was the equivalent of English Prince of Wales, or the Scottish Duke of Rothesay, the Portuguese Prince of Brazil, and the Spanish Prince of Asturias. The official style of a Dauphin of France, prior to 1461, was par la grâce de Dieu, dauphin de Viennois, comte de Valentinois et de Diois (“By the Grace of God, Dauphin of Viennois, Count of Valentinois and of Diois”).

If Harris had learned this, know the Floyd’s history and long linage or had believed this family history his knowledge might have been passed down to his heirs’ spouses one of which would do more to erase us and place others in our heritage than nearly any other. Ewing’s and particularly of later years in Indiana at the Indian office that would be located near us at modern day Logansport Indiana.

The second John Harris and founder of Harrisburg and builder of the Mansion, died in 1791. The Mansion was willed to his son, David Harris, who lived there only briefly. David’s main interests were in Baltimore to which he returned, selling the Mansion to his half-brother Robert. Brought up as a farmer, Robert became responsible for much of the family business on the death of his father, the second John Harris. He bought the Mansion in 1805 and lived there for thirty years. He became paymaster of troops (may have actually helped pass information and correspondence to aid spy’s) see department of war letters., that marched to Baltimore in the war of 1812-14; Registrar of Wills in Dauphin County; Secretary- Treasurer of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and instrumental in the building of the first bridge across the Susquehannah River; a director of the Harrisburg Bank; one of the organizers of the Harrisburg-Middletown Turnpike; a Congressman from 1823-27. In 1835 Robert sold the Mansion to Thomas Elder, but continued to live in another house on the Mansion tract until his death in 1851.

In 1791 Robert married Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of the Reverend John Ewing of Paxton, PA. Their first child John (the third) was born March 7, 1792, at the Mansion. Ewing Family had more to do with the Lost Identities of later Eel River People than any other family. It is safe to say they had learned from John Harris trading post records and dealing of our identities. The Attack on these groups in Pennsylvania was grusum and grotesck killing women and children led by “The Paxton Boys’ under cover and never found to as their Identities. A descendant of Ewing’s found the Pennsylvania girl captured as a baby by Delaware and the claimed mother of those Exempted Eel River people by court order and exempt then from the Miami Removal. This Descendant of the House of Ewing; George Ewing, would later support the Miami to claim
lost and missing annuity payments held for the Eel Rivers going unpaid for generation as to our tribe still lost and never found as a whole. Ewings US Congressmen, Traders with the Miami, and recruited a trader then to deal with us. That trader a white man from Ft Wayne then married this Eel River Woman; keeping his English wife and became by Miami records a Chief by Adoption and therefore received all things owed to the Eel Rivers. But that is still to come too.

In the War of 1812-14, John joined the Army and was sent near Quebec in Canada. He received his discharge in 1815 and returned home to Harrisburg. But he liked what he had seen of the north and, being of restless disposition, came to Canada West in 1817, settling near the shore of Hamilton Bay. The City of Hamilton was then in the early stage of development, little more than a village.

With the Harris relationships location and Trade it is likely Washington had passed through there and the other two missing Mingo escorts and scouts could have come from here. All I can say with certainty is that this places the Floyd’s and all concerned in the same place at the same timeframes.

**King George's War, 1744–1748**

The small group from the Delmarva Peninsula had only been in the region for a year or two when the tension of this new home began to build. Britain's blockade of French ports made the few French trade goods reaching Ohio Country prohibitively expensive; this resulted in a bonanza for the Pennsylvania British traders that alarmed the French. They knew that Indian trade and diplomacy were closely linked, and George Croghan's activities from his base on the Cuyahoga River threatened French influence among the regional natives. As Croghan expanded his trading network westward toward Detroit, then held by the French, they encouraged French-allied Indians to attack him. A competitor of Harris. The British trader quickly took advantage of wartime conditions, establishing new posts at the Wyandot village of Sandusky and the Miami village of Pickawillany, which had previously traded with the French. He gained influence among area many area tribes quickly. Competing with Harris who many were still loyal to.

His partnership with Trent was temporarily suspended when the latter man joined the military to serve in King George's War (1744–48). The two men bought property on Conedogwinet Creek in present-day Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Croghan developed a plantation there which served as his home and base of operations from about 1745 until 1751. Early in 1747, Seneca and Wyandot warriors murdered five French traders at the Wyandot village of Sandusky. This was the start of a regional Indian revolt against the French fomented by Croghan. The Wyandot chief Nicholas Orontony led it first. He was followed by Memesokia (or "Old Briton" as Croghan named him) known by the French as La Demoiselle , (dragonfly) who was a Piankeshaw chief.
Although unsuccessful in driving out the French, the participating bands became more closely aligned with the British. Reports claimed that Croghan had encouraged the uprising so that the Natives would trade with him and not the French. Old Briton relocated to Pickawillany on the Great Miami River, where Croghan built a stockade and trading post. With the help of Mingo chiefs Tanacharison (Half King) and Scarouady, Croghan organized an Ohio Confederation of tribes; they had a "council fire on the Ohio River, independent of the Six Nations" that was lit by chiefs sent to oversee the Mingo and dependent Ohio Country nations. Greenwood believes this was Croghan's initiative, as shown by subsequent events. This action by Croghan to have the leaders of other groups "Oversee" the Miquia aka Mingo implied they could not be trusted to make decisions and or lead independently. This would prove to also be an attitude that would carry over for more than 100 years.

Washington was sent by the British into the French controlled territory but it is important to understand that these expeditions and the French and Indian war was ordered and motivated by the land speculation companies. In 1754 the Ohio Company did send George Washington to the territory and to erect several forts. The British called this the Ohio country because of the Ohio Land Company. A rivalry for support developed between Washington and George Croghan. Croghan was called "The Mohawk Baron" because his friendship and understanding of the Mohawk and his land interests spanning from western Pennsylvania to New York. At one point he lived on 250,000 acre plantation. He resigned that position in 1771 to work on the Vandalia colony. It was a proposed 14th British colony which included much of today's West Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, eastern Kentucky and northwest Virginia. He was critical in the efforts to keep the Tribes located in the Vandalia and Pennsylvania neutral during the revolutionary war.

Croghan had a daughter from an early marriage named Susanne Croghan but later in life married a Mohawk woman named Catherine (Takarihoga), daughter of Mohawk chief Mickus. Their daughter Catherine (Adonwentishon) Croghan (1759-1837) was born into her mother’s tribal clan. She later was the third wife of Joseph Brant, the prominent Mohawk leader who led his people during their migration and settlement in Canada on lands granted by the Crown after the American Revolutionary War.

Chief Brant's sister Molly was a long-term consort of Sir William Johnson, so Croghan was doubly connected to influential British and Mohawk families in the East. Elizabeth Brant a daughter of Joseph Brant and Catherine (Adonwentishon) Croghan married William Johnson Kerr, a grandson of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. Croghan also built a stockade and trading post and organized The Confederated Tribes of the Ohio, they had a council fire on the Ohio independent of the six nations of the Iroquois. The fire was lit by Chiefs of the Mingo who were sent to oversee the Ohio Country Nations, other Shawnee groups, some Cherokee, and so on. Croghan also brought in the tribes of what would become Indiana at the treaty of Lancaster Pennsylvania. Andrew Montour, (He was of Oneida and Algonquin ancestry, with a French grandfather) a conference interpreter, became Croghan's closest associate until his death in
1772. The other interpreter, Conrad Weiser, had been appointed as British Indian agent for Pennsylvania. But, a year later he and Montour began aiding the Virginia Commonwealth by guiding its scout Christopher Gist on a tour of Ohio Indian villages. (At that time, both Pennsylvania and Virginia claimed the Ohio Country and did not settle the issue until after the Revolutionary War.) Croghan is believed to have changed his allegiance between the colonial governments to try to protect his 200,000 acres in Indian lands. Sometime in 1750 he realized that such large grants to individuals by Native Americans were against Pennsylvania statutes, as the colony tried to protect the natives, but his claims were permitted or issued by Virginia. By 1771 Croghan resigned as the “Indian agent” and focused on making the Vandalia the 14th colony to the British rule. He would later be band and ordered removed from the frontier for his suspected motivations and alternative views that made it difficult for land companies to expand, also per George Washington who saw him as causing problems among known Tribal person within the region. His own Scouts and guides from long ago.

In The Ohio Territory

The Shawnee had split several time over internal differences. Between 1743 and 1746 the blockades of French ports by the British had caused shortages of goods to the tribes further in the interior. This had allowed some British to become the top traders to some of the groups in the Ohio valley. France still laid claim to the region while British colonist claimed they had purchased it through Native American agreements in 1744. Virginia and Pennsylvania both claimed the Ohio although the Virginia colony was more actively pursuing ownership. So in 1748 the Governor of Canada ordered Pierre Joseph Céloron de Blainville to take a flotilla of 216 Canadians 55 Native Americans near present day New York. They reached the Monongahela River passing the current site of Pittsburg (Fort Pitt), down the Ohio River to Logstown where they met a British Fur Traders Licensed (John Harris) and posted a Copper Plate stating the French dominance in the region and told the traders to leave and notified the Pennsylvania government. They had been posting these copper plates along the journey. Some of the Iroquois with them felt the French attitudes were way overboard and returned home to the north (New York) tearing down the copper plates as they went. He had made it to Lower Shawnee town then located at the mouth of the Scioto River on the Ohio. There was a very different political philosophy on land in the new world. Where England or British powers allowed the ownership and sell of land, France considered the land as all owned by the French government and those on it were caretakers or kind of a sharecrop or lease understanding. This aligned far closer with many of the tribal ideologies rather than the completely foreign idea of individual ownership.
These Copper plates read:

In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we Céloron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor General of New France, to reestablish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this Plate of Lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chadakoin, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle

The British were not to be outdone. In 1750 Gist had settled in northern North Carolina, near the Yadkin River. One of his neighbors was the noted frontiersman Daniel Boone. During that same year, the Ohio Company hired Gist, for £150, to explore the country of the Ohio River as far as the present-day Louisville, Kentucky area, and all of the while endear himself to the Native Americans along the way. That winter Gist mapped the Ohio countryside between the Lenape (Delaware) village of Shannopin’s Town, (site of present-day Pittsburgh and Fort Pitt), to the Great Miami River in present-day western Ohio and today’s eastern Indiana, then called the Illinois Territory. Gist was warmly received at Pickawillany when he arrived in February 1751, and cemented the alliance between "Old Briton" (a chief of the Piankashaw Known to the French as La Demoiselle “Dragon Fly”) and English interests against expanding French interests. From there he crossed into Kentucky accompanied by a black servant and returned to his home along the Yadkin.

When Gist returned to North Carolina, he found that his family had fled to Roanoke, Virginia, because of Indian attacks. He rejoined them. In the summer of 1751 he again went west to explore the Pennsylvania and western Virginia (present day West Virginia), country south of the Ohio River. In 1753 Gist again returned to the Ohio Country, this time accompanying George Washington. Robert Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, sent Washington to Fort Le Boeuf to deliver a message to the French demanding they leave the Ohio Country. Accompanying 21 year old Washington was Gist and the reported 8 Mingo scouts. In this, knowing Gist was one of them he would have been included as a reported Mingo scout. There could be a relationship to the Miquia aka Mingo as he was from Maryland. His son Nathaniel who would in his time form the “Gist Additional Regiment” directly reporting the G. Washington during the revolutionary war, had fathered the Chief Sequoyah, a Cherokee leader, the mother the famous Wurteh Watts. And the developer of the first written language of their people and in part Washington including them as one of the “Civilized tribes”

Christopher Gist, a frontiersman surveyor, is credited for giving the first detailed description of the “Newly acquired” Ohio territory to the colonial government. He traveled into the region
with George Washington (one of the 8 men to meet the French, William Floyd another and maybe even John Floyd (Williams Father) and reportedly saved Washington’s life on three different occasions. His son Nathaniel Gist would lead the experimental “Gist Additional Continental Regiment” during the revolution. What made this regiment unique was it was the first time an almost all mixed heritage, Native American force was put together. It reported directly to George Washington and got mixed criticism for using Native Americans and mixed-heritage soldiers exclusively. In 1754, Washington, Gist, and a detachment of Virginia Militia attempted to drive the French from the region. At the Battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754, the French soundly defeated the Virginian colonists. This was the beginning of the French and Indian War, a part of the Seven Years' War between France and England.

Gist owned land near the present city of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He called it Gist’s Plantation and began to build a town there. At the outset of the war, the French burned all the buildings. The frontier was erupting from Canada all the way down to the upper part of Florida. British land companies had found a new target and that was the French controlled regions of the west. Never forget that it was the land that offered the wealth that no Eldorado Golden city could ever compare. The land as a sold commodity was one thing, the natural resources that it would provide meant both wealth and growth of the country. Minerals, Lumber, Salt, Gravel for roads, cleared land for more crops, to the land barons, most of them with political connections, it seemed endless and to grab as much as possible before others was key. The race was on. To best describe this period and the effect it would have on the origins of Charley and the Eel River Tribe as a Tribe I will have you consider the America of then as 3 vast sections. The first, the colonies of the east coast including Pennsylvania. The second section is all to the north into Canada over to the Mississippi down to today’s Kentucky and back to the eastern seaboard. The last and 3rd final section is everything down the Mississippi to today’s New Orleans over to and across the upper part of Florida and up to North Carolina then across the bottom of Kentucky back to the Mississippi. These are the regions that would see several conflicts and land speculations deals that would shape the country and change the face of the country leading up to the Revolutionary War. It would take several books to cover all of the issues within the years of 1750 to 1776 within the entire continent, but there are several that would directly affect the Eel River even though they were mostly limited to the Ohio Valley. The key for these early “over the mountain men” “Long hunters” hired by land companies was the fact they had some friends and relations to the tribal groups they would encounter. These men had either married into the groups or they themselves were mixed heritage “people of color”. These men were sought after by the elite and powerful land speculators. The Floyd’s were ideal candidates for Washington. He knew them and their history both in the Old world and in this new World and they were relatives.

**BRADDOCKS DEFEAT**

By 1756 Gen. Braddock, Col George Washington were both British commanders, Capt. Thomas Waggener had grown the Militia of Virginians to several hundred. They were building
defensive Forts to protect against anticipated French attacks as those they encouraged to settle were encroaching into earlier treaty areas. A violation but a calculated risk to expand the land holdings of Virginia.

Enslave labor as well as indentured labor had been introduced into the area, other forms of extra labor were needed to harvest a greater quantity. For this Governor Gooch (Goochland) had indentured more people by having them do this labor and more importantly the men to join the Militia. So those soldiers supplied the needed labor which resulted in a surplus that, in turn, was used by the military. Additionally, the farmers acquired cash that could be used to improve their standard of living or hire labor to grow more for the army for the next season. So the idea looked to be a win, win for Gov. Gooch. Of course, there were unpleasant aspects to the presence of a few hundred men of "the lower sorts". An example can be found in a 6 September 1756 letter from Washington to Waggener:

“I have had several complaints from the people that the Soldiers plunder and rob their Gardens, and destroy their Fowls, & everything they can lay their hands on. Pray endeavor to stop these proceedings, as they occasion the officers to be much reflected on”

Two forts were constructed in a series of forts throughout the wilderness they were named Waggener Lower and Waggener Upper but the settled on the name Fort Pleasant. (This would become Point Pleasant by 1774 and play a critical role in the direction of our history.) They were authorized to be built by the House of Burgesses in 1756. During the Council on War held April 1756 Washington includes in his letter to them the update and progress as follows:

“The Forts built by Captain Waggener have had the desired effect --- The inhabitants of that fertile district, keep possession of their Farms, and seem resolved to pursue their Business under cover of them. They are therefore to be looked upon in the chain intended by the Assembly” G.Washington~

French troops marched south from Canada to take control of the Ohio Territory. Officer Ensign de Jumonville and a third of his escorts were killed by a British patrol led by a young British lieutenant George Washington. In retaliation the French beat the British at fort Necessity where Washington lost a third of his men and had surrendered. General Braddock marched at what would be the Battle of Monongahela where they were beaten so badly after clearing miles of trees for a road wide enough to support the 2200 troops, that reports claimed men were retreating, running down the road they had spent weeks building. Braddock was in quest of securing Fort Duquesne (Later would be called Fort Pitt) Commander of the French was Danial Lienard de Beaujue with around 800 troops, 108 regular, 146 Canadian militia and 600 Indians. The guerrilla fighting tactics of the French allied forces were far superior to the British open line fighting they had always trained for. The French commander had requested the British troops to return freely but Braddock wanting a fight had refused this offer and the advice of his own scouts. The result was of the 2200 led into the field after the battle 456 lay dead, 422 wounded in the losses 86 officers killed 37 wounded and 50 women, slaves and indentured women who
were maids and cooks for the officers. Only 4 of the women returned with the surviving British. The French report few casualties. It is here where Abadiah Davis Floyd, Wife of William Floyd was likely Killed and William would take a new Wife, his Children then raised by others and or by a new Mother while William was active throughout the region with and helping Washington.

Many raids against the Fort are recorded. Usually the raiding Native American groups were not found, the supplies and captives taken not recovered. There were many captives from this area taken. Fort Pleasant was used as the collection point for agricultural products of the upper South Branch Valley. From 11-13 September 1759, Lt. Col. George Mercer of the Virginia Regiment (also serving as Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General for Maryland and Virginia for the British forces) was at Fort Pleasant to procure provisions for the Crown’s forts in Pennsylvania.

In a letter to his superior, Col. Henry Bouquet of the Royal American Regiment, he outlined his plans to collect provisions to be transported to Fort Pitt. Built by the French in 1754 they called it Fort Duquesne. It was seized in 1758 under General Forbes. He would become another key player and help create a trade dynasty as the colonies broke away from the crown.

[ I ] do not know that I ever was more perplexed, the People have been so hard to please. I have been to every little Fort, and Plantation for 10 or 15 Miles round. The Inhabitants have at last consented to exert Themselves I was obliged in Order to effect this to give a Price for it delivered here [Fort Pleasant], as I found by riding about that many had perhaps 6 or 8 Bushels only, which it was not worth their while to carry all the Way to Fort Cumberland. I have contracted with Persons to carry any Quantity, up to Redstone [ a storehouse south of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River ], under 4000 Bushels, that may be delivered here; so that this Scheme will both forward the Service and oblige everyone who has even 2 Bushels of Forage to sell.

Col Henry Bouquet would make deals with the Native American groups and in the fall of 1764 he negotiated the release of more than 200 captives taken. Some of the other British Officers under orders where not as complying or sympathetic to the tribes. Gen Jeffery Amherst, Indian agent McKee (whom fathered a Shawnee son) and William Trent had other ideas that likely gave Bouquet the means to negotiate so generously. He offered far more than what they planned to deliver in order to get those captives back. Looking back today it was clear that many of those promises would never be upheld. This alternative motive was the first time in the American colonies we have proof of biological warfare being used on Native Americans other than the poisoning of 200 Native Americas at Jamestown. This despicable infecting of the people would happen just before the release of more than 200 captives. Here is the correspondence:

General Jeffery Amherst, the idea was proposed and agreed upon to infect the Indians near Fort Pitt with smallpox by giving them infected blankets from the fort’s smallpox hospital. Amherst wrote to Bouquet, then in Lancaster, on about 29 June 1763: “Could it not be contrived to send the small pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use
every stratagem in our power to reduce them." Bouquet agreed, replying to Amherst on 13 July: "I will try to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets that may fall in their hands, taking care however not to get the disease myself." Amherst responded on 16 July: "You will do well to try to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets, as well as to try every other method that can serve to extirpate this execrable race."

The journal of William Trent, the commander of the militia at the fort, has provided additional evidence that this plan was carried out, though it appears that the plan had already been carried out before Amherst had proposed it to Bouquet:

[June] 24th [1763] The Turtles Heart a principal Warrior of the Delawares and Mamaltee a Chief came within a small distance of the Fort Mr. McKee went out to them and they made a Speech letting us know that all our [POSTS] as Ligonier was destroyed, that great numbers of Indians [were coming and] that out of regard to us, they had prevailed on 6 Nations [not to] attack us but give us time to go down the Country and they desired we would set of immediately. The Commanding Officer thanked them, let them know that we had everything we wanted, that we could defend it against all the Indians in the Woods, that we had three large Armys marching to Chastise those Indians that had struck us, told them to take care of their Women and Children, but not to tell any other Natives, they said they would go and speak to their Chiefs and come and tell us what they said, they returned and said they would hold fast of the Chain of friendship. Out of our regard to them we gave them, two Blankets and an Handkerchief out of the Small Pox Hospital. I hope it will have the desired effect. They then told us that Ligonier had been attacked, but that the Enemy were beat."

Turtles Heart will be confused later to those line of Little Turtle; Miami by Politics only, his Mother Mohican and a captive herself to the Wabash tribes his father reported as Aquinackwa or The Turtle.

**DRAPER’S MEADOW Near Kentucky Ohio**

Braddock was defeated in July of 1755 while another Group of warriors attacked a small settlement virtually unimpeded and had killed at least five people wounded one and burned the settlement. Among the dead was Col. James Patton. Patton a retired Irish Sea captain, was a partner in the land speculations of the Ohio Company with Governor Dinwiddie who had sent Washington and the eight men to Fort Boeuf and ordered the expulsion of Arcadia.

At this attack, Caspar Barger, Eleanor Draper, the baby of Bettie Robertson Draper, and others in the settlement were killed. Col William Preston the nephew of James Patton, survived. Mary Draper Ingles and her two sons Thomas (age 4) and George (age 2), Mary’s sister-in-law Bettie Robertson Draper, James Cull, Henry Leonard were taken captive, maybe others as well. The attackers traveled to Lower Shawnee town. Lower Shawnee town was a refugee settlement of people banished from the Pennsylvania Provence in 1745 by fur Trader Peter Chartier, his father French Martin of Montreal and his mother Sewatha Straight Tail, Peter’s uncle. Opessa Straight Tail is the grandfather of Tecumseh. Opessa became the chief of the Pekowi Shawnee
(related to the Mingo-Miquia) group when his father straight Tail Meaurroway Opessa gave his title to him in 1697. Peter Chartier was assigned to the Miami Fort at Kekionga (Ft Wayne) and became a chief among the northern Shawnee. This groups would switch alliances and divide among themselves several times as this war and the next. And those of Native American affiliation who had attended the meeting in the swamp back on the Delmarva with the Visiting Shawnee.

Mary Drapers’ husband nearly dead but made his way to the woods and survived. Some sources claim that Mary also might have been pregnant when taken and gave birth to a daughter while in captivity. Or had a baby by her captives while in captivity. Either way she is said to have abandoned the child to make her escape. The child would grow up among the people. James Cull and Henry Leonard were both killed while running the ceremonial gauntlet. They had separated her from her two sons. She was a servant to the tribe, sewing clothing and doing repairs as the French Traders visited but did not assist in aiding an escape. They had kept her hidden from view but it was pretty clear they knew that had taken people but that was the way the frontier was. They had taken her to the Big Bone salt licks where she was forced to work boiling down brine. Salt was a key in this time used to preserve meats and for health purposes. Without salt life was nearly impossible. This was another reason few English had ventured this far into the wilderness. There was another captive there working with her. She was known as Old Dutch woman. Most likely from the Swiss colony. She talked her into trying to escape with her. The next morning wearing moccasins, shirts with one tomahawk, a knife and two blankets they made their escape. As they left they had met a French Trader collecting walnuts and traded their old tomahawk for a newer one. They followed the Ohio River north all the while expecting captors to be pursuing them. The Shawnee had only made a brief search and probably decided they would not survive alone in mid-October. This story was told to her son Thomas Ingles years later when he had met some Shawnee at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. They had made it to modern day Cincinnati where they found an abandon cabin with supplies and a horse. Taking the horse only to lose it in the river as they tried to cross. They had crossed at least 145 creeks, rivers and streams which was amazing since neither knew how to swim. They had used logs and at one point tied some together as a makeshift raft to cross the Ohio. After almost 600 miles averaging 21 miles per day they had been rescued by their own efforts. At one point the Old Dutch woman became discouraged and tried to kill Mary and so they drew lots to see which one would eat the other. This according to the accounts of Letitia Preston Floyd the granddaughter of William Preston married to John Floyd the Great grandson of William Floyd. (Son of famous John Floyd of Kentucky Danial Boone fame) the Old Dutch woman made a second attempt by late November but failed. Luckily they had found a canoe near Glen Lyn Virginia and floated until they reached the home of Adam Harmon. December 1755. Forty two days after leaving Big Bone Lick. He took them to a fort located at Dunkard Creek where they boarded a wagon heading for Pennsylvania.

Dunkard Creek was where Jeramiah Dixon (a distant relative one the Dixon side of Samuel and Susan Dixon Floyd) lived on the Monongahela River. This is where he and Charles Mason
made the historical astronomical observation that set the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland borders. (The 12 Mile Arch) The creek was named after the old order of Schwarzenau Brethren more commonly known as Mennonites or Pennsylvania German Baptist. Dunkard actually comes from their German heritage “Tunken” meaning to immerse or ‘to dip”. Which refered to their baptism in the rivers and streams. They had been missionaries among the various tribal groups of Ohio, Pennsylvania, todays West Virginia and Indiana. They had also been outcast by Governor Berkley along with the Native Americans and had found a commonality which had provided them a place to live where others could not.

Once Mary had made it back she had four more children. They opened the Ingles Ferry and helped operate Hills tavern (trading post were then called this) and blacksmith shop until she passed away at the age of 83. Mary’s son George is thought to have while in captivity as it is stated but this likely meant he remained with his Native American family until his death. Thomas was ransomed and returned to Virginia in 1768 after living 13 years among his Shawnee family. He was fluent in their language and customs which would prove helpful in later years. He was “reeducation and rehabilitated by Dr. Thomas Walker.

**Dr. Thomas Walker** was a frontiersman and physician, explorer. A close friend of Patrick Henry and George Washington. They had married cousins. Walker also held the Title of Indian Agent where as in the long history of this colonization it had become customary to use recovered young men whom had been captive or living among the Indian communities as scouts, guides, negotiators and interpreters. Thomas Ingles and others recovered or of mixed heritage were used in this way by these men all whom worked for the Ohio land company, they were often given the title of Captain as in earlier history they had given to Henry Spelman and to Nathaniel West’s son “Captain West” and Capt. John Ffloyd (Jamestown)

Dr. Walker was also responsible for legislation that would include the surveys of KY/VA. TN and NC. Then Kentucky was still part of Virginia and that would not change until several years after the revolutionary war in 1786. The area would be fought over and see multiple claims for generations. Fellow adventurer and statesman Joseph Martin was also a friend and investor. His son William Martin would recall this in a letter during the Revolutionary War.

A treaty with the Cherokees was held at Fort Chiswell on New River, then a frontier. On the return of the chiefs home, Dr. [Thomas] Walker, a gentleman of distinction, and my father, [General] Joseph Martin, accompanied them. The Indians being guides, they passed through the place now called Cumberland Gap, where they discovered a fine spring. They still had a little rum remaining, and they drank to the health of the Duke of Cumberland. This gave rise to the name of Cumberland Mountain and Cumberland River.
PONTIAC’S REBELLION 1763

The upper forts fell where the lower Forts at Pittsburg (Fort Pitt formerly Fort Duquesne) and Fort Detroit. The French did not discourage the uprising and also assisted but the motive was purely a Native American cause and purpose. They were fighting for their own views this time not that of governments whom had occupied their God given lands. The war did not originate with Pontiac but with two other leaders Tahalasoris and Guyasula. Both Leaders had been part of George Washington’s escorts. In February 1763 Pontiac appeared and embraced the idea. In May Pontiac addressed the council as recorded by a French Canadian chronicler:

“It is important for us, my brothers, that we exterminate from our lands this nation which seeks only to destroy us. You see as well as I that we can no longer supply our needs, as we have done from our brothers, the French.... Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer. Nothing prevents us; they are few in numbers, and we can accomplish it”

Before the British outpost had learned of the wave of attacks, the Native American allied forces had sieged and captured five small forts in a matter of three weeks. The first was Fort Sandusky. The Wyandot led attack had killed all officers 15 soldiers and a British trader at the fort. He would be the first of about 100 British traders to be killed as the Wyandot had warned about a year earlier. Fort St Joseph at today’s Niles Michigan was captured the same as at Sandusky all killed outright the fort looted for supplies. Then came Fort Miami the site of modern day Fort Wayne Indiana. The commander was lured out of the fort by Native American mistresses and shot dead as he came out to greet them. The nine man garrison surrendered after the fort was surrounded. In Illinois country the Wabash Confederacy took out Fort Quiatenon near present day Lafayette Indiana. They lured the 20 man garrison out for a council meeting capturing all 20 without any bloodshed. The nations there had good relationships with the British and the traders there, but Pontiacs emissaries had convinced them to participate as showing loyalty to all throughout the region. They took the fort but unlike the other sieges they did not kill any of the British captives.

The next to fall was Fort Michilimackinac at present day Mackinaw City Michigan. It would be the largest fort taken. Local Ojibwa staged a game of Stikball or lacrosse with the visiting Sauk tribe and while the soldiers watched the game as they had always done they hit the ball through an opening in the fence and rushed inside appearing as if to retrieve the ball, and were handed weapons. The women of their group had smuggled them in under their clothing. They killed 15 of the 35 men at the garrison during the fighting and another five in a ritual torture.

In Pennsylvania Fort Venango near present day Franklin Pennsylvania were 12 men all killed but the Commander kept alive long enough to write down their grievances then burned alive. Fort Le Boeuf near Waterford Pennsylvania Most of the 12 man garrison escaped to Fort Pitt. Most it is suspected two men may have been captured or killed. Fort Presque Isle at Erie Pennsylvania the last fort to fall. There were an estimated 30 to 60 men whom held out for two
days before surrendering on the condition they would return to Fort Pitt. It was agreed but most of the soldiers were killed as they left the fort.

The siege of Fort Pitt lasted a month. Once word got out that forts were falling the colonist went to the fort for protection. Nearly 550 people crowded inside including 200 women and children. With the fort holding so long the Delaware and Shawnee made raids throughout the region, deep into Pennsylvania taking unknown number of captives and killing an unknown number of settlers. Two smaller forts were fired upon by passing warriors but never taken, Fort Bedford and Fort Ligonier.

Before this Amherst had concluded and reported that he did not think the Native American tribes could offer any effective resistance to the British occupation. With his assessment completely wrong and the situation looking ever worse, he order the immediate execution of Native American prisoners “put to death”. This is when he and col Henry Bouquet decided to send infected smallpox items to the tribes via gifts at a peaceful meeting. Those under siege for over a month at Fort Pitt had clear as they hoped to “extirpate them from the territory”.

Based on the testimony of a captive of the Shawnee, Gershom Hicks, the disease had in fact infected three communities by spring of 1763 and still continuing through 1764. Grey Eyes aka Sir William, Turtle Heart were in council awaiting Custaluga. As Trent and other officers awaited a council meeting and to hear of the effects. It has been said that smallpox had been in the region long before the attempt to infect the tribe stemming from Fort Pitt. However that direct attempt was horrible. It also backfired as the disease would also infect others including colonist. Sadly it is estimated that during the years of the Pontiac Rebellion and the years after, nearly 500,000 Native Americans died and maybe by other estimates 1.5 million overall from coast to coast.

The coordinated attacks was no small feat for the day. Honorable of any military command and had sent a reality check among the British land companies owners and their military officers. If they could mount such an attack then other steps would need to become necessary to discourage another. Settlers and military alike would begin to use more harsh tactics and it became open season on all Native Americans friendly, allied or not. This was however nothing new to the Miquia /Mingo transplants from the Delmarva Peninsula. It had only been a couple of decades since the proposal was made to combine forces made by Messowan and this time they followed the leadership and advice to combine. It would not be the last time the woodland and others tribal groups would stand together. In the end each groups however would need to make a treaty with the coming American Government to preserve their own way of life and their own tribal families.
Battle of Bushy Run

Retaliation after the attacks of the forts was called for by the Ohio Company investors and the support of the settlers was not hard to find. In July 1763, 500 British Troops including groups of the Highlanders Royal Americans left Carlisle Pennsylvania. They were to be the relief troops for Fort Pitt. Before reaching the Fort some of the besieging Indian forces ambushed the marching column just east of Bushy Run station. The British managed to hold their ground until sunset.

Bouquet order all livestock. Injured and dead to be placed in the center of his perimeter as they took cover on “Edge Hill” awaiting a following night or dawn attack. He also posted sentries and as the attack came those posted ambushed the warriors and being surprised retreated. He ordered the men to await firing until they were close to do as much damage to those attackers as possible as they got near the lined columns fired devastating point blank volleys into their ranks. Bayonets did more damage and the retreating attackers could not regroup for another rally. They left going to the Bushy run for water and this is why they named the battle for that location when in fact it took place at another location later called Edge Hill. They relieved those at Fort Pitt shortly after. They had lost more than 100 men including several of the Highlanders, 8 civilian volunteers. The Indian forces estimated and as reported later by a Delaware chief was 20 dead but two chiefs had been lost. The land speculators of the Ohio Company, fearing colonist would now hesitate moving there after the forts falling were quick to put in the papers the first of many propaganda to reassure the sale of land. They published shortly after.

"The Indians are no more invulnerable than other Men, when attacked on equal Terms, and especially by British Troops"

THE PAXTON BOYS

The Propaganda had worked.

December 14th 1763 at daybreak, a group called the “Paxton Boys “, vigilantes seeking revenge for the reported attacks on settlements. These Scotch-Irish settlers were led by John Elder of Paxtang also known as the “Fighting Preacher.” He kept a gun at the pulpit as he preached the scriptures to his congregation. Purely looking for any Native Americans to take out their heated revenge they attacked Consetoga homes and killed six people and burned their cabins. The Susquehannack’s lived on land that had been ceded by William Penn directly to their ancestors in 1690 and most of these people were Christians as many of their tribal members had also arrived after Fort Christanna had been closed in Virginia and others joined with the exiting from the Delmarva Peninsula and with the expulsion from Acadia. They had now lived close to their European neighbors for decades in peace. They survived by bartering their handmade items, hunting and the subsidized food the Pennsylvania Government provided them. A hard snowstorm the night before had actually saved most of their members. In the
storm most could not make it back to their town and had spent the night with friends and neighbors. Those who did make it back or had stayed in the town were brutally murdered by the Preacher’s gang, scalped, mutilated and most of he and determined this attack on these friendly Indians to be murder. John Penn, the son of Pennsylvania’s founder William Penn, offered an unprecedented reward of $600 for the arrest and capture of those in the preacher’s group now called the Paxton Boys. Penn then placed the remaining sixteen Tribal members in protective custody in Lancaster. The Paxton Boys had found them and broke in killing and scalping viscously dismembering and mutilating six adults and eight children. After this second attack the Government upped the reward for information on anyone who had been involved. None were ever identified as those who probably knew were threaten that they could face the same fate. It was never proven but the Ewings father also a minister and from Paxton PA, Elizabeth Ewing married to John Haris’s son whom then controlled Fort Pitt, probably did include some of the Ewings. By My Account, also a reason for the later Ewings intently working to erase the Eel River People, one way or another. The Pen can be mightier than the sward.

During the inquiry William Henry told what had happened.

“I saw a number of people running down the street towards the gaol, which enticed me and other lads to follow them. At about sixty or eighty yards from the gaol, we met from twentyfive to thirty men, well mounted on horses, and with rifles, tomahawks, and scalping knives, equipped for murder. I ran into the prison yard, and there, O what a horrid sight presented itself to my view!- Near the back door of the prison, lay an old Indian and his women, particularly well-known and esteemed by the people of the town, on account of his placid and friendly conduct. His name was Will Sock; across him and his Native women lay two children, of about the age of three years, whose heads were split with the tomahawk, and their scalps all taken off. Towards the middle of the gaol yard, along the west side of the wall, lay a stout Indian, whom I particularly noticed to have been shot in the breast, his legs were chopped with the tomahawk, his hands cut off, and finally a rifle ball discharged in his mouth; so that his head was blown to atoms, and the brains were splashed against, and yet hanging to the wall, for three or four feet around. This man’s hands and feet had also been chopped off with a tomahawk. In this manner lay the whole of them, men, women and children, spread about the prison yard: shot-scalped-hacked-and cut to pieces.”

- William Henry of Lancaster

The Rev. Elder, who was not directly implicated in either attack, wrote to Governor Penn, on January 27, 1764: “The storm which had been so long gathering, has, at length, exploded. Had Government removed the Indians, which had been frequently, but without effect, urged, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do was done. I expostulated; but life and reason were set at defiance. Yet the men in private life are virtuous and respectable; not cruel, but mild and merciful. The time will arrive when each palliating circumstance will be weighed. This deed, magnified into the
blackest of crimes, shall be considered as one of those ebullitions of wrath, caused by
momentary excitement, to which human infirmity is subjected”

The Ewing’s, a prominent family who married into the John Harris family, would use many
tactics against the Eel Rivers and others in the generation to come. They were also from Paxton
PA., although there is no evidence that their ancestral father or relatives had anything to do
with the attack. Only rumors and suspicions circulated implying the attack was not as random
as reported. Their relatives would become frontier traders, businessmen, lawyers and
congressmen but always in the foreground of Native American tribal issues. They would
become some of the wealthiest men in the region and Indiana Territory by their trade and
dealing tactics that were not always ethical.

The Paxton Boys ranks increased and in January 250 men strong they marched to challenge
the Pennsylvania Government for failing to protect them from Indian attacks justifying their
right to defend themselves, even though this group had not posed an immediate or direct
threat.

Benjamin Franklin led a groups of civic leaders to meet them at Germantown then a separate
settlement, and listened to their grievances. After Franklin agreed to have their complaints and
concerns read at the colonial legislature the groups dispersed. Many residence were outraged
at the murders of these innocent Conestoga and described the murders as more savage than
any Native American attacks committed. Benjamin Franklin’s “Narrative of the Last Massacres”
concluded with nothing the Conestoga could have done on earth would have made them safe,
no matter what from the “White savages from Peckstang and Donegaill.” Suspected and
probably known Leaders of the Paxton Boys would be killed later in the Wyoming massacre
(Pennsylvania, West Virginia territory then).

Benjamin Franklin again would be involved in the lives of William Floyds children, particularly
John Floyd of Kentucky, Including paying for his trip back to the United States during the
Revolutionary war when John Floyd was tricked to the Asores and arrested for treason by the
British crown. He would be released, find his way to France and with Franklins help. Then
embassador to France, arranged for John Floyd to return to America.

By 1778, Joseph Brant a leader of the Mohawk, then, some 14 years later the communities of
the Susquehannock had blended with the neighboring towns causing some confusion to their
relationship to the Iroquois. Later attacks in the 1770’s would make it seem that the Iroquois
were enemies of the Conestoga when in reality they had not become combatants until the
outside community had further depleted their ranks and had blended into their remaining
group. The attacks then were directed at those whom had intentionally linked themselves to
the small group in the hope of securing the lands issued to them by the early legislation of the
Pennsylvania Government. The link between the groups was stronger than most historians
realize dating back to as early as 1710. Brant the leader of the Mohawk, was the grandson of
Sayenqueraghta whom was the mortal enemy of the Cherokee and Choctaw. His raids against
them in 1765 along with “Handsome Lake” another leader were remembered many years later, nearly a century for the number of scalps, other loot and trophies taken. An Ally of “Cornplanter” was Chief Guyasutha’s nephew (the chief who among the escorts with George Washington) and Handsome Lake another nephew of the elder Chief. These family bonds ran deep and proved a lasting bond that also protected some against hostilities. A New generation had been born to this group of Floyd’s the sons and daughters of William and Abadiah Davis Floyd. Each would find there place on the frontier but they would be again separated by personal ideology and the choices of which heritage to follow. It is thought that during Braddock’s defeat William Floyd had been among those who marched with Braddock and Washington. Abadiah is also thought to have been among those following as support women and there is a strong suggestion if she was among those women following, she did not survive. William may have taken another wife after but his son’s not quite grown. His children included:

1) **Ishim Floyd b) 1756.** He would join the expedition of George Rodgers Clarke and lifelong family friend. It would be reported that he would be captured, torture and death at the hands of retaliating Native American people But this is unproven and he was one of the 300 men to desert Clarkes forces. He Married Lydia Harden and had a son Charles that was raised by others after his death who was Sgt. Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clarke Discovery trip west.

2) **Col. John Floyd b) 1750.** Probably the most famous of the Floyd’s he would travel first into the Kentucky territory surveying land personally for George Washington and Patrick Henry. Employed indirectly by the land speculation companies of Henry and Washington, he would also travel with Daniel Boone who was employed by the Transylvania land Company. Leading up to the revolutionary war he would also go on a special assignment that would result in his capture in the Azores where he would be taken back to London and jailed. Benjamin Franklin would initiate his release and smuggling him back to France where he would dine with Kings and Queens before finding passage back to the America Colonies. We will discuss Col. John Floyd in more detail as the story continues. He first married Matilda Burford and had one child named “Morning Floyd” he would later marry Jane Buchanan (Preston) a ward of Col Preston. and father John Jr who was born a few days after he died. John Jr would become one of the Governors of Virginia and would also run for US President his son John would also become a Virginia Governor and military general who would trade loyalty for the north and the south during the war and be involved in a money conspiracy. John had also made reference to a son named “Jimmy” (Ishim’s Son) but is suspected to have been captured and never made it to Kentucky. (Big Jim or Majeca also assassinated) His reported other son, but was actually (Ishim’s Sone) George Rodger Clarke Floyd; named for Ishim’s life long friend, would be raised and serve with Gen Henry Knox, when the Fort named Knox was still in Indiana. Later moved to Kentucky on parts of John Floyd’s original land surveys. George Rodgers Clark Floyd, John’s Son, would be requested by
William Henry Harrison to serve as his second when meeting Tecumseh. GRC Floyds personal description of Tecumseh is one of the only accounts to have survived of the Shawnee leader. GRC Floyd himself would abandon his post and disappear among the Creek near Natchez. (see Charles Floyd)

3) Charles Floyd—helped by Harris to build a trading post, joined the Pennsylvania Line of Harris’s sharp shooters and would become Chief of the Eel River known as “Charley” and also have a place with the Shawnee relatives. Sisters Jemima and Abadiah (often confused with Mother Abadiah and Niece Jemima) (see his entire Chapter)

4) Nancy Floyd who married Mr. Pryor and Military man. (1) Child
5) Abigail Floyd who married Mr. Alexander a Military man. (4) Children
6) Sarah Floyd who married a Mr. Wyatt Powell a Military man (8) Children
7) Elizabeth Floyd who married Charles Tuley a Virginia Politician (2) children
8) Jemima Floyd who married (1) Mr. Lamasters a Military man, married(2)Mr. Sturgus a military hero of Kentucky (?) Children unknown
9) Nathanial Floyd who married (1) Hanna (?) and (2) Mary (?) he fought in the battle of New Orleans re-enforcement sharp shooters from Kentucky mixed with allied Native Americans forces.
10) Robert Charles Floyd who would follow his brother Col John to Kentucky and help forge out Floyd’s Station one of many small fortresses built along the area designed for settlers to use for safety and to leap frog from one to the other as they moved through the areas. Boone had a station as well as several others. Robert would also feel it necessary to take a Ms. Mayfield to court for accusing the Floyds of being from the “Mustio Breed” a term used sometimes similar in meaning to “Mulatto” meaning coming from a mixed heritage. Aslo called “Hestia breed” dating back to English terms for the Old Welsh families of mixed heritage. Robert would have his foot injured while cutting and falling trees and it would become lame (see Cold Foot)

What we do know from Col John Floyd’s letters to this Charles is that he is living in Acadia part of Pennsylvania/WV/Ohio, as Col John writes to him requesting the profit of Acadia plus cattle and cloth for clothing to be brought to him in Kentucky.

In January 1779, Floyd writes again to Col. Preston of the extremity of the settlers at the Falls.
"If anybody comes by water I wish we could get a little flour brought down if it was as dear as gold dust. Since I wrote, corn has been sold at the Falls for $165 a bushel. I have sent $600 by Mr. Randolph, a friend of mine, which is for my brother Charles, to purchase some cattle and drive out next spring. We have no prospect of getting any linen. Jenny sends her best wishes and desires to know if it will be possible for Charles to get anything to clothe her and the little boy." Later, May 31: "Do order Charles to bring the net profits of the crop in Arcadia in clothing or we shall be obliged to use fig leaves.”

Prince William Augusta the Duke of Cumberland was a hero of the time and he and Dr. Walker had explored Kentucky in 1750 nineteen years before Daniel Boone. John Floyd son of
William Floyd is credited today as being the first man to survey Kentucky 2 years before Boone. This was possible only as he had many Native American connections though his parents shared history. Dr. Walker then worked for was the Loyal Land Company a rival of the Ohio Land Company who would ultimately win the battle for the land and who’s history were have been taught.  In 1749 he received a Royal land grant of 800,000 acres. He was named head of the land company and left in 1750 almost 3 years before the war became fully underway. He claimed the lands western boundaries to be ultimately settled by the right of “Discovery” the ship that many of the investor’s ancestral linage had first sailed on coming to Jamestown. Because the area was so vast and impossible for his small team to properly survey he used rivers and landmarks as boundaries calling them the Walker Line which are still used as borders today. He is also credited for the first man in the American colonies to discover and use coal, thanks to the Indian guides. He would also serve as an advisor in later years to Thomas Jefferson who would again use this linage tie to those first to arrive on the ship Discovery as he would launch his own “Discovery Journey;” west with Lewis and Clark years later.

These crossing land claims began before the revolutionary war between the Ohio and Discovery land companies would create in company war that would last beyond the Revolutionary War and maybe a better explanation as to why Sgt Charles Floyd was the only man to die on the Lewis and Clarke expedition. (More later)

Think for a moment what your family might do if one of your Cousins, Relatives by a shared sir name from Long ago where found to be part of the forces then among the Native American tribes being blamed for so much. Following that heritage rather than take the path of the rest of those who shared this family Name. I know this all too well. The first thing is they deny it to all, against all comments and rumors. Make excuses; they were forced to do those things as a captive. Whereas many were not forced at all. Like, Robert did when he took Miss Mayfield to court for calling the family Mustio or Mulatto. a Hestian Breed. Robert the younger half brother of William not the son of Abadiah, but another woman, after Abadiah was killed at Braddocks defeat. Many people were acclimated into various groups after capture. The military and others would then find family members who would also then be asked to be present to validate those people; especially if they were involved in any treaties. There are many examples of this with many families as with the Floyds. Gabriel I Floyd a son of Charley, signed the Wea & Kickapoo Treaty of 1816, George Rodgers Clarke Floyd attended the meeting with Tecumseh as second to William Henry Harrison, and was also at the Battle of Tippecanoe but history has nearly omitted him as being there at all. Although I have recovered his entire Military records from the National Archives old War Department that confirms this. Another relative; Davis Floyd who married a former captive spoke several languages also negotiated and witnessed the Delaware. A Treaty done on the Miami headwaters also list long time captives that “had Lived their entire lives with their Native American Families and were considered as much never returning to their European families. Simon Girty, a Irish woodchopper captured known as the Bench and so on. This too is not coincidence but with that purpose.
CAPTIVES and RECOVERIES

It is impossible to know how many people and tribal members may have been killed during the French and Indian war. The early British officers did keep count of losses when it came to soldiers or the support people that traveled with them, when those support people were a financial loss. A slave or an indentured person. I have found that when these people were reported captured or killed they would report it and seek reimbursement or some means of compensation. There were many people such as the poor backwoods farmers and other people who walked away from the east that may have been killed or adopted into the tribal groups that never were accounted for. Once the war had ended the eastern land company owners did not want to report issues of deaths and captives as it discouraged others wanting to move into the regions or buy those lands they now needed to parcel off. The end of the war had opened up so much land and tripled the British claim to the continent. However; to hold it they knew it would require a population of British people, loyal to the crown and who would outnumber those already living there for years loyal to France and their allied Tribes. Some ventured into the wilderness blind to the hostilities or under the assumption that if there were any problems a fort and small garrison of soldiers would come to their aid and all would be well. They would soon realize that this was not the case and they would be their own defense, many of these people having little understanding of the backwoods or those who lived there for decades. They pushed closer and closer to the areas that the French and the British had agreed by treaties to leave alone and left as “Indian Lands”. The war had changed that and new meetings and new agreements or treaties were now being suggested, required and demanded. In part people were taken by tribes to replace their depleted numbers. Decades of fighting in the Iroquois War, Beaver Wars, and before the settlements of Jamestown and Plymouth had decreased the number of tribes. The European diseases and sickness had done far more damage to the populations that rivaled any cities of ancient Rome or shires of England. Tribal cities of 20,000 people once common were now reduced to 100’s. Were once a defense of many warriors could be dispatched now it took the combined efforts of several tribal groups to mount a defense. Small raiding parties of a 100 or less would use the guerrilla tactics against farms and smaller settlements of the expanding colonist. It had become customary among many tribes to have an adoption policy that honored those lost or who had died. These adopted person would often take the status and position within the family and tribal structure of the ones lost. All that had belonged to them was now that of the new adoptee. Tribes all had their own philosophy and means to incorporate captives. This served one main purpose, to keep their numbers to survive and try to match the endless flood of people coming from the east.

In most historical accounts those saved, not killed and taken captive were usually the younger children, women and teenagers or younger. Less frequent were adult males unless they could be ransomed or exchanged which had also become an accepted policy in the frontier conflicts.
The younger captives would assimilate far better than those who had lived an English life style and would long to return to what they had known. As I have also told you, many of these may have also been the children or descendants of the children taken from Arcadia and their families now with these tribal groups wishing to get them back. This was not always the case. Some captured preferred living with the people and would choose never to return. Others had willingly lived among the people for nearly 100 years or more. They had family and friends that had been intrigued and were accepted members within the tribal system. The movement of those tribes westward with those among them also to some appeared as if they were captives living among them but in those situations it proved to be false. They were not captives at all but a part of those groups. Several migrations before the war I have told you about. Those near Plymouth at Hobbs Hole, the Eel River settlement of out siders “Strangers” to the pilgrims and puritans who settled there. Those on the Delmarva Peninsula, those from the Swiss colony and those from Acadia. These are merely the accounts that relate to our family and our story. There were many other situations and accounts including but not limited to those in the early colonies who deserted, the men left at Roanoke, those left by Drake, those marooned by the Spanish, Dutch, French, Portuguese, those who found their way ashore from all of the ship wrecks off the coasts and near the barrier islands that existed and were mapped by the first settlement of Jamestown. History would have all believe that those men were “probably all killed” and at best history has lost any account of them, they appear on no land claims, no ships manifests, on no tax records and are simply people that eluded detection. Those people truly found freedom in America.

Those who successfully had fostered a relationship or whom had intermarried or those who could communicate had become important people to those land speculation companies and owners, investors. Without them they would not be able to expand or open up those territories to all of the many thousands coming. This is without question what our Floyd line had provided since Jamestown, in the days of opening up the Goochland, exploring the Cumberland and on the march into the Ohio controlled by France. The relationship of the Floyds to those elite speculators is still somewhat of a question. Historical records suggest and prove that we had intermarried into the Washington, Doddridge, Jones, Percy, West, and later generations into the Gist, Breckenridge, Henry, other notable families. These were the family line claimed by John Ffloud of Jamestown as reported on the Ship the Swan in 1610, but it excluded just as many or more from not recording him in his first landing on the Mary Margret. That part of his heritage now in the Northwest territory and among the tribal communities instead. Yet those accounts nearly omitted and often seem to have been removed from history. It is also worth noting that this could also be that the loss of revenues and the taxes in Tithables owed had gone unpaid and this would have made those few criminals and fugitives in the courts of the day. These same families held debts on people that were considered to some degree property and less friends. They employed or had under debt Hunters, surveyors, scouts and so on never listed as property unless they attempted to escape their service. Take the following as an example.

Indentured persons

*The Virginia Gazette for June 9, 1738, carried an advertisement that read: “Ran away from Capt. McCarty’s Plantation, on Popes Creek, in Westmoreland County, a servant man belonging to me [Augustine Washington], the Subscriber, in Prince William County; his Christian name is John, but Sir-name forgot, is pretty tall, a Bricklayer by Trade, and is a Kentishman; he came into Potomack, in the Forward, Capt. Major, last year… whoever will secure the said Bricklayer, so that he may be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows paid by Augustus Washington”*

A Kentish man is a man from Kent England.

According to genealogist Anita Wills, Mary and Patty, mother and daughter, were a family of Mulattoes who served 30 year indentures under the laws of Colonial Virginia. The laws were aimed at the mixed-race children of white women. Mary or Mol was connected to the Monroe and Chilton families and may have been forced into court and indenture in 1737 at age seven by Augustine Washington, Sr., the Washington Plantation also housed about seventy-five slaves. Like slavery, Mary and Patty's indentures as Free Persons of Color were forced, different from the voluntary indentures served by Europeans. Mary ran away several times after the birth of Patty circa 1750 and was retrieved by Augustine Jr. according to the 1758 court records: “Mary Bowden a Molatto Servant was brought to face the Court & Ordered to serve her Master Augustine Washington Gent. His, heirs and assigns four Years Six Months & The(?) Day’s for two years Runaway time & two fees (?), to be expended in taking of her up after her Indented time is expired."

In researching our history I was surprised at how many of these accounts had survived and the number of mixed people of color from women and not just men that history never talks about. I am sure, in part it is due to the unexceptability of social norms of not just that period but even into the 20th century that did not want to talk about the exploits or activities of women or their sexuality. Maybe in this generation some of this can finally be discussed and when it is even more family histories may be completed and resolved. Just one of history’s dirty little secrets.

In 1764 back in the Pennsylvania region where our mixed family had ended up. In 1764 British Colonel Henry Bouquet led an army of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland troops into the western Ohio territory with the intent to negotiate the release of “white captives” and enforce an earlier peace agreement made with the Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo and Wyandot. Remember just a year earlier under siege during Pontiac’s rebellion he had tried to infect the same people with small pox. An agreement the Iroquois did not allow or approve the smaller groups to enter into any agreements or treaties without their authority. They had placed their
own leaders in this area to monitor the Miquia/Mingo and others who had more recently came to the region. Some of these newer arrivals also had tied to the tribal groups of the Carolinas the Cherokee who were to some of the Iroquois their mortal enemies. Many years ago they had fought a great battle where the ground had turned red as the legend goes. The red earth of upper Georgia, by this legend is said to reflect that bloodshed of this great battle; and remains an explanation in tribal legends still today.

The conclusion of this great battle had ended in the Kentucky land and it was agreed that that area would never be inhabited and would remain neutral. It was reserved for hunting and considered a spiritual place and this had been honored by all tribes for as long as they could remember. A neutral territory between mortal enemies of the upper Iriqois confederacy and the Southern tribes mostly led by the Cherokee. Now the English were entering this place and that was a common problem to all and old differences were overlooked as all agreed this needed to be corrected.

Many captives near and around this area were taken and brought north while others captured by southern groups were taken south. Some of these people had been taken to the people near Fort Pitt and these are the focus of those to be released. Bouquet was successful in recovering about 200 captive or so called captives. Although it was true that most of these people, mainly children and women, had been taken by various groups within the territory, some of these so called captives had been willing residence among this collective Native American group. Many had been taken at such a young age that they had no memories of a life other than with the people. Many did not wish to be recovered or returned to a life and family they could barely remember and by now had little in common.

Among them also the Acadian Children who were not family of those reclaiming them but children whom had provided a subsidy payment and a labor force. They could be used as a worker again if recovered. The Moravian Missionaries and other religious groups had settlements deep into the territory and had converted many Native American’s to Christianity and lived freely among one another. Of an estimated 400 or more whom now had intermarried, been fully acclimated or had been living with the groups for several years, only about 200 were returned to Ft Pitt with Bouquet. The other 200 did not feel they were in need of rescue and wished to stay, this would come back to haunt them and would result in the massacre of Yellow Creek, Known as the Gnadenhutten massacre. The reason for the return was more political and had forced the returning chief to round up anyone and all people per this new agreement. Keeping in mind some of these captives were now considered family members within those tribal structures and customs. Some escaped from the recovery and ran back to live with their Native American relatives. Later in life several of these released or “freed” captives would return to help or live near to their Native American friends and families. Others would resent everything to do with both those who held family members captive and others would hate the captives themselves, never considering them part of the “Civilized world” again. These former captives and others that would be discovered, what they had learned about the tribal
traditions, customs, languages and tactics, would become invaluable to the military forces who would be intent on defeating the Native American tribes everyplace and removing them for the area all together. These people in some cases would become iconic to the land speculators, governments and propaganda used to influence further expansion into the territory and the sale of more land. Some former captives would be seen as hero’s finding a place in the new government of America, in the military or become an asset to those businessmen setting up new enterprises that required dealing with a culture they didn’t fully understand. Others would simply do their best to remain ambiguous and stay deep in the territory with the people, doing their best to remain undetected. Those allied to these people also became a liability to the wishes of Government and the greed of the enterprising companies. Those people would need to be eliminated along with their Native American friends, families and allies. They would be labeled “as savage as any Indian”.

Others would be considered too influenced by the “Indians to ever be part of the civilized world again”. In every way those people were considered part of the tribes.

Many had been encourage or forced into the territory before the war to establish a presence that gave credence to the British claim to the region. But now the war was ending. Land companies that had been idle or nearly dormant were revived with so much land to be sold. They were now also in the way, their homes and settlements merely land unsold and they were considered squatters. As that power changed from French to British control, so did the old agreements. Promises made to occupy the region would become void and those once placed there for many reasons, were now in the way. They would be considered trespassers, criminals and even treasonous along with the tribal groups and would need to go.

Many of those recovered would have future roles to play in the territory. They may not have realized how big or small their roles would be at the time but their knowledge and involvement with those tribal groups would be something that would change both their lives and the course of the territory itself. For now most of these recovered were children or young adults and their time to become influential had yet to be known.

**November 29th 1764** Mary Stewart was among the 200 brought to Ft Pitt - nearly naked by the standards for women of that day and under the care of a Mr. John Martin whom had signed with his line of credit at the Forts trading post for; 1 shirt 1 pair of leggings 1 shoe pack and 1 blanket. John Harris Jr ran the Trade at the Fort. The receipt reads as follows:

**November 30, 1764**

Return of Necessaries furnished to the undermentioned Captives delivered to their Friends at Fort Pitt. Novr ye 29th 1764 No Names We the underwriters do acknowledge to have received at Fort Pitt, the Captives & Necessaries as against our Names respectively the 29th of November 1764 15 Mary Stewart 1 shirt, 1 leggings, 1 shoe pack, 1 blanket John Martin signed for: William, James, Martha Martin, John Fisher, Mary Stewart, McCullough
Mary Stewart would become Charley Floyd’s wife. The Mother of Davis Floyd, Gabriel Floyd and Nancy Stewart Floyd. Working for Harris trading post they had met here. Where some would have considered her something other, Charley and his already mixed heritage must have not noticed this nor cared. The relationship produced these two sons and a daughter. In the years following the revolution all three would be taken from their mother and live among the tribal groups, allies of Charley and those very groups he had come to know well living in this place and working for Harris. John Martin is also a tie to both as he was a descendant of the Martins who had once owned the “Martin’s 100” were we know the Floyd’s had also lived and had been. These families had remained acquainted through the generation by both friendships and marriages and a common history. There were other children within this group that would become men and women of extreme importance in the future direction of the region or would become of the fathers and grandparents of men who would forever change the territory. She would be but one of Charley’s wives.

Others Captives returned to Ft Pitt included:

**George Gibson,** married Elizabeth De Vinez the father of John Gibson, future commander of Ft Pitt, Indian agent, first territorial governor for the Indiana territory George Gibson became a trader among the Indian tribes born in “Antrim Ireland” His wife born in France left that country because she was a Hugenot. Louie the XIV had forced them to convert or die, killing over ¾ of them so they fled to other countries. John Gibson married a Mingo Shawnee woman a relative of Chief Logan. He not only learned to speak Shawnee but several other dialects. His wife along with several other Native Americans would be murdered in 1774. Their daughter would survive and be returned to John Gibson. He would also be appointed to Magistrate of Fincastle County Virginia where the Floyd’s also lived and one day the Secretary and Lieutenant Governor of Territorial and the State of Indiana. Would have a direct impact on the Eel River Tribe, know their identity and take actions both to help them and hurt them.

**Simon Girty** – “The White Savage” to some. He would march with men like George Rodgers Clark, Simon Kenton, Thomas and Edward Cunningham as a ranger Col William Crawford, a personal friend and one of George Washington’s personal surveyors, Danial Morgan, William Caldwell, He would support the Americans at the start of the revolution but Fight with the British at the decisive battle that would begin the war in the western territory. Loyal to his Indian friends and family for his entire life and to some considered a “turncoat’ meaning a trader switching both sides and color of the coat designated by country that you fight for. (Red Coat British, Blue Coat French and Americans) Girty is connected to many of the Floyd’s and to the Eel River Tribe. He would give his famous two pistols to the Eel River chief/also some historical claims they were given to Blue Jacket and “somehow ended up with the Miami” I can explain this lost history too. In 2009 the Indiana state museum wanted to place these on display as a Miami artifact and when asked none could explain how they had ended up within this group. What I found makes sense and is the only explanation for this association. Charley Floyd
aka Charley was also a dual chief of the Mingo Shawnee by the Smokin connections. He was also a Gun smith for Harris at fort pit. Girty is reported to have given his two flint lock pistols to Blue Jacket after he returned to the English life. Charley of the Eel Rivers also claimed by some to have been Miami. This truly means Charley of the Eel River was tied Politically to the Miami, once by a short marriage, and was also known as Blue Jacket by the Mingo Shawnee. Girty’s pistols given to Blue jacket and therefore ending up with the Miami after CharleyFloyd a Gunsmith, and Eel River and Girty was given them to his friend Charley Floyd. Charley and therefore Blue Jacket. I will give you even more that proves this as fact.

Rhonda Boyd – Like many taken so young the life with the tribe was the only life they knew and on the way to the Fort her and 2 other young girls broke free and ran back to their Native American families. She was the parents of Scotch-Irish Immigrants many of whom were also indentured servants and considered criminals. Many of these “rescued” were descendants of a forgotten workforce of many indentured immigrants forced into the region.

I have many other names of captives from this list of more than 200 recovered captives. Since; I have tried to keep a record of all known documented captives to help other families sort out their own family stories. What I have found is that within many families they have an oral stories of an ancestor being “part Native American.” In some cases those family histories date back to one of their ancestors being captive and living for a time among the tribes. Multiply that by 200 years and all of those who descended from those people and families of the mid to late 1700’s and you have many people today that claim they are part this or part that. Some may be, while other accounts are long forgotten embellished stories. Great grandmother taken, placed with a family coming from Acadia, retaken by relatives now living with tribal groups and then recovered by the Military such as with many of those taken to Fort Pitt, Many have tried to say that is the Floyd history too, just a romantic tail that has no basis of proof nor fact. This is precisely why I have spent most of my adult life to find the truth and tell our story. Fortunately, the names of the captives returned with the Virginia volunteers and a list of some prisoners returned later survive in James Sullivan et al, eds. THE PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON , 14 vols. (Albany, 1921 - 62), 11:484 - 91 and Donald H. Kent et al, eds. THE PAPERS OF HENRY BOUQUET , 6 vols. (Harrisburg, 1951 94), 6:753 - 54.

The Johnson Papers list captives from Pennsylvania and Virginia, but do not indicate the counties that the captives were taken from. For the Virginia captives, the papers only mention the returnees going with Colonel McNeil and Major Field. A document in the Bouquet Papers enables a researcher to separate the Virginia prisoners into those from Hampshire and Augusta Counties. In a letter from Bouquet to Hay, 15 Nov 1764 (6:708-09) in the Bouquet Papers, he states that Colonel McNeil will take his group to Augusta and Major Field will accompany the Hampshire.

Other names were found by recovering Traders records and receipts (like with Mary Stewart) provided by the Ewing collection which was a family both in the trading business with several tribal groups and also congressmen and so on. And remember Elizabeth Ewing had married
Harris’s son, Ewing therefore did know who we were from Harris’s trading post papers that where inherited from Elizabeth Ewing Harris. He sought us out then in Indiana and made a deliberate effort to erase our line, our heritage our identities and capitalize on moneys then owed to my ancestors. Other Traders if nothing else kept detailed records so they could count their debts and collect their money. At the time I am sure they did not consider that this would leave one of the best records of Native American people and those early frontiersmen. They had sought out information to establish trade and secure lands which in their day had made them some of the wealthiest people in the territories.

Charley Floyd – (son of William and Abadiah brother to Col John Floyd of Ky) is recorded as married to Mary Stewart living in Fincastle Co VA. To some this would picture them living in the area we know as Virginia today. Not so. Fincastle up to 1772 had a western boarder that stretch all the way to the Mississippi river, it also included West Virginia and parts of Ohio as this area was virtually unexplored, had not yet been surveyed and was the land sought after by several land companies and colonies. Their children: 1) Davis Floyd b) 1774 Historians have missed our Davis Floyd as his cousin also named Davis Floyd made a huge impact on the frontier. That Davis Floyd was the son of Charles brother Robert and Lillian Floyd Davis #2 - b)1776 Robert and his family moved to Kentucky in 1779 with their children Davis, Charles, Elizabeth and Mary Lee.

The Floyd’s in Kentucky several brothers and cousins to our Charles and Col John had followed them once Kentucky had basically been opened up by Col John while surveying for Patrick Henry and George Washington. Adding more confusion to our family linage and history is that Davis Floyd – son of Robert. Davis#2 married the former wife of William Clarke the brother of George Rodgers Clarke (Susanna Johnson Lewis) and they had children named: Gabriel Jones Floyd, Charles, Elizabeth and Susanna. With so many similar names within the many family lines this is perhaps the one main reason for the loss of our direct history. The important issues here is the relationship to the George Rodgers Clarke and Lewis families. These relationship become very important to the Eel River Tribal accounts and history. Our Davis is lost to history as he is presumed captured on a cattle drive that originated from Pennsylvania heading to Kentucky. The drive was raided and those attacked were left naked on the prairie. Among them was an orphaned boy who was to be delivered to his foster parent or guardian Mr. Pope. The Boy captured was William Wells and the guardian Mr. Pope would become a political rival of the Floyd’s land claims in Kentucky supported by politicians and in the end the winner due to conditions of the US Constitution being ratified voiding earlier sales or land claims made by Virginia. (I will explain this is detail in a later chapter)

2) Gabriel I Floyd- b) 1777 He will sign as a witness to the signatures on the June 4th 1816 Wea & Kickapoo Treaty and is listed as a Lieutenant of the US Army. Similar to William Wells who had lived among the Miami and Delaware as a boy adopted into the tribe and had children. Gabriel had a similar experience with one exception. His father Charley had remained part of the tribal structure. The third boy lost with Davis, Gabriel and William Wells was “Jimmy” he is
acknowledged in a letter from col John to Charley and exactly who’s son he is has remained a debate since he is mentioned in this letter but had been captured on the cattle drive and fell from history. He too may have been a transplanted Acadian boy as he is said to have grown to be a large man, larger than the Floyds.

3) Nancy Stewart Floyd- she is also an enigma as once her father (Our Charley) disappears her mother Mary Stewart remarries one of Charley’s cousins who was a widower. He too was named Charles and already had children one of which was also named Nancy. Her Mother and Charles were married in 1786 and she is listed along with the other children of his and the children they had together later. Absent is Gabriel I. and Davis who were still lost, missing and living among the tribes with their father Our Charley. Because of this remarriage of Mary and the fact Nancy is still recorded we know that Charley had gone missing before 1785 and that Nancy was still at this time with her mother. Davis and Gabriel were still missing. Nancy would be captured too and remain among the tribes of the Ohio valley targeted to be captured to be with her father.

The appearance of the name Davis Floyd within these brother’s families and other branches is easily explained. A postscript to the letter from Col John Floyd of Kentucky states: “Uncle Davis and his son killed near Cumberland Mountains five weeks ago going into settlement.” There were four brothers, all of whom have been murdered in seven or eight years. I hear nothing of Charles, and fear if he comes with a small company he will share the fate his uncle and son has done.”

Their Uncles family had sons and were in their own right popular explorers and scouts. Uncle Davis had a namesake also named Davis and out of honor or respect the family had named their own children for them. The names Jones, Clarke, Stewart, Breckenridge, etc., and other relatives also identify relationships where these names are used as the children’s middle names. Our Gabriel “I” or Ishim is also the named for, “Ishim Floyd” who was Charley, Col John’s and Roberts brother, named for a relative of Abadiah Davis/Floyd, their mother’s family. “Jones” was the relationship to Gideon Macon, Francis Jones and the Jones family etc. this was not exclusive to the Floyd’s but a common naming for this era and still today. We still name children for family and our hero’s. Gideon Jones the grandfather of Martha Washington and one side of her linage. The most telling example of this in our linage is the appearance of two branches naming their sons “George Rodgers Clarke Floyd”, yes there are two who bear this name.

After the French and Indian war and before the Revolutionary War land was the word of the day. During this period many formed and some merged but they all had this new territory in mind. Men like the Floyds, William, John, Charles, and their sons would prove valuable people especially with their Native American connections and ties. We see the formation of many land companies some of these include:
THE LAND IS THE KEY to why we would remain lost.

Understanding how the US was built and how land was acquired transferred and reissued, also helps to know why our history was both lost and hidden. The politics of it added to the lost history due to circumstances, treaties being changed, purchases being voided and more. There were many land companies formed modified and absorbed by larger companies between the end of the French and Indian war and up to the Revolutionary War and until the US Constitution was ratified in 1786. These conditions and changes caused earlier claims to be voided and resold. Older claims or occupations were then considered void and those there settlers and Native Americans alike had to go. Those people would rebel and revolt long before the revolution and their fight would continue through the next war (1812) and longer.

The Indiana land Company- was formed and originally called “the suffering traders” land company; after the loss of business following Pontiacs Rebellion. It was primarily in the Vandalia territory which included parts of southwest Pennsylvania and what is most of West Virginia today. The colonist near and around there, planned Vandalia as a 14th colony firstly to be called “Pittsylvania” and later called “Vandalia”. It would be said; in honor of Queen Charlotte who was said to be the descendant of the Tribe of ancient Rome known as The Vandals, who were credited for the sacked and fall of Rome. (another reference to the Floyd’s Ancient history and the Ogachi story) Pennsylvania being a highly Welsh population, those of Pennsylvania of a Welsh heritage, would also know these stories, therefore our story. In 1768 the Iroquois were required to give a grant of land to help the “suffering traders” and this grant was called the “Indiana Grant” thus the name of this region within Vandalia and the eventual naming of the “Indiana Territory and State of Indiana” after those people were forced to have relocated to today’s Indiana. This is why there is evidence that the Floyd’s true identities and reason for their Native American ties and their very presence there had to be known. “Indi” in latin meaning: “Indian” and “Ana” meaning: Eel. Merely Cyphers and Codes by use of language and Knowledge of all. Today; people say it was named for “the land of the Indian’s “, this is not entirely the truth as people think or associate that explanation to mean. It is truly more specific to those people of the Vandalia section called Indiana. The grant too was to assist Harris trading and it was about this time he assisted Charley and the Floyd’s to establish the Arcadia trading post far into the territory as they had the ability to deal with tribal Groups other could not and through Harris good reputation. This too sees the First appearance to historical records of a man known as Big Rabbit and later Blue Jacket, also running a trading post. This early name will become a clue to his identity as well as a reference to triplets being born.
The Charlotina – Originally following the Treaty of Paris the region that included the entire Great Lakes, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, parts of Ohio and more was considered to be one new massive colony and parts were sold before abandoning the idea due to the vastness. This led to the Vandalia and others. It would also cause the expedition later of George Rodgers Clarke.

Mississippi Land Company - was formed by colonial Virginians including George Washington, John Augustine Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, and William Fitzhugh. The company hoped to establish a new colony in the Mississippi Valley by petitioning the Crown for 2.5 million acres (10,000 km²) in what is now Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, including where the Ohio River flows into the Mississippi. Their timing was poor, however, because the British government soon issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which put a temporary halt to the western expansion of the British colonies. Although the boundary line established by the proclamation was extended westward in the following years, the Mississippi Company was never granted lands, and ceased to operate by about 1770. Latter following the Revolutionary war, this idea would be rekindled and a group of men would form a canal project based on salt production to ship goods to New Orleans. This would also lead to the Aaron Burr (Vice President) and others Scandal, charged with treason for attempting to begin a new Spanish controlled region. General Wilkerson being known to history as a secret agent “13” and hid cyphers and more, right out of the best spy novel. A man; Davis Floyd, would also be charged but later released, Daniel Boone also charged with Treason and would move west of the Mississippi and be named The Governor of Spanish St Lewis. The project thwarted he and all returned and pardoned of his offenses. It would later be the reason for the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the Death of Sgt Charles Floyd.

Ohio Land Company - The organizers signed a treaty of friendship and permission at Logstown with the main tribes in the region in 1752. A rival group of land speculators from Virginia, the Loyal Company of Virginia, was organized about the same time, and included influential Virginians such as Dr. Thomas Walker and Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas Jefferson). They had hired Christopher Gist, companion to Washington but now rivals in land speculation. It would be reorganized in 1768 to the “Grand Ohio Company” a layer Thomas Walpole formed the Walpole Company with then incorporated the Indiana Company expanding the area to more than just the Indiana part of the Vandalia. This enterprise included 72 initial investors including; George Croghan, Benjamin Franklin. Sir William Johnson and other politicians and military men. The company based in London was voided at the start of the Revolutionary War and ceased to operate in 1776. These rivalries and players would also become heated disputes and cause of blame for losses and failures for generations.

The Transylvania land Company - On 27 August 1774, Richard Henderson, a judge from North Carolina, organized a land speculation company with a number of other prominent North Carolinians. Originally called Richard Henderson and Company, the company name was first changed to the Louisa Company, and finally to the Transylvania Company on January 6, 1775. The Transylvania Company investors hoped to establish a British proprietary colony by
purchasing the Kentucky lands from the Cherokee who had earlier settled much of the south and southeastern Kentucky areas and still claimed hunting rights in the abandoned Shawnee lands. Contrary to the embellished history that Daniel Boone was the first man into Kentucky, several other had ventured there long before Boone, including Gist, Floyd, Cumberland and others. In fact is was Col John Floyd who had led Boone and his group into the region. Henderson had duel claims and initiated a treaty that was later voided as it was considered unauthorized. In Kentucky this had placed land claims of many in jeopardy. The established legal authority overruled earlier claims under the treaty agreement and it became a huge quagmire. Several people companies and individuals had laid claim to this region and all considered that their proof and surveys, treaties and preexisting document over ruled the other. Eventually this would be one of the factors leading up to Lord Dunmore’s War in 1774 and the start of the Revolutionary War. Like other land companies the Transylvania Company also wanted to establish a 14th colony. The Transylvania colony. His dealings with the chiefs of the Cherokee such as Attakullakulla and Oconostota at the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, March 1775. Cornstalk of the Shawnee and blended community had lost authority and had ceded all lands below the Ohio. This long rivalry had given presumed authority back to the Cherokee who then dealt with Henderson and Boone. The new deal caused more than a rift. The sons of both chiefs and others rejected the idea and the groups split into the Upper and Lower settlements of the Cherokee. Dragging Canoe the son of Attakullakulla became the leading resistance of those fighting to keep the new settlers moving into Tennessee and Kentucky. The forces of the Mingo/Miquia and other fractured sons of the Shawnee and other tribes also disagreed with the decisions of elder chiefs and joined forces in attacks. Tecumseh fought as a young man with Dragging Canoe and was inspired to form his own resistance later. Henderson’s ambitions can be directly attributed to the joining of forces between once rival tribal groups into a common cause of keeping settlers out of the Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio Wabash and Indiana territories. Tribal groups in the south like the Creek near Natchez, as far south as the Seminole, the Wabash Tribes of the Piankeshaw, Wea, Kaskaskia, Pokias, Kickapoo, Eel River some Miami linked to these groups, the Munsee, Delaware, Mingo/Miquia and more. The French called some of these people (gens de couleur libres) free people of color. It also rekindled the long but not forgotten relationships of the Acadians transplanted throughout the colonies. Many of who were sent to the south dropped near mobile and their relations now migrated and assimilated into several tribal groups. They will come full circle. Guides Scouts and others helping Henderson such as Boone and John Floyd of the Washington and Henry land Companies were always being sought by a rival Land company to try and undermine the other. It was and had become a backwoods war between those employed by one to sabotage each others progress. John Floyd working for Washington and Patrick Henry’s Land group, found huge Salt depositories near today Louisville Kentucky that gave those investors a huge advantage. This much Salt was better than Gold. Nothing can live without Salt. Animals have to have it or they die from a shaky illness. People of that day required it for life, medicine, food storage and nearly all things. Finding this Salt changed; everything and the stakes became also a matter of Life and Death to whom would control this. History does not say this but part of the reason the Kentucky was
neutral to the tribal groups north and south of this area was because of these huge deposits. Each group depended on the animals and collected this salt for life itself. Knowing this it was not allowed to tip the balance of all life. History also tells that once huge herds of Woodland Bison roamed Indiana, Buffalo trace and the Blue Lick gave these herds the ability to roam. With this area developed they had no place to acquire the salt they needed and it was this harvest of that salt that had the most direct cause to the extinction of the Woodland Bison. Today this fact is also seen in plain sight on the Indiana State Seal. A woodchopper cutting down the trees needed to fire the huge firepits of the salt mines and a Woodland Bison jumping over the fallen tree. The end of the Bison by this salt production. By the Way Davis Floyd was responsible for this design and it used as the State Seal for Indiana.

The Illinois land Company & The Wabash land Company The Illinois-Wabash Company, formally known as the United Illinois and Wabash Land Company, was a company formed in 1779 from the merger of the Illinois Company and the Wabash Company. The two companies had been established in order to purchase land from Native Americans in the Illinois Country, a region of North America acquired by Great Britain in 1763. The Illinois Company purchased two large tracts of land in 1773; the Wabash Company purchased two additional tracts in 1775. In July 1778, Colonel George Rogers Clark and a small force took possession of the region on behalf of Virginia, which, by virtue of its colonial charter, had a claim to the entire Illinois Country. In December of that year, Murray presented a memorial to the Virginia legislature, informing them of the land claims of the Illinois and Wabash companies. In order to consolidate their lobbying efforts, the two companies merged on March 13, 1779, becoming the United Illinois and Wabash Land Company. The cause of the company was promoted by influential Americans such as James Wilson and Robert Morris, who had become investors. Other notable members included Silas Deane, Samuel Chase, and Maryland governor Thomas Johnson. The United States eventually bought the lands in question from Native Americans in treaties conducted by William Henry Harrison. After the War of 1812, the United States began to issue land patents to settlers. In 1820, the executor of the estate of an investor in the Illinois-Wabash Company filed suit against William McIntosh, one of the largest of the new landowners. The lawsuit claimed that McIntosh had bought land rightfully owned by the Illinois-Wabash Company, based on the earlier purchase from the Indians. In 1823, the issue made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court in Johnson v. M'Intosh. The Court decided in favor of McIntosh, ruling that private purchases of native lands were not valid. The decision brought to an end the story of the Illinois-Wabash Company, McIntosh also the name of the Military officer who in 1774 was responsible for the care of William Grey Eyes, who was assassinated in direct defiance of Washington’s direct orders to not harm him. William a advocate and speaker to the Pennsylvania government of the Idea of an All Native American colony or State. It would seem that he was in the way of progress and a motive to then remove him. The goal of land had become ruthless to all rival companies seeking the same region.

Because George Rodgers Clark had worked for this land company he would be caught up in the politics of the defunct Land Companies that all lost the land claims with the change of power.
again from the British authorization to a new United States Government that had not worked out all of the bugs of running a self-governed country. Several issues after the Declaration of Independence would surface. Little things like funding the government and their failure to have any revenue or taxes. And what to do about all of the land claims issued by the former power and just how to deal with all of that. Land was promised to soldiers as payment for service and now it would be time to pay up. One problem...most of it was under treaty with the Indians either from the French or British so all of those would need to again be redone. A tract of land granted to George Rogers Clark and the soldiers who fought with him. The tract was 150,000 acres and located in present-day Clark County, Indiana, and parts of the surrounding counties. Land was offered as an incentive to adventurers to sign up as soldiers and join the expedition. After the war ended, as a reward, Virginia granted the soldiers and officers land to make good their promise. Clark's Grant was the basis of the establishment of the first American settlements in the modern state of Indiana. The land was allotted during 1784. Clark himself received the largest tract, containing over 8,000 acres. Officers were also granted large tracts, and the 236 privates each were given a 108-acre tract. The sergeants were each given tracts of 216 acres. Higher-ranking officers were given progressively larger tracts. Each person was given one or more large tracts in the countryside, and one smaller tract. The smaller tracts were grouped together around the entire grants and were intended to become settlements. It was hoped that the soldiers would build their homes on the small tracts that were near together, and sell or farm the larger tracts granted to them in the countryside. There was some controversy over the grant, because privates were promised at least 300-acre tracts at the start of the war as reward.

It was a noble idea, if promising something you didn't really own was noble. It also proves the War effort was Land motivated by the many land Speculation companies as an underline goal of separation from England. It also held promise for all of those who had marched with Clark in one of the most epic campaigns on foot through some of the most harsh and roughest condition if you read the accounts and journals. His troops had done impossible distances and had saved the day on more than one occasion. To retire to their promised lands worked until the grants were revoked by politics. See, the grant was issued by the Virginia government and after the Revolutionary War those agreements were also voided. The United States declared that no State could supersede the US and with others who had lost land claims too pressuring for justice, the grant was overturned. All the land issued was up for sale and this after the men had done work clearing and trying to establish themselves. Clark had already suffered desertions among his men and this scattered the rest throughout the territory. Some men simply walked away from the world while others found a place among the local tribes and would take up arms against the American government that had cheated them. One such man in Clark's groups is later found as part of the Miami leadership and fighting in the War of 1812 against the Americans on the British supported Native American efforts.

The Watauga Association or the Republic of Watauga 1772 to consider a rebellion. This association carved out a sort of autonomous and independent settlement from the British rule.
Comprised of the men and families living on the Watauga River they formed a community with rules and a charter that claimed independence from the laws of the known governing powers. They laid the groundwork for what would become Tennessee although at the time they tried to have both Virginia and North Carolina annex them. By 1776 they were called the Washington District and later part became Washington County NC. While there is no evidence that the Watauga Association ever claimed to be outside the sovereign territory of the British Crown, historians have often cited the Association as the earliest attempt by American-born colonists to form an independent democratic government. However; Dunmore did call the Watauga Association a "dangerous example of Americans forming a government...distinct from and independent of his majesty's authority" This would more than imply he viewed this effort as a threat to the British authority. These settlers mistakenly believed (or at least claimed to have believed) the Watauga and Nolichucky valleys were part of lands ceded to Virginia by the Cherokee in the 1770 Treaty of Lochaber, but a subsequent survey by Colonel John Donelson confirmed that these lands were still part of the Cherokee domain. As settlement on lands west of colonial boundaries violated the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Watauga and Nolichucky settlers were ordered to leave.

In May 1772, the Watauga and Nolichucky settlers negotiated a 10-year lease directly with the Cherokee, and being outside the claims of any colony, established the Watauga Association to provide basic government functions. The lease and the subsequent purchase of these lands in 1775 were considered illegal by the British Crown, and were vehemently opposed by a growing faction of the Cherokee led by the young chief Dragging Canoe. With the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War (April 1775), the settlers organized themselves into the "Washington District," loyal to the "united colonies," and formed a Committee of Safety to govern it, marking the end of the so-called "Watauga Republic". 1776, the Washington District Committee of Safety drafted a petition asking the colony of Virginia to annex the district. After Virginia refused, the Committee drafted a similar petition (dated July 5, 1776) asking the North Carolina Assembly to annex the district. In November of that year, North Carolina granted the petition and formally annexed the area. The Washington District was finally admitted to North Carolina as Washington County in November 1777. Washington would use this too as the basis of forming Washington DC following the War on land donated to the United States from old land claims. Remembering Washington and Floyds were neighbors and their children had married. Now the Floyds missing to history. Just sayin.

The Cherokee, who were aligned with the British, launched an all-out invasion against the settlements in July 1776, but were soundly defeated. In 1777, the Cherokee signed the Treaty of Long Island, ceding control of the Watauga and Nolichucky valleys to the American colonies. The actual articles of the Watauga Association have never been found so it is hard to know how revolutionary their documents may have been. The settlement was to discourage debtors, criminals and the less favored citizens and for doing “public business” such as wills, deeds and other type records. John Sevier was elected on of the five magistrates and still considered the founding father of Tennessee. Some suggest that he may have served under Washington but no
definitive proof of this. What is factual is the names they proposed to gain both funding and support. The proposed calling it the State of Franklin and creating a 14th states to preserve what may be lost by the new laws of the United States. Trying to attract Benjamin Franklin for support. However; Franklin heavily invested into the Vandalia to take the bait. Calling it the Washington District was to appeal to George Washington.

In October 1784, North Carolina rescinded the cession and reasserted its claim to the Tennessee region. Sevier initially supported this, in part because he was offered a promotion to brigadier general, but was convinced by William Cocke to remain with the Franklinites. Though Sevier had popular support, a number of Washington Countians, led by John Tipton called (Tiptonites), remained loyal to North Carolina, creating a situation in which two parallel governments—one loyal to Franklin (Franklinites) and one to North Carolina—were operating in Tennessee. Both elected public officials. Relations between the two governments were initially cordial, though a rivalry developed between Sevier and Tipton. He was criticized for his actions by many as an ill-tempered jealousy motivated man. His descendants would play a huge part of the Eel River lost history.

His great nephew John Tipton would fight under William Henry Harrison in the Battle of Tippecanoe where he learned our identities. Later Tipton became business partners with Ewing, Taybor, and Miami Chief J.B. Richardville. These men would become some of the wealthiest men in Indiana by swindling land from the Eel Rivers through running up credit at their exclusive trading posts, by becoming US Indian Agents to protect the Native Americans and police against the exact things they were doing. The group collectively ran nothing less than an extortion scheme against the Eel Rivers annual annuity payments. Ewing held the exclusive trade with them charging high interest rates on advances or credit against the annual payment. The goods sold to them were by his own accounting records sometime 3 to 4 times higher than the same goods sold to the average settlers. He also offered to deliver goods to them at an inflated delivery charges, virtually absorbing the lion’s share of their annual payment long before it was ever made. With their receipts they would deduct these charges and trumped up fees before the Eel River would receive whatever was left and it was never questions as the accounting clerk was also part of their company in the Articles of Incorporation. It was found unconstitutional for Indian treaty land to be sold to a private citizen or company as all of the above companies had found which ended them. To bypass this hurdle the next partner Chief Richardville came in to play. Were they could not take the land for the inflated debts, there was no law prohibiting one Chief to assign issued land to another. Once Charley could not repay his debts they created it was suggested he could simply go to the land office and assign parts of his reserved lands over to Richardville who would then settle the debts. Hell, they even offered to take Charley there themselves to facilitate this transfer. Charley had received a beautiful reserved land he had picked out for himself and his family. It was the property known as the “Forks of the Wabash”. Several times he requested that Richardville be removed as an unwanted nonpaying tenant on his property, but those requests had gone unenforced as the Indian Agent was already part of the partnership with all intended to secure his lands for
themselves. It was legal by the technical means but underhanded none the less. They had broken the Eel Rivers and Charley. Were they could not defeat them on the battle field they proved that the pen is mightier than the weapons of war. To add insult to injury Tipton would now greaciously take their children to a shortlived Indian reeducation school in Kentucky and some to one in Pennsylvania. Those children left there and their identities lost again.

The land was power and authority since the first ship to land on these shores. Whomever controlled the land had the resources and authority over those who could not support themselves by hunting, gather fire wood or construct homes. The resources of the land meant life or death. The salt licks preserved meat, the water life, for both animals, plants and people. It grew crops provided enough game and all that was needed to survive and build a community. The masses of people coming to America consumed all of these faster than the Native Americans had for thousands of years. The disappearance of the bear, woodland bison, turkey and forests meant the tribal communities, way of life also disappeared. They grew dependent on the annual payments issued for ceding vast areas to the US Government, to by all the things the open land once provided for them. This occurred following the war of 1812 and leading into the 1820’s. I will cover this sadness in more detail in that chapter. (Imposters)

**POINT PLEASANT**

John Murray 4th Earl of Dunmore aka Lord Dunmore. The land claims would fall under the authority of Lord Dunmore who in 1770 was the Governor of the province of New York. The sudden and unexpected death of the Virginia Governor; Norborne Berkeley, 4th Baron Botetourt in October 1770 had forced the appointment of Lord Dunmore and the new Governor of Virginia. This abrupt change in leadership also added to the land disputes and dual claims. Whatever was pending from Berkeley was now as dead as the Governor and it would now rely and depend on the ruling of this new Governor appointee. Many would work fast, attempting to get in his good graces. He took office officially on Sept 25th 1771. Despite growing issues with Great Britain, his predecessor, Lord Botetourt, had been a popular governor in Virginia, even though he served only two years before his death. As Virginia's colonial governor, Dunmore directed a series of campaigns against the Indians known as Lord Dunmore's War. The Shawnee were the main target of these attacks, and his avowed purpose was to strengthen Virginia’s claims in the west, particularly in the Ohio Country, but as a byproduct it was known he would increase his own power base. Some even accused Dunmore of colluding with the Shawnees and arranging the war to deplete the Virginia militia and help safeguard the Loyalist cause, should there be a colonial rebellion. The Wealthy land Speculation Company owners (many of them) had been able to do pretty much as they pleased with the former Governor now dead. Whereas Lor Dunmore had higher hopes for his own land grab, and therefore was not as popular. John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore, in his history of the Indian Wars, denied these accusations. Now there may have been some truth to this as it is well known that Washington the future commander and chief of the revolution had in fact a long relationship with the Mingo/Miquia who by now made a large part of the Shawnee. Lord
Dunmore also lacked the social graces of Berkeley who as far more popular. He had tried to address the House of Burgesses on two separate occasions that failed miserably. To further support his war to secure the Ohio he ordered more taxes and this alone set into motion the outrage of taxes without representation. Several members of the House of Burgesses met to discuss these new taxes at the Raleigh Tavern. (Hmm in remembrance of Sir Walter Raleigh perhaps) Dunmore reconvened the assembly where they had declared a day of fasting and prayer throughout Virginia. In response Dunmore dissolved the house. The burgesses again reconvened as the Second Virginia Convention and elected delegates to the Continental Congress. Dunmore issued a proclamation against electing delegates to the Congress, but failed to take serious action. In March, 1775, Patrick Henry's "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" speech delivered at St. John's Episcopal Church in Richmond helped convince delegates to approve a resolution calling for armed resistance.

In the face of rising unrest in the colony, Dunmore sought to deprive Virginia's militia of military supplies. Dunmore gave the key to the Williamsburg magazine to Lieutenant Henry Colins, commander of HMS Magdalen, and ordered him to remove the powder, provoking what became known as the "Gunpowder Incident". On the night of 20 April 1775, royal marines loaded fifteen half-barrels of powder into the governor's wagon, intent on transporting it down the Quarterpath Road to the James River and the British warship. Local militia rallied, and word of the incident spread across the colony. The Floyd's had a long history of dealing with Gunpowder. (The Gunpowder Plot of 1605) Col. John Floyd was working for Washington and Patrick Henry at the time and they did divert 50 kegs of gunpowder that was scheduled for the western Kentucky territory. Dunmore had found out about it and expected trouble so had the ships unloaded of his own powder. As always there is more to the story but in this case it seems history was repeating itself. What is it with our Floyd line? It always seems we have a repeat of history. With the ordeal diverted at least this time no Floyd was thrown into jail or into a tower. Dunmore did recall all surveyors from the field to insure no revolt was underway. With Lord Dunmore forced out of Virginia soon after the revolutionary War was on.

The Battle of Point Pleasant 1774 October 10th

Some have called this the start of the Revolutionary War and many historians have written about this conflict. It was for all practical purposes since it was the only major conflict ordered by Lord Dunmore. It is the story behind the history books that adds to our history and our linage, and identities.

Families along the Kanawha River would be called to arms and would come under attack by groups of Native Americans. Colonel Andrew Lewis, in command of about 1,000 men, was part of a planned two-pronged Virginian invasion of the Ohio Valley. As Lewis's force made its way down the Kanawha River, guided by pioneering hunters, trappers and traders, Matthew Arbuckle, Sr., Lewis anticipated linking up with another force commanded by Lord Dunmore, who was marching west from Fort Pitt, then known as Fort Dunmore and formally known under
the French as Ft. Duquesne. Dunmore’s plan was to march into the Ohio Valley and force the Indians to accept Ohio River boundary which had been negotiated with the Iroquois in the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The Shawnee and Mingo or Miquia had not been included. The Iroquois and their longer time allies had not trusted some of them and had even placed members to oversee them. They were not allowed to enter into treaties alone without the authority of the six nations or those checking on them. They were not about to give up their land south of the Ohio without a fight. William Johnson the British Indian Agent had died in July and while he ran the department they attempted to systematically isolate them from other groups. They had few allies, the one ally they did have was the Mingo/Miquia. This alliance was not difficult because in April a group of 20 or so men had killed Chief Logan, he had been murdered.

Daniel Greathouse his brother Johnathan, Jacob and Nathaniel and others, were out looking for trouble and to find any Indians to blame for earlier raids. Mallana, Logan’s Wife, his brother Taylaynee aka John Petty to the settlers, his brothers son Molnah, his sister Kooney and her daughter, Kooney also the wife of John Gibson (future Secretary of Territorial Indiana Freed captive). Gibson a former captive, recovered in 1764 with Mary Stewart (Charley Floyd’s wife) both returned to Ft Pitt with about 200 others. The group had crossed the river when the group spotted them. Logans Brother’s group was tricked to enter their camp with the promise of a drink and sport. Taylaynee had put on a coat and hat of one of the men so they claimed and the men shot him dead. They ran the other down and shot all of them. Kooney was pregnant at the time and Jacob Greathouse cut open her abdomen and as with all they had killed, then scalped her unborn and removed son. Another group in two canoes was coming to the bank of the river and the men fired on them killing the occupants of one canoe, the other canoe turned back. The bodies were mutilated. One child Kooney’s 2 year old daughter had escaped and was recovered returned to William Crawford who cared for her before returning her to her father John Gibson. The murders were more horrific than any raids by Native Americans but enraged the entire Ohio valley once they had heard what had taken place. No charges against the men were brought against them. Years later Jacob would be killed in an ambush with William Foreman in 1777. Nathanial would be captured and tortured then burned alive as retribution for the group’s actions in 1791. Others among the group died here and there during the conflicts of war between the British and Americans as well as with the various tribes. The lucky ones died in war and not at the hands of those intent on serving a well-deserved justice.

This had been in the minds of the Mingo/Miquia when they joined the Shawnee at Point Pleasant. Chief Cornstalk attacked Lewis and his men were the Kanawha meets the Ohio. There was a high bank wall there and they had hoped to box him in and win the fight quickly. The battle lasted for hours and eventually turned into hand to hand. Cornstalk was far outnumbered with merely 300 to 500 warriors compared to Lewis who reported a roster of 1000 men. At night the Shawnee retreated back across the river and the victory was then considered having gone to Lewis. Another command lead by Col Christian arrived too late for the battle the next morning. They walked the battlefield and reported to have taken the scalps of the few dead discovered plus recovering weapons, collected other looting which was sold at
auction for 74£ 4s 6d. The troops reported 75 killed, 140 wounded. No confirmed report of the warriors casualties could be made as the Shawnee had placed their dead either in the river or by custom carried off their dead and wounded. They had found 21 in the open and 12 more covered in poorly hidden by brush and logs. Among those dead was said Pucksinwa the father of Tecumseh.

In April 1775, before many of the Virginians had even returned home from Dunmore's War, the Battles of Lexington and Concord took place in Massachusetts. The American Revolution had begun and Lord Dunmore led the British war effort in Virginia. By the end of that year, the same militiamen who had fought at Point Pleasant managed to drive Lord Dunmore and the British troops supporting him out of Virginia. Before his expulsion, Dunmore had sought to gain the Indians as British allies, the same Indians the militia had defeated at Point Pleasant. Many Virginians suspected he had collaborated with the Shawnees from the beginning. They claimed Dunmore had intentionally isolated the militia under Andrew Lewis, meaning for the Shawnees to destroy them before the Royal Army troops arrived. Dunmore hoped to eliminate the militia in case a rebellion did break out. However, there is no evidence to support this.

This suspicion also lead to another conspiracy among the Floyd’s. Reportedly the troops there had noticed that some of the Indian warriors appeared not to engage certain militia men as the story goes. They also claim interviewed captive warriors reported they would not fight those men as they were descendant of the great Powhatan. These were claimed to be the Floyd participants. To confirm this is nearly impossible as of the rosters of commands units and troops only 8 of the estimated 30 survived the rest either lost or destroyed. Capt. John Floyd in Kentucky at the time arrived too late for the fight as records have validated although he was assigned to a unit. William their father is reported to have also participated at this battle but he too does not appear on any of the surviving troop rosters. Ishim too is missing and likely on one of the missing lists. He is often claimed to be a Col. also but this might be a confusion between him and another Col. William Floyd of New York who signed the Declaration of Independence. This is not William Floyd who married Abadiah Davis although the William from New York is a long distant vary distant relative, whos ancestors arrived in the Colonies years later.

Charley Floyd is not known to have fought at the battle but he is found after the battle in a weakened state by none other than Danial Boone. In Daniel Boone’s memoirs he recalls this in great detail and specific to Charles by name as he is talking about the Lewis and Clarke expedition and that Sgt. Charles Floyd. “On the long march home from Point Pleasant I came across another Charles Floyd, in a weakened state... A young Kinsman of the sturdy families along the Kanawha who also marched under another Lewis at the battle of Point Pleasant.” He goes on to tell of a terrific shot made that provided a deer that saved them all.

There are other factors that lends some fact to this accusation of the Floyd’s either not being engaged or conspiring with the Mingo/Shawnee. Boone claims to be on the way home from
Point Pleasant when he encounters Charles. He never says he was there other than making the claim he “marched under another Lewis” like Stg Charles Floyd on the Lewis and Clark expedition. Like Col John Floyd who was assigned to a unit, he might have missed it too. We also know he was near Ft. Pitt (then called Ft. Dunmore) and likely working as a gunsmith at that time for John Harris Jr., who ran the garrison trading post there. Charles would have been about 20/21 years old being born in 1753. Col. John Floyd b) 1750 was about 24 years old.

The location of the battle is also important. Col. John Floyd by record was preparing to survey the “Kentucky” country by Virginia’s definition, included this area as well as Indiana and Tennessee. As I talked about in the section about “land companies”, several over-lapping claims existed. Lawrence and Augustine Washington had organized the Ohio Company in 1749, (George Washington’s Uncle and Father. I was unable to find the list of 72 investors of the Vandalia proposed colony but with Washington’s being the founders it would be reasonable to believe they still had some stake in it too. Benjamin Franklin was one of the larger investors and so much so, that when Henderson and Sevier attempted to gain his support and endorsement for their land enterprises he declined.

Col. John Floyd had met Henderson in Kentucky while surveying. They were to work together but Henderson expressed concern that he did not trust Floyd and wrote several letters stating this fact. Mr. Pope the guardian of William Wells had intended for him to be a ward and worker for his own enterprises and when Wells failed to be delivered this too had cost him money. The Floyd’s via Charley had not made it that spring with the requested profits from Acadia. (West Virginia and Southwest corner of Pennsylvania Indiana section of Vandalia). Today, where the city of Acadia is in Indiana Co Pennsylvania. This rivalry also probably perpetuated the story of the Floyd’s being secretly allied to the Shawnee Migo, Miqua. However; these were not simply accusations. This branch of the Floyd’s were descended from the Powhatan their grandfather John Floyd and there father William had come from the Delmarva Peninsula, the exact area and origin of the Miqua. Abadiah Davis, their Mother the descendant of one of the many daughters and sons of the Powhatan. Some of the first people into the region Col Johns journals and letters tell of his adventures into the Kentucky (far larger than the state we know today) where he and his party had “met groups of Indian’s and shared a feast of a bear.” This too will help Identify us later in history. Where the two Brothers John and Charley, or [John and Ishim] fought over the paw and it was told later; To CC Troughbridge while interviewing LaGros (the Wolf) and elderly Chief; that the origin of a small Kickapoo group, and the Miqua/Mikojay Shawnee (bear faces),began when two brothers fought over a bear paw.

Earlier travels into the region were less violent. They did not become as violent until the political conflicts inflated the hostilities throughout Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Indiana etc. One of Col John Floyd’s most repeated stories is the rescue of Daniel Boone’s daughter Jemima Boone and the Calloway sisters. They are reported to have been captured near the river by a group of four Shawnee and one Cherokee. On May 23, 1775 Floyd was sent as a delegate from the settlement of St. Asaph to Boonesborough to meet to agree on laws
and regulations for requirements to establish a colony called Transylvania. (another attempt to rapidly form a 14th colony) This marked the earliest form of any government west of the Allegheny Mountains. During the summer of 1776 he was living in Boonesborough and accepted the surveyor of Transylvania by Richard Henderson (a rival of Floyd and Washington’s and Henry’s efforts a competing land speculation company) the leader of the colony attempt.

That July, Boones daughter Jemima and the two Calloway sisters were abducted near the river. Floyd participated in the rescue of the three girls taken by four Shawnee and one Cherokee, an event that would become a popular frontier story. Good propaganda for the land company as many stories of Boone had also been used to attract more people to the region. As it was retold, the first night, Floyd and his group only covered five miles due to a delay at crossing a river. The next day they tracked them over 40 miles meeting up with the group and are said to have overtaken them while the captors were prepared a campfire to cook. The girls were rescued without a shot fired. There is little doubt this happened but the details are likely in part embellished for the sake of the land speculation company’s purposes. Those of the time that had remembered the reports of Point Pleasant also said that he might have simply met up with them and had negotiated a release. Most of these recounts seem to have come from the published version from the same sources that publish many of Boone’s activities which later in life he dismissed as also being inflated. Kidnapping ones’ children would also thwart your competing land company if you had good ties with the native American groups charged with that Kidnapping; as did Henderson. Just sayin.

**During The Revolutionary War Where were the Floyd’s**

Col John Floyd missed most of the war. He was ordered to returned to Williamsburg VA where on Dec 26th 1776 he announced in the paper he would be leaving the country as part of a privateering syndicate. Unusual for this to be published but also a clue to the real intent. Floyd was promised he could stake claims of his own and as anyone he chose the best lands for himself. Washington and Patrick Henry had promised this. They did not figure he would find the huge salt deposits near Louisville Ky that was worth far more than any land claimed west. So I have found that John Floyd being sent out of the country at the start of the War was motivated by more. The members of this effort to send him on a “secret Mission” lists the following:

Robert Morris Owner of the **Holland land Company**, investors from Amsterdam and also slave trade shipping and other goods. He would do the Treaty of **Big Tree** with Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Governor **Blacksnake**. Carter Braxton- Partners with Morris on other project and with Benjamin Harrison shipping corned meats, tobacco and other goods, this partnership would suffer and he would eventually file a law suit for $28,257.00 for losses against Morris Michael Gratz- another wealthy land owner and businessman his best contribution are the records kept that have survived in the Pennsylvania library. Helpful to all people searching for family and their own history.
Dr. Thomas Walker- First man to go into Kentucky decades before Boone. Is credited for the discovery of coal in the Kentucky territory which then included West Virginia “The Walker Line” is still the border between Kentucky and Tennessee. He negotiated the treaties of Ft Stanwix, The Treaty of Lochaber, and the Virginia representative to the Six Nations at Pittsburg Edmund Pendleton- lawyer judge and Supreme Court Justice of Virginia he was more accomplished than can be listed here. Thomas Jefferson had this to say of Pendleton “Taken in all he was the ablest man in debate I ever met”.

I could tell you many connections to the tribal communities of each of these men but the one common denominator is they all lent a lot of money to the Revolution and to help finance the war. John Floyd came recommended by Washington and Patrick Henry so he was included to insure the success of the shipping and trade and other covert schemes to continue raising money for those so deeply invested in the war. Salt would and could settle many of these debts, but those claims were John Floyds even though he was working for Washington and Henry.

Carter Braxton’s instructions to Phoenix captain Joseph Cunningham of Boston indicated the schooner was to sail from Yorktown, Virginia to the West Indies for a three-month voyage. Floyd sailed out of Chesapeake Bay in early January 1777. The Phoenix successfully arrived back in Boston in early April 1777 but without Floyd, who had been captured and transported to Forton Prison near Portsmouth, England. In late October 1777 Floyd escaped from Forton with the help of his jailors wife, and found his way to Paris. On October 30, 1777, Floyd received assistance in Paris from Arthur Lee who, along with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, agreed to advance him funds to return to Virginia. He had also noted buying a Red Coat and shoes with buckles as he intended to return and marry Jane Buchanan on his return. He did just that even though she was to wed another. Floyd arrived in time to call the union off and she agreed to married him instead leaving the other suitor standing at the altar.

His friendship with George Rodgers Clark is said to have inspired him to name his own son George Rodgers Clark Floyd who would serve under Henry Knox and William Henry Harrison. But records have shown that this was the son of Isham Floyd and Not John Floyd. Floyd married Jane Buchanan, a ward of Col. Preston’s, on November 2, 1778. GRCF was born, Floyd had other children with his first wife and it is suggested some other illegitimate children he cared for as well. “Nancy Morning Floyd”

In the winter of 1780 he had written to his brother Charles who from the letter we know was in Acadia. He had asked him to drive cattle out in the spring, bring the profits of Acadia and cloth for clothing. By the letter it would imply that Charles was merely caretaker of the property if the profits were expected to be turned over to John. He had sent $600 for cattle and spoke of his trusted friend Mr. Randolph (presuming Payton Randolph) a trusted friend. Payton Randolph, Ben Franklin, some of those in the syndicate privateering efforts plus those who helped him return from Paris to America had lent him money. With many of them invested in the Vandalia is was suggested that running the grounds there was part of his new deal to repay
the loan and maybe even claim the property. Corn prices were inflated to $165 per bushel and debts may have been being used to force Floyd to sell off his land claims as well as those of he and Charles in the Vandalia. The same tactics used against the Eel Rivers of later generation by traders and merchants inflating their credit.

It was no accident the ship he was sent on was also named the Phoenix and reflective of the lost Phoenix of Jamestown. Floyd was the only one to be captured and although it is never said how or what was the cause of this in the Azores. I presume he was handed over to the British officials as part of the story never told surrounding Jamestown. His lineage and knowledge of our story helped free him from the prison and those same connections helped to get him to France to find Franklin. Benjamin Franklin then the ambassador to France. If his would be wife Jane back in Kentucky, a Ward as her own father was killed, had married the intended groom, Floyds lands and Salt would have been transferred to Jane and her new Husband and then directly by marriage to families of the Washington and Patrick Henry and that syndicate of investors. Here is good evidence that John had realized this double cross and had also been released as he had formed a plan, promising to return and by his contacts assist the British if they would let him go. He bought the Red Coat as part of this plan. Think about it. He is returning to a country at war with the British and walks right back in a war zone wearing a bright red coat. I am sure Franklin was as surprised to see him turn up in France as anyone. The groom on the wedding day was also in my opinion not a coincidence but with purpose. He would later wear this same red coat when reportedly ambushed. I’ll get to that story too. Jane would keep the coat as a reminder of John.

His Brother Charles, “Charley” was obvious still in the country and seemed to be running those grounds, named Arcadia, at least in 1779 winter and the spring of 1780. However; Col Floyd also reports that he has heard nothing of his brother and was concerned by the spring that coming to the falls would be hazardous as the attacks had increased and it was now too late to offer any warning. Young William Wells an orphaned boy was in that part of Pennsylvania then too. A friend of Charles son’s Davis, Gabriel and another boy col Floyd asked about simply referred to as “Jimmy”. (Ishams Son then with Charley). In the spring of that year a cattle drive is remembered and near the Moravian Mission town some Indians attacked the cattle drive killing some of the livestock and leaving the settlers naked on the prairie. Also remembered in Miami lore as sometimes called the naked Indians, they claim as to they did not wear much. Here is where William Wells was captured with three other boys. (Gilbert)

William Wells own account is that the other boys were “crybabies” and so eventually they were returned. This alone is unlikely and if true would be a rare account of the captors ever returning their captives for crying. We also have records where Charles Floyd was running deep covert missions into the Ohio maybe as far as modern-day Indiana He and John were credited for these long hunts as incredible for men of their day. Once Washington and Henry thought John Floyd dead, as the Long Hunt he was on was far longer than any other, and then appeared after months alone in the wilderness. Trader Harris (at Ft Pitt) report of a man doing the same,
but does not mention him by name. It is unclear if this too ws Charley and or Isham who is also absent which is a clue to Isham’s involvement as I have found when people are absent there is a reason. In all of those months it is unlikely they had not met various groups and tribes and it is likely that their heritage or stories of their hereditary line had offered a way to traverse the landscape, similar to Christopher Gist and Dr. Walker had done. 1781: At an ambush Col John Floyd was saved when Samuel Wells gave Floyd his horse to escape. Yet another link to the William Wells and the connection shared to the tribes of Indiana and the Ohio Valley.

**On November 4th 1782** it was reported by Clark that Floyd lead about 300 men against a group of Indians that had increased their attacks on the stations in Kentucky but had been detected and the group fled. The settlers had demanded something be done. At that time Floyd had been promoted on GR Clark recommendations to one of seven trustees, the Justice of the Peace and one of three territorial judges as well as the Col of the Kentucky Militia. Promoted from captain. Attacks thought to be insighted by allies of Henderson.

**April 8th 1783** John was on the way to the Bullitts Licks (salt processing area) wearing his bright red scarlet coat he had brought back from Paris, he was reportedly shot in an ambush. Billy Buchanan was killed a month earlier and Floyd had written in a letter that he feared this might be his own fate. He lingered for 2 days from his injury until Charles arrived. The two talked in private for hours. It is reported John Floyd died of his injuries on April 10th 1783. This is the accepted account of Col John’s fate. He was buried and his body recovered several years later by his daughter and relocated to the final resting place now. There is a little, known story that has passed down through the Floyd line. Some believe that he had grown tired of the end fighting over land he had originally claimed. He had returned to find 100’s of squatters on his surveyed land set aside for his own. Several cabins had been built and others were now profiting from his earlier efforts. His wearing this bright Red Coat was also strange for a man who had spent most of his life in unexplored territory and this alone would have been like a beacon alerting anyone to his presence. He had heard nothing from Charles and this too would have been a coincidence for him to appear on that day living 100’s of miles away. He had been sent to the Azores, captured and his bride intended to marry another. There is no accepted historical recorded document that I know of ever stating what I am about to tell you but this is what other accounts nearly forgotten; now support and family rhumors and oral accounts.

The Vandalia was being broken apart again and resold to others after the war, the land claims were being reassigned and lands being sold to the newly formed United States. All they had worked for in Arcadia and Kentucky was going to be lost. Rival claims and others now destroying the Salt source and the world they had known untouched was far from that anymore. Benjamin Morgan of Kentucky would burn Arcadia and it was reported as the Burning of Blue Jackets trading post and farm, abandoned. They had inflated prices of all goods trying to also have those earlier people give up their claims. It was too much and I believe by other records the Floyd’s Charley, Isham, John had enough. Their father William also now dead Killed while under the care of McIntosh, another land speculator later. Charley was known to be a
crack shot as history throughout will prove. Working for Harris gave him this unique skill and even Boone’s journal recalls an incredible shot made. *(I will tell you other accounts of this skill)*. There were trials held in Kentucky that accused Boone of secretly being allied to the Native American groups. It was true Boone too lived among the family of Blackfish and was adopted into that group given the name Big Turtle. He and Blackfish would remain friends for life.

Charley had made it to the stations and the falls of the Ohio. There Johns Plan came to pass. He put on his Red Coat a target for his brothers shot. Not fatal but enough to look like he would not make it. His letters say he had not heard from Charley then in (West Virginia) Vandalia at Arcadia. But the day he was shot Charley was at his side. He was not buried in that red Coat but his wife Jane returned to virginia with it and only one son. John Jr. Born about the time of his reported death. That son would become a Doctor John Floyd and the Governor of Virginia as would his son.

**George Rodgers Clark Floyd** reported as his other son did not return with Jane. Later according to his military records he would desert his post in and disappear with the Creek. This son was not John Floyd’s son but Ishims son named for Ishims long time friend George Rodgers Clark. “Jimmy”; whom John Floyd had asked about in a letter to Charley was also Ishim’s son who was at Arcadia with Charley as Ishim was with Clarke on the Illinois campaign. John Floyd’s remains are said to have been recovered by a daughter many years after. This could only be the only daughter known of John; as the daughter of his brief marriage or encounter with a Miss Barefoot. However colonial records also then say she was the ward of Sherrif Lee and this was misspelled. Lee also part of the land syndicate that sent him to the Azores and Lee also involved with Patrick Henry. Henry; ultimately would end up with the Salt production rights. Then I remembered the stories of the two brothers fighting over the Bear foot. One brother is said to have been the leader of the Mikojay Miquai and the other of a small group of Kickapoo then living on the Praries of western Indiana just passed the Wabash on into parts of Illinois. It is also said that Blue Jacket had two names and in tribal lore some believed he could be in two places at the same time. All of this, historical records family oral stories some embellished, Biines accounts and more then tells that the Brothers fighting over that bear paw was likely John’s account of his brothers Charley and Ishim.

Some believe John Floyd had elected to disappear and his injuries were not at all fatal and he had decided to join his brothers Charles and Ishim who had already established a life within the tribes of the Ohio valley. This too might be just part of the conspiracies of the era that steamed from the actions of Charley in the years ahead. Henderson and others in the area mistrusted Floyd and they were not quiet about their concerns. Speculations and rumors in any community or time in history always run ramped if allowed to spread. A short time after, Jane gave birth to a son, John Floyd Jr. who would grow up and become the Governor of Virginia and would also run for president of the United States on the anti –masonic ticket. He lost. His son would also become Governor of Virginia and a general in the army. John Floyd of Kentucky fames grandson would establish Floyd’s Fort during the Mormon wars out west but return to the east where he would be involved in a transfer of US funds to support his relatives “Jefferson Davis”
and the confederate states. One of the few military men to have switch sides during the war and return to the union side without charges.

**What about Charley Floyd during the Revolution?**

**The Pennsylvania line mutiny**

Charley unlike; his Brother Col. John, was not in the limelight of the day. He was tucked away over the mountains in a place few men had gone or had been to. Living within the rules of the Ft Stanwix 1768 Treaty on the north side of the Ohio River. Far enough away from the eastern communities of the British and as far west of the controlling six nations also living closer to New York with the exception of the few left to watch over the Miquia. He had worked for John Harris Jr the trader near modern-day Harrisburg PA, as a gun smith before the revolutionary war making the famous Kentucky long rifles. Harris by 1764 also expanded his trade to the garrison of Ft Pitt where goods were purchased by John Martin to cloth and care for the many recovered captives brought there that year by Henry Bouquet. By 1768 Harris had requested the dishonest Traders be removed from the region as the leadership of the Native American settlements were also complaining of alcohol and unfairness too. Governor Hamilton agreed. "I think John Harris is the most suitable man to keep store, for he lives right in the road where our warriors pass, and he is very well known by us all in our Nation, as his father was before him." John Harris was well liked and respected by the Native American leaders as well. His home and lands were the place of gatherings and important meetings, a sanctuary for a night or a place to visit while passing through the area. He had also wanted to expand his trade to compete with the French traders. Before the treaty of Ft Stanwix the French traders had monopolized the region. Once the treaty was completed it established a Line of Property which extended the earlier proclamation line of the Alleghenies (the divide between the Ohio and coastal watersheds), much farther to the west. The line ran near Fort Pitt and followed the Ohio River as far as the Tennessee River, effectively ceding the Kentucky portion of the Colony of Virginia to the British, as well as most of what is now West Virginia. The British had recently confirmed the lands south and west of the Kanawha to the Cherokee by the Treaty of Hard Labour. During the Fort Stanwix proceedings, the British were astonished to learn that the Six Nations still maintained a nominal claim over much of Kentucky, which they wanted to be added into the consideration. In addition, the Shawnee did not agree to this treaty, contesting colonial Virginian settlements between the Alleghenies and Ohio until the 1774 Treaty of Camp Charlotte by Lord Dunmore. The Miquia Shawnee had permission to hunt there and that changed everything as Dunmore now planned to move settlers into Southwestern Pennsylvania, West Virginia (Vandalia) and south of the Ohio River. To the south of there the Cherokee had right, to the North the Huron, Ottawa (Odawa) and others. To the east the six nations and the mass migration of the colonies and to the west ...others, they had no place else to go so the only option was to fight to hold this region. Dunmore’s Treaty the cause of speculation by the Colonial Land Companies that Dunmore was then in League with the Shawnee Miquia/ Mingo. So: therefore; Some truth to those assertions.
Charley, still unknown to most, had been going on long hunts deep into the Ohio as was Col John, and Ishim. Those stories told of these brothers being gone so long that many feared they had been killed or died and would not be returning, only to have them walk out of the wilderness several months later. It was stated that few men could have survived so long in the wilderness. While Col John Floyd (a captain then) was surveying for Washington and Patrick Henry making his own future while Charley had met John Harris and was helping expand his trade business and building a completely different future. Ishim in the Illinois also sent by secret orders of Patrick Henry under George Rodgers Clark.

With these new areas open, a trading post appeared on the Scioto River (Ohio) where the Deer Creek met. It was first visited by a missionary David Jones in 1773. The local tribes of the Shawnee and Miquia would one day call him Weyapiersenwah (whirlwind), in earlier accounts Big Rabbit. The few white men who had met him in these years began to call him Blue Jacket. This too debated as because he had worn a blue matchcoat or later a blue tunic military jacket. This too offers a clue to his history as the frock coat was reflective of those given to the Delmarva Peninsula groups by Lord Baltimore for each slave or runaway indentured person they returned. It might very well have been an heirloom from those days, but where he got it is unimportant. David Jones had noted he lived in a house rather than a typical Indian structure. He used flatware, silverware, and slept in a four post bed. His trading post was well supplied and there was livestock and small stockades. He considered it a town. “Blue Jacket Town” This was one of the only ones in this area at this time and to the north the French Canadians had established similar outposts and trading posts. Just to the north was Kekionga (modern-day Ft Wayne Indiana) a large Miami settlement with that trade controlled by Joseph Drouet de Richerville. He had married a Miami Chiefess Tacumwah in 1773 and this created a vast trade stretching throughout the northern region. They were baptized by Father Pierre Gibault, a Jesuit missionary who traveled between Vincennes and St Joseph. He had arrived at Kaskaskia in 1768 following the Ft Stanwix Treaty and also a member of the 18th Irish Royal Regiment. He served the French and Native American Catholics of the region. Kaskaskia was captured by George Rodgers Clark on July 4th 1778.

Note: Kaskaskia is a word for Katydid a type of Grasshopper Hagockiakiah aka Grasshopper also the name of a chief that signed an unratified Treaty with Rufus Putnam Sept 27th 1792 with the Painkishaw, Wea, Eel River. And also the name of the man whom had met long ago in the swamp of the Delmarva, Possibly his descendant.

The following year 1774 - Richardville divorced her in a court case. The case was centered around the marriage of Tacumwah and Richardville, the larger effort being to "maintain control of a large amount of capital in the form of slaves, cattle, corn and wampum, and of control of a pivotal portage that Tacumwah had inherited from her mother. Richerville with Alexander and Francis Maisonville wanted control of the Long Portage, an 8-mile strip of land between the Maumee and Wabash Rivers that was controlled by her brother Pacanne. Richerville physically beat Tacumwah in the ensuing argument, and she took refuge with his business rival Charles.
Beaubien. Pacanne and Beaubien physically threatened Richerville and the Maisonville brothers, and the matter was taken to court at Fort Detroit on 18 September 1774.

Charley at this time was listed as married to Mary Stewart they had a son Davis Floyd born in 1774 and another son born 1777 named Gabriel I. Floyd. In 1774 the tensions had built and Lord Dunmore’s war was underway. Charley found him and his family smack in the middle of it. We know he was near there following the battle as Daniel Boone memoirs recount meeting him. If he had actually fought in this is still unknown as the rosters that still exist only represent about 1/10th of the entire lists. The rest have been destroyed and or lost over time and therefore lost to history.

Source: “Last days of Boone” Memoirs of Daniel Boone/ several accounts [National Library] reads as follows: “George Rodgers Clarke had opened the western way from the boundaries of Kentucky to the Mississippi, and among the young Kentuckians enlisted by William Clark were the sons of the sturdy fighters of still an earlier line clinch in the Holston Valley, men who had adventured under another Lewis at Point Pleasant. Daniel would recognize in these men - such as Charles Floyd – a young kinsman of his old comrades whom he had preserved from starvation in the Kentucky wilderness by the kill from his rifle as they made their long march home after Dunmore’s War.”

Charley joined the Pennsylvania Regiment for the revolutionary war. The 4th regiment that was raised on December 9th 1775 by June 26th they were placed under Thomas Muffin’s and on November 16th the regiment was in the fights at Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Monmouth and the Sullivan Expedition. With no way to know where Charley might be fighting on December 26th 1776 Col John places announcement in the Williamsburg newspaper letting all know that he is leaving on the Phoenix ship as part of the syndicate group to help fund the war through trade routes. The commander Thomas Muffins was accused of embezzlement between 1777 and 1778. An inquiry was suggested but he resigned his command. The entire Pennsylvania regiment and units fall under the command of Anthony Wayne. The group of 2400 men had now fought in several battles and none had been paid the bounties promised them. It had been promised that each man would receive $20 bounties for services paid on discharge and the men then had the option of reenlisting. It was said that the officers had made excuses and even threats which kept the regiment together but none had been paid especially the “Three Year Men” On January 1st 1781 new year’s day their time was served.

The soldiers held a raucous New Year’s Day celebration. That evening, soldiers from several regiments armed themselves and prepared to depart the camp without permission. Officers led the remaining orderly regiments to quell the uprising, but after a few warning shots from the mutineers, the rest of the regiments fell into line with them. Captain Adam Bitting, commander of Company D, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, was fatally shot by a mutineer who was trying to kill a lieutenant colonel. Otherwise, the uprising was relatively bloodless. I requested the name of the man who shot Bitting but those records are sealed to this day and I was unable to collect them. I have my suspicions that Charley being a sharp shooter, his father William now dead and
Murdered. might have actually been the man to fire the deadly shot but this is not verifiable, as those records are not available to the public. Stephen a man who had led Washington had been court marshalled and it may have been to take the blame for his old friend (William’s) son. William killed or assassinated a few years earlier. What is factual is this resulting in no other court marshals as the men only asked for what was owed to them. The British commander hearing of this entered the encampment and offered to pay all of the men their back wages out of their coffers if they would swear allegiance to the Crown. He totally had miscalculated the cause and the men captured him and his aids. In the end the men were paid. On January 12th approximately 1200 men and 67 artillery men were discharged with back pay. The mutiny was over but left only about 1500 men out of the 2400 left in the unit. Some would reenlist later but those other men were finished and left for their homes or the wilderness as did Charley. He had a son the year of the battle of Point Pleasant (Davis). Gabriel was born after he had left for the service in the regiment in 1777. He would return to Mary and they would have a daughter Nancy Stewart Floyd, her middle name a reflection of her mother’s maiden name.

Meanwhile back in the Ohio, visitors in 1778 reported finding Blue Jackets trading post deserted and abandoned. The man known as Blue Jacket is not heard from or seen in any accounts of the region again until 1782. John Floyd had returned from Paris after being captive, jailed, freed and so on. They had both been through a lot and the landscape and people had changed since the war. For John that meant his land claims were now invaded by new settlers. He returned to find they had cleared land and built cabins on the bear grass and blue lick planned estates. Many of his family members had returned with him to Kentucky, Robert and couple sisters and brothers and an extended family. Life was hard and the tensions had mounted. Treaties had been done again …and again that had twice again changed things. Robert while clearing land and cutting trees had a tree split up the middle and kicked the bottom out. The twisting falling tree struck the top of Robert’s foot and pealed his boot and top of his foot off, nearly severing his foot all together. He would heal but never be the same again. His injury would save his life being unable to join the militia on several occasion where men from the stations did not return. Charley’s home had been abandon for years while off fighting the war and upon his return found it in need of repair. He started to complete the repairs and make a home for Mary and the children. Returning to the abandon post the same year 1782 that reports of Blue Jacket again appearing in the frontier.

There is good reason to believe that the “Arcadia” was a joint prospect with Charley. Ishim and John and maybe others, and with their relationship to Washington maybe even supported by Washington too along with John Harris, Ben Franklin, Randolf and others. Lands promised them for earlier services surveying and providing hunting and other frontier goods. Washington refers to “his Hunters” in many letters to Patrick Henry and others. He even shares in other letters that, (to paraphrase) “had his fortunes gone otherwise he would have retired to the backwoods and lived in a wigwam, himself.” almost sounding somewhat envious of those men he knew had done just that. Capt later Col. John Floyd was writing to Col William Preston whom was the guardian of his wife and therefore a somewhat of a father-in-law to John.
Preston was related to the Lewis’ s also military men and it seems that he relied on Preston to provide information to him and correspond with Charley. In May of 1780 he complained that he had not heard from his brother and was asking Preston to relay a message. Charley’s service in the regiment had grown to a close and maybe John had expected that he would have been released of duty by then, unaware that his pay had been differed and the entire line would mutiny at the start of the New Year. More evidence that this was a promised enterprise offered by Washington’s inheritances is also found in the land and the history of the land. With Floyd learning the art of surveying it opened the door to finding our family at any point in history. There journals and the surveyors’ records left a log of miles traveled, places named and the movement of men otherwise forgotten.

Augusta co VA is the extreme western county before crossing the mountains of West Virginia. At that time the Vandalia an expansion of land started by the Ohio Company and specifically Augusta and Lawrence Washington. It was made from the county Orange which was Alexander Spotwood’s massive land claims. It was ordered to be broken up and divided up some going to Spotswood’s family which by marriage was the Washington’s. It was said to have been named County of Augusta then as with most early land tracks was far larger than what remains today. Interestingly it was broken up from the county of Orange (could this be also a reference to the Medallions given to the Couple married at Jamestown by the Prince of Orange). Yes, or maybe this too is merely just a coincidence yet again. As I said there are few coincidences in life. It too was broken up into smaller counties that also reflect those invested into the Vandalia that are directly linked to the Floyd’s including the trade syndicate John had worked for. Names of these counties include; Pendleton, Hardy, Greenbrier, etc. In 1776 all lands west of Augusta became the Illinois County. Like young George Washington had done years before, acting as a military explorer to secure land for his father and uncles company, the Lewis’s and others were now doing the same for Washington. The difference would be now the country would be ran by an experimental government of the United States and the land claims and the fate of them had not yet been completely thought out.

Thomas and Andrew Lewis had ventured to Pittsburg (Ft Pitt) in 1778 to negotiate a treaty with the Delaware or the mixed group of the Delmarva transplanted now more extensively blended into the Miquia/tingo, now under the authority of the Lenape /Delaware since their move more than two decades ago. The Treaty of Ft Pitt represents the first US treaty to be done with any Native American group. Signed on September 17th 1778 it was the first formal written agreement that was intended to create an American and tribal alliance. In exchange, the United States promised "articles of clothing, utensils and implements of war", and to build a fort in their country "for the better security of the old men, women and children ... whilst their warriors are engaged against the common enemy." The same description of items found as described by Jones while visiting Blue Jackets home. Although not part of the written treaty, the commissioners pointed out the American alliance with France and intended that the Delaware would become active allies in the war against the British. The treaty also recognized the Delawares as a sovereign nation and guaranteed their territorial rights, even encouraging the
other Ohio Country Indian tribes friendly to the United States to form a state headed by the Delawares with representation in Congress. This extraordinary measure had little chance of success, and some suggest that the authors of the treaty were knowingly dishonest and deceitful. Others suggest that it was the Delaware chief White Eyes who proposed the measure, hoping that the Delaware and other tribes might become the fourteenth state of the United States. White Eye’s aka Sir William. I have a letter between two Eastern contental congressmen that are making references to White Eyes addressing congress, and compairing this as foolish and to the: “breeding of horses still does not produce a racehorse.”

Within a year the Delaware Indians were expressing grievances about the treaty. A delegation of Delawares visited Philadelphia in 1779 to explain their dissatisfaction to the Continental Congress, but nothing changed and peace between the United States and the Delaware Indians collapsed. White Eyes, the tribe's most outspoken ally of the United States, died in mysterious circumstances, and the Delawares soon joined the British in the war against the United States. Signers of the treaty were White Eyes, Captain Pipe (Hopocan), and John Kill Buck (Gelelemend) for the Lenape, and Andrew Lewis and Thomas Lewis for the Americans. Witnesses included Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh, Colonel Daniel Brodhead, and Colonel William Crawford.

Lewis's at the battle of Point pleasant hearing reports of why some tribal warriors would not engage the Floyds and other at that battle. John Floyd arriving late, Charley off in the Woods later found by Boone, Ishim unknown.

McIntosh in charge of the Protection of White Eyes later assassinated while leading those forces and McIntosh going to the US Suprem Court over private land deals made with Indian people.

Crawford would later be captured and tortured to death at White Bone settlement. A famous painting done of the Execution of William Crawford.

Bradhead to with issues likely linked to this treaty.

White Eyes had always been a friend to the Americans and one of the supporters of a long and lasting friendship and peace. In the early 1770s, violence on the frontier between whites and Indians threatened to escalate into open warfare. White Eyes unsuccessfully attempted to prevent what would become Lord Dunmore's War in 1774, fought primarily between the Shawnee and Virginia colonists. He served as a peace emissary between the two armies, and helped negotiate a treaty to end the war. When the American Revolutionary War began soon after the end of Dunmore's War, White Eyes was negotiating a royal grant with Lord Dunmore to secure the Lenape territory in the Ohio Country. After the American revolutionaries forced Dunmore out of Virginia, White Eyes had to begin anew with the Americans. Suppose for a minute that Sir Williams aka White Eyes is also William Floyd son of John from the Delmarva Peninsula. Little is known about his life prior to this time and the evidence of something more is also found with Washington. Washington had ordered that he “Not be Harmed” but in early Nov of 1788 he joined the expedition under Gen. Lachlan McIntosh as a guide and interpreter. This too is proof of contrary proof of a common history that says he “spoke no English”. With all
of the actions of a negotiator and interpreter it is more likely that he in fact did speak English. Other accounts of him addressing the Continental Congress also confirm this.

Soon after, the Americans reported that White Eyes had contracted smallpox and died during the expedition. After his death, the Lenape alliance with the Americans eventually collapsed. The Americans by then had no interest in supporting a state under Lenape control. After his death, Gelelemend of the Turtle Clan became the principal chief of the Lenape as no other leader was qualified by clan. Years later, George Morgan, a US Indian agent, trader, and former close associate of White Eyes, wrote a letter to Congress claiming that the chief had been "treacherously put to death" by American militia in Michigan. Later documentation affirmed that White Eyes had been killed by an American militia officer on November 5, 1778. (Morgan had helped negotiate with Native Americans in the Fort Pitt area, so was closely involved in these matters.) He also wrote that the murder of White Eyes had been covered up to prevent the Lenape from abandoning the revolutionaries. Washington and the new US Congress also paid to educate George Morgan White Eyes Jr. at Princeton University and cared for by his guardian George Morgan. (Washington Letters to Morgan).

White Eyes is also reported to have married Rachel Doddridge a captive that had fully been acclimated into the tribe. There is one problem with this. According to history she was the 5 year old daughter taken from the farm of Phillip Doddridge farm in the early 1770’s. The survivors of the attack claim that 3 girls a son and the grandmother were taken. Rachel was 5 years old at the time. Phillip had reported seeing her years later but she had no intent of returning to the family and ignored him. It is possible and likely he had misidentified his missing 5 year old cousin then for someone else. She ignored him because it was not his cousin he only thought the woman was. Evidence of this is at the time of her abduction in 1770/71 Rachel was 5 years old. White Eyes was murdered in 1778 making Rachel at best 12 years old and the chief 58. Although it is possible technically, it is unlikely this account is accurate at all. Native American communities have a code of ethics too now and then and this difference in age would have not been an accepted practice. It is also unlikely that she had a child at that age if it had been accurate. More likely is Rachel was the second wife of William after his first wife was killed as one of those 50 support women following the troops at Braddock’s defeat. Abadiah is only reported as “Died in Kentucky.” Historians and genealogist make the same mistake thinking of Kentucky as what we know today. In this time Kentucky included far more by the claim of Virginia. White Eyes reported wife and then the mother of White Eyes Jr. is then reported to have also murdered, and White eyes Jr. also murdered by a white men in 1788.

Sir William, was the 8th scout that had traveled with Washington as a young man to the Monongahela. His settlement by 1778 was also near the Moravian missionaries and the region of Ft Pitt; Then named Fort Dunmore for Lord Dunmore. This too could not have gone over well with Washington and the land company investeros, whom by then had so much time and energy invested; both in the Fort being captured when French controlled; and the Ohio Land Company activity for more then 100 years. These activities now dating back to Governor
Spotswoodt, Martha Washington’s Great grandfather and how Washington’s had rights to the entire Ohio Land project. White Eyes had been meeting with Lord Dunmore, signed and met there during the Treaty of Ft Pitt, wanting a colony for Indian people. His failed negotiations during Point pleasant had caused many white military men to blame him as the cause of increased hostilities and the huge support for a 14th Indian State from Penn. Even Washington also created a huge loss to those who had the same land in their own sights and had invested into that enterprise heavily. He was likely murdered to stop this and as the cause of the increased violence, as was the outcome of Cornstalk and other leaders that stood in the way of land speculator’s progress.

To George Washington from John Connolly, 28 May 1774

From John Connolly Fort Dunmore

[Pa.] may 28th, 1774 [Lord Dunmore had renamed Ft Pitt to Ft Dunmore].

The Delaware chief White Eyes had gone with two traders to deliver a message of condolence to the Shawnee for the deaths resulting from the recent outbreak of violence. The “impertinent answer” to the message reads in part: “BROTHERS: (Captain Conolly, Mr. McKee, and Mr. Croghan,) We have received your Speeches by White Eyes, and as to what Mr. Croghan and Mr. McKee says, we look upon it all to be lies, and perhaps what you say may be lies also; but as it is the first time you have spoke to us, we listen to you and expect that what we may hear from you will be more confined to truth than what we usually hear from the white people. It is you who are frequently passing down and up the Ohio, and making settlements upon it, and as you have informed us that your wise people were met together to consult upon this matter, we desire you to be strong and consider it well.

“BRETHREN: We see you speak to us at the head of your warriors, who you have collected together at sundry places upon this river, where we understand they are building forts, and as you have requested us to listen to you, we will do it, but in the same manner that you appear to speak to us. Our people at the Lower Towns have no Chiefs amongst them, but are all warriors, and are also preparing themselves to be in readiness, that they may be better able to hear what you have to say.

“You tell us not to take any notice of what your people have done to us; we desire you likewise not to take any notice of what our young men may now be doing, and as no doubt you can command your warriors when you desire them to listen to you, we have reason to expect that ours will take the same advice when we require it, that is, when we have heard from the Governour of Virginia” (Force, American Archives, 4th ser., 1:479 – 80)

Per the request of John(Floyd) in Kentucky Charles (Floyd) attempted to bring the profits and cattle to the Falls of the Ohio that spring. April 1781 he had arranged for the cattle as requested from John to be driven to the Falls of the Ohio, the group left for Kentucky. The Moravian Missionaries being considered neutral made the perfect choice to drive these cattle in the heat of all of these conflicts. In route near the Moravian town the group was raided and stripped of their clothing leaving them naked on the prairie. Once discovered the local militia and settlers
not as acquainted to the group of Moravian Lenape mixed community began to suspect that they were secretly loyal to the British and the allied tribe more pro-British. The Americans and British had both began to suspect them of spying and informing the other side and hostilities toward them based on these rumors ran wild. It was unfairly placed suspicions. They were more pacifist than warriors, most had converted to Christianity and they were welcoming to all regardless of politics. This made them easy targets for what was about to come. *(The Miami are sometimes also called the Naked Indians and it is directly linked to this story)*

**War Comes Our Allies—Stand Fight Live and Die March 8, 1782** Moravian missionary village of Gnadenhutten During the American Revolution, the Munsee- and Unami-speaking Lenni Lenape (also called Delaware) bands of the Ohio Country were deeply divided over which side, if any, to take in the conflict. The Munsee were generally northern bands from around the Hudson River and upper Delaware River originally. The Unami were from the southern reaches of the Delaware. Earlier, many Lenape had migrated west to Ohio from their territory on the mid-Atlantic coast to try to escape colonial encroachment, as well as pressure from Iroquois tribes from the north based around the Great Lakes and western New York. They resettled in present-day Ohio, with bands in several villages around their main village of Coshocton. These villages were named Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhutten, and Salem, and located on what was then called the Muskingum River. Modern geography places Coshocton on the Muskingum River and the three smaller villages on the Tuscarawas River. One the villages of Chief (John) Newcomer. Although Netawatwees himself never converted to Christianity, he was influenced by the Moravian missionaries. Infirm in his old age, he was succeeded by White Eyes in 1776. His dying word on October 31, 1776, implored the Delaware to give up their native practices and follow the teachings of the Moravian pastors. When White Eyes was murdered Newcomers grandson Gelelemend became headman. Newcomers Netawatwees, son was Bemino (John Killbuck Sr.) became a renowned war leader allied with the French during the French and Indian War. His grandson was Gelelemend, or (John Killbuck Jr). Some the group’s younger generation decided to take up arms against the American colonials and moved from the older group where they settled on the Scioto (Blue Jackets Town) and Sandusky rivers (Later move of Blue Jacket). Those Lenape sympathetic to the United States remained at Coshocton, and leaders, including White Eyes. A third group many of them converted Christian mixed groups and heritages, lived in several mission villages in Ohio led by David Zeisberger and other Moravian Christian missionaries. From the mid-Atlantic area, they spoke the Munsee and the Unami dialects of Delaware, an Algonquian language. Many at Coshocton eventually joined the war against the Americans, in part because of American raids against even their friendly bands. In response, Colonel **Daniel Brodhead** led an expedition out of Fort Pitt and on 19 April 1781 destroyed Coshocton. Surviving residents fled to the north. Colonel Brodhead convinced the militia to leave the Lenape at the Moravian mission villages unmolested since they were peaceful and neutral.

Brodhead’s having to restrain the militia from attacking the Moravian villages was a reflection of the brutal nature of frontier warfare. Violence had escalated on both sides. Relations
between regular Continental Army officers from the East, such as Brodhead, and western militia were frequently strained. The tensions were worsened by the American government's policy of recruiting some Indian tribes as allies in the war. Western militiamen, many of whom had lost friends and family in Indian raids against settlers' encroachment, blamed all Indians for the acts of some and did not distinguish between friendly and hostile tribes or bands. The cattle drive where the group was left naked after further research was not an Indian attack at all but the actions of some of Brodhead's men or militia that stripped them of clothing that resembled the clothing of the woodland tribes more than a typical white settler. The reported captures of people too was a misreported event, probably to hide the actions of the renegade military men. Where it was said and thought that Charley's sons had been captured during this (Gabriel and Davis) along with young William Wells, later records state that William Wells capture was the next year and that the other boys had also made it to the stations of the bear grass settlements of Kentucky. (Jimmy and George Rodgers Clark Floyd – Ishim’s sons however are not accounted for)

In September 1781, British-allied Indians, primarily Wyandot, forced the Christian Indians and missionaries from the Moravian villages. They took them northwest toward Lake Erie to a new village, called “Captive Town”, on the Sandusky River. The British took the missionaries David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder under guard back to Detroit, where they tried the two men on charges of treason. The British suspected them of providing military intelligence to the American garrison at Fort Pitt. The missionaries were acquitted. Later the Eel River Leader then known as the Soldier (1795), would again be captured by the Wyandot,(1812) where Tecumseh would order him released and escorted back to his Chief by brothers George and Jim Blue Jacket with his an apology.

The Indians at Captive Town were going hungry because of insufficient rations. In February 1782, more than 100 returned to their old Moravian villages to harvest the crops and collect stored food they had been forced to leave behind. The frontier war was still raging. In early March 1782, the Lenape were surprised by a raiding party of 160 Pennsylvania militia led by Lieutenant Colonel David Williamson. The militia rounded up the Christian Indians and accused them of taking part in raids into Pennsylvania. Although the Lenape denied the charges, the militia held a council and voted to kill them. Refusing to take part, some militiamen left the area. One of those who opposed the killing of the Moravian Indians was Obadiah Holmes, Jr. He wrote; “one Nathan Rollins & brother [who] had had a father & uncle killed took the lead in murdering the Indians, ...& Nathan Rollins had tomahawked nineteen of the poor Moravians, & after it was over he sat down & cried, & said it was no satisfaction for the loss of his father & uncle after all”.

After the Lenape were told of the militia's vote, they requested time to prepare for death and spent the night praying and singing hymns. They were held in two buildings, one for men and one for women and children. The next morning on 8 March, the militia brought the Lenape to one of two "killing houses", one for men and the other for women and children. The militia tied
the Indians, stunned them with mallet blows to the head, and killed them with fatal scalping cuts. In all, the militia murdered and scalped 28 men, 29 women, and 39 children. Two Indian boys, one of whom had been scalped, survived to tell of the massacre. The bodies were piled in the mission buildings and burned the village down. They also burned the other abandoned Moravian villages. The militia looted the villages prior to their burning. The plunder, which needed 80 horses to carry included everything which the people had held: furs for trade, pewter, tea sets, and clothing. A few years later, missionary John Heckewelder collected the remains of the Lenape and buried them in a mound on the southern side of the village.

Things looked bad for Charley and Mary and their three children. (Davis, Gabriel, Nancy just a baby) He again abandoned his Scioto River home and moved his family. Hostilities there had not been reported as intense as they were now becoming in western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio (modern geography) He and his brothers had served in the military sponsored by the Land companies and the association of their service added to the speculations. Where father William now gone Abadiah gone, there step families murdered and Charley leaving the area made it look really bad. The raids in retaliation for the 96 killed and the other murders that happened in the region intensified. The other sons of William were now suspect and targets of the other sides revenge. John, Ishim and Charley.

**Battle of Little Mountain**

On the night of March 22, 1782, Estill and his militiamen encountered the Wyandot raiding party. Separated by Little Mountain Creek, they were a mile and a half south of Little Mountain. The two sides fought in a violent, pitched battle for nearly two hours. The Wyandot leader, Sourehoowah, was reportedly shot by the first volley and urged his men to continue fighting as he lay dying. After firing at each other across the creek for some time, both sides had suffered heavy casualties. When the Wyandots began fording Little River Creek, Estill countered by dividing his forces into three groups. Estill took the right flank, the left being given to Lieutenant William Miller, while another officer held the center.

Miller was ordered to flank the rear of the Wyandots from the left. As he prepared to lead his men into battle, a musket ball apparently hit his rifle, knocking the flint from the jaws of the lock. Miller allegedly shouted that "it was foolhardy to stay and be shot down", and he fled the scene with his men following him. With Estill's left flank now open and the creek defended by only four men, the Wyandots easily rushed in, killing Estill and six others as the militiamen retreated. Estill had already been wounded three times. As he attempted to escape with his men, he was killed in handto-hand combat by a pursuing Wyandot warrior. Militiaman Joseph Proctor witnessed Estill's death and shot the attacker dead with his rifle. Only a handful of men were left on each side, and the battle ended with the Kentuckians withdrawing from the field. Those Kentuckians who had been captured later reported the Wyandots had suffered about 20 casualties. The slave Monk, who had escaped during the battle, reported that 17 Wyandots had been killed and two more wounded. This was confirmed by another prisoner.
who later escaped. Among the 18 Kentuckians who survived the battle at Little Mountain were frontiersman James Anderson, David Lynchand William Irving. Adam Caperton, the father of United States Congressman Hugh Caperton, was killed. William Miller became the scapegoat for both the Kentuckians' defeat and the death of Captain Estill. One of the survivors, David Cook, reportedly threatened his life twenty years after the battle. Miller never returned to Estill's Station to defend himself against his accusers. Monk Estill won particular distinction for bravery during the battle and carried a wounded militiaman, James Berry, almost 25 miles back to Estill's Station. He was granted his freedom soon afterwards by Wallace Estill, becoming the first slave to be freed in Kentucky.

**Attack on Bryan’s /Bryant’s Station August 15-17 1782**

The settlement was established circa 1775-76 by brothers Morgan, James, William and Joseph Bryan from North Carolina. The occupants of this parallelogram of some forty log cabins withstood several American Indian attacks. The most important occurred in August 1782 during the American Revolutionary War, when they were besieged by 300 Wyandots, Lake Indians, and British Canadian Rangers plus many Shawnee and Delaware Indians, all under Captain William Caldwell and Simon Girty, making a total force of 4-500 in Col. Daniel Boone's estimation. Bryan Station was located a short distance from a spring that the camp used for drinking water. Girty had been a recovered captive in 1764 with Mary Stewart and the other estimated 200 including John Gibson. Girty had lost friends at the massacre as did many who now stood with the British. Others were there for the principal of the horrific act and any retaliation against the American military was considered justified. He will switch loyalties as will many over the next several years. Sometime with the American allies, other times with the British allied forces. It was a hard time to be on either side with so many interconnections. Since the hostiles secretly surrounding the fort did not realize that the presence of their large force was known by the defenders, the men allowed the women to exit the fort to retrieve water and other resources. The reason this was done was in order to prevent any change in habit that could signal that the defenders were aware of the presence of the hidden force preparing to besiege them. (Historian Ranck) "For the men to go to the spring would be to do exactly as the Allied Indian and British forces desired and devote the garrison to destruction. If the women went in accordance with their regular early morning custom, the enemy would be confirmed in the delusion that their presence in force was undiscovered, and would withhold their fire to insure the complete success of their plans. The suggestion was full of hope.

At the time of the siege the militia did not realize just how many warriors and combined forces were waiting for them outside of the fort. This attack was a surprise attack and the militia in the fort were unprepared. The attackers lifted the siege after Indian scouts reported that a force of Kentucky militia was on the way. The militiamen pursued Caldwell's force but were defeated three days later at The Battle of Blue Licks.
Although the main British army under Lord Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown in October 1781, virtually ending the war in the east, fighting on the western frontier continued. Aided by the British garrison at Fort Detroit, Indians north of the Ohio River redoubled their efforts to drive the American settlers out of western Virginia (now Kentucky and West Virginia).

In July 1782, a meeting took place at the Shawnee villages near the headwaters of the Mad River in the Ohio Country, with Shawnees, Delawares, Mingos, Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Ojibwas, and Potawatomis in attendance. As a result, 150 British rangers under Captain William Caldwell (of Butler's Rangers) and some 1,100 Indian warriors supervised by Pennsylvania Loyalists Alexander McKee, Simon Girty, and Matthew Elliott set out to attack Wheeling, on the upper Ohio River. This was one of the largest forces sent against rebel American settlements during the war.

The expedition was called off, however, when scouts reported that a force under George Rogers Clark, whom the Indians feared more than any other rebel commander, was about to invade the Ohio Country from Kentucky. Caldwell's army returned to the Mad River to oppose the invasion, but the attack never came. In fact, Clark did have a large armed boat patrolling the Ohio River, but he had no plans to invade. Most of the Indian warriors returned to their homes. This mis-report given; was later found to have been to avoid bloodshed Now who in history in this area had close ties to George Rodgers Clark. Maybe someone who had named his children after the man, or who’s brother had. Just sayin.

Caldwell and McKee's force laid siege to Bryan Station on August 15, 1782, killing all of the settlers' livestock and destroying their crops, but withdrew after two days when they learned that a rebel unit of Kentucky militiamen was on the way. Caldwell had lost five Indians killed and two wounded during his short siege. The rebel militia arrived at Bryan Station on August 18. The force included about 47 men from Fayette County and another 135 from Lincoln County. The highest-ranking officer, Colonel John Todd of Fayette County, was in overall command, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Boone, the famed frontiersman. Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Trigg and Major Hugh McGary led the Lincoln County contingent. Benjamin Logan, colonel of the Lincoln militia, was gathering men and had not yet arrived.

The rebel militiamen could either pursue the Loyalists immediately, to keep them from escaping, or they could more safely wait for Logan to arrive with reinforcements. Daniel Boone wanted to wait for Logan, who was only a day away, but others urged immediate action, pointing out that the enemy force had a 40-mile lead on them, and Boone felt compelled to go along. The Kentuckians set out on horseback over an old buffalo trail before making camp at sunset.

On the morning of August 19, the Rebels reached the Licking River, near a spring and salt lick known as the Lower Blue Licks. A few Indian scouts were seen watching them from across the river. Behind the scouts was a hill around which the river looped. Todd called a council and asked Daniel Boone, the most experienced woodsman, what he thought. Boone said he had
been growing increasingly suspicious because of the obvious trail the Indians left. He felt the Indians were trying to lead them into an ambush.

Hugh McGary, known as both a fierce Indian fighter and an unstable hothead, urged immediate attack. When no one listened, he mounted his horse and rode across the ford, calling out, "Them that ain't cowards, follow me." The men immediately followed McGary, as did the officers, who hoped to restore order. Boone remarked, "We are all slaughtered men," and crossed the river.

Most of the men dismounted and formed a line of battle several rows deep. They advanced up the hill, Todd and McGary in the center, Trigg on the right, Boone on the left. As Boone had suspected, Caldwell's force was waiting on the other side, concealed in ravines. When the rebels reached the summit, the Indians opened fire at close range with devastating accuracy. After only five minutes, the center and right of the rebel line fell back. Only Boone's men on the left managed to push forward. Todd and Trigg, easy targets on horseback, were shot dead. The rebels began to flee down the hill, fighting hand-to-hand with other Indians who had flanked them. McGary rode up to Boone's company and told him everyone was retreating and that Boone was now surrounded. Boone ordered his men to retreat. He grabbed a riderless horse and ordered his 23-year-old son, Israel Boone, to mount it. He then turned to look for a horse for himself. Israel suddenly fell to the ground, shot through the neck. Boone realized his son was dead, mounted the horse and joined in the retreat.

Although he had not taken part in the battle, George Rogers Clark, as senior Rebel Commander, was widely condemned in Kentucky for allowing the American Loyalist and Native American force to cross the river and inflict the Blue Licks disaster. In response, Clark launched a retaliatory raid across the Ohio River in November 1782. His force consisted of more than 1,000 men, including Benjamin Logan and Daniel Boone. The Kentuckians destroyed five unoccupied Shawnee villages on the Great Miami River in the last major offensive of the American Revolution. No battles took place, since the Shawnees refused to stand and fell back to their villages on the Mad River.

Four years later, the Indian villages on the Mad River would be destroyed by Benjamin Logan at the outset of the Northwest Indian War. Hugh McGary confronted the Shawnee chief Moluntha and asked if he had been at Blue Licks. In fact, the Shawnees had not taken part, the Indians being Wyandots. Moluntha nodded his head in agreement. McGary killed him with a tomahawk. Moluntha had voluntarily and peacefully surrendered, waving an American flag and a copy of the peace treaty he had signed earlier that year, in the belief that these would protect him. Colonel Logan immediately relieved McGary of his command and ordered him court-martialed for killing a prisoner. McGary was stripped of his commission for a year, but was otherwise unpunished.

Col John Floyd road with co Sheriff Danial Tiggs. He had also written two letters to Thomas Jefferson pleading for assistance. He had been accounted for as a participant in the Blue Lick
conflict and had also been in charge of the 300 man force sent by George Rodgers Clark that was discovered and so the allied British warriors had fled as his forces had been discovered. Again another Link to George Rodgers Clark and another Floyd Brother.

In the battle that would become called FLOYD's DEFEAT. William Wells’s Uncle; Samuel Wells had given Floyd his horse to escape. Whereas this account was similar to the Boone account only months later. It would be a common report of John Floyd and Daniel Boone being reported having too similar accounts that could be said to have been the same. Other events and account should also now be revisited.

John Floyd was reported ambushed on April 8th of 1782 the following spring of the close of the war and the Blue Lick battle. With the war over things would change. There were many British rangers wearing red coats that had passed through the area no more than 5 months earlier. Wearing the Red coat was at best foolish unless there was another reason. Floyd had surveyed for Washington and the war had changed everything including the land claims his, theirs and others. Now that the war had concluded, it did not take long for people to figure out that they had a chance to reclaim these lands. John Floyd had surveyed the best lands for him and his family and when returning he had discovered his land occupied by new settlers whom had already built cabins. Once reading all of the stories surrounding this, it was clear that the Land company clearly did not expect John Floyd would be coming back and resold his land claims to several others. There is another reason for the idea, and family stories that some think John Floyd Faking his death and disappeared with his brothers. It is found in yet another vague account of his brother, Ishim Floyd, whom marched with George Rodgers Clarke, his son named George Rodgers Clark Floyd. It was reported that Ishim was thought to have been captured and ritually tortured and put to death. This is also reported to have happened on the West side of a river bend of the Ohio river on the land issued to Clarkes Men that would also be revoked. It was reported He had his ears, fingers and toes cut off, eyes poked out tongue removed and then burned. Historically there are some inconsistencies surrounding this accepted account. First no date is ever been given to as when he was captured, during which conflict and or tortured and killed. The details of his torture is more compatible with those seeking information rather then a Native American historical ritualistic execution. Captured officers where often taken to Detroit and ransomed to the British. It was also nearly always reported of those who were tortured and killed this way by some Native American groups of that day; were taken back to a main encampment or settlement where this could be done or after a victory of a decisive battle; as in years after this account. (Execution of Crawford, St Clairs Defeat, men, as examples). Most accounts were also retaliational action and specific to those circumstances. The Murder of Gibsons Wife and Child, Death of Cornstalk, etc.

So; I searched for a reason as this was therefore not to be considered random. Ishim also appears on the Grant Allotments issued to Clarke and his men, (Clark’s Grant); so contrary to later historical accounts and reports, he must still have been alive to be included in those issued land grants. Some accounts claim this execution was before those were issued. You wouldn’t
think they would issue land to a dead man unless it was for his remaining family. This too was never stated; and his family remains also mostly unknown. Sgt Charles Floyd of the later Lewis and Clark Discovery trip west was Ishim son. Several other Floyd’s have been reported as Sgt Floyd’s father; but records show his father had to have been Ishim Floyd. Sgt Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark discovery expedition was the only man to have died on the entire trip. Requested by Thomas Jefferson to be included personally. All of the Floyd’s now seem to have been dying while in the service of a military operation, serving as Scouts and Guides. Including; John Floyd, later Charley, Ishim, Sgt Charles Floyd as did William Grey Eyes (Floyd) under McIntosh. Keep in mind these Military operations were sponsored by Land Companies with the intention to secure those lands. History also shows that earlier people living in these western regions were financially harmed, threatened and attacked to get them to move. William Grey Eyes was most definitely in the way of this expansion, and with the support of Washington and by First Treaty made was directly considered the reason to other rival land companies. Jefferson a Competetor and rival. McIntosh, Henderson, Morgan, and so many others. Williams sons then too would be in the way. John Floyd’s land now sold or resold to others, Charleys Trading post Burned, and Ishim too would lose land promised for his service. The most telling fact to this, is that today Floyd County Indiana in Southern Indiana is still unclear to whom it was named for. It is where Clarks Grant was to have been. I conclude based on all of the information now acquired that it was named for Ishim Floyd thought to have been killed and executed but later found out that too was a hoax. A cover story to explain his disappearance too, only to be rediscovered years later by Wm H Harrison.

I also looked for a reason for the reports to confirm these accounts of his reported execution. There was one account where Clark and his Men had been in a fort and were requesting information from native American Scouts. Two informers came to the location and met outside of a Fort or encampment and the information they gave was contrary and was decided to be misinformation or not the information they had requested. It is said; that Clark ordered a man under his command to tomahawk the informers in the face. This was a clear sign of disrespect and was intended to send a message to their group. It was never said who the man was acting on this order given, but if it had been Ishim then this would led some creditability to the report of his death by torture. This too cannot be confirmed either; so the cause for his torture is and remains merely that of an opinion on all accounts, until you read why the Tribal groups under their leadership performed these acts later in history. It dates back to A Life for a life, and is best stated in the earlier letter in response to the Governor of Virginia. The leadership of the Shawnee then made it clear that they would act and treat that authority the same, no different, no better or worse then they were being treated. Another fact is the area Ishim was reported tortured and killed is today Floyd County Indiana on the banks of the Ohio river in southern Modern Indiana. There is no clear recollection to why it is named Floyd county. Some say it is for John Floyd of Kentucky, others give another reason or state a later Floyd. However; this was one of the first counties named even before Indiana was a state and just a territory. Any records of this were also burned when the first capitol of Indiana territory was burned at
Corydon. That too was blamed on the British during the War of 1812 but it was later shown that all of the records were burned by the American's so they wouldn’t fall into the British hands. This too was not the first time America destroyed their own records to hide them from the British. The same thing happened back east surrounding the events of Benadict Arnold, when the British encamped came ashore in Virginia. The events leading up to all of this and those events after is the only way to get a clearer picture of everything. The first time records where burned was also by Thomas Jefferson. He was the Governor of Virginia and British troops came ashore at Hoggs Island, they were supposed to take West Point and occupy it. Benadict Arnold was named in a letter and this is why he was accused of Treason, later becoming a British Officer for the remainder of the war. Agent 13, Gen Wilkerson had also been Arnolds aid de Camp. The same man that attacked our Eel River settlement. The same Wilkerson who took Spanish payments but would later help Jefferson close the deal of the Luisiana Purchase, then become a Mexico citizen until the end of his life. During the Revolutionary war; Jefferson had the records then located at Virginia burned. It would seem with the second British war of 1812, once again records were burned. The first erased the Land claims of John Ffloyd and the second the land claims and history of our later generation of Floyd’s then in the northwest territory. As I have said; there are no coincidences in Life.

Let me go back to Point Pleasant as that had decided the direction many would go.

**In 1773 Lord Dunmore had Captain Thomas Bullitt** put a survey team together and conduct surveys of his own. His version of history is a carbon copy of Floyd’s even down to getting credit for laying out Louisville. It would appear that during the time Floyd was captured held in prison the land speculators moved in. It is possible he was not thought to be coming back.

Intended or circumstantial, the fact is his lands and Charley’s were being seized by Bullitt’s group. For example. Not only did he claim the layout of Louisville but history also claims he met with Cornstalk, and personally selected the land laid out for Charley by his own brother. Dunmore granted him 1200 acres in the Vandalia which is today Charleston WV. (Charles Town)

Thomas Bullitt was elected several times to the House of Delegates (legislature) of the newly formed Virginia government. But he did not usually attend their meetings. He made an exception in November and December 1777 to help George Rogers Clark promote his plans for a western campaign. The delegates made Clark a Lieutenant Colonel and authorized him to defend the western frontiers. A second, and secret, set of orders allowed him to invade the Illinois Country. These were known only to Bullitt, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wythe. The other benefit to Floyd’s death was the “Salt” more valuable then gold. Moreover; little can be found of a Thomas Bullet a man there but not there. No footprints only sightings.

William Christian a British officer before the revolutionary wars how he is remembered in history annals, and when highlighting his time in Kentucky. I fought against Dragging Canoe and the over the hill Cherokee. Once the war broke out he resigned his commission and joined the
Fincaulte Council of Safety, basically the western frontier Virginia militia. He had let the front on the Tennessee battlefield and met up with Henderson who never trusted Floyd (s) and was quite candid about that. Once the Floyd’s had lost their lands and Co John declared dead, Christian ended up owning the salt licks near Floyd’s Louisville lands. Christian moved his own family there in 1785 and together with Bullitt they now controlled one of the most valuable products and the only enterprise west of the mountains. They would never work it themselves but allow others work the land. Henry Crist became one of the wealthiest “sharecroppers” to work the salt production. Through Henderson and these dual land claims he had gained Floyd’s land and salt works. (*salt-brine was discovered and Floyd had begun limited production in 1779*)

A year after Christian moved his family there he was killed, his wife died shortly after leaving all of his lands to his son John Henry Christian and his 5 sister inherited it once young Henry also died. Once he died Williams Uncle “Patrick Henry,” Floyd’s former educator and co employer with Washington controlled it until young John would come of age. Alexander Bullitt and William Pope Jr married the daughters and so the salt works ownership then transferred to them. William Pope Sr. and others now the owners had contested Floyd’s family ownership’s while he/the were alive, and it now seemed that they had finally gotten all they wanted. Mr. Pope was also the guardian of William Wells who was instead taken captive adopted into Little Turtles family and then the Eel River claimed part 1/10 of the Miami proper. Wells; then recovered and placed back in Military service, then killed later under the care of Eel River people, who did not protect him, his heart cut out and eaten by the attackers just outside of todays Chicago, leaving Fort Deerborn.

Later I found another Mr Pope claiming that a woman was really the Wife of George Rodgers Clark Floyd and trying to have congress pay her his military pay and pension, for his service at the battle of Tippecanoe. He is swearing an oath that she was sometimes call Sally but her name was something else. Remember; I told you; George Rodgers Clark Floyd abandoned his post near Natchez and left by way of the Creek Nation, disappearing from history forever known by that name. Other records recovered from the National Archives in the Old War department records; a letter from Wm. Henry Harrison to Eustes War Department; telling of a man going undetected as well versed as Wm. Wells in his knowledge of the tribal groups; who had been; “thwarting the efforts of the masons for years going undetected”. This is Ishim Floyd in the Illinois region, Charles Floyd in the Ohio and likely John Floyd of Kentucky; all unknown and now going undetected. Wells would inform Harrison of their true identities and in the end. (*This is why Wm. Wells would be killed, Eel River (Miami) as reported as his escorts to Ft Deerborn; the conflicting stories saying these Eel Rivers 1) did not fight to defend Wells and the evacuees and or 2) are said to have helped the attacking forces led by Black Partridge.*)

**SALT was the Motive**

Salt was difficult to obtain in the area, as there were few transportation facilities. (Louisville, the first settlement in the area, had only been established in 1778). Salt was extracted by
boiling the water in 25 iron kettles above a 1000-gallon-sized trench of fire. These kettles originally weighed 100 pounds, but the later kettles would weigh up to 200 pounds. There would be three cycles of salt making in a 24-hour period. These furnaces were initially located by the salt lick itself, but once the nearby wood was used, the furnaces were moved to the newer supplies of wood, as that was a cheaper alternative than bringing the wood to the furnaces. Until 1780, it was the only saltworks west of Pennsylvania's Allegheny Mountains. This in turn made the Wilderness Road the "inland intermodal distribution system" in the territories of the United States. The loss of life was an acceptable loss for the amount of wealth this would provide. It would also create a greed that would do nearly anything to protect it and the profits. Joseph Field briefly worked for the salt works at Bullitt's Lick, and later was a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

This salt would soon be used not only in Kentucky, but the Illinois Territory, Tennessee Territory, and far-away New Orleans as well. It was taken to New Orleans and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by way of flatboats. The salt business would last until the development of navigation on Virginia's Kanawha River allowed steamboats to deliver its salt throughout the Ohio and Mississippi courses in 1830s, undercutting Bullitt's Lick's producers.

One side effect of Bullitt County's early salt making was the deforestation of much of its land and this and the huge fires burning around the clock all day, all night every day, all the time was a constant reminder to the Native American groups that their lands were being destroyed, it also made it easy to track and plan attacks. Once the revolutionary war started the British would pay bounties to the Native Americans for scalps and prisoners. Military officer would bring a good price as they could be exchanged for their own captives held by both tribes and the Americans. Women were also welcomed as women were still uncommon to the west. American Indians brought 129 scalps and 77 prisoners to the British commander Hamilton in 1777 alone.

The contrast between this salt-producing region that straddled Salt River and the rest of Kentucky at this early date was so great that it is hard to make it comprehensible. Salt was beginning to be produced at a few other places throughout the west, but nowhere else was there such a concentration of wells and furnaces. Hundreds of men were employed in the actual industry as wood choppers, waggoners, kettle tenders, and water drawers. Many more, such as hunters and store keepers, coopers, and carpenters, were directly involved. People came from all over the wilderness to procure the precious salt—merchants, traders, private individuals in companies for protection against attacks. Salt was sent by packhorse and flatboat and sent to Tennessee, to the Illinois, to Kaskaskia, from one end of the wilderness to the other. Bullitt's Lick must have taken on something of the nature of a boom town—a startling, unbelievable sight to the hunters in from the deep woods, to the settlers from their lonely clearings. Louisville was a sickly place, due to ponds and swamps, and was growing painfully slowly. Lexington was only a small stockade. Frankfort had not yet been established. Money was scarce but trade was carried on by means of barter and notes. The Land company
sending people there were also keeping them dependent and in debt. John Floyd’s letters report that a bushel of corn was $165 and even by today's standards that is inflated. The complications and obstacles were enormous and confusing. It has been difficult enough to try to unravel the bewildering system of exchange. But the actual process of salt making was worse. It was an utter mystery. It is very easy to say that the salt water was evaporated in kettles. This is so general that it is meaningless. Let me quote from a letter written by one Thomas Perkins from Lincoln County, February 27, 1785. He is writing to the Honorable J. Palmer in Braintree, Massachusetts:

“Honored Sir: It is not from inattention or forgetfulness that I have suffered your inquiries concerning the salt springs of the country to remain thus long unanswered; but from a hope that by this time I might be able to give you some satisfactory account of them. I must, however, confess that notwithstanding all the information I am able to get I am still as ignorant of the matter as I was the moment I came into the country. "The owners of these springs reside commonly in the old part of Virginia or Maryland and carry on the business of saltmaking by negroes and ignorant people under the direction of an overseer as ignorant as themselves; so that it is impossible to learn anything from them worth hearing. "I have seen but one spring of consequences in this district which is at a place called Bullitt's Lick on a small branch of Salt River ... At this spring, by the best information I could get, about 40 gallons of water will produce a bushel of salt. At the distance of a quarter of a mile from the spring is a small mountain ... from the bottom of which the salt water appears evidently to proceed; and they now dig wells between the spring and the mountain 30 or 35 feet deep, and that the nearer they approach the mountain, the stronger the water is impregnated with salt. "It is remarkable that the water from which they boil the salt is almost as black as ink, owing, as it is supposed, to its passing through a ... pit of coal; and this idea is strengthened by the smell of the water when boiling, resembling that of the burning of coal, with a very strong mixture of sulphur. This blackness, however, disappears before the water is half boiled away; and the salt appears perfectly clean and white and is made with so much ease, notwithstanding they labor under every inconvenience, from the want of proper pans, etc., that they can well afford to sell it at $3.00 per bushel ..." So much for Thomas Perkins. He was on the ground while the saltworks was still a going concern. I wasn't so fortunate. Actually, as near as I have been able to determine, the furnaces were long trenches dug back along the top of a bank. They were walled with slate about 15 inches thick which was laid with a mortar of clay. The kettles themselves held about 22 gallons each—sometimes they were bigger—and they sat on top of this trench in a row, with as many as fifty in the string. The furnace was fired from in front, the flames and smoke being sucked along under the kettles and out through a stone chimney at the far end of the pit. Generally they were protected from the elements by a shed roof supported on poles. It was quite common for two of these long narrow furnace pits to be under a single roof. The water was boiled for about twenty-four hours, then transferred to a cooler—a trough, which acted as sort of a settling tank, I presume. Then the clear, saturated brine was drawn off into the kettles again, and boiled rapidly until it began to grain. Sometimes blood was added to
purify the water, or the white of an egg. When it began to grain, or form salt crystals, the fires were slackened but not so much as to stop it boiling and the salt was dipped out by hand as it formed, and put in baskets to drain. The drippings were caught in pans, and returned to the "mother" as the water in the kettles was called. These kettles holding the mother were never allowed to boil dry. When the mother got too low, water which had been previously boiled twenty-four hours was let into them and the boiling down repeated. However, after a certain number of boilings, the mother became so charged with impurities that it was necessary to throw it out and the whole process started over again. The first wells were dug wells and shored with timber instead of stone. Later they were deepened by boring in them with an auger. Sometimes dikes were thrown up around them to keep out flood water and usually roofs were built over them. The furnaces or pits were erected at some distance from the well, close to a good stand of timber, for it wasn't considered profitable to haul wood much more than a mile. It was easier to move the furnace to a new stand of trees. If the furnace was situated close enough to the well, the water was brought to the pit by means of a covered wooden trough or flume. As wood grew scarce about the licks, the furnaces were moved further and further off. The water was conveyed to them through wooden pipes made from gum or sassafras logs. These wooden pipes were bored out by hand, fitted together, and a wooden or iron sleeve fashioned around the joints. Then a trench was dug and they were buried beneath the frost line. Some of these strings of pipes went for miles.

One string went from Bullitt's Lick all the way to Shepherdsville, crossed Salt River and ended at the furnace a half mile south of the river. Another left Bullitt's Lick following the general course of the Pitt's Point road to a furnace located well within the present boundary of the Fort Knox reservation. These are only two examples. The pipe lines sprangled out in all directions. Miles of the old pipes must still be preserved in the ground about Bullitt's Lick and Mann's Lick, the Long Lick, and the Dry Lick. The hungry furnaces brought about another paradox in the neighborhood. In most parts of the state, cleared land was at a premium. Sometimes a man would be given half of the land he cleared in payment for the laborious job of clearing it. In the neighborhood of the saltworks, however, timbered land was ten times as valuable as cut-over ground. The competition for firewood grew more and more bitter all the time, until it got to be as much as a man's life was worth, if he was a landowner, to try to protect his own timber from the ravages of the saltmakers. Poor Benjamin Stansberry, who owned 500 acres close to Bullitt's Lick, testified that the saltmakers had broken his arm when he had tried to stop them from cutting and carrying off his wood. Moreover, they added insult to injury, reviling and abusing him whenever he was forced to go into the lick on business.

John Floyd having claimed this land, while working for Washington and Patrick Henry, Lord Dunmore; then sending his own surveyor Capt Bullitt there, Henderson from the Watonga Colony of Tennessee then Going there, Boone from the Transylvania land Company laying their own Claim to the same area, and Jeffersons group too late to the area to have a stake in it. This is the historical fact of the events and why then John Floyd and his family were nothing more then in the way of all. In the end by marriages, deaths and court charges, Patrick Henry and that
group would end up with the land and the salt production. More valuable than the gold that this country was said to hold. I find it somewhat ironic that salt was the motive in this day and the reason for the Floyd’s losses and further loss to history. Just as back in Jamestown a copper kettle used to make salt was reported the trick to kidnap Pocahontas and first disappeared John Floyd and Anne and baby Anne. Salt seems to be the cause of our family losses. Making the old adage “a man is worth your weight in Salt seem more appropriate.” Dead; or Alive.

**WILLIAM WELLS**

His was given the name “Apekonit” (carrot), perhaps said; in reference to his red hair. History claims he adapted to life among the people quite well, and accompanied war parties—even serving to decoy flat boats along the Ohio River. He would pretend to be a lost boy luring flat boats to the bank where awaiting warriors would easily overtake the boat crews and passengers and loot any goods. Salt and supplies for the Several Stations (Small Forts).

William Well’s family moved to Kentucky from Pennsylvania when William was nine, and his mother died soon after. After warriors ambushed settlers evacuating Squire Boone’s station in 1782, Wells’ father was killed in a second ambush the following day, and young Wells went to live with the family of William Pope. Two years later in 1784, he and three other boys were taken captive by an Eel River (Miami as reported) and Delaware raiding party and taken to Indiana. Wells was 13 years old at the time. He was captured with three other boys as history also states many times but the identities of those three other boys are never made. It is said they were “Crybabies” and the chief sent them back to their mother. This on itself is also highly unusual as maybe the only report I have ever heard or read that a captive would be sent back to their family for being a cry baby. That being the case there should be many captives in history sent back for the same reason. In this area at that time however; “Jimmy” and George Rodgers Clark Floyd are absent as is Davis and Gabriel Floyd Ishims and Charley’s children. John Floyd’s wife Jane Breckenridge having returned back east and had John Floyd Jr following the reported death of Col John.

William Wells after captured is said to have been first adopted by a chief named Gavihaate (“Porcupine”), and raised in the village of Kenapakomoko [Snakefish Town] on the Eel River, six miles up from Logansport Indiana. This would later be raided by Gen. Wilkerson also known to history as Agent 13.

After col John’s Floyds reported death; his wife (Jan Breckenridge- pregnant) returned to eastern Virginia with John Jr a son born shortly after his death. (John Jr. would become Governor of Va as well as his son John B. Floyd). Mary Stewart Floyd (a released Captive) and Charley Floyds Wife; too returned east and would later remarry one of Charley’s cousins also named Charles. That Charles had lost his wife and they would have other children together. Nancy Stewart Floyd (Charley and Mary’s daughter) was taken too, but at a later time. She too would be adopted into the tribal family and end up in Kenapakomoko as well. Mary and her new Husband Charles Floyd (Charley’s Cousin) have two Daughters Listed named Nancy as a
result in the family Bible and genealogy. One from his first marriage and the other and older Nancy Marys and Charley’s daughter. No more information of her being married or dying is listed whereas the other Nancy has a history. The Floyd’s who claimed to be relatives from the east now in Kentucky, continued to work and secure small claims. Some would build upon the military service of the more famous Floyd’s but the stories of the Brothers mixed heritage would forever limit their advancement. Those early politicians and military men who had found out about Charley and those other men who had deserted from George Rodgers Clark’s men, other captives that had been acclimated into the tribal groups were now becoming more of a liability than an asset. They had little desire to help as interpreters or guides as they too had been crossed, lost land and had more in common with those now fighting against a western expansion. Some of these men had found a new life, away from the rest of the world that had yet caught up to them.  

**The stage is set and More Trouble is on the way**

“O, brave new world that has such people in’t!”

— William Shakespeare, The Tempest

**THE ARTICLES of THE CONFEDERATE STATES of AMERICA**

For some this mean: Absolute Power Can Corrupt Absolutely

The Americans had won their quest for freedom and the country now was ready to run their own affairs. The Articles of the Confederation were a temporary solutions and the problems with this would not fully be resolved until the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified. 1786. The first error of the new country was they had not planned on how to support the government and had not addressed the means to generate revenue or taxes of their own. Wealthy land owners and merchants had been called upon to fund the war and promises of freedom in trade and so on were the motivations to proceed but now those debts needed to be repaid. The new country was broke. Military men needed paid, reimbursements were being questioned on how long and when and the biggest fear of all was the reinvasion of British troops from the exposed backdoor of the western territories. It soon became clear that the vast land west that was now the America country was their best asset. All of the land that was claimed from the victory as British subject during the French and Indian war was now theirs from the outcome of the revolution. The problem was it was unpopulated by enough Americans to hold it if the French, Spanish, or British wanted to march in and take it. Many tribes were more loyal to those other governments the farther north and west you traveled and the actions taken against them during the war would not make it easy to now call them friends. They would have to do something and fast.

Some people doubted that the new American Government would survive at all there were some who flipped to the other side during the war and had they not won when they did even
Washington questioned if they could have held it together longer. Among those in government and the Military there were still some who were not yet satisfied or convinced it would make it and for them they began laying their own plans for yet another country or annexed country of their own design. Those men were motivated by the lust of money and power and would go undetected for years as they remained among the American leadership playing a game of wait and see but in the meantime set up a contingency plan. So what was the plan to make the New country solvent and flush with funding? Without that solution the new America didn’t stand a chance.

This is a long story of how and what steps were taken to correct the oversight of not setting a tax or revenue means and obviously it was worked out because there has been an United States of America for more than 240 years. I will limit my explanation to only those events that added to our lost history and identities. Most of it will prove that the land had the most to do with our loss from here until today but people’s personal ambitions were also a factor.

All of the land claims issued by the British were again voided just as all of the deals made by the French had been voided once the British controlled America won that war. This would mean to renegotiations of treaty agreements or a complete revised “Indian Policy” or both. The Declaration of Independence failed to address them and what to do with the tribal nations that still lived in the country and it also failed to address those groups that had remained loyal to the Americans for most of the war. The official act of closure and independence came in Paris once the Treaty of Paris was signed. Had the American government considered the Native Americans prior to this, they could have avoided the next 200 years of issues. Had the new American government followed the idea of White Eyes and others and set aside a true 14th state for its Tribal Communities that too could have avoided so much bloodshed and the wars about to follow. Freedom comes with a price and failing to recognize that these people who here and should have had some rights to the land they had lived on long before those new to the continent would cost dearly and many hardships and blemishes could again, have been avoided. The Treaty of Paris Drafted November 30th 1782 Signed September 3rd 1783 Effective May 12th 1784

The basic problem should be obvious. “Time.” The war had started for some in 1774 in a field along a river bend in a place called Point Pleasant. For some it ended when the last gun sounded and the last cloud of battle smoke cleared the field on October 17th 1781 at Yorktown. The fighting did not end in the west but seemed as far away for some and more obscure than the Navy battle for the island of Minorca. The conclusion of the Treaty of Paris almost immediate extended the boarders of nearly all of the colonies.

However; the destruction of records at various times had done the most to literally erase us. The actions during war time and the burning of records by the British an at least two separate occasions had done the most damage to our identities and place in history. Treasonous actions that changed this country forever and we were victims of those records burned, collateral damage. Take for example Benedict Arnold and name that even today is synonymous with
treason even when people do not remember exactly what he did. It was also for Charley a case of extremely bad timing. Two unrelated events at the same time that would appear to be connected.

New Year’s Day 1781. The men of the 4th Pennsylvania Line were camped at Jockey Hollow New Jersey and as discussed earlier had not been paid for years of fighting service. One of their commanders had been charged with embezzling funds

Money was the main focus as the cost of the war had cost the new country and estimated 37 million and an additional 114 million for the states. The state debt would not be completely solved until 1790 once Hamilton had congress absorb the state debt and began the Federal Reserve Banking system. But for now the years (1781-1786) would be sketchy and uncertain.

The idea of selling land for a discounted price could raise the money necessary. Some of the politicians still retained their wealth and many still made fortunes on their plantation crops, trades and exports. It is not difficult to recite all of the political and historical people that benefitted from this. There are many those situations that hid our story are in the open, it was only a matter of looking.

The Pennsylvania Line rose up together new year’s day demanding to be paid. In the heat of this one mutineer trying to shoot their Lieutenant mistakenly shot and killed another officer. The rest of the combined regiments that fell under Anthony Wayne’s command now drew against their fellow soldiers to squelch this mutiny. At the same time this is going on George Wythe (Also one of those(4) whom had With Patrick Henry given Goerge Rodgers Clarks secret orders to inter into the illinois Territory,) discovered a British raiding party while he was out hunting and reported he scared them back to their ships. The British raiders had been encamped along the James River. Wythe a wealthy farmer and voted George Washington’s second, had leased Chesterville. Hamilton Usher St George, now living on Hog Island was associated with Benedict Arnold offering safe harbor to those raiders running covert attacks against the rebel forces. The raids resulted in Thomas Jefferson who was now Governor of Virginia to set fire to the capital and the records of who was involved in the revolution and anything incriminating to the support of the American activities. Anything that linked people to land, activities and support was destroyed and turned to ashes. Good bye land deeds, our relationship to Washington and more. St. George living on our old property at Hoggs Island finally left, his wife and family evicted and French troops now occupied their home as they arrived to support the war effort. Anything that could have offered proof of our long history with the estate and key people, the information of our connections were destroyed. The Line mutiny was misunderstood as part of the raider’s activity. The British commander General Sir Henry Clinton also believed the two events to be related and had sent his personal emissary to pay the back wages and a message to give up the rebel cause. The outcome is they settled the debt after a long inquiry and because the men only asked for just what they were owed no charges were acted against the men. The man who shot and killed the junior officer is sealed
military records and if it were Charley he would have been still held accountable. Of the 2400 men only 1500 reenlisted the rest left the service and returned to their obscure lives. These events also replaced the capital to be moved to Philadelphia in March of 1781 a more secure location and removed from the more coastal cities. In June 1783 troops inspired by the mutiny of 1781 sent a message to the congress demanding payment for service during the war. On the morning of June 20th a mob of about 400 soldiers barricaded the representatives in the capital building and the councilmen meeting headed by Alexander Hamilton. They refused to allow anyone to leave until paid. The delegates sent a secret message to have the government protect them against the mob and twice were refused. Now knowing they had no authority or support to remedy the soldier’s requests they left the following day to return to New Jersey. The capital would again be moved first to Annapolis Maryland later that year, then Trenton New Jersey in 1784 and finally to New York in 1785. It was this chain of events that finally chose to create a federal district and in 1787 adopt Article one, Section 8 of the constitution allowing a 10 mile square capitol district to be created.

Unlike the 4th regiment who were allowed to reenlist or just leave, and the sections of the regiments reorganized into different commands and regiments, these men were held accountable. It set the governmental policy for civil unrest for the next 200 + years.

The next destruction of our records and identities would come in Indiana during the War of 1812 in the state capital of Corydon. Records of dealings with the tribal groups by Wm. H. Harrison and other information was reported lost or stolen. During the civil war Morgan’s raiders crossed into Indiana from Kentucky and demanded that the mills and merchants pay them $600 each or they would burn their shops. Most paid. This too is said to have lost more records that may have fell into the hands of the Kentucky looters. It was the only battle of that war fought in Indiana. Early men in the region succeeded because they could deal with and had built relationships with the native Americans this had been a huge asset but as more people flooded into the region and after years of hearing stories of people killed and the “savage” ways of the “Indian people” propagated mostly by the land speculators and their investors, people had expected conflicts and grew suspicious of those early men who were there long before others. The human mind and the social gossip that has always occurred is also why we have been lost throughout our story. Take the trial of Daniel Boone for an example.

Daniel Boone was used for this propaganda his stories printed back east and overseas had made him a legend a true celebrated star of his day. Some accounts were total embellishments as he would acknowledge and were blended accounts of other people that sounded better in print if it were the adventures of one incredible man. His long-time acquaintance and a jealous man of Boone’s fame, Richard Calloway brought charges against Boone in 1778 for treason. None of the soldiers in the region would listen nor support Calloway so he traveled to Logan’s Fort and demanded an audience of commander, Benjamin Logan. He claimed that because Boone had lived for months among the Indians, had been adopted by Blackfish and later claims
were made that he maybe father children, Boone could walk more freely among the Indians and was somehow in collusion with them. They reduced the stories told to four charges.

1) That he had surrendered his men at the Blue lick salt production to the Indians.

2) He conspired to surrender Boonesborough to the British while living with the Indians,

3) and that he had taken the officers out of the fort to talk to the Indians in private where they could easily be captured instead of staging a defense against them ...they talked.

4) He was in collusion with the Indians. Logan believed his accounts and the trial of Boone was held.

The witnesses against Boone were basically the men captured with him, and William Handcock and Calloway himself. During the trial Boone never cross examined any of the witnesses paraded through the court. It was also turned into a political trial claiming Boone’s family were Tories (American who still supported British rule) An old forgotten phrase or label came out that had not been heard since Governor Gooch when the name calling and accusations flew. “Choee’s and Tuckahoe’s”. It was soon rekindled and became associated with the Tory vs American. It was then linked to those living in the Kentucky region verses those back east and in the next decades even became associated with pro or anti-slavery politics. It did however, and should have offered more of a conclusion of Boone’s actual involvement with Blackfish. It was used to describe those who intermarried or had gone to live among the Native Americans communities. In the Goochland, this was known and how those people were described. The origin dated back to Powhatan and the people of the Delmarva Peninsula as a description for those English who were blended among them. This is not a romantic idea but a fact for those who speak this Algonquian dialect exclusive to this Virginia group.

“ Tockwhogh, tockawhoughe, taccaho is arrow arum root, I white tuber root found, that is beaten to make bread. In Mohegan tqough, Shawnee tukwhah. The women of the tribe beat and grind this tuber root to make flour which is then useful to make a bread. This is the basis of the ceremonial Gauntlet that captives were made to run. The women of the tribe would form two lines and with clubs would beat the often naked captives as they ran down the middle. Just as the women sat opposite of each other beating the tuber roots on mill stones down the line until the crushed roots had been pulverized into a useful flour. The captives would be beaten and some would die. If they survived it they were then of use and could be made an addition to the tribe. Some serving as a sort of slave labor doing chores and daily functions to support the tribe others may take a more involved roll. Boone had been a “Tuckahoe” a designation of a captive who would be challenged, beaten to see if he was worthy of being joined to the tribe. This is just another example on how misuse and the understanding of the language and people had been misused time and time again. This name is often found in the names of those added to the tribal groups of the Eel River, Shawnee, Delaware, Miquia /Mingo as it was part of a tradition dating back to 1610 for a specific area and a specific people.
In the end Boone was found not guilty but this did not set well with his accusers. Information gathered was remembered and Calloway and Benjamin Logan where intent on finding those in collusion. The focus turned to the Floyd’s. John had rescued the Calloway sisters and Jemima Boone without firing a shot. The rumors of them being mixed also raised the suspicions. In late 1782 Robert felt it necessary to take Miss Mayfield to court for saying that he and the family were of the “Hestian Breed” because of the dark eyes, dark hair and features. (sworn affidavit Jefferson Co Ky 1780-1830 court records)

By April 8th while on the way to the salt licks, Col John in his red coat, Robert with him and another man. Were ambushed the unnamed man shot dead John shot and lingered for 2 days from his injuries and Robert Charles unharmed and reported to have carried his brother to safety. It might be easier now to see that the claimed fatal shots could have been fired by a skeptical or conspiring group even, intent on blaming those who had been in the area longest. John being Shot by or for any reasons could be easily and unquestionably blamed on an Indian attack. Who would ever question it? Nobody of that era. Maybe the perfect crime of a Rival land Compnay or the perfect cover to disapear for good. Whereas, many rivals and new claiemes being issued on Floyd’s earlier claimed land, and those who had testified or spoke out openly; the mistrust of the Floyd(s). Thise most vocal the most intent to secure both land and salt.

Captain Bullitt; (Unknown and vague to who he truly was); Dunmore’s man would even lay claimed the land in the Vandalia, and cause the rhumors that Dunmore was in League with the Shawnee and White Eyes who had tried to negotiate a place for Indian people with Dunmore, right before the Battle of Point Pleasant. There commander Lewis had been told that the Floyd’s were not engaged or seemed to be fighting on the Militia side and that the attacking Native American forces left them and some others alone. John Floyd not arriving until after the battle ended and Charley found by Boone alone in the woods following. Ishim with George Rodgers Clark but pages of this battle also now missing to only include about 10% of those participants. These only adding to suspicions. We next find Lewis signing the first treaty with White Eyes (William) McIntosh a witness and others directly related to our disappearances. Ft. Pitt, once Ft Duquense (Washingtons earlier march with 8 Mingo Guides) Renamed Ft Dunmore when he was negotiating with White Eyes before Point Pleasant. Then again renamed to Fort Pitt, (Harris a trader assisting Charley, Blue jacket the only other trading post of that area further west) Regardless of if those believe our story it is clear that the Floyd my relations where right in the thik of it all, but history on all sides seems to want to forget them. That should be evidence enough there is more to what history is giving up.

**Benjamin Logan**

Soon following the court case of Boone, then the case filed by Robert Floyd, vs Mayfield, on our heritage or ethnic background; Hendersons accusations against John Floyd trust worthiness and the many other issues surrounding the Family Floyd; Land, Salt Claims, John Floyds capture
abroad, In the Azores, held and then released by the British, unexspected return to Kentucky etc. Benjamin Logan was intent on his own advancement. The history behind his appointments and titles are directly linked to the Floyd history. He was appointed number 2 of the Kentucky militia behind John Floyd. All fell under the jurisdiction of George Rodgers Clark. Clark’s appointment outranked any of those personally appointed by any one land speculator or company man. However, Logan and Clark frequently disagreed over strategy. Floyd and Clark on the other hand were in sink nearly all of the time as the families were close long friends. Ishim Floyd’s own son was named George Rodgers Clark Floyd. (Often said to be Col John Floyds son but left and not taken back to the East by Jane Breckenridge. So why not and where was the young George Rodgers Clark Floyd?). Any questions they had about who might have been allied to the Native Americans or British would have to wait as the new US and the many Land Speculators sorted out who owned what and who had land right to where. About the only thing the new America had to repay debts and noted to the Netherlands, France all of those who had funded the war, was the land. The only way to repay all to the Millions now owed was to make all land government property and that meant revoking only claims, all claims made by the colony governments and start anew. This meant all of the Ohio Company, Greenbrier, Watauga, Vandalia, Transylvania, Clarks Soldiers Land grants all of it gone including all Indian issued land. Between 1783 and 1786 anyone with land property promises and those who establish any settlements were effectively restarted and void. And they were preparing to also establish a federal taxing system that they had forgotten to include as they declared independence. Jefferson wrote the guidelines in short as follows:

“The new states shall remain forever a part of the United States of America. They shall bear the same relation to the confederation as the original states. They shall pay their apportionment of the federal debts. They shall in their governments uphold republican forms. After the year 1800 there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of them.”

The slavery clause failed, otherwise slavery would have been systematically abolished long before the civil war. Indentured service was the real objection as poor people who owed money or had a debt were also large work force of all merchants. Even at and especially at the salt works. The labor was hard and even today the idea of “working the salt mines” Is still an expression of a crappy job. The land Act of 1785 expanded on the preview of what was to come. This set a standard grid system to methodically survey lands in section for townships, a central section for local educations a participation in a democratic government. It allowed a means to sell and tax and the final phase was the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 took into account the Great Lakes regions and the areas that were undiscovered (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota,) still unnamed and with undefined borders to be governed by a territorial /military means and in a modification in 1789, none of these areas would be included the borders of any existing states but offered a means to bring them into the union of states once established and surveyed. Now that the bombshell was dropped, it was a matter of convincing those heavily invested land projects to abandon what was, and reinvest in what could be, and this would make them far more in the long run.
Not all were too happy with this as land once bought and paid for now became Federal land ready to be sold to the general public by way of redeveloped Land Speculation Companies who would be required to purchase lands to pay the national debt. Americas treasury was broke...could they pull off the sale of the century? Washington had by inheritance of his Father and Uncle basically by the Ohio land Company of Virginia owed the vast Ohio territory. Washington would lead the way by selling this off to help pay the nations new debts.

SYMMES PURCHASE

In the 1780s, Benjamin Stites, a friend of Symmes, was visiting Limestone (now Maysville, Kentucky) and lost some of his horses to theft by Native Americans. Pursuing them through the wilderness of southwestern Ohio, he travelled as far north as Xenia, observing the fertility of the country in the process. He was so impressed with the region that he informed Symmes of its prospects upon his return. Symmes gathered a syndicate, known as the Miami Company, to buy the land.

John Cleves Symmes was a wealthy lawyer and happened to also be the father-in-law of William Henry Harrison. Symmes bought 311,682 acres from the Congress in 1788. President George Washington signed the patent on October 30, 1794 conveying to Symmes 248,250 acres plus a surveying township of 23,040 acres, in trust, for an academy. This land was known as the Symmes Purchase, and was the cause of considerable controversy in his lifetime and after. The purchase price was $225,000, and was paid in notes issued by the Congress to raise money during the Revolutionary War. There is no doubt that a considerable part of this amount came from Symmes in the first place as he lent most of his own money to the revolution. There were other investors who served as partners in the transaction. There is also no doubt that some of these notes were purchased from other holders, probably at a discount. This was before the rampant speculation in these notes that happened a few years later, but is still questionable. There were also disputes about the actual boundaries of the purchase and the quality of surveying and validity of titles. In the last years of his life, he spent a great deal of time in court, defending himself from claims. Washington had signed this as the benefactor of his father and Uncles once Ohio Land Company that layed claim to all of this region once upon a time.

Benjamin Franklin showed his concerns that it might undermine the efforts of independence and create a Military elite class not much unlike the British monarchy who the country had just broke free of. Other officers were equally involved in the war efforts but now were excluded and for some that just didn’t sit well. Some of those officers worked even harder to establish themselves on campaigns in the territories, even though it would not include them in the club. Others began to wonder of a military lead country was the wishes and those militia leaders and officers felt as ejected as the British now boarding ship and returning to England. Members of the group had another commonality that was not listed as a membership qualifier, but many shared. Many had worked to open lands for the land speculators or had been involved in the land companies themselves. Those military campaigns were nearly all funded and because of personal land companies and or groups of the privoledge colonials joint lans company efforts.
To hold a seat in colonial government “House of Burgesses” also required your connection to land. John Ffloyd of old Jamestown had served representing those old estaes and plantations next door to Washington but now those were gone. Hoggs Island and other estates of his “Other Family” lost by a not reported Ship’s log (1 of 2) saw his lands now being turned into Government lands where even today those lands have government facilities sitting on them. Any records of this Burned by then Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia as British troops came ashore by way of Hoggs Island.

**The Society of the Cincinnati**, the oldest hereditary Society in the USA Founded 1783

The concept was that of Major General Henry Knox. *(The commander George Rodgers Clark Floyd was placed under) (namesake of Fort Knox that was first in Indiana later moved to Kentucky built on duel land claims of that era). [History of the Region]*

The first meeting was a dinner in Fishkill New York even before the British had evacuated. Membership into the society was reserved for only Military leaders of the highest levels and who had served at least three years. Junior officers the minutemen and militia officers were not offered to join and were prohibited. It also included the French, Swiss, German Hessian officers whom had helped win the war. The first President of the elite club was George Washington and the organizing efforts were Alexander Hamilton and other who's who list of founding fathers.

A rift started that is appeared that the new America could become a military lead country and the criticism and concerns began.

The Society is named after Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, who left his farm to accept a term as Roman Consul and served as Magister Populi (with temporary powers similar to that of a modern-era dictator). He assumed lawful dictatorial control of Rome to meet a war emergency. When the battle was won, he returned power to the Senate and went back to plowing his fields. The Society's motto reflects that ethic of selfless service: Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam ("He relinquished everything to save the Republic"). The Society has had three goals: "To preserve the rights so dearly won; to promote the continuing union of the states; and to assist members in need, their widows, and their orphans." Membership would pass to the eldest son when members passed away. In the 13 states, France and the territories only 5,500 men were eligible for membership and of those only about 2,150 had joined. That was enough to cause concern by some. The symbol of the group was the Bald Eagle and may have been selected by the same men and same reasons as the great seal of the country. The suggestion of the bald eagle as the Cincinnati insignia was made by Major Pierre L'Enfant, a French officer who joined the American Army in 1777, served in the Corps of Engineers, and became one of the first members of the Society. He observed that “The Bald Eagle, which is unique to this continent, and is distinguished from those of other climates by its white head and tail, appears to me to deserve attention." In 1783, L'Enfant was commissioned to travel to France to have the first Eagle badges made, based on his design. (L'Enfant later planned and partially laid out
the city of Washington, D.C.) The medallions at the center of the Cincinnati American Eagle depict, on the obverse, Cincinnatus receiving his sword from Roman senators and, on the reverse, Cincinnatus at his plow being crowned by the figure of Pheme (a personification of fame). The Society's colors, light blue and white, symbolize the fraternal bond between the United States and France.

This too is a historical fact and gesture of Washington who had left all to defend this republic. He too gave his sword symbolically and had a Flag commissioned to be presented to the Eel River leader named the Soldier at the treaty of Greenville. It was to insure a lasting peace between the United States and the Eel River representation at this signing. Blue jacket is said to have helped William Henry Harrison, the Son in law of Symmes, now appointed the territorial Military leader (Governor This an expected code and formality of the Cincinatti Society. Proof of this shared philosophy between Blue Jacket and Washington; represented by Harrison, is that Blue Jackets speech stated he too would return to a lesser roll and think of War no more, being led by the other tribes from that day forward. He then became a less known Chief; Charley of the Eel Rivers. Harrison will again acknowledge this in 1809 calling on Charley; “an old Friend whom once served in Waynes Army”

**Greenville Treaty as Signed 1795:**

**Eel River Tribe: Shamekunnesa, or Soldier, his x mark, [L . S.]**

These Semiotics (symbolism) is important and was a part of the early Government leaders and mindsets. Many were members of the Masonic lodges and secret societies and like the Society of the Cincinnati, these images were important. In 1795 at the Treaty of Greenville. Washington ordered Anthony Wayne to have a flag made and presented to the Chief of the Eel River Tribe. It is also very important to note that George Washington also had his sword presented along with the flag. A preview of the same philosophy and beliefs followed by the Cincinnati. The Wayne Flag design has been questioned as well to why there are 15 stripes rather than 13 and no blue field with stars but a white insert that states Anthony Wayne Commander in Chief. Let me put this debate to bed as well. The 15 stripes are because of the addition of two states in 1794 by congressional proclamation Vermont and Kentucky. The alternating colors at the bottom are due to the original 13 stripes framed in blue, the alteration seems odd only because they added the last two strips for Kentucky and Vermont. On the Greenville Flag the red white and blue represents the French, British and American affiliations, Wayne the former leadership of his origin and the ultimate victor against him under Washingtons command. The representing leader or Commander representing the new country was Anthony Wayne on behalf of and under the orders of Washington. The American Flag: adds The Blue field with stars was added later based on the Star Chamber and the heraldry of Washington. The design (three red stars over two horizontal red bars on a white field) is often said to have inspired the Stars and Stripes flag, and has been used since 1938 as the coat of arms and flag of the District of Columbia. It is also found on the Purple Heart.
The notion that it inspired the design of the American flag dates to the celebratory and patriotic climate of the year 1876, which saw the publication of Washington: A Drama in Five Acts, a drama in verse by the popular English poet Martin Farquhar Tupper. In it, Benjamin Franklin proclaims that the design of the Stars and Stripes was based on the coat of arms of George Washington. “We, and not he—it was unknown to him,” Franklin says, "took up his coat of arms, and multiplied and magnified it every way to this, our glorious national banner."

The direction of the country was for some being questioned and in the territories and including some high ranking officers, “just not high enough,” began considering other alternatives. Spain still controlled vast amounts of land west of the Mississippi and some of these men were listening to the Spanish government in secret who were asking them to consider starting a new colony or Spanish state...come to their side. People were listening and considering this as a possibility as they thought about a militant ran country, the possibility of America failing and being broke, the continued presence of the British in the west from Canada and once the land acts of 1784-1789 were passed the offers from Spain seemed even more viable. Many were already selling good “salt” and other things to them already so why not just join them. Sure it was treason, but if done in secret it might allow them to set up options while they remained with the American Government so they could wait and see. Conspiracies, Spies, Secret Agents and covert operations were now a reality. History would not discover or fully understand all that was happening until many years after the potential damages were done. We were right in the middle of it all. Caught in the crossfire and in some cases blamed for the delays and direction of the country.

Millions of Acres were sold to the wealthy congressmen and political merchants for .06 cents an acre in some cases. They implemented a grid system to rapidly survey the lands and get them opened for settlement. Many people would be sold lands sight unseen and then persuaded to move in huge numbers. Military officers were going to establish some of the larger cities as people would move to those areas feeling safer from attacks and conflicts when those officers were part of the community. The grand design was in motion. Cincinnati was originally called “Losantville” by John Filson surveyor and explorer (see Filson Club Louisville KY Journals etc.) renamed by territorial Governor Arthur St Clair to Cincinnati in honor of the Cincinnati society of which he was a charter member.

Major General and 1st Northwest Territorial Governor, Arthur St Clair

He played a huge part of our story. On April 16, 1762, he resigned his commission, and, in 1764, he settled in Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he purchased land and erected mills. He was the largest landowner in Western Pennsylvania around Ft Pitt.

In 1770, St. Clair became a justice of the court, of quarter sessions and of common pleas, a member of the proprietary council, a justice, recorder, and clerk of the orphans' court, and prothonotary of Bedford and Westmoreland counties.
In 1774, the colony of Virginia took claim of the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and some residents of Western Pennsylvania took up arms to eject them. St. Clair issued an order for the arrest of the officer leading the Virginia troops (Andrew Lewis). Lord Dunmore’s War eventually settled the boundary dispute. Andrew Lewis his brother Thomas Lewis were the founders, owners and investor surveyors of the Greenbrier Land Company. This was a Multi way dispute over the region. It is really the area that history talks about as Kentucky.

(Remember the first treaty with the Delaware and with White Eyes was done by these Lewis’s, who also then questions the Floyd loyalties at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774)

(Greenbrier Co WV) Greenbrier County, like most of West Virginia, was used as a hunting grounds by the Shawnee and Cherokee Nations. This land, which they called Can-tuc-kee, was thought to be inhabited by ghosts of Azgens, a white people from an eastern sea who were said to have been killed off by the Shawnee’s ancestors. According to the legend, the area was owned by the bones and ghosts of the Azgens, who would permit responsible hunting, but according to Black Fish, “we are never allowed to kill the game wantonly, and we are forbidden to settle in the country... If we did, these ghosts would rise from their caves and mounds and slay us, but they would set father against son and son against father and neighbor against neighbor and make them kill one another.” Thus, hunting parties were permitted to camp in the area, permanent settlements east and south of the Spay-lay-we-theepi (Ohio River) were forbidden. The Ohio Land Company founded by Augusta and Lawrence Washington, George’s father and uncle and his inheritance also claimed this region. The Loyal Company of Virginia who included Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Walker, Wm. Pendleton five of the Meriwether’s (Meriwether Lewis and William Clark forefathers) The Lewis’s had reinvested due to their claims in Greenbrier and others also laid claim to this area. New River Company of James Patton, also had claimed the region. Patton’s smaller company had brought German intermarried families from North Carolina into the area, the families were mostly Quakers, but some had converted to Baptist. Also were the mixed heritage people of the eastern Virginia seaboard who were also inter related many of them Militia. Included in Potton’s company was also The Flower / Swift Militia Co.

To conclude the issues here you had many people in this area authorized by several companies all in dispute over the same lands sold by or promise to them by one or more Land Companies. Some were hung by Benjamin Cleveland for not fighting during the war while others also mutinied capturing their own commander. The mutiny was led from commander from the north Col Preston and Crockett. (not the famous David Crocket but an ancestor) This also led to the suspicions of the Floyd’s, with Col John Floyd living and working with Col Preston where he had learned to survey, marrying Jane Buchanan a ward of Col Preston and placed in the region as part of Washington’s original claim but had switch to several land claims since. Geographically many people doing research do not consider that West Virginia was Can-Tuc-Kee and what we know today as Kentucky was only after river boundaries were used following surveys and these land disputes resolved and re-resolved more times than can actually be counted. It was a complex cross over of lands, claims and people all feeling their rights.
overruled the others. There was no technical GPS, or maps to follow, just teams of 20-30-40 people using links of chains natural landmarks, rivers and trees to claim and draw maps of what they were to claim for the land companies back east. Overlapping of these areas happened all too often causing both cross cultural problems and civil unrest between various groups of settlers. Religious differences, heritage differences, length of time in the region, family and military connection all just inflated all of these problems.

**The Land Acts passed (1784-1789)** was to have finally solved these complaints both here and elsewhere throughout America which all had the same problem. It gave the Government a new starting point but the problem was only one would have the rights and for the people who had lived there for a number of years, they were now considered squatters and like the Native Americans were expected to move or accept the conclusions to who now owned the land. In 1786 the Constitution was finally signed and instead of being the Confederate States the country was now the United States of America. All of the land issues by the colony governments were now void, all of them. This even included the land issued to the military men of George Rodgers Clark in southern Indiana “Clark’s Grant:” some 300 men deserted or just walked away. Could you blame them? Most were not officers but your basic serviceman. They had land given to them that was promised to them for their service and worked those lands for a couple of years only to have it pulled out from underneath you. Now those elite military men who exclude you from their organization end up with the land and are selling it to anyone and everyone and they are asking you to now fight to remove both Native Americans and squatters. What would you do or say to this? Some continued to serve for many reasons, some left the world and were never seen again. Some found homes among the Native American groups and others crossed over into Spanish or Canadian controlled land and swore loyalty to other governments. On the list of Clark’s men who lost land is, Francis Godfroy. He had found a wife who was part of the Miami and became a Fur trader. Their son Francis Godfroy b)1788 would become an ally of the Richardville family and a leader among the Miami Tribe. No doubt the families had met through the trading posts owned by the elder Richardville’s former wife Tacumawah and the mother of the younger Chief Richardville. The Younger Godfory also became a trader among the tribal groups and will end up claiming one of the Eel River children as an informal adoption policy within the tribe as well as a duel claim of marriage to a mother and then her daughter. [see Miami Annuity Rolls National Archives](Bet Anson- Stewart Rafert- Indiana State Library, Glen Black Collectio; Indiana University and more)

After Boones trial and the death of his friend Col John Floyd, he moved to Limestone KY (today Maysville KY) Limestone is where we find the next records of Blue Jacket. Since 1784 he participated in raids against the Kentucky settlements but remember that was still including parts of West Virginia that was still undefined. Limestone had once been the crossing point of the woodland bison. Thousands used this part of the Ohio to cross into today’s Kentucky to use the salt licks. Simon Kenton founded it before the revolutionary war but left to fight in the war. He too had returned after the war and built a blockhouse by 1784. By 1786 a settlement had grown near his station created by the Land Acts of the Virginia government. By this time John
May had acquired most of the land and Boone had moved here and started a tavern and trading post. It was officially incorporated by John May in 1787 to change the name to Maysville but Limestone stuck well into the 19th century. Blue Jacket (Charley) had returned after the war too and resettled his old farm on the Scioto River. In 1786 Benjamin Logan may have discovered the secret and had entered into the Ohio region destroying and burning settlements. “Logan’s Raids” While George Rodgers Clark was engaging the Wabash tribes. Logan found that most of the Warriors were absent and had gone to join the fight on the Wabash. The villages were mostly inhabited by women, children and older men. In one settlement was one of the older Chiefs named Moluntha. The Chief had succeeded Chief Corststalk, who led Miquia forces at the battle of Point Pleasant and after who had gone to Ft Randolph in 1777 to sign a treaty but was murdered by the Military men while under guard. See; (Corststalk)( Payton Randolph letters to John Floyd of KY- concerning the settlement Charely was then running called Acadia)

In the fall of 1777, Cornstalk made a diplomatic visit to Fort Randolph, an American fort at present-day Point Pleasant, seeking as always to maintain his faction’s neutrality. Corststalk was detained by the fort commander, who had decided on his own initiative to take hostage any Shawnees who fell into his hands. When, on November 10, an American militiaman from the fort was killed nearby by unknown Indians, angry soldiers brutally executed Cornstalk, his son Elinipsico, and two other Shawnees. Private Jacob McNeil was one of the soldiers who participated in the capture of the Shawnee Chief Corststalk, and tried to prevent his murder at Fort Randolph (West Virginia). Private Jacob McNeil testified "That he was one of the guards over the celebrated Indian chief Corn Stalk [sic: Cornstalk or Hokoleskwa] – that when he was murdered [10 Nov 1777] he this affiant did all he could to prevent it – but that it was all in vain the American (soldier)'s exasperated at the depredations of the Indians."

American political and military leaders were alarmed by the murder of Cornstalk; they believed he was their only hope of securing Shawnee neutrality. At the insistence of Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, Cornstalk's killers — whom Henry called "vile assassins" — were eventually brought to trial, but since their fellow soldiers would not testify against them, all were acquitted.

A Virginia officer, Col. Benjamin Wilson, wrote of Cornstalk's speech to Lord Dunmore at Camp Charlotte in 1774: "I have heard the first orators in Virginia, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, but never have I heard one whose powers of delivery surpassed those of Cornstalk on that occasion."

Now Logan was confronting the new leader of the Miquia, Moluntha. He had given the same orders “not to Kill any Indians they encountered and let them surrender” During the battle, Moluntha was cornered by William Lytle and surrendered to him. Moluntha was brought into the custody of Hugh McGary, and Logan reiterated his order that the prisoners not be harmed. McGary, who was still bitter about his defeat at the Battle of Blue Licks, asked Moluntha, "Were you at the defeat of the Blue Licks?" The aged chief misunderstood the question and answered in the affirmative. McGary immediately killed Moluntha with an axe. Logan relieved McGary of
command and court-martialed him. Moluntha's son, Spemica-Lawba, survived Logan's raid. He was brought back to Kentucky and raised by Benjamin Logan, eventually became known as Captain Logan.

**Captain Logan (c. 1774 – ~25 November 1812)**

Captain Logan, was a scout during the War of 1812, serving under General William Henry Harrison. There exist two apparently conflicting theories regarding Captain Logan's identity, Imagine that ...Go Figure.

1) Was Captain Logan's first name James or John?

2) Was Captain Logan half Native American plus half European ancestry (in the James theory) or was Captain Logan a full-blooded Shawnee (in the Johnny theory)?

   The James theory is relayed by 19th-century descendants of Robert Renick Sr., who would be Captain Logan's grandfather under one theory, or by first-hand acquaintances of Captain Logan. Hence, the James theory would seem to be more direct knowledge.

   The Johnny theory derives from 20th-century sources who are not biologically related to Captain Logan. Hence, the Johnny theory might be from more-indirect knowledge. The novelist Allan W. Eckert's (partially fictionalized) novelization of Captain Logan further popularized the Johnny theory by referring to Captain Logan as Captain Johnny. Both of these theories are presented, because of the conflicting evidence that has become institutionalized by various historians. Eckert's book is quoted repeatedly although there are many mistakes and embellishments throughout.

   Once Captain Logan became famous as a scout under General Harrison, the two identities converged without conflict from that point onward. Many people have claimed relationship to those who are mysteries in historical records or lack thereof. I am really trying not to do that by offering facts and relationships to events and places that should support our claims. You should start to see the completeness of our connections rather than a snap shot of one specific place or person as so much of the historic records do.

Historians #1 Theory claims that the Shawnee killed Robert Renick on July 25th 1757, and took captive his Wife and children – William, Thomas, Robert, Joshua and Betsy. The youngest son 18mo Robert was noisy and cried so was killed. She was said to have given birth to another son while in captivity that she claimed was her husband’s child that was killed. In 1768 she was one of those recovered with her two son William and Robert 2, Betsy, when Bouquet had recovered nearly 200 people returning them to Ft Pitt. Her son Joshua chose to stay with his Indian family. It is thought that he was raised as an adopted step brother to Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa (the Prophet). He is said he married a Native American wife and became a Chief among the Miami. They had 2 sons. John and James
John: was said to be about 12 when Joshua died near Detroit in 1783-4. As a chief he was supposed to have accumulated great wealth. No other records of this John have ever been found.

James: whose Indian name was Spemica Lawba which is to translate to English as “High Horn” born in 1774 He was said to been born in or near Wapakoneta “place of white Bones.” The theory continues that Benjamin Logan had singled out the boy as he might have had a childhood relationship with his father. Both he and the Boy’s father are said to have been baptized three years apart at the same place in in Augusta Co Va. Benjamin Logan raised educated the boy and groomed him for military service. He joined Major James Mathews cavalry in the war of 1812. Maj. Mathews wrote the following: Nov. 9th 1812;

“I this morning got acquainted with Capt. Logan Renick. He is a very genteel man and speaks the English very well. I am told he is very rich. He lives in the Shawnee Nation, and is very much respected by the white people of this State. It is said he is a man of honor and may be depended upon. He asked very friendly for his relations in Greenbrier. He is very polite. He is very fond of horses and cattle. It is said he carries on a large farm. He desires to be remembered to his uncles in the county.” Later that month, this Captain Logan lost his life on the banks of the Maumee River in a fight with Indians that were allied with the British.”

As part of the general goodwill that Hoosiers felt at the time toward their native son General William Henry Harrison who won the nearby Battle of Tippecanoe and because Harrison held Captain Logan in high regard, the then-late Captain James RenickLogan was commemorated when a settlement along the newly constructed Wabash and Erie Canal renamed itself “Logan's port”, which is Logansport, Indiana.

Historians Theory #2: Captain Logan was a Shawnee who was raised by Benjamin Logan and fought for the United States in the War of 1812. Captain Logan was born in 1774, the son of Shawnee Chief Moluntha, and named Spenica Lawbe. His father was murdered in violation of orders, and he was captured during Logan’s Raid in 1786. Benjamin Logan raised him and gave him his name of Logan. As an adult, he was known as Captain Logan.

In 1812, Captain Logan was sent by John Johnston to evacuate women and children from the Siege of Fort Wayne. Later that year, Captain Logan was sent on a scouting mission to the Maumee River, where he was captured by Chief Winamac. Captain Logan and his two companions made it back to the U.S. camp, but he was shot during their escape. He died from his wound a few days later. General James Winchester reported his death to General William Henry Harrison, and said “More firmness and consummate bravery has seldom appeared in the military theatre.” Captain Logan asked that his children be raised by John Hardin, but his wife instead took the children west. He was buried in his village in Wapakoneta, Ohio. In the spring of 2008, a new grave marker and an Ohio Historical Marker were dedicated to Captain Johnny Logan in Defiance, Ohio.
In history there are always stories and in those stories there is a bit of fact that has survived. In the Greenbrier land records there are families recorded as Roddick which may have been recorded later as Redick. Many names of people from other countries or regions were often written the way they sounded rather than how they were originally spelled or said. This also holds true with nearly every roll of Native American people from one year to the next, listing obviously the same person or family, yet the roll recorder spelled it differently and phonetically. For example, “Quay” “Quah” “Kwa” “Kwah” “Kiwa”

There are a few things that make the researchers accounts plausible in both accounts. Cornstalks aka Keigh-tugh-qua and Wynepuechsika.sister Nonhelema had married three men, her first husband was a Shawnee Mingo/Miquia man. A Son of White Eeyes as she remained close to him and had ran to White eyes village for safety. The Shawnee /Mingo Miquia man is never named. Her second husband was British Indian agent Alexander McKee. He remained with the British during the Revolutionary war. Her last husband was Moluntha the Chief who adopted Joshua Renick. In 1777 Nonhelema was loyal to the Americans, and accounts tell how she had dressed Phillip Hammond and John Pryor as women to help them escape the Fort Randolph while it was under siege and travel the 160 miles to warn the other American troops at Ft. Donnally. She then took her group to Coshacton and to Chief Sir William aka White eyes settlement for safety. Col Richard Butler had fathered a son with Nonhelema and maybe under force as they were not married. Their son Capt. Butler aka Tamanatha who fought on oposite sides in 1791 at St. Clairs Defeat, led by Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. They say that Captain Logan joined matherws cavalary which also fits as Nonhelema was called the “Grenadier” she received this name from the French who recognixed her horse skills. Standing almost 6’6” She would lead or act as a scout for Augustin Mottin de la Balme a Fench cavalry officer on a secret covert mission to arrest Charles Beaubien. (This has been confused by many historians as a claim Beaubien was Blue jacket where as it had more to do with the British Trade being prohibited in the territory and Beaubien then married to a Miami woman at Kekeongi (Ft Wayne)).

This unknown Shawnee.Mingo/Miquia man “Ishim Floyd” son “Jimmy”aka Big Jim the (often called a Miami) Majeka aka Jim Blue Jacket; but Eel River and also assassinated. His height from his Mother Nonhelema standing herself 6’6”.

The confusion over more than one Capt. Logan is because of the mixed families. Also because it was Benjamin Logan who recovered Moluntha’a son. Just as George Morgan an American Indian agent took in and became guardian of White eye’s son George Morgan White Eyes. (US Congress paid for his son to attend Princeton) THESE MEN given their names to these sons but not their sons. This too the confusion over British Indian agents also claiming others sons born to be theirs but maybe not at all. His dates back to the Confussion of which DeLaWar was the father of Queen Annes son also known as CAPT. West or if in reality either DeLaWar was. It is also reflective in the first boys traded to the Powhatan Capt. Savage, Capt Colier, Capt. Smelman and don’t forget Capt. Fflould who was the Jamestown settlement main interpreter.
This is also reflected in slight “Sir” name changes of other children born of mixed heritage to colonial fathers during this first 200 years since Jamestown. Hart-Hardt, Costus-Custin—Custos Dandridge-Dodridge etc. Modern history now also reporting Thomas Jefferson although unmarried father many children with slaves that now have a Sir name of Jefferson.

It also happens at this time Ishim is sent to march with George Rodgers Clark and therefore absent Nonhelema running to White Eyes settlement for security. Cosshacton White Eyes aka Sir William’s settlement would later be raided Militia forces and old treaty signers with the Delaware would have John Killbuck (Delaware) lead them there. John Killbuck is then reported; would forever fear for his life, for the rest of his life; for betraying the village settlement, and then the assassination of William White eyes, by the Military led by McIntosh, also a signer of the first Delaware treaty. McIntosh later a supreme court rule against him over land purchases made by private persons from Native American’s.

**Early in 1795** Blue Jacket decided to make peace with American general Anthony Wayne. *(again the reason for the Greenville Flag)* He signed preliminary articles on 11 February and was active in persuading the Indians to attend the conference at Greenville (Ohio) to be held that summer. Alexander McKee*, deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs for Upper Canada, reproached him, reportedly saying, “You have deranged, by your imprudent conduct, all our plans for protecting the Indians. . . You must now be viewed as the enemy of your people. . . .” Nevertheless, Blue Jacket took part in the Greenville council, signing on 3 August the treaty by which the Tribes collectively ceded much of what is now Ohio to the Americans. At the council he said, “You see me now present myself as a war chief, to lay down that commission, and place myself in the rear of my village chiefs, who, for the future, will command me. . . . We must think of war no more.”

**Logan’s raid had destroyed both villages and lives.** Moluntha and his wife Nonhelema Aka “Grenadier” Cornstalks Sister. Our history intertwined with the legacy of Cornstalk and his family. This connection is important to our lost history as well.

The Micquia Mingo were originally led by Shikellamy. He first appeared in history visiting Philadelphia a friend of English and of James Logan the province secretory and the facto of Indian Affairs. He admired James Logan and to honor his friend he named his sons Logan. After Shikellamy passed his Son’s John Shikellmay succeeded him; his other son James Shikellmay both went by Logan. John Logan and James Logan. *(It would seem the Renick versions had actually may have skipped a generation claiming John and James as Renicks but that is not surprising as skipping a generation to explain the unexplainable seems to be standard dating back to Lord DelaWar or his son father of Capt. West too)* History is not sure which one was Chief Logan the orator which the “Logan Lament” is often quoted. A third son was known by John Petty after a trader and two of his sons were killed in battle at Point Pleasant Dunmore’s War. Again there is a debate over who this man was. This has happened too often in our past. Scholars agree that Logan Elrod was a son of Shikellamy, an important diplomat for the Iroquois Confederacy. But, as historian Anthony F. C. Wallace has written, "Which of Shikellamy's sons
was Logan the orator has been a matter of dispute." Logan the orator has been variously identified as Tah-gah-jute, Tachnechdorus (also spelled "Tachnedorus" and "Taghneghoarus"), Soyechtowa, Tocanioadorogon, the "Great Mingo" James Logan, and John Logan.

The name "Tah-gah-jute" was popularized in an 1851 book by Brantz Mayer entitled Tah-gah-jute: or Logan and Cresap. However, historian Francis Jennings wrote that Mayer's book was "erroneous from the first word of the title." He identified Logan as James Logan, also known as Soyechtowa and Tocanioadorogon. Historians who agree that Logan the orator was not named "Tah-gah-jute" sometimes identify him as Tachnechdorus. But Jennings identifies Tachnechdorus as Logan the orator's older brother. Logan the Mingo is usually identified as a Mingo "chief", but historian Richard White has written that "He was not a chief. Kayashuta and White Mingo were the Mingo chiefs. Logan was merely a war leader.” This too supports our history that Sir William aka White Eyes aka The White Mingo are all one in the same. No other Mingo or Micquia is associated as the White Mingo. Additionally Kayashuta was among the 8 scouts to lead Washington and this again offers more evidence that White Eyes was one of those in the missing roster of the wight men with Washington.

It is not surprising to me that this debate has continued as the experts again have looked for an explanation without the rest of the story. “Telemachus” The Holy man from the old Welsh stories the father of the child hidden with the Forest people was a story and the reason for John Ffloud and Anne in the beginning coming to this new world. That story passed down at this point for several generation and the name corrupted by time and languages. Tachnedorus etc. These people from that marriage now called Delaware (DeLaWar) the name said given to them by Lord DeLaWar now again find them self in New Wales. (Penn’s Woods”) Protected by the People of the Forst. (Ogachi). These stories now passed down must have again seemed as a prophecy of time and stories told had come. Proof of this is also found in the experts explanation of Logans origins. Also misunderstood but linked to the Madoc legend. The Monks and people of this Holy man story following the Five tress of Life or the Ancetic order. Also corrupted by language and time.

It has been said, though, “that Shikellamy came from France, but was captured by Indians as a boy.” Others say that he, “was all Indian, and was a descendant of the Andastes.” A reference to the old stories of the ghosts of Azgens. Only pronounced differently. It also offers a clue to who those people might have been. People had been marooned here for decades before being colonized. “Andastes” also happens to also be a Portuguese verb, plural “Them” or “They”. It would also then fit the story overall as I have told you, that John and Anne all the way back in Jamestown and the birth of baby Anne; were secretly brought here for providence supported by other country leaderships intent to overthrow the English crowns rules and reestablish a country tied to all including the French by the way of the Dolphin title, Prince of Orange, Anne of Denmark and others.

His descendant “Allalute:" remained merely a name on an old tattered paper tucked away in the archives, nobody in more than 150 years claimng or acknowledging him, until now. (The
Joint Resolution Exempting the small Eel Rivers from the removal and declared them Not Miami) and others also now rediscovered on that same lost role, all dating back to this earlier history full on statement such as “little known”, “nothing is known”, “no information about”, when actually there is a lot of information when you look in the right place.

Secret Agents & Spys Augustin Mottin aka Augustin de La Balme

Augustin Mottin was born 28 August 1733, in the French Alps near SaintAntoine, the son of a tanner. He served as a trooper in the distinguished “Scottish” company of the Gendarmerie de France during the Seven Years’ War. He was one of the French cavalry officers who survived the crushing defeat at the Battle of Minden. Following the war, Augustin studied horsemanship, eventually becoming master at the Gendarmerie’s Riding School in Lunéville. Mottin was promoted to FourrierMajor in 1766, and retired with a pension in 1773. Using the assumed name “Mottin de La Balme,” he wrote a book on horsemanship in 1773, titled Essay sur l’équitation ou principles raisonnés sur l’Art de monter et de dresser les chevaux. He followed with a book on cavalry tactics in 1776.

Augustin de La Balme left for the United States to assist in the American Revolution. In 1777, he was appointed as the Colonial Army’s Inspector General of Cavalry. Upon learning that Casimir Pulaski would be in command of the United States Cavalry, La Balme resigned in October 1777.

In 1780, allegedly under secret orders from General Washington, but other now claim he was likely acting on his own; he traveled down the Ohio River to Kaskaskia. (Grasshopper) The success of General Clark’s capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes inspired La Balme to attempt a similar feat against the British at Fort Detroit. La Balme arrived in Kaskaskia as a French officer and was “greeted as Masiah” by the local Canadien residents, who had been living under British rule for over a decade. He gathered a list of grievances from residents living under the rule of the Virginians, which was to be delivered to the French Ambassador at Fort Pitt. La Balme coordinated a diversionary attack against Fort St. Joseph, then began his journey to Detroit, recruiting militia from among the Canadian citizens of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. At Vincennes, he started up the Wabash River with the expectation of adding to his force from the Canadian villages of Ouaiatenon (present day West Lafayette, Indiana) and Kekionga (present day Fort Wayne). La Balme apparently expected Canadian residents at Fort Detroit to join him as well, once they arrived. The expedition marched under a French flag.

First White Eyes had been murdered and the excuse given in 1778 was that he died of small pox. In reality he was murdered leading McIntosh north and the details and involvement of loyal British traders and groups had been discovered while LeBalme was acting as self appointed embassy to Ft Pitt. Indian Agent McKee and Indian Agent George Morgan, had
been charged by the Continental Congress for collaborating against the American cause. McKee was the double agent siding with the Americans and in the end the British. Morgan was cleared of all charges and was made legal guardian of White Eyes son George Morgan White Eyes, who he Washington and the US Congress paid to send to Princeton.

**Nonhelema** was now acting as scout or guide for LaBalme as he made his way to arrest Charles Beabien, a Canadian fur trader that had married Tacumwah the mother of Richardville. It is this arrest that will be used to explain the some conclude Blue Jacket is Beabien where historical accounts of Blue Jacket in life prove Beabien was not Blue Jacket who died before the Greenville Treaty and therefore did not help draft it, make a speech following or appear again as late as 1809.

LaBalme’s His full involvement is still unknown but he had intentions of making a name for himself and with Washington now giving him the green light, he set out for Kekionga (future Ft Wayne IN). Nonhelema had also found safety at White Eyes settlement on two occasions. She was present at the siege of Ft Pitt in 1763 as part of the Pontiac Rebellion against the defender Henry Bouquet, (battle of Bushy Run) Bouquet is same officer who would collect and free 200 captives by force in 1764 (including many in the battles of this decade) The second time she found safety with White Eyes was in 1777 following the murder of Cornstalk at Ft Randolph. She had taken her people to his settlement again. Now he was dead and she was without doubt eager to lead LaBalme against those who may have had a hand in the death of White eyes. A relative and likely he first unknamed Miquia husband’s father. Charles Beabien was not the intent of the quest, but a Charles known to be involved and said or thought to be located there among the tribal groups and running a Trading post. Harris the trader at Ft Pitt, had the permits to run his post but had helped Charley (later to be known as Blue Jacket). Establish a trading post deeper into the area that was likely not by permit. When LaBalme appears asking questions of a Charles running a trading post, they do not give up Charley Floyd but send Labalme to another Charles running a trading post. (Charles Beabien). Washington secret orders; to send LaBalme to collect “Charley” (he runs a trading post in British territory) among the tribes and for the shooting of an Officer during the Pennsylvania Line Mutiny.

**Why would Washington send LaBalme on this secret mission?** The following week after the Pannsylvania Line shooting and Mutiny New Years Day 1780. (same year as Labame’s quest), the New Jersey troops also attempted a similar stunt and Washington had those officers shot on sight. He troops of the New Jersey would be mutineers had been paid $1000 rather then $20 like the Pennsylvania line. They heard the British had come to that camp and offered to pay the Penn Line’s back pay. Of course as with anything rhumors are never right. O the New Jersey line started walking to the nearest British occupation when they were caught by Washington. He asked two of the officers why they were walking in that direction with nothing else that way but the British. There was no good answer so Washington had them Shot on sight. Troops were getting restless and it is believed this would send a message to others and it did. Outcries for this action were being waged and those Military officer’s friends and others now wanted the
same treatment for the suspect of the fatal shot fired that killed another officer during the Pennsylvania Line Mutiny. Washington then sent Labalme after Charley, His old Scout; William's; son. Charles Beaubien merely had the same first name and was then involved with Tacumwa and never the intended person to recover. It was a diversion not to turn over “Charley”. Harris at Ft Pitt had helped start a Trading post, Sir William was his father now Dead assassinated by McIntoshes men, Ishim (considered a Mingo too as Williams Son), gone with George Rodgers Clark. Nonhelama Labames guide taking him in the wrong direction right into British French Canadian territory Traders supported by the British. LaBame unaware of what he was walking into.

But accepted History reports:

La Balme’s force had little opposition until reaching Kekionga, where La Balme had planned to arrest Charles Beaubien, the British agent. Beaubien and many of the Miami were not there, however, so the force raised the French flag and raided British stores for over three days while awaiting reinforcements that never arrived. (Harris never sent the request as to do so would have let the US Forces know Labame was going the wrong way) Upon learning of the return of a Miami hunting party to Kekionga, Le Balme departed to raid another trading post on the Eel River. Leaving some twenty men to guard the captured stores at Kekionga, his force marched out over the Eel River trail (the same trail Colonel John Harmor would follow ten years later).

The Miami Indians, learning of the intrusion, destroyed the small group of men left at Kekionga. Chief Little Turtle, who lived in a village along the Eel River, gathered available warriors and attacked La Balme before he reached the Eel River trading post. La Balme and his men fortified themselves on the banks of the river. There remains some confusion as to the length of the battle; accounts of the siege vary from several days to several weeks. They were eventually defeated by an overwhelming force, and only a few survivors managed to escape. Augustin de la Balme died in the battle, which became known as La Balme’s Defeat

Bebiean was not there on LaBalme’s reaching (Kekiongi-Ft Wayne) neither was our Charley. We know that Charley was still with the 4th Pennsylvania up until New Years Day 1780, and spent that time in Augustin county just outside ot todays West Virginia. Two separate issues that over time have been mistaken as proof that Beaubien might have been Charley of the Eel River. Our Charley had not returned to the region following the shooting of the officer and mutiny until 1782. Labalme now dead; reports got back to all rhumors throughout the territory and also increased the suspexions of the other British traders of the region as well as back to Washington. Maybe he knew Labalme had attempted to arrest the wrong Charles but either way Charley would be blamed.
Simon Girty

Some have said that Charley was part of the Colonel Archibald Andrew Lochry expedition also known as “Lochry’s Defeat”. The importance of this to our history is it places Simon Girty and Charley together for one of the first time since the Bouquet expedition and recovery of the 200 so called captives. August 21 1781, Lochry ignored the danger and ordered his men to put into shore on the north side of the Ohio River about ten miles below the mouth of the Big Miami, near the present town of Aurora, Indiana. The horses were left to graze, while the men killed a buffalo to prepare for their meal.

Girty had his Indian scouts out along both banks of the river, and the news of the landing was immediately communicated to his now larger force of 648 warriors. (this too may have been increased by the 400 men of the Pennsylvania Mutiny who left and did not reelist) Some of these men took up positions quietly on a bluff overlooking the sand bar where the Pennsylvania Rangers were located. (Sharp shooters placed on the Bluff) Others approached stealthily from the opposite bank of the river. Once in position, they took the militia by surprise with a sudden volley of shots. The soldiers seized their arms and fought for their lives as long as they had ammunition. They then tried to escape in their boats but the warriors pursued and closed in on them before they could get away. Unable to escape or defend themselves, Col. Lochry surrendered. Every member of the expedition not already killed, was captured. Colonel Lochry was tomahawked by a Shawnee Indian after the battle while sitting on a log, and all the wounded who were unable to march were also disposed of in the same way. The prisoners were marched eight miles up the Miami River, subsequently taken to Detroit, and sent from there to Montreal. Along the way they were sold to the British who both encouraged capture and paid ransoms for officers and important people, while others were given over to some hostile party’s intent on justice for those murdered by the militia or regular army. The average price for a basic soldier was one gallon of whiskey whole officers were worth far more.

The initial number of deaths was 37, however perhaps as few as 25 soldiers returned from captivity to describe what happened. In the intervening years, family and friends had no news of the expedition or the fate of the men. Even General Clarke was not aware of Lochry’s defeat until several months later. The expedition was a disaster when he and nearly every member of his force were killed or captured by Native American led forces which included George Girty, the brother of Simon Girty, and Chief Joseph Brant. As children, Girty and his brothers were taken captive in Pennsylvania in a Seneca raid and adopted by the Native American mixed families near and around Ft Pitt. Simon was released by Bouquet along with Mary Stewart in 1768 and may have actually had been either directly or indirectly involved in the marriage introduction. He lived with the Seneca for seven years and became fully assimilated, preferring their culture. He was returned to his birth family but retained a sympathy for the groups he had lived with. His reasons were also from the way his family too had been treated.
In May of 1750, the Sheriff arrested the entire Girty family, along with other squatters, for building a home on Sherman's Creek on the Susquehanna River, before the British authorities allowed any settlers to build there. The British authorities—specifically, George Croghan—who burned down the Girty home, shed, barn, and corral. All squatters were forced to post bonds of £500 each, and were bound for trial at Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Court. Burning the homes was a common practice of the land speculations driven military. No better way to force people from an area than destroying all they have. The same eviction notices given to Charley's farm/Blue Jackets Farm and Trading post, 1781/82. And others.

Skeptics would argue that just because many of these groups and people share a common story of being burned out does not equal a relationship to or the identity of any individuals or groups. I would agree with this to in the general sense. However; when those being burned out are being evicted by the same people in the same specific region of an area during the same decade, it would seem to be obvious that they were the targets of these same people’s agendas. Their father had run a trade business in the area too. A rival of one of the other traders who is believed to be a convict or a indentured person who fled his servitude, had a dual with the elder Girty. After each had fired one shot and missed, swords were drawn and Girty made a missed step, slipping. The opponent quickly ran him through with his sword killing his competition trading post owner, Simon Girty Sr. One source says that Simon Girty the Elder's head was split with a tomahawk by an Indian called "The Fish", and that John Turner, his half-brother, avenged Girty by killing "The Fish".

Thomas McKee and George Gibson applied for Simon Girty the Elder's estate (his house and land) and persuaded William Plumsted, the mayor of Philadelphia, to backdate their application by a full year to make it appear legal. McKee claimed Girty owed him £300 for trade goods he sold to Girty on credit. Plumsted went along with Gibson and McKee's scheme, and McKee was subsequently awarded Girty's estate. This legal theft was revenged by force not only by Girty's sons but also by those sons of other men who had the same seizors of their properties. In later history men like Ewing, Tipton and Taybor as well as many others would do the same to reassign and take the Eel Rivers lands. McKee would also intermarry into the tribal divisions and father children in part to strengthen his claims of trade with them. George Gibson the father of John Gibson also claimed to be the father a child with the same woman as McKee and had been a captive released by Bouquet as well. His said wife and unborn child murdered, his daughter survived and educated by a guardian. John Gibson would become an Indiana Territorial government official and would negotiate a treaty with the Delaware with a Davis Floyd (witness to signatures and interpreter) who is also thought to be the same Davis Floyd to became a territorial Indiana Government officer. Davis, not the son of Charley but his nephew the son of Robert C. Floyd. Another like name of sons between syblings that only add to the loss of one line of Floyds.
Three years after Simon Girty the Elder was killed, his wife Mary married John Turner, his half-brother (and in some versions of the story, her husband's avenger). They settled near to the land once owned by Simon Girty the Elder. In 1754, John Turner Jr. was born.

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the area where they had their farm became too dangerous, with numerous war parties attacking settlers, so John Turner took his new family to Fort Granville on the Juniata River in western Pennsylvania, along with dozens of other English families looking for safety. At Fort Granville, John Turner joined the local militia under Captain Edward Ward and was promoted to Sergeant, Ward's third in command.

On August 2, 1756, Captain Ward had taken the majority of the militia out on patrol, which was known to the local Lenape tribe. Captain François Coulon de Villiers attacked Fort Granville with 55 French soldiers and about 100 Lenape Indians. Villiers' force snuck along Juniata River and set the stockade on fire. This made a large hole, through which they killed an officer and an enlisted man, and wounded several men who were fighting the fire. Villiers then offered quarter if the fort surrendered, so John Turner, as the ranking living officer, opened the gate. After marching the prisoners away from the fort, the French and Lenape plundered the fort and burned it to the ground. The Lenape then took the prisoners to Kittanning, their village on the Allegheny River. The name Kithanink means 'on the main river' in the Lenape language, from kit- 'big' + hane 'mountain river' + -ink (suffix used in place names). "The main river"

The Kittanning expedition also probably aggravated the frontier war; subsequent Indian raids that autumn were fiercer than ever. The Kittanning raid revealed to the village's inhabitants their vulnerability, and many moved to more secure areas. A peace faction led by Shingas's brother Tamaqua soon came to the forefront. Tamaqua eventually made peace with Pennsylvania in the Treaty of Easton, which enabled the British under General John Forbes to successfully mount an expedition in 1758 that drove the French from Fort Duquesne. (Ft. Pitt) Because the French occupied this area the same as in Nova Scotia and because this area was out of the boundaries of the Ohio Land Company, it was referred to as part of the “Acadia” controlled region. Also because the governing Native American who were to supervise the Micquia and Shmokin groups came from the Acadian region of the six nations. Important to our story, is the fact Col. John Floyd had written to Col. Wm. Preston (wife’s guardian sort of a father in law) asking him to have Charley bring the profits of Acadia to him in Kentucky showing that Charley was in fact living west of the Ohio Land Company boundaries and absolutely in the Ohio region and had since moved from West Virginian/ Vandalia/ Can-Tuck-Ee/ Greenbrier area named Indiana. Bringing the profits also validates that he was in fact running a trading business in that area, specifically were Blue Jackets trading post was that Morgan Burned learning this. The year of 1780 Charley had been involved in the PA Line Mutiny, January (The New Year) he had returned to Mary then Living east of the Vandalia. Conciquently Labame then sent and led to anyother trading post known not to be Charles but led by another Charles. Meanwhile his brother John Floyd is now writing asking for Payton Randolf (Ft Randolf) inquiring about him and claims had been out of contact for some time since. John’s letter in October to Col.
Preston. Girty along with allied tribes and other traders and men from the area that were part of Harris sharp shooters PA- Line (now back and did not re-enlist) go against the military encroachments, attacked Lochry in August of 1781 Which Charley had likely been part of.

The ending of the Revolution and the intent to pay fighting men in land only meant for those their more conflicts. I too would have wanted to return home to the life before the war and to secure what I now new would be coming. A wave of eager settlers intent to settle in my backyard. The largewell armed force or 600 plus warriors against Lochry may have also included some of the 500 men that chose not to reenlist after the Pennsylvania Line Mutiny and they returning to this area and joining allied Native American forces to defend what was being taken. The Perry Brother, Simon Girty, Gibsons Family and the many others from here who now have family stories that a great grandparent was somehow considered Native American, many of those family stories directly related to this part of the world as many had passed this way. There is always some truth in legends and family stories even if all of the facts are not remembered.

This lower part of the Can Tuk–Ee which was “not” actually the Greenbrier part of West Virginia which the tribal groups knew and specifically called Can-Tuk-Ee, but was entered a violated several tribal Long lasting agreements and some earlier treaties. The area entered is what we call Kentucky today, but also included parts of Ohio, West Verginia, Indiana. This only gave a common theme to those displaced and the Native American promise to leave this area untouched and neutral.

These early expeditions of only a few men to first enter was not considered a violation, as it was understood hunting encampments were acceptable but no permanent settlements. As the numbers of people swelled it had become a true threat and danger of upsetting all balances. These land Company expeditions were secretly known only to those invested to hide their intentions from rivals and there were many rivals all wanted the same prize.

For example; ”Secret Orders” known only by Patrick Henry, and three other wealthy land owners to have George Rodgers Clark enter into the French occupied Illinois territory which also at that time was not what we call Illinois today but included Indiana and parts of other Midwestern states not yet defined nor named. It would be almost another 40 to 50 plus years after George Rodgers Clark, some of those states would be formed and enter the United States of America. In the midst of all of this change of control and redefining of the region, explorations and discoveries, the one constant was to secure the land and remove all who had settled it prior to the ratification of the United States of America’s new constitution. “Indians” and “squatters” alike and all of those who had blended with the others now simply stood in the way of progress, taxes and a new idea called democracy. Resistance would not only be the Native Americans of the region but also those now being evicted, burnt out and even killed. The complexity of alliances and groups only added to a confusing front line war. The Northwest Territory found these conflicts and more. Problems: French traders against the Loyal British Traders who remained loyal to British rule during and after the revolution and both groups now
at odds with the new American traders and those who supported the American cause a three way battle with all three at times against one or both of the others.

The Six Nations were tolerant of the newcomers pushed out of the east as they realized they had few other places to go but still did not trust them completely so sent delegates to monitor and keep a watchful eye on them. Some groups had traded far longer with the French than the British and many of the American traders were once British subjects but were now part of a new third government. Many of the groups had already dealt with them but now they had crossed their leadership. This was something that inspired some of the smaller groups being supervised by the Six Nations to feel they could break away from their own managing government. The Iroquois similar to England those being supervised the equivalent of the Americans. Loyalties tested with the forced embargos and out of necessity and flip flopped as Canadian traders tried to return to the region. This time intermarried onto various groups giving them more right as a part of those groups rather than as independent merchants. Next were the many despicable actions against various religious groups. Some beaten in public tarred and feathered and publicly humiliated.

We also find men once indentured but now discovering a freedom from their servitude. Many finding their only option as a soldier in the militias and armies of one government or the other. The British military leadership also offering incentives of freedom for any who would stand with them forsaking the American causes. We find discontentment of the lower ranking soldiers who had lands taken from them and are excluded for the social acknowledgements and membership of the Upper Military leaders own club. Fighting and dying only to learn promised minimal pay, supplies had been embezelled by those in charge.

Many of the mixed heritage people sometimes did not fit anyplace and therefore were never fully part of any group and are sometime the scapegoats for any suspicions. Any action against one group would cause a flurry of anger from another group or more, who may have temporarily sided with those they had conflicts with but would need to forget those issues as more as newer, more pressing issues became a shared priority. You also had those who could not choose between the British or the Americans and considered another option... Start a new country and colony sponsored by Spain west of the Mississippi and forget the issues of the conflicts and leave it all... if the deal was right, but nobody of either side could be suspicious of you. Agent 13 was born.

**AGENT 13**

When Learning this My first question was; Agent 13, then who are Agents 1-12?

James Wilkinson. Wilkinson's actions have since been severely condemned by a number of historians and politicians such as Theodore Roosevelt, who stated *"In all our history, there is no
James Wilkinson was born about three miles northeast of Benedict, Maryland, on a farm south of Hunting Creek. His grandfather had been sufficiently wealthy to buy a large property known as Stoakley Manor in Calvert County. The family felt that even though their property was smaller, they still fell in with a higher social class. James grew up with the idea that “the image of respectability excused the reality of betrayal”. His father, Joseph Wilkinson, inherited the property but, by that time, the family was in debt. In 1764, Stoakley Manor was broken up and sold. His older brother, Joseph, inherited the property after his father died and, as the second son, James was left with nothing. English laws now the same across the big pond. His father had left with the last words of “My son, if you ever put up with an insult, I will disinherit you.” He made good on this promise. Wilkerson was the product of disappointments and his aspirations to gain respect and status through military service.

He was studying medicine in Pennsylvania when the war broke out. He served firsts in Thompsons Pennsylvania’s sharp shooters. He was on the Kitanning expedition and was part of the reinforcements sent to support Benedict Arnold. He was Arnold’s aid de camp just before the retreat. After the loss he permanently left Arnold as aid and to better further his own military career he attached himself to Horatio Gates. Gates sent him to Congress with official dispatches about the victory at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777, (where then Benedict Arnold was hailed an American Hero) Wilkinson kept Congress waiting while he attended to personal affairs. When he finally showed up, he embellished his own role in the victory, and was brevetted as a brigadier general (despite being only 20 years old at the time) on November 6, 1777, and appointed to the newly created Board of War. The promotion over more senior colonels caused an uproar among Continental officers, especially because Wilkinson's gossiping seemed to indicate he was a participant in the Conway Cabal, a conspiracy to replace George Washington with Horatio Gates as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. Gates soon had enough of Wilkinson, and the young officer was compelled to resign in March 1778. On July 29, 1779, Congress appointed him clothier-general of the Army, but he resigned on March 27, 1781, due to his "lack of aptitude for the job". This was the same time funds were misappropriated by others under his appointment, and a direct cause for the Pennsylvania Line Mutiny that final year he served this position. After his resignation from the Continental Army, Wilkinson reluctantly became a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania militia in 1782 and also a state assemblyman in 1783, due to the wishes of George Washington. He moved to Kentucky (at that time, just three counties still belonging to Virginia) in 1784, and he was active there in efforts to achieve independence from Virginia. No doubted frustrated that he had now been ineligible for membership in the Cincinnati Social order that formed with many Officers whom he had inspired to become an equal. This too added to his intent to find another means to rise to prominence in the frontier.

In April 1787, Wilkinson made a highly controversial trip to New Orleans, which was the capital of Spanish colonial Louisiana. At that time, Americans were allowed to trade on the Mississippi River, but they had to pay a hefty tariff. Wilkinson met with Spanish Governor Esteban Rodríguez Miró and managed to convince him to allow Kentucky to have a trading monopoly on
the River; in return he promised to promote Spanish interests in the west. On August 22, 1787, Wilkinson signed an expatriation declaration and swore allegiance to the King of Spain to satisfy his own commercial needs. The "Spanish Conspiracy", as it is known, was initiated by Wilkinson's "First Memorial", a 7,500-word report written before he left New Orleans for Charleston, to the Spanish concerning the "political future of western settlers" and to convince Spain to "admit us [Kentuckians] under protection as vassals". This was encoded with myriad symbols, numbers, and letters that was decoded via a complex English-Spanish cipher code-named "Number 13", which became the basis for his pseudonym, "Agent 13".

Upon returning to Kentucky in February 1788, Wilkinson vigorously opposed the new U.S. Constitution. Kentucky had very nearly achieved statehood under the old Articles of Confederation, and there was widespread disappointment when this was delayed because of the new constitution.

Leading up to Kentucky's seventh convention regarding separation from Virginia in November 1788, Wilkinson attempted to gauge the support for Kentucky to seek union with Spain. Wilkinson's ability to win people over with his charm and sincerity got him elected committee chairman at the convention. He advocated for Kentucky to seek independence from Virginia first, and then to consider joining the Union of states as a second step. For many, joining the Union was conditional upon the Union negotiating with Spain to arrange free navigation on the Mississippi River, a contentious point which many doubted the eastern states would act upon. Unable to gather enough support for his position at the convention, Wilkinson then approached Miró with a proposal. His intention was to obtain a grant of 60,000 acres in the Yazoo lands, at the junction of the Yazoo River and the Mississippi (near present-day Vicksburg). The land was to serve as payment for Wilkinson's efforts on behalf of Spain, and to serve as a refuge in the event he and his supporters had to flee from the United States. Wilkinson asked for and received a pension of $7,000 from Miró, while requesting pensions on behalf of several prominent Kentuckians, including: Harry Innes, Benjamin Sebastian, John Brown, Caleb Wallace, Benjamin Logan, Isaac Shelby, George Muter, George Nicholas, and even Humphrey Marshall (who at one time was a bitter rival of Wilkinson's). All men became Kentucky representatives to the US Government as follows: (there were more involved then just these men).

1) Henry Innes: Judge for the Kentucky territory and appointed to Attorney General.


3) Benjamin Logan; Burned Blue Jackets post in 1782 (Logan’s raid) Logan seized and burned thirteen villages, full of mostly women and children, destroying the food supplies, and killing or capturing many, including the aged Chief Moluntha, who surrendered under a US flag outside his wegiwa while displaying the Shawnee copy of the Treaty of Fort Finney (1785). Unfortunately, while under the protection of Logan's men, Captain Hugh McGary slipped through the guard and murdered the chief.
4) Isaac Shelby: Soldier of Lord Dunmore’s War, First Governor of Kentucky, He used the Citizen Genet (Ambassador and Sec of state of US Foreign Affairs) affair to convince the Washington administration to make an agreement with the Spanish for free trade on the Mississippi River, Requested William Henry Harrison as commander of the territorial wars. By Harrisons his father-in-laws vast territory “The Miami Purchase” sold to him by Washington.

5) George Muter: During the Revolutionary War, Muter served as Virginia’s Commissioner of the War Office. In March 1781, Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben charged that Muter was responsible for inadequate availability of weapons and ammunition in the state. Muter learned of the charges before von Steuben brought them before the House of Burgesses and asked Governor Thomas Jefferson for a full investigation to clear his name. A Judge and helped write the Kentucky constitution. Ruled in land cases against Simon Kenton and others, whom held lands before the Revolutionary war.

6) Humphrey Marshall: cousin of Chief Justice Marshall and became wealthy in Kentucky as a farmer and surveyor doing second surveys of Kentucky claims.

However, by 1788 Wilkinson had apparently lost the confidence of officials in Spain. Miró was not to grant any of the proposed pensions and was forbidden from giving money to support a revolution in Kentucky. Furthermore, Wilkinson continued to secretly receive funds from Spain for many years. Wilkerson would be back trying to regain his military status and this time he would be directly attacking the Eel River Village of Kenapacomaqua at the Battle of Kenapacomaqua. Before given the details of this battle some other issues and events need to be discussed that led up to this encounter.

Land speculators had been using indentured people, slaves and those locked out of political life to open up the territories of the Kentucky and Illinois. For these the states of Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, would be defined. The new American government had now passed the Land Acts and the Constitution which eliminated the true indentured servant policy under the British colony rule. People would still be indebted to merchants and they would still be persuaded to work for them in the lead mines, coal mines and salt production sites, but those need to move to the regions now needed more incentive and could not be forced as before. John Filson had been writing articles and then a book and his hero character Danial Boone. He wrote “The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke” during this period, and travelled to Wilmington, Delaware, to have it published in the summer of 1784. He also had a "Map of Kentucke" engraved and printed in Philadelphia. The edition, including both book and map, consisted of 1,500 copies and was priced at $1.50. The map was reprinted several times before 1793. Filson’s plan for a second edition, to be endorsed by George Washington, fell through. Likely as Washington knew that the book was an embellished account of Boones life and some of the events were actually Floyd who had been working for him as a personal surveyor. Also as Washington knew the land was the only way to repay the debts of the war. Nevertheless it was a book with a map, a plan for those to move
west and people did. The Military leaders in the past could acquire land working for the British Governors, and merchants. Now they could buy those estates or goal a political office but ownership of the land as a reward was no longer a norm. Propaganda of the wonderous things (Boones stories and more) got people to move to the area. The Churches too were given funds and they too jumped on this chance. This had a second benefit as the Churches kept better records of births and deaths marriages so with these records a population could be validated.

From 1784-1789 the violence in the territories had escalated and it was hindering growth and expansion. The US desperately needed to populate the territories with Americans to hold their claims. French traders and British Traders out of Canada were still a problem they needed to be discouraged or overpowered by American Traders and that was just not happening. The idea of “Kantuckee” becoming part of Spanish rule was not only an idea but Wilkerson and his co-conspirators had actually taken that to a new level and under coded and secret messages was acting on that. With the trade deal with Spain the salt and mine productions had increased and were now free to ship as much as possible down the Mississippi. With the increased production and shipments, so increased the raids of the Micquia, Mingo Shawnee, and allied groups.Raids and attacks increasing was directly linked to the increases of activity in the territories. This hurt the bottom line and those effecting it were the leaders of those groups conducting the raids. That bottom line now also effected the taxes necessary of the United States and the increase of population also needed to generate more tax and spread democracy to stabilize clear authority of the region and therefore no more threat of British invasion in the west. Those leading the resistance Blue Jacket, BlackFish, Little Turtle and other recognized leaders had to be dealt with, stopped or made to become friends by treaty. The United States would first elect to use might and strength of military force to combat these Native American forces only to find the skills of the Warrior led forces were far more effective than they had ever considered. This would result in several decisive defeats. However there was no formal war declared.

In 1789, President George Washington wrote to Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory (an entity not recognized by its Native inhabitants), and asked him to determine whether the Indians living along the Wabash and Illinois rivers were "inclined for war or peace" with the United States. St. Clair decided the tribes "wanted war", and called for militia forces to be assembled at Fort Washington (now Cincinnati, Ohio) and Vincennes, Indiana. President Washington and Secretary of War Henry Knox ordered General Josiah Harmar to lead these forces on a "punitive expedition" into the Shawnee and Miami lands as retaliation for the killings of American settlers and travellers on the contested frontier, and to deter the tribes from further attacks.

The primary objective of the campaign was the destruction of the large, main Miami village of Kekionga (present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana), where the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers join to form the Maumee River. A collective cultural center and trade center hub for nearly all of the regional people ran by those of the Canadian British traders and French remnants. St. Clair and Harmar also planned to build a fort there. But when St. Clair presented his plan to Washington
at New York in August 1790, the President decided that a fort would be too vulnerable and too expensive.

At this time, British forces still occupied Fort Detroit, in violation of the Treaty of Paris (1783). St. Clair wrote to the British at Fort Detroit to assure them that the expedition was against only Indian tribes, and expressed his confidence that the British would not interfere. General Harmar gathered 320 regulars of the First American Regiment and 1,133 militia from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, for a total of 1,453 men. The force also had three horse-drawn 6-pounder cannons. Few experienced frontiersmen took part in the campaign; many instead paid recent immigrants to take their place. Lt. Ebenezer Denny wrote that the militia "appear to be raw and unused to the gun or the woods." The troops were assembled in September, and the campaign had to be completed before winter set in. The pack horses which carried the troops' supplies were fed by grazing, and would starve on the frontier in winter. The Army had no time to train the militia. The campaign was launched from Fort Washington on 7 October 1790.

General Harmar began the march north, along the Great Miami River. A smaller army led by Jean François Hamtramck marched north from Vincennes to distract the Wabash Indians. Hamtramck's force was delayed, and returned to Vincennes. By 14 October, Harmar's force had marched to within 25 miles of Kekionga. On that day, Kentuckian scouts captured a Shawnee. After some intense interrogation, the Indian said that the Miami and Shawnee were gathering at Kekionga to meet Harmar's army. History today claims much of this as purely Miami, but there were other groups living and other settlements around this region, proof of this is they captured a Shawnee man. It was the later history claimed by only the political Miami; claiming all people of this regions that reads all things therefore were Miami. It was not the case.

Before dawn on 15 October, Harmar dispatched 600 men under Colonel John Hardin on a forced march to "surprise" the Indians at Kekionga. When Colonel Hardin's detachment reached Kekionga, they found the village abandoned. They burned it together with any stores they found, and camped south of the destroyed town. Harmar reached other villages near Kekionga on 17 October. The people of this area had warning of the attack, and had evacuated their villages with as much food as they could carry. Some British-affiliated traders had been living among the Miami; they fled to Fort Detroit with their families and goods. They had distributed all available arms and ammunition to the remaining warriors. The regional people were well informed of the size and movements of Harmar's force, and had learned of Harmar's inclination toward drunkenness. The Americans seized the food left behind.

On 19 October, near modern Churubusco, Indiana, Harmar sent out a scouting party under Colonel Hardin, consisting of 180 militia, a troop of cavalry under Major James Fontaine, and 30 regulars under Captain John Armstrong. It was to estimate the strength of the Indians and attack the village of Chief Le Gris. (the Wolf) The party came within a few miles of Kekionga, where they encountered an Indian on horseback, who fled along a minor trail leading away from the village. Hardin ordered his force to pursue, but sent Major Fontaine's cavalry back to bring up a company that had been left behind. The Indian was a decoy, and led Hardin into a
swampy lowland by the Eel River, where he could neither pursue nor easily retreat. The same area that La Balme had entered ten years earlier. It was a replay of what had happened years before.

Indians led by Little Turtle attacked Hardin's force from three sides. Most of the militia fled, warning Major Fontaine's cavalry to get out.

The regulars stood their ground with some of the militia. Only 8 of the 30 regulars survived. 40 militia were killed, and 12 Americans were wounded. Captain Armstrong hid in the marsh and escaped with his life. He blamed Hardin and the militia for the defeat, and claimed that only about 100 Indians had been involved. This was the approximate number of warriors available from Kekionga and Le Gris' village. The battle is sometimes referred to as Hardin's Defeat. Earlier he was part of a force that raided and burnt a large Kickapoo Village then near Big pine creek (modern-day Attica Indiana) Under the command of Charles Scott of Kentucky. At the time “The Soldier aka Shamoneasa” was married to a Wea woman who was also related to the Kickapoo this would later further political claimmes By the Miami linking the Wea, Kickapoo, Eel River and Miami by inter tribal marriages and occupation of lands they claimed to have occupied first. The smaller groups merely tenants. The smaller Kickapoo settlement would move after the defeat from the Big Pine Creek to the Little Pine Creek in what would become Benton County and north -Indiana near Fowler, Lacrosse etc.

Scott had divided his forces sending one division under James Wilkerson in one direction and the other under Thomas Barbee. Following this first joint push known as the Blackberry Campaign. The rain and harsh terrain had depleted their supplies and the troops had to rely on the wild blackberries to survive until relief could be found. Splitting the forces was more due to food than a battle strategy.

On 20 October, General Harmar arrived at the camp outside Kekionga. He sent a detachment of 300 men under Ensign Phillip Hartshorn northward to scout for Indian movements. Eight miles above Kekionga, Hartshorn was ambushed by a large Indian force, which killed him and 19 of his men. Instead of advancing immediately to attack the Indians, Harmar pulled back several miles south of Kekionga. He did not arrange for a burial detail to bury the twenty dead. Morale had plummeted, and the men were enraged at the cowardice of their commander. Hardin demanded that he be allowed to attack the Indians with 400 men, or at the very least, bury their fallen comrades. ( Capt Logan a “Sawnee” captive under Wm.H. Harrison in 1812 would as his dying last request, ask that Hardin raise his children, his wife would instead remove to the west with his children)

On the night of 21 October, Colonel Hardin advanced with 300 militia and 60 regulars of the First American Regiment, under regimental commander Major John P. Wyllys. At dawn on 22 October, they found about 1,000 Indians encamped at Kekionga. Hardin immediately sent to Harmar requesting reinforcements. When the courier told Harmar (who was rumored to have been drunk) about the size of the enemy force, he became visibly shaken. He ordered his 800-
900 remaining men into a hollow defensive square and refused to come to Hardin's aid, leaving him alone to face an enemy more than twice his number. Colonel Hardin, expecting reinforcements at any time, divided his command into four groups under Major Wylyls, Major Hall, Major Fontaine, and Major McMullen. He planned to flank the Indians on all sides.

The Indians at Kekionga, who claimed to have been led by Little Turtle, attacked first, however. Little Turtle sent small parties to fire on the militia and retreat. The militia gave chase in many instances, until the regulars were left isolated. Little Turtle then attacked Major Wyllys's detachment, with results as devastating as at Heller's Corner. Major Fontaine, meanwhile, led a cavalry charge into a wooded area and was ambushed. Soon the Shawnee and Miami attacked Hardin from three sides. Still expecting reinforcements from Harmar, Hardin's men put up a valiant defense, holding the Indians at bay for over three hours before finally falling back to join the rest of the army.

Called by the Indians the Battle of the Pumpkin Fields, because the steam from the scalped skulls reminded the Indians of squash steaming in the autumn air. 180 American men were either killed or wounded. The army forces reported 129 men killed in action (14 officers, including Major Wylyls and Major Fontaine, and 115 enlisted men) and 94 wounded (including 50 of the Regulars). Estimates of Indian casualties range from 120 to 150 total. After such high casualties from these engagements, General Harmar determined that he could not attack. The approaching winter further threatened his command, as militia deserted and horses starved. The retreating force reached Fort Washington on 3 November 1790. It was the worst defeat of U.S. forces by Indians up to that time. It was later surpassed only by St. Clair's Defeat in this war, and the Battle of the Little Bighorn in the late 19th century in the West. Little Turtle became established as an Indian hero, and the Indians in the Northwest Territory took heart to continue to resist the United States. Indians attacked settlements all across the Northwest Territory, including the January 1791 Big Bottom massacre and Siege of Dunlap's Station. The repeated defeat of an armed force at the same location within the 10 year period (Labalme and Armstrong) is why Little Turtle was considered the main leader of the defense. In eye witnesses accounts it was likely Blue Jacket working in concert with Little Turtle who had repeated the same ambush as he had with Labalme. The historical accounts that this and the following battles were the combined forces of the Miami and Shawnee is directly in reference to the Micquia led by Blue Jacket and should be seen as confirmation to the dual relationship of Blue Jacket aka Charley of the Eel Rivers. It is only the misidentification of Charley that has kept more details from being written about as later historians have misidentified him (Charley) as Charles Beaubien rather than Charles “Charley” Floyd. Furthermore; Little Tutle was Miami only by Politics and not by heritage whereas this too is factual via a letter in 1809 where Little Tutles words are recorded by Harrison “I am No Miami, I am only their Interpreter”. This was also later confirmed by the BOA when filing our initial intent for federal recognition where a CD was returned to us that stated the same: :Little Turtle was only Miami by Politics.
A court martial in 1791 cleared Harmar of any wrongdoing during the campaign. President Washington was furious at the news of the defeat and lamented "my mind... is prepared for the worst; that is, for expence without honor or profit."

Learning of the defeats, Congress raised a second regiment of Regular soldiers for six months, but it later reduced the soldiers' pay. The First Regiment was soon reduced to 299 soldiers, while the new Second Regiment recruited only half of their authorized number. When Governor St. Clair led a similar expedition the next year, he had to call out the militia to meet the required manpower. His campaign would end in the St. Clair's Defeat, the worst suffered by the Army under the Native American forces to that point, and the single most lopsided defeat of an American army since.

Wilkerson had led Kentucky militia to Quiatenon to probe the villages along the Wabash River near present day Lafayette Indiana. There he had learned of the leadership forces and those delaying the western expansion as well as his personal plans of increasing his own financial and military interests. Hardin and those defeated in Kekongia (Ft Wayne) plus information gathered by the captive interrogated, the leadership and location was learned. By August he attacked the Eel Rivers settlement of Kenapocomco on the Eel River which the French had called L’Anguille River.

Algonquian-speaking people, called the river Ke-na-po-co-mo-co or "river of the snake fish." Later French explorers, who also followed the waterways, called it the Rivière L'Anguille (Eel River). This is a direct reference to those descendants of the original Eel River near Plymouth that had moved to New Plymouth each under Hobbs (Hobbs Hole) then to the Shmokin Villiage also meaning Place of Eels, and whom had come from the Delmarva peninsula, and now to modern-day Logansport. The term L’Anguille means literally “head at both ends” English without leave” “English that slipped away”. Those once “tittables” or taxable people mixed heritage people; of Washington and others sent into a region to help gain control of the Ohio (Ohio Land Company) but instead found a life of their own among the people of a collective settlement.  Washingtons own father advertising a reward for a “bricklayer a Welshman or Kentish named John, whom he would very much like to have back. A shipload of German and Pollish workers Hijacked by Spotwood and sent to work the Forges creating pot iron and other goods for sale to the colonist. Their relatives in new jersey following. See; “Germantown” Moravian Missions of the Delmava and others who refused to sign the Virginia oath of Loyalty removed to Penn’s woods seeking a place to be. The Old Swiss colonist defeated in Delaware their country then selling their charter to the Dutch and then British acquiring that too. Those children of Acadia placed with many families and those few resettled throughout the 13 colonies slowly making their way back, a land migration; and back to the northeast in search of their lost families. Tribal groups of the east now having lost their homelands and others now committed to a common cause as their long agreed neutral area Can-Tuc -EE was off limits. Huge Salt deposits that supported all life and the Woodland Bison now being destroyed; as the Salt processing fires burned all day and all night. A perfect storm had formed for conflict.
Wilkinson's force of more than 500 Kentucky militia departed Fort Washington on 1 August 1791. They arrived at Kenapacomaqua on 7 August 1791, and immediately attacked. Two Kentuckians and nine occupants died in the encounter. By Wilkinson's own account, the inhabitants dead included only six warriors. Two of the dead were women. One was a child. Thirty-four persons were taken prisoner, including a daughter of war chief Little Turtle. In addition, one U.S. captive was found at Kenapacomaqua and released. The main body of Warriors were absent (30-40 men), attending a grand council meeting being held by McKee the British Indian Agent. History reports that the daughter of Little Turtle was taken and she was the Wife of William Wells a captive recovered. Taken as a boy from Kentucky with three other never identified boys.

Wells again; first given to chief Porcupine and later became the adopted son of Little Turtle. His reported daughter was actually confused and mistaken in history as that of Charley who had and was considered Little Turtles daughter because of the marriage. Blending the two accounts together. She is sometimes named in history as “Nancy-Sweet Breeze” which again relates back to the history of the Delmarva Peninsula people and those descended from Nicketti “Gentle Breeze that sweeps the dew from the flowers” (Nancy Stewart) Little Turtles daughter is reported to have died in 1805 and Well’s remarried his third wife after. His second wife and first wife are the two often blended as the same woman. William Wells would return to military service as an interpreter and informant. He would forever be loyal to Little Turtle and help keep the chief both safe and travel with him or make his travels possible. Wells would eventually father children with a mixed heritage Delaware woman named Geiger. She was his third Wife. His second wife had also further linked the Miami and Eel Rivers. His descendants were initially not part of the Miami tribe but in more recent years have also been included. As a military advisor Wells would help William Henry Harrison in the field. Following the Treaty of Greenville, Chief Little Turtle asked that Wells be appointed as a US Indian Agent to the Miami. The U.S. built an agent's house in the newly renamed Fort Wayne, and William and Sweet Breeze, with their children, moved from Kentucky to resettle with the Miami. At the suggestion of General Wayne, Little Turtle and Wells traveled to Philadelphia to visit President George Washington. They were warmly received. Washington presented Little Turtle with a ceremonial sword, and Wells was given a pension of $20 a month, in compensation for his wounds at Fallen Timbers. The two traveled east again in 1797 to visit the new president, John Adams.

When Thomas Jefferson became the United States' third president, Wells requested that he establish a trading post at Fort Wayne to encourage friendly relations with the area natives. Jefferson did establish the post, but appointed John Johnston as manager. Johnston and Wells did not work well together, and each quickly came to resent the other. Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison at first favored Wells, and appointed him a Justice of the Peace. Wells was also charged with establishing a mail route between Fort Wayne and Fort Dearborn. Well's good standing with Harrison would soon sour, however, when he sided with his father-in-law, Little Turtle, in opposition to the Treaty of Vincennes, which gave large amounts of land to the Americans for settlement. Harrison responded by accusing Wells of opposing the Quaker
Agriculture missions to the Miami. Wells appealed to General James Wilkinson, but Wilkinson sided with Harrison and Johnston.

In 1805, Governor Harrison sent General John Gibson and Colonel Francis Vigo to investigate Wells and Little Turtle on suspicion of fiscal corruption and instigation of the Miami against the United States. Their report concluded that Wells "seems more attentive to the Indians than the people of the United States." After Sweet Breeze died in 1805, William sent his daughters to live with his brother, Samuel Wells, in Kentucky. He and Little Turtle traveled to Vincennes, where they gave a "friendly disposition ... toward the government," Harrison wrote. "With Captain Wells, I have had an explanation, and have agreed to a general amnesty and act of oblivion for the past." William and Little Turtle signed Harrison's Treaty of Grouseland. In 1808, however, Wells led a group of Indian chiefs from different tribes, including Miami Chiefs Little Turtle and Richardville, to Washington, D.C. to meet directly with President Jefferson. This infuriated Secretary of War Henry Dearborn, who fired Wells and replaced him with his rival, John Johnston.

Well's wives. The confusion is, He had a wife and child who were captured in 1791 and presumed dead. Other accounts claim this wife to be Little Turtles daughter, taken to Vincennes and held captive. William took Wanagapeth as his second wife, forging a strong family bond between Wells and Turtle that would last until their deaths. This is a case of misidentification of wife one and two. Wanagapeth and Wells had three daughters and one son. Their son, William Wayne Wells, or Wapemongah, graduated fourth in his class at West Point in 1821 and rose to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. He died in 1832 and had no children. One daughter, Ann, married but also had no children. Daughters Rebecca and Mary both have descendants living today. Little Turtle biographer Harvey Lewis Carter estimates that Sweet Breeze died during the winter of 1805-1806, because after that year her children moved to Kentucky to live with their uncle, Samuel Wells. However; this is not conclusive and is merely an assumption of her passing. She may have left him or he left her and most divorced Native American people leave no record of these separations. Wells had the support of the Miami chiefs and of Kentucky Senator John Pope and went to Washington, D.C. to challenge Johnston's decision. Ultimately, Well's position was left in the hands of territorial Governor William Henry Harrison who, though distrustful of Wells, sided with the Miami out of fear that they could join Tecumseh if provoked. William Wells continued to act as United States Indian Agent in Fort Wayne, and was able to keep the Miami out of Tecumseh's confederacy. He was the first to warn Secretary Dearborn in 1807, of the growing movement led by Tecumseh and his brother. William's eldest brother, Colonel Samuel Wells, and his father-in-law, Frederick Geiger, were both at the Battle of Tippecanoe; Geiger was wounded in the initial attack.

Mr. Pope was the relative of the legal Guardian of Wells before his capture. That Mr. Pope had fought for some of the Floyd's land claims and ultimately won them. He would also object to Ishim Floyd's son now reported to be Col John Floyd's son; George Rodgers Clark Floyd's widow request to receive his military pension following the battle of Tippecanoe which he too was
present although history has replaced his participation and nearly removed him from history all
together.

In 2010 I received his complete military records from the National Archives that detailed his
military career. George Rodgers Clark Floyd Ishim’s son but thought to be the son of Col John
Floyd was the second man with William Henry Harrison when he met with Tecumseh. Floyd’s
description of Tecumseh survived. He was also second at the battle of Tippecanoe but Col Boyd
is often given credit for his actions and dismiss Floyd’s inactions. I will discuss this in great detail
in the battle of Tippecanoe section. Wells had helped elevate Little Turtles status while
dismissing Charley’s and rarely discussing Blue Jacket. It is unclear to the Military of this time to
fully understand that these men are in fact one in the same. The duality of leadership is
unknown due to the intermarriages of the Micquia Ming, Delaware, Miami, Wea, Kickapoo,
Shawnee, and others. In the end this strength in numbers would be more beneficial if treaty
agreements included the actions of one collective title. Those related would be omitted as one
group would be favored by politicians and Indian agents who had developed a plan and had
gone into business with the help of only one Tribal leader. All of this conflict attacks and
villages raided would accumulate into the epic battle and defeat of the main American Forces
and nearly wipe out the entire Military western forces jeopardizing the foothold of the
American government to the region, and lead up to the second war with England and the war
of 1812.

At least 129 of Hardin’s soldiers (14 officers, 115 enlisted) were killed in action and another 94
wounded, for a total of 223 casualties. Estimates of total Indian casualties, killed and wounded,
range from 120 to 150. President George Washington then ordered General Arthur St. Clair,
who served both as governor of the Northwest Territory and as a major general in the Army, to
mount a more vigorous effort by the summer of 1791. Congress agreed to raise a second
regiment of Regular soldiers for six months, but it later reduced soldiers' pay. The demoralized
First Regiment was soon reduced to 299 soldiers, while the new Second Regiment was only able
to recruit half of their authorized soldiers. St. Clair was forced to augment his Army with
Kentucky militia as well as two regiments (five battalions) of sixmonth levies. The final
command structure was as follows:

US Army - Major General Arthur St. Clair
1st Infantry Regiment - Major Jean François Hamtramck (only part of the regiment
under Captain Thomas Doyle was engaged)
2nd Infantry Regiment - Major Jonathan **Hart** (this name will appear again in our history
and loss)
Artillery Battalion - Major William Ferguson US levies - Major General Richard Butler
1st Levy Regiment - Lieutenant Colonel William Darke
2nd Levy Regiment - Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson Kentucky militia - Lieutenant
Colonel Colonel William Oldham.
While Washington was adamant that St. Clair move north in the summer months, various logistics and supply problems greatly slowed his preparations in Fort Washington (present-day Cincinnati, Ohio). The new recruits were poorly trained and disciplined, the food supplies substandard and the horses, low in number, were of poor quality. The expedition thus failed to set out until October 1791. Building supply posts as it advanced, the Army’s objective was the town of Kekionga, the capital of the Miami tribe, near present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana. The Army under St. Clair included 600 regulars, 800 six-month conscripts and 600 militia at its peak, for a total of around 2,000 men. Desertion took its toll and when the force finally got underway, it had dwindled to around 1,486 total men and some 200-250 camp followers (wives, children, laundresses and prostitutes). Going was slow and discipline problems were severe; St. Clair, suffering from gout, had difficulty maintaining order, especially among the militia and the new levies. The force was constantly shadowed by Indians and skirmishes occasionally erupted. By the end of November 2, through desertion and illness, St. Clair’s force had been whittled down to around 1,120, including the camp followers. He had 52 officers and 868 enlisted and militia present for duty on November 3. The force camped on an elevated meadow, but did not construct any defensive works, even though Indians had been seen in the forest. While St. Clair’s Army continued to lose soldiers, the Western Confederacy quickly added numbers. Buckongahelas (Delaware Chief) led his 480 men to join the 700 warriors of Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, bringing the war party to more than one thousand warriors, including a large number of Potawatomis from eastern Michigan and the Saint Joseph.

The Battle On the evening of 3 November, St. Clair’s force established a camp on a high hill near the present-day location of Fort Recovery, Ohio, near the headwaters of the Wabash River. An Indian force consisting of around 1,000 warriors, led by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, waited in the woods until dawn, when the men stacked their weapons and paraded to their morning meals. Adjutant General Winthrop Sargent had just reprimanded the militia for failing to conduct reconnaissance patrols when the combined warrior forces struck, surprising the Americans and overrunning their ground. Little Turtle directed the first attack at the militia, who fled across a stream without their weapons. The regulars immediately broke their musket stacks, formed battle lines and fired a volley into the Indians, forcing them back. Little Turtle responded by flanking the regulars and closing in on them. Meanwhile, St. Clair’s artillery was stationed on a nearby bluff and was wheeling into position when the gun crews were killed by Indian marksmen, and the survivors were forced to spike their guns. Evidence shows that some of these marksmen were a few of the men who had been in the Pennsylvania Line who never reenlisted and had then joined by marriage and in some cases by adoption into the varied groups.

Colonel William Darke ordered his battalion to fix bayonets and charge the main Indian position. Little Turtle's forces gave way and retreated to the woods, only to encircle Darke's battalion and destroy it. The bayonet charge was tried numerous times with similar results and the U.S. forces eventually collapsed into disorder. St. Clair had three horses shot out from under him as he tried in vain to rally his men. After three hours of fighting, St. Clair called
together the remaining officers and, faced with total annihilation, decided to attempt one last bayonet charge to get through the Indian line and escape. Supplies and wounded were left in camp. As before, the collective Native American Army allowed the bayonets to pass through, but this time the men ran for Fort Jefferson. They were pursued for about three miles before the latter broke off pursuit and returned to loot the camp. Exact numbers of wounded are not known, but it has been reported that execution fires burned for several days afterward.

The casualty rate was the highest percentage ever suffered by a United States Army unit and included St. Clair's second in command. Of the 52 officers engaged, 39 were killed and 7 wounded; around 88% of all officers became casualties. After two hours St. Clair ordered a retreat, which quickly turned into a rout. "It was, in fact, a flight," St. Clair described a few days later in a letter to the Secretary of War. The American casualty rate, among the soldiers, was 97.4 percent, including 632 of 920 killed (69%) and 264 wounded. Nearly all of the 200 camp followers were claimed to also have been slaughtered, for a total of 832 Americans killed. Approximately one-quarter of the entire U.S. Army had been wiped out. Only 24 of the 920 officers and men engaged came out of it unscathed. Indian casualties were about 61, with at least 21 killed. The success of this battle was also due to those men among the Native American forces being also among those forces trained by Von Steubin at Valley Forge. The tactics known and defensive postures expected. It was therefore easy to plan ambushes, sniper fire on the cannons and the habits of the troops within the encampment. St. Clair unaware of these relationships. They had his battle plans as those now with their collective tribal forces knew what and how so they could set the when.

John McClurg a surviving member of the army at St Clair's defeat had this to say of the leader of the battle. "The leader of the Massassago Tribe was known by the name of Little Turtle." He describes him as about 6 feet tall sturdy with harsh expression. He continues to tell that he had about $20 worth of silver hanging from his ears and nose, three circular in each ear and one strangely painted in his nose. Another man who saw him reported, his dress consisted of Indian Moccasins and a blue petticoat that fell half way down his thighs with a European waistcoat and cutout. His head was bound by an Indian cap that hung halfway down his back, decorated completely with plain silver broaches in a number of about 200. (Hamilton's Journal) The leaders of this battle included several chiefs and to the military they were not clear on who was who. The description reported as Little Turtle wearing a blue petticoat might also have been the description of Blue Jacket whom had also led the warrior forces and in the confusion of battle and the later reports of William Wells who was elevating Little Turtle might have allowed the misreport to stand.

The fighting had neglected the planting and harvest and supplies to make it through the long winter were now in question. A grand council was held to decide if the fighting should continue and it was agreed it should wait until the next year.

The British saw this as a chance to establish a true Indian State and further support the allied tribes that they had been supporting anyway in a much larger way. The Indian State would
include the Ohio up into Minnesota and the panning for such a territory were being made in Canada, but in 1794 the government in London reversed course and decided it was necessary to gain American favor, since a major war had broken out with France. London put the barrier state idea on hold, and opened friendly negotiations with the Americans that led to the Jay Treaty of 1794. One provision was that British acceded to American demands to remove their forts from American territory in Michigan and Wisconsin. The British, however, maintained their forts in Ontario, from which they supplied munitions to the Indians living in the United States.

Fort Jefferson did not have adequate supplies for the remaining force under St. Clair, so those who could travel continued their retreat. Many wounded were left behind with no medicine and little food. From Fort Washington, St. Clair sent a supply convoy and 100 Soldiers under Major David Ziegler (commanded the 1st Pennsylvania regiment who helped deter the 4th regiments mutiny in 1781) on November 11. He arrived at Fort Jefferson and found 116 survivors eating “horse flesh and green hides.” Charles Scott organized a relief party of Kentucky militia, but they disbanded at Fort Washington in late November with no action taken. Lieutenant Colonel James Wilkinson assumed command of the Second Regiment in January 1792 and led a supply convoy to Fort Jefferson. This detachment attempted to bury the dead and collect the missing cannons, but the task proved to be beyond them, with "upwards of six hundred bodies" at the battle site and at least 78 bodies along the road. The cannons not recovered. Later these same cannons would be used by the Native American forces at the battle of the Missassinawa. Inexperienced, it is also reported that one warrior standing too close would loose his hearing and become known as Deafman. Wilkerson career was restarted after the defeat and he was again back in the rank which was a total personal victory for him as he had no chance of military elevation prior to the defeat. Their loss was Wilkerson’s gain.

President Washington was outraged once again at yet another defeat, when he received the news. In January 1792, St. Clair arrived in Philadelphia to report on what had happened. Blaming the quartermaster, Samuel Hodgdon, as well as the War Department, the general asked for a court-martial in order to gain exoneration and planned to resign his commission after winning it. Washington, however, denied him the court-martial and forced St. Clair’s immediate resignation. The House of Representatives began its own investigation into the disaster. This was the first Congressional Special Committee investigation, as well as the first investigation of the executive branch and as part of the proceedings, the House committee in charge of the investigation sought certain documents from the War Department. Knox brought this matter to Washington's attention and because of the major separation of powers issues involved, the president summoned a meeting of all of his department heads; this was one of the first meetings of all of these officials together and may be considered the beginning of the United States Cabinet. Washington established, in principle, the position that the executive branch should refuse to divulge any papers or materials that the public good required them to keep secret and that at any rate they not provide any originals. This is the earliest appearance of the doctrine of executive privilege, which later became a major separation of powers issue.
The final committee report sided largely with St. Clair, finding that Knox, Quartermaster General Samuel Hodgdon and other War Department officials had done a poor job of raising, equipping and supplying St. Clair’s expedition. However, Congress voted against a motion to consider the Committee’s findings and issued no final report. St. Clair expressed disappointment that his reputation was not officially cleared.

Within weeks of learning of the disaster, President Washington wrote “We are involved in actual war!” He urged Congress to raise an Army capable of conducting a successful offense against the American Indian confederacy, and in March 1792, Congress voted to raise additional Army regiments, add three-year enlistments, and increase military pay. A tax on liquor was passed in order to pay for the increased Army expenses, setting the stage for the 1794 Whiskey Rebellion. In May, it passed the Militia Acts of 1792, which set national militia standards and empowered the president to call up the militia. President Washington would utilize this authority to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion caused by the new taxes intended to support the standing Army. Also in 1794, a new U.S. force, the Legion of the United States under Major General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, built Fort Recovery at the location of St. Clair's Defeat and defended it from an attack. Following the Legion’s victory in the August 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers, the 1795 Treaty of Greenville brought an end to the Northwest Indian War. For now.

Of all the tribes to attend the treaty of Greenville the best evidence of our story is the items given to The Soldier Shamoneesia of the Eel River Tribe from Washington. Other items were presented to other leaders but these were different and apart from all other things exchanged. So why hasn’t anyone truly asked why Washington took such an interest in a small tribal group that most have never even heard of. Then also what should be asked is; what happened to these people that hardly any information of them has been reported, is known or today is not easily found. It is truly the number of statements found that are repeated that is our best evidence or who we/I am. “Little is known of so and so”, hardly anything is recorded about this person or that person”. It is as nobody ever wants to talk about them after causing so much history to be changed and or affected for so long. With no disrespect to the Miami people, even they do not have much to say about the Eel River they claim to have absorbed. I was never absorbed so therefore neither were all or many of the Eel River people. I will conclude this story with why that truly is the case.

**Battle of Fallen Timbers (August 20, 1794)**

This would be considered the last and final battle of the Northwest Indian wars. The location was the site where a tornado had gone through knocking down a large section of trees. The perfect ambush site to attack Wayne’s army. The warrior forces had arrived based on the intercepted messages that they had been intercepting all along detailing the number of troops, movements and intentions. These had been the mail routes to be established by Wells at Ft wayne and throughout the territory, being read by the men among the tribes that could go undetected. Detailing movements and sizes of armies being moved and great details of all
things going on. Early in America the postal service claimed to be invented by Benjamin Franklin were also a post revolutionary war payment program; “Surveyors” the first Postmasters of America. Little did they know, their interceptions had been discovered by the US Military so they had intentionally sent misinformation correspondence to disrupt the planned ambush. Wayne's new army, the Legion of the United States, marched north from Fort Washington in Cincinnati in 1793, building a line of forts along the way. Wayne commanded about 2,000 men, with Choctaw and Chickasaw men serving as his scouts. The Native American forces, numbering about 1,500, were composed of Blue Jacket's Shawnees, Buckongahelas's Delawares, Miamis led by Little Turtle, Wyandots led by Roundhead (Wyandot), Ojibwas, Ottawas, Potawatomis, Mingos, and a British company of Canadian militiamen under Captain Alexander McKillop. The Warrior forces had arrived days before and were fasting not by choice but because the held their positions while awaiting the expected advance of Wayne’s troops. They had not eaten for a couple of days by the time the real advancement day and time had come. The battle ended fairly quickly. Wayne's soldiers closed and pressed the attack with a bayonet charge. His cavalry outflanked Blue Jacket’s warriors, who were easily routed. The Indian warriors fled towards Fort Miami, but were surprised to find the gates closed against them. Major William Campbell, the British commander of the fort, refused to assist them, unwilling to start a war with the United States. Wayne's army had won a decisive victory. The soldiers spent several days destroying the nearby Native American villages and crops, then retreated. Wayne's army had lost 33 men and had about 100 wounded. They reported they had found 30 dead warriors. The battle of Fallen Timbers had ramifications that stretched all the way to Europe. News of the American victory helped negotiator John Jay secure a treaty with the British that promised British withdrawal from the frontier forts—securing the area for the Americans. The Treaty of Greenville was, negotiated between Wayne and Little Turtle; as one report states; but other state Blue Jacket had negotiated the terms. This too likely the Wells intentions to elevate Little Turtle and renounce Blue Jacket who was then volunteering to step down and take a lesser role among the tribes. A rivalry between Blue jacket and Little Turtle during war time, had occured for fame and wanted credit given by perspective tribal affiliation and council leadership rights. Now those were going unchallenged by Blue jacket and Wells took full advantage of this to inflate or elevate Little Turtle. The following year secured most of what is now Ohio for American settlement. The victory fears of frontiersmen about Native American raids and secured the area's allegiance to the United States. From a long-term perspective, the battle of Fallen Timbers secured American access to the western Great Lakes and the western Ohio River valley, giving farmers in the area access to international markets for their produce. The defeat of the Native Americans led to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, in which they ceded much of present-day Ohio to the United States. Before withdrawing from the area, Wayne began the construction of a line of forts along the Maumee River, from its mouth at present-day Toledo, Ohio to its origins in today's Indiana. After Wayne returned to his home in western Pennsylvania, the last of these forts was named Fort Wayne in his honor. It is the location of the modern Indiana city. Behind this line of forts, white settlers moved into the Ohio country, leading to the admission of the state of Ohio in 1803. Tecumseh, a young Shawnee
veteran of Fallen Timbers who refused to sign the Greenville Treaty, would renew American Indian resistance in the years ahead. Blue Jacket who had advanced knowledge in the past had failed this time and the defeat caused a ripple effect among the tribes and through Wells endorsements of Little Turtle continued to elevate his own status while Blue Jackets declined.

The real version according to (Harrison’s account, National archives)

Blue Jacket would assist on the drafting of the Treaty of Greenville. He along with Harrison, Wayne, and others for goods to the value of $20,000 (such as blankets, utensils, and domestic animals), the Native American tribes ceded to the United States large parts of modern-day Ohio, the future site of downtown Chicago, the Fort Detroit area, Maumee, Ohio Area, and the Lower Sandusky Ohio Area. It was at this treaty that Washington had Anthony Wayne issue the Greenville Flag and other items to the listed signer of the Eel Rivers, “Shamoneasa”, “The Soldier”, aka “The Virginian” with the promise that the two would never be at war against one another again. Blue Jacket still the active Shawnee leader redefined by politics of the Miami under Little Turtle and Well’s efforts, had this to say at the conclusion of the Treaty; “You see me now present myself as a war chief, to lay down that commission, and place myself in the rear of my village chiefs, who, for the future, will command me. . . . We must think of war no more.”

After Greenville Blue Jacket lived for a time near Fort Wayne, later moved to the Auglaize River near the present Wapakoneta, Ohio, and by 1801 had a home on the Detroit River. No doubt he visited Fort Malden (Amherstburg), Upper Canada, from time to time, since it was from that post after 1796 that the British distributed presents to the Indians south of the border. He signed the Treaty of Fort Industry in July 1805, by which part of northern Ohio was ceded to the United States. Early in their movement was associated and related to the Prophet (Tenskwatawa) and (TECUMSEH); for a time he lived with them at Greenville, and he visited Chillicothe in 1807 as one of the Indian emissaries to the Ohio government.

Historians guess that “Blue Jacket was probably married at least twice” – once to an American prisoner named Moore, and once to a half-Indian daughter of Jacques Baby, DIT Dupéront. His children included Nancy; Mary, who married Jacques Lacelle; George Blue Jacket, who was an interpreter for the British during the War of 1812; and Jim “Jimmy” Blue Jacket, Jim The Big Miami aka Mijecka -who was associated with Tecumseh and also took part in the war. (Horseman) Since little is known or agreed upon by historians concerning his early life, his origins both historically and ethnicity, is marriage to Mary Stewart a recovered captive (1768 Bouquet) is not known to them. They have failed to identify the two tribal ranks they have also disagreed for many many MANY years on who Blue jacket truly is or was. Three reported conclusions and not one ever considered the Floyd history. Whith three accounts reported and disputed and one considering Charles Beaubien as the man Named Blue Jacket it isn’t any wonder so much misinformation is recorded about his origins, marriages and more. The last
one; Charles Beaubien is the one today accepted by the Miami. However; this one is the most obvious incorrect and latest version being accepted and I can prove this as a fact.

Charley of the Eel Rivers is also said to be Beaubien and therefore Blue Jacket. However; Charles Beaubien died in 1794; Therefore unless they propped him up in a corner, he could not have helped Draft the Greenville treaty in 1795. Furthermore in 1802 and 1805 Blue Jacket again was addressed by William Henry Harrison and is found in the Journal of the Proceedings. Where “he called first on the Principal Chief of the Eel Rivers, to speak Charley, a man he knew well and had served in Waynes Army” This is first a reference to Charleys service with the Pennsylvania Line and most obvious Charles Beaubien was dead; so; he could not have been addressed then or when meeting with the Ohio Deligation. Their argument or conclusion is also based on limited information. Charles Beaubien was married to Tacumwa Chief Richardvilles mother and so as a Miami policy this made him part of the Miami by marriage, his reason for the marriage, he was a Canadian Trader from a long line of traders and a huge family that built their business by marriage to native American women. So he has no affiliation to the migration route of the Eel rivers from the Delmarva. Next, they claim he was an interpreter and this is the link to Anthony Waynes army connection. His family members did act as an Interpreter but this to was limited and had to do with his trading enterprise and not military service. It is a historical fact that Charley of the Eel River and or Blue jacket had warned George Rodgers Clark of a pending native Attack. This one nobody even the experts and historians can understand; why would Charley or Blue Jacket would do this at all as they were at odds against one another. The Floyds history with George Rodgers Clark gives a complete understanding to why Charley would have done this. Clark a life long family friend, His Brothers child named for George Rodgers Clark and another Brother Isham; marching with Clarks and his men.

Over the years they have Claimed Blue Jacket to be Marmaduke Van Swearigen to some concluding he was a full blood Shawnee man and that is the end of it, and willing to leave it alone as just a mystery. I will say again that I never wanted to alter history or change others but only wanted to find my own family history, regardless of where that took me. My Conclusions are not an imagination but historical fact that anyone can check. But until people look to see the Floyds they will or would never have looked in that direction. I hope now more will and they will find what I did the truth of this matter. There are too many things; that cannot be made up but it takes looking at a bigger picture than just one section of history as so many do; and even more have done. I can best describe this as standing behind a tree, looking at it and if anyone who would ask you; what are you looking at; you would say a tree. Now take a few steps back and come out from behind that tree. The same question is now asked. What are you looking at? This time the answer is a Forest of trees.

THE WRONG CHARLEY

BLUE JACKET was the second Chief or leadership to the Shawnee under Tecumseh; and Most Experts all agreed to this, as do I according to our family history. Blue Jacket was Shawnee but
he was also First Chief to another tribe of his own and most people do not now or can agree on what tribe that was. There are only a limited number in the region this could have been and by deductive reasoning it can only be the Eel River tribe. Misidentified by all throughout time. History says Blue Jacket led the Mickojay. Micquia, or Massassauga. This too could only be one leader of that day; “Charley” of the Eel River Tribe. He too however; has also forever been misidentified. So; everyone today, even including the Miami, has looked for evidence of Who was “Charley.”

First all the experts and Miami needed to find a Charley in the Records of the Miami as the Miami claim to have absorbed all of the known Eel River people. This too is inaccurate as they can claim this only by their own tribal politics and with the help of the Ewing family in the mid and late 1800’s. But being a duel Chief then there should also be like records of him with the Shawnee. That part of our history is coming and I will untie that knot too. However; for now they found a Charley in the Miami records who is documented to have been married to a Miami woman and headperson named Tacumwa. She was also the Mother of Chief Richardville who also signed the 1795 Treaty of Greenville as both a Miami and with the Soldier as Eel River. Therefore; it would seem in 1795 the young Chief Richardville was both considered Miami by his mother and then Eel River by his father. But his father was a French-Canadian Trader and not a Native American man. Sir Der Richardville. So this could not have been his biological father who was Eel River. Then they looked at his Step father. Ah Ha… Tacumwa was in fact married to a Charles after Der Richardville, another Fur Trader named Charles Beaubien and another French Canadian. Therefore; all conclude as do the Miami that this must be Charley of historical record and the Eel River Man. This has also caused them to never find the true history as they have misidentified Charley as Charles Beaubien. Lets’ see;

1) He is French Canadian; so; he could have been around old Ft Duquense (Ft Pitt) and in Western Pennsylvania. Although Harris Sr and Jr at Ft Pitt were not dealing with the French and this Charles never worked there as a gun smith as Beaubien was a wealthy trader from a long line of wealthy traders with a history of marriages to Native American women to build their fur trading businesses. Nothing historically of his heritage (French); other than this known marriage to Tacumwa would make him an Eel River person and she Claims to be Miami and not an Eel River person. So how then would he be Eel River himself. Labalm sent by Washington to recover “Charley” was instead led to Beaubien by Nomhelana as a diversion so this misinformation is also claimed that Washington had sent Labame after the Eel River Leader. So they conclude this was Beaubien.

2) His family is found on treaties as an Interpreter as he dealt with the tribal groups as a trader. But he never served in Anthony Waynes Army. Whereas; Charley addressed by William Henry Harrison acknowledges that he himself knew Charley well as they had both served in Waynes army. Moreover; that was in 1803-9 and Charles Beaubien died in 1794; Oops this “expert and Miami claimed version is falling apart quick now. Beaubien is dead so he was not speaking in
1803-9 and therefore was not signing anything as late as 1807-9 when visiting the Ohio Deligation.

3) Nothing else to support Charles Beaubien as being “Charley” and “Blue Jacket” can be considered as this disqualifies him to all other made to fit, or believed to be documents. I have read most of those now too and it seems the experts and Miami have merely built a history of Charley and or Blue Jacket; based on Beaubien’s Life story once they concluded he must be Charley rather than the actual facts of Charley the Eel River man whom was Blue Jacket too.

This mistake is easily solved when all realize, and agree that Charles Beaubien died by 1794 near Ft Wayne.

4) I was told BUT WAIT... La Blam was sent to arrest Charley of the Eel Rivers and was sent after Charles Beaubien, so therefore he must have been Charley of the Eel Rivers. NO. LaBalm was on “secret orders” from Washington “SECRET” orders and so therefore his true intent was unknown. LaBalm heard the Tacumwa had a husband named Charles who was around the right part of the world, a trader as was Blue Jacket for Harris once in another part of the world or region, and so he too made the wrong conclusion and it cost him his life. It was also this mistake made by LaBalm that allowed young Richardville’s claim to sign as an Eel River at Greenville seem plausible. Beaubien being misidentified as Charley even then. However; what this truly means is that Tacumwa had some relationship to the true Charley of the Eel Rivers and that is what was needed to be found.

I have found Charley and all of the evidence supports his origins and reasons for being there in that place and time. Starting from Jamestown, his relationship to Washington and more and to this point. It is also clear and will become even more clear that he too was then Blue Jacket. The Only thing left to explain is the relationship to the Miami woman Tacumwa and to the Miami, that is not remembered or was mistold by Ewing and others for their own personal gain.

That said Beaubien as now being claimed to be “Charley”, could not have been Charley of the Eel River as Charley signed treaties after Beaubien was dead. “Blue Jacket”by all historical accounts also too help draft the treaty of Greenville and Beaubien being dead by then; would have had little input, comment or much to do. Just sayin. Charley signed In 1803, 1805, 1809 etc. Blue Jacket’s final land ceded by a meeting with the Ohio delegation in 1809 as well.

During the Journal of the Proceedings September 30th 1809 with William Henry Harrison, Harrison called upon the Chief of the Eel River “Charley” first. *The Governor requested that the chiefs speak in turn and called on the Eel River Chief first, who was an old friend and had served with him in Wayne’s Army, and asked what his objections where to the treaty....”*

This clearly dismisses Charles Beaubien as Charley of the Eel River Tribe. In turn it should clearly validate that Charley was Charles Floyd. It therefore should also confirm that after the treaty of Greenville Blue Jacket took a back seat as he himself stated he would do and therefore became the lesser chief of the Eel River. But Harrison was still respecting his old status. After
Blue Jacket stepped down by his own account he lost the say and there were many who then took advantage of this, some for good and some not so much. His self demotion made it possible for Tecumseh to take command of the Miquia, Mikojay (Mixed) Shawnee and Little Turtle took lead of the 1/10th of the Miami collective with only the small group “he still claimed to be mostly the Eel River” while “an “Artful man” who once sought political office, known as Long Beard or the Owl was the leader of 9/10th of the Miami. *(Harrison’s Journal)*

I have also recovered a letter from the National Archives RG 107 Old Army H 325(2) Signed J. Johnson Enc. With letter of William Henry Harrison to Henry Dearborn Vincennes IN July 10 th 1805. "Min”tes of the Meeting held with the Delaware, Eel River and Miami. (July 10 th 1805) This letter simply and clearly recorded Little Turtles own words.

“I am No Miami, I am only their Interpreter”

Little Turtle has been called a “great orator” by most historians and when I presented this letter it was dismissed as “a misinterpretation and not what he really was saying.” My answer is you cannot have it both ways. If this was a misinterpreted statement then many other statements recorded could also be misinterpretations. Later information provided us from the BIA when we asked to file for recognition as an independent Tribal Government as the Eel River Tribe of Indiana, a CD of information also confirmed this, *Little Turtle was not a Miami by birth but a Miami by politics*. Even the Miami tradition of following the mother’s matriarchal linage would also confirm this as Little Turtles mother was clearly and definitely not a Miami but Mohican or a Lenape Delaware woman. This is not disputed and verified by several historical documents. It was William Wells who had promoted Little Turtle and for his own reasons as well. Little Turtle was a great man in history and his words now repeated are not to dismiss that. But he himself stated he was No Miami and that too should now be respected as it was in that meeting then.

**1794 – 1812 A Troubled time, Population Explosion.**

The intended solution of the Treaty of Greenville was to solve most of the issues with both the Native American Groups as well as the British presence in the region. It only proved that the once united warrior forces now sought independence by entering into treaties with the USA that would cede additional lands to specific tribal groups. Of course ownership was not really a concept of the tribes only who hunted or controlled a specific part of the region by their historical presence and occupation. This soon caused disputes as one group or another now moved and living in an area made a treaty that ceded some land they now occupied but historically the Six nations or earlier groups had controlled that same land area. The groups ceding it claimed smaller groups like the descendants of the Micquia and the mixed transplanted people of the Shmokin settlements were only allowed to live there and they had not actually owned or controlled that area. The US government was then forced to complete another treaty addressing this issue or enter into a supplemental treaty to clarify the oversight and pacify the tribes left out in the earlier treaty. This seem to have no end as treaty after
treaty was necessary. The USA idea was to simply buy the land from the rightful owners. In theory this was perhaps a good idea. Unfortunately, intermarriages, political differences within the various groups didn’t always represent the true or rightful headmen who could speak for the occupying tribes. In fact; there may not have been any one person that could have since the Powhatan Confederacy; and by then was gone by nearly two centuries lapsed.

Size of a group took priority and smaller groups moved to a new area did not. Since arriving from the Delmarva between 1720 and 1750 that was the trouble with the Eel River. To make things more difficult they had a diverse story. In part they belong to the Lenape, but called DeLaWare’s, also family ties to the Mingo, Under the Control or allowed to be there by the Six nations of the Iroquois and once moved now further west; yet again, ran into the Miami who were larger and more influential under French Traders long in the region and by the British who allowed that trade threw Fort Detroit. To the South the Cherokee and the everincreasing troubles of a land grab and Salt production fight in Kentucky. Beyond to the west a whole new unknown region under yet another government and even more tribal groups historically in that place. Where to go? There was no place it now seemed. Only one thing to do, Stop and see where and who offers the best deal now. Our Numbers now declining fast and this now seen as a weakness, Charley taking a back seat and agreeing to now be led and controlled by the other Chiefs who would fully exploit this in the years ahead.

A movement was preserved by some of the forces that were not included in these treaty agreements. Misplaced people with tribal affiliations but not included in any treaty agreements. Tecumseh for historical reference was a Shawnee leader but he never signed any treaty and therefore was considered a rogue independent person of heritage and not part of any tribal group now under treaty. Many of his followers were also similar people. Those omitted by the treaties of larger groups and not included on any rolls taken or treaties conducted. Therefore; once losing to the prevailing Government they appear on no rosters taken of tribal members and were issued no Government annuities, land or reserves. They literally became landless, homeless wondering people relying solely on the other tribes and family ties whom might then include them. Lost to records in the new United States and to all other records except their military participation as an adversary or a briefly allied tribal person with the British. Here children and all descendants also fell into this situation. Tecumseh’s own son Pakeeshee, also called by the Miami Papakechi would be considered too somehow part of the Miami but never conclusively linked. He would also move west with the others and make an appearance at a grand council meeting in Kansas, and be remembered as attending. Then disappears from all other tribal group records. Until he enlists in the Kansas Military during the Civil war where he then is said to have died in a battle someplace unremembered to most and forgotten by even more.

Northwest Territory

The mass migration saw many more thousands of people from the east entering and settling on the grid system established by the Land Acts of 1784-1789 and the population swelled to
hundreds of thousands of people in a short time. The Native American way of life realized only a decade ago was vanishing quickly and so many now dependent on annual payments and substances from the US government and traders now monopolizing the dependence of the tribes. Traditional beliefs and ways were also giving way to the push to convert even more Indian people to Christianity as well as attempting to assimilate them into the democracy and totally give up the past way of life. Mixed people were expected to follow the path of citizenship and embrace that side of their heritage without question. Meanwhile the frustration over the population explosion and the many, many, changes only grew Tecumseh’s ranks of followers and that of his brother the Prophet; who mocked the religious leaders and preached for all Native People to return to the old ways of life.

The discontentment was not only limited to the Native American communities. Disputes over earlier land claims also effected those earlier settlers who also lost all they had planned and worked hard, fought hard to have. Daniel Boone a one time national treasure and book hero was now a public enemy and a wanted man by the US Government.

In 1795, Rebecca and he moved back to Kentucky, living in present Nicholas County on land owned by their son Daniel Morgan Boone. The next year, Boone applied to Isaac Shelby, the first governor of the new state of Kentucky, for a contract to widen the Wilderness Road into a wagon route, but the contract was awarded to someone else. Meanwhile, lawsuits over conflicting land claims continued to make their way through the Kentucky courts. Boone’s remaining land claims were sold off to pay legal fees and taxes, but he no longer paid attention to the process. In 1798, a warrant was issued for Boone's arrest after he ignored a summons to testify in a court case, although the sheriff never found him. That same year, the Kentucky assembly named Boone County in his honor. Having endured legal and financial setbacks, Boone sought to make a fresh start by leaving the United States. In 1799, he moved his extended family to what is now St. Charles County, Missouri, but was then part of Spanish Louisiana. The Spanish, eager to promote settlement in the sparsely populated region, did not enforce the official requirement that all immigrants had to be Roman Catholic. The Spanish governor appointed Boone "syndic" (judge and jury) and commandant (military leader) of the Femme Osage district. A small group of Eel River and Shawnee also moved there for a time during this Governorship of Boone. They did however return and parts of this groups are considered the ‘Absentee Shawnee’ while others in their absence were not involved in the treaties that occurred while gone with their affiliated tribes. These men, women and children became a perfect member of the Tecumseh’s groups and the settlement known as Profits Town which would move a number of times before settling near the “Isle of Garlic” named for the pungent smell of the skunk cabbage and wild garlic found in that place. General Hamilton made a note of this in his journal in 1851 once the region was finally being surveyed. On page 206 he recognizes that this region was called by the French the “Isle of garlic” or the “l’île a l’ail” about 4 miles north of modern-day Delphi (The real location of Profits Town) and the Battle of Tippecanoe. Skunk cabbage was a staple of the community. The roots were dug up and gathered placed in a pit filled with coals and roasted to make a food source similar to a spicy
baked potato. These would last far longer once cooked and would sustain the community through the winter months. Also growing in a thick dark water that was used for salt production making this particular; areas self sustaining and having only one way in to the village. Surrounded by marshes and swamps and on to the west the banks of the Wabash river.

Also related to this is that during the years these Eel River and Shawnee had left for Missouri with Boone, they had gone on a long hunt on or about 1810 as far west as Yellowstone and maybe all the way to the western coast. People dispute that Boone himself had gone but maybe had heard of the journey by others who were friends of his that had gone. When Lewis and Clark readied to embark on their journey of discovery, they first paid a visit to Boone and other locations in Indiana before turning westward with a young Sgt. Charles Floyd among them. Young Charley Floyd of that era was specifically requested by Jefferson to be made part of the expedition. This too only adding more speculation to the intent; considering the end result of him being requested to be included. He would be the only one to die on the trip of all of Lewis and Clarks men. He would then be remembered as the First “Military man” to die west of the Mississippi and a huge monument erected, years later.

Boone returned, paid off his debts so he could retire and live in his beloved Kentucky. His memoirs and accounts were told to his friend, Thomas S. Hinde, also a close friend of the Boone Family, neighbor in Kentucky, and interviewer of Boone.

Thomas Hinde Interviews and commentaries

BOONE

Thomas Hinde was a newspaper publisher and editor. His father was the doctor of Patrick Henry and General James Wolfe) see LaGros (the Wolf) interviewed by CC Trowbridge Floyd’s linked to Partick Henry-throughout); as well as being a neighbor of Boone. He had heard many stories told in private as they were told to his father and later even to him. These stories inspired a quest for the people of Madoc that would pass down to his children. As told to him by Patrick Henry and yet another indisputable fact linking my family line; these particular Floyd’s. Hinde met Tecumseh in Chillicothe and in Vincennes, Indiana, during either the 1810 or the 1811 meeting between Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison at Grouseland where George Rodgers Clark Floyd served as Harrisons second. Hinde also met prominent Shawnee Blue Jacket and reported on him for the local newspapers. One source says that Hinde played a crucial role in negotiating early Indian treaties signed with the United States government, without defining his actions. Maybe as an editor or scribe.

After moving to Chillicothe, he became interested in prehistoric Indian sites. In a letter to President James Madison, he mentioned taking friends to Windship’s mound (now the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park), but focused on his opposition to slavery, saying he called “their attention to the surrounding scenery, my former pursuits, my friends, my country,
my prospects—all these had been abandoned for the pride of opinion, against the entailment and perpetuation of slavery upon the rising generation! I remember their looks when I remarked, that after all, (pointing to the sun eclipsed,) I spoke of the gloom that overshadowed my future prospects!”

He was not talking about slavery in the whole but recalling the actions of the Nation that continued slavery and land speculations that cast the darkness over the land and those people now forced off their lands and into obscurity hunted by family, cousins and descendants and those which held a promise of the future... prospects lost. The eclipse a reference to the battle of Tippecanoe where the prophet has convinced his followers that he would make the sun vanish from the sky. A fact Claimed that the Prophet (Tecumseh’s Brother) had said; having must have learned this from the Moravian Missionary and those who had heard of this astronomy event. But this too by the sign of Draco which in more modern times has been credited to Surpent Mound (again Tatooed Surpent) and other mound sites also linked to old Welsh travels and navigation. It could have been from the conversation the also held with Hinde.

Hinde purchased property from William Mc'Intosh near the Wabash River, an area that had been a Piankashaw Indian campground. It contained numerous earthwork mounds built by cultures that predated the Piankashaw. McIntosh the same man who had White Eyes lead his men under the orders to protect him yet was murdered by the militia. And then taken to the US Supreme Court disputing personal purchases of land from Indian persons. Because of the slavery issue, in 1806 Hinde moved from Kentucky to Chillicothe in the free state of Ohio. In partnership with his brother-in law R.D. Richardson, beginning in 1806, he edited and published a newspaper titled the Fredonian. Fredonian was a sonorous name for 'a citizen of the United States.' In later years it was applied to an American-inspired rebellion to separate Texas from Mexico. From early in his career, Hinde fought the projects of Aaron Burr. He collected and published material in The Fredonian related to what he said was Burr's conspiracy to overthrow the US government. Hinde sent the evidence to Henry Clay, a longtime friend of his family and later secretary of state, but the papers disappeared. No doubted also implicating James Wilkerson aka Agent 13. Hinde only touching on the entirety of the whole matter and never knowing the truth of the matter.

On October 19, 1809, with minister William Lynes officiating, Hinde at the age of 24 married Belinda Bradford, the daughter of the late James Bradford, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His father-in-law was a descendant of William Bradford of Plymouth Colony. He had been killed in 1791 in St. Clair's Defeat. He had interviewed the few survivors and recorded their stories and firsthand accounts of the Native American leaders and battles. Including McClures description of the leader of the Massassauga then misreported as Little Turtle by McClure; whereas; it was Blue Jacket McClure had described. Massassauga (Massagoji and other mistranslations for the “Middlemen” the negotiators of the Occoneechi of Virginia long ago. Black Snakes, Eels, “Indi” latan for Indian and “Ana” meaning Eels).
The next generation of Floyd's, Charley's nephews and cousins would be involved in those affairs and US conspiracies involving Arron Burr and other politicians as well.

(Davis Floyd the Son of Robert Floyd) Robert Floyd born after the death of Abadiah Davis Floyd- Williams first wife; therefore; Robert a half brother to Col John Charley not born to William and Abadiah, but of another Mother, unknown but thought to be a morravian Missionary and many with a maiden name of Morre. He was the Robert Floyd who took mis Mayfield to court in Kentucky for calling him part of the hestian breed. In 1825 Hinde would heavily invest in the Wabash Navigation Company, claiming that Washington himself had supported the idea of the waterways being connected as the great delivery system of the United States. He declared: "...I have seen the whole wilderness of the West subdued and savages and wild beasts or prey receding before civilization and enterprise." He said that, on the Wabash from the Grand Rapids to Terre Haute, steamboats could navigate almost all year; therefore it was essential to connect the river to the Ohio. He also suggested that an armory should be built by the U.S. Government next to the proposed dam. This led to the Erie Canal that would eventually be used to remove the Eel River and those exempted by a writ of habeas corpus. Heavily invested in to canal projects, other development and real estate throughout the Ohio valley, his information and legacy would pass on to his son.

In his later writings, Hinde espoused some questionable theories such as the Hollow Earth theory and the Madoc tradition. Remember John Symmes, the wealthy congressman who bought the Ohio territory at .06 per acre to bail out the new American Government? Well his nephew named after him John Cleves Symmes Jr. had revived the old Greek Celtic idea nd with their fortune had created somewhat of an acult following. Hinde’s had been reading his works as well and publishing some of that material in his papers. Hinde was published in the Methodist Magazine, the "Short Sketches of Revivals of Religion in the Western Country" (incomplete), the Advocate and Journal (New York) and the Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati). His writings have been described as, "...abound[ing] in vague philoshical and religious reflections-- this is especially true of his diaries-- thus making them of slight value....

Hinde dedicated a substantial amount of time to investigating the Madoc Tradition in North America. Madoc or Madog ab Owain Gwynedd was our family OLD Historical linage , a Welsh prince who sailed to America in 1170, more than 300 years before Christopher Columbus's voyage in 1492. Hinde interviewed hundreds of individuals on the topic. In 1824, Hinde wrote a letter to John S. Williams, editor of The American Pioneer regarding the Madoc Tradition. He claimed to have testimony from numerous sources that said Welsh people under Owen Ap Zuinch had come to America in the twelfth century, over 300 years before Christopher Columbus. Hinde claimed that in 1799, the remains of six soldiers had been dug up near Jeffersonville, Indiana with breastplates containing Welsh coats of arms. ( also Floyd county Indiana area where; none even today, can tell you how it got its name or for whom, Which Floyd- Answer Ishim. ) In 1799, John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee, (Watunga Colony trying to incroach on Salt production) also wrote of the alleged discovery of six skeletons in
brass armor bearing Welsh coat-of-arms. These were reportedly found while diging and clearing for the Salt production, other reports say while clearing land for Clarks Grant on the Indiana side of the Ohio river; but were more likely found by grave robbers of Native burial sights so were not reported widely and this information kept underwraps due to providence; The Revolutionary War then well underway with the British. Not a good time to claim ancient Welsh in armor were found in America.

Hinde claimed that Mc'Intosh recounted that American Indians and Welshmen living on the Mississippi River were conversing in Welsh in the late 1700s. McIntosh who had White Eyes in his care but White Eyes was assassinated anyway. They had looked beyond the day for a Welsh connection that likely is fact but lost to documentabl history. What I also believe Hines did know is the Floyd relationships, but the older story of King Madoc grabbed his interest far beyond the more recent history being written still in his own day. He like so many others looked to Madoc to explain the Floyd’s but failed to see the origin of the Floyds in this new world. He jumped from the older story of Madoc to explain the Floyds of his day.

In an 1842 letter Hinde stated, "I have just returned from the East, having visited the Atlantic cities generally for the first time, after forty-five years pioneering in the wilderness of the West. I have been three time a citizen of Kentucky, twice of Ohio, and twice of Illinois." After returning from the visit, Hinde claimed that eastern ministers were unsuccessful because they underrated the people of the West. He said, "If we expect to find on crossing the mountains a people either illiterate or ignorant as a body, we will assuredly, in many instances be disappointed. It too often happens, that one puffed up with selfimportance, and possesses a conceited and heated imagination, will form wild conjectures as to men and things. We have been amused at the bewildered minds of such, with the 'whys' and 'wherefores'; and one of the most ridiculous whims of some, is to endeavor to press everything into their own mould; and shape it, be it what it may, if possible, after their own manner, custom, or operation, forgetting that 'we have to take the world as it is, and not as we would have it to be.'"

A large collection of Hinde's diaries are held among the Lyman Draper Manuscripts in the Wisconsin Historical Society.

**Danial Boone** had maybe enlighten Hinde but by the time he realized he had spent so much time voicing his theory of Madoc as an explanation few would take him serious again.

“We are such stuff as dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.”

— William Shakespeare, The Tempest
The Next Generation The last years of old Leaders

During the years following the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 the next several decades would see many additional treaties to try and correct those omitted from an earlier treaty and this same error would march clear across the mid-west upper north and to the land west of the Mississippi following the Louisiana Purchase. The freedom of the older leaders and that freedom their fathers and grandfathers had known was now coming to a close. This generation became dependent on the annual payments that would be set aside for those who entered into several treaties and anyone not included would be left out entirely.

The next generation of the Floyd’s too would have some hard choices to make and a direction to follow. A couple of these Floyd’s in this generation would face life changing choices. Charley’s brother Robert Floyd had a son also named Davis who was two years older than Charley’s son Davis whom remained with his father as part of those missing among the tribal groups. Robert’s son, Davis Floyd. As a boy in Kentucky Floyd came to befriend William Clark, younger brother of George Rogers Clark. The Floyd family became political allies of Clark. (Also supporting the report of Charley of the Eel Rivers warning George Rodgers Clark about impending attacks...because of this family and life long relationship, whereas historians can find no reason a Charles Beaubien would have done that. He wouldn’t have as Beaubien had no history with the Clark family and this is an assumption if you subscribe that Charley of the Eel River tribe was mistakenly Charles Beaubien.

**Davis Floyd b) 1776** would briefly be 2nd Lieutenant of the Jefferson County militia. Floyd married his first wife Susanna Johnston Lewis in Jefferson County in 1794. (linking him to both the Johnson family and the Lewis Families [Indian Agent and Those whom had done the first treaty with the Delaware and led men at Point Pleasant]. Floyd had three children by Susannah, Gabriel Jones, Charles, and Elizabeth. Susanna died about 1807. This too added confusion as Charley of the Eel River also had a son Gabriel I. Floyd b)1777 and Davis Floyd b)1774 to Mary Stewart who would remarry another Charles Floyd after Charley had left and joined the fight with the Native American Allies. Two cousins with the same name and similar in age. Davis / Gabriel. X 2 . (Brothers sons) And Mary Stewart with two husband both named Charles or Charley.

In 1801 Davis Floyd b)1776: moved to Clarksville, Indiana. In the same year Floyd became Deputy Sheriff of Clark County and the Clark County Recorder. Floyd, along with his father, was appointed to the Clarksville Board of Trustees. Floyd would ferry boats through the Falls of the Ohio rapids until 1808. Floyd was elected as a Clark County delegate to the territory's slavery convention in 1802, the convention would set in motion events that would attempt to legalize slavery and indentured servitude in the Indiana Territory. Floyd would become the Sheriff of Clark County in 1803 and served until 1806. Floyd was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature in an 1805 special election; the legislature had been reduced to five members when the Michigan Territory was detached. Floyd was generally at odds with the rest of the
In 1805, while a territorial legislator, Floyd became involved in the plot of Aaron Burr. Floyd and Burr had both become members of the board of directors of the Indiana Canal Company. The company, believed to have had something to do with the conspiracy, was to build a canal around the Falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side of the river. The company failed and the investors lost their money, which was believed to have been used to help finance Burr's plot. It was never proven that the money was stolen. The company had an initial investment of $120,000 and handled over one million dollars during its duration. Conspiracy was to start a new country within Spanish controlled territory west of the Mississippi. Also being peddled by Agent 13; General Wilkerson, and the reason Boone being broke had like others moved to Spanish controlled Missouri. Going around the Falls of the Ohio to bypass other traders on the river.

Floyd had also committed to Aaron Burr that he would raise a regiment of soldiers to support his cause of illegally invading Mexico. It is unknown if Floyd was aware of how the regiment was planned to be used. The regiment of 30 men and boats assembled on Silver Creek in Clark County and left from the Falls of the Ohio to sail downriver to Natchez, Louisiana. They expected to join army troops there but were betrayed by General James Wilkinson. They were unable to meet up with the rest of assembling regiments because President Thomas Jefferson, already aware of the plot, decided the men were guilty of treason and ordered them all arrested. Floyd fled Louisiana and returned to Indiana where he was captured. Wilkerson found out the plot was discovered so failed to assist and reported it Just to save himself and never told he was one of the main architects of the entire idea, and that he had been paid by the Spanish Government.

In 1807, with Floyd in custody and the plot exposed, Davis along with Burr and his other conspirators, were charged with treason. The treason could not be proved against Burr and the treason charges were dropped against Floyd. He was however charged a $20 fine and imprisoned for 3 hours. Some believe that Floyd was unaware of Burr’s larger plot but much of the public at the time considered him a "conscientious traitor".

Just days after his sentencing in the conspiracy with Burr, the Indiana Territorial Legislature elected him as Treasurer of the lower house. It was unknown to them at the time that Burr had been acquitted. After learning of those events, and President Thomas Jefferson's unhappiness with the outcome, the legislature decided to take action. On July 6, 1808, legislature passed resolutions condemning Burr's plot and stating that "Indiana had no sympathy for Burr." Gov. Thomas Posey revoked Floyd's military commission in the militia, probably at the request of President Jefferson. This too had to of had some influence on Jefferson's request to specifically
include Sgt Charles Floyd on the Lewis and Clark discovery expedition as Jefferson was therefore aware of this history when requesting Charles Floyd.

**After the conspiracy** On October 10, 1807, the anti-slavery elements of the territory assembled for a convention in Springville, the same site as the convention that started the territory's anti-slavery movement. Floyd served as secretary of the convention which issued a resolution to oppose the new laws passed by the proslavery legislature. Floyd left Clark County that year and moved into Harrison County. *See also: History of slavery in Indiana.* After the death of his first wife, Davis remarried to Elizabeth Robards Davis March 20, 1809. She was the widow of Thomas Terry Davis, the judge of Davis's treason trial. He would have one son, Robert, and a step daughter, Elizabeth, by his second wife. When hostilities broke out with the Indians in 1811 Floyd was reinstated in the militia to the rank of lieutenant. It is reported that this Davis Floyd had attended as a witness to the signatures, the 1809 Treaty of Fort Wayne with the Delaware, to validate those signing were accurate much like William Wells had done and others with family members among the tribal groups. However; with another Davis Floyd only two years different in age and whom still remains missing to history, it cannot be stated with certainty this Davis was the Davis witness on the Delaware treaty. I would conclude this Davis was not as there is nothing in his history to show he has known anything of the Delaware language, whereas Charley Floyd aka Blue jackets son Davis would most assuredly have.

Floyd then served with William Henry Harrison during Tecumseh's War and was present at the Battle of Tippecanoe along with his cousin George Rodgers Clark Floyd claimed as the son of Col John Floyd but actually the son of Ishim Floyd placed with Henry Knox and groomed for Military service. Floyd was part of a company of dragoons under the command of Major Parkes. This Floyd again is given credit as the Davis Floyd who was also instrumental in conducting negotiations to prevent the Delaware Tribe from joining the Tecumseh forces to prevent war. But again history maybe giving credit to the wrong Davis Floyd due to a like name known. This too had revived old loyalties and included some of the group as guides and participants that never appeared on any roster or rolls of soldiers at the battle of Tippecanoe.

After the war Floyd returned to public service serving as auditor of Indiana Territory in 1813. He was responsible for relocating the capital to Corydon from Vincennes. He sought out contractors to build the new capitol building and finally selected Dennis Pennington, a leading man in the Territorial Legislature. In 1814 he would return to the job of Indiana Territorial Treasurer until 1816. In 1815 he moved to Corydon, Indiana, along with the capital. Here records were stored of the Eel River and Miami and were destroyed or lost. (Documents and old papers, a trunk with artifacts a wampum belt and other proof of identities and activities. All were destroyed during the War of 1812 were the British were blamed for the burning of Corydon but later the documents and records if not the capitol was burned by the territorial government so not to fall into the hands of the British. Just as Jefferson had done as the Governor of Virginia when the British on Hoggs Island came ashore during the Revolutionary War. William Henry Harrisons dealings journals and official documents which would clearly
have identified us by official record all burned. If any had been saved or preserved nobody has produced them. Personal journals not located there and other records related to the affairs of the territory are all that remain. This to is how we were lost again to history.

The state seal of Indiana, In 1816 Floyd was elected as a delegate to the Indiana Constitution Convention. The same year he was also elected as Harrison County's representative to the first state legislature. On Nov. 22, 1816, during his term as a legislator, Floyd proposed the official acceptance of the design the state seal. The seal was approved by the legislature. Floyd described the seal as A forest and a woodman felling a tree, a buffalo leaving the forest and fleeing through the plain to a distant forest, and sun in the west with the word Indiana. The seal itself had been in use already and was probably designed by William Henry Harrison. The symbolism of this seal has more to say then at first glance.

The same year this Davis remarried to Elizabeth Robards after the death of his first wife. That year Floyd's company was awarded contracts to build the state executive buildings in Corydon. He built a new home for himself in Corydon in 1817, the home was later occupied by Governor and later Senator William Hendricks. On October 13, 1817 he was appointed by Jonathan Jennings as the first Judge of Floyd County, Indiana. He served as judge until 1823. It is believed by some that Floyd County was named for him, but omitted from the record because of his involvement with Aaron Burr. According to the Indiana State Library the county was named for John Floyd, an early settler in Floyd County. John Floyd was Davis Floyd's Uncle. However; the original statute creating the county does not site a source for the name. But historical records would say it was named for Ishim Floyd now lost to much of the history and with intent. Floyd participated in creating a masonic Grand Lodge in Corydon in 1817. He, along with most every notable man in the state, was a member of the Masonic fraternity. While another cousin, Col Floyd's son, John Floyd Jr., was running for Governor of Virginia and would later also run for president of the United States on the “antimasonic” ticket. This merely shows the differences of family opinions within the relationships and a split of the families true history and direct linage.

Floyd built a home in Corydon, Indiana in 1817 and opened a general store in 1818, but in the Panic of 1819 Floyd lost most of his fortune, his store, and his home. His home was later bought by Governor William Hendricks and is now a part of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site. He unsuccessfully tried to re-enter politics in 1822 but was defeated in the congressional election by the popular Jonathan Jennings. Floyd's life in Indiana is described as "shrewd and crafty" by the Indiana Historical Society. With his political career seemingly at an end and his fortune gone, Floyd eventually accepted an appointment from Secretary of State John Quincy Adams to be a United States Commissioner and settle land disputes in newly acquired Florida Territory. He held his first session to settle disputes on August 4, 1823.

Floyd first settled in Alachua County in 1823 but had moved to Leon County by 1830. He served as mayor of St. Augustine, Florida in 1826 and as treasurer of the Florida Territorial
Council from 1826 to 1828. In 1831 Floyd would serve as president of the Education Society which sought to promote public education in Florida. The society was instrumental in establishing the Florida public school system. He died in Florida on December 13, 1834. It was believed that his remains were returned to Corydon for burial although his burial location has never been located. He was likely appointed to this as yet another Charles Floyds descendant and another John Floyd of Georgia was also in the Military fighting with others against the Creek, and old relatives of the other Floyds lost to known history. Also; Where George Rodgers Clarke Floyd would abandon his duties and post and disappear among the Creek people. This other John Floyd was also sent to Florida to lead fighting there where Floyd island is found named for him and where he too fades from history, but is remembered by naming Floyd County Georgia after him.

“Me, poor man, my library Was dukedom large enough.”
— William Shakespeare, The Tempest

Treaties Peace and Conflicts Our Leaders Emerged from the Conflicts

GEORGE RODGERS CLARK FLOYD Meets Tecumseh and disappears from Military life.

As with our family there were two men to share this name. The one of interest to our history is the son reported as the son of Col John Floyd, but is actually Ishim Floyds son; named for his commander whom he marched with; left behind in Kentucky when Jane Breckenridge left following his reported death with son John Floyd Jr.. Young George Rodgers Clark Floyd did not return east. The next we see of him is stationed with Henry Knox. (National Archives full military records) He is then assigned to William Henry Harrison as his second during the meeting of Tecumseh. His description of the Chief is still remembered and often quoted and was used as the basis of the commonly used portraits of Tecumseh although Tecumseh himself never allowed any sketches or paintings to be done of him. Any image is purely imaginary or speculation. During the battle of Tippecanoe the Native American forces were to await Tecumseh’s return. However the Prophet. Left to tend to the village of Prophetstown had convinced the awaiting warriors that his medicine was far stronger than the Missionaries and Priests serving the various groups and gaining a following. The Prophet mocked them by wearing black robes and burning sage similar to the ceremonies of the Jesuits and others. Through the education that he and Tecumseh had reportedly received from the Moravian Missionary and those close to them, The Prophet learnt of a solar eclipse and used this to convince the warriors that he would make the sun disappear from the sky. This had worked and
with the encouragement of British Rangers also in Prophetstown supported an early attack of Harrisons troops now camped on a site his guides had suggested. Among Harrison troops were guides and scouts planted within the forces that had tried to delay his advance from Vincennes to Prophetstown. These scouts knew that Tecumseh was delayed and they therefore took a winding route often crossing the Wabash River several times. The delay tactics did not buy enough time and once within reach of the settlement they suggested an encampment site. It was on a high bluff with two sides protected by a ridge and a swamp beyond that. To their back an opened prairie. The formed a rectangular camp and built huge fires in the November night air. To squal the possible uprising Harrison again called on his old friend now a subchief to a little-known tribe (Eel River) and his relatives also relatives of Tecumseh. Harrison too had done independent treaties with Charley and the small group ceding a small patch of land for a Territorial House, Tavern and place of entertainment in southern Indiana. As well as other treaties including the Greenville Treeaty. Historical records confirm that his group now traveling to Prophets town was made up of politicians, new unseasoned soldiers, former captives, men with relatives still considered captives and others who “Never Appeared on any Roster”.

George Rodgers Clark Floyd’s military records tell of him sleeping in his tent in only a night shirt. This being told by a woman claiming to have been his wife years later after he disappeared. She with a Mr Pope’s endorsement is also claiming she was also called “Sally” although her name is different. She continues to state to the US congress appeal for his Military benefits for service, that she is one of two wives by stating he had other children. This widow’s reason for this request is that he had caught pneumonia because of this battle being fought in early November and because he fought without shoes and in only a night shirt. He also is said to have traveled to the Hot Springs of Virginia to heal and never returned to her after taken his leave by way of the Indians of near Natchaz.

The first oddity of this is Harrison’s account and others claim that the order was given to be ready as the pending confrontation was both expected and for some wanted. Those among Harrison’s troops had no concern of an attack as they had known Tecumseh had not returned. Also among these non-registered and unreported spy’s was his old friend Charley. Described in the Native American accounts of the battle of Tippecanoe called the “Minatowa”. Here the Native American account of the Battle of Tippecanoe; report seeing a man the attackers knew well who they were surprised to see there fighting with Harrison’s troops during the attack.

“he was shot several times but shook the bullets off like an old buffalo”

A reference to his identity “buffalo”. As found on the State Seal of Indiana ;and a reference to Blue Jacket meeting Boone at the Buffalo Lick Crossing; and one of his names among the many names of various tribal groups whom had always known him.

“He was also known to be a good shot ...so good he could shoot the tin cup from a man’s hand”

This too is a reference to Charley’s identity. He was a sharp shooter dating back to his days working for John Harris at Ft Pitt as a gun smith and member of the sharp shooters of the 4th
Regiment of Pennsylvania. During the Mutiny one man was shot by a mutineer and it may vary well have been Charley’s shot. During St Clair’s defeat Blue jacket and Indian Sharp shooters took out the cannons. Lastly during annuity and treaty payments made just north of Modern day Peru Indiana. The payee clerk was using a “Tin Cup” to count out the silver coins used to pay the recipients. The Chief then “Charley” witnessing this had warned the clerk this method was cheating those receiving the payments and he ignored the warning; so; the Chief shot the “Tin cup” from his hand. Today there is a small bump in the road called Tin Cup, barely a spot in the road not big enough to be a town but remembered by name for this one epic event that was the talk of the Tribal groups throughout the region. The story was legendary among many. He is also remembered by Boone in Boones accounts as reported by Hinde were he met a young kinsman of sturdy families coming back from the Battle of Point Pleasant, Charley Floyd who Boone reflects also served under a Capt. Lewis just as Sgt Charley Floyd has served under another Capt Lewis, he recalls a incredible shot made to fall a deer that had provided the means to survive or a meal.

After the Battle an Old Indian Chief is found on the Praire side of the Battle injured in the leg and dying. Harrison orders him not to be killed and he lingers talking to Harrison. A younger woman is reported to be with him and refused to leave his side. Nothing is said what became of her after the old chief died. There maybe no way ever to prove this by documents as those records were destroyed once Corydon was burned. However; with all of the information I have collected over a lifetime searching form my history and facts, the bigger picture; this I now conclude was either Ishim Floyd or John Floyd of Kentucky. Discovered that both had faked their own deaths to disappear with his Brother Charley and other family members. This too supported by the accounts of CC Trowghbridge when interviewing old Chief LaGros (The Wolf).

“two brothers fightin over a “bear paw” one became the leader of the Shawnee and the other the Leader of the Kickapoo”

John Floyd of Kentucky had a daughter with a Mis Barefoot. His own Journals tell of a bear feast held when first going into Kentucky. The Mickojay or Miquia are also called Bear Faces. The Miami oral stories tell how they tricked a bear into a settlement and killing it. (metaphor)

Maybe the best evidence is also found in the interview with LaGros. He tells how the Kickapoo where small and had moved to the Praire (near Benton County Indiana) and a group of Ottawa or Odawa had seen on the Praire what they thought was a small herd of “Buffalo”. As They got near it was not Buffalo kicking up dust but a group of Kickapoo with Shields as tall as men covered in Buffalo hides, all gathered together covered by their shields. The Ottawa tried to attack them but did no good and the men moved together and remained covered by their shield. This is the description of a Tortus Formation of old Rome and Old fighting techniques as taught to the Kickapoo by someone who had known of this battle tactic. Buffalo hides used as reinforced body armor and covering the shields. A man also covered would or could appear as a bear. There will those of you who read this and think this is purely my embellishment and imagination. It is; as no proof but the account told of this by an Old Chief in an interview
describes this event. It is however; unusual to all known accounts of a Native American people defending themselves and particular to this group of Kickapoo. It is also found in the Miami account of later generations that a woman known as the Wife of Benjamin was issued a land reserve that became a safe harbor for many said related to the Miami but from various origins. Among them Old woman who was a Kickapoo woman. Some Delaware and others. It is also historical that the Wife of the Soldier who signed the treaty of Greenville was a Wea woman who addressed the US government in a speech. It is not one thing that supports our history but the entirety of our history that supports it all. There are too many things too many footprints left to have anyone say that My Floyd line was not there, not these people at all.

The account of this man “A Good Shot” and “old Buffalo” a man they “knew well and were surprised to see there” at the battle of Tippecanoe only confirms he was there although no known roster records these few participant’s are names and destroyed forever once Corydon was burned.

History again supports this as Captain Logan we also know was assigned to Harrison and would later be killed in the war of 1812 and honorably recalled and commented on by Harrison. He too was likely part of those there who remained unnoted. Members of Harrisons list of men officers and scouts also included politically connected, new unseasoned enlisted and several names that had once had family members captive or they themselves had been captive. We find names like Geiger (William Wells, new wife’s family). Wells family there, Funk who’s relatives and descendants were removed from the Miami rolls and many others with related stories. This did not go unnoticed by the attacking forces and William Wells would pay for it within the year.

Following the battle George Rodgers Clark Floyd was to return to Kentucky and raise a militia force. Then meet up with others near Piqua to finish off those whom fled. GRC Floyd left the service due to illness and went to the medical springs in Virginia a well-known spot that Gist and others had used as per the Indian advice for healing. From there he went to Natchez were by his National Archives military records “left by way of the Indian nations” never heard from again. He had married a woman Sarah Fontaine, who claimed she was aka as “Sally” he had a first wife that is lost to history and was said to also be named “Sally” who may have been “Old Sally” one of the misplaced people living on Wife of Benjamin’s reserve near Peru Indiana. She “the Wife of Benjamin” aka Elizabeth had taken in several misplaced people including Delaware, Molly a Kickapoo /Wea woman and others. He was sometimes called Major Floyd but Davis Floyd was also there and often confused on the records as Davis Floyd a cousin was also there as a politician and officer. George Rodgers Clark Floyd is thought to have died near Cherokee Park but nobody really knows as he vanished and the only remaining records are House Bills from Sarah Fontaine helped by Mr. Pope to secure his military pension. She reportedly died in New Orleans.

Pension Application: is found in the 31 st Congressional 2 nd session Senate of the United States of America Rep. Cow; N0 268 dated January 31, 1851 accompany Bill N0. 442
As I said, within the Floyd family there are many with the exact same names even on as rare as George Rodgers Clark Floyd. He too had a relative born in 1810 in West Virginia who bears the same name. He is reported as the brother of John Floyd but this is not the same GRC Floyd. In fact he is the Brother of Col John Floyd’s son’s children John B Floyd who like his father John Floyd Jr was also a governor of Virginia and the 2nd GRC Floyd was named for his famous Uncle. President John Tyler appointed Floyd as Secretary of the Wisconsin Territory on October 30, 1843, and served in this capacity until February 24, 1846, when a successor was appointed. He continued to live in Dane County, Wisconsin and served as colonel of the Dane County militia from 1846 to 1847. He returned to Wythe County, Virginia where he became a farmer. He operated a coal and salt property in Warfield, Kentucky, but the business did not do well.

Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa brought forward a joint resolution in the United States Senate on July 12, 1852 for the "relief of George R. C. Floyd, late Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, and sureties..." It was referred to the Committee on Finance. It passed the Senate, for on July 27, 1852 it was presented to the United States House of Representatives. (Coincidently this was the Same time Ms. Fontaine was trying to get the Other George Rodgers Clark Floyd’s Military pention passed adding only confusion Im sure to both and maybe the intent) He sold his property to his brother John B. Floyd on March 3, 1857 and moved to Logan County, West Virginia to look after some mineral and timber property he had an interest in. In 1873, he was elected as a delegate to the West Virginia House of Delegates, serving in the 1872 and 1873 sessions. The land interests and resources dated back to land claims surveyed for Washington by Col John many years ago and those properties intended for Charley and other Floyd member families, much of the lands lost during the late 1780’s and 90’s through the early 1800’s due to dual land claims. Within the Vandalia. This George Rodgers Clark Floyd for historians is also often that to be the George Rodgers Clark Floyd of Tippecanoe because of the oddity of the name and once seeing this man they stop looking and conclude it must be; has to be the same man; as they exclaim “nobody could have that same ridiculous name”, as I have been told.

Well... they do. It is not ridiculous once you know our family history and how important these events and names being given to children were to try and preserve what was being lost and or stolen ...Our heritage and identities.

Gabriel I. Floyd, Charley’s son was raised with Charley as a member of the tribal community. He was not recovered nor known like William Wells for several years. Upon discovering him and after the death of John, Disapearance of Charley again and Harrison and others now knowing the story and identities of all; he served briefly as a Lieutenant in the US Army and witnessed the signatures of the Kickapoo Treaty in 1816. Again; a link to the small group of Kickapoo and their relationship to our family, being verified by Gabriel being present. He and others had served on the American side of the war of 1812 and were recorded on several accounts. One of his wives, a Wea addressed the US Government one of the few speeches of a woman recorded as a leader in a time where women’s rights was unheard of and unthinkable.
Following the Treaty of 1816 Gabriel is again lost and no military records of his have ever been located even though he is recorded as a Lieutenant that year. He would have received the flag at the Treaty of Greenville from Wayne as he was listed solely as an Eel River on behalf of his father who’s identity was yet unknown and was serving as a dual chief. Chief Richardville also signed as both Miami and Eel River due to his mother’s relationship to the Shawnee groups who left Picqua as did Little Turtle. Gabriel Floyd is sometimes confused with his Cousin. Robert Floyd’s son Gabriel Jones Floyd. Again, cousins with the same name and similar in age.

Footprints of a Deer over those left by a Bear, maybe to hide the tracks of another.

Those within the troops of Harrison’s forces had been part of a larger plan to end the fighting before it ever started. The guides and scouts had noted that Harrison always road a grey horse, a fact known to the attacking warriors too. The plan was if a battle started, was to attack him and the inexperienced troops would get scared or confused and easily defeated. The Prophet had changed the plan with the insistence of the British Rangers who were advising them and supporting the effort. A slave named Ben, who drove a wagon for Harrison, had deserted to the Shawnee and agreed to lead a force against the military. He was charged with treason but later Harrison would pardon him. (see Winnamac) aka Catfish

When the attack came and in the confusion Harrison mounted the wrong horse another officer mounted his horse and was shot dozens of times. The battle lasted about two hours and Harrison lost 62 men (37 killed in action and 25 mortally wounded); about 126 were less seriously hurt. The Yellow Jackets (an elite fighting group in Harrisons Army) suffered the highest casualties of the battle, with 30% of their numbers killed or wounded. The number of Native American casualties is still the subject of debate, but it was certainly lower than that of the United States forces. Historians estimate that as many as 50 were killed and about 70–80 were wounded, but these numbers might not be accurate. Information reported of a find near Delphi Indiana in the 1920’s told of finding 100 Native American remains buried with their heads all facing to a large bolder and encircling it completely. The bolder and remains have disappeared and it was said to have been broken up and pieces sent to political and military descendants of the battle of Tippecanoe. Delphi was the location of the original battle and Prophets town contrary to the city called Battleground Indiana. The site now called the battlefield was purchased years after as part of the Indiana Constitution to preserve the memory of the battle. Proof of this is in the journals of the march. They were more than a day and a half march from Lafayette (Ft Quiatenon ). He was also 6 leagues north of Hogs Creek or Hogs point. Delphi would later be renamed By Samuel Milroy Indian agent based on the white limestone cliffs, the green landscape and the story of the Prophet which all reminded him of Greece and the Oracle. Today that is the local high school mascot and my home town. Other history of the town will also confirm this in a later section of this story. See Delphi reserves and lost Sister.
The warriors retreated to Prophetstown where, according to one chief’s account, the warriors confronted Tenskwatawa (the Prophet) and accused him of deceit because of the many deaths, which his spells were supposed to have prevented. He blamed his wife for desecrating his magic medicine and offered to cast a new spell and insisted that warriors launch a second attack, but they refused.

Fearing Tecumseh’s imminent return with reinforcements, Harrison ordered his men to fortify the camp with works for the rest of the day. As the sentries moved back out, they discovered and scalped the bodies of 36 warriors. The following day, November 8, he sent a small group of men to inspect the town and found it was deserted except for one elderly woman too sick to flee; the rest of the defeated Natives had evacuated the village during the night. Harrison ordered his troops to spare the woman, but to burn down Prophetstown and destroy the Native Americans' cooking implements, without which the confederacy would be hard pressed to survive the winter. Everything of value was confiscated, including 5,000 bushels of corn and beans. Some of Harrison's soldiers dug up bodies from the graveyard in Prophetstown to scalp. Harrison's troops buried their own dead on the site of their camp. They built large fires over the mass grave in an attempt to conceal it from the Native Americans. However, after Harrison's troops departed the area, the Native Americans returned to the grave site, digging up many of the corpses and scattering the bodies in retaliation.

The Wrong site of the battle and merely a memorial.

The participants in the battle received the Thanks of Congress. The resolution originally included William Henry Harrison by name, but his name was removed from the resolution before passage. Harrison considered this to be an insult, thinking Congress implied he was the one person in the campaign not worthy of accolades, and he expressed the opinion that it held him up to obloquy and disrespect. He was later awarded the Thanks of Congress and a Congressional Gold Medal in 1818 for victory at the Battle of the Thames.

William Henry Harrison returned to the battlefield in 1835 to give speeches during his first presidential campaign. Part of his speech called for the creation of a memorial to preserve the battle site. John Tipton later purchased some land to preserve it. The region the true battle field was on had not been surveyed yet and Indiana had not fully owned vast parts of the region which was still part of the treaty grants. The mission school on the hill was purchased by the Methodist Church to be used as a seminary. (this was the Pittsburg Elementary school also which I attended in the town of Pittsburg along the Wabash River near the Tippecanoe River across from Delphi) Tipton left the battlefield to the seminary in his will and they maintained it for many years and built a larger facility at the location in 1862. The Battle and Harrison were memorialized by two Ohio towns being named Tippecanoe; one changed its name to Tipp City in 1938.

In 1908, the Indiana General Assembly commissioned the creation of an 80-foot (24 m) high obelisk memorial. By the 1920s the site had become primarily a Methodist youth retreat. On
October 9, 1960, the Tippecanoe Battlefield was named a National Historic Landmark. In 1961, a large commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the battle was held and attended by an estimated 10,000 people. In the following years, the battle site became less trafficked and fell into disrepair. It was later taken over by the Tippecanoe County Historical Association which now maintains the battleground and the seminary building, which houses a museum about the battle. An amphitheater was added to the memorial in 1986. From 1989–90, the amphitheater was used for performances of The Battle of Tippecanoe Outdoor Drama. A State park would be added later and PBS would shoot the Native American series “We Shall Remain” featuring Tecumseh life and the battle of Tippecanoe. I was hired as a historian and props creator for historically accurate items. This would be recognized by the Indiana state Native American Commission, only to then be denied again as recognition of our tribal groups denied. Rather than correcting the recognition of our group the State would disband the Commission only to reform it a couple years later and omitting us “The Eel Rivers” all together yet again. In part because the Miami said we did not exist.

The aftermath would also be revenged at Ft Dearborn, August 15th 1812. It had been less than a year since the battle of Tippecanoe in November of 1811 but the memories of that battle were not forgotten. In 1810, as a result of a long running feud, Captain Whistler and other senior officers at Fort Dearborn were removed. Whistler was replaced by Captain Nathan Heald, who had been stationed at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Heald was dissatisfied with his new posting and immediately applied for a leave of absence to spend the winter in Massachusetts. On his return journey to Chicago, he visited Kentucky, where he married Rebekah Wells, the daughter of Samuel Wells, and they traveled together to Chicago in June 1811. As the United States and Britain moved towards war, antipathy between the settlers and Native Americans in the Chicago area increased. In the summer of 1811, British emissaries tried to enlist the support of Native Americans in the region, telling them that the British would help them to resist the encroaching American settlement. On April 6, 1812, a band of Winnebago killed Liberty White, an American, and John B. Cardin, a French Canadian, at a farm called Hardscrabble that was located on the south branch of the Chicago River, in the area now called Bridgeport. News of the murder was carried to Fort Dearborn by a soldier of the garrison named John Kelso and a small boy who had managed to escape from the farm. Following the murder, some residents of Chicago moved into the fort while the rest fortified themselves in a house that had belonged to Charles Jouett, an Indian agent. Fifteen men from the civilian population were organized into a militia by Captain Heald, and armed with guns and ammunition from the fort.

On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on the British Empire, and on July 17, British forces captured Fort Mackinac. On July 29, General William Hull received news of the fall of Fort Mackinac and immediately sent orders to Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, fearing that it could no longer be adequately supplied with provisions. In his letter to Heald, which arrived at Fort Dearborn on August 9, Hull ordered Heald to destroy all the arms and ammunition and give the remaining goods to friendly Indians in the hope of attaining an escort to Fort Wayne. Hull also
sent a copy of these orders to Fort Wayne with additional instructions to provide Heald with all the information, advice and assistance within their power. In the following days, the sub-Native American agent at Fort Wayne, Captain William Wells, who was the uncle of Heald's wife, Rebekah, assembled a group of about 30 Native Americans. Wells, Corporal Walter K. Jordan, and the Miamis (sources differ) traveled to Fort Dearborn to provide an escort for the evacuees. Wells arrived at Fort Dearborn on August 12 or 13 (sources differ), and on August 14, Heald held a council with the Potawatomi leaders to inform them of his intention to evacuate the fort. The Native Americans believed that Heald told them that he would distribute the fire-arms, ammunition, provisions and whiskey amongst them, and that, if they would send a band of Potawatomis to escort them safely to Fort Wayne, he would pay them a large sum of money. However, Heald ordered all the surplus arms, ammunition and liquor destroyed "fearing that the Native Americans would make bad use of it if put in their possession." On August 14, a Potawatomi chief called Black Partridge warned Heald that the young men of the tribe intended to attack, and that he could no longer restrain them. At 9:00 am on August 15, the garrison—comprising, according to Heald's report, 54 U.S. regulars, 12 militia, nine women and 18 children—left Fort Dearborn with the intention of marching to Fort Wayne. William Wells led the group with some of the duel history reported Miami (or Eel Rivers) escorts, while the rest of the Miamis (Eel Rivers) were positioned at the rear. (Other Reports say these were Eel River but the confusions of the Eel River people mistakenly call Miami have also affected these reports)

About 1 1/2 miles south of Fort Dearborn, a band of Potawatomi warriors ambushed the garrison. Heald reported that, upon discovering that the Indians were preparing to ambush from behind a dune, the company marched to the top of the dune, fired off a round and charged at the Native Americans. (A single Shot; by the report sounds more like a signal shot to attack rather then any type of effective warning.) This maneuver separated the cavalry from the wagons, allowing the overwhelming Native American force to charge into the gap, divide and surround both groups. During the ensuing battle, some of the Native Americans charged at the wagon train that contained the women and children as well as the provisions. The wagons were defended by the militia, as well as ensign and the fort physician Van Voorhis. The officers and militia were killed, along with two of the women and most of the children. Wells disengaged from the main battle and attempted to ride to the aid of those at the wagons. In doing so, he was brought down; according to eyewitness accounts he fought off many of the attackers before being killed, and a group of Indians immediately cut out his heart and ate it to absorb his courage. (an embellishment to the true reason for eating his heart.)

The battle lasted about 15 minutes, after which Heald and the surviving soldiers withdrew to an area of elevated ground on the prairie. They then surrendered to the Native Americans who took them as prisoners to their camp near Fort Dearborn. In his report, Heald detailed the American loss at 26 regulars, all 12 of the militia, two women and twelve children killed, with the other 28 regulars, seven women and six children taken prisoner. Survivors' accounts differed on the role of the Miami(Eel Rivers) warriors. Some said they fought for the
Americans, while others said they did not fight at all. Regardless, William Henry Harrison claimed the “Eel Rivers” and not Miami fought against the Americans, and used the Battle of Fort Dearborn as a pretext to attack the Eel River villages then near the Miami. Miami Chief, Pacanne, and his nephew, Jean Baptiste Richardville, accordingly ended their neutrality in the War of 1812, and allied with the British. Some accounts name the escorts as Eel River and not Miami. This is one of the problems with history and our problem in restoring ours, politically the Miami had included the smaller tribes as part of them, claiming the smaller groups are. “A band” or merely “a sub group” to them, but too often throughout history the Eel River and Miami were not on the same page. The battle of Tippecanoe only saw a couple of “Miami” as the rest did not support Tecumseh or often Charley. There were some intermarriages that added to this confusion and distinction of who, how and why this groups is considered separate or should be included. It was also often a matter of convenience or value. When including a groups was beneficial they were claimed, but if it was damaging they were then considered apart from the Miami proper, There were several times that the Miami did not inform the Eel River of the annual annuity payments or location so they did not attend and their money given to the Miami with the understanding they would “issue it to them”. They never did and kept the annual payments as their own. On other occasions as many as 13 Miami claimed to be Eel River although everyone knew they were not and claimed their annual annuity, never returning it and forever claiming the Eel River were all gone, had died, were murdered, had only women that were now married to Miami ...many excuses yet I will show you that the Eel River were simply ignored and little effort to identify them was ever made by both the Miami and the US Indian Agents of the day, many of whom were in business with the Miami Chief. This also accounts for the discrepancies of not only other accounts but also the accounts of the Battle and death of William Wells at Ft Dearborn. The recollections of a number of the survivors of the battle have been published. Heald's story was recorded on September 22, 1812, by Charles Askin in his diary, Heald also wrote brief accounts of events in his journal and in an official report of the battle. Walter Jordan recorded his version of events in a letter to his wife dated October 12, 1812. Helm wrote a detailed narrative of events; but, because of his fear of being court martialed due to his criticism of Heald, delayed publication until 1814. John Kinzie's recollections of the battle were recorded by Henry Schoolcraft in August 1820. Others may have embellished the accounts while in the heated 15 to maybe 20 minute attack and deaths around them they just may not have remembered accurately as we have found that people under stress in the same situation remember varied facts and events. The other problem then as now Few know of the small Eel Rivers but were familiar with the Larger Miami, to whom the Government had dealt with for much of the land.

These accounts of details of the conflict are discrepant, particularly in their attribution of blame for the battle. Juliette Magill Kinzie’s -Wau-Bun: The Early Day in the Northwest, which was first published in 1856, provides the traditional account of the conflict. However it is based on family stories and is regarded as historically inaccurate. Nonetheless, its popular acceptance was surprisingly strong. The Battle of Fort Dearborn has also been titled “The Fort Dearborn
Massacre” by the defending Americans. The battle has been claimed a massacre due to the large number of Americans killed including women and children, as opposed to the relatively smaller Potowatami losses incurred. The conflict has also been argued to have been a measure of self-defense on the part of the Potowatami. Following the battle the Native Americans took their prisoners to their camp near Fort Dearborn and the fort was burned to the ground. The region remained empty of U.S. citizens until after the war had ended. Some of the prisoners died in captivity, while others were later ransomed. The fort, however, was reestablished and rebuilt in 1816. Seen from the perspective of the War of 1812, and the larger conflict between Britain and France which precipitated it, this was a very small and brief battle, but it ultimately had larger consequences in the territory. Arguably, for the Native Americans, it was an example of "winning the battle but losing the war": the U.S. later pursued a policy of removing the tribes from the region, resulting in the Treaty of Chicago, which was marked at its culmination by 1835. The mistrust and varied accounts of the escorts fighting with the attackers or not participating also was likely reminiscent of the facts untold in public records but found in the Military strategy and study of the battle of Tippecanoe. Learning the scouts and guides had likely conspired to defeat Harrison from within his own ranks was likely in part the conclusion some military men had assumed once hearing of William Wells fate. True or not, we will never know as the result of these two events caused Harrison and the new War of 1812 to declare and decide to attack their settlements on the Mississinewa

Battle of the Mississinewa Brother against Brother

The Battle of the Mississinewa, also known as Mississineway, was an expedition ordered by William Henry Harrison against Indian villages in response to the attacks on Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison in the Indiana Territory. The site is near the city of Marion, Indiana.

After receiving permission from Secretary of War William Eustis, Harrison ordered Lieutenant Colonel John B. Campbell to lead an expedition into Indiana. Campbell’s objective was to destroy the Miami villages along the Mississinewa River. If possible, he was to avoid harm to Miami chiefs Pacanne, Jean Baptiste Richardville, White Loon, or Lenape (Delaware) Chief Silver Heel. Campbell’s force of 600 mounted troops departed from Fort Greenville on December 14 and traveled 80 miles and reached Silver Heel’s village on December 17 and took 42 Lenape (Delaware) prisoners.

The mounted force then moved down the Mississinewa River, attacking at least two other villages. The occupants were taken by surprise and had not evacuated. A large number of occupants were killed, and 76 were taken prisoner, including 34 women and children. Later that day, having accomplished his objective, Campbell considered returning to Fort Greenville due to severe frostbite among his troops. The next morning, December 18, as Campbell returned to Silver Heel’s village, a sizeable Native American force counterattacked. The American Indians were out numbered; but fought fiercely as reported trying to rescue the captured, being held by Campbell. A cavalry charge led by Major James McDowell and Captains Trotter and Johnston
finally ended the attack. The Americans reported losses were 8 killed and 48 wounded (of whom 4 later died). Campbell claimed that 8 within the settlement were killed on December 17 and that at least 30 were killed on December 18. 8 warriors and thirty-four women and children were captured.

One of the captured villagers told Campbell that Tecumseh was nearby and was coming with hundreds of men, so Campbell began the return march to Fort Greenville, taking with him the 42 prisoners. It was a costly victory. During the return trek, the American force was plagued greatly by frostbite, and by the time they reached Fort Greenville on December 28, some 300 of Campbell’s troops were suffering from frostbite and rendered unfit for duty. An entire regiment, under Colonel Simrale, was disbanded due to frostbite.

The order to leave some chiefs alone was both political and related to allied support. Some of the early political men of the Indiana Territory had trade businesses and business relationships that they did not want to jeopardize. Other military leaders including Harrison had relied on those thought to be helping by leading his troops and providing information. Good or bad information was not known at the time. Following the Tippecanoe battle there had been two other conflicts. The siege of Ft Harrison September 4th 1812 lead by Wea Chief Stone Eater, (Eel River Leader known as the Soldier; wifes Tribe) Kickapoo Chief Namahotoha,(Again the Association to the Small Kickapoo) Potawatomie Chief, Pa-koi-shee-can (Also A relative by Marriage) and about 600 warriors.

Under a flag of truce they wanted to parlay with the commander Taylor but after the failed talks they set fire to the fort that night. The fort was reinforced by 1000 men from the Illinois territory at Vincennes on the 12th of September after most of the 600 warriors had already left. The supply wagons following the relief was attacked on the 13th and was called the attack of the Narrows. Following the relief army to Fort Harrison was a party of thirteen soldiers under Lieutenant Fairbanks of the Seventh Infantry escorting a supply wagon loaded with flour and meat. On September 13, 1812, the supply wagon was ambushed by a Potawatomi war party at a part of the trail known as The Narrows, an area near modern Fairbanks, Indiana, which has many ravines that serve as tributaries to Prairie Creek. When the ambush was launched, the draft horses panicked and ran away with the wagon. Only two men – the wagoneer, John Black, and Private Edward Perdue – managed to escape back to Fort Knox alive, although Perdue was discharged due to the severe wounds he received. Luckily for the two survivors, the Potawatomi gave chase to the runaway supply wagon. Eleven soldiers and all the provisions were lost to the United States, and several Potawatomi warriors had been killed or wounded. A second column of two supply wagons and fifteen soldiers under Lieutenant Richardson set out from Vincennes two days after the first wagon, following the same trail, and unaware of the fate of the first. When the Potawatomi learned that a second supply wagon was approaching, they set up the same ambush. On September 15, after the initial attack, Richardson realized he was outmanned, and ordered a retreat. The wagons were left behind to be plundered, which
may have saved the lives of the retreating soldiers. Even so, seven men had been killed, and another had been badly wounded.

A battalion under Major McGary discovered the bodies a few days later, and proceeded to Fort Harrison to inform Colonel Russell of the attacks and – more importantly to the half-starved survivors at Fort Harrison – the missing supply wagons. The Potawatomi party left the Narrows, and attacked the house of a settler named Issac Hutson on September 16, in what became known as the Lamotte Prairie Massacre. Hutson was away, but his wife and four children were all killed. Earlier yet was the Pigeon Roost Massacre. Attacks mostly reported as Shawnee were mounting in the fall of 1811 with the war looming as relationships with British Government officials and Fort control, Indian relations fell apart. The few remaining loyal to the US found themselves in the middle of a conflict that there would be no way out of without losses no matter which side they fell on.

TIME LINE:

NOV 7, 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe Charley present, Davis Floyd, GRC Floyd other captive families and former captives (Eel River people in side Harrisons Lines)

Days after. A Secind Smaller Battle reported Of Tippecanoe in Northen Carroll County just North of modern Delphi. Near Americus Indiana

JUNE 18th 1812 Ft Dearborn Massacre Wm Wells Killed (Eel River Guides are Claimed and Blamed)

SEPT 3 1812 Pigeon Roost Massacre

SEPT 3, 1812 Ft Harrison Attack

SEPT 5-12, 1812 Evacuation of Ft Wayne (Captain Logan Killed)

SEPT 13, 1812 Battle of the Narrows

SEPT 19, 1812 Battle of Eel River

NOV 10, 1811 Picqua Pursuit GRC Floyd (Kentucky Militia Recruted)

DEC 17, 1812 Mississinewa Battle (Started with Delaware Chief Silver heels)

JAN 1813 - George Rodgers Clarke Floyd at Hot Spring in Virginia

Late Spring 1813 - George Rogers Clark Floyd disappears by way of Creek Nation at Natchez.

OCTOBER 5th Tecumseh last stand. Port Huron
Most of the conflicts in the Indiana Territory were part of or supported covertly by the British out of Canada

**Battle of the Thames The Battle of Moravian Town October 5th 1813**

British troops under Major General Henry Procter had occupied Detroit until the U.S. Navy gained control of Lake Erie, depriving them of their supplies. Procter was forced to retreat north up the river Thames to Moraviantown, where his allies, the tribal confederacy under Shawnee leader Tecumseh, had no choice but to follow. American infantry and cavalry under future president William Henry Harrison drove off the outnumbered British and then defeated the Native warriors, who hopes diminished by Tecumseh's death. American control over the Northwest frontier was re-established, the tribal confederacy collapsed, and Procter would later be court-martialled for his poor leadership.

During the last months of 1812 and for much of 1813, the American Army of the Northwest under William Henry Harrison was attempting to recover Detroit and capture Fort Amherstburg at Amherstburg from the Right Division of the British Army in Upper Canada, which was commanded by Major General Henry Procter. The British position depended on maintaining command of Lake Erie. The sparsely populated region produced insufficient crops and cattle to feed Procter's troops, the sailors of the British ships on the Lake, and above all the large numbers of Native warriors and their families gathered at Amherstburg under Tecumseh; supplies could effectively be brought to them only by ships on the lake. Also, if naval command of Lake Erie passed to the Americans, they would be able to land an army on the north shore at any point of their choosing, cutting off Procter from reinforcement from the east.

From the start of the war to the end of July 1813, the British ships, which since May 5, 1813 were led by Commander Robert Heriot Barclay, had maintained control of the lake. They contained the American squadron under Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry at Presque Isle harbor. When Barclay lifted the blockade for two days in order to receive supplies, Perry was able to move his ships across the sandbar at the entrance to the harbor and into the lake. Barclay declined to attack them.

Once it was fully armed and manned, Perry's superior squadron instituted a counter-blockade of Amherstburg, and supplies of food there rapidly ran short. Finally, with supplies almost exhausted, Barclay put out to seek a battle with Perry. On September 10, Perry gained a complete victory in the Battle of Lake Erie, after a hard-fought battle. On receiving Perry's hastily written note that "We have met the enemy and they are ours", Harrison knew that Procter would be forced to retreat, and ordered an advance. One thousand mounted troops began advancing along the lake shore to Detroit, and 2,500 foot soldiers were carried there and to Amherstburg by Perry's ships once the damage they had received in the battle had been repaired.
Even before he received news of Barclay's defeat, Procter had made preparations to fall back to the British position at Burlington Heights at the western end of Lake Ontario. Tecumseh knew that this would remove all protection from the tribes in the confederation whose lands lay to the west of Detroit and attempted to dissuade Procter, saying:

“Our fleet has gone out, we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns but know nothing of what has happened to our Father with one Arm [Barclay, who had lost an arm in 1809]. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our Father [Procter] tying up everything and preparing to run the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are ... We must compare our Father's conduct to [that of] a fat animal that carries its tail upon its back; but when affrighted, it drops it between its legs and runs off.”  

Nevertheless, Procter could not defend Fort Amherstburg. Not only was there no food, but the guns had been removed from the fort to be mounted on Barclay's ships. Procter began to retreat up the Thames River on September 27. Tecumseh had no option but to go with him. Procter apparently agreed to a compromise to retreat only as far as Moraviantown, a settlement of Lenape Indians who had migrated from the United States. As this was the highest point of the river to which batteaux could navigate, it was safe from outflanking moves by water. Also, some supplies could in theory be brought there overland from Burlington Heights, although the roads were very poor. However, Procter made no attempt to fortify this position.

The British retreat was badly managed, and the soldiers had been reduced to half rations. Procter was alleged to have left the main body of his army under his second-in-command, Colonel Augustus Warburton of the 41st Regiment, without orders, while he led the retreat, accompanied by his wife and family, the other women and dependents, and his personal baggage. The British soldiers were becoming increasingly demoralized, and Tecumseh's warriors grew ever more impatient with Procter for his unwillingness to stop and fight, giving Procter reason to fear a mutiny by the warriors.

The Americans left a brigade under Duncan McArthur to garrison Detroit and another under Lewis Cass to garrison Sandwich, Ontario. Harrison led the main body from Sandwich in pursuit of Procter on October 2. As they advanced, Harrison's men captured several abandoned boats and a steady stream of British stragglers. They caught up with the retreating British and Indians late on October 4. Tecumseh skirmished with the Americans near Chatham to slow the American advance, but the warriors were quickly overwhelmed. The batteaux carrying Warburton's reserve ammunition and the last of the food went aground and were left behind, to be captured by an American raiding party.

William Henry Harrison's force numbered at least 3,500 infantry and cavalry. He had a small detachment of regulars from the 27th U.S. Infantry and five brigades of Kentucky militia led by Isaac Shelby, the 63-year-old governor of Kentucky and a hero of the American Revolutionary War. He also had 1,000 volunteer cavalry under Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson. Most of
Johnson’s men were from Kentucky, but some were from the River Raisin area of Michigan, all of them spurred on by the slogan "Remember the River Raisin."

Procter had about 800 soldiers, mainly from the 41st Regiment. The veterans of the regiment's 1st Battalion had been serving in Upper Canada since the start of the war, and had suffered heavy casualties in several engagements in 1813 (including the Battle of Lake Erie, where more than 150 of its had men served aboard Barclay's ships.) They had been reinforced by the young soldiers of the 2nd Battalion. Most of the regiment's officers were dissatisfied with Procter's leadership, but Colonel Warburton, the next in seniority, refused to countenance any move to remove Procter from command. Tecumseh led about 500 Native American warriors.

The Battle

Shortly after daybreak on October 5, after ordering his troops to abandon their half-cooked breakfast and retreat a further two miles, Procter formed the British regulars in line of battle with a single cannon. He planned to trap Harrison on the banks of the Thames, driving the Americans off the road with cannon fire. However, he had made no attempt to fortify the position (e.g. by creating abatis or throwing up earthworks), and the ground presented no obstacle to the American horsemen, while scattered trees masked the British fire. Tecumseh's warriors formed a line in a black ash swamp on the British right to flank the Americans. Tecumseh then rode along the British line, shaking hands with each officer, before rejoining warriors. Some history also reports Tecumseh was presented a Red Military officers coat and given the rank of an officer.

General Harrison surveyed the battlefield and ordered James Johnson (brother of Richard Mentor Johnson) to make a frontal attack on the British regulars with his mounted riflemen. Despite the Indians' flanking fire, Johnson’s Kentuckians broke through, the British cannon not having fired. The exhausted, dispirited and halfstarved British regulars fired a single shot per man as they were retreating. Procter and about 250 of his men fled from the battlefield, while the rest of his soldiers threw down their weapons and surrendered.

Tecumseh and his followers remained and carried on fighting. Richard Johnson charged into the Indian position at the head of about 20 horsemen to draw attention away from the main American force, but Tecumseh and his warriors answered with fire and stopped the cavalry charge. Fifteen of Johnson's men were killed or wounded, and Johnson himself was hit five times. Johnson's main force became bogged down in the swamp mud. Tecumseh was thought to have been killed during this fighting. The main force finally made its way through the swamp, and James Johnson's troops were freed from their attack on the British. With the American reinforcements converging and news of Tecumseh's death spreading quickly, Indian resistance soon dissolved.

Colonel Johnson may have been the one who shot Tecumseh, though the evidence is unclear. William Whitley, a Revolutionary War veteran, is also credited with killing Tecumseh. Whitley,
of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, volunteered for the raid on Tecumseh’s camp, and was killed during the attack. Before the attack, he had requested that General Harrison have his scalp removed if he died and send it to his wife. Many would claim they had seen or killed Tecumseh but it would never be proven.

After the battle, American mounted troops moved on and burned Moraviantown (marked today by the Fairfield Museum on Longwoods Road), a settlement of pacifist Christian Munsee (Delaware) of the Moravian Church, who had not participated in the fighting. Because the enlistments of the militia component of Harrison's army were about to expire, the Americans retired to Detroit.

Harrison reported that the British regulars had 12 killed and 22 wounded prisoners. Lieutenant Richard Bullock of the 41st Regiment, however, said that there were 12 killed and 36 wounded prisoners. More than a year after the battle, British Colonel Augustus Warburton and Lieutenant Colonel William Evans both reported that 18 were killed and 25 wounded. Harrison reported 601 British troops captured, a figure that included the prisoners taken during the retreat leading up to the battle and stragglers captured after it.

The Native Americans recorded their own casualties as 16 killed, including Tecumseh and Roundhead, although Harrison claimed that 33 dead warriors were found in the woods after the battle. There are conflicting versions of the American loss in the battle. Harrison stated that 7 were killed outright, 5 died of wounds, and 17 more were wounded. Major Isaac Shelby said that 7 or 8 killed outright, 4 died of their wounds and about more were 20 wounded. Participants Robert McAfee gave 10 killed and 35 wounded, while Peter Trisler, Jr. said there were 14 killed and 20 wounded. Historian Samuel R. Brown stated that were 25 killed or fatally injured and 50 wounded in Johnson’s regiment, and 2 killed and 6-7 wounded in the infantry, for a total of 27 killed and 56 or 57 wounded. Harrison informed United States Secretary of War John Armstrong, Jr. that the only casualties inflicted on his command by the British regulars at the battle were three men wounded; all of the rest were caused by the Indians. These reports and conflicting reports are important to show that no one could really say with certainty what and how and or who was killed or injured. Tecumseh included.

The American victory led to the re-establishment of American control over the Northwest frontier. Apart from skirmishes (such as the Battle of Longwoods) between raiding parties or other detachments, and an American mounted raid near the end of 1814 which resulted in the Battle of Malcolm's Mills, the Detroit front remained comparatively quiet for the rest of the war.

The death of Tecumseh was a crushing blow to the Indian alliance he had created, and it effectively dissolved following the battle. Shortly after the battle, Harrison signed an armistice at Detroit with the chiefs or representatives of several tribes, although others fought on until the end of (and after) the war. American victory at the Thames failed to translate into recapture of Illinois, Wisconsin and other Midwestern territories, which the British and Indians held until
the war's end. He then transferred most of his regulars eastward to the Niagara River and went himself to Washington where he was acclaimed a hero. However, a comparatively petty dispute with President James Madison and John Armstrong resulted in him resigning his commission as Major General. Harrison's popularity grew, and he was eventually elected President of the United States. Richard Mentor Johnson eventually became Vice President to President Martin Van Buren, based partly on the belief that he had killed Tecumseh. He claimed this most graphicly although this was never proven.

Procter later rallied 246 men of the 41st Regiment at the Grand River. Reinforced by some young soldiers of the 2nd battalion who had not been present at the battle, the two battalions were reorganized and merged as the regiment was severely understrength at this point. The experienced survivors of the 1st Battalion were placed in the grenadier and light infantry companies.

The soldiers of the 41st who were taken prisoner at Moraviantown and the Battle of Lake Erie were exchanged or released towards the end of 1814. They had been held in encampments near present-day Sandusky, Ohio, and had suffered severely from sickness during their captivity. Those of Kentucky who had followed Harrison into the battle told many stories of the Death of Tecumseh. Horrific claims of trophies from the fallen and even collected from a fallen warrior; whom they concluded; or thought was the dead body of Tecumseh. They had Claimed that flesh from his thigh was removed or from a warrior they thought to be Tecumseh to be used as a barbar strap, while other showed off other claims for the next 100 years or more. Other Native American reports claim his body was removed from the field of battle after falling so that he would not be desecrated by the Military or Kentuckians and I would like to believe these accounts are more accurate. It was also reported that Tecumseh was presented a Red British Jacket before the battle and given an honorary rank of a British officer. This too is remenecent of John Floyd going into battle or into harms way a better target in a bright red coat. This account also might have been intended to further mask his identity and led to the misidentifcationby Johnson and others making claims and to where Tecumseh reportedly fell in battle. His life and or Identity forever unknown but his footprints left deep in the words and actions of his life. Tecumseh’s intentional anonymity, never allowing a portrait, drawing or his image captured only added to his following. Those whom fought with and or followed Tecumseh, did so based on his message, ideology and a vision of a Free and shared place owned by none but shared by all. The same as White Eye’s had fought for so hard. Tecumseh’s followers or following fought for that vision as much or more than they fought for the man, known as Tecumseh. Armys would retreat just hearing he and others were nearby or on the way. It was his message the true enemy, to all that was taking shape in the expanding northwest territory. That opposition based on the occupation and ownership of land. A completely opposite ideology and goal. His message and the idea of a free Indian state or place lived on long after the vague reports, brief encounters of Tecumseh’s life lived and beyond the varied reports of his death. His Footprints still today more legendary as his self-proclaimed assassins and those men sent against him as adversaries.
Procter’s court-martial

In May 1814, Procter was charged with negligence and improper conduct, though a court martial could not be held until December, when campaigning had ceased for the winter and a suitably senior board of officers could be assembled. They judged that Procter had managed the retreat badly, failing to secure his stores, and also disposed the troops ineffectively at Moraviantown. He was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for six months.

The Delaware who migrated to Moravian Town to avoid the war and conflict remained neutral and did not participate in the fighting. They were also relatives of many of the warriors who did fight but had a long time relationship of staying neutral. Blue Jacket is believed to have retired to Detroit sometime during the close of the war of 1812. This too is based on a misidentification of his person and there is no evidence to validate this as factual.

More in support that our lineage was in part lost was the fact those directly known as Eel River had marched with Harrison during the War of 1812. The promise of unity and never fighting the Americans again with the presentation of the Greenville Flag had been kept. During the war “The Soldier” Shamoneasa aka The Virginian” had been captured by the Wyandotte along with the two Perry Brothers. They were being tortured and tormented, the hair on their bodies being pulled out while bound. Tecumseh recognized them immediately and had them released and sent back to their Chief with his apology. Those who accompanied them back to “Their Chief and village” were the Blue jacket Brothers George and Jim, Blue Jacket (Sugden). Missing George Rodgers Clark Floyd whom had deserted to rejoin his father and family and Jim aka Jimmy his brother requested by John Floyd to have Charley send him to Kentucky (Both Jim and George) Ishim’s sons. Another Son of Ishim Charles Floyd and requested by Thomas Jefferson to be made sgt, Charles Floyd on the Lewis an Clark expedition. He too would share the fate of many of the Floyd’s now reported limitedly to history and or vague accounts; as the only man to Die on that expedition.

One other story told is that Blue jacket could be in two places at once. This was thought a legend as I listen to those accounts told to me by an elder. George and Jim Blue jacket had returned the Soldier to his Chief as ordered by Tecumseh as well as the two Perry Brothers. When proven that Ishim Floyd had like 300 others of George Rodgers Clarks men had deserted with the revoke of the Clark Grant; Ishim death merely a hoax him then gone to the Kickapoo and Wea on the Prairie, Charleies Brother, then Jim may have been “Jimmy” John had written about as an unknown son and “George” the son whom had deserted with the Creek. The Soldier their own cousin and son of Charley, of the Eel Rivers. Therefore; two man being known or associated as Blue Jacket. This too supported by historical records of two men (warriors) of similar names said to be or thought to be Blue Jacket but one dismissed as being Blue Jacket and the other then Claimed. In part explaind by the restated Adoption policies of some tribal groups, intent to claim the famous Blue Jacket as their own version; and to support their thought to be Charley (Charles Beaubien) of the Eel Rivers fit their conclusions. Speculation of
that Charles and not based in historical fact of a predated and confirmed earlier death of their preferred Charley.

Later in 1818 at the Treaty of the Miami Rapids the Perry Brothers would be listed as captives who had lived most of their lives with their tribal families, who were Captured With the Soldier, the Virginian, Shanmoneesa of the Eel Rivers. Also listed a Nancy Stewart, Listed on this treaty as the “Daughter of Blue Jacket.” Charley Floyds younger daughter Nancy- “Stewart” for her mother Mary Stewart- released from captivity and returned to Fort Pitt, with Gibson Girty and some 200 others, The Floyd sir name never used and now dropped as our story by 1818 had became known. The Soldier aka Charley’s son Gabriel was still with the military as a lieutenant when he witnessed the Kickapoo treaty as he had family among that group. Footprints left in time and his mark that he was there, even if others don’t agree on who he might have been. Charley and or Blue Jacket have also several accounts of his supposed death.

A few years after a Warrior ( Winnamac aka Catfish) who claimed to be at the Battle of Tippecanoe and fought there; claimed he was killed at the battle, mistaken again for the old man left on the prairie. (Ishim). [Harrisons Journals] {official records burned at Corydon}.

Others claim he died shortly after from injuries. (A man was there known to be a good shot and could shoot the Tin Cup from a mans hand, he was shot many times but shrugged the bullets off like an old Buffalo){Minatowa}

While others say he lived a few more years and retired to Detroit. [Misidentified as Charles Beaubien and or someone else]

There are no records of his passing that are known with any verifiable proof. There is no known grave sight to pay respects. His life left footprints to from his first appearance to his mysterious and debated origins and very existence and unknown date or place of death. It is more likely he had made it back to the village or settlement of Silver Heels near the Missasinawa and by then by tradition of a subchief by request and no longer a war chief known yet by another name. A Man fitting this description known only as “An Indian Person” by translation. He had many sons some by adoption and some by his own relationships. He too is cause of debate and an unknown. That man now said to be resting on Federal land set aside for the Eel Rivers if ever proven; and because of the federal laws, trespassing is not allowed. So; no one can visit, no one can see the forgotten markers left so long ago marking the fallen. If he is there; then he has rested undisturbed since on land free of development and a place of his own in death that was never realized in life. His footprints too left deep to where History and time could not fully blow them away, like one of his names once given to him, “A Whirlwind.”

The bottom line was not all of those related to the history of Tecumseh supported or were active participants in the fighting. Some wished to remain neutral or avoid a fight that could not be won. This caused a natural division among many. I also have Historical receipts for those known as and reported as Eel River People marching with the American Forces during the War of 1812. Like Capt Logan, The Soldier and the Parry Brothers. Those years EEL RIVER annuity
payments intended for them was instead made to those in the service of the Military and it states it was not paid to them but was instead issued and used as; “present or gift to the fighting men of the American army.” Used instead to buy dry beef, whiskey and flour.” Harrisons punishment to them when discovering it was the Floyd’s Eel Rivers within his own ranks whom he thought had tried to kill him from within. His two wagons Lost at the narrows of “Flour, Dry Beef and Whiskey”; Their Annual Tribal annuity payments; issued to these Eel Rivers by Harrison; by Treaty; angrily confiscated to buy and replace what was lost by two delays and attacks at the narrows. He blamed them or their Fathers and Eel Rivers for these and other losses. Those known in the service of Harrison’s armies were: The Perry brothers, The Soldier, Capt. Logan and at least three others whose names are not given, but listed as marching with the forces under Harrison and were there. This too supported by Historical facts and acknowledgements of all, that the Flag presented to the Soldier at Greenville by Washington’s direct orders to Anthony Wayne; was to insure peace between the US and the Eel River people never to fight one another again. It would seem this promised honored by the Soldier and other Eel Rivers, now marching with Harrison in the heat of conflict. All agree (Historians and tribal groups alike), that this was the intended purpose and reason for the Greenville flag being created and issued to the Soldier specifically. It would later become a Miami possession by a court ruling and claimed by an older woman who would be known by the same name as seven others. All families using that shared name as a claim to be descended from the Eel Rivers, but records (US Annuity rolls taken), show that her age made this claim impossible. Another Mistake in Identity by similar names being used. The true woman (1 of 7) then omitted to membership within the group because of this Flag being issued to another by a court ruling. (more to this as I tell you the rest)

Following the war of 1812 things would change. The Eel River men would find assassins waiting for them and the attempt of many to either claim their identities or marry the wives and daughters to gain what they had been given by treaty but had failed to collect. Their lands were some of the best locations selected as Charley had helped choose these first hand while entering into the Treaties with his friend Harrison who he had already served with in Wayne’s army years before.. (Journal of the proceedings Sept 30th 1809).

Men and families long associated to our past history in the Vandalia before the Revolutionary War, During Point Pleasant and the records of Harris trading post, would fall into the hands of Harris; son married to Elizabeth Ewing. The Ewings suspected to be part of the Paxton Boys but never proven. Later generation of the Ewings would find their way to the Indiana Territory armed with this information and intent to find the Eel River People. George Ewing would employ a Captain Logan for a time and be responsible for the suggestion of naming Logansport (Logansport) Indiana in his honor supported by Harrison and the Indiana legislation. Ewing would also find an elderly Pennsylvania Captive who lived her entire life among the Delaware, Eel River and Miami now living near the Missassinawa, Her daughters and their children would win another court case Claiming they were Eel River and not Miami. This case would exempt them from being removed west with the Miami. [Judge Cole and son Alfonso
Cole representing the Eel Rivers papers]. As they claimed to be Eel River and Not Miami. Just as Little Turtle stated; to Harrison by a letter sent to the War department; “I am NO Miami I am only their interpreter ”, [National Archives- Old Military records], confirmed again by our BIA inquiry I made in 2006, and returned information stating “Little Turtle was only Miami by Politics an not by Heritage.” [ BIA Department of acknowledgement]

Ewing would not stop. In the trade business by the marriage of Elizabeth Ewing to Harris’s son. Harris a long time friend and whom had started Charley ( Blue Jacket) in the trade business too so long ago. This generation of Ewing, now intent to find and continued to seek out the small Eel River group, learning of their unpaid annuity payments, as they were often absent and did not attend the scheduled Miami payments. As the Eel River never considered themselves to be Miami. They were therefore also absent when other land claims were being settled and other things due to them by the US Government promised by the same; were being issued and so therefore; also went unissued to them.

Ewing, once discovering the Eel Rivers would also employ a man to deal with them exclusively to offer them credit and inflated goods then deducted from this now found back moneys owed to them. In time that same employe would claim to be the common law husband to one of the Eel River descendants although he still maintained his other wife. It would be this relationship that would finally erase, us and all things owed to the Eel Rivers then settled by the US and paid to the Miami. All Eel Rivers said to have been killed or died off and never questioned as we were still absent as all of this was going on. Three children of one of the Old Pennsylvania captive woman’s daughter, and the wife of an Eel River man, would be taken away from her saying she was an unfit mother; those children then placed with other families. Just as the Acadian children were taken and placed with other families and their names changed to those family’s names. This would then be used as proof of their relationship to the Eel River as those informal adoption policies were then claimed as part of tradition and acceptable to that tribe claim. As those children grew this would be again forgotten and would cause additional problems that would again need to be corrected. (Flags, artifacts, Washingtons Sward, Simon Girty’s gifted Pistols, and other items presented to the Eel Rivers would also later be used as proof of these relationship and new claims of assimilation into those families)

The children placed were young and did not remember their life before being informally adopted. But it would be learned but by then it was too late. Not all of the children of the Eel River people were discovered by Ewing as about 20 Men and Boys had fled into Michigan so as not to be discovered. They found refuge among old friends and family ties dating back to Tecumseh days. Those men and Boys never accounted for on any rolls taken and this is where I come from. (Papakechi, Winamac,( thought to be two) Allalute, Wawasee, Yellow beaver, Sam Smith, Earth and others, Full Moon and Half Moon, claimed to be linked to Miami people but never validated or proven how)

Later years the Miami would be considered two groups. One in the west Those Removed from Indiana by the removal act of all indian people and the cause for the trail of tears, trail of
Courage, the Tippecanoe Potowatami of northern Indiana, and others nationwide. The Small Eel River group discovered by Ewing now exempt. Old Richardville of the Miami still their chief was said to be too old to make the trip and being in business with many of the men charged to remove all Indian people was allowed to remain in Indiana as well. He and his selected family members were then too allowed to remain. His mother (Tacumwa) unknown and or misidentified relationship to an Eel River man (Charles Beaubien mistaken by LaBalme and died before the Treaty of 1795), had allowed him; as a likely step child, to sign as an Eel River person in his youth; on the Greenville treaty as well as a Miami person by his mother’s known and claimed sole Miami heritage.

CC Trowbridge interview with LaGros also sheds some insight on this. LaGros (The Wolf) explains that Young Richardville was a awkward youth and his Mother had insisted he become more involved in tribal affairs. A Captive was brought to the Miami settlement at Kekeongi (Today’s Ft. Wayne Indiana). The tribe was going to execute this captive, but Tacumwa, Richardville’s mother; Placed a knife in the boys hand and ordered him to free the captive. This is said by LaGros to have elevated young Richardville status as a leader by defying the tribal execution. He does not say who this captive was or if he was of another rival tribe loyal to the Americans whereas the Miami then were loyal to the French and by then British/French Canadian Traders (Der Richardville, the chiefs father and he Second known Husband Beaubien); but by a said adoption of the captive into the Miami. LaGros claims it then changed everything. This event told by the Old LaGros is what allowed young Richardville to sign as Both Miami; (His Mother) and as Eel River; (no hereditary relationship), at Greenville in 1795. Charles Beaubien still being dead. dead before that treaty and having been confused by LaBalm as Charley.

A life for Life. (Just as baby Anne and Anne Floyd a long time ago when the Powhatan had to make the same choice, and then considered a daughter of the Powhatan to replace one he had lost) Tacumwa also claimed to have three other Children, also lost to history their identities said only know to the Miami people. Languages are also part of this story as different tribal groups are similar but slightly different. Papakeechee (said to mean Flat belly), Is also similar to Papakechi (A Cat stretched out ready to pounce). The first is said to be related to the Miami but no records to as how. The second; Tecumseh’s son, lost to records but appears in the West at a Grand Council meeting years later, then is said to have joined the Kansas Military and is Claimed to have died in the Civil War. Papakeechee Also; part of those who fled to Michigan to avoid the removal.

Tecumseh is said to be raised by an elder sister 13 to 14 years older then he. Her name in Shawnee; Tacumwasee. (another man who fled to Michigan Wawasee). Tecumseh’s brother the Prophet was one of Triplets born to a mother said to be translated to mean; “ a Turtle laying eggs in the sand”. The Birth of triplets in any day unique and not a common thing even today. Old LaGros also tells CC Trowbridge this story. How a “Miami Woman” had given birth to triplets. But no other stories of a Miami woman having triplets are stated; recorded, reported
or known, even in the known and accepted Miami history. However there is a record of this if you look beyond this one snap shot in time.

Tacumwah; Richardvilles Mother is the sister to “Pecane” (Hard head or sometime Round Head), (The same name of a warrior as reported to have died with Tecumseh); Little Turtle too is related to this chief. Back in Pickaway Ohio, in the time of LeDesmonel (Dragon Fly) Ackwkwanckwa or “The Turtle” (Turtle heart- of the Delaware) is said and agreed to have been Little Turtle’s father. The Settlement was Burned; (Burnt Poles- and the reason the Miami are also called Ash People or People of the Ashes). Those of this settlement left in two direction those considered Miami to the north and resettled to Kekeongi or Ft Wayne. And Little Turtles father and with Little Turtle only a baby then, left to the “tributaries of then Wabash with a group of Shawnee” (then Miquai or Mingo or Mikojay). The Turtle or Turtle heart then having another Wife, his former wife or children leaving with the Miami. The Shawnee being Patriarchal (fathers Line) and the Miami Matriarchal (the mothers Line). Tacumwa and Tacumwasee, Similar to language but different by Tribal dialects. Tacumwa having three children never claimed as Miami (triplets), having been Born to “Mother Turtle laying eggs in the sand” Her father, Turtle heart or The Turtle. From Schmokin. Also; the accepted father of Little Turtle whos mother was Mohican and Living on the Wabash tributaries. His Mother accepted and claimed to be a Mohican captive; (people of the Peninsula Delmarva) of the Wabash Indians. (Shawnee, Wea or Kickapoo, Pankishaw) then said to be occupying that region then.

Also; “The Fish” is claimed to have Killed Girty’s father in Pennsylvania. After Pickaway is Burned: place of “Blackened Poles”, we now later we find a “black Fish” a friend of Boone and adopted him naming him “Big Turtle”. We also Find the Eel Rivers living with Peter Cornstalk and the (Snake Fish- An Eel), settlement in the same area. There is a link and a ties to all of this that historical records will never provide as those records were never reported or stated.

Christopher Gist one of the 8 Scouts said to be a “Mingo” leading Washington had been first into the region trying to explore the region for Washington’s family and the Ohio land Company to beat the French claims. He travled by Boat on the waterways (Fish or packed Looking Like a Turtle traveling the waterways). Accompanied by only a Slave (Black Fish). He had entered the Pickaway settlement as reported I the time of LeDesmonel (Dragon Fly) called such as he wore the Cross of Lorain due to his French heritage. (resembles a Dragon Fly). Gist. Considered welcomed and a Mingo as he had a Mingo Wife, or actualy a Delmarva Wife related to the Mingo that long ago came to the Dragon Swamp to propose the Namotak and others to join them fighting the English. (Shawnee) The Wife a Mohican woman also from the Delmarva around Fort Christanne (Swiss Colony).now considered a captive among the tribes of the Wabash. (Big Turtles wife a Mohegan Woman and Father and Mother of Little Turtle) Gist alsolost to history except for his Son Nathanial Gist, then in charge of an elite; all Native American Regiment during the Revolutionary war reporting directly to Washington. Washinton in his own jurnals reflecting that had things been different he too might have considered
retiring to the backwoods and living in a Wigwam. I thought as Christopher Gist, William Floyd and another Unknown; at least three of his considered 8 “Mingo” scouts have disappeared from history and seem to have done just that. The Evidence is; that Washington would forever assist the three lost Scouts sons throughout the rest of Washington’s life.

A RECAP of History to date:
The *Three Missing Guides of Washington

First: The OHIO Land Company got its name for a Native American word Ohio meaning beautiful. Evidence that Washington’s father and Uncle had some idea of Native American language and or the meaning.

*Christopher Gist*— Nathaniel Gist runs the Native American Gist Regiment during Revolutionary war reporting directly to Washington. Washington continues to help Gist and family (and relative by marriage)

*William Floyd*— aka White eyes, Sir William etc. (Ordered not to be harmed by Washington and Washington helping all of his sons. All sons of William by multiple marriages; His father John “Newcomer” then the Husband of Anne Dodridge Custin (Occanechee, Caribe born into slavery) listed as “titable or taxable people” Placed in the Tip of the Delmarva and now moved to Shmokin. Descendant of John Fflud. Floyd from the Mary Margret Swan ships: Mary Ffloud married to Washington’s ancestor’s son and neighbors of John Floyd, Interpreter for all of Jamestown. Floyd’s and Washington’s neighbors long since back in England and searved in the House of Grey together. Marries Abadiah Davis a relative of Anne Custins heritage and family ties. (and a relative by marriage) Washington childless but assists Martha’s huge extended family. Williams sons:


**Charley Floyd**, (Pennsylvania Line and LaBalm sent secretly by Washington to find him, started Trade by help from Harris when American trade was being done to deter French and British trade then running rampid among the Western Groups (Miami) Wea in the Illinois territory, The Miami head matriarch ( Tacomwa) also now having a huge trade that der Richardville marries to get, then Beaubien marries to get. How she got the trade business never said, Stretching from Ft Wayne to Sandusky, to Toledo Ohio, where Blue Jacket lastly and finally cedes to the US in 1809) Marries; Mary Stewart and recovered Captive along with Gibson, ( State of Indiana official and father of Murdered Indian family) Girty a friend of Blue Jacket and pistols end up with Miami somehow. Known by Boone and met in woods after Point Pleasant. After Boone loses everything meets Blue jacket at the Buffalo Trace. Then Boone and some Eel Rivers (absent Shawnee) become Spanish subjects and charged with Treason by US. Boone later tells all to Hinde a newspaper man who Bought land from McIntosh who was not to have
White Eyes harmed, and Hinde was at the meeting between harrison and Tecumseh but then become obsessed to learn or Prove the Madoc story. Other Floyds then also tied to Arron Burrs conspiracy and Eel Rivers village attacked by Agent 13 the main person to begin the idea of a Spanish Kentucky where Boone a known friend of the Floyd’s John Floyd rescuing Boones daughter is made Territorial Governor of Spanish territory near St. Lewis, the starting point of Lewis and Clarke who first go see Boone in Kentucky and Jefferson personally requests Ishim’s son Sgt Charles Floyd to lead Lewis and Clarke.

**Ishim Floyd**, Sent to help land company under secret orders of Patrick Henry to George Rodgers Clark to enter the Illinois territory to evict the French and British. Later Killed and unknow details given to as where or when after William (His father is assassination By McIntoshes men who McIntosh bought Land in the Vandalia then rejected by the US Government as unlawful to buy directly from Indian People. McIntosh Sold land to Hinde, then becoming obsessed with Madoc legend. Ishim’s son also named Charles, is specifically requested by Jefferson; a rival land company of Washington before the revolutionary war also with an interest in Kentucky but too late; to have Sgt Charles Floyd added to the Discovery trip of Lewis and Clark. Other son George Rodgers Clark Floyd named for his commander is absent for youth and his life, reported as John Floyds son, but wife of John Floyd never claims this nor returned with him after Johns reported death. George Rodgers Clark Floyd then placed with Henry Knox and groomed for military service just as Capt Logan, White Eyes Jr etc. They record Welsh Speaking Indians Hadatsa their Chief called Four Bears. The Micojay, Miquaim (Eel River)-massassauga misunderstood as Missasugee or (Middle men- Negotiators) are also known as the bear faces.

**William Wite Eyes Jr**; Mother said to be Rachel Dodridge but cannot be due to birthdate. (Rachel the same name as one exchanged with Pocahontas, and Dodridge a corruption of Dandridge the Father of Martha Washingtons Bi or Tri racial half Sister Anne Dandridge Custin ( Also Missing from historical records) No Birthdate or death given and Appears born into Slavery or Indentured service as Children from Acadia are adopted by wealthy plantations. Charleys Trading Post farm in Vandalia called Acadia. Washington has congress pay for a Princeton Education of Chief White Eyes aka Sir Williams aka Grey Eyes sons. He is later killed after wanting to be sent back to his mother and her people by a man with a Knife; in the Kentucky region (Va disputed lands). His mother also said to have been murdered.

**Robert Floyd** a half brother with a different mother than [ Abadiah Davis Floyd who was following the troops as a cook and medical aid -killed at bradocks defeat]. Later denies his relationship and takes a Miss Mayfield to court in Kentucky who claimed the Floyds were hestian breed (Mixed heritage people) He is exempt from all Fighting as he is injured cutting trees for the salt production and clearing land when a tree kicks back taking off the top of his foot. Later in Miami history there is a sub chief known as (Cold
Foot) His son also named Davis as is Charleys son becomes involved in the Spanish Conspiracy of Colonization of Kentucky to Spain by Agent 13 (Wilkerson) that also involved Vice President Arron Burr. That son is involved in a canal construction project to move the salt to the Mississippi from the ohio and the project fails as the conspiracy is found out at Natchez. The same place (Natchez) George Rodgers Clark Floyd disappears by way of the Creek Nations. His Son Davis is involved with Harrison, is at the battle of Tippecanoe, Designs the State seal of Indiana, helps form the Capitol of Indiana at Corydon (Where all early records are burned by the 1812 war) After he is sent to Florida where he dies and is never known to be buried or what happened to him. Is also said to have witnessed the treaty with the Delaware but is believed to be the Other Davis Floyd brother to Gabriel sons of Charley. Both too disappeared after 1816 and the forming of the state of Indiana. That Davis most likely the other missing Eel River then marching with the US troops where their government payments are made gifts to Harrisons troops rather then paid to them. One of these missing Eel Rivers in the calvery as Capt logan too liked horses as Muthalena (The Grenader a 6’6” tall woman) seeking shelter with White Eyes was an experienced horseman. “jimmys” supposed mother do to his highth and size. She led LaBlam as well. Had other children with British and American Indian agents. And a relative of Cornstalk. Davis Floyd misidentified at Tippecanoe battle for the other Davis part of the Dragoons therefore in the Calvery. Charleys Son; That Davis a horseman knownto the Delaware for his spurs. The Plan thwarted and thought a plan to kill Harrison from within; by those included into his march (Former Captives, Eel River leader now in a back seat of leadership) under the presumed lasting peace of Greenville by a Flag presented by Washington. Harrison mounting the wrong horse and that officer pummeled with multiple shots. The now known Floyd’s all being blamed. (Washington all involved in the land deals etc) A Brother to Charley Floyd found NOW not to have been killed as claimed but now found on the battle field dying tells Harrison part of the story. All of the Floyd scatter as Harrison now seks all of them. George Rodgers Clarke Floyd, Davis Floyd 1 and 2, Gabriel Floyd, Charley Floyd aka Blue jacket and Harrison a friend; (Harrison asking Charley aka Blue jacket to help draft treaty of Greenville, and after 1809 called on Charley now a back seat chief during the Journal of the Proceedings). who he knew and recognized as once serving in Wayne’s Army, all of the Floyds and relatives being sought. A reason for George Rodgers Clarke Floyd to also dessert at Natchez helped by those co conspirators of Arron Burrs plot, and the army discovered there, also friends of Boone. Floyds and others. Captured at the Missesenawa, Charley after the Battle of Tippecanoe taken there and dies. His sons now forced into marching with Harrisons troops their payment revoked by Harrison and given as gifts to the troops. Washington No longer president and unable to assist.
Next generation:

George Rodgers Clark Floyd, son of Ishim Floyd but claimed as John Floyd due to Ishim deserting with or before 300 of George Rodgers Clark's men. Gabriel Godfory one of those deserters and descendants of that man end up a Adopted Leader of the Miami later claiming to have the Eel River people. Washingtons surveyor and Long hunter is not returned to VA with Jane Breckenridge; she made a ward after her father was killed. GRC Floyd Placed in the care of Henry Knox and groomed for Military service. Then Placed with William Henry Harrison the son in-law of Symmes ho Washington sells the Miami land Grant at 6 cents an acre to help pay for the war debt. William Henry Harrison made Military Governor of the entire territory. Seeks out Blue Jacket to help draft Greenville treaty, Washington then giving Flag and Swards to The Soldier son of Charley son of William son of John etc. to insure lasting peace only to have the aged Chief take a back seat to all leadership. Harrison selects George Rogers Clark Floyd as second to meet Tecumseh and as second in the Battle of Tippecanoe, but his records are lost to his place in the battle. Harrison has known Captives and others Eel Rivers within hislines that is a surprise to the attacking Native American forces. Informers within the Miami are then ordered not to be harmed as they then seek out the rest at the Mississenawa said to be part of Tecumsehs movement. George Rodger Clarke Floyd then disappears among the Creek Indians at Natchez. Were William Wells guardian Mr Pope and family are then trying to secure his Military service pention for a lady with a different name but claims to have been one of his wives. During the War of 1812 a “Jimmy” and “George” Blue Jacket (Brothers) first appear to historical records escorting the “Soldier” Eel River leader on Greenville Treaty back to their Chief with Tecumseh’s apology. Is description of Tecumseh is one of the only to survive and later Published by Hinde. “Jimmy” is unknown but John Floyd of Kentucky request of his Brother (Charley) still running the trading post and farm called Acadia to bring “Jimmy” when he drives Cattle to the falls of the Ohio, as all things are now Inflated in price. He sent the money to Payton Randolf a member of the same Land syndicate who had sent John Floyd of Ky to the Azores where he was captured and imprisoned and then Patrick Henry sold his land to others where John had discovered a huge Salt making sight that Patrick Henry will ultimately end up with; by marriages and disputed land claims. The Cattle drive being done by Moravian Missions tied to the Christian Delaware Indians are attacked and all left Naked on the prairie to where the Miami are also called the naked Indians by Historians but do not know why. Some children are reported taken the rest left on the Prairie without clothing. Jimmy a large boy is thought to be of a Displaced Acadian heritage incorporated into the family. Eel River descendants share the name Shingas, Shigashingsqua also disappeared by claimed dual marriage; Shingas; a feared Acadian Warrior of Shmokin who disappeared to the west. The Blue Jacket/Charly trading Post named “Acadia” is to appeal to the 6 Nations and others used to dealing with French and British with the hopes the name will attract trade for American sponsor Harris who gave Charley aka Blue jacket a start trading west of Fort Pitt from the Scioit River to Sandusky to Toledo. The last areas ceded by Blue Jacket and the Portages then controlled by Tacumwa of the Miami Richardvilles mother
and wife of French Canadian Traders Der Richardville and Beaubien who are after the trading business and have made a practice of marrying Indian women to get various Trade portage rights.

John Jr Floyd; Born to Jane Breckenridge after the reported Death of John Floyd names his own daughter Nekketti “pretty baby” where several Indian people are reported to have come to see the baby. He becomes a Governor of VA – his son too named John also becomes a Governor of VA.

My family who hid in Michigan was never found but it cost the US a lot to try and find us. So that bill of those contracted to find us and remove us, was presented to the Miami of the west and those allowed to remain in Indiana ( Miami Chief Richardvilles family); who now each claimed to have the Eel River people in their family lines by the informal adoption of those three children. Niether wanted to have that bill deducted from their scheduled payment as those 20 men and boys were never added to their claimed memberships either in the west or of those remaining in Indiana. These three removed and placed into informal adoptions with three different familys of the Miami, also had children of their own; and when all of these children were discovered as well as the three originally taken away and placed with other families again realized; it all started allover again. Others took their children in to claim again they belonged; and this caused another fight among all. Now those with the next generation were completely removed from all records by another court case and would forever be denied by both western and Indiana Miami claims. Now neither considered Miami by the policies of the Miami and could not claim their Eel River heritage as that was now also being claimed by others, who insisted that all known Eel Rivers had been assimilated and the US Government had settled old debts as proof of this. Those debts paid and supported by Ewing and his relations then in Government, in Trade, and in places of legislation in Washington and in Early Indiana. He became one of the Wealthiest men in early Indiana as a result, along with those men In business with Old Richardville, Cyrus Tabor, Gen Tipton, (who fought at the battle of Tippecanoe), and later took the Eel River Children to re-education schools in Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Ewing, also had the ear of The Indian Agent of that time, first finds the Eel Rivers and great grandmother married to Trader Harris son. Alan Hamilton Agent is also the personal financial advisor to the old Chief; Richardville, son of Tacumawh ;Beaubien also married. Beaubien dies before 1794 but is now being claimed to be Blue Jacket who is still signing treaties until 1809 so Beaubien doing pretty good for a dead guy. Just sayin. Old Prophets town renamed to Delphi as a reflection of the Story of the Prophet (Oracle) of Delphi. Samual Milroy then Indian agent and the man to negotiate the removal and exemption of the old Chief. A Memorial Site of the battle of Tippecanoe then established, donated land by the same people, closer to Lafayette then the original and true battlefield site. That sight still not included into the state of Indiana until yet another treaty that would cede that part and Battle field site to Indiana, and then allow Delphi to be established. But the Indiana constitution stated a memorial was to be erected long before Indiana control the part of the state where the battle actually took place, so a patch of ground was donated for that purpose. The Old
cemetery of the Eel Rivers in Delphi would be removed. *(Just as the Old Welsh buried with their Armor in Southern Indiana before the Revolutionary War to protect providence )* . A new Canal would split the once issued reserve lands now forgotten. *(Just as the canal project was used to mask Wilkerson and Arron Burrs and others plot to form a new Spanish colony and trade on the Ohio to move the salt)* . This time it was not the White gold of Salt but the White Limestone Bluffs that were sought. Stone quarried to build state and federal capitol buildings enough to supply Washington DC, a new Indiana State capitol being built in Indianapolis and then closing Corydon, and enough limestone to build many roads. Enough that for 150 years stone was taken to provide all of this. Until those high white bluffs were ground down to merely pits, today unrecognizable to those who once called this home and even to my memories as a kid. This is the truth of our family and as I continue more evidence has been found validate this forgotten and sometime intentionally masked story.

**Contacts made before the War & Treaties**

The Government Agents or officials assigned to complete the agreements and or Treaties with the nations of Native Americans didn’t understand the multicomplex ties of what they were charged to do, or maybe they did!

I think the best explanation to understand the failures of these treaties that would continue through the 1860’s is to think of any region of the country today. Let’s suppose you just bought America and did not know much about the region; so; you visit a community and strike a deal with the Mayor of that town. The agreement is signed by the “mayor” and his advisors and political allies. You move on to another town and do the same thing only to find out that there is a governing body that is over the Mayor a Governor and then a President and then the areas of some are shared and nobody actually owns any of it. You also finally realize that one mayor doesn’t recognize another having any authority and had been at odds for years over either a personal issue, family issue or something else, the Governor of one region had been enemies with a Governor of a neighboring region but was fine with a couple Mayors that occupied areas close to them but not others, and so on. This was the problem with treaties and if you quickly look at the treaties completed after the war of independence and up to the war of 1812 this is clearly reflected in where and who as involved in the treaties. One tribe was invited to meet at a location to participate while others where not until the treaty writers would move further into the region where others would then be added to those “Council Treaty meetings”. Then they would often need to go back to the early groups and redo the original to address these issues. There was a need and sense of urgency to complete these as fast as possible as the region became more unstable and the British continued to strengthen their presence. Combining the smaller groups into larger ones was not discouraged. This in part is exactly what happened to the Eel Rivers. The larger groups were as eager to include them as a sub group after years of personal conflicts, leadership rivalries and the possibility of larger benefits for ceded lands and other conditions.
One of the largest gatherings was in Greenville Ohio. The location made it possible for many tribal leaders to be represented. Few other meetings had provided such an opportunity for so many groups to attend one meeting. It would prove following this gathering of leaders for smaller more individualized meetings to be set. In part as the treaty has some inherent problems with the generality of the ceded lands and additional lands and clarifications would be required.

Please look at the treaties completed between 1776-1814 below. You be able to quickly see the neighboring participants and those who participated in the following treaties with one or more of the earlier groups. Some of the groups following the war of 1812 had pending treaties that were never “ratified” by the US Congress as the issues had changed and other agreements were considered overriding. Politics had voided other agreements with conflicts within the US government and developing policies on land and statehood. A treaty with the Cherokee was voided as it precluded the decisions of the US concerning land claims. A similar Treaty with the Eel River in 1792/93 conducted by Rufus Putnam and Moravian Missionary John Heckewelder. In part as the treaty of Greenville was to supersede the earlier and therefore congress did not ratify it.

Keep in mind these only reflect some of the treaties completed between, 1776-1814. And although the treaty is named for maybe only one group or tribal name; (The Hosting tribe) others are also listed in the body text and signatures of other tribal leaders who were present. There were even more following the conclusion of the war of 1812. Other regions also conducted treaties not represented here.


Conflicts between tribal groups to the south and north also provided the US Military to employ scouts and guides from those groups that had a history of conflicts and were helpful to when trying to meet or discover the groups next in the region. This too often corrupted the names of the groups they were trying to meet. For example, the groups leading them to meet them had a name for them that was not always the name those groups called themselves. The Ottowas call
themselves Odawa, The Chippawa call themselves Ojibiwa, and the Cherokee the One Dogawea. The Treaty with the Wyandot etc. 1795 is the Treaty of Greenville, you can see how many tribal groups were represented by this grand council meeting as you review the various tribes listed as this treaty is highlighted under each group. Other groups are represented in combination of the titles such as the Six Nations, listing of several groups in the title or the main hosting groups plus others etc. The US constitution ratified in 1786 no longer recognized earlier agreements made by States or individuals with Tribal Nations and it was also the ruling of the Congress to nullify or void (not to ratify some agreements as in the case with the Cherokee and Eel Rivers treaty with Putnam. Canada too would do the Jay Treaty that would include others and some of the same tribal groups by long relations and divide those loyalties to British and American recognitions. The Painting of Greenville Treaty Was the imagination of Howard Chandler Christy a war combat artist from the Spanish American War, and friend of Roosevelt His fame was US Military Posters. And therefore; contrary to what some think, it is Not an actual eye witness account painting done during the Treaty. And not an historical reference as some have insisted it is. Sorry there were no cameras or painters there.


The Treaty with the PIANKESHW with Putnam and Heckewelder are seldom listed as Treaties completed with the US Government as it was voided and never ratified. Yet it is; and was done and leaves a historic record of those headmen. “and their Footprints”.

The Treaty of 1803 with the Delaware shows they were invited by the hosting council, another was done with them separately, here they ceded land for a house of entertainment near the Buffalo track. (there crossing point of the now extinct Woodland Bison the same place recorded where Boone had opened his Tavern and where Blue Jacket had entered into negotiations in 1786. (Buffalo; also became another name; one of many also traditionally found in native American communities; and therefore associated as another name of the Eel River leader: “Ketunga”). The location is often misleading as the region had not been fully surveyed and the region was called Ohio, Indiana or Illinois territory. This has often confused the actual
locations of historical places and similar names given to like places; as people moved westward, and until state boundaries were actually set. The Treaty of 1809 was where Wm. H. Harrison addressed Charley of the Eel Rivers and recognized him as “an Old friend who once served in Wayne’s Army” (some history claims this was Charles Beaubien however; he was dead in 1794) The Supplemental Treaty with the Miami in 1805, that year was to requalify the Miami claims who had been left out or not fully acknowledged by the earlier. (Here is where Little Turtle states: “I am No Miami just their Interpreter” We were represented at Greenville in 1795 by “The Soldier” Shamoneasea Charley’s son. I have left the 1828 treaty that was done with the Miami as after the war of 1812 many were not included in any groups similar to Tecumseh was never and many of his followers were never added to an official roster or roll taken. By 1828 the Miami had improperly claimed some of the Eel Rivers annuity payments and the remaining rights were then considered as part of the Miami with regard to land and payments. The Miami and their accepted members and adopted members had intermarried with some of the Eel River daughters and widows which only added to their claim of the Eel Rivers being assimilated into their tribe. Not all were and some descendants were never included or accounted for. The inclusion of other groups not only show that those tribes were neighbors but like any nearby communities regarding ethnic origins, marriages between groups and neighbors also combined various tribal groups. The Miami and Eel Rivers, The Miami and Wea, The Eel River and Kickapoo, the Potawatomi and Eel River and the Potawatomi and Miami. These sometimes is what also created what the main tribal groups would consider a “sub-group” or band of the main tribal government or a separation by the tribal leader. One Mayor at odds with another Mayor and looking for support of their own Governor and the others Governor doing his own thing too busy or not willing to jump into a family feud.


Many Groups were listed on the treaties with the Delaware, between 1803-1809. The Delaware had many ties to other groups in the region. It was also they were considered the elder group of many and the origins of several within the region. John Gibson a former captive released in 1768 by the Boulet expedition had married the sister of a Delaware chief, he had learned the language and in part Davis Floyd had helped witness and interpret for these treaties. Both men would hold political offices in Territorial Indiana and into statehood. The Eel River and Kickapoo entered a treaty together as did the Kickapoo and Wea. “The Soldier” an Eel River man on the Greenville treaty and not a Miami had a wife who address the council was
related to both the Kickapoo and Wea. Gabriel I Floyd Charley’s son signed the Kickapoo Treaty in 1816 then vanished from history following the treaty.

The 1809 supplemental addressed this four way Tribal relationship Miami, Wea, Kickapoo and Eel River created by the intermarriages between the groups.

Once groups were removed to the west many would be included into other groups or added to treaties based on both past relationships back east and by their locations in the west where they had been relocated. The Weas, Peoria, Miami, Plankishaw and others. This was to then include some forgotten, left off, missing, left behind or just not accounted for when treaties were being done. A Group of Children then left at an Indian School were left off and not included and the treaty was done and finished. Later it was realized so a place for them on another treaty was made available. Others too may have been remembered or forgotten and after showing up to be counted. It was elected to not reduce all that had been done. By the late 1860’s the Treaty policy of the US with Native American groups was nearing the end. Anyone not accounted for by then would be left to the tribal governments to figure out a way to include them or not. Since memberships were based on treaty agreements this became a difficult thing to do as the lost of found person or family was not listed or represented by that treaty. It then became the tribal government to verify their heritage based on oral histories or some other proof of their lineage to a person on a treaty. Most marriages, births, deaths and remarriages were not documented on a paper; so; this became for some impossible to provide proof. Informal adoption policies of a tribal government then became the only means to include them.

With the diversity of the people of Shmokin and the closeness to other groups whom had included them or claimed to have assimilated some of them. This became for some an opportunity to join a tribal, groups by an adoption policy or an oral story that could not be verified. For the Eel River people this was a huge problem. As few ever knew our true identity so any version was a good version and we were not even there to dispute it. In fact that party was going on and we were not ever invited or had a clue that party was happening at all.

Since 1868 to present it has still been going on and after nearly 150 years of claims to the Eel River heritage and documents created to support those other stories, it is hard to have anyone believe us now. One of the first questions asked of me was “Where have you been then for all of these years?” I could only answer: “just being me.”

A New Era 1816-1840

With an American victory in the war of 1812 and the defeat of the Native American resistance led by Tecumseh the region was securely going to be part of America without worry of another British invasion. Those tribal groups allied to the British would be seen a little bit different than those who supported the Americans. The region would open up like never before as the US entered into more treaties and gained more land. The population would explode to more than the 200,000 estimated settlers in the region to well over several million. States would be
carved out of the territory and new governors, agents, military personnel would be needed. Also of interest now was the massive territory west of the Mississippi acquired with the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clarke had explored it Agent 13, Wilkerson was involved with the negotiations and treaty and now that the US had taken control of it, they had a similar situation as they had with the Northwest Territory, they needed to establish a population. They also now had other tribal groups to contend with and deal with and were completely unprepared.

Over these decades the US Government would adopt a removal policy. Rather than setting up reserved areas for the woodland tribes in the Ohio valley they would simply move all Native American people out of the region and relocated them to the western territories gained with the large Louisiana Purchase. It was a short term solution in retrospect as eventually the population would expand to those areas as well and they would need to deal with the issue again. Americans Native American policies have been some of the most ineffective and discriminatory laws ever passed by a country that is to be based on Human rights, liberty and equality. The Constitution excluded them calling them “Savages” the treaty of Paris did not address them and as a result of failing to include them as part of America the policies merely kept sweeping them under the rug of the Nations territories, but eventually that could no longer hold all of the Nations dirt and excuses.

This story is not about all of the policies or history of the country but about those failures and history that have caused our loss of identity and tribal information. What defined a “Tribe” then and now is if a group of people entered into a treaty with America and who those people were that were listed as part of that group. These lists were not only determined by those who signed the treaties on behalf of the tribal groups, but also who had received payments and compensation for the lands ceded. The Government established “Indian Agencies and Indian Agents”. Their main duty was to create an accounting list or a list of people who were receiving congressional approved funds (annuities), payments at designated times and places. They were also to assist individuals of groups and the groups or leaders themselves if there were any issues and to inform those in Washington so they could be resolved.

“Now I will believe that there are unicorns...” — William Shakespeare, The Tempest

The terms of these treaties varied from treaty to treaty and the amounts paid for ceded lands also was not a standard. To negotiate these, the government called on those military men who had defeated them in battle and the new governing powers within the region. They also looked to the traders who had married into some of the tribes and had been dealing with them and new their languages. Too often these men had taken advantage of some tribes by inflating prices or withholding goods to better provide for another tribe they had been dealing with. It was the same when negotiating and translating for those same favored groups at treaty time. They had their own interests in mind to best determine that years expected sales and deduction of many to be paid to their preferred tribal groups. In this territory that mostly fell on William Henry Harrison. Later General Tipton, Territorial governors and former “Indian Fighters”, Lewis Cass, etc. Nearly every tribal group in the region would enter into a treaty or
several. Many would require a supplemental treaty to clarify mistakes, errors and omissions. One group for example would enter talks with Harrison or a representative to cede a section based on general boundaries and natural landmarks, i.e.; river to river etc. They would agree to the basic sell of the land for a set amount and all thought it was done. Until another group not included also claimed this area or was living there but not recognized as the first occupants. Like the Eel River whose origins were from the Delmarva Peninsula. When they relocated they were allowed to live in an area and now in this generation those ceding the land used this by claiming they were merely tenants and the main group allowed them to live there. Other groups shared the land for hunting or had also married into other groups. Like any culture, people marry other people from neighboring communities. This became an issue as some tribal groups acknowledged the mothers lineage or a (Matriarchal Heritage) while others recognized the fathers lineage or (Patriarchal Heritage). So when a person of a mother’s lineage and hereditary leadership line married a person of another tribe that followed the leadership lines of his father it caused complications when trying to decide who or what tribal group the children should belong to. In the case where a person of another ethnic group had married and had children this too would often exclude the children or grandchildren. During the later decades a blood quantum was introduced, first by those recorded the attendees at the annuity payments. They would record things like “Mother was Ottawa father was ½ Miami child is ¼ Miami. “ or “Mother is ½ Miami father is a Politician of Indiana.” True story. This would be used to limit some from tribal affiliation based on the tribal politics. The government realized they could not get involved with those policies so they allowed the Tribes to decide who, were part of their groups even if they were not a Native American by birth. The long complex informal adoption policy of some groups also would include some but might also omit others. The US Government still allows all Tribal Governments to determine their own memberships and conditions of memberships.

Many of the Eel River headmen and warriors had been on the side of the British with Tecumseh and others had been concluded that they may have betrayed Harrison. The failure of the treaties were also reason to find fault and mistrust of some people which also included the Eel River headmen. They also had followed a different lineage as part of the Miquia /Mingo Shawnee then that of the Miami who had claimed they had been assimilated into the Miami. This assimilation was claimed when Eel River wives, (some now widows) and/or their daughters had either married an accepted Miami person, had a child with them, adopted them or their children into the larger group. In some cases during the annuity payments the larger Miami and Indian Agents would simply not let the Eel River know when and where these would be made. Their absenteeism also added to our lost history. If they missed a year’s payment (which they did on at least two years or more) then their inclusion in the year’s records was not carried forward for the next year. This would make it possible for 13 Miami to sign for and claim to be Eel Rivers even though it was widely known that they were not them. (Doc 317 Glenn Black, Indiana University Archives)
The final problem with our missing history is that even men as famous as Tecumseh who all in history would agree was Shawnee did not appear on any treaties or documents. He refused to sign them or participate for many reasons. Therefore was not included as a member in those treaty agreements and some of his relations who also followed this were also omitted. In some cases those who were not included, children would be if it was a benefit to the group. Take for example the brothers Papakeecha (Flat Belly) and Wawasee (Full Moon). Both are often listed as Miami chiefs or sub-chiefs. However; neither signed as a Miami, or are found listed on the many annuity rolls. In fact historical accounts claim that they were seldom seen on the Wabash. Wawasee and Papakeecha did sign on a The Treaty of the Rapids of the Miami and Lake Erie but not as a Miami person. In fact no Miami persons were included in this treaty. It is the same treaty we find the Perry brothers on, whom had marched with the Americans and “The Soldier” was with them and Tecumseh. Also on this treaty is the Daughter of Blue Jacket and others who had “lived among the Indians since vary small children”. (Nancy Stewart)

As I told you: Papakeecha has a common history with another missing and unknown person. Tecumseh had a son named “Paukesha” or “Paukeesaa”, both were seem in the west prior to the removal of the Miami and Potawatomi, he is said to have returned to his people in their lands and then vanished from history. He is mentioned on receipts in 1829 concerning the Eel Rivers. Gen Tipton is writing to J. Jennings Sept 24th 1828 Tipton Pape rs 11;109 Flatbelly’s nephew Aug 24- Dec 23 1829 is listed as Ken-Tuck-Aw, Chief Richarville of the Miami was asking for authorization to pay those who plowed the lands of Flatbelly, Zeak’s and Raccoons party’s ~

He is listed as one of those to receive payments on the rolls of 1830-31 abstract of annuities but those moneys were paid to the Miami. Important to this is Ken-Tuck-aw is also listed as the grandfather of the small Groups of Eel Rivers found to be exempt from the removal and separate from the Miami. This is called the Joint Resolution and is discussed in depth in a later section and Chapter. (see Joint Resolution)

With ties to the Potawatomi many who had taken part in the Ft Dearborn attack and death of William Wells, had offered Papakeecha and 8 members of his family sanctuary along with a total runaway group of 20 considered to be Eel Rivers. They were simply absent which allowed others to claim whatever was to be issued to them. These Man and boys of those reported as Eel Rivers who were sent to Ft Deearborn to escort Wells and the occupants to Ft Wayne. They were being blamed for The battle of Tippecanoe and more so and some of the Miami had informed Harrison of their people. I believe this was retribution on Wells as he had switched loyalties and had gone back to the Military and also had become and Indian agent at Ft Wayne. He was elevating Little Turtle and ignoring the history of Blue jacket and others like Tecumseh. The act of eating his heart is also a clue to this evidence. Reports claimed those said to be Eel River or maybe Miami is also a clue to their Identities. Some reported they did not help in the fight and others claim they fought against the US Forces. It was a time when the Potawatomi and northern tribes would side with the British as well as Tecumseh in the end. They were eager to take their hostilities out on the American Military and Wells fit that bill for all
concerned. This is my conclusions based on all of the accounts being considered. When one leaves unanswered questions then read the other sides version. Many accounts of this are available and I suggest if you doubt this then seek them all out and read them for yourself. It supports this conclusion of what really happened and why those 20 men and Boys called Eel Rivers again ran to the North among the same friends that had helped them before.

This is also supported by the treaties that include various groups during 1803-1814. Specific section of lands were ceded by several tribal groups before The War of 1812 and these groups were mostly individually represented by themselves at the meetings. Following the war something happened. Those smaller groups were now less represented by themselves and now represented by the larger groups. Tribal groups in the south bearer to the Wabash River and Vincennes were more in line with the French rather than the British and some would support the Americans as the French were supporting the Americans. Many groups to the north were still allied to the British due to years of trade and their general proximity to the British controlled areas and forts. In the stretch of the Indiana Territory considered mid central (Lafayette to Ft Wayne south of Logansport and north of Indianapolis) fell someplace between in their loyalties. This area was a cross overlap of British loyal and French loyalty and many during the war would switch sides due to many relationships and tribal political objectives.

The Treaty of St. Mary's 1818 Signed on October 6, 1818, at Saint Mary's, Ohio, between representatives of the United States and the Miami tribe

This treaty did more to blend the smaller groups than any other treaty done in the history of treaties in my opinion. The treaty begins stating that the Miami are entitled to the land by birth and are acting on the authority of those Government agents and speaking for all of those and “others living in their territory.” The accord contained seven articles. Based on the terms of the accord, the Miami ceded territories beginning at the Wabash River, subsequently known as the “New Purchase”, to the United States. In another tenet of the accord, the United States agreed to pay the Miami a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars. Moreover, the United States agreed to construct one gristmill and one sawmill, as well as provide one blacksmith, one gunsmith, and agricultural implements. The Miami would also be provided one hundred and sixty bushels of salt annually.

The western edge or boundary is marked at the bank of the Wabash River at Delphi Indiana. This was part of the reserve land issued To the children of Antoine Bondie, two sections of land, on the border of the Wabash river, opposite a place called l'Else a l'Aille. There have been many debates on where exactly this was located and until 2010 it was still unclear even to the Miami history and historians. I grew up in this area specifically the Delphi area.

Old stories told to me by my father and other long time residence told of the City Park, once being a cemetery but they had moved the bodies. Older people had told me that in fact the bodies were never removed and they had remembered stories of a heavy rain that unearthed the bodies and caskets as they ended up in a ravine just below the grounds. I began to research
this but could find vary little information. Several things had happened that led me to the conclusion and determination just where this reserve land was once located.

My father had passed away in the mid 1980' he was buried at Morning Heights Cemetery just west of Delphi. I had gone there out of respect and on my walk through the cemetery my hat had been blown off by a gust of wind and blew into a wooded area just beyond some really old headstones. There are those who would call me a liar; but that gust of Wind was what we called a dust bunny. A small tornado or “whirlwind”. I have thought about that many times as Blue Jacket was also once in history called Whirlwind. From the path the headstones looked to be so old that the script had weathered away. It was obvious they predated the civil war. I retrieved my hat and as I turned around there on the reverse side of the largest headstone was the clear inscription.

“Monique Mitty daughter of Antoine Bondie, Born Sept 6th 1819 Died Sept 18th 1853”

I was stunned as I stood there having found the daughter of the reserve land issued to Antoine Bondie in 1818. However; the treaty did not name the children by their names only by stating “The Children of Antoine Bondie”. I had also recovered the annuity rolls and the one taken in 1854 sis not include her or list her children. Some denied that she ever existed when I inquired as nobody that I was talking to within the Miami tribes of Indiana or Oklahoma had her or any family in their data base. After considering this was a mistake and listening to the researchers dismissing my find, it dawned on me why she and others had been omitted. Antoine had his entry on the treaty listed “The Children of” because his wife was pregnant at the time of the treaty. The treaty was first drafted on October 6th 1818 and finally approved on January 15th 1819. Monique was not born yet. Bondie’s wife, had possibly realized she was pregnant when it was finally approved and the wording was important in the treaty to include the unborn child, Monique, who gender and name was not yet known either. The 1854 annuity roll which was a basis of membership within the Miami tribe also omitted her and any descendants as she had died in September of 1853. This clearly showed that some people had been lost to even the known history due to circumstances. In 1852 an epidemic of yellow fever had passed through the area and many people had died both Native America and settlers alike. This led me to wonder how many others yet discovered might also have been missed. There are maybe 40 headstone left there that were moved from the old cemetery and others in other old cemetaries all around this area. The reserve lands were quite large and this was only a central location and not part of the reserves that those other lived on.

Since I have also found other things that also had a vague account or memory and history surrounding them. This vagueness now seemed to be a indication that because of the vagueness had more to do with the same lost history. There is a place on the Deer Creek (Also a historical name of our people and Blue Jacket back in Ohio), It is a row of fully grown sycamore trees on each side of a narrow road. “The Sycamores” I was reading a Smithsonian interview with one of those adopted Eel River Children; who was then a grown man. He told of the old language the Institution interviewer was attempting to understand. One of those words
meant “A Skift of Snow as it appears on the ground”. Brown earth and White. He was describing this a person of mixed heritage being compared to this word. I remembered also reading this word but at the time I did not know what it meant. So I went back to it and found that old record. They were building a longhouse or a meeting house to meet and at the corners of the Structure and evenly spaced they said they placed this “Skift of Snow”. Then it hit me they had planted Sycamore trees that look just like this. White and Brown. These are very hard wood trees that would last a long time. Proof of this is that they are still there today, Evenly spaced just as this journal said. (Ogachi- Trees of Life)

However there was a road right through the middle of them and why put a road through the equivalent of a church. It made no sense to me why a road had been built between them.

Then I read the Samule Milroy the Indian agent had coined the Term “Emanant Domain”. This is when the Government can claim any property for roads, canals, railroads, construction material mining of Stone and Gravel to build Government things and claim it is for the “Public Good’. I also found at the Carrolton Bridge a marker that said the Michigan Road was to go threw there but was in fact moved east to it present location, the road going right through those Sycamores. It was moved because of a “resistance“ of the original residence of the area. Treatied People who did not want it to cut threw their lands. But they had been excluded with the Death and Birth of Monique not being recorded on a US treaty by name and because she died before the 1854 roll taken. Delphi had it all. A canal, gravel pits, A Limestone quary, a Indian cemetery moved for a city park and a road built going right in the middle of their old longhouse. It seemed Samuel Milroy Indian agent, founder of Delphi named as the reference to the Prophet had invented Emanant Domain to erase both Prophets town and the reserve of Monique Mitty now not verifiable by any treaty or role. He also was the same man who negotiated that Old Richardville of the Miami could stay.

But wait there is more. Pittsburg is a small little river community on the other side of the Wabash river the western boundary of the treaty of 1818. It was a booming town as the river boats portage there at a place owned by a man named Robert Peoples. (maybe a pseudonym for Robert’s People) Harris back in Ft Pitt ) now Pittsburge PA ran a ferry service that made him a lot of money while also running a trading post. Robert Floyd of Kentucky, own son Davis Floyd also ran a ferry before becoming an Indiana politician. Robert now living in a place called “Pittsburg” was doing the same. A good Job for a man with a bad foot. (Sub chief Cold Foot)

When the removal contract of the Miami and all people related was issued Robert Peoples bought it. He then delayed the removal for many years for one reason or another. He refused to sell it. He also got it because a few years earlier a man named Conquiland had the removal contract of the Potawatomi of Tippecanoe Indiana (Tribal members who fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe and the homeland of Papakechi and Wawasee.). That forced removal had gone badly so the US government did not want him to do it again. Robert then got this removal contract but was not removing anyone. They pressured him and tried to get him to remove the Miami and all the rest of the Eel Rivers but he delayed it more. The Erie Canal was coming to
the areas and they had built locks to the north to control the water level and to raise and lower the river boats. (Lockport Indiana). Milroy then used his Emanant Domain to reroute the canal and bypass Peoples tradingpost and Portage in the Wabash. The Canal would run through the reserves to the east and between the 1818 treaty boundary of the Wabash river. The same as the Indiana Canal Company had done on the Ohio to remove a competing land claim and trader. With the Canal bypassing Robert People (Roberts People), it would put him out of Business. The locks at Lockport never used or connected to the Canal. It worked; and he had to sell the contract for removal. In the mean time all of the reserve land was cut apart by the Emanant Domain claim, by Roads, Mines, Bridges and ultimately the removal of the cemetery itself. Pittsburg fell into a ghost town and Delphi sprang up instead. The 20 Eel River men and boys fearing death if discovered, and then told By Robert peoples the contract was being reissued to Conquiland, the man who had removed the Potowatami would be removing all again; they then ran into southern Michigan.

There is another thing to tell you of Pittsburg however; On top of the Hill is an old school I went to when I was a really young boy. The township is Tippecanoe the same as the battle field sight. This school is older then time and was the Mission School long before it was rebuilt in 1860’s. It was the school that the injured men were taken to at the battle of Tippecanoe. Proof of this is that a housing development was built opposite of the school on a hill overlooking Delphi. The shape is the same as the Old Harrison maps of the battle encampment. When they started building homes they found Native American remains. Just over the hill, the property reported in the 1920’s that found 100 Native American bodies; their heads facing and around a huge bolder (Prophets Rock); then pulverized and given to politicians and people related to the Battle of Tippecanoe as Paper weights and momentoes. They had found more and one a large nearly 7 foot tall person, unexpected and it stopped construction for months. Areal Photos also still show the burned fires Harrison claims to have built to burn the dead. In that field artifacts are everyplace and still found by those living there. In 1920 just next to there a farmer unearthed about 100 native American bodies all of their heads around a Huge Bolder he was trying to remove. (Prophets Rock) where the Prophet reportedly stood chanting as the warriors were told of they could hear him the bullets would not hurt them. The Musem in the courthouse when I was a boy also had a section of a tree littered with Bullets Canon balls and broacken arrow points. It and other things were tossed out when the museum was closed for lack of funding. But I was told that manythings were being thrown into a dumpster by a friend who knew I was working on all of this. So I have recovered many things from the dumpster.

The other thing about Pittsburg for anyone from this area is the natural spring that flows at the bottom of the hill yearround and never freezes. It is clear and pure and people as long as I can remember have come there for this water. They put a new road in and turned it off for about a year but people protested and they turned it back on. I can’t help but think this is part of the longer story of the Ogachi and Monks and the story passed down of the Well by the Sea “health of the Monks” thought to be the fountain of Youth so long ago. People still would swear there is something special about that water. I still go there too to fill a container or two just to have
with me, I always have. The school was a mission school at the top of the hill, but nobody now can remember what mission. There is a fish house or was for many year near there in Pittsburg and My Dad cooked fish there as a boy. He said they used to set fish wiers and all of the fish then came from the river. Seems to me more matching stories of the old Ogachi but Ill let you decide for now.

There are no coincidences in life - It is a circle.

**The Shawnee Prophet and others**

**Not allowed to live near the Miami**

Another factor for the unknown reserve was that the Prophet, Tecumseh’s brother was once living at the Mississinawa. On April 22nd 1808 William Wells wrote to Little Turtle and tells him that several Delaware, Miami, Eel Rivers and Shawnee chiefs met at the Wabash near the Mississinawa. Little Turtle and nine other chiefs then went to the Prophet and forbid him and his groups to settle near there. Little Turtle also states that the Prophet had become desperate on where he and the group could settle. They had found a place near the Wabash and Deer Creek junction, named for the Deer Creek they had once lived along when they lived in Ohio. The location was modern day Delphi as I have told you now. And another reason for the revenge against William Wells at Ft Deerborn.

**Samuel Milroy Indian Agent Renames Prophetstown**

In Morning Heights cemetery is also the family plot of Samuel Milroy, Indian Agent and founder of Delphi Indiana. Gen. Samuel Milroy was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1780. He was claimed to be a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce. When eleven years old his father died where he was raised by relatives until as a young man was married in Center County, Pennsylvania. This location had a rich history of the people of Delmarva Peninsula and the history of the Floyd migration, remnants of the past left in the names of the countryside. The county was founded by General James Potter a survivor of the Kittanning Expedition and also one of the military men from The Revolutionary War that met Washington after part of the Pennsylvania Militia had crossed the Schuylkill River at Matson's Ford, it was found that the enemy under Cornwallis were in force on the other side. This also confirms the letters of Col John Floyd who placed Charley at Valley Forge during the winter campaign in 1777, (Instructed then by German Hessian Von Steuben in the tactics adopted by the entire Military forces. Something that would prove helpful if fighting against those same forces at St Clairs Defeat.) Yah Think? The start of his military three year service. (Mutinied on December, 31st 1780- Jan 1st 1781, Pennsylvania line)

Milroy’s first wife died, leaving a daughter and one son. In 1806 he went to Nelson County, Kentucky, and there married Martha Huston in 1810, and had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. In 1814 he moved to Washington County, Indiana, and purchased land. He represented his county in the Constitutional Convention at Corydon, Harrison County, on the 10th of June, 1816. He was elected a representative to the first Legislature, which met at Corydon, in December, 1816. (He was outspoken on the removal of Davis Floyd) Governor
Posey commissioned him a major in 1816. (he therefore new of Gabriel Floyd a Ltn) He was commissioned a colonel by Governor J. Jennings in 1817; and a brigadier-general in 1819. He was speaker of the House in 1821. In the spring of 1826 General Milroy came to Modern day Carroll County and entered eighty acres of land one mile east of now Delphi, where, with a large family of grown children. He had applied for the ambassador position to Greece as he was infatuated with the county after studying about the country. Some records indicate he may have actually gone there. In 1827-8, he presented a petition to the Legislature for the organization of the county, and on January 7, 1828, an Act was passed, authorizing the organization of the county and commissioners were named to lay off the county by metes and bounds using the preferred grid system. General Milroy was the originator of the name "Delphi," as the name for the county seat. Delphi, as known in history, was a small Grecian city, situated on the southern slope of Mt. Parnassus, and built in the form of an amphitheater.

There are several traditional theories as to the derivation of the name Delphi. One makes it Telphi, "the oracle of the sun," another says it is probably derived from the ancient names of the sun. However, its antiquity cannot be questioned. Milroy who was nevertheless fascinated with both the Greeks and the stories of the Native Americans of the region was reminded by the white limestone cliffs and the green of the landscape of his first love Greece. He also knew of the story of the Prophet and had learned that this was the actual town once settled by him after leaving the Mississinawa. His military appointments during the Harrison and Tipton years had at least acquainted him with the story of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Tipton making the Eel River Payments personal to the small group and the terms and conditions of the 1818 treaties and more. The other side of the river held many secrets of that time including the actual battlefield but the west side of the Wabash would not be ceded under a treaty until 1832. On that side of the river was the trading post of Robert Peebles in the settlement called Pittsburg named again for the location the Native American occupants had once lived back in Ohio/Pennsylvania and Vandalia in the section called “Indiana” near Ft. Pitt aka Pittsburg PA. The story of the Oracle and sun, a Prophet and the similarities of the Shawnee Prophet inspired the naming of Delphi by Milroy.

General Milroy was the agent to sell town lots laid out. He held appointments from the general government, to examine land offices and was register of the land office at Crawfordsville. He was selected as representative of his district, but resigned to retain his land office appointment. He was a delegate to the first Democratic national convention ever held in the United States, at Baltimore, in 1832. In 1835, he was appointed by President Jackson, one of the board of visitors of the West Point Military Academy. (The ancestral Family line of Anne Floyd of Jamestown, by Anne her daughter claimed marriage to John West Delawar) In 1837 and in 1838 he was again elected representative from Carroll County to the Legislature. In 1836 he represented the counties of Carroll and Clinton in the state Senate. In 1839 General Milroy was appointed Indian agent. The previous year the deadline of the removal of the Potawatomi had ran out. Most of the Potawatomi had already left but a group near the city of Tippecanoe Indiana, who had ceded the land west of the Wabash in 1832 was still there. General Tipton
had asked for the removal and was granted by the State to organize the Militia to forcibly remove them. They marched the groups of Potawatomi from there to Logansport where the new Indian Office had been located and then on to Delphi passing through Chief Winnemac’s old village. Milroy’s appointment came following the long march and the poor public opinion of how that was conducted. Milroy was promoted to try and avoid a repeat situation as the removal of the Miami tribe was also now past due. General Tipton was in business with Chief Richardville, Ewing, Taybor and this too added to the delay. It may have been clear to Washington that a conflict of interest existed and Milroy was to help squelch these complaints and concerns. 1840 Milroy was successful in aiding the commissioners in purchasing the great reservations from the tribes of Indiana. In 1845 he was again appointed to the same position by President Polk. He died while in office, on the 26th of May, 1845. Thus passed away one of the most noted men of the Wabash valley.

My father now rests in the same cemetery merely yards away from Milroy as does the headstones removed from the old Indian reserve cemetery and relocated there. In the last few years the heartland highway was constructed in Indiana running from Ft Wayne to Vincennes, nearly the entire length of Indiana. That section of hiway was deemed “Culturally Sensitive:” by repeated requests and a book I had published identifying these things. It delayed construction; but required an access road be added to reach the old Cemetery. So; I can still visit my Father, other family now there, Monique, the other now faded headstones that are likely others lost to history and my Eel River family. And the good Old general Milroy also there. I like to think that Dad and Monique and others are keeping an eye on the old General and keeping him in line now. But as I said; Life is a circle and those Milroy intended to have erased and removed are still there for eternity all resting hopefully in peace now not removed not erased; Together forever. Seems only fitting. Footprints

**Chiefs Winnemac – Winnemac, Winamek, and Winnemeg. There were others who held this name (The Catfish a French created Liaison Chiefs)**

Winnemac was more than a name but was likely a term used for a Non-Native American or an outside person who became part of a tribal groups as a liaison to the tribe(s). Winamac was the name of a number of Potawatomi leaders and warriors beginning in the late 17th century. The name derives from a man named Wilamet, a Native American from an eastern tribe who in 1681 was appointed to serve as a liaison between New France and the natives of the Lake Michigan region. Wilamet was adopted by the Potawatomis, and his name, which meant "Catfish" in his native Eastern Algonquian language, was soon transformed into "Winamac", which means the same thing in the Potawatomi language. The Potawatomi version of the name has been spelled in a variety of ways, including Winnemac, Winamek, and Winnemeg.

Delaware Indian chief Tangoouqua, commonly known as "Catfish", had a camp on a branch of Chartiers Creek, in what is now part of the city of Washington. Planned to be named Dodridge Town but Changed to Washington to honor George Washington. The French labeled the area "Wissameking", meaning "catfish place", as early as 1757. The area of Washington was settled
by many immigrants from Scotland and the north of Ireland along with settlers from eastern
and central parts of colonial Virginia. It was settled after by colonists around 1768. The
Pennsylvania General Assembly passed an act on March 28, 1781, erecting the County of
Washington and naming "Catfish Camp" as the place for holding the first election. This was the
first county in the U.S. to be named in honor of General George Washington. David Hoge laid
out a plan of lots immediately after the legislature's action. His original plot carried the name
"Bassett, alias Dandridge Town," but before the plot was recorded, lines were drawn through
"Bassett, alias Dandridge Town" (The reported last wife's name of White Eyes aka Sir William,
and White Eyes Jr Mother) with ink, and the word "Washington" was written above.
Washington had been to this region on his march with 8 scouts when Ft Pitt was still under the
French and called Fort Duquesne 1753 and by 1754 he had allied himself to the Miquia /Mingo
of the area. David Hoge, through a treaty with the Indian Chief Catfish, purchased almost the
whole of what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania, and with his nephew, David Redick,
(the origin of Capt Logan being thought to be Jame and John Redick) afterwards Vice-President
of Pennsylvania, laid out the town of Catfish, now Washington. His sons, John and William,
were both members of Congress; another son, David, was the first receiver of the United States
Land Office with headquarters at Steubenville, Ohio. Justice Shiras, of the United States
Supreme Court, is a descendant of one of his daughters.

Redick and Renick names are actually the same origins separated by one generation.
Remember John Renick and James Renick are thought to be the identities of Captain Logan.
This is the origins for this misdirection or embellished story as passed down by generation of
speculations.

Winnemac or Wissamek had negotiated the sale of most of Pennsylvania, another or maybe the
same Winnemac negotiated the end of the Fox Wars. Those wars were directly related to the
French encouraging tribes to kidnap the Fox and others into slavery and exported as slaves to
the rest of the world. This created a loyalty to the French enemy and rival British. Those
involved were parts of the Kickapoo, Miami (Eel River) and Mascouten. Their loyalty to the
British would remain through the war of 1812. The Mascouten as a people are an enigma to
historians as they do not know what they called themselves. The earliest record is that of
French Jesuits who claim they came to Green Bay Wisconsin area to help defend the Fox from
the southern land of Michigan after the Odawa had ran them out. The Jesuits stated that the
Muscouten were more populated then the Huron and Iroquois combined yet little is known of
them. They are known to have united with the Kickapoo and Fox after the Potawatomi and
French nearly exterminated them. The Jesuit Relations frequently refer to the Mascouten as
the "Fire Nation" or "Nation of Fire". However, one Jesuit writes: “The Fire Nation is
erroneously so called, its correct name being Maskoutench, which means “a treeless country,”
like that inhabited by these people; but as, by changing a few letters, this Word is made to
signify “fire,” therefore the people have come to be called the Fire Nation. Where they lived is
on the beginning of the Great Plains-Tall grass lands, which begins just west of Delphi Indiana
and just west of the Wabash River (the western edge of modern-day Indiana into Illinois.) This is
also in part why the Miami claim an origin of their tribe as being from Wisconsin as we Eel Rivers are from the other direction; The Delmarva Peninsula. But the History of the Muscouten is also merely repeated stories as historic records prove they were the forfathers of Wabash groups and not the Miami. Here is one for the historians and experts: The Susquehannock were large and just disappeared to history. They were the Middle Men and in colonial and even precolonial times negotiators. The Occneechi and others call this Massuagi Mausuniki; which was later heard as massassuga ( black rattle snake and eels) Could it be that the Muscountan is how the northern tribes heard Mauschaugi Middlemen. And Catfish their interpretation for an eel not indigenous to that region but a catfish the closest to this description. I’ll let the experts toy with this as it is just my theory and unlike this book; I have not looked in that direction.

The Mascouten are last referred to as a band in historic records in 1779, when they were living on the Wabash River (in present-day Indiana) with the Piankashaw and the Kickapoo. Some of the known surviving Mascouten are noted in United States records of 1813 and 1825 as being part of the Kickapoo Prairie Band. These also come from many of the warriors and part of the neutral people near Moravian Town on the Themes River following the Battle of the Themes where Tecumseh was reportedly killed. They may also have been part of the seldom reported Modoc of Indiana that history never recorded as a true people but left there footprints there too. Modoc may be a corruption of Madoc. They disappeared westward about the time of George Rodgers Clarke entering the Illinois territory, presumably to avoid contact with those from the east.

TC Trowbridge in an interview with Le Gros in 1826 records and recalls the history of the Kickapoo and Maskoutench battle with the Odawa in this area. Le Gros describes the Odawa seeing what they believe is a herd of buffalo but as they approach they realize it is a group of about 20 warriors of Kickapoo all holding body length shields made of Buffalo hides and all carrying long spears. He describes their fight as a perfect Tortes Formation used by Romans and Spartans and taught to the Kickapoo Muscouten’s by whom?

Since they had been British allies and other protected by the British after the War of 1812 they were without the British protection and now also landless. They became known as the landless wondering Indians relying on help from friends and neighbors. Many became citizens of the United States having to forfeit all ties to their Native American heritage. Some had made their way to territorial Kansas were they made a home completely removed from treaties or records. Often called an “Autonym tribal group.” (A Latin and Greek, ἐνδόν, éndon, “within” or αὐτό-, auto-, "self" and ὄνομα, ónoma, "name", is given by members of a particular ethnolinguistic group to the group itself, its language or dialect, or its homeland or a specific place within it)

Some historians think their name apparently comes from a Fox word meaning "Little Prairie People". Historians do not know what they called themselves. I can answer this. Near the treaty done with the Kickapoo, Delaware and the related groups during the early 1800’s a small band of these people were a part of the Kickapoo and Piankishaw. They were friendly with the Quakers and Moravian missionaries located there. This group was called the “Modoc” which
was located near Delaware Co and Randolph Co Indiana. There is an early settlement there that remains a town today by the name Modoc but the origin predates the forming of Indiana. Those within this group were part of those who relocated to Illinois and Missouri when Boone had gone there in 1799 and may have in part led him on his supposed Long hunt to the western US in 1810 that also prompted the Lewis and Clark discovery trip and most continued westward which by the way ended at Fort Clatsop after crossing the Snake river in Oregon. (Modoc people are today located from Oregon and northern California were descended from Captain Jack. They were defeated during the Modoc wars in 1872-73. They were removed from that region. On October 3, 1873, Captain Jack and his three lead warriors were hanged at Fort Klamath. The remainder of the band of Modoc Indians, consisting of 39 men, 64 women, and 60 children, as prisoners of war were sent to the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory (Oklahoma). In 1909, after Oklahoma had become a state, members of the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma were offered the chance to return to the Klamath Reservation. Twenty-nine people returned to Oregon; the Modoc of Oregon and their descendants became part of the Klamath Tribes Confederation. They were exiled to the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where they were co-located with the Shawnee people from east of the Mississippi River. Today they have joint business adventures with the Oklahoma Miami. So it would seem that in part this explains some of the Muscoutan and the Miami again have included them as well. But ~ Back to Winnemac. Winnemac during the war of 1812 is also found and history now has accredited this name to two separate men. During the War of 1812 era, the Potawatomis, like other tribes, were divided over whether to oppose the expansion of the United States or to seek peaceful accommodation. Two men named Winamac were prominent in this era. One was an active opponent of the United States, while the other became a U.S. ally. These two men have often been confused with each other. American historians have often distinguished them by referring to the "anti-American" or "hostile" Winamek and the "pro-American" or "friendly" Winamek. Historians have concluded TWO men were named Winnemac in 1812

**First person named Winamac the “Anti-American” leader.**

The "anti-American" Winamac was a Potawatomi leader who first appears in the historical record in 1810. That year, while returning from an unsuccessful raid against the Osages, *(See Deaf man; An Osage and Husband of Francis Slocum – Black Slave fully acclimated to language and customs living there-Winimac)* Winamac’s party stole horses from some white Illinois settlers. The settlers pursued the raiders, and the Potawatomis attacked, killing four men. Governor Ninian Edwards demanded that the Potawatomis surrender the raiders, but chief Gomo informed U.S. officials that the raiders had gone to Prophetstown in Indiana, (the site of the old Villiage on the Toe path road near Delphi) headquarters of the anti-American resistance movement led by the Shawnee Prophet and his brother Tecumseh. Along with chiefs Shabbona and Waubonsie, Winamac led the Potawatomi contingent against the Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe at Prophetstown in 1811. (The same men who reported seeing a chief among Harrison’s men [Minatowa journal] and were surprised to see him there Old Buffalo).
Winamac began the organization for the 1812 siege of Fort Wayne. Late in August, Winamac called together a war party from northern Indiana and Michigan. First attempting to convince Captain Rhea of their friendly intent, they sought entry to the post. Rebuffed, on August 28, 1812 the warriors killed a clerk who left the post for the Ohio. What followed were occasional firing of outbuildings and shots aimed at any and all movement seen from the outside. On September 4, Winamac approached under a flag of truce. Making no offer, Winamac found the fort susceptible to attack. The next day, two soldiers were killed outside the fort. Late in the afternoon, Winamac approached the fort with a small delegation and sought admittance to see the commander. Inside, they were heavily guarded, ending their ploy to kill the commander and attack from inside. The following day, September 6, saw the greatest action in the siege, but without help, the fort could not be taken. On September 11, a relief column under Governor Harrison arrived from Piqua and the siege ended. This was the group from Kentucky that George Rodgers Clark Floyd was ordered to assemble and march to Piqua in pursuit of those from the battle of Tippecanoe. He abandoned the march to Piqua according to his military records and instead went to the hot springs then to Natchez where he “left by way of the Indian Nation” After the siege of Fort Wayne, Winamac served as a scout under British Indian agent Matthew Elliott. On November 22, 1812, Winamac was with a scouting party that captured several Indians, including Captain Logan (Spemica Lawba), a U.S. ally. Winamac was killed in an exchange of gunfire when Logan and his companions escaped; Logan died later from his wounds. General James Winchester reported his death to General William Henry Harrison, and said "More firmness and consummate bravery has seldom appeared in the military theatre." Of Capt Logan.

**Pro-American Winamac**

The "pro-American" Winamek was a chief from the Tippecanoe Potawatomi on the Wabash. Beginning in 1807 he and Five Medals and Topinabee continued to ask the American government for agricultural help. The equipment that was sent was never used, as only these chiefs were interested in agriculture, not their people. In 1807, President Monroe wanted to acquire more Indian land. A council was called at Fort Wayne in September. Winamac led the Potawatomi delegation. When the other chiefs and the Miami refused to negotiate land cession’s, it was Winamac who persuaded first the Miami and then the Potawatomi to agree to the cession. When 3 million acres were agreed to, none were lands of the Potawatomi. Winamac and the Potawatomi received a generous share of the payment for these lands. The months following the treaty found Winamac at Detroit settling disputes for the lands in northwest Ohio. (The last lands ceded by Blue Jacket in 1809). Because of the Fort Wayne Treaty, discontent was growing and the number of warriors at Prophetstown was increasing. Winamac provided information to Governor Harrison on the plans and activities at Prophetstown. Harrison invited the Prophet to Washington and in June, Tecumseh led a delegation to Vincennes to meet with Harrison. Here, Tecumseh denounced Winamac as a ‘black dog’ for supporting the American interests.
Through the winter of 1811-1812, Potawatomi raids were launched against settlements in southern Indiana and Illinois. To end the destruction, councils where held at Cahokia and Vincennes. Winamac and Five Medals assured the agents that the few anti-American warriors were not representative of the Potawatomi. Because of the influence of the pro-British chiefs, Winamac and Five Medals refused a trip to Washington. Tecumseh spoke at the council blaming Winamac and Five Medals for not controlling their warriors. When Gov. Harrison marched north to Prophetstown on the Tippecanoe in November 1811, Winamac marched with him. When they were a short march from Prophetstown, Winamac went ahead to talk with the Prophet. Winamac returned south to meet Harrison, but was on the far side of the Wabash and passed him by. On the night of November 6, Gov. Harrison encamped for the night, planning on entering Prophetstown the next day. When the sun rose, the confederacy had surrounded the troops. The Potawatomi were led by Shabbona with Waubansee and Winamac (2nd another chief among the Potawatomi). The defeat of the Indian confederacy scattered the tribes to their home villages. The dispersal of the Indian confederacy did not end the raids among the settlements. Tension was so bad, even Winamac was warned to stay out of the settlements. His unfailing support of the Americans would not protect him from harm. When the war between the United States and England was known, Winamac continued to support the Americans and led a delegation to the Lake Peoria villages seeking the warriors accused of raiding the settlements. He was ridiculed by the Potawatomi warriors and left unsuccessful. It was Winamac who carried William Hull's orders from Detroit to Fort Dearborn (Chicago) to evacuate, an attack was eminent. Winamac told Commander Heald that they must leave that day to save themselves, this was on August 9. On August 13, an escort of 13 Miami (or others claim Eel rivers) Indians arrived. On August 15, Mad Sturgeon and Blackbird led the Potawatomi ambush of 500+ warriors against the 62 soldiers and 27 civilians in the dunes of Lake Michigan. Fifty-three of the Americans died that day. Fifteen of the Indians died. Fort Dearborn fell on August 15, 1812 to an ambush, then Mackinac. These were followed by the siege of Detroit, which surrendered to the British on August 16. Wm. Wells killed his heart removed and eaten. Again; it would seem to be directly related to the debacle of a plan from within Harrisons encampment; or a suspected plan; to kill Wm.H.Harrison from within his own lines. The Eel Rivers now being blamed for Tippecanoe.

In September 1817, Winamac and Metea represented the eastern Potawatomi at the treaty of Fort Meigs, in which they sold lands in Ohio and south central Michigan to the United States. Winamac died in 1821.

Chief Metea had a small settlement just north of Logansport, Indiana. He died in Ft Wayne supposedly by accident from ingesting poison he thought was whiskey on May, 5th 1827, This following the improperly paid money to the bogus Eel River people in 1826, and the settlement of Logansport as well as the relocation of the Indian agency to Logansport for the reported abuse at Ft Wayne and to be closer to those along the Eel River and others whom had left Ft Wayne and had received reserve lands near and around Peru, Chili, Mexico,...Macy, Mudd Creek. The first names reflective of the Moravian Mission locations around the world (Peru,
Chili and Mexico, etc.) The later reflective of Mudd Creek and lake in Ohio, Macy was shortened from Macedonia. A reference to the original land in Vandalia named for the vandals who sacked Rome. Part of the Thracians or barbarians who were regarded by other people as warlike, ferocious, and bloodthirsty. Another Greek reference to those allied to Prophets Town.

My great Grandfather and Grandmother lived in Macy and are buried there. The place is the cross roads of old forgotten paths near Mudd Creek and Mudd lake. During the Potawatomi march to Logansport three people had escaped and stole horses while camped near Mudd creek (Macy) They were captured one found left holding the horses. Two others not originally part of the group surrendered and were taken back to join the group being relocated. They had count of the number of people who stated which still matched although two of the three that had escaped were replaced by two others. A woman and her child had escaped undetected. The complete list was done once reaching Logansport. The Cemetery manifest lists an unknown Tribal Leader who was buried there prior to the start of an official cemetery. The marker was an iron cross with a peace metal. Since it was looted and the grave location is only known by a few who like me have taken the time to investigate the plots. There was a story told then to my father as a boy of a old said to be Slave who lived at Mud Creek they called Catfish. I then wondered if the stories of Winamac’s made more sense that they were or in some cases slaves that had joined different tribal groups who could then move more freely between both worlds. Harrison pardoned a slave that was taken from a wagon raid at the Narrows is southern Indiana and that raid to was by reported Potawatomi. Other reports of Slaves among the tribal groups are also found and in some of the tribal people names, throughout history. I also find it even more telling that the battle of Tippecanoe from the Native American side of the account and events called the Manitoewa; was also given by Winnamac, and Harrison pardons a man captured at the Narrows, Winnamac then killed with Capt. Logan the next year. When Ewing found the old Pennsylvania Captive whos daughters claimed to be Eel Rivers and not Miami a Slave was living there too and had been fully acclimated to the tribal language and dress. Little Turtle too was given a Slave by the US Government as part of the allotment being paid to him. Gist. Missing from history had traveled in to the Ohio accompanied only by a Slave. Abadiah Davis Floyd, Anne Dodridge Custin, Jane Weston (back In England), Jane Sondes (back in England) the association with the Black Nuns of Greys Inn and the Case in Kentucky were Mis Mayfield had accused our Family and Robert Floyd to be of the Hestian Breed (Mixed heritage).

It would also seem that this was not something new to the Floyd family and that we had a long History of mixed relations for more than 400 years. “Catfish”; Winnamac - might be a common description for a person of Color of that time working as a liaison between two worlds. It only makes sense that people being oppressed by the Colonial Government regardless of color would seek a life free of that oppression wherever they were welcomed. Pennsylvania at that time offered this to many. In part also by the reach of a people called the Eel River, deeper into a region, but no reference to a Eel, to describe them... so Catfish. Williamson in Rhode Island offered this to a limited degree, The Mingo. Miquia that sprang from the the Smokin Settlement were called White Mingo and Black Mingo, and it is no doubt that people of Color had joined in
several tribal groups when you look at the Portraits of that era done of some tribal leaders. I will tell you of a true Floyd connection, and documented account of this very thing.

**Ones Heritage; Nothing is or has ever been more important.**

I found this story that I feel tied all of this cross culture together and I only wish I would have known this man.

HENRY FLOYD, known as Black Harry; b. on the west coast of Africa; d. 5 Nov. 1830 in Brockville, Upper Canada. Black people were among Upper Canada's earliest settlers. The total numbers were small and the greatest concentrations were at Detroit and in the Niagara peninsula. Most black people were ex-slaves who had received their freedom in return for military service during the American Revolution; a small number were slaves, brought to the new land by loyalist masters. Occasionally a criminal trial such as that of Jack York or a petition such as that of Richard Pierpoint gives a glimpse of black lives in early Upper Canada. Most blacks in this period, however, never emerge from the historical shadows; quite simply, the conditions of their lives offered few opportunities for exposure. By 1830 circumstances had changed: increased migration from the American slave states combined with the growth of the anti-slavery movement to bring the black population into public view. The post-1830 period thus witnessed the rise of black leaders such as Paola Brown in Hamilton. There were few black people in the loyalist settlements along the St Lawrence River. In 1808, for instance, the census of Elizabethtown (Brockville) revealed only 4 slaves in a total population of 1,643. Many years later, in 1868, Sheriff Adiel Sherwood could remember only two or three slaves who had settled in the Johnstown District. There were also ex-slaves in towns such as Brockville, whose most noted black resident was Henry Floyd. Black Harry, as he was usually called, is known only from a lengthy obituary in William Buell’s Brockville Recorder. When he was quite young and still under the care of his parents, Floyd was captured by slavers and sold in the West Indies. He was later purchased by a Mr Floyd of New London, Conn., (Related to The Floyd Family of New York) “from whom he absconded and came to Canada after its first settlement.” The obituary refers to Floyd’s presence at the burning of New London by Benedict Arnold in September 1781. Floyd may have belonged to a loyalist corps, but there is no record of it. Nor did he apply for a grant of land in Upper Canada for which he would have been eligible as a loyalist. It is possible he had some connection with the Arnold family, since one of Benedict’s sons had settled in Elizabethtown by 1808. How Floyd provided for himself is not known. He reached a great age; towards the end of his life he claimed to be almost 100. He was “for a long time supported by the benevolence of the gentlemen of Brockville.” For several reasons Black Harry was a distinctive individual in Brockville. He was “very highly tattooed both on his breast and on his face.” Claiming to be the son of a native prince, he insisted that the tattooes were “evidence of his royal descent.” More important, he was a pagan who refused to embrace Christianity. “Pious individuals,” no doubt concerned about the state of his soul, attempted for a time to “instruct him in the nature of the true God” without success. Later in life, however, he “would listen with more attention and patience on subjects of this sort.” Floyd’s religion consisted of
“some kind of incantations” and “some kind of orisons the meaning of which he [could] not himself seem to understand.” Shortly before Floyd died, the local Presbyterian clergyman, William Smart, delivered a sermon on the evils of slavery from the house in which the ex-slave lived. Smart was an ardent opponent of slavery and urged on his flock the “duty of commiseration to the unfortunate & afflicted.” Although his life was characterized by upheaval of the most profound sort, Floyd, like Pierpoint, still retained vestiges of, and an attachment to, the society into which he was born. Upper Canada was his haven; it never became his home. ROBERT L OCHIEL FRASER Thank you for this Story!

Henry was most likely a Slave of another family of Floyd’s living in New York around this time. Sons of Nicolas Floyd who had come to the New World years after our John Floyd of Jamestown. Related back in the Old Country but other then that little in common once here. The descendant of Nicolas Floyd, was also named William Floyd and was a Col. In the Army only added to the loss of William Floyd whom had been one of the Scouts with Washington. The William Floyd of New York had signed the Declaration of Independence and is often referred to as William the Signer to keep the two Williams separated. Henry was likely freed or ran away during the Expulsion of Arcadia that happened in the 1720-50’s or the fall out after, since his age is unknown. Benedict Arnold is a clue to our history as well as his claim to related to a Royal Line of Native American leadership. The Tatoos a direct link to the Tatood Surpent of the Mingo and others then living near Shmokin. Claiming to have been born in Africa then sold in the West Indies also showing that a more welcoming Native American community existed as he also claimed then to be the son of a Native American Prince.

I think this Story of Henry is the story of our Tribal and family history. Like Old Henry I / We too wear the marks, tatoos acquired in life. We carry a name given to us, have our own beliefs and too often are misunderstood. We live in this world as a tenant and it is never truly our home. We seek only a place of comfort and surround ourselves with those we want to be around. Old Henry listened to those late in his life even if he didn’t agree. There was something to be learned and I think that’s what he too had come to see. When I took this first step to find all of this history, all of my family; it was a promise I had made to my father. Then, I was forced and questioned by another; the skeptical; the doubing those who did not believe me to be me. I had no idea then; compared to now; and I feel MY promise to my Father has now been kept. In sharing this however; there are still those who will reject it; do not want to hear it and even more that fell I am just trying to change history. I suppose I am; but not to harm anyone, rather to restore a history lost. Most of it forgotten over time, misremembered and other times by intent or even stolen. Since the Ogachi hid the first one of us; then English Laws and Doomsday book changed us, Outlawed us, our beliefs language and everything about us taken away throughout our story and as it seems every step of the way. John Ffloyd had to choose one of two boats in this country and that sealed our fate for the next 400 years. I don’t know if he knew when giving that answer how that ripple effect would affect all of us today. Anne and
Baby Anne without a complete Government record but left their footprints just the same. William, Charley, The Soldier, William, John, My Grandfather, My Dad and now me.

Now what? That is the question. Who will or can correct this now? Or did we truly “Miss the Boat” when Madoc asked for others to go, or maybe it sail back in 1624: marooning us here for all eternity, a one way trip taken later in time; just like Madoc ap Gwnynth Llewelyn.

For some we have become a myth, a rumor and fairytale. Since not one of our line has stood for so long, to challenge our right of existence or to correct all that has gone wrong. There is one more part of our story to share before I conclude this journey.

**Murder, Politicians and Imposters.**

*The Pen is mightier than the Sword*

There are other reasons that hide our heritage other than circumstances. Some of the actions were intentional and man made. Land money and business were the motives and those assigned to protect us failed us by their own personal interests.

The Ewing family moved from Pennsylvania through New York's Genesee Valley, Michigan, and Ohio to Fort Wayne, Indiana, farming and trading as they went. Alexander Ewing, the patriarch of the clan, settled at Fort Wayne in 1822, built a log store and tavern, and in 1823 purchased land in the center of the city. Soon the firm of A. Ewing & Sons began a thriving Indian trade centered at Fort Wayne. They plunged into this highly competitive business and gradually carved out an increasingly larger share of the trade with the Miami, Eel River and Potawatomi tribes. Indians debtors settled their accounts at cession treaties when they received cash, annuities, and parcels of land. Ewings had by marriage acquired the Trading post records of Harris’ at Ft Pitt. Harris Son had married Elizabeth Ewing. From this information; Alexander was able to establish his trade west of Pennsylvania as Harris had Helped Charley to do. (Blue Jacket) This fighting over trade is how Blue Jacket then Lost his trade Business in Northern Ohio and how it became part of Tacumwas Trading posts. In Harrisons journals he notes that Little Turtle politically only is in limited control of about 1/10th of the Miami tribe and that a man Known as the Owl or Long Beard controls the main Tribe or 9/10th of it. He further adds that this man known as Owl or Long Beard once sought office in Government. This was one of the traders and Rivals of Harris and which allowed Alexander Ewing to establish his trade in the Area by 1822; when all of the other traders had been moved out following the war of 1812. He had a monopoly per Harris’s records trying to compete with rivals and therefore also knew who was who; Including the Eel River people.

After 1827, when Alexander died, the twenty-five year-old William managed the company's daily activities while George, twenty-two, traveled throughout the region overseeing the trading posts. In pursuing their fortunes, George and William made enemies, and they ignored pleasure and leisure. The Ewings had few other options because competitors such as the
American Fur Company or later Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Company would have destroyed them if an opportunity had arisen.

Nor surprisingly the Beaubien Family those who would claim Charles Beaubien to be Charley of the Eel River Tribe were partners in Trade with the Chouteau & Company, they were basically the “& Company.” Their sons had a system of building their trade businesses by marriage to the tribe in the hopes this would bond them to the monopoly and discourage other outside traders. Ewings would follow suit and also bring in limited partners who would do the same thing. Many times these “partners” or the traders themselves would have more than one wife. In some cases two or more Native American wives or in other documented cases they would have a common law Native American wife and still maintain a white wife.

For ten years William and George Ewing concentrated upon the Indian trade and treaties with the Miamis, Eel River and Potawatomis of northern Indiana. Government contracts for goods distributed to Indians at cession treaties in the 1820s and 1830s were valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Political influence was needed to gain a contract, and frequently political manipulation continued until the federal officials signed vouchers redeeming the contract. When the Indian population was removed west of the Mississippi River, the Ewings followed their customers to Iowa and Kansas and resumed trading goods for furs and skins of Indian hunters. The hostility of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and the James K. Polk administration very nearly drove the Ewings from the western Indian trade. Beaubien’s had far more at stake in the west.

The election of Zachary Taylor in 1848, however, restored a more favorable political climate for the Ewings, who then "effectively dictated all aspects of Indian affairs even remotely involving their business." By 1851 the Ewings were "probably the single most influential force in determining federal Indian policy" During these years George spent much of his time in Washington, fashioning alliances with congressmen, senators, and administrative officials.

The Ewing brothers, by "profit or plunder," amassed significant fortunes from the Indian Trade. When William died in 1854, his estate was valued at $750,000.00, and George's estate at his death in 1866 was worth well over a million dollars. Their business methods were not above reproach. The Ewings were accused of charging the Sac and Fox excessive prices and of falsifying account records, resulting in a reduction of an $84,000.00 claim by 25 percent. This was not an isolated instance. How was it done? George W. Ewing lobbied Congress and the officials of the Office of Indian Affairs. Working with friendly agents and superintendents, he pushed through Congress appropriations bills to pay claims and prevent investigations. Indian agents and tribal chiefs were appointed or dismissed to assure favorable treaty terms for Indian traders. If necessary, the traders - controlled payments to the tribes, supervised Indian removals west, and represented Indian tribes in negotiations with the federal government. In the Age of Jackson "All of these activities were regarded as a legitimate part of their ordinary business activity"
As Trennert concludes, "it was the Indians who suffered. Neither government policy nor the trading system benefited them. They were unceremoniously removed over and over again until the few survivors were relegated to small, isolated reservations' broken financially and then forced to deed over the only thing they had left, their lands. It was unconstitutional to sell Indian reserves issues by treaty by the US Government to anyone. The exception was one Indian person could deed their property over to another Indian person. One Chief to another. The only thing missing was a Chief to help facilitate this. The Ewings found this Chief in Richardville of the Miami. Ewing, Tipton, Tybor and Richardville signed the letters of incorporation and the scheme was on. They had all of the players, Indian Agents, Congressmen, Military and a Chief so going after the Eel River lands was only a matter of time. Ewing would jack the prices of goods, and deduct inflated fees from the annual payments. If there was any issues Tipton could call upon the Indiana Militia to squelch any hostilities, Taybor could assist with the Indian Agents and Ewing had the Politician in his hand. When Charley or the Eel Rivers couldn’t repay the debts, they would take Charley and others to the land office to assign the property over to Richardville. This made Richardville a rich man too and also kept the competition out, or at least for a while.


The competition did not want to be cut out. Richardville’s family was having a wedding. Shawnee, Eel River, Wea, Delaware were all invited and some attended. At the wedding was also a group of Canadian traders who had come down to attend, but they had other plans as well. This would result in some name changes. Bondie was also now Bundy, Charley now had a dual Miami chief who now also went by Charley and more. Where the Ewing’s business deal had strengthened their arrangement, marriage had undermined all they had built. The Beaubien’s had a long history as Charles Beaubien had been a second husband to Richardville’s mother following her messy divorce from Der Richardville. However; the problem was he too had a Potawatomie wife and had claimed her as a Potawatomie on a treaty. His family began their own congressional bill. Since Charles Beaubien had died in 1794 his family was attempting to gain annuity money from the Potawatomi for her affiliation. The Beaubien family out-numbered the Ewing’s. Their family Trade business nearly covered the entire USA.

The Senior Beaubien had married an Odawa woman; they had two sons: Charles Henry and Madore. In 1812, he wed Josette LaFramboise; they had a son (Alexander). Beaubien was the president of the Chicago Debating Society for the winter of 1831-32. John Kinzie (December 3, 1763 – January 6, 1828) was a fur trader from Quebec who first operated in Detroit and what became the Northwest Territory of the United States. A partner of William Burnett from Canada, about 1802-1803 Kinzie moved with his wife and child to Chicago, where they were among the first permanent European settlers. Kinzie Street (400N) in Chicago is named for him. Their daughter Ellen Marion Kinzie, born in 1805, was believed to be the first child of European descent born in the settlement. (Burnett Creek; just outside of Delphi is said named for him.
Jean Baptiste Beaubien was born in Detroit, Michigan. He first traded with William Bailly on the Grand River in modern-day Michigan. Bailly provided Beaubien with a basic education. By 1800, Beaubien had his own trading house in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Beaubien first visited Fort Dearborn in 1804. He returned after the Fort Dearborn Massacre to purchase a house or cabin south of the fort ruins. Beaubien travelled to trading houses in Milwaukee and Green Bay, Wisconsin, but always returned to his Chicago home. He purchased a new house in 1817 and used his former residence as a barn. In fall 1818, Beaubien was named the Chicago agent of the American Fur Company and he built a small trading post near the house. Beaubien acquired the former U.S. Factoryhouse, originally a part of the second Fort Dearborn, from the American Fur Company in 1823 for $500. When the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832, Beaubien raised a company of about twenty-five men and was named its captain. The company worked alongside a group of Pottawatomie scouts raised by John Kinzie. Beaubien was elected the first colonel of the Cook County militia when it was founded in 1834; it was later known as the 60th Illinois Militia Regiment. Around 1840, he left Chicago for a farm on the Des Plaines River. Command of the militia was transferred to lieutenant colonel Seth Johnson.

In 1812 Kinzie killed Jean La Lime, who worked as an interpreter at Fort Dearborn in Chicago. His claim of self-defense was affirmed by an inquest of Captain Nathan Heald, commanding officer of the fort. This was known as "the first murder in Chicago". The Treaty of Greenville was signed at Fort Greenville (now Greenville, Ohio), on August 3, 1795. As part of the terms of this treaty, a coalition of Native Americans and Frontiers men, known as the Western Confederacy, turned over to the United States large parts of modern-day Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois. This included the six square miles centered at the mouth of the Chicago River. The Fort was constructed during the summer of 1804 by Col John Whistler out of Detroit. Kinzie showed up that summer too. The change in control of the region was not good for business and they risked losing maybe millions of dollars in trade with new American Traders. Kinzie was an apprentice silversmith to George Farnham. Some of Kinzie’s jewelry has been found in archeological digs in Ohio and it is reasonable to believe that some of these might have originated from he or Farnham that darned the headdress describe by McClure when seeing Blue Jacket wearing more than $200 dollars-worth in broaches, earrings and nose piece. By 1777, Kinzie had become a trader in Detroit, where he worked for William Burnett. As a trader, he became familiar with local Native American peoples and likely learned the dominant language. He developed trading at the Kekionga, a center of the Miami people.

In 1785, Kinzie helped rescue two American citizens, sisters, who had been kidnapped in 1775 from Virginia by the Shawnee and adopted into the tribe. One of the girls, Margaret McKinzie, married him, her sister Elizabeth married his companion Clark.(see Lewis and Clarks Limage) Margaret lived with Kinzie in Detroit and had three children with him. After several years, she left Kinzie and Detroit, and returned to Virginia with their children. All three of the Kinzie
children eventually moved as adults to Chicago. Virginia then still was not defined completely and included other states at the time. In 1789, Kinzie lost his business in the Kekionga (modern Fort Wayne, Indiana) and had to move further from the western U.S. frontier. The US was excluding Canadians from trade with the Native Americans in their territory. As the United States settlers continued to populate its western territory, Kinzie moved further west. Ft Dearborn now American risked his loss of Trade again. He was charged with Treason by the British and imprisoned on a ship for transport to Great Britain. After escaping, he returned to American territory, settling again in Chicago by 1816. He lived there the rest of his years. Meanwhile Alexis Beaubien, Carlos Beaubien aka Charles Trotier, Beubein was born in Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Nicolet, Quebec. His birth name was Alexis Beaubien (Sieur de Beaubien is a title, his birth surname is most likely Trotier).

He studied for the priesthood, and was tonsured in 1820. When he dropped out of the priesthood he changed his name to "Charles" in 1820 and moved to the United States There are numerous stories about how he moved west. It is believed he was licensed by William Clark to enter Indian Territory in 1823. With the need to populate the region and the fact William Clark for the Lewis and Clark expedition was from 1822 until his death in 1838, he served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. It is likely he was licensed by Clark. Using the name Charles Beaubien probably helped since there was a history dating back to the Miami head family of that era.

From another New Mexico History we have that Charles Hipolyte Trotier, Sieur de Beaubien, left the Dominion of Canada for the United States during the War of 1812, and came to New Mexico in 1823, in company with a number of French Canadians who were making investigations in New Mexico. Beaubien went beyond the Territory controlled by the United States and moved into territory controlled by Mexico and eventually settled at Taos, New Mexico where he applied to become a citizen of Mexico. As it was the custom for administrators, notaries and scriveners to translate Christian names, his name was recorded as "Carlos" instead of "Charles," and so he often appears as Carlos Beaubien in all New Mexico records. In 1827 he married Maria Paula Lobato in Taos in a ceremony conducted by Antonio José Martínez who would later become his nemesis. He started a business in Taos. Beaubien-Miranda Land Grant In 1840 New Mexico Governor Manuel Armijo imposed a tax on non-native residents in New Mexico and Beaubien’s businesses were regularly raided. Beaubien, hoping to open businesses away from direct Mexican control, enlisted Guadalupe Miranda, the secretary of the government, to petition for a grant of 1,700,000 acres on the eastern side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Armijo approved the grant on January 4, 1841 with the provision that the land be settled within two years. Settlement was delayed by incursions from Texans. In 1843, Beaubien and Miranda signed away one-fourth of their grant to Charles Bent in exchange for help in establishing ranches along the Ponil, Vermejo, Cimarron and Rayado rivers.

Sangre de Cristo Land Grant Later in 1843 Beaubien applied for another 1-million-acre grant in the San Luis Valley along the Costilla, Culebra, and Trincheras Rivers in southern Colorado. Since
he already had one grant, the new grant went to his 13-year-old son Narciso and a Taos business associate Stephen Louis Lee. Armijo approved the grant on January 12, 1844. Settlement was delayed by the Mexican-American War in 1846 changed the political landscape. When Stephen W. Kearney set up government in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1846 and established Charles Bent as governor. Beaubien was named one of the judges on the Supreme Court. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended war affirmed the legality of Beaubien's grant. Beaubien agreed to sell his land but the payment was not received. Taos Revolt Beaubien was holding court in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico when the Taos Revolt erupted in January 1847. In the revolt, Beaubien's son Narciso (freshly arriving from school in Cape Girardeau, Missouri) and his partner Stephen Louis Lee, and Governor Bent were killed. After Sterling Price put down the rebellion, Beaubien was to be the judge to overseeing the trial of his son's murderers prompting Father Martinez to accuse him of "endeavoring to kill all the people of Taos."

Beaubien turned to his sons-in-law Lucien Maxwell and Jesus Abreu to develop the land grant. In 1851 he semi-retired from public service. In 1863 he sold the Colorado land grant to Colorado Governor William Gilpin for approximately four cents an acre ($41,000).

Jean Baptiste, known as John Beaubien or Colonel Beaubien later in his life; born at Detroit to Jean Baptiste and Josette [née Bondy] Beaubien, who married in 1777; one among 10 children born within a large (15 other children from the fathers earlier marriage) well established French Canadian family (originally Cuillerier dit Beaubien) assumed in 1712, in honor of Sieur Michel De Beaubien, an ancestral family member.

In May 1835 he bought the Fort Dearborn reservation [75.69 acres] through the local government land agent for $94.61, but the purchase was later declared invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court ("Beaubien land case"), and the land became the Breese & Beaubien Addition to Chicago, Sidney Breese having been one of Beubiens attorneys and a party in the dispute with the federal government; late that year, filed a claim for wharfing privileges for lot 5, block 36. Between 1840 and 1858, he lived on his farm near Hardscrabble. His first Ottawa wife, name unknown, bore him a daughter, Marie; with his second Ottawa wife, Maw-naw-bun-no-quah (Mahnobunoqua), sister of Shabbona, he had Charles Henry and Madore; she died in 1811; in 1812, he married Josette, housemaid of the Kinzies and daughter of François LaFramboise; together they had George (died early), Susan, Monique, Julie, Alexander, Elleothem [Helene Maria?], Philippe and Henry (twins), Marie Louise, Marguerite, Caroline, and William; Josette died in 1845; with his fourth wife, Catherine Louise Pinney (married in 1855), he had Isadore, Maurice, Pauline, and Claudia; his children totaled 19.

Shabbona –Beabiens / Brother-in-law was part of those with anti-American Winnemac, with Tecumseh, fought at The Battle of the Themes. Shabbona was an accomplished warrior who fought alongside Tecumseh during the War of 1812 while aligned against the United States. Shabbona helped persuade many Native Americans in the Northwest Territory to oppose the white settlers and side with Tecumseh and the British in an all-out war. Following Tecumseh's death, Shabbona abandoned his stance against the United States and allied himself with them.
permanently, feeling that fighting was in vain. He warned white settlers of attacks and was considered among other tribes he visited during the Blackhawk wars to be an American spy. If he could have changed his loyalties later in life maybe the historians have missed that Winnemac could have done the same. The other accepted story also follows the Canadian traders visit that had cause a duality in names and people Charley x2 Bondie and Bundy etc.

I am not trying to dismiss that the Beaubien family were intermarried with many Native American tribes throughout the mid-west (Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, The Dekota’s, Missouri, and so on.). This does make them part of those tribal communities and their descendants. However; they and particularly Charles Beaubien was not Charley of the Eel River Tribe. There is one definitive answer for this. Charley of the Eel River signed the treaties in 1803, 1805 and 1809 and Charles Beaubien had died in 1794. So unless his ghost appeared and signed these later treaties he was most definitely not charley of the Eel River Tribe. Modern accounts and histories have allowed this assumption to stand and this is why our fight has been so hard. Until this most simple error is recognized as an error no other errors built upon this will be corrected either. I never set out to destroy a heritage that recent generation were born into and never had to question. The stories told them by their fathers and grandfathers were just fact and accepted as so. I was asked or told in 2010 to “be Careful you are changing everything” other threats were also made. To them and all I have only this to say loud and clear. You were told you were part of a tribal group by your fathers and have felt a sense of pride for that heritage and your history. I too was told by my father our history and I was equally as proud of my heritage and absolutely love my culture. I never wanted anything but to be me and participate freely in intertribal events and gatherings. I have felt a part of the extended Native American community and had no problem telling anyone who asked I was Eel River. That was never questioned by my many friends all over this country that I have sang with at a drum, danced with at a powwow, shared a plate of food with at a seasonal ceremony or sweat with in a lodge...until one day a Miami person who was not by birth a Miami person but had married a friend of mine stopped me and asked “What Tribe I belong to and how.” I could not answer that clearly all of those years ago and honestly was never asked that question. When I couldn’t answer it to her satisfaction she then told me I should not be participating in anything if I couldn’t tell how or who my ancestors were that appeared on a roll and when. That was more than 20 years ago and I promised never to be asked that again without a complete answer. There’s more.

It would seem from the Historical records Tacumwa my have been one of the Kings Daughters of France brought to this continent and captured, incorporated into the Miami tribe. She must have had an earlier relationship with Charley when he first ventured into the territory west of Fort Pitt for Harris, seeking to establishing a new trading Business as embargos on the French were then being imposed. With the Support of Washington who had a long relationship to the Floyds. He was then known as Big Rabbit or Blue Jacket who first to records established a Trading post near Lima and Sandusky Ohio. These we lost somehow and are the same ones Tacumah and then with Der Richardville end up with. Beaubien being from one of the Larger
Fur companies of that day seizes this opportunity to then marry her to gain this trade too. The divorce of a native American woman in a court is as rare and anything which then Leads me to believe she was one of the Kings daughters and the Jesuit marriage and divorce then makes sense. Charles Beaubien learning of Charley exploited that as he had the same first name. He was willing to claim he was Blue Jacket as that would not again hurt his trade business at all. However; he did not maybe realize the history between the Floyds and Washingtons and when Charley Floyd shot a man Washington sent La Balm after him. The stories and claim of Beaubien then became a death sentence. So those Stories of him being Blue jacket are true as he played that part for awhile, and those accounts are still found by those claiming Charles Beaubien and believing he is Blue Jacket. It is also why when history says there were two men thought to Be Blue Jacket that too make the Beaubien story fit to some degree. The problem with it is Charley was not dead and still leaving footprints. And those could not be erased regardless of words and stories that are merely words lost to the wind.

The History of the Miami that claim they came from Wisconsin is true as the Fox and others there had been ruined by the traders long ago and some of them Moved down to todays Indiana to get far way from them. It took several generations but once again those traders caught up to them again. This time is was different those traders became them. Bondie became Bundy and other names too were changed, to fit. They married the daughters and kept their other wives and children until it was time to make the switch.

**Monique Mitty A lost sister and others**

**Whats in a name?**

Antonie Bondie and his family near Delphi were eliminated by the birth of at least one daughter after the treaty of St. Mary’s in 1818 and her death before the critical rolls taken in 1854.

Monique Mitty. Today some of the history related in this struggle to prove our/My heritage is there are duel people found since and throughout. Some likenames within families can be sorted out, but when there are two people not of the same family that caused a lot of trouble. It seemed that right around the treaty of 1818 duel people started showing up. It was also about the time a group of French-Canadian traders come down following the war of 1812. They had lost their trading businesses with several groups as American insisted that American traders now dealt with the tribes. This too was in part pressed by the American Traders who like Ewing would monopolize nearly all things to do with Native American affairs. This was big business and therefore; plenty of motives to do what was necessary to secure this trading business. Antonie Bondie VS Anthony Bundy. Since “Monique Mitty” was unknown to history until I found her lost, and last resting place, nobody had a clue of her existence at all. Therefore; her life, land. Marriages, children was also unknown, as if by Tribal records and Treaties she just
didn’t exist. As I told you; She was not born to her then pregnant Mother and the Wife of Treaty listed Antonai Bondie, when the 1818 treaty was done; so; her name was never listed on it, the treaty merely stated; “and to The Children of Antoniae Bondie”. This would include her into land claimed by her father for his children. Which as she grew she did claim this land near and around what is today Delphi Indiana. At least at the Time of her death she was using the name Mitty so it is safe to say she was or had married a Mr Mitty at some point. He too is lost to the tribal records being claimed, as All Eel River people have been assimilated, into the Miami people. In later disputed Miami claims the name Minnie were also removed which very well might be a corruption of or duality of Mitty - then spelled Minnie. Just as Bondie turned to Bundy. Here is a Miami person not included per that treaty. She also died before the 1854 roles or accounting of people was taken, as a yellow fever epidemic had taken many lives the 2 years before. She had been on of those who died in 1853 (Per her Headstone). The 1854 list taken is the basis of establishing memberships of who was left in Indiana and who was not and or who was or had to move west. It is not known how many children she may have had between 1818 and 1854 during her life. But even one child born would create many descendants, wives, husbands, children since that too were never accounted for. This could mean hundreds of people with a heritage that because of circumstances that heritage was lost. If asked to prove their heritage by finding some ancestor on the 1854 role they could not do that so; therefore; would be dismissed and a hoax or a family myth. Just an embellished story that Great grandma was this or that. Now also because of Tribal rules, because she was not listed even if it was proven, those descendants might still not be allowed to claim their heritage.

I am not claiming to be related to Monique Mitty, but she and the circumstances of her life proves my point; to what has and can happen. Later generation are listed as Bundy and not Bondie. It has been explained that this is merely a spelling issue of the day and so the name was eventually spelled Bundy. I understand this all too well, as Ffloud. Fflud and Floyd has been spelled different ways over time. I had to remind those same genealogist, historians and tribal researches; how they were so quick to dismiss my explanation of Floyd being misspelling, but now they were claiming the same thing to explain one of their own. Even more alarming was while in search of my family history I had recovered nearly all of the known roles related to our story and that included nearly all of the Miami roles. I found there were Bundy’s claiming the children of the Bondies as their own.

Before I explain this; I want to be fair and say that this was not intentional for some. There were many things going on at that time and later, that would affect these records. The Traders did play around with these lists and had married into families for wealth and favor. The tribal groups nation wide were also being removed to the west. Smaller tribes had been lumped into larger tribes to help justify all of this, and then with a language barrier it only added to the loss and failure to account for everyone. A small groups of Eel River people had also stepped up and claimed they were not Miami, where for years they had been associated with the Miami, only adding more confusion. Then Back to the Traders who had been deducting money from all only to find some were no longer claiming to be part of the Miami, so those deductins and or
payments made for decades therefore would have been improper. It was a mess to say the least. To make matters worse, those in charge of straightening it out and sorting it out were those same traders who had been taking advantage of all things for years. I will say this as a fact and based on all of these historical records; those Traders did not want to lose any money, issue refunds or correct earlier mistakes that would jeopardize their businesses or their offices in Government which allowed them to set nearly all Native American policies. It was easier to make the odd and unexplained to just disappear.

Later generation of Miami people would worked really hard to untangle their history. Family lines and family stories said to be Miami had been passed down for generations among those families, their heritage never questioned, they just were. Just as mine had been told to me by my father and he told by his father and so on. In the early 1900’s to 1950’s some of those families of that group did what I did and starting looking for the evidence of their family stories. They only wanted to verify their own histories and ran into this same road block. Not all was remembered or passed down but with the roles and old documents they could trace their family histories. The problem was in some of these places it is now clear they made them fit rather then proving they fit. This too I do not believe for some was intentional as they like me were looking for their heritage based on family history and names of those family members long since passed. Plus, the roles did not always list an English name (also known as) but those people’s Native American name which did not and does not always reflect a Sir name or family relationship. Some of these rolls have listed beside those names comments by the role taker such as: Mother of #2 or Daughter of #2 or is the Son of #4. This was helpful to the US Government as they would be making a payment to those on the lists for ceding their lands. But for some this became an opportunity to claim they were someone on that list. No picture ID’s back then NO way from one year to the next to know for sure who was who. Traders and others who had claimed a common law Native American wife who was on that list with children, also kept their other Wife with Children, by association to their Native American wife they became affiliated by marriage to that tribe. Some of these men become leaders and spokesmen and therefore considered part of that tribe by the Tribes own adoption and or policies. They were therefore considered a member too and would be listed as such that year when lists were taken again.

In at least one situation that relates directly to my family, I can prove that a man once Claiming to be the Common Law Husband of a Eel River woman with children of an Eel River man (now Dead), The man still having his other non-Native American wife and two children (2-Boys); was listed one year (1854) as a White man claims to be the Common law husband to The Widowed Eel River Woman; but two years later (1856) was then listed as a Tribal member and or a headman of the tribe. The Eel River womans children listed (1854) were “a little Boy” and a “little Girl” as stated: But by 1856 the Eel River Woman had a New name and the little girl and boy was now listed as two boys. Something had switch three people. This is how and why.
Exempt from removal as Eel Rivers People and Not Miami
From the Joint Resolution:

#2 Wesawshenoqua; is listed as the Youngest Daughter: of Francis Slocum (*Slocum is the captive taken as a child from Pennsylvania and found by George Ewing*) 
#2 Here Is not Listed as married to anyone. (*But on a Follow up roll is then said to be the Common law wife of a White Trader who still maintains his other Wife and 2 boys*)

#7 ChingShinggwaw: is the Daughter of #2 (Unmarried)

#8 Petulocatequa: is the Brother of # 7 is the Son of # 2) (Unmarried)

[A Mother and her two children a Girl and a Boy. Simple.]

~

*By the 1856 Role taken and information given by the Miami researching their history in the 1920’s-1950’s this list now looks like this:

#2 Jane Ozahshingquah: (aka Yellow Lief); now list as Francis Slocum’s youngest daughter

[Now a completely different woman]

#7 ChingShinggwaw: –one of the husbands of #2

[Now listed as a male not a girl and is claimed married to the other woman now listed; whom on the original list was the mother of the now missing little girl replaced as a male and husband to another named woman as the youngest daughter of Francis Slocum. Many claim a heritage to this claimed marriage that could never have happened]

#8 Petulocatequa –Brother of #7 later married to #7 widow

[Now still a male and brother of #7 but claims to have married #7’s widow (who is really a Girl and therefore not ever having a Widow as she is a Girl)] later generation claim a heritage of the marriage to the Widow which could never have happened.

So what is lost?

- The Mother and youngest daughter of Francis Slocum (Missing)
- Her daughter and son mistaken as others (Missing) x2
- Any of their true spouses (Missing) x 2 or maybe more
- Any of their children (Missing) Who knows how many
- All Descendants of (ALL MISSING) and ALL EEL RIVER PEOPLE
I would like to think that this was all accidental but when I found there were many times to correct this it just wasn't. There were many opportunities to fix these errors, but they were not fix or corrected. It is not a blame game but a request to all to help correct it as so many have been affected.

It is clearly the Traders who controlled Native American Policies had a hand in our lost history. It is also clear that a people being forced to leave all they knew and had, their home were also desperate to remain anyway they could. Our small numbers and decades of issues made us both an easy target and a reason to use that vagueness for the benefit of others.

I have also found that for more than 150 years going unchallenged there are many books and information to support what is now realized to be inaccuracies and misreported information. So; when trying to appeal to someone for help to correct what is clearly shown as in error, they have produced supporting records, books and information that supports those inaccuracies. Nothing different then Capt Smiths sole version of what really happened at Jamestown. Only One side of a complex story.

Here were several things that made this possible to be altered. The First being Francis Slocum had passed away, her daughter soon after. So; without either to help explain these relationships it became a matter of speculations or fill in the blanks. Those conclusions were then shared with a man who wrote her story and biography. An educated and scholared man with the credentials to support the second list provided to him and based on those conclusions also told to him.

**John F. Meginness in 1891 Francis Slocum’s Biographer**

In looking for my family history and knowing it was linked to the Miami, I purchased every book or record I could find concerning the Miami history and looked for all the information of Archives and Libraries nation wide. I read them all and reread them many times making notes and entering all names into a data base. Soon I saw conflicts and people just didn’t fit. The one thing all of these had in common was the information quoted as a reference source of John F. Meginness. He had used the second list to tell the story of the Miami that included the other woman claimed as Slocums youngest daughter and the two children as boys and whom were said to have married Slocums daughter and then the others widow. Books were written by many people from this first considered original source by Meginness, so all were supported by this same error and a ton of information now existed. Anytime a book or article or historical fact of Slocum and her family who Claimed to be Eel Rivers and not Miami was put in print it was Meginness who was used as the source of this information or cross referenced to another source who had used his account. Footprints running in a circle leading no place.

I asked questions and tried to explain but one of these now accepted historical books or references was brought to dismiss all I had shared. I shared all I had found not to harm anyone or their history but to point out this error. It was not received well and everyone thought I was
just trying to destroy the Miami history and their heritage. That was never the intention nor the purpose and maybe I was foolish to think they would actually care. The reality it would change that history now claimed by people whom had filled in the blanks in some cases. It would also change the things that long ago the Traders and Agents had manipulated for their own personal gain. Where some would be affected and that being the reason stated, why I should just stop. I again tried to explain that other too had been affected and it was equally not fair for those left out, omitted and denied their right to also enjoy their heritage. Lost for no fault of their own either.

I didn’t stop looking for answers and not for someone to blame. There was a reason the youngest daughter was said now to be another and that was as good of a place to start as any. Jane Ozahshinquah, who secondly reported to be the youngest daughter of Francis Slocum but was NOT on the original role is listed on that original role as the daughter of another chief who killed an Eel River man. According to the history and records of now claimed customs, stated: “if a Miami person killed someone then they gain all of their possession including their wife and family.” In history these were then considered as having multiple wives but in reality they were not seen as a wife by European standards but if a man could afford to then support a widow she was seen as that man’s wife or second wife. This was the case with Francis Slocums true youngest daughter who on the original role was unmarried and had two children. The man then supporting her was killed and so the other Miami man inherited by their now claimed traditions all things his. However; That youngest daughter of Slocum had also died shortly after Francis Slocum. So; also; by the politics of the Miami adoption a person could be adopted to replace someone lost. Therefore; Jane Ozaahshingquah was created to replace Slocums daughter and by custom all things hers became that of the newly adopted person.

The Eel River man killed was from Thorntown where the Eel Rivers moved after the Treaty of St Mary’s in 1818. Following the death of the Eel River man at Thorntown, and the treaty of 1826 the Eel River at Thorntown, The Eel River People returned to the Logansport area. In that same year 13 Miami had claiming to be Eel Rivers’ even though they were known not to be Eel Rivers; were paid that year’s annuity payment. That payment; by support of the Traders and Agents also then in business with the Miami Chief Richardville, authorized the Eel River payment to be made to the Miami and those 13 men within the Miami claiming to now be Eel Rivers and not paid to the Eel Rivers whom had returned to the area. It was protested to the same Traders and Indian Agents as being improperly paid but they did not correct it or even address it and so the money was not returned. In fact; those Partners of Chief Richardville; now Indian agents and the authorities over tribal policies, allowed Richardville to decide who should receive the mispaid funds and issue it according to the Miami policies. The same Policies that had eliminated the Eel Rivers in the first place.

(Doc 317 Glenn Black Indiana University collection and archives)[Alfonso Cole Papers](correspondence to Washington via several people also at Glenn Black Do 317)
How the Game Worked Eliminating the Eel River People 1819 - 1889

The Eel River Leaders had been absent from the Miami during several of the annual annuity payments. During the War of 1812 I have receipts where the annuities of these Eel Rivers now made to March with Harrisons army; for 1812-1814 were paid to the US troops they were assigned to as gifts, buying flour, whiskey and dried beef. A Deduction imposed by Harrison; who had done the Treaties with the Eel Rivers, and at Greenville. Issued their funds by treaty; but now thought the discovered Floyd’s, All Floyd’s had been responsible for the attack from within his troops and the attempt to kill him as he mounted his Grey horse; which he did not mount; and the other man shot repeatedly instead of Harrison. He had learned and knew by a shared history the Eel River People; were (The Floyd’s); so he deducted their annual payment to refund his troops for the losses of the same Dry Beef, Flour and Whisky lost at the Attack and plundering of two wagons that left Ft. Harrison, in Sept. before The battle of Tippecanoe. Because they were being blamed is another reason they were absent at annuity payments, not trusting all things were forgiven or understood. Their People My family. still being assassinated and continuing to be killed as a result of this even up to the Murder of the Leader at Thorntown.

Shortly after the war had ended the Treaty of St Mary’s (1818) had ceded the central section of what would become the state of Indiana. The Miami who ceded this claimed that those other groups living on it had only been allowed to live there and that this land was theirs by birth. It was a follow up to the Treaty of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie completed the year before in 1817. Which Included the Perry Brothers who had been captured with the Soldier (Eel River) and signer on the Greenville Treaty, and Blue Jackets Daughter listed as Nancy Stewart. The 1818 Treaty was also a follow up to The Kickapoo Treaty was done in 1816 which was a follow up to the 1809 Treaty. Gabriel I Floyd now made a Lieutenant, after the War of 1812 (Charley’s son The Soldier) and still part of the army and an Interpreter on the 1816 Kickapoo Treaty. His Brother Davis Floyd (not the Indiana PoliticianDavis Floyd) on the Delaware treaty also as an Interpreter. Gabriel also the captive taken and brought to Kekeonge (Ft Wayne) going to be executed, until Tacumwa realizing it was Charley (Blue Jackets son). So She ordered her son Young Chief to be Richardville to cut him free. Chief Richardville and The Soldier now freed; by marriages of patriarchal and matriarchal claims and differences to leadership were Step Brothers which allowed Richardville to sign as both a Miami and Eel River on the Greenville Treaty and The Soldier only as Eel River. Charley then still being considered part of the Shawnee (Blue Jacket) did not sign as an Eel River, but took that leadership title following the treaty where Blue Jacket states “ he will now take a lesser roll and be governed by the tribes”. This is why Charley of the Eel Rivers does not appear as the Headman until after the completion of the Greenville Treaty as he promised to do once it was completed. Charley (Blue Jacket) being supported by Harris an American Trader and helped to establish a trading post was a competitor of the French Canadians of that time. So they married Tacumawa to gain the
Portage control (First Der Richardville and the father of Chief Richardville) and secondly (Charles Beaubien of a more lucrative Trading family). Blue jacket then lost all of his portages during conflicts in the Northwest territory and by these marriages. All in the northeast part of todays Ohio and then also considered that part of Indiana as Indiana was not established yet. It would not be considered a Territory called Indiana until those living in the Vandalia section called Indiana had moved west and where then realized to have relocated there. Thus calling that part of the vast Ohio Land Company claimed region; and the other French claimed Illinois region, subsectioned and then called Indiana for those in the Vandalia who relocated. Other subsection would be defined by Native American names for those areas, such as Ken-Tuc_Ee. (Ohio too the word for beautiful), The Wabash named for the Wabash land Company Claims unseen at first but named once George Rodgers Clark who was employed Secretly by Patrick Henry when there for the same land companies. Illinois was the last state before the Mississippi and the remnant of the Kickapoo treaty and absent Modoc, and Muscoutan long since vanished to include the Plankishaw, Wes, Peoria, and others who were the last occupants of lands west of what would become Indiana and up to the Mississippi. Later a dispute over northern Indiana and Southern Michigan boundary would become a tribal claim issue. To solve this again the Government looked to the Emanant Domain solutions as used now many times and create a National Road running from Pennsylvania to Chicago along the great Lakes. This would forever take care of Blue Jackets claims to Northern Ohio and settle the Border Dispute between the Miami and Potawatomi in Northern Indiana. The Michigan southern Border was then moved further north to where it is today. The National Road or the Toll road had solved this issue for many generations. It would later in my lifetime again come into play as the Governor of Indiana then allowed a foreign Country to take control of the Toll road, for a fee paid to the State of Indiana. It reopened issues that were thought solved long ago and people started to find out, what had actually happened all those years ago.

Back in the 1820’s following the treaty of 1818 the new 1826 Treaty to correct or deal with the Missing Eel Rivers, now returning to the Logansport area; The traders and Agents had a problem. They had supported the Miami adoption policies and customs that had always excluded the smaller Eel Rivers and others but now those people had returned.

The motivation to consolidate the smaller into a larger overseeing governing body was always welcomed by the US Congress and almost insisted on by the Traders (Government Contractors) who by now were highly corrupted and in the ears of many politicians. (Ewing’s now the main Trader) The governing lawmakers of that day were ok with the policies as the Indian situations only delayed the settlement of the territories and ultimately the taxes that would fund the country and opening up new land. Hardly anyone objected to the treatment or methods being used by the Traders who controlled all things of American, Native American Policies. Not the best Choice by human rights standards but that was not the intent. “Open up the lands and get them all out of the way” was the order of the day. In the meantime, Traders would profit from it as long as they could.
Under John Quincy Adams internal improvements was his main focus. His administration had passed laws to build canals, roads and improve the means to get west. Native American issues elsewhere in the country, as in Georgia also effected the attitude of other groups in other regions like the Indiana territory and beyond. Adams' generous policy toward Native Americans caused him trouble. Settlers on the frontier, who were constantly seeking to move westward, cried for a more expansionist policy. When the federal government tried to assert authority on behalf of the Cherokees, the governor of Georgia took up arms. Adams defended his domestic agenda as continuing Monroe's policies. In contrast, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren instigated the policy of Indian removal to the west. This also carried over into the Indiana territory and now new state. The northern part of Indiana was still unsettled and offered prime land for farms, Great Lakes access and waterways they could be used for canal connections, all good for the American policy, settlers and the all-important generation of new revenues.

It was around this time that Clark received as a gift from a Potowatomi chief in Missouri a rare smoking pipe or calumet that is now in the British Museum's collection. (Returning a artifact of a long since forgotten plan) Clark promoted to Indian Affairs Commissioner. (of Lewis and Clarke). Regardless of who was in the newly created Indian affairs position or in the office of President the need to deal and deal quickly to secure lands was important. It was often either directly or indirectly more cost effective to deal with one group who would cede a section of another smaller groups as they would also basically sell it cheaper. It was not necessarily land they were or had actually occupied anyway. The bottom line was the US would therefore pay a lesser amount overall as some of those tribal groups selling it were never there or rarely ever there so; OK we will sell it; why not. The traders of the area didn’t care how much; only that some group had received some amount and many small traders and the larger more enterprising traders, would move fast to build relationship and ties to those groups now paid; to begin their system of getting as much of that money as they could for themselves.

William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition: In 1822, Clark was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs by President James Monroe, a new position created by Congress after the factory system was abolished. Clark served in that position until his death; his title changed with the creation of the Office of Indian Affairs in 1824 and finally the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1829, both within the War Department. From 1824 to 1825, he was additionally appointed surveyor general of Illinois, Missouri and the Territory of Arkansaw. Today; clearly a conflict of interests but in that day the intent was to move fast and this would facilitate that.

There were several ways they would get their money. The easiest way for the smaller traders was to set up a shop or a temporary market place during the annual annuity payment. They offered blankets, food, services, fine clothing, fabrics, livestock, alcohol or whatever might appeal to those whom just got paid cash. The larger traders like the Ewing’s or Beaubien’s who worked for the American Fur Company and the Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Company. These larger companies were not only hiring Native American people to trap and hunt furs but as the markets fell in the 1830’s they also invested their money into steamboats, canals, building forts,
the railroads, and anything that could be sold peddled or make money. The market had been beaver hats in the beginning a fad in Europe that faded as all fads do. Many of these company men stayed one step ahead of the expansion of the country and had established relationships with tribal groups before the federal government of the US and its representatives made it to the area, so they were useful asset to breaking into the communities for treaties and dealing with leaders. To keep out competition and to strengthen trade agreements large and small traders would often marry into tribal groups. The common law marriages were respected and it was also common for a white or mixed heritage trader to be commonly considered the spouse of a Native American woman yet still be married to their other wife “white wife” too. In some cases where a trader was dealing with several groups or tribes he might have multiple wives with in his trading customers or tribes. One here one there. Tribal groups did not particularly like or approve of this at all but if there was a benefit or income for some leaders it was overlooked maybe as the good of the whole or the benefit of the end result. This was not the case for all groups and I want to make that clear. Unlike the government of that day, tribal groups are different and all independently unique onto themselves.

The policies of Andrew Jackson and others where quite different. “all Native American people are the same and in the way”, This ideology would create an overall misunderstanding and attitude that would consume the American opinion for the next hundred years or maybe beyond; with some of that attitude still existing even today.

Our history lost during these years was more based on the greed of the traders who had been forced to rethink their own businesses. The fur trade that had been such a huge windfall for them for nearly a century had changed. These larger traders were now building steamboats, forts, killing scores of western buffalo as they had hunted the woodland bison to extinction and all the while linking these things to the annual payments of the tribes they had been near for generations. Their fathers and grandfathers had built the relationship with those groups, in many cases married into those groups fathered children with one or more and now those men’s sons and grandsons were running those dynasties. At the top of it all was John Jacob Aster owner of the American Fur Company. By 1848 he had amassed a fortune of that was only compared as a fraction of the Nation’s gross domestic product. (all things sold in the USA combined) At the time this made him the 5th wealthiest man in America.

The diversity of the traders was not limited. Astor’s fur trading ventures were disrupted during the War of 1812, when the British captured his trading posts. In 1816, he joined the opium-smuggling trade. His American Fur Company purchased ten tons of Turkish opium, then shipped the contraband item to Canton on the packet ship Macedonian. Astor later left the China opium trade and sold solely to the United Kingdom. After the start of the 19th century, flush with China trade profits, he became more systematic, ambitious, and calculating by investing in New York real estate. In 1803, he bought a 70-acre farm that ran west of Broadway to the Hudson River between 42nd and 46th streets. That same year, and the following year, he bought considerable holdings from the disgraced Aaron Burr.
The treaties tell a lot more about these years than just the articles and conditions of them. Those witnessing signatures, acting as interpreters, and in government positions signing them are some of these same men. Take John Kinzie for one as an example.

In 1777 he had a thriving Trade businesses with William Burnett. As a trader, he became familiar with local Native American peoples and likely learned the dominant language. He developed trading at the Kekionga, a center of the Miami people. In 1785, Kinzie helped rescue two American citizens, sisters, who had been kidnapped in 1775 from Virginia by the Shawnee and adopted into the tribe. One of the girls, Margaret McKinzie, married him; her sister Elizabeth married his companion Clark. So where he had a good relationship with one group the other he had a completely different attitude towards another. Any of those linked to the Shawnee like the Eel River were not treated the same then or in the future as his Trading business with the Miami. (see the Owl or Long Beard who once sought a position in Government but was truly the leader of the Miami proper). Likewise; Charles Beaubien a business partner with the two large companies American Fur Company and the Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Company moved in to assist. The arrest orders followed by La Balme to arrest Beaubien had less to do with his connections to the Miami by a marriage to Richardville’s mother but was due to the trade policies that were disrupting the American trade from advancing. In 1789, Kinzie lost his business in the Kekionga (modern Fort Wayne, Indiana and main Miami settlement) and had to move further from the western U.S. frontier. The US was excluding Canadians from trade with the Native Americans in their territory. He moved to the Chicago area and one of the first men to occupy that region near Ft Dearborn in 1804. At Ft Dearborn he quickly became the civilian leader of the settlement that grew up around the fort and was constantly at odds with the commander of the fort John Whistler for selling alcohol to the Native Americans. He was directly influential on having Whistler replaced with Nathaniel Heald. In 1804 Territorial Governor, William Henry Harrison appointed Kinzie Justice of the Peace. Maybe not the best choice but his knowledge of Native American groups and his popularity among them, made him useful to the American government. He killed his partner’s translator Jean La Lime in 1812 right before the Ft Dearborn massacre. He and his son John Harris Kinzie (Linking him also to John Harris of Ft Pitt) signed many treaties as witness to and interpreters of those treaties. Others too with personal ties and gains also were present as high officials for these treaties. One has to ask: “did they have their own interests in mind, because they had dealt certain Tribal leaders who had also supported them and made them fortunes, then omitted those who had traded with others or had been seen in a different view than those familiar to them.” The answer is yes. They clearly dealt with those they favored. The Eel River People where then not part of that favored group and therefore; we were doomed from the beginning.

I can’t say this enough, and want to make my personal views crystal clear. I DO NOT BLAME THE MIAMI or any other group. This was a time of great hardship and change. It was survival of the battle of the pen which was just as fatal as the battles fought with the gun and sword. Many groups were given a choice that was really no choice. Sell us the land and take this...or we will deal with someone else and take it and you will get nothing. The same reasons sighted in
the treaties that one group had rights to it and simply allowed another to live there, could have been claimed by others just as easily. When groups failed to attend or were absent, other signed on their behalf as spokesmen for or representing them too. The former Traders implemented this as they no doubted explained that “This leader speaks for the smaller groups” One treaty the leaders of the Potawatamie signed on behalf of the Eel River and Wea to cede land acting on the other’s behalf as they were absent.

Treaty with the Delaware Etc. 1803 June 7, 1803. | 7 Stat., 74. | Proclamation Dec. 26, 1803
On behalf of themselves, Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias, whom they represent.

On behalf of the Pattawatimas, and Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, whom they represent.

Wannangsea, or five medals , his x mark, [L. S.]  Keesas, or sun, his x mark, [L. S.]

Allowing this for whatever reason, convenience, distance ....whatever, sent a precedence for the future. In 1803 those on the behalf of the Eel River and smaller groups had family ties and were acting on the best interest of those absent if you analyses the end results overall. Later those acting on behalf of those absent would not be so helpful. This also carried over to the annuity payments and was not limited to treaties.

By the 1820’s and 1830’s, several treaties and the disappearance of some Eel River leaders and murders of others, this became a blatant attempt to defraud the payments of the Eel River. The improprieties done during this time went unchecked for the most part as those Government officials Ewing, Tipton, Milroy, Taybor, Gibson, and others assigned to monitor the region had other agendas and where also in business with those leaders like Richardville of the Miami who were the beneficiary of their misgivings. It would be investigated later once an administrative change had been made and when the remaining small group of Eel River widows and daughters had complained. In the following file it discusses these issues.

(Special File 112 Record Group 75 National Archive) Letter to Brown, May 4th 1850 Treasury Department 2nd Auditors Office may 4th 1850 Orlando Brown Esq Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

“I have respectfully state that from the years 1817 beyond which these files of this office do not extend, to about the year of 1838. This annuity was paid to the Eel River (band of Miami) separately and distinctly from the Miami nation. And from about that period (1838), it was paid to the Miami without distinction – sometimes per capita but generally to the Chiefs. The payment of 1838 was marked by J.B Richardville – the principal chief of the Miami nation & 13 other chiefs, some of whom it is well known were not Eel River Indians, although the caption of the receipt runs thus; “ We the Chiefs of the Eel River band of the Miamies acknowledge” &c. for 1839 the payment was made to the same, while the caption runs thus; “We the Chiefs, warriors & Headmen”

This conversation continued as part of those scheduled to be removed from Indiana with the Miami had claimed they were not Miami and identified as Eel River solely and separately from the Miami. This same national archive folder also contains the letters of Alfonso Cole, the
attorney that was trying to assist the small group. In February on the 18th of 1850 he response to Browns inquiries. He had taken an affidavit from a Mr. James Avoline, whom Ewing employed to gain a trade with the small group whom had avoided trade and participation with the Miami in the past. The letter states: ...further says that he (Avelon) first became acquainted with the members of the said Eel River Tribe K-go-ta-cup-waw, and his brother who was commonly called Dixon were the chiefs and headmen of the said tribe, the said K-go-ta-cop-waw or Flour being the principal Chief; that the said Chiefs were the reputed sons of She-me-kun-ne-sa, or Soldier a celebrated chief of said tribe and who represented the same at the treaty of Greenville in 1795 and during the early intercourse of the said tribe with the United States. This affidavit also states that Chan-go-shing qoh, Mazon-ze-quah, Thah-Ke-quah, Waw-paw-co-se-quah, Sah-coh-quah, Tah-cone-zac-quah and Waw-caw-co-nong are now the principal individuals and the person now representing the said tribe. All of whom are females except the said Soh-coh-quah and Wow-cow-co-nong who are the only adult males of the said tribe and brothers and the children of the said Dixon and grandsons of said Sha-me-kun-ne-sa or Soldier....

The letter goes on to name the relationships of the small groups of mostly women and widows of the Soldiers sons. It also explains how for a number of years (14-15) the group was called Wea's because they had occupied land adjacent to the Wea and it was understood they were not Miami and that they were excluded from the annuities paid to the Miami. (Later, I recovered documents from the Smithsonian Institute records, and interviews with the Soldiers grandson which explains this; as the Soldiers Wife was a Wea Woman) She had also addressed the US government identified as such. “Wife of the Soldier a Wea“ spoke;

They had not received any payments since they were known not to be part of either the Miami or Wea. They tell how General Tipton had always made their payments to them when he was the Agent (1823-1831) and then by Gen Marshall when he was agent which was the last payment they had received. They had appealed for assistance to receive their money on two separate occasions. Once when Mr. Allen Hamilton was agent who referred the whole matter to the Miami who considered it for four days delaying the payment only to conclude the groups should be removed and excluded from the payment and it was then paid to the Miami. The woman claimed they had “Great Papers” from the “Great Father” that proved they were owed these moneys but the Miami Principal Chief (Richardville), being in business with Mess. Ewing, Walker & Co had cheated them. Mr. Joseph Sinclair was agent next and he too referred the matter to the Miami to conclude and they claimed they were not a part of the Miami and paid their money again. They claimed the Miami would not dare “steal” their money until all of their old men were dead, and that the Miami had complained about the treaty done with Gen Tipton and said they were entitled to the whole. The affidavit he was referring to, was sworn on September 29th 1849 by justice of the Peace Peter Huling. Stated By Avelon who would eventually end up with the Eel Rivers back annuities; Avelon the Trader Ewing had placed among the Small Eel Rivers; and the man who claimed Francis Slocums youngest Daughter by a
new name; and children newly listed as two boys; and not as a little girl and little boy; as found on the original roll.

It now breaks my heart to read this after knowing the true story. Tipton had paid them as he at the battle of Tippecanoe knew their origins. Although his intentions were not always on their best interest he did make their payments to them. Secondly; they appealed to the Indian Agents as they were told to do, but those men referred the entire matter to the Miami. Allen Hamelton (Indian Agent) was also Chief Richardvilles personal Financial advisor. (Conflict and no wonder they decided NOT to pay them). They had taken these “great papers” given to them by the “Great Father”: [George Washington -and Flag- Sword – Girty’s Pistols- Metals -everything ] when Richardville. They had taken Francis Slocum’s real youngest daughters 3 Children away from her claiming she was an unfit mother. They then placed these three children in three other households to be raised by those families and each given a new name of that family. This happened when the “Man”; Killed the Eel River Chief at Thorntown. The “Man” then claimed by custom and Tradition he took possession of all that the Chief of the Eel Rivers had, Title, family, things and everything. One of those things was he was caring for Francis Slocums youngest daughter and her three Children. The Eel River husband, then not around. The Chief of the Eel Rivers did not claim her as his Wife; but took responsibility for her and her childrens care. Now he was dead so all things his became this other man’s as it was claimed. So; the Eel Rivers moved back to Logansport where that Man was then living. (And as History agrees).

Slocums youngest daughter had lost her first three children but now had a little girl and a little boy by the 1854 role. Unmarried still as the roll also shows. This too was upsetting to Francis Slocum as a Painting by George Winters of that time shows. The Youngest daughter not allowed even to have her portrait painted and is made to have the back of her head painted. People have often wondered to why this was painted this way, as paintings then were not cheap and a thing of pride to have done. Now you know.

By this claim and Tradition and or custom; by the 1856 role the “Man” ( Not of native American Heritage) is now considered a Member of the Miami and as listed as a Headman to and of the Eel Rivers and in the 1826-28 payments made to the Miami that were “Well Known Not to be Miami”; one of the 13 Miami who signed as “Miami – a band of Eel Rivers Miami”. Now being disputed by the Eel Rivers exempted from the Miami claiming to be only Eel River People.

Jane Ozahshinquah, the Man now Claiming to be the youngest Daughter of Slocum instead. Her Children 2 boys added to the list in 1856 to replace the Girl and Boy of the 1854 Role listing the
true Youngest Daughter of Francis Slocum and her two children. The reason for not claiming them as either Miami or Eel River by then. The original 3 children however; remaining with the three Miami families and raised by them never claiming the were Eel River by their Father and with a Wea Mother. Only later; once one of the children had become an adult Man and interviewed by the Smithsonian, who wanted to know more about the language; would this become known.

Slocum herself was a baby when captured by the Delaware in Pennsylvania. She was raised by the Delaware and then claims to have been married to a man named Little Turtle, but historians will argue that Little Turtle is not the same Little Turtle of Miami claim. She was then; by her families account; after being reunited with Francis; after George Ewing discovered her and tracked the Slocums down, said; “Francis had left him because he was mean to her.” It is not stated that she had remarried again but she had two Daughters living with her. So these were either those of the man she called Little Turtle or from someone else. Since the grandson found and interviewed by the Smithsonian claimed his paternal grandmother was a Wea woman. Then Francis Slocums youngest daughter would have been considered a Wea and not a Miami nor a Delaware (of Little Turtle -unknown) Francis not being either but said to have been adopted by the Miami by the Miami. (seems they adopted everyone). Francis however; may have been considered too an adopted Wea at some point prior to the Miami claim of adoption as the Miami also claimed to have allowed the Wea to live there on land they controlled and claimed they were also over them in leadership. In addition; the Smithsonian report given by her grandson also supports the history that the Eel River “Soldier” at the Greenville Treaty; had a Wea Wife whom addressed the US Government.

When discovered Francis Slocum was then married to a man called “Deafman”. He was Osage by heritage and also claimed to be adopted by the Miami. Other reports tell of how Francis as a younger woman we in old Ft Wayne when it was attacked. She and all of the women and children were removed before that siege to the north and returned after. She had found this man after the battle and he was injured from standing too close to a cannon that had gone off. She nursed him back to health and they were now together. Like Most stories told third party; had sometimes they get garbled. I have read this account many times and it is unclear to the story teller repeating this if he was found at Old Ft Wayne or at the battle of Mississenawa, or even maybe Tippecanoe as to the Wea Connection. I say the later as following the Battle of Tippecahe many fled to the Missassenawa to the Viilage of Silver heels and others for protection. Those thought to have double crossed Harrison also fled to the Missassinawa and the Military followed them there. The Prophet too had lived there but was asked to relocate to the Deer Creek where we find the Sycamore’s and Old Lodge and the beginning of that reserve as Delphi. Harrison reported that the Prophets town was deserted all but one old woman and the entire population had fled. There are only a few directions they could have gone. North, to the Michigan territory which some did as they had ties there, or back east as they too had ties there. West was the start of a vast prairie and not too many places to hide and then natural Mississippi, so from a practical thought; not a good choice. South was Harrison, the main
Population of the territory and Kentucky where all want to kill you so that too is out. The answer is in where Harrison sent the army. To the Missasinawa.

There is also a hardly known battle that happened right after the battle of Tippecanoe in northern Carrol County Indiana. It to locals is known as the Second battle of Tippecanoe. It is where Harrisons men chased several down a reveal to the east. Not much of a Battle but at least one Soldier was injured so it counted, enough to have a report made. Again fleeing East, Footprints now on the run. And since the Prophets town settlement was reported empty but one old woman, this is likely then Harrison chasing off those within his lines now thought to have double crossed him. This location in records but not marked as so many other sites related to history,

Many Inquiries into the Small Eel Rivers Tribe were now being made.

Questions into the delay of removal by Robert Peebles (Robert’s People) Which historical information would seem to show was Robert Floyd, the younger brother of Ishim, Charley, John. His brothers now all thought to be killed or missing. It now also seems; all having been men under Washingtons estate who disappeared, now living and fighting with their long time Native American families, and connections. Robert who had lost the top of one foot falling trees in Kentucky, (Sub Chief Cold Foot) and the similarities to these men and their history. His location to a trader along the west side of the Wabash at Pittsburg Indiana opposite of Delphi; Land not ceded quite yet. He was running or involved in two ferry services, one at the Wabash at Pittsburg and Davis Ferry between Delphi and Lafayette (now near the Battle Field Memorial site.) and the Wabash. His son Davis Floyd also running a ferry service in southern Indiana. Robert Peebles (Peoples) had the Indiana removal contract to Remove the Miami, but as used in Southern Indiana; to remove unfavorable people; The canal was again used to bypass his trading business and bankrupt him, forcing the sell of the removal contract. Once lost and reissued to Conquillard; Peoples had informed the Eel Rivers to where the 20 men and boys then ran into Michigan. Tipped off by Peebles and those 20 men and Boys with ties to the Battle of Tippecanoe. Peebles or Peoples, as he too is recorded; had for a time been successful delaying the removal and following the Tippecanoe Potawatomi removal that had gone badly. Then unknown and with help from the Eel Rivers at Mudd Creek, a Potawatomi woman and her child successful escaping at Macy (Macidonia) and Mudd Creek. Few know this part of the Story, but those Native American families who know it to be true, and my families own account as told to us many years ago to my father by his grandmother. The Cemetary records still record her to be the first to be buried, and Indian Chief-“tress”, where my Great grandmother and father and others now rest too. Reports of looters and grave robbers found in old Rochester and other newspapers tell of men selling and finding red and green beaded iteam, axes and other things. Sold or added to others unknown private colections.

Robert Peebles was independent from Ewing’s company and other traders, a carbon copy of Harris Post at Ft Pitt; including the name, (Pittsburg)(Ft Pitt); complete with a ferry service at Pittsburg just like Harris’s at Ft Pitt. The other Ferry to the South “Davis Ferry”, separating the
old Fort at Laffyette from the unexplored territory beyond to the north side on the Wabash. This provided information to those who Settled at Prophets Town (Delphi). No one could come in from any direction without being known, in advance. Everyone could be delayed by Ferry crossing allowing notice and other time to avoid discovery and it insured isolation. Harrison and his troops too had to cross here back in the time of the battle and it would now seem the Memorial site is more of a staging point of Harrisons once across the river at Davis ferry, before the “Day and a half” march made to Prophets town. This the land later purchased and then donated for the memorialized, battlefield. To include the building of a mission school; like the one atop Pittsburg hill; (Pittsburg School, in Tippecanoe Township); a 2nd creek now named Burnett’s Creek; (Burnet’s Creek); as the one near Delphi; a large rock to the west claimed to be “prophets Rock”; as the same one found in 1920 near the Delphi site; 100 warriors all buried around it; now pulverized and pieces given to congressmen and those associated with the battle as paperweights, bookends and momentoes. Confirmed by the numerous Native American bodies unearthed while building a subdivision in the 1990’s. It seemed no backhoe could break ground without finding remains. This too confirmed by historical reports of the site Harrison was told to encamp. The Profit desired him to be on an old berial ground so when chanting he could invoke the old ones for protection of the warriors. The reason for the chosen camp site of Harrisons troops. This too supported by Harrisons journal where following the battle his troops are reported to have dug up about 30 graves looting those sites and claiming to have taken the scalps of the corpses.

The Eel Rivers living apart from the other Tribes were being swindled by Ewing and his associates the Indian Agency moved from Ft Wayne to Logansport. The move of the “Indian Agency” also important to our history. Why Logansport and not another location. It is said to be closer to the Indians at annuity time, because of problems at annuity time. The Problems reported were the Eel Rivers payments were being paid to the Miami. Otherwise it would seem that the Miami proper then in Miamisport, would have been the location of the Agency move. “Logans” “port” (Logansport) was recommended by Tipton and others to be named for Capt Logan. The main Miami settlement near by (Peru, Indiana today) was then re-named Miamisport, in response to Logans Port. There is plenty of information to validate the joint efforts of Ewing, Tipton, Taybor, Hamalton, Walker, Avelon, and others all in business with one another and ultimately linked to Old Chief Richardville. Their Articles of incorporation, still on file and available if you just seek them out to see this joint enterprise. (Tipton papers, House of Ewing, Indiana State Libray, National Archive, Harris Information, Drapper’s Glen Black Doc 317 Indiana University, etc.)

Those Eel Rivers being sought out, Hunted down following the battle of Tippecanoe; thought to be linked to the plot to kill Harrison from within his own encampment; Discovered; some then forced to march with Harrisons troops during 1812. Those same Eel Rivers then also to serve as interpreters between 1812-to 1817, leading up to the treaty of St Mary 1818; had just disappeared following their forced service. These people were remembered again with the removals of the Tippecanoe Potawatomi and those 20 men and boys being sought of the Eel
Rivers. Remembered when a small group of mostly women and girls stood up and claimed to be the Eel River again. Until then Tipton had known were most of them were, paying their annuity directly and personally to them, he had also personally taken their children to two “reeducation schools”, one short lived one in Kentucky another in Pennsylvania, and one boy taken to Ladoga. Tipton had also purchased the land in the area ceded in 1818 just opposite of Laffayete and first just across from Davis Ferry on the Wabash. Here would become the memorial Site of the Battle of Tippecanoe. Creeks and landmarks were then renamed to reflect the historical records. Burnett’s Creek, like the one in Delphi (Carrol County); where reports also tell of the Potawatomi (Tippecanoe Potawatomi later removed) and attacking forces assisting Tecumseh; had crossed “Burnett’s Creek” on the toe path, (Toe Path road in Carroll County) to join those in Prophets town. The mission School on top of Pittsburg hill was also needing to be duplicated, so the Methodist Church then built a like school in the right direction and location at the memorial site; to mirror the old Pittsburg School location. Pittsburg Indiana then named Tippecanoe Township. By the historical records (many) I believe it was understood that the descendants of those Earlier Eel Rivers within Harrisons Military ranks; still had a right to exist. Tipton was personally taking care of what many did not fully understand. Harrison was elected president but only held the office for about 30 days, he died according to history of pneumonia, as a result of giving his address in the cold rain. There were few then of any leadership or command left from the battle of Tippecanoe, except Tipton, but General Milroy had now also learned of this history and set out to; “clean up this so-called mess.” Other relatives of the Floyd’s not part of the now thought to be “rogue Floyd Eel Rivers” were shipped out of the area. The Other Davis Floyd sent to Florida, George Rodgers Clark Floyd from the Battle missing, by way of the Creek at Natchez, Old ties dating back to the Arron Burr Conspiracy to form a Kentucky colony under Spanish control and the Troops discovered to be in Natches. Even more older ties to where the Occannechi has split sometime around Governor Spotswood’s Indian School, (Ft Christine) members going to the Delmarva groups and then on to Pennsylvania, others joining the Creek and on to Biloxi. Later reinforced by the Expulsion of Acadia. The Floyd Trading post called Acadia in the Vandalia. All of the Floyd’s regardless were suspect and being blamed by nearly all sides. Floyd County Indiana remaining also vague to how and who it was actually named for. All things being Burned at Corydon and now being sistimatically removed to hide our origins, history and linkes to all things started by Washington many years ago, and dating back to Jamestown; when one boy 15 years old had married Anne (Floyd) had a baby, then left and returned on another ship. A story never told and intentionally needing to be forgotten. Our footprints left in history that cannot be denied as they are still left in the pages of time.

During the Potawatomi removal Mr. Coquillard had the contract for their removal. He had tracked the missing Eel River (20 or so) whom fled into Michigan among their Potawatomi relatives. The march to Kansas had gone poorly and when the contract became available Robert Peebles had purchased it. News got out that the small Eel Rivers were owed money and that brought out the worst in many. Peebles was intent on holding out so the tribal groups he dealt with would not be removed. Ewing was having his brother in law Smallwood, Noel, in
Washington to “Start laying traps” to secure the money for themselves. Avelon (Avilon), also too had his means to obtain the back moneys too, Placed with the Eel Rivers by Ewing to deal directly with the small group.

Charley and Lil’ Charley had secured the prime land at the Forks of the Wabash. When Ewing and the rest of his business associates had run up debts against their annual annuities (also Paid by Tipton), Tipton and Richardville personally took Charley to the land office to assign that area over to Richardville. He had originally asked for Richardville to be removed from the reserve claiming he was an unwanted non-paying tenant. [Tipton Papers]

The area called “The Forks of the Wabash” (now historical sites claimed to be the site of Richardvilles home and Trading Post) was one of these transfers, now at Huntington indiana. Later, Hamilton, Tipton, Taybor and other Investors instructed by these men would purchase the majority of all land issued to the Eel River by treaty, by way of the Partnership formed with Richardville and as all were partners now. It was illegal to transfer or purchase land without the Presidents signature so claiming that the Eel Rivers were still to be considered part of the Miami, would make it appear that it was one Chief transferring land to another. In fact, they forced Charley’s hand and his family by paying the annual annuity to the wrong people. Credit was issued to nearly all of those receiving annual annuities until the payments were made. Then and only then were those with extended credit able to pay their debts. Charley had requested his son’s areas to be fenced off. This was done and other services totaling $600. In 1838 the payment was made to 13 Miami’s claiming to be Eel Rivers and Charley and his group of Eel Rivers did not receive this money so they could not repay the debt. The suggestion to "deed some property" to the Principal Chief of the Miami was made. I now have framed the Indiana legislation session meeting of 1837-38 describing this event as the Indiana Militia was called into service to respond to trouble near Logansport at one of these annuity payments. Members of the Tippecanoe Potawatomi, Eel Rivers and Miami all met at a cabin. Inside a payee clerk appointed by the Traders and Indian agents. They were deducting the credit issued first for themselves and not issuing the payments to those attending and allowing them to repay the debts of their choice. It is stated by those in protest that Richardville, not in attendance; was home hiding under his bed. It became heated and in the end the Potawatomi, Eel Rivers disassembled the cabin and issued the annual payments to the people themselves. The Indiana Militia was called up, but by the time troops had arrived it was over and all of the Tippecanoe Potawatomi and Eel Rivers had left. This without a doubt led to the forced removal of the Tippecanoe Potawatomi that following year and another reason for the 20 men and boys of the Eel River to flee into southern Michigan. (State of Indiana Legislation 1837 report, Militia called up)

How could this happen?

Allen Hamilton, the Indian Agent at the time was also the personal Financial Advisor to the Miami Principal Chief (Richardville). When Charley requested help through the channels set up by the Government, Hamilton advised him to do this transfer, knowing full well that he would
benefit from this. A conflict of interest? I should say so. Even more it forever masked a small but historical group of people lending to the misreports that they were or are part of the Miami. In fact; many of these leaders never considered themselves part of the larger group and in time would stop attending annual payments made to the larger group because they were Eel Rivers and never considered themselves Miami. I know this sounds unbelievable and is contrary to the Miami history books and references; mostly based on Megginess’s first book, containing mistaken lines of Eel River people. However here are some of those records and corespondences that should prove this to be true.

**April 13th 1824** Charlow/ L'Charley; requests Tipton (agent then) to contract someone to fence off & plow the Miami Lands at the Forks of the Wabash. Chief Charlow to Tipton ......; Tipton Papers I: 354-355]

**Oct.19th 1835** Hamalton writes Tipton that he may have to make some advances to Charley. Charley had promised to come in and make out papers deeding over some land to J.B.Richardville. Tipton Papers, III 177fn.

**Nov. 17th 1837** Allen Hamilton purchases with Chief Richardville, 5 sections from Little Charley, known as the Charley reserve; Tipton, Cyrus Tabor & Allen Hamilton; Articles of Agreement, Nov. 17th 1837 Tipton Papers III: 462-464 Tipton purchased from Richardville one section "opposite the mouth of Eel River..." and sold Cyrus Taber & Allen Hamilton each a third of this section. Articles of Agreement, Nov. 17, 1837. Tipton Papers, III: 462-464

**Jan. 4th 1838** Hamalton writes Tipton requesting Charley's Patent & informing Tipton that he had payed Charley $600 to pay the latter's debts. Tipton Papers III: 489

**March, 19th 1838** ; Hamalton writes Tipton that he received a patent in which he was not interested & presumed Tipton meant to send Charley's or Megeneca's . Tipton Papers, III; 573

**March 20th , 1838** Tabor writes Tipton that he is going to Ft. Wayne tomorrow & will take Charley with him & get another deed from him. Logansport, Tipton Papers III, 575]

Much of the Land controlled by Indian Reserves was not surveyed for many years after Indiana was formed and not until the removal of the groups. Those who corruptly acquired the lands of the Eel River also could not develop them or do improvements until all had been settled, including the land left in control of Richardville. Once that was determined they would deduct from his proceeds too, just as they did to Charley and his descendants. In one reference all Charley got was a white horse for a section of land near Logansport.

**George Winters** a frontier writer, artist and self-made man, did many paintings of the Potawatomi, Miami near and around Logansport and Rochester Indiana. The painting of a couple on a white horse near Logansport was done in July 8th 1837 one month after and the same year L’Charley had traded land for the white horse.
The Title is Couple on White Horse... near Logansport. His old horse “Grey” is in the background. Upgraded. George Winters paintings are in a published book and also at several locations including the Tippecanoe Historical Society Lafayette Indiana

Some of the Books written to support the Miami stories include:

Stewart Refert; "The Miami Indian's of Indiana”; Indiana Historical Society 1996, pp124

"As it happened, Judge Cole's son Alphonso Cole was the Attorney for the Eel River Miami. Learning from George W.Ewing that the group was owed several thousand dollars in back annuities, Cole was soon working with the wily Ewing to obtain the funds for himself, James T. Miller and James Aviline, as Ewing walked Cole through the minefields of Washington, he cautioned secrecy and proper timing and emphasized "don't fool yourself with Indians, They are the Goddamdest ingrates in the world" By 1851 Ewing was able to assure Cole from Washington that the entire Eel River annuity -$16,000.00- was being sent to Indiana. "So set your traps & make all safe at payment. Ewing could speak with assurance because the paymaster in Ft. Wayne was his brother-in-law Smallwood Noel."

RELATED HOLDINGS: AA Cole papers (M586.OM263 Accession number: 82.1007; Historical Sketch: states the following:

"In the 1820's, Hamilton, in partnership with Cyrus Tabor, established the firm Hamilton & Tabor with the intent of capitalizing on Indian Trade. The firm was prosperous and through such trade Hamilton won the trust and confidence of many Indians in the region, particularly Chief Richardville. In 1834 and 1838, he was appointed to the United States Commission to Negotiate Treaties with Miami Indians in North America, and in 1840, he served on the Commission to Extinguish Indian Titles in Indiana. Hamilton was also the United States Indian Agent to the Miami Indians from 1841-1845"and Chief Richardvilles personal financial advisor. He was also the land officer appointed under Vance in Ft, Wayne, (see Ft Wayne article under Chief Richardville) Recalling history: Ft Wayne Newspaper dated Feb. 20, 1915)

Special File 112. Rec. Grp. 75 National Archives: Cole, Alphonso A. Letter to Grown, Feb. 18th 1850 (plus enclosures) page 12:

"This affient further says the for the last ten or twelve years the old women of the said Eel River Tribe have complained to him about being cheated out of their annuities and that (to use their own expression) "Old Richardville" ( Chief of the Miamies) "had stolen it from them"

Special File 112. Record Group 75 National Archives; Sinclair, Joseph ,letter to Medill July 24, 1848 :states;

"......until 1838 or 1839, when all , or nearly all the men of the Eel Rivers having died or been assassinated, the Chiefs by an unreasonable exercise of the privilege which they enjoyed under the old regulations concerning payments, excluded the Eel Rivers from a participation in any part of their National Annuities & c."
"James Lindsay, a clerk with the Office of Indian Affairs, was authorized to compile a tribal roll acceptable to the Miami council. When completed the roll contained 302 names. When some duplications and deceased heads of family are eliminated, the Miami population was 278, this did NOT include the approximately 20 Eel River (Miami) living among the tribe. Tiny though the Eel River group was, it retained separate legal status from the Miami." [Refert pp128 - 129] Four others were living in the west and these were the only “known” Eel Rivers of that time. They did not account for those forgotten near Delphi, Macy, northern Indiana that had fled removal and went into Michigan and others left off of the Miami rolls or discounted by the Government officials and Miami. Without land claims or annuity payments made anymore there would be no records kept on the Eel Rivers any more.


The relatively small size of the Eel River Tribe (group), plus the fact that this group lived on the Wabash between two larger groups. The Miamis, and the Wea and resembled these two groups in language and culture probably accounts for three observers having identified the Eel River mistakenly as "Miami". (Croghan and Hamilton) and as "Weschtenoos [Wea]" (Heckwelder). That the Eel Rivers were, however; a group apart from either the Miami or Wea is indicated....... 1) by frequent references to the Eel Rivers as a separate entity on the part of various 18th and 19th century observers (DePeyster, Hamtramck, Gamelin, Wilkinson, Putnum, Pasteur, Wayne) and

2) by acts and statements, and by admissions of the Eel Rivers and Miamis respectively, during the first half of the nineteenth century. These acts, admissions, etc., were as follows:

a) In 1828 the Eel Rivers, alone ceded their reservation on Surgar Creek to the United States, despite the agreement they, the Miamis and Weas had entered into at the treaty of Grousland of August 21, 1805, whereby all three groups were to be considered and treated with as one "nation."

b) In 1847 the Eel Rivers faced with removal to the West as "Miamis," declared they were NOT Miamis, and thus not obligated to remove West. Their protest was upheld in a court action and they were not removed to the West.

The 20 remaining who appealed to Cole and the Agents of the US Indian Commission(s) were the Children and Family descended from Francis Slocum. They requested themselves NOT to be considered part of the Miami... so why, are they still called Miami today and why do the Indiana Miami of today who claim to be descended from these people still insist on calling themselves Miamis?

The sad answer to that is their history and linages are in many cases incorrect. Revived at the turn of the century (late 1890’s – early 1900’s) by those remembering old stories and felt they were part of the history. They were and are. However; lists made by John F. Meginness in 1891
the “Biography of Francis Slocum”, made a grave error in the list of those on the Joint Resolution. First misidentifying a little girl and her brother as both boys and the second brother listed as married to the widow of the little girl mistaken for a boy. Others too listed by Meginness were also then misaligned as families built upon this incorrect information for generations. In part due to no English names listed so an assumption of Native American names (Listed) to be this or that person of a family line. The result was a complete historical people were eliminated the true Eel River descendants and later generation born into the misaligned families never took the time or had the need to ever question that which was told and learned of their heritage. Those eliminated did not question the revival of the Miami of Indiana as they never considered themselves part of the Miami in the first place dating back to their vary origins in new Plymouth, Hobbs Hole, Delmarva Peninsula to their move to Shmokin, then to the Ohio, Sandusky, Logansport and Delphi and Thorntown and back to Logansport.

During the early 1900’s the Revival of the Indiana Miami were still participating in cultural gatherings with their relations in both the West and in south Michigan and recognition as a tribe and identifying as an American Indian person was not like today. Often it meant discrimination and was unpopular. Little did any of the missed Eel Rivers know, that the history of the newly forming and revived Indiana Miami actually was including as part of their story that of the Eel River’s history and lineage.

Nobody ever challenged it and so that incorrect history grew and continued to grow through the 1940’s 50’s and till today. Historians and scholarly people would write stories based on talking to the elders of the Indiana Miami now decades after learning and repeating the stories of their fathers and grandfathers. As those accounts were written by men like Rev. Otho Winger, the president of Manchester College those errors would surface in these respected accounts by professional historians. Winger wrote a book about the Miami as a fund raiser. It has been credited as an authentic source of information. He is one of the first to claim that “Ozashingquah aka Yellow Leaf was the youngest daughter of Francis Slocum as told per the elder Miami of Indiana who had repeated the mistaken linages built on earlier errors made. None of these later authors ever took the time to simply locate the original records and rolls taken and check. Most books written after like Bert Anson’s “The Miami Indians” and Stewart Rafert’s “The Miami Indians of Indiana” all repeated Winger and Meginnesses errors. The Indiana Miami would file for Federal Recognition and be rejected in [art due to these relationships being so twisted and entangled or sadly just wrong. In 2009 I led family and relatives to start fighting to correct this and fight for our right to exist, but faced this false history that had nearly 100’s years of unquestioned and historical validation from many who simply never questioned what they were told or their sources copied time and time again from list mis-copied long ago. Because of this misinformation holes and gaps in the overall Miami story and historical people also arose. Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Charley and others became enigmas and limited history of these people could be verified, validated or found. They and all were looking in the wrong places directed by a mistaken history and family relationships. But
there was more to how this happened and that older generation of the Indiana Miami were not to blame for those earlier lost histories.

**The Removal from All Indian People from Indiana by Relocation also ment Elimination of the Eel River People.**

Robert Peebles held out and refused to fulfil the removal contract. Moreover he also refused to sell it to Coquillards who was again reconsidered following the 1838 removal of the Tippecanoe Potawatomi. Who participated in the destruction of the Payee Clerks cabin the year before, resulting in the Indiana militia being dispatched and yet another expense to Indiana. The reserve areas awarded to Antoine Bondie and his children were at Delphi without a doubt. Hamilton’s journal on page 206 pin points the location as being on the Wabash River opposite of the place called the l’else a L’aillé which translates to “Island of Garlic” a reference to the pungent smell of the Skunk cabbage located there. A food source that was also the food source for Prophetstown. He continues to say this is located about 4 miles above Delphi and about 10 miles from the mouth of the Tippecanoe. Monique was Bondie’s daughter as her headstone still reads clearly. At the time Delphi was a small town and Pittsburg was more progressive on the opposite side of the Wabash. The city park in Delphi today was the cemetery of the reserve. A second reserve was also nearby on the Deer Creek. Also the name of the Indiana Town today “Deer Creek” and where the ‘Sycamores’ are located. The record of the Longhouse Built where Sycamore trees were placed at the support poles and remain still today. A large Structure to hold The Prophets and Tecumseh’s many Followers and the dimensions the same as the historical records of that structure, the same length and width of the now historical site of the Sycamores. Deer Creek where the Prophet had moved being asked to leave the Missassinawa by Wells and the Miami. Deer Creek being named as to the same place they had lived in Ohio. Now wanting the remnants of Tecumseh’s forces remove, forcing Robert Peebles (Roberts People) to sell the removal contract by bypassing his trading post; rerouting the Erie Canal by the newly appointed Indian Agent Samuel Milroy. Founder of Delphi and giving it the name Delphi. A reflection of the Prophet and stories by a Greek reference and those vandals (Vandalia) who had sacked Rome centuries ago. Latin “indi”= Indian and “ana” =Eels, the region in the Vandalia named Indiana to reflect this long story then and now the name of the State of Indiana. To where people claim and by a license plate issued. “land of the Indians” but few know why.

The United States Congress provided a land grant on March 2, 1827 for the canal's construction. On January 5, 1828, the Indiana General Assembly accepted the grant and appointed three commissioners. These commissioners concluded that the canal would have to extend into Ohio and petitioned that state to appoint a commission of their own. The state legislature approved the plan and new commissioners appointed. After several legislative battles begun by proponents of the railroad, the Indiana General Assembly approved the borrowing of $200,000
to begin construction. February 22, 1832 ground was broken and construction began. Construction of the canal reached Logansport by 1837. The Same time Ewing and all were seizing the Eel River annual payments and land by way of deeding the Eel river land over to Chief Richardville. The year the Payee Cabin was disassembled and Indiana militia called up and the dispute over the Eel River payments then voiced. Removal to come the next year. Timing was perfect for his plan. The canal was to join the Wabash River at Lockport Indiana. They had already built the locks that would raise and lower the flat boats from the difference in water levels from the canal to the river. This was above Peebles trading post and would in turn make his port one of the only ones along the journey before reaching Lafayette. He would make a fortune. Through the Indiana contacts Tipton, Milroy, Ewing politicians, Taybor and more they simply relocated the planned junction of the canal to meet the Wabash. Rather than upriver from Peebles at Lockport they would join it to the Wabash below Peebles bypassing him completely and intern bankrupting his business and eventually forcing the sale of the removal contract. St Mary’s treaty in 1818 had given the land on the east side to the US and State of Indiana and the reserves to Bondie’s children and taking them away from the Eel Rivers. The West side of the Wabash was ceded later. And the site of the true battle of Tippecanoe so they could not effect Peebles on that side of the Wabash.

This solution also served a second purpose. It removed the Indian reserves as well. Milroy had helped invent the term of “Emenate Domain”. This would allow the government and Indiana government to cut through Indian land if it was for the good of community transportation and commerce. It would later be expanded for railroads, gravel quarries for roadways and limestone mines for building Washington and other capital monuments and buildings. Near Delphi were some of the richest limestone deposits in the state. Tall white cliffs shadowing over the Wabash River. It would take nearly 200 years to whittle them down until they were pits. If you look at most of the remaining reserves in Indiana, most of them were recovered by finding a quarry for gravel or some type of reclaim that fell under this emenate domain policy. You can literally do an overlay of known reserve lands, the canal, gravel pits, and stone quarries being mined, later railroads and the national Hiway (toll Road) in northern Indiana; and all intersect over and through these known Indiana tribal reserves.

The correspondence to Washington by Brown and attorney Cole, Ewing etc was in 1850 The Joint Resolution that would exempt the small Eel River groups was in 1854. Keep in mind Monique died in 1853 and that would eliminate all of her descendants on these reserves plus any others that lived there or on the other one nearby. Shingogchingqua was one of those now being eliminated. Shingogchingqua now a widow, Aviline (Ewings placed Trader to the Eel Rivers, Robert Peebles now dead), claims her as his Common law wife not married to her, still with his other wife; as they could no longer support themselves. First the annual annuities were not paid to them and now they had lost the reserve lands. Aviline was a failed businessman near Roanoke Indiana, his business was burned and he had to start over. He found this means when he met Ewing and those involved in discovering the back pay and missing Eel River funds. He quickly took charge of Shingogchingqua and her two children claiming to be her common
law husband. This too would add to the mistake made by Meginness in 1891. Aviline had a white wife and two children two boys. Shinggochingqau had a boy and girl as listed on the actual list submitted to the government in 1850 and that appears on the original National Archives Joint Resolution of 1854. She also died about the same time as Monique Mitty’s headstone records. There was an epidemic of yellow fever that year which killed many. The person known as Shinggochingqua also appealed to the Agents that Avilines wife had claimed the land, it was not acted upon and the land remained with Avilines other wife and family.

However; the outcome is found when looking at the 1854 rolls. There Aviline is listed as the guardian of her children by name. He is listed as a “White man and Guardian” of these two children,( a boy and a girl). The 1856 roll lists him again and the children but now they are both listed as boys and he himself listed as a Headman and Chief. The records would indicate that he had replaced his own children for hers and his original wife in place of her too. This acceptable by Miami adoption policies as all tribes control their own membership rules. The better question is what happened to the children of Shinggochingqua the little boy and girl. Records from this time say that there were many informal adoptions among the Miami and others. The death tolls were high. The children who survived, widows and others with no means to support themselves in both cultures had to go live with relatives or whomever could take them in. They had become refugees within their own country and among their own families. Some of them had followed those relocated to Kansas but returned to Indiana too once they had no place there as rolls there too had been taken and lands issued. The basis of what established the Oklahoma Federally recognized Miami. They remained in the areas they once lived as reserves Delphi, Macy, Royal Center, Logansport, Rochester and the small bump in the road town of 12 Mile also a reflection of the history of the 12 mile arch surveyed many years ago to separate Delaware and Pennsylvania. Relatives that were distant relatives of the Miami too and had a grandparents or one grandparent that were Miami or related to the Miami and others also took these children in. It was a way to receive some funding as guardians when they were not allowed to participate in the annual annuities. Tipton also personally took some of these children in the past to re-education schools in Ladoga Indiana, Kentucky and some as far as Carlyle Pennsylvania. These placements of the Chiefs children happened between the 1830’s and up to the 1860’s

Those children owed money through their family lines were taken in by some of the Miami too. In one case a mother claimed to be a “bad woman” had her three children removed from her care and placed with three other families within the Indiana Miami and each went to a rival chief. The eldest son to the Godfroy family, the second eldest a girl to the Richardville family line and the youngest son to the family of Mishingomeasa. Their names now that of those families. Lists from the “Indian reeducation schools” also record these children. In Kentucky a short lived School had been established; they list three Eel River children but since the last page that contains their names has been torn off removing their identities. A William Peconga one of the three children adopted out was said to have been sent to Ladoga but searching those school records there is no student by that name ever to have attended their unless he was
enrolled under his birth name. No records of his life are known or said to exist before he reached age 26. The Smithsonian had interviewed him to learn the language and he himself stated his heritage was Wea on his Grandmothers side and his Grandfather a Kentucky Captive. At Carlyle Pennsylvania we find several related to our story. On a list of student labeled: “Unknown Tribal Affiliation” are listed the following;

1) Cut Finger – The eldest daughters name of Francis Slocum
2) Emily Hardt Floyd – unknown reserve presumed on of the missing “Hart a reported soldier captured and lived among the Shawnee or Eel River for a time” See St Clairs defete list of soldiers.
3) Frank Aviline – not Aviline’s own son as Miami history claims he remained in Indiana.
4) Roubidoux – also listed. A disputed family line within the Miami.

The names reflected here are Unknown Affiliation because of their Eel River connections. They could not be enrolled as Miami as they were firstly Not Miami and secondly the Miami had renounced them as part of their groups by the annuity moneys taken and by the Joint Resolution. And by then the Eel River were being claimed as absorbed into the Miami. These children then became a conundrum and had no way to identify a tribal line. But Footprints left on those playgrounds, and classrooms.

**Cut Finger aka Nancy aka Kekenokeshwa** was the eldest daughter of Francis Slocum and wife of Captain Jean Baptist Brouillette. Jean Baptiste Brouillette or Tahquakeah, the son of Michel Brouillette, a French Canadian trader from Vincennes and a Miami Indian woman, was born in about 1796. The like name to Brouillette now replacing the name of Burnett. (Burnett’s Creek found at Delphi and at the memorialized battle Field Site). These French Canadian traders to attend Richardvilles daughters wedding where the Eel Rivers Shawnee and Wea were invited to “get to know them better”. (Seems they did) Jean Baptiste married Frances Slocum’s oldest daughter, Kekenokeshwa or Nancy. She was also known as Cut Finger. After the death of Jean Baptiste Richardville on August 13, 1841, Brouillette was one of several tribal members considered as a successor to Richardville as civil chief of the Miami. Brouillette, however, was defeated by Francis Lafontaine, Richardville’s son-in-law. Jean Baptiste was one of a delegation of five Miami leaders who traveled to Kansas in August 1845 to inspect the new reservation set aside for them in Kansas Territory. In 1846, Frances Slocum’s nephew, George came to the area to demonstrate horse plow agriculture to the Miami. Brouillette was the first Miami to use the plough for planting corn. He also was a successful hunter who supplied the family with game. George Slocum was a devout Baptist and he acted as a missionary to the Miami. Jean Baptiste was converted to the Baptist faith in June 1854. Brouillette later became a Baptist minister. George Winter made a full length portrait of Brouillette in about 1839. The portrait is in the possession of the Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana. Brouillette died on June 17, 1867 at "Deaf Man's Village" in Wabash County, Indiana. This was the same time
history reports 13 Miami men now claiming to be Eel Rivers but it was said widely known were not Eel Rivers. Again this is not my speculation but what history reports. Deaf mans Villiage Slocums last known Husband “Deafman”. Slocum now also dead and her lost family merely trying to reacquaint themselves to her story. It is likely they had little idea of the relationships then being only stated by the Indian Agents and traders confirming all relationships for their own personal interests.

**Roubidoux – A Roubidoux married Josette** Beaubien (Roubidoux), John Roubidoux became a Chief of the Western Miami  According to custom, Josetta’s eldest son should have succeeded his uncle, Chief Richardville, as a chief of the Miami, but Josetta’s descendants were repudiated by the tribe and stricken from the Miami roll in 1867. Again disproving that Beaubien was Charley. Josetta later with the Beaubiens patition the US Congress for funding or the daughter per the relationship to the Potawatomi and not that of the Miami. This too as they did not account for Monique daughter of Antonie Bondie (lost) and considered Charles Beaubien to be Blue Jacket; Charley of the Eel Rivers NOT Beaubien- now he and his family unlike by the Tippecanoe and Harrison history; the death or retribution of William Wells, ( By stories the Eel River Miami had not helped or helped those attacking Wells and those from Fort Deerborn, removal of the Prophet from the Missassinawa and overall misidentifying Beaubien as Charley.

**Frank Aviline** – Enrolled at the school by Aviline the Trader placed by Ewing to deal exclusively with the small Eel Rivers; who became then a self-appointed chief once claiming a common law marriage to ShinggoChingqau – this child “Frank” and “Emily Hardt Floyd,” is by dates and times, likely the little boy and little girl lost from the roll that later appeared as two brothers James and Frank, Aviline. The same name “Frank” was used for number #8 on the Originil list for Indian School enrolment purposes;

**Emily Hardt Floyd** the little Girl lost to records as the Floyd family name was either never used, hardly known, ( except by Tipton ) from the battle of Tippecanoe; who had taken them there; paid their annuities personal, the Floyd name being later erased intentional from known records, and or seldom used per our history lost or known to many. The family Line of the Eel Rivers then asking to be exempt from the Miami removal had many claimed sons including Capt Dixon, The Soldier, Capt. Flower, Capt. Logan, and to include a total of (10) sons and (1) Daughter [Nancy Stewart] Blue Jackets Daughter on the 1817 treaty; the other sons of the forgotten Old Chief of the Missassinawa. Family links to the Kickapoo completed in 1816. The 1818 Treaty then used to establish a complete Miami claim as it ws then thought all related had been settled by these earlier treaties prior to the 1818 Treaty. These remaining claimed sons and other men history has forgotten or were then just disremembered. Since I have found them all. “Hart” a soldier documented and captured and for a time living with the Shawnee and or Eel Rivers and so the Middle name of Emily Hardt Floyd reflecting this relationship. As many, the name slightly altered to disassociate others, related to a family. Such as Dandridge to Dodridge, Ffloud to Fflud, Redeck to Redniek, Mitty- Minnie, Brouilette -Burnett, Bondie -Bundy ans so on.
The rolls clearly show that Aviline was a “White man and guardian” in 1854 and listed so on that roll. By 1856 he was now a Chief and not listed as a white man. His sons and wife also listed. In 1856 several things happened in the west. Those removed were organizing and each were to receive 200 acres each. 162 individuals received tracts. In 1858 the tribal council decided 62 were missed and asked for those people to also be compensated accordingly. Meanwhile many more settlers had moved to the area and the tracts that could have been issued were not. Squatters settled on the reserve land and the Military was called in to remove them. The Miami had no wish to dispossess them so the troops were withdrawn and they promised to move in the spring. They didn’t. Some related, landless others friends of those uninvited but all unwanted, a council was called in 1860 to decide what to be done. Meanwhile the Civil war began. Continued conflicts with settlers President Abraham Lincoln had the Indian affairs return their idea in 1867. They proposed to move them to more removed areas away from the settlers and because of their limited numbers blend them into the larger groups of the Cherokee. They refused and then by Treaty were offered other land allotments if they would relocate to the Quapaw agency and blend in part with the Peoria. Another provision of the treaty was any Miami who did not move to the new reserve area (Oklahoma) would receive fee simple title to their land and would become citizens of the United States forfeiting their heritage and heritage ties and on their own volition, membership in the tribe. Even more damning was they accepted refusal of any ties to the tribe, history, would be excluded from tribal rolls and lose all identity of their past. The rest of the tribal members in 1869 after debating the provisions added 43 more people they had forgot or neglected to add and 22 more children and some of the Indiana immigrants even though they were never listed as placed in the west or included on the western rolls. Conflicts and legal action taken in 1870 tried to push them to the new reserve faster.

In October on the 14th 1871 the La Cygne Journal in Kansas started publishing the headrights. 262 people were listed in alphabetical order. Nearly half of the group still used their Tribal names only which caused more confusion on identities. The Chief of the Peoria had passed away in 1873 so the Miami continued to operate independently and the Union of the “United Peoria and Miami” never happened even though some had joined. By 1889 the agency recognized they had failed to for years and in 1899 Thad Butler from Huntington, who had taken the 1889 roll, known as the Butler Roll attested the roll.

Meanwhile the Eel River group presented a kind of confusion which the Miami had learned to exploit. No Quapaw agency official could untangle the Miami and Eel River membership (Now being claimed and not being disputed by any) but the Eel River being claimed as such and supported only by the Miami’s own conclusions, as this group decided to accept the final settlement of all of its claims in 1889 and combine with the western Miamis. Again the Miami version was all being heard and as in the past and nobody questioned this. A census was taken and the payment made that year to 67 Miamis ended the basis for preserving a separate entity which had long been claimed artificial by the Miami when the Eel Rivers were considered a liability and only included when of value. The settlement paid was paid to the Aviline family.
The list of people and rolls taken in 1868 was revoked by the Miami and eliminated from records to the point the Bureau of Indian Affairs still; as it appears, do not have a copy of this roll. This effectively hid those and eliminated any hard evidence to contest the settlement of 1889 as invalid.

The mistake of the Government was to accept a roll that could not be validated by any Official at the agency who could not untangle the conflicting relationship claimed. Lastly offer a settlement to those claiming this heritage without cross checking it to all rolls and all records and not checking to see of any of the Eel Rivers had not been either located or had been again excluded. Had they done that they would have realized that students had been left and forgotten in Schools. There were still landless and missing people in Indiana, Kansas and left behind by both the claims of those in Indiana and those in the west. They would have also realized that Aviline Family and the claimed descendants of the Trader placed by Ewing was not the one to have received this Eel River people settlement or his descendants who were not the children of Shinggochingqau, Aviline never an Eel River and the alteration of the Mother’s name to another on that original list. The Government officials then just as the Old Traders; having the Miami decide the fate of the Eel River People but not asking the Eel River People; as the Politics had discluded them so anything stated was acceptable. The US government eager to resolve the Eel River people dating back to the Smokin settlement and the problems at the start of the Revolutionary War. Dating all the way back to John Ffloyd relative and neighbor of Washington, taxable and Titable persons indentured by Washington because John Ffloyd had only claimed to have arrived on one Boat. It was a consolation whereas to untangle it should have been required, or maybe this now almost 300 year old story since Jamestown could be finally put to bed. At the loss of an entire family history, for the grater good.

I recovered the original roll of the final payment made to the Eel River in 1889 and the list confirms that those paid were the descendants of Aviline and the Eel Rivers from the list of exempted Eel Rivers from the Joint resolutions were not included. That list also contained a back page of other people that had not been located that mostly said in the comment section “has family in Indiana” It was obviously a list of people provided by those claiming exemption that knew of others but did not know what had happened to them or maybe there location. It was a time when reaching others was not as easily done as a phone call, letter or email. Many of those also had followed others to Kansas and returned following the conflicts out there. Missing rolls here and there both. At least 8 more names appear on this torn and tattered back page people.
forgotten and eliminated by those still linked to the traders and merchants who exploited them for years.

Joint Resolution including the damaged back page containing other Eel River names not listed any place else or on the 1889 payment to Aviline.

Here are at least (8) eight names that are readable with the comments- “has family in Indiana”

**Missed Eel River people that are now known.**

*This first name Does not appear on the list but is important to those who did. Monique Mitty and family there are others omitted named Minnie and is likely a duality or corruption of Mitty. All named Minnie; having now been omitted by the Miami; a line drawn through their families name Minnie; of all that appear on the list.

Shingochingquah and her 2 children (1) girl (1) boy and (3) others Left at a closed re-education School in Ky. (see The Folsom Club Kentucky)

(11) Other people; other than those Migennes had misreported in the first page; listed on the back torn page of the Joint Resolution, *maybe other lost pages as well*. They are:

**Joint Resolution back missing page - Missing exempted Eel Rivers, plus families**

**unknown Total number**

- Me-a-quah – “Died - left Family in Indiana”
- Poshenoch – “has Family”
- Osandeah – “has Family”
- Allalutt – “Died left Family in Indiana”
- Seekia – “is unmarried man”
- Wapimungquah – “Died has Family”
- Kecoah – “is Dead Left family in Indiana”
- Wahmochcanzequah – “Died left family”
- WappanomohadShingwin – “Died Left family in In”
- Peter Longloise – “Lafayette – has family”
- Elizabeth (Erased ? name) Allen – “Lafayette – has family”

All of Charley’s Eel River Chief claimed to be another Charley and his true Descendants as they have his identity wrong

All of The Soldiers descendants as they have his identity wrong
Those excluded on the 1868 roll Western Rolls stricken by Court records and by The Miami request.

10 sons of the Old Chief of the Missassinawa and 1 daughter (Nancy Stewart 1817 Blue Jackets Daughter), to including Capt Flower, Capt, Hart, Capt Dixon, Capt Flower Capt, Logan, etc.

Those Other Children also left at Indian Schools not included on the east or western rolls
All of those placed with foster homes and guardianships excluded.
All of those never allowed do to misaligned records caused by Meginness and others.
All of those who assigned land to Ewing, Tipton, Taybor, Richardville, Hamalton and lost by land deeds reassigned to others.
All of those assassinated and murdered
All of those (20) that ran to Michigan to avoid capture, never found never identified and those families now on the back missing and torn page of the Joint Resolution.
All of those in the service of the US Military during War of 1812 The Soldier, The Perry Brothers, George and Jimmy their escorts, and more. Records Burned at Corydon by US officials so the British would not recover these records. All Lost.

*All* of those not accounted for all other reasons to include all of the Descendants of John Ffloud and Anne Floyd of Jamestown and of Baby Anne (ALL LOST TO HISTORY by RECORDSalso Burned by Jefferson as Governor of Virginia to avoid the British recovering early US records effectively erasing most of the Colonial Virginia history, land claims and people... but all leaving their Footprints through out time, just waiting for an Eel River person to Follow.

**Hidden Truths Marriages and Adoptions**

Those exempt never needed to go anyplace but it was the ties to family and friends that had made them go west on their own. The region had changed, and they had lost the land by sales and government roads, canals and the underhanded greed of those people intended to protect them. The removal of the Miami had been negotiated solely by Chief Richardville, Milroy and a few confidential agents. Insult to injury was they sold them steamer trunks at four times the normal cost. They took them this time by canal boats also owned by those same traders that had now expanded their personal businesses and were removing the main Miami population by the same canals that were used to claim their lands and those of others. They piloted those boats past the very lands and the settlements now being rebuilt by settlers; passing by Logansport, Delphi, all the while those removed having to see the lands lost, the new occupants waving or rushing to the banks of the waterways to see them go. A sad time for all Miami, Eel
Rivers, Potawatomi, Wea and all. The entire removal was a money-making scheme by the same people that had extorted money from the Eel Rivers and now it was the rest of the Miami. Richardville and his family was finally allowed to stay as he was old now and too old to make the trip, so his partners had allowed it with the approval of themselves as most were still congressmen agents and officials. He died in 1841 and this too had delayed the removal. His replacement was elected by council at the village of Black Loon. The new chief would be Francis Lafontaine aka Topeah. (an alteration of the family name and a relative of the Woman named Fontaine who was Now appealing to congress for George Rodgers Clark Floyd Military pension)

Mishingomesia on the Mississinawa (whos Mother/ Grandmother was Creek) and said to be one of the (10) sons of the forgotten Chief; was a candidate as was Francis Slocum’s son-in-law by a replaced younger daughters name, Jean Baptist Brouillette. None of Richarville’s family as considered out of one surviving son and several grandsons. Not to be left out was Ewing who wrote to Hamilton with concerns about trustworthiness and who would basically play ball with them. It really should not have been any of their concern but they had much to lose if someone would be elected that stood against them. The final treaty of 1840 to cede the Big Miami reserve was far more than any treaty before and more generous than many other tribes had received. Why wouldn’t it be; when the traders are in business with the chief, the Indian agents, the payroll clerks, the roll takers and congressmen who were also family members? The generosity was more for them than the Miami. In the end they gave $550,000.00, of that $250,000.00 was to be paid in 20 equal annual payments. $250,000.00 was set aside to pay debts the tribe already had or would have soon and another $50,000.00 held just in case the tribe might run up additional debts.(Just in case or a planned run up of debts just not figured out how yet) Common sense should tell anyone that in 1840 it was hard for any group to spend half a million dollars in a year or five. A two story brick home was a mere $600.00 the finest horse $54.00 and how much could you spend on clothing, food, salt and other goods? It should be obvious that the traders were far overcharging for nearly everything. Many of those things had been provided by treaty, 160 bushels of salt per year, clearing land, animals and even slaves that the US Government bought for Little Turtle and others. Guardians were not left out either they received annual amounts of the children’s amounts most never going to those children. The head families were responsible for dividing the amounts to the rest of the tribe and this too is what was claimed in 1837 & 38 when they claimed the Eel River Annuities. As the tribe grew smaller by elimination of some unwanted the portions grew among those remaining. All and all it was the traders and merchants who got rich on the payments in the end.

Because of the fever deaths and political placements of children the chiefs had also laid claim to some of the Eel River assets and by adopting their children as their own or marriages to a widow or daughter they could claim that the Eel River had assimilated into their memberships both the eastern and western Miami claimed this. But by Untangling what the Government then didn’t do has clearly proven They didn’t become fully assimilated. It was Politics and merely one side of a very long story.
FRANCIS SLOCUM
Justr Need to ask the right Questions

There have been as many stories and books written about Francis Slocum as any other person associated with the Miami. Her story is one of the most famous tales of an Indian captive, discovered living among the Native American community in Indiana. Francis was captured or taken by a group of Delaware when she was very young, her family living in the Wyoming section of Pennsylvania. The Miami and other groups today claim they have an honored tradition of adoption and this is in fact true. Many accounts of captives being acclimated into a tribal community are part of historical records. Danial Boone, George Rodgers Clark, John Gibson, Mary Stewart, Simon Girty, are but a few whom also share a similar historical account of adoption and captivity. I am not nor am I disputing that account of Francis Slocum. There are some facts that none of these accounts have addressed and that when asking the Indiana Miami, Historians, Scholarly professed people; to please give me their explanation of her and the relationships that made her children exempt Eel Rivers they merely got angry and accused me of trying to destroy their heritage. It was never my intent. My motive is and always have been to document our Eel River heritage and history and when these most basic questions are not asked nor answered there will forever be a void. So let’s examine those facts.

FACTS: Francis claims she had married a Delaware man who had treated her badly and she left him. In an article that appeared in a Ft Wayne newspaper May, 18th 1900 the headline “Romantic History” members of Francis Slocum’s family told her story as it had been told to them. “After three years living at Detroit, we went to Ft Wayne and stayed there until after General Harmer’s defeat by the Indians, at which time all of the women and children were run off to the north. I lived with the Delaware and married Little Turtle, a Chief, he was cruel and I left him and married Chepekenah, “Deaf Man” an Osage Chief.”

A third-party story that may also have been confused when repeated as it was an Osage man whom had stolen horses and taken them to Prophets town about the same time. There are not many reports of any other Osage person of this area.

Some historian’s debate that she married a sub-chief named Little Turtle but in all of the historical records no other chief of this area at that time can be found of another chief by this name. Secondly, the famous Little Turtles mother according to Christopher Charles Trowbridge commonly referred to as CC Trowbridge, was sent by the Government to interview and find out more about the groups. He interviews Chief Le Gros (the Wolf) in 1824-25. Le Gros had told him that Little Turtles mother was Mohican and lived along the Wabash. This would by matriarchal linage make Little Turtle a Delaware man on his mother’s side. He was also recorded in a letter and journal taken by the Department of War July 10th 1805 stating: “I am no Miami, I am only their Interpreter” Other records from the Bureau of Acknowledgement sent to me in 2010 confirm this by stating Little Turtle was considered a Miami by Politics and not by birth. Francis
Slocum’s daughters became legally exempt from the Miami removal in 1854 with a writ of Habeas Corpus and the issuing of The Joint Resolution 1854. This clearly stated that her daughters and the children and others related to them were “Not part of the Miami and were Eel Rivers therefore did not need to be relocated with the Miami; then being taken to Kansas.” Many books since claim Francis Slocum as the Rose of the Miami, Little bear Woman and so on naming schools for her and always calling her a Miami but her and her Daughters themselves went to court in their lifetime to state; legally and very clearly they were Eel River and Not Miami. After her death and her youngest daughter shortly after it seems by historical records this was altered and they being then passed could not dispute what they so infatically claimed not to be.

The right question that few seem to ask is;

1) How did her marriage to Deaf Man an Osage chief adopted into the Miami make her children Eel River? Osage was not part of that group but Little Turtle was associated with the Eel River in many accounts by Harrison, William Wells, Hamilton, and others.

2) Deafman an Osage is stated to have succeeded Little Turtle of sorts as a Leader. He did this as he married Little Turtle’s former wife and raised his children.

3) Francis Slocum’s youngest daughter is said to be the mother of Kilsoquah “the Granddaughter of Little Turtle” How is that possible unless Little Turtle was in fact her first husband.

4) If Osage aka Deaf Man would have been her children’s biological father they would not have claimed to be exempt as Eel River but would have claimed to be Osage and therefore exempt by that affiliation.

There is a well-known fact that a “Miami” mother was a bad woman and her three children were taken away from her and placed with three other families to be raised. One was placed with Richardvilles family (a daughter) one with Chief Godfroy’s family (the eldest boy) and one with the Mississinawa group of Mishingomesia (the youngest boy). Historical records, rolls and documents would suggest that this mother who lost her three children was the youngest daughter of Francis Slocum. Relationships claimed today by the Indiana Miami would also support this as many claim to be descendants of this daughter. However; they claim Jan Ozashinquah Yellow Leaf; the replaced claimed Daughter and not Washinnoquah from the original list. The Mistake reinforced by nearly all books now considered historical facts printed first By Migenness error. 1891 The Francis Slocum Biography.

The best evidence that the youngest daughter “Is likely” this mother also, is the painting done by George Winters. These paintings were important sittings. Many portraits done show chiefs and people holding weapons, dressed in finery either by them or by the artist and if paid for made up part of the massive amounts deducted from the annuities. They often were expensive if done for a fee. It is strange at best that Francis Slocum would be facing forward as well as
her eldest daughter but her youngest daughter is facing away from the artist's view or had painted the back of her head her face not shown. Slocum's English family had commissioned George Winters to paint this portrait. This is one of the most debated subjects of this painting, "why is she facing backwards?" it is hard to say with certainty and George Winters did not leave any notes to why this was done in this way. It can be said it is unusual for all other paintings done of subjects of this era. It was in fact answered by the original rolls and learning the true history of that day. The Youngest daughter had lost three children, had two other and was then by this roll unmarried. They were not being paid their annuity money as the Miami families who took her kids away were then claiming the Eel Rivers Payments. They would end up in court pleading to then not to be removed as Miami but defending they were Eel Rivers. It was surely harder to live then by the loss of these government funds. The true youngest Daughter Washincanoquau; as she is listed on the National Archives original list; was replaced by Jane Ozashingquah which leave only to historical reasons for the youngest daughter facing backwards.

1) Her youngest daughter was thought responsible for the hardships losses and being unmarried. I do not think however a mother would force a daughter to sit backwards no matter what she had done.

2) For me; also being an artist myself, and have done many portraits also; Have never had someone ask me to effectively paint out a family member even if there was a lot of bad blood between that person. Therefore; I conclude the daughter facing the other way is not the youngest daughter who was absent for some reason and it was to represent her daughter as only a person placed there. Her face not shown as that would have left a false record of her absent daughter. Maybe even Jane Ozashingquah which too later was used to claim that she was in fact the younger daughter. The woman facing backwards is then merely a representation of a daughter missing at the time of the painting.

In 1891 John F Meginness wrote the Biography of Francis Slocum in this he listed the Eel Rivers on the Joint Resolution of 1848/50. He obviously never had the original but a list compiled a year or two later that list them on a complete rolls made of the Miami in 1854-58. Here the youngest Daughter of Francis Slocum is listed as Washingnoquah and she has a daughter named Shinggochingquah who has two children a little boy and a little girl. On Meginness's list it matched the 1856 list that shows these two children as brothers both little boys. The documents I have, came from the National Archives. This is the first big mistake as I have now told you many times but it the basis of this lost history.

In the 1890's Otho Winger a minister lived and provided sermons to the Indiana Miami. He later became the president of Manchester College and wrote a book about the Miami as a fund raiser. In this book he calls Francis Slocum's youngest daughter "Ozashingquah" aka Yellow Leaf aka Jane Slocum. Both of these books were used as references for Bert Anson's "The Miami Indians" and also Stewart Rafert's "The Miami Indians of Indiana" and almost every other
historical record used or written by these professionals and historians. This is their main reason for never taking me serious. There is a simple way to dispute this claim of who was the Daughters of Francis Slocum that anyone can or could have checked. **On the 1838 Treaty with the Miami, they list those who received land and on this is the following: “To: O-zah-shin-quah and the wife of Bronilette, daughters of the “Deaf Man” as tenants in common one section of land on the Mississinnewa river to include the improvements where they now live.**

Jean Baptist Brouillette was the husband of Francis Slocum’s Oldest daughter but there is still a problem because on the original joint resolution that daughters name is recorded and Keponoshingquah – On this other roll / list there is an Ozashingquah but under another family relationship. They are the Daughters of Deafman who by history was not the Father of Slocums children. But by 1838 the Potawatomie of Tippecanoe Indiana removed and the Eel Rivers payments made now to the Miami, so who would dispute this. So 13 Miami signed as Eel Rivers although it was commonly known they were not Eel Rivers but supported by the Traders and Indian Agent who were the Chiefs Financial advisors and by the Articles of Incorporation where then also partners with Richardville. Like named French Canadians who met the Shawnee, Wea and Eel Rivers at Richardvilles daughters wedding were now called Brouillette replacing older names Burnett, ney Bundy vs Bondie, Charlo instead of Charley and so on.

Here is what happened. Aviline worked with Ewing to gain a trade business with the small Eel Rivers. Aviline kept his wife and sons from Roanoke and then under common law married ShinggoChingquah a widow who had lost her land at Thorntown and had moved back to the old reserve north of Logansport. In 1856 Alviline was listed as “Guardian” of her two children a girl and boy and listed as a “White Man” by 1858 roll he is now listed as a Miami Chief the two children have the same names but both listed as boys. “Brothers” ShingChingquah is not listed. The real problem is the Indiana Miamis claim many relationships of Ozashingquah as the youngest daughter of Slocum and even more both Miami claim relationship to the two boys. In the records of Miginness and Winger who all other seem to have reprinted, they say that the one brother listed as #8 on the list married #7 widow. However; #7 on the original is not a boy but a girl so there is no way the brother could have ever married his sister’s widow. When people claim a long linage to these errors, forward to those now living, it is impossible to work our family back to those on the list. Only their information will fit although in these cases and in some other’s it is incorrect. So; I worked the real lists forward and what I found is that those oldest ancestral people did not match even the Miami lists going backward to them, as I stated above.

It is claim by all of these now said historical books printed since 1891; that Jane aka Yellow leaf aka Ozashingquah had 5 husbands and 11 children and this is by historical records a tangled mess that does not match these earlier rolls per the national Archive. The very thing the Agents of the Qua Pa agency could not untangle themselves. Claiming a linage to the two children when one is reported to be a boy whose widow remarried the brother also changes a lot. Now several things happened during these years that added to masking our history. This is a huge
one. The other factors re in the dispute of the Miami 1854 treaty settlement a new list was
necessary and here is where the names are lost.

Returning from Thorntown following the murder of Capt Flower aka Benjamin- appears a
woman also an enigma simply called “The Wife of Benjamin” her reserve issued becomes the
refuge of the Eel Rivers; and other displaced people, “Molly” a Kickapoo and the woman who
would not leave the old Chief dying on the prairie at the battle of Tippecanoe; Hanna Thorp a
white captive and wife of Captain Dixon; She is claimed to have lepped from the High Limestone
Bluffs of the Wabash after the death of Captain Dixon. (related to and as told in the romantic
Novel by Cooper, in 1828 last of the Mohican); other Delaware and people came to this reserve
following the close of Thorntown. The Wife of Benjamin (Capt Flower), Her and her childrens
Gaudian; and not husband; by traditional ideology but considered so by the Roll takers who
could not understand these relationships. She no longer using her name as she is basically
absent and or disowned for her involvement with the Eel Rivers blamed for so much then, and
her stand in for the Painting and replacement Jane Ozashingqauh now considered Slocums
younger daughter. (the Daughter of Deafman- by treaty (Francis Slocums new husband)
therefore; Francis Slocums step daughter. The stand-in for the painting.

Monique Mitty; Antoine Bondie’s daughter had died in 1853 so she was never recorded. Any
children she had were not included unless given to another family who was and even then
they would not be listed as her children but orphans or informally the children of others. They
might also have been sent to the Reeducation schools in Kentucky (3) Eel Rivers listed there but
torn from the list - Carlyle Pennsylvania (4) there Emily Hardt Floyd, Cut Finger, Frank Avilon
and Roubidoux all three listed as “Tribal affiliation Unknown.” Ladoga Indiana (1) there,
Peconga, William –missing from school records. (his life before age 26 also lost and he later
interviewed by the Smithsonian claiming his origins as Wea and a Kentucky man and not
therefore Miami other than by adoption). He also claims he was sent to Ladoga as a child to
school. Her known husband by her headstone a Mr. Mitty now also drawing a line through all
names on the Joint Resolutions named Minnie – as it has now become a common theme of like
names and dual claims numbering nearly 13 family lines also equal to the historical reports that
13 Miami Chief claimed to be Eel Rivers but it widely known they were not.

Historical and Miami Linages claimed also state that the youngest daughter had five husbands
and many children leaving many descendants today within their membership.

Stewart Rafert’s Book “The Miami Indians of Indiana” attempted to dive into more of the
relationships, connections as it retold the highlights of the same history told by Bert Anson’s
book “The Miami Indians”. Rafert’s book was intended to help build a case for the Indiana
group to regain their lost and failed bid for recognition. Both had one thing in common when it
came to the relationships of ancestral Miami, they had repeated and quoted the same errors
made by Migennes in 1891 and therefore merely reprinted and told the same mistakes and
added more errors as they built upon those same errors. Stop for one minute. If a mistake
exists and remains; then there is room for those mistakes to create more and more if left into
the equation. If you do not first correct the error; then the outcome will always be incorrect regardless of how you add it up. It is a simple mathematical equation, however; when you are doing genealogy that have real consequences that affect people the solution matters.

Let me try and explain. Two (2) people marry and have two (2) children. The children marry as adults and each have two (2) children and then those children marry and have two (2) children. Now suppose one child of each generation divorce and each remarry and have two (2) more children each and they all continue to have two (2) children each generation for 10 generations with one child remarrying in each generation and has two (2) children with their said spouse. How many people are involved including both parents of all sets and generations? This is what historians, authors, the Bureau of Acknowledgement and the experts are trying to figure out since 1880 and even before; and with each book written since 1891.

The experts will all say start with the last person and work your way back to the original 2 people and this is exactly how it should be done. I do not disagree with this. All found documentations of a generation or more that validate people back to a point but few could go back to the original two (2) parents except for the Miami. The language barrier of the names on treaties and old annuity rolls could not be understood by most. The person recording those names often spelled names how they heard them; and their own heritage dictated how those names where spelled. Some had spelled “QUAY”- Kwa, Quah or kwah. Many could work backwards from those living back several generations but the final connection to the original two (2) parents was only supplied by those claiming this heritage back to a point short of those original two parents. The 1889 roll (The Indiana Miami) and back to the La Cygne list of 1871 (western Miami). What all forgot was that the original two (2) parents were misreported as brothers one marrying the others widow but in reality; verified by the original documents were actually a brother and sister and the remarriage could never have happened. Nobody questioned it as it was not their heritage being altered and nobody or few were claiming that heritage. Also; for more than 100 years anyone who tried to validate a relationship had to check that presumed heritage with those who had been assumed to be 100% correct. So; anyone making an inquiry had to relay on the correctness of those who had created the linages to support their own claims of heritage. Any questions to that was found to be insulting or an attack on their heritage. This is what I faced and still do but it was never my intention or purpose and still isn’t. The Miami as I have said are a tribal people with a long and proud heritage. However; so am I and my family and we are Eel River and not Miami. Historically proven is the Miami never wanted to include us and had always excluded us until their traders found we had a value. Then included us long enough to collect; and then once again forgot us; unless the issue ever came up to whereas; they today can claim they assimilated us entirely as no Eel Rivers were known to exist; but those they had loosely tied themselves to; by Eweing placing Aviline within one small found group who claimed to be what few knew; and more had rejected ever existed; apart and separately from the Miami.
An important fact with concern to the Eel River identities is that both Western and Eastern Miami membership; cut off points, or time limits, fall off or had passed right at the time of; or near critical events that effected the Miami; and involving the Eel Rivers issues. In the western states of Kansas and Oklahoma families had moved there following the removal. Some were included and others where not. Some were asked to take citizenship and forget all of their heritage. A roll was taken in 1868 and following the tribal decision that roll was challenged by Congressman John Adam Kasson in a house bill. He had lost his election in 1866 to an Indian fighting and civil war hero Greenville M Dodge and had a grudge when it came to anything concerning “Indian People”. He had also practiced law in St Louis and was familiar with the large Fur companies and owners. The bill in written with treaty language was to eliminate those not originally removed and others. What had happened, those whom had lived near Ft Wayne and whose heritage consisted on a great grandparent or great-great grandparent and were said to have lived mostly “white”. Families with the sir names Bowers, Creditor, DeRome, (DeKome) Funk. Harris, Minnie, (maybe Mitty corrupted) Reubidoux; claimed then within the Richardville family were ordered removed in 1854; but had tried to go to the west and join there. Allen Hamilton, Joseph Sinclair with Ewing had filed to have 73 names added to the western lists in 1858 as “Miami at large” More names were added in 1862. No doubt Ewing trying to locate others as he had found Slocum, to lay claim to his trade business and recovering the unpaid money’s then still owed to the Eel Rivers. The requested legislation of 1868 eliminated these added people and many of these people and others who were political rivaled for leadership of the Western Miami. The Eel Rivers who migrated separately and those; and all other; any and all of those then unwanted. The 1868 rolls destroyed and the 1871 list from the LaCygne newspaper was used as the basis for members.

One child, merely a baby then named by informal adoption was my Great grandmother. Her named recorded as Adela DeKome and later DeRome. (Adela DeKome a baby was on the LaCygne list a child only placed with the DeRome’s but she had returned to Indiana with them once the DeRomes were removed. Daughter of Elizabeth whom appears on the back page of the Joint resolution and then placed with the DeRomes. She would grow and marry John Floyd my Great Grandfather ( creating double cousins) and the Son of William (his family history missing for 26 years until the birth of my Great grandfather that year, 1868 and the same year as the destroyed Miami roll. William his father then listed a millotto; said born in Ohio, a common classification for Indian people also of that time. My Great Grandparents living and died at Macy. The union of children that were never supposed to have happened but did as earlier generations had been placed with families and their children unknown had in fact married cousins of Eel River people.

Descendants of the True youngest daughter of Francis Slocum who claimed to have great papers from Washington.

Descendants of “the Soldier” at Greenville Treaty (the Virginian) Issued the Flag, sword, metal and papers from Washington, Forced then to March with Harrison the Eel Rivers
payments that year given as gifts to the troops to replace the losses of items by attacks associated with the battle of Tippecanoe taken from Wagons at the narrows then asked to serve as interpreter to Kickapoo to cede uncles lands discovered at Tippecanoe, who Floyd County Indiana was actually named for but removed as his identity had become known.

Descendants of Charley (Arcadia trading post assisted and started by Harris (Harris families also removed by the destroyed Miami rolls of 1868), Mutaneer of Waynes army Pennsylvania line, At valley Forge with Washington, then living in the Vandalia, found by Boone after Point Pleasant, meets Boone again at Bufflow trace, Old Buffalo at battle of Tippecanoe, Old Chief of Missasinawa, Blue Jacket taking a lesser role after Greenville then known as Charley of the Eel Rivers, Harrison again addressing him in 1809 as an old friend of Waynes Army) His one mile square track ceded to Harrison, by Treaty with the Eel Rivers 1803; to becoming the Capitol Corydon for a “house of Entertainment” for Harrison but then all land records burned at the start of the War of 1812.

Descendants Son of William (Scout of Washington, Sir William White eye Grey eyes) ordered to be unharmed by Washington, assassonated by McIntoshes men, as retold by the Exempted Eel River Women by the Joint Resolution, claiming to be Eel River and Not Miami, having great papers from the First Great Father and their old leaders being assassinated; William aka Sir William’s, father to also Grey Eyes jr, by another wife said to be Dodridge then living at Cochocan (White Eyes settlement) in land claim to be called Dandridge but then line drawn through it and renamed for Washington, William Grey Eyes jr, placed in care of Morgan who reported William was actually murdered by McIntosh then his son Educated at Princeton by Washington and paid for by the US congress.

Descendants of John aka new Commer, aka Capt John on the Delmarva meeting, with Shawnee in the Dragon Swamp, Family being Placed on Hogg island by Washington to help stop the uprising, between Virginia and Maryland father married to Anne said to be occanechee and Carribien acesty. Washington now having the sheep of that island at mount Vernon that are DNA connected to those off the California island and specific to Summerset breed, Summerset part of the Jamestown colonization. Hoggs Island where the British came ashore to where Jefferson then Burned the records, Misunderstanding Benedict Arnold, mentioned in letter to seize West Point, The Pennsylvania line mutiny to be all one in the same. Black Henry Floyd remembered to have these ties.

Descendant of John Fflud/Floyd the Jamestown Interpreter for all Indian relations at his home or at Ft Henry paid in Tobacco arrived on two ships first one Mary Margret second one Swan, on first ship married to Anne, has baby Anne then married to DeLaWar (namesake credited for Delawar tribe), John’s Cooper tools passed to his children, maker of the coffins now rediscovered at Jamestown, Col John Floyd year later having the
name plate of the Pheonix as reported by then his son Governor John Floyds of Virginia, daughter Lettice also named to reflect the linage of Earl of Rivers title and long family line.

Descendants of and neighbors to: Washington’s back in England, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hakluyt, Sondes, Using alias’s White, Wolfall, and others in Support of Queen Mary, Family relative Called Bloody Bonner and Queen also Called Bloody Mary ties to the ill fated Sea Venture and new Colonial Governor Gates, The Catch that sank- Capt Fynch and to the Ambyant DeLaWar line, Percy family, covertly bringing Old Welsh and Catholic lines to the new World; Floyd in the house’s of Ann of Denmark, Prince of Orange, King Phillip, and Kingdom linages of nearly all known world powers, Descendant of last King of Wales and father of Madoc, dating back to and proven to be a line of Charlemagne and the Descended from Ogachi protected girl of Telemochus.

Sounds Crazy? Yeah... I have been told this too, as I shared only parts of this story with some over the years. A Glimpse into a much larger picture that they could not or would not believe. However; this true history that can be proven as far too much, so many footprints still remain. Some of those footprints left over the many years; attempted to be erased, covered over, lost destroyed or merely forgotten; those paths now overgrown by time. No different than the copper plate found in the 1950’s naming the Ajacan Monks about the time others were misrecording our story, traveling to Washington DC near there. That too lost and not discovered until during a time it could help. The same I believe, now discovered at Jamestown with the coffins, small silver box, and the Prince of Orange Medallions (Jamestown and Rhode Island); now also found when it is time to help tell our story. It has been this way since I began this journey seeking only to know my families past. People and things said that did not exist or couldn’t be found, having been given to me, found or discovered and sometimes even to my own amazement, surprise and disbelief.

The real issue and mistake made by those wanting to claim us, they had No idea and didn’t know our Long history and connection to Washington or our origins in this New World. All they saw was; a displaced group of people; small in numbers. Our leader taking a back seat and the sons of those leaders now thought to be wanted for the involvement with Tecumseh’s movement. They too in their day merely looked at a snap shot of time and had no idea these roots and relationships dated back as far as anyone could recall. Men like Hinde; a newspaper man; during the time of Tecumseh; meeting both Tecumseh and Blue Jacket, ties to Harris, Harrison and hearing the stories told to his father Patrick Henry’s personal doctor; became obsessed with the Madoc story. He too never fully understanding the timeline or events, and like so many looking at merely one section of our story, jumped to conclusions of the origin being that of an older part of the whole story. So none of it made any sense and therefore impossible. The Crown had been told the old story of Madoc by Drake ( Dragon) Raleigh and Hakluyt to gain the Crown support and funding. When Gold was not found the story was then a hoax to all never seeing it was this land, this place the true value and the intent of those
smuggled into the Colonies. So another Welshman John Dees was made advisor and although he was Welsh had a slightly different agenda. These family lines Hakluyt vs Dees also had a rivalry dating back to a much later time. Where the “Red Book” and “White Books” were made by the Monks to gain favor of Old family lines of the Welsh; disappeared by the Doomsday book entries. Here is where stories and legends were told to explain this so the people descendants of the Ogachi would understand. Stories of a Red Dragon and a White Dragon fighting underground and a Wizard Myrelynn could only control them. The Red Book and White Books to prove lineage of the Old Welsh families now split by the Invasion of the Romans, Normans, William the Conqueror and so on. But one day the Ogachi and the leaders of the Ogahi would prevail The Red Dragon (Welsh) would prevail over the Saxtons (White Dragon) brought by the sons of Destiny. Myrelynn Merline Maudrin a Wizard by many names (the keeper of this secret knowledge); Hakluyt in his day then controlling the Red Dragon (Welsh) Migration (Dee’s) the White Dragon English to come after. It is an Old story as old as time of rivals good vs bad; and depending on the side you belong the other the foe or adversary. I had found this to be the common factor to my families lost history throughout the many generations. Truly Middle men “megaugi Mikogee, massassaugan”, repeated and heard many ways but always Caught in the arguments, disputes, governments, companies, militaries, Tribes and agendas, and with families on both and two very opposite sides.

In the West

The replacement roll for the destroyed 1868 roll taken; the LaCygne newspaper list of 1871, also Represents cut off for membership 1871 is based. As lands again being left in Kansas and all listed relocating then to Oklahoma for yet a new beginning.

FIG: Rolls recovered: 1854-56-58-62 -(68 missing)-71-89-95 earlier rolls pre 1854 also recovered

In Indiana the last roll taken after the Eel River payment was made to Aviline in 1888 was the Butler Roll in 1889 roll of those left in Indiana. This would be used as the Official roll as the basis for membership, to those Miami left in Indiana. Only those Aviline included were listed and any other Eel River were never sought out or attempted to be located. He had married Shinggochingqau and had also kept his white wife and was also included on the Hamilton, Sinclair Ewing additions by 1858 as a member/ Chief where in 1856 he was listed as a “White man” and guardian of her children. These are harsh statements but factual and supported by the historical and authentic National Archive records. Plus; the children misreported are her children “a Boy and Girl “misreported as brothers. Aviline had two sons with his wife prior to his dual marriage to ShingChingqau. With the help of Ewing, Hamilton and others they had finally accomplished what they had tried to do since 1850 when all had learned those funds were outstanding.

Other mistakes also surfaced as historical inaccuracies in books now as part of the Historical Societies and references for the Miami. Bert Anson’s Book “The Miami” included photos of people whereas one set included: The captions under the pictures says; Chakapeah Wife of
Metocina; meaning “Indian man or Person” and was said the Mother of Mishingomesia from the photos of William C. Goodpaster collection the other photo on the right was of the Chief Mishingomesia. Again; looking at the original rolls from the National Archives Chakapeah was not his mother but his cousin. Without any question and then you have to question if the photos are even correct. Or were they just used because they found them while reviving the Miami history in the early 1900’s and used them to validate the gaps from family stories to those on the rolls used at the cut off points. 1889-1871. The obvious was Missingomeasa being an Older Chief then at the time of the Photos being taken (1860’s) mother would have been far older than the woman photoed. I was first told it was a photo of her when she was much younger. This too didn’t make any sense as to the invention and or use of the camera and when her younger age as pictured would have been at a time few if any would have been allowed in the territory. Whereas at that Time George Winters was going around painting people and not using a camera that had not yet been invented. It was not his mother.

It became clear that there were many mistakes in the linages of at least the Indiana Miami and with so many I concluded that in part this is one reason the Federal Government had rejected their recognition in the 1897 ruling and denied them again in 1996. It also explains the limited information on Little Turtle and others plus the history and origins of the Eel River Tribe. Even more disconcerting is that the Federal government in their wish to combine the Eel River and Miami once and for all had accepted the documents from Aviline and allowed some to be removed again on the word of the Miami tribes that had a long history of exploiting them. The government agents like Tipton, Taybor, Ewing in congress, his family and connection in Washington, Milroy and so on had assisted taking their annuities since the days they deducted their credit charges, assigned land over to Richardville and even allowed 13 Miami to accept their payments. Maybe the Government thought that by 1888 these tactics had passed and that this bad blood was over towards the small Eel Rivers. They should have known better when the Quapaw agents could not figure out the relationships and linages that something must have been wrong. The settlement was wrong and unjust. There was never any attempt to find us, only the word of those intent for generations to remove us and the families of traders that had taken all they could too for generations. Most of those relationships claimed do have a basis of truth and it is their heritage as Miami people and I respect that and them for it. What is wrong and incorrect is that the Eel River are or have ever been completely assimilated into their ranks or were completely removed by the actions of 1818, 1826, 1828, 1834, 1838, 1839, 1854, 1868, 1871, 1873, 1881, 1889. The Joint resolution listed on the back page of the original were more than the 19 accounted for on the list of Cole or Ewing or the follow-up copy reprinted or published by Miginness in 1891 or Winger in 1895. It includes the following names that nobody has ever included accurately and or by names as listed have only allowed a claim that cant be confirmed by the Miami records of years later. It would again appear as these are the names Ewing and others added later to the western lists. More of my family and more of our Eel River Tribal people, whom to were exempt just not found at the time of the Joint Resolution.
Joint Resolution back missing page

Missing exempted Eel Rivers, plus familie’s unknown Total number

Me-a-quah – “Died - left Family in Indiana”
Poshenoch – “has Family”
Osandeah – “has Family”
Allalutt – “Died left Family in Indiana”
Seekia – “is unmarried man”
Wapimungquah – “has Family”
Kecoah – “is Dead Left family in Indiana”
Wahmochcanzequah – “Died left family”
WappanomohaShingwin – “Died Left family in In”
Peter Longloise – “Lafayette –has family”
Elizabeth (Earased ?) Allen – “Lafayette – has family”

More to the Story and lost history.

Little Turtle’s son(s) had died, and little is claimed to be known of his entirety of life. Little Turtle; a Miami only by Politics so this leaves much still unknown. History claims his son(s) or Little Turtle, as leaving any descendants that were male heirs, but there again being Claimed by the Miami on and off throughout history, they are a matriarchal lineage whereas no male hereditary would be claimed and or even omitted. In contrast a Daughter or any Daughters of Little Turtle would be of importance such as “Sweet Breeze”.

Reminder: (Jamestown-Flowerdew 100- “Neketti” -Pretty baby which was said to the the gental breeze that drys the dew from the flowers)

I believe what now reprinted and said to be acceptable history has not reported; and the link to Little Turtles political connection to the Miami, and not hereditary connection is as follows:

1) **Sweet Breeze** (an Eel River) living at **Kenapacomaqua** was first Little Turtles, son’s wife; a son who was killed near his settlement just north of modern day Huntington Indiana. This made her Little Turtles daughter in law by marriage. But as No- “In-law” designation is recognized by tradition, she was therefore considered just his Daughter.

2) William Wells a captive was first adopted by Chief Porcupine near todays Lake Cicot, Indiana. Wells then is reported to have married a woman who history claims was Sweet Breeze Little Turtles daughter, making Wells Little Turtles new son or son-in-law. (*Little Turtles actual Daughter-in-law*). But again no “In-Law” distinctions by traditions. General Wilkerson with some Kentuckians in the Militia attacked the Eel River settlement where Sweet Breeze was living at **Kenapacomaqua**. Which was her name Kenapacoma- “Qua” meaning girl and “Quah” woman. An Eel River Settlement) just north of Logansport Indiana. She is sometimes called “Nancy” whereas; this too agrees as a (*Nancy Stewart- Blue Jackets daughter is found on the 1817 Miami Rapids roll.*) Wells would remarry again. During the attack at the **Battle of Kenapacomaqua**.
“Nancy” reported as William Wells Wife; was captured and then taken to Vincennes Indiana, where she was held for ransom.

3) This too makes perfect since then how Little Turtle and Blue Jacket were affiliated as well as the connection of both to the Eel River, and why both are Leading battles together and sometimes confused for one another. Their connection is a Shared and claimed daughter. It is agreed and supported by the letter of War; that Little Turtle was in control of merely 1/10th of what was being considered the “Miami” then and only that part called Eel Rivers. This was during the meeting of 1809 where he claimed “I am No Miami only their interpreter”, which William Wells then had been recovered and was the interpreter for the Military who was trying to sort it all out. It is only natural he would ask his one-time father-in-law by marriage Daughter of Blue Jacket aka Charley. The other [9/10th] of the Miami then being stated by this same document; as being controlled by a man going by the name; the “Owl” and or “Long Beard” who once sought Government office.]

National Archives Wm H. Harrisons letter to Euses Dept of War. 1809

4) Later “Deafman” then claimed by treaty that Ozashinquah is “the Daughter of Deafman” and “Deafman” the husband of Francis Slocum and “Deafman” therefore by history is said to have “Somehow “become the successor of Little Turtle. Ozashinquah now the youngest daughter of Francis Slocum where as on the Joint Resolutions that daughter is: Wesawshenoqua who is absent when George Winters is painting the Portrait of Slocum and her two daughters. So one daughter (her eldest) is pictured facing forward Jane Ozashingquah (daughter by Marriage to Deafman) is facing backwards. This relationship is why Little Turtle as stated by Slocums family as Francis Slocum’s; A Delaware husband; named Little Tirtle; (Little Turtles Mother Mohegan - Delaware-Living with the Shawnee/ Wea ) is denied by Miami history as being “the Little Turtle.” As by going by Little Tutles mothers line (matriarchal) Francis children are Delaware. Going by Little Turtles fathers Line they are Shawnee/Mingo/Mickajay-Delaware; Related to the Eel Rivers; whereas Little Turtles Father- Turtle heart or the Turtle; at the Burning of Pickaway left with the Shawnee to the “tributaries of the Wabash” while the Miami moved to Kekeonge ( Ft Wayne). Tacumawah the Mother of Richardville claims “Peacan” as a brother who’s father was also Turtle Heart or Turtle of Pickaway, but not Little Turtle as a brother. Because Little Turtle had a different Mother than Peacan and Tacumawah, who claim a Matriarchal linage as does Little Turtle to his mother. (Delaware Mohegan) mother. The Shawnee and Miquia and Eel River a Fathers linage (patriarchal) and it is this that has been denied and rejected as well as removed. Tacumawah- having three other children remaining lost and unnamed to history as their fathers line is not recognized so they remain unknown and not claimed by history. Her only claimed relationships that of Richardville’s father Der Richardville and Charles Beaubien. ( Both Canadian Fur traders) However; son Chief Richardville then signs the treaty of Greenville as a Miami and Eel River; The Eel Rivers then being acknowledged as a participant of that treaty separate and apart from the Miami and others. Charley aka Blue Jackets other son known as “The Soldier” and where Blue Jacket giving up his place as a War Chief claims to then sit at the back of the tribes (Eel Rivers) Charley of the Eel Rivers. Richardville having no Eel River heritage that can be verified other than claiming
Beaubien as Charley aka Blue Jacket but Beaubien was dead before the Greenville Treaty so he was not Charley or Blue Jacket who helped draft the Treaty.

5) Until the Daughters of Francis Slocum – Her youngest married to an Eel River Man claims to be Eel River and not Miami to avoid the removal of the Miami. Her older daughter remarried to a Miami then, but still claimed to be Eel River as Francis other daughter. Those listed as Exempt include both Daughters but the majority of all are those related to the younger daughter. Now removed by Deafmans Daughter “Ozashingquah” claimed daughter by treaty as the youngest daughter of Slocum, instead of Wesawshenoqua who is actually listed.

The exempt from removal Eel Rivers; Slocums Daughter(s) then claim they are descendants of “The Soldier”. ...further says that he (Avelon) first became acquainted with the members of the said Eel River Tribe K-go-ta-cup-waw, and his brother who was commonly called Dixon were the chiefs and headmen of the said tribe, the said K-go-ta-cop-waw or Flour being the principal Chief; that the said Chiefs were the reputed sons of She-me-kun-ne-sa, or Soldier a celebrated chief of said tribe and who represented the same at the treaty of Greenville in 1795 and during the early intercourse of the said tribe with the United States. This affidavit also states that Chango-shing qoh, Mazon-ze-quah, Thah-ke-quah, Waw-paw-co-se-quah, Sah-coh-quah, Tah-conezac-quah and Wow-caw-co-nong are now the principal individuals and the person now representing the said tribe. All of whom are females except the said Soh-coh-quah and Wowcow-co-nong who are the only adult males of the said tribe and brothers and the children of the said Dixon and grandsons of said Sha-me-kun-ne-sa or Soldier....

6) “Wife of Benjamin” – a woman follow the death of Capt Flower aka “Benjamin” of Thorntown by a man whose name is not listed but would seem to have been Chapendosia (varied Spellings)– has a Daughter on the rolls listed as Ozashingqauh. By historical claimed customs; “if a man killed another he inherits all of his property wives and children as his possessions as his responsibility” So the Wife of Benjamin is claimed and called as such.

General Tipton had been paying the Eel Rivers at Thorntown and doing a treaty with them separately in 1826/28. This upset the Miami and the cause of Capt. Flowers aka “Benjamin”- death. Tipton also took the Children of the Eel Rivers at Thorntown to Indian Schools; (1) to Ladoga, (3) to a short lived school in Kentucky and (4) to Pennsylvania. The reason; all of these Children were sent back to their place of Family origin according to their fathers families, and all of the Claimed sons of The Soldier; each holding the title of called Captain. Now a long family history dating back to Jamestown, where boys added and or interpretors or children of mixed heritage were called Captain. Capt. West- Capt. Spelmen, Capt. Collier, Capt John Floyd of Jamestown. The Soldiers sons now called; Capt. Flower, Capt. Dixon, Capt. Logan, Capt, etc.. Sons or Son in-laws or even by an adoption tradition. Evidence of this is the Wife of Benjamin reserve then issued by the Miami treaty to correct the Eel River Treaty done with Tipton. “A Suplimental”. Her reserve became a refuge for the related Eel River and remnants of the Tecumseh confederacy. Capt. Dixon’s wife Hanna Thorp a white captive whom eportedly Jump to her death from the White Limestone Cliffs
of the Wabash when Capt Dixon was killed. (Romanticized in “Coopers”- a pen name- Last of the Moheicans (Mohegans). Taken out of contexts of the timeline of events and as Cooper says “It is a Fictionalized account of real events, people and places that to those who know will be realized...” per my Original first edition handed down from my father, from his grandmother, who told him this is your history as well as Lettice Floyd daughter of Governor John Floyd of VA -son of John Floyd of KY-had told her son in 1848 following the release of Cooper’s book in the 1820’s . “Mollie” a Kickapoo woman, some Delaware and others considered outsiders by most, also find refuge at Wife of Benjamin reserve.

At Carlyle Indian School on the Unidentified Tribal list are the children of these refugees:
1) Cut Finger- Slocums eldest Daughter (youngest daughter not sent too young)
2) Frank Aviline – later Living at Roanoke Indiana also Found by Ewing and placed to deal with the Eel River will claim common law marriage to Eel River Woman and become a Miami headman Eel River woman will become in dispute with his other wife over her land claims issued to the Eel River Woman that his other wife had then claimed.
3) Roubidoux- Also disputed by the Miami membership later
4) Emily Hardt Floyd – (Missing)

At Ladoga School:
1) William Paconga – Interviewed by Smithsonian as an Adult to learn the Language not listed by this name on any rosters at Ladoga but also claimes to have been sent there and Nothing of his Life known before age 26 by Miami records. (Missing information)

At the Kentucky School:
1) Listed as 3 Eel River children delivered to school, but the page with the 3 names torn out. (Missing)

Remnants of the Battle of Tippecanoe who were inside Harrisons troops and those who were not. British Loyalties to The Canadian Traders and those American Traders such as Harris at Fort Pitt. Learned by Ewings who had Married and inherited Harris trading post and property, then exploited by both Ewing and the returning Canadian Traders who attended Richardvilles Daughters wedding. Charley of the Eel Rivers “Charley Floyd” and all of his relations on all sides removed over time. His Brother also thought dead but also at Tippecanoe and discovered then also removed by follow up treaties. All relatives not then with the Tribal relations suspect as well and sistimatically removed from offices in the Indiana Territory. This is not a conspiracy theory but what the history has shown and provides for anyone willing to take the time to check any of this story as I have spent many years to collect.

There is always some truth to myths and legends. 

The Miami Treasure

General Wilkerson (Agent 13) was no accident as the man to attack that settlement. He was being paid secretly by the Spanish crown for the idea of establishing a Kentucky colony covertly that had involved many including Arron Burr the Vice president. He was to receive alittle more than $7000, as far as history has discovered. Since his activities were never fully reported or
known their was likely more involved than he admitted to anyone. At that time the Military had a practice, of hiding the Military troops pay in a chest. The chests then hidden by the payee officer and one other, placed in a specific and secret place and often a hollow tree. [The payee Clerk of the Military accompanied by an officer carried the payroll of the troops and would seek out a place to hide it “Hollow tree” so if attacked or overpowered the money would not be plundered by the enemy forces].

Charley of the Eel Rivers and a former member of the Pennsylvania line Mutiny was well aware of this as that was the cause of the mutiny. (back unpaimd Bounties of $20 per man per yr). It is unknown but likely he had heard of the New Jersey Line attempt to mutiny but they had been paid $1000- per man, and now this French guy (LaBalme) was searching for Charley of the Eel Rivers. By the family ties to Boone, the Kentucky people unknown to be involved in the idea of a Spanish controlled Kentucky. It was then also known to the Floyd’s as history has proven they knew of this idea. (Davis Floyd son of Robert- borther to Charles-John-Ishim later charged with treason with Arron Burr). Charley’s Trading post (Acadia) now gone (burned by Benjamin Logan and Ky Militia.) Suspect for shooting an officer. Others deserting (est 300 from George Rodgers Clarks Army) Including Ishim Foyd; who is later reported or thought or said to be tortured and killed. Wilkerson and others betraying those of Kentucky involved or considering the idea. They found Wilkerson’s Spanish payment of about $7000 (Maybe More) and took it. The US at that time did not know of it as Wilkerson (Agent 13) was doing this secretly, so he could not report that they had taken it; to his commanders or his superiors. He could however; enlist some of the Kentucky conspirators to attack the village and try to recover it. Battle of Kenapacomaqua. That is exactly what he did. Wilkerson however did not recover it. Instead Wilkerson took his daughter “Nancy” and held her for ransom, at Fort Vincennes. This too did not work for Wilkerson as they exchanged a captured officer for her and Wilkerson could do nothing about it, saying nothing. George Rodgers Clark was at Vincennes then Ishim Floyd an officer in his army, the rest of the Floyds known and long-time family friends or acquaintances; Ishims own son named George Rodgers Clark Floyd as evidence of this relationship. At about this time it is reported that Charley or Blue Jacket had tipped off Clark of a pending attack. (this is where those claiming Beaubien agree Blue Jacket for some unknownreason no one can explain; did Tip off George Rodgers Clark of a pending Shawnee Attack). Charley was trying to recover this daughter and had given the information to Clarks Army to have this daughter released. This I believe is why Ishim was later reported to have been killed and it said or thought to be a ritual torture on the wrong side of the Ohio River where Clarks grant would be issued. Contrary to other ritual executions where the military captives were taken back to a settlement to be executed. Thinking an Officer of Clarks army had been killed this way and thinking it was Ishim Floyd, Floyd County was named for him when Indiana was merely a territory and at the Place that was to be Clarks Grant. Only at the Battle of Tippecanoe was it discovered that Ishim was not dead and had fought against Harrison. The Older man found on the Prarie following the Battle injured and dying, a Kickapoo woman at his side who would not leave him. Harrison again orders his men not to harm this man and intarigates him before he dies. (See the Execution of Wm. Crawford, Washingtons friend and involved with those on the Sullivan Expedition; Killing of Moluntha )

Hollow Trees to hide payroll -St.Clair, Harmer, Wayne Northerwest Territory Military ntional Archives old War Department files.
Blue Jacket; but reported as Little Turtle as the leader of the “Massassago” at St Clairs defeat by a survivor; would report seeing the leader wearing about 200 pieces of this silver; *(likely from this taken Wilkerson Spanish payment)*; as an; “in your face” for Wilkerson’s captured ilgotten booty. It would have been expected that Wilkerson would be leading the force’s but unknown St Clair had been appointed and Wilkerson then had other issues.

Additional Plunder of the troops payments also hidden in a hollow tree; at St Clairs defeat were never recovered following the battle. The same method of hiding the Troops payments in a hollow tree were used there too. Historical record tell of; those few to have survived this battle (St Clairs Defeat) returned to recover this payroll as well as a burial detail sent back but it was never recovered. So; it would seem; that this too was found following St Clairs defeat, or maybe its still there. Doubtful as this too was said must have been discovered and then recovered by the attacking forces. Washington hearing of the defeat comments; about “*no profit or honor in the defeat*”. History also records a Wea Chief who is known as Black Beard, and another, later a Wea called Long Shanks (a King against Robert the Bruce) Milroys claimed heritage. Footprints is all that are left.

The small Eel Rivers have many reports of losses of annuity payments, land, mythical payroll chests stolen and or captured and other things of value once had and then lost. These are merely footprints to me and a way to track my family history. I do not care of those things only the wealth of information these records have provided. These stories have also been heard by some over the years who still today search for what they call “*the Missing Miami Treasure*”. I have listened to these tales being told and retold around Logansport to Rochester; Peru to Ft. Wayne; but just listened, never sharing what I have learned of this legend; as I am sure it would lead to no good. I will however; NOW offer this; to those searching for this mystery, and as I also know those trying to hide a mystery or secret have done. It is said that the Eel Rivers (Miami) had a wealth of hidden treasure, rumored for generations from those related to the tribes to families of the settlers living near those tribes. Those undiscovered families to Wilkerson’s idea of a Spanish Kentucky also aware the Eel Rivers (Miami) had taken and hid Wilkerson’s booty. As they have told me they had “heard by family stories” it was hidden about one day and half march from the Settlement of Kenapacomaqua. (Logansport). I am sure I know this location; However; but after all of the hardships and problems the Eel Rivers had since, Im sure is has used this to support themselves over the years. Occasionally over the years a coin, an item has been reported to have been recovered by someone which has only kept this legend alive. It also added to grave robbers and looters according to old newspaper articles from that area. I will offer this one clue; Also discovered doing all of this research; If you want someone to keep a-way you tell a story of a monster a sea serpent in a lake or a boogyman. You tell as many people as you can; so that story is well known and people then believe it. Too Scared to go there and therefore stay away. Then and even now. Those legends also survive to where a man documenting the Eel River and Miami, painting pictures of them and so on; also have heard these tales, myths and legend. George Winters. They captured his attention too and he painted a picture of that old monster too. So if you want to keep looking for that legend I
would start there looking at George Winters paintings of the “manatu (Spirit- bad spirit), of the Lake”. You will find that place about a day and a half from the old settlement. Hope you can swim.

**Untangling More Knots**

*CC Trowbridge* in his interview with Chief Le Gros (The Wolf) in 1824 recorded his story; tells of a “Miami woman giving birth to a set of Triplets.” The birth of Triplets in itself is a rare circumstance for the time period and region. Reports of any Triplets being born in the region is limited to only one known reported set of Triplets. This one famous account is the mother of Tecumseh’s brother the Prophet Tenskwatawa. The parents of these triplets is recorded as Methoataske (or Methoataaskee, meaning "[One who] Lays Eggs in the Sand"), she is thought to possibly be of the Pekowi division and the Turtle Clan. The father of these Triplets was Puckenishinwa, a leader of the Kispokotha division of the Shawnee Tribe. (also debated and often thought one of two chiefs –one in the south and one living in Pennsylvania.) The “Pekowi” are reflected in many place names in the United States, including Piqua, Pickawillany, Pickaway, and Pequea. Which would explain the link at least to that region. Tecumseh was raised by his older sister who was about 13 years older than him. Her name was *Tacumwawasee*. In language this is similar to the Miami matriarch Tacumwah who was Chief Richardville’s Mother with French trader Joseph Drouet de Richerville. Whom now the Miami history states she had three other unnamed children. Maybe unnamed as they were not her children but only raised for a time by her; her half brothers, as Tecumseh was raised by an older sister and not his mother.

But wait; Tecumseh and his brother; one triplet, that’s four children. According to historical records and oral stories; The Prophet not known as that as a child had talked one of his triplet brothers into gathering a bee hive for the honey. *(bears yet again)*. The brother is to have either fell or was stung by the bees or maybe both. Then dying from his injuries. This means three brothers had survived. The Prophet as a boy was blamed for this and many things and was said to be also an awkward youth. He is also reported to have fallen on a arrow that put out one of his eyes. He is also to have been always in the shadow of his elder brother Tecumseh and as a man had become taken by the whisky being sold to the tribal groups. He is also then to have been drunk and fell into a fire injured really bad. As he lay recovering he had a vision and gave up drinking and then became a changed man. He became the Prophet from then on.

This could be seen as one of two relationship. 1) Tacumwah and Tacumwawasee are one in the same just said differently by language ie; Piqua in Miami Pekowi Shawnee. 2) Tacumwah and Tacumwawasee were related possibly sisters. ½ sister’s same mother different fathers. And also; as Chief la Gros claims the triplet born to whom he considered to be a Miami Woman. It is hard for people sometimes to understand this as families sometimes have a child much later in life. I within my own family have sblings and half sblings that have children and was born an Uncle: to my Half brothers children who are nephews/nieces; but some older than me.
Tacumwah is said to be the sister of Chief Pacanne Son of The Turtle (Aquenackqua). If this is the acceptable historical fact which nearly all agree with, then this means Little Turtle was the brother or at least ½ brother to both Tacumwah and Pacanne. Furthremore; Tacumwah of the Miami and Richardvilles mother in more recent years is now said to have had three other “unknown Unidentified Children” which until recently has never been stated before in all of the last 200 years of history of the Miami. Why now?

Historians have argued with me that the Chief of Pennsylvania named Puckenshinwa, and the Chief living near the Creek also named Puckenshinwa are two different chiefs. They do agree it was possible that this distance could be traveled as people of that era did move cross country just as today, it just took longer. (Lewis and Clark is a good example). I conclude from history that they were the same chief and the one to the south is said to have been Tecumseh’s father. The reason is at that time in Pennsylvania at particularly Fort Pitt, The Commander there in correspondence had instructed the Fort to infect the local remaining Indian people with Smallpox blankets and a handkerchief. He did this and that year and the next year many people had died from that infection. It had become a bad area to stay in and if it had been me, I too would have moved to other relations far away from that sickness. This is the exact time when Puckenshinwa appears in the South and the time of the reported birth of Tecumseh. It is also the same time that 200 captives are recovered and taken back to Fort Pitt. (Gibson, Mary Stewart, Girty, and others). 1762. For the next several years 1763-70 things are relatively calm in comparison to the events leading up to the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. It is also during that time more of the Mingo/ Miquia Shawnee return to the Western Ohio Pennsylvania region. Where Tecumseh’s father is then reported to have been killed, so at the very least the southern accepted Chief In the south had then obviously traveled north to fight in the battle of Point Pleasant. See the historians can’t have it both ways. There are few coincidences in life and therefore a reason for all things. Life being one huge circle where we all leave our footprints as we move through all life offers and or takes away.

The Soldier also had a wife that was Wea or referred to as a “Wyatton”. In 1793 her speech to the Military treaty council was recorded in: Liscomb, A.A and A.L. Berg.Eds. “The writings of Thomas Jefferson: Vol 16 Speeches of John Baptist Coigne. Chiefs of the Wabash and Illinois Indians and other Indiana Chiefs Feb, 1 1793. States:

There is so much to be said of the Eel River leader who had signed the treaty of Greenville. His name Shamekunnessa (meaning Soldier) not warrior is in itself; or should be a clue to his true identity. Later when in the Michigan council meeting (also then Controled by Harrison and the Indiana Territory) he is addressed and in a report of a man who had spoken to him writes his name means (The Virginian) Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Vandalia, until the close of the Revolutionary war was all considered Virginia. He was at the Council also where Blue jacket is also said to have attended. This only confuses more in history as Charley of the Eel Rivers is considered Blue Jacket other consider Charley (The Soldier) and history also acknowledges there were two men going by Blue Jacket and legend say Blue Jacket could be in two places at
one time. Then you have the Miami version that Charles Beaubien is also Charley and or Blue Jacket. It is a plate of cooked spaghetti people are trying to put back in the box.

These men in history are themselves vague accounts and enigmas as that was there intent.

Blue Jacket not wanting to be found. Charley Floyd not wanting to be found. Charles Beaubien a British Canadian trader then outlawed in the newly acquired American territory Not wanting to be found. LaBalme looking for one thought to be the other, or told he was the other by Harris. Blue Jacket too being confused at battles as led by Little Turtle. Then by an author; Ekert and ther historians claiming Marmaduke VanSwearengon for a time was really Blue Jacket as one of his relatives also appears as an Interpreter on the treaty. All Histories of Blue Jacket, Charley of the Eel Rivers; then written by those who claim their story is more accurate than those of others; and build upon their conclusions to prove it as so. Only adding more mystery and confusion to all accounts. I had to just stop listening to all of the chatter and look at the historical facts of these men and not conclusion of events and or relationships intended to support one versions claim of their preferred person.

1) Blue Jacket did tip off George Rodgers Clark who by all accounts was an adversary so who had a relationship with Clark. (Ishim and Charley Floyd) Ishim’s son named for him.

2) There are two names historically of two Blue Jackets (so it must be considered at that time people considered there to be two men by that name or identified as Blue Jacket)

3) Blue Jacket helped draft the Treaty of Greenville with Harrison.
   - Blue Jacket signs as a Shawnee
   - The Soldier signs as Eel River

   (These two therefore not the same at the Greenville treaty)

(Beaubien is Dead – before 1794- Treaty signed in 1795 Blue Jacket appears again as late as 1809 Therefore Beaubien is out and not Blue Jacket as by the time of Greenville.

VanSwearigen’s family member a witness- wondering if Blue Jacket might truly be their lost and captive relative) Speculation and later said proven false by DNA testing but without the real Blue Jacket as the source any DNA test is based on a story of a relationship of a man unknown.

4) Blue Jacket claims he will leave being a War Chief following the treaty and become a lesser Chief or be controlled by the tribe. Just a Man. So his title and all things renounced as a War Leader. Title then passed to another. Tecumseh who never signed any treaty. Washington wants to insure a lasting peace so gives flag to The Soldier, not Blue Jacket because he renounced that title. So why the Soldier. Because they are Brothers. Litterally. Charley takes Ishims title. Charley then also renounces his title later passing it to his son who is then also by title The Soldier. To where latter there is Eel Rivers known as Charley and Little Charley no longer known as the Soldier, as the Miami and the Government blended them by Treaty only having 1/10th of the Miami say then
by Little Turtle who was all whom had any link to the Miami line of Tacumwah dating back to Pickway and a shared Father “Turtle” Little Turtle and Tacumwah (Delaware and Miami) recognizing a matriarchal lineage where as the Shawnee a Patriarchal effectively eliminating Blue Jacket- The Soldier- Charley as people with leadership and or by titles all together. Little Charley – being called the Soldier as a claim to this heritage then lost and is marching with Harrisons troops in the war of 1812.

5) Blue Jacket lastly cedes Northern Ohio as a delegate in 1809. Signs treaty. A Region he once had a trading post many years ago, helped by Harris of Ft Pitt and Washingtons long time Ohio Land Company Claim. (Deer Creek- near L’Angulle River in Ohio) the Same names now found in Indiana with the Eel Rivers and the Prophets settlement.

6) Tecumseh and the Prophet Claimed to have lived at Greenville with Blue Jacket for a time. (Brothers meeting and visiting after the Treaty) Ishim and Charley.

7) Newspaper man Hinde interviews and met Blue Jacket never reports him to be Beaubien or a French Canadian. Hinde the editor and scribe of Treaties. He is a writer. Hinde later also meets Tecumseh with Harrisons famous meeting with Tecumseh.

8) The Soldier with the two Perry Brothers is captured by Wayndot during 1812 (Northern Ohio) while marching with Harrison. Being tortured by having hair pulled off their bodies. Tecumseh recognizes them immediately and has them released and sent back to their Chief with an apology. They are then escorted by the Blue Jacket Brothers “Jim” and “George”. Sons of Blue Jacket it would then seem. Ishim’s Floyd’s sons named “Jimmy” and “George Rogers Clark Floyd” Charley’s son named Gabriel.

9) George Rodgers Clark Floyd desserts after Battle of Tippecanoe with Creek at Natchez the same location where Arron Burr and Davis Floyd had an army staged for Wilkersons Spanish Colony conspiracy. Never seen again. Is 2nd to Harrison when meeting Tecumseh and at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Nearly now erased from those records too. Fontaine, Pope, families trying to appeal to US Congress to get his military pensions later. Pope associated with William Wells, Wells associated with Floyds, Fontaine associated with Miami, Gabriel Godfroy named for the Soldier and has Washingtons items from Greenville and has the Greenville Flag given to the wrong Kilsoqua from Roanoke Indiana. 1 of 7 to have that name. The National Archive Rolls showing that Kilsoqua could not have been the right one or Little Turtles said granddaughter, confirmed by Raferts book the “Indiana Miami Indians.”

10) On the List of George Rodgers Clarks men (300 Deserted once their land grant was revoked 1784-86 land acts passed) is the name Francis Godfroy the same name as a Miami Headman. He is the said grandfather of Gabriel Godfroy and it is now claimed Elder Godfroy was sometimes known as “Gabriel” and this is who the younger Gabriel was named for. However; no historical records of the older Chief being called Gabriel can be found as his known name was Francis. He is also reported to have married a woman known as Francis; and also claimed to be the common law husband of the
womans daughter also named Francis. One called the Elder and the other called the Younger. He is also said to have been injured during a battle at the Mississinawa where he lost his hearing standing too close to a canon. “Deafman” too has this same story and is said to be Francis Slocums husband after a unknown and reported earlier marriage to a Delaware man named Little Turtle. However; Miami claim not THE Little Turtle. Francis slocum identified by a cut finger she is said to have been injured by an axe as a child before captured; her eldest daughter is named Cut Finger however.

11) Kilsoqua is reported to be Little Turtles granddaughter. There are 7 people with this name on the rolls recovered from the national Archives. One by a court case was given the Flag by the testimony of Gabriel Godfroy the younger. She is not the right one by age found on these rolls. A cousin of the true Kilsoqua by marriage. Kilsoqua is the descendant of Francis Slocums youngest daughter who appears on the roll but changed later by treaty to be Deafmans daughter Ozashinquah. Youngest daughter in painting is facing backwards.

12) Paintings by George Winters of the Miami people in fine clothing and fancy dress Plumes and silk, turbans and peace metals looking vary reagal. In looking at these now compared to those done of the Mohawk chiefs and others, they are not as detailed as many other historical paintings of Native American Chiefs of that era. It would almost seem a record of these chiefs were being intentionally created about the time of the Eel River disputes of mis-paid annuities. Even Chief Richardville is painted who by known photos of him looks nothing like the Photos of later years. I look at these now more of a proof of people being present ( attendance) then as a historical record. Winters even painted things related to the Eel Rivers; such as the death of people; funeral gathering; the grave sites of Capt. Flower; and so on. He was hired by the same people paying or verifying these annuities to paint these pictures. It would seem to validate them, places and stories; as a picture is said worth a thousand words. He also painted Charley on his white horse near Logansport as well. I also find a contrast between these paintings and Tecumseh. Whereas; Tecumseh did not allow any drawings or paintings of himself to in this day it seemed these Miami had even insisted on a painting. By Today’s comparison a Selfy; -vs- Tecumseh saying; No photo at all; Some people not wishing to be known. While others it would seem; insisting to be seen.

I can say with certainty after many years of research that it is not what is there but what is not.

From the earliest records, even before Jamestown; The Welsh families, John White, Roanoke and then; John Floud on the Mary Margret and Anne Floyd and baby Anne the reported Wife of DeLaWar. John Floyds life for 14 years between the time he arrived secondly on the Swan until he claimed that once the rolls were taken and the colony became a Crown project; the investors and charters disbanded. A lot had happened in the 14 years that made it possible for him to become the exclusive interpreter to all of Jamestown dealing with specific tribal groups at his home. That specific group then of the Delmarva Peninsula; of all groups then in history; relocating to the Place of the Eels “Shmokin”. The Vandalia no longer and the land mass within
called Indiana now the namesake of the very land those people went. Those earliest leaders associated with Washington and Washington continuing to be involved personally with those same people; even at Greenville where a Chief of a small tribal groups unknown to most; and now claimed absorbed by the Miami. That Flag was presented to his people as they were listed and present then; Not on behalf of the Miami people. This cannot be denied; regardless of how they claim this Flag had eventually became theirs. Washington had it made for the Eel River leader an no other. Richardville by some vague uncertain association my have signed as both a Miami and Eel River but the Soldier who was presented the Flag by Washington signed only as an Eel River and Richardville was not given this Flag. That should say more than anything else that I can state that we were our own people separate and apart from the Miami. Whereas for the next 50 years of history, Richardville with the assistance of Traders from Canada and those who had Inherited John Harris’s Fort Pitt trading post (Ewing), had spent those 50 years trying to convince all that the Eel River were instead part of the Miami. Whereas; the Eel Rivers including Little Turtle forever insisting the Eel Rivers were Not Miami. History also shows for whatever reasons claimed the Miami still needed to prove or convince all they had a relationship to the Eel River. So one should ask, what was it about the Eel Rivers that the Miami were so intent to claim to be them, take their annuities saying they were them, excluding them from them, but then ultimately saying they had simply absorbed them. When all the time the Miami history of the Miami tell how they were their own people. So why mess with this little group. This should be the obvious question asked. Rather then listing to the outcome of more than 150 years of explanations given only by the Miami on why the Eel Rivers ever needed to be part of them in the first place. It is a game of capture the Flag that was never given to the Miami. Those leaving their footprints stating they were not Miami such as Little Turtle the ones meeting Washington, post conflict. Whereas; history tells he had only some control over 1/10th of the Miami then and that fraction being the Eel Rivers and the “Artful man” named the; “The Owl” or “Longbeard” had control over the rest of the 9/10th of the Miami. He is said; to have once sought a political office, but never named by any other name. I have never found this “The Owl” or Longbeard ever meeting George Washington. Why is that I wonder. After all he did control the majority of the Miami proper 90% of it. Maybe if historians focus on who he was and why he too is absent; they might just learn more of this story and fill in their own missing information about people now claim to have been absorbed.

I have tried to look at the wholeness of the picture not merely a snap shot of time as it would seem most do, or have done. Probably more telling of the treaty years are the names of those completing the Treaties and those present. All have a tie to the Native American communities via the Military or had been a captive, know a captive, married into the groups or were traders. Below are the witnesses from the Treaty of Greenville.
Nearly every Treaty in the region between 1776 and 1854 reflect the relationship and connections of the Traders and the Tribes. They were present more to insure their own projects than the end results of the Native Americans. Tribes that they were dealing with did end up with far more than those who were not a part of their trade routes and locations. In fact, Tribes who attended that may have have been trading with another could be mistreated and undercut. This is another reason you find so many acting on behalf of the US and Tribal treaties. They were looking out for their own bottom line.

Partnering with Tribal leaders who were also considered Traders, was for influence and less about helping them succeed. Within the Miami and within our story there were several documented who at one time or the other ran a trade business or post. Francis Godfroy, Richardville, Tacumwah, Blue Jacket, Aviline, Beaubien, Miller, Harris, McKee, Jean Baptist Brouillette, Daniel Stewart, Ewings, and more. The much larger list would be all of those who ran worked for and were involved with the many traders. They were the convenient stores of the American frontier. Here is who was represented then at the treaty of Greenville.

**Lewis future Gov Michigan/ Territory** (the Lewis Brothers had done the first Delaware treaty as the new United States. Lewis family Led forces at the battle of Point Pleasant, Lewis and Clark. Clark one of the first Indian Agents )

**Wm H. Harrison** as aid de camp in Wayne’s army as he refers to in the Journal of the Proceedings when he states the Eel River Chief had served with him in Wayne’s army.

**La Fontaine** –Sir Name of Richardville’s son-in-law and successor in 1841 A Miss Fontaine is pleading to the US Congress about the same time as the Chiefs successor is named to receive George Rodgers Clark Floyds military pension, for his service at the battle of Tippecanoe. Mr Pope is also helping which was the family in Kentucky that were the guardians of William Wells and whom had fought over John Floyd’s land claims. She lives in New Orleans. French city and part of the Agent 13 conspiracy dating back to the Louisiana Purchase and later the Forming of Texas.

**Jean Beaubien**- father of Charles Beaubien and large trader in the region Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Company. Large trade business nation wide with a family history of marriages to Native American women to build that business. Ties to the Potawatomi there, which is more likely his involvement.
I want to highlight these two Interpreters. Everyone on these treaties have a story that relates directly to those tribes involved. Every interpreter, Military man, government official etc. These were big deals, literally BIG deals. As unfortunate as it is with every related treaty that involves the Eel River in most cases those involved were paid well in goods, land or cash for being there and doing the deals. When things went bad these all of these men present were also held personally accountable by those who resisted the treaties and targets for revenge. Wm Wells was likely not an accident or victim of being in the wrong place at the wrong time. He was maybe in the right place at exactly the right time.

Other Interpretors related to Eel River treaties.

Joseph Barron: married Barbra Brouillette sister of Jean Baptist Brouillette and Wife of Cut Finger /daughter of Francis Slocum. For his work he received three square miles of land equal to 1920 acres on the north side of the Wabash River and west of the Eel River in the area known as West Logan. Dunkirk area. He served Wm H. Harrison most of the time as his personal Interpreter. He was one of the two interpreters sent to the Prophet at Prophetstown to try and convince him that Harrison did not wish hostilities. The prophet called him and his companion spy’s and pointed to the place they would be buried if they did not leave.


John Tipton received several letters complaining the Joseph Barron was dealing and trading with the local tribal groups and that it was unfair as he was the official interpreter and had more contact than they were able to have , John Tipton, as the Indian Agent for this area, wrote to His Excellency Lewis Cass in Detroit who was Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the whole Northwest Territory, “that Joseph Barron actively engaged in trading and Trafficking, Whiskey, Merchandise and different kinds of produce to the Indians and that his position as interpreter gave him an influence over the Indians that promoted "Tipton’s own private views and influence to the exclude and help promote others like Ewing who he was in business with jointly (Tipton, Ewing, Taybor, Richardville, Hamilton). The letter was mailed on Feb. 21, 1827. In 1838 living near Logansport he again was called to help with the Potawatomi removal of that group living near Tippecanoe Indiana north of Logansport. He fell sick before getting to Logansport and left the march. Near Mud Creek he was thought to have helped some escape. A Private cemetery near Logansport there are five graves, there are only two tombstones. The largest is for Barron, who knew various dialects and served as translator. He died in Logansport on Dec. 12, 1843. (This allowed Aviline via Ewing to establish a new trade business) Barron
Street is named for him. The other stone marks the grave of Nancy Shwachco, who is remembered on the stone as “A Potawatomi Princess”. Shweahco escaped and stayed behind when the Potawatomi were removed from Indiana to look after a sacred area near Royal Center. There is also evidence that indicates Barron had a romantic interest in her. One of the meetings in which he served as an interpreter was the well recorded or remembered tense meeting with William Harrison and Tecumseh. Harrison chose George Rodgers Clark Floyd as his second during this meeting. It limited to Harrison, Floyd, Tecumseh and his personal guard and Hinde the reporter who would record Daniel Boones memoirs. After the Meeting Floyd wrote one of the few personal first hand descriptions of Tecumseh. No paintings or drawings of Tecumseh were ever allowed per his own request. Barron had a romantic interest in: Nancy Shwachco "Pottawatomi Princess" in the History of Lake Maxinkuckee (1908) by Daniel McDonald it is stated he was the son-in-law of Chief Nees-wau-gee - that he had married one of his daughters. Lake Maxinkuckee is the second largest lake in Indiana. The site is one of the first settlements of mound builders. The largest Para Mound is believed to be used for a reference marker used for navigation or orientation, the word, Maxinkuckee is derived from the word Mog-sin-ke-ki, which means "big stone country". In the same year as the 'Harrison Purchase' (1809), the Illinois country was separated from Indiana and became the Territory of Illinois. Left undisturbed, however, in the new territory were the Kickapoos of the Vermilion River region. And here they remained until Illinois was admitted to statehood in 1818. In the following year the Kickapoos ceded a large area of land, including what is now Vermilion County, to the federal government, and immediately afterwards departed from the east central Illinois area.

As soon as the Indians left, Joseph Barron re-appeared at the Vermilion Salines. But this time he was at the head of an expedition which planned on developing the salt resources of the area. With him were Truman Blackman, Lambert Bona, Zachariah Cicott and four Indians of the Shawnee tribe. With the Indians as guides, Barron and his associates tested numerous salt wells in the vicinity and decided they could be developed commercially. He and his associates then returned to Fort Harrison (TerreHaute) for iron kettles and other salt-making equipment.

A month after the Barron party arrived back at Fort Harrison, however, one of its members, Truman Blackman, secretly organized a second expedition to the Vermilion Salines. It was composed of five men who had not been in the original Barron group. On arrival at the salines, Truman Blackman promised to include each of his followers as a partner in an elaborate salt-manufacturing establishment. Then he set out on an overland journey to the Illinois state capital at Vandalia, his purpose being to obtain a state permit to develop the salt resources of future Vermilion County. But instead of securing the permit in the name of Joseph Barron, or in the names of the men of the second expedition, Blackman got sole rights to the project in his own name only.

When news of this claim-jumping move reached Barron at Fort Harrison and the duped men that Blackman had left at the Vermilion Salines, they took immediate action to nullify Blackman's permit. A legal battle followed, and, after many affidavits were taken and writs
issued, was not settled until 1824. In that year, to the satisfaction of all parties, Major John W. Vance was granted exclusive rights to the development of the salines.

**John Conner** was the son of William Conner a trader near Anderson and Noblesville Indiana. His Mother was Mekinges (Me Kinges) Elizabeth Conner the daughter of Chief William "Kik the we nund", also known as Chief William Anderson Capt Anderson (1740–1831), Head of the Turkey Clan of the Unami Delaware Indians. The town of Anderson was named after him. Her Mother was Mary “Ah Ke Ch Lung Un A Qua” from the Delaware Indians Turtle Clan. Her English name was Mary Anderson (1760–1825).

**William Conner** Johns Father was also an interpreter at the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio in 1818. On the day of the treaty Chief William Anderson, Mekinges Conner and her husband were present. The old chief put his trust in his son-in-law expecting the negotiations to favor the Delaware Indians. What happened was exactly the opposite. William Conner was the interpreter for Chief Anderson, but also persuaded and was an active participant for a profit. He was paid very well by the US Government with land and money. His explanation was that the removal of the Indians from Indiana was going to happen anyway, so why not make money in the process. Many of those working as interpreters knew the plan was to remove all Native American people from Indiana and so they made sure to set themselves up before the end of their careers.

The treaty of St. Mary's assured the Indian removals in Indiana, including Mekinges Conner and her six children. No one knows whether this was intentional on his part or if Mekinges wanted to leave Indiana. It is not clear if William Conner himself traveled with his Indian family turning back to Indiana half way to Missouri, or if they traveled with his partner. Eight months after William Conner’s Native American family parted ways and he married Elizabeth Chapman on November 30, 1820, an 18-year-old white woman from Noblesville. She was the step-daughter of John Finch, daughter of his third wife Mehitable Brown Chapman. Judge John Finch also built the first mill and started the first blacksmith shop in Hamilton County, Indiana on the lands ceded by the groups of Delaware. Anyone else smell a rat?

**Shadrach Bond**: He became the Governor of the Illinois Territory and the state of Illinois once it was separated from the Indiana Territory. He began his career on the heels of his Uncle who was also name Shadrach Bond who was a scout with George Rodgers Clark. They are often confused in history and held many of the same offices in Illinois. He was a life-long Mason. Kaskaskia was the capital and the territory and now a State had no money, no roads and little prospects. Shawnee Town was the largest city, located on the Ohio. The Pekowi settled it about 1750 with Peter Chartier was born Pierre Chartier. His mother was Sewatha Straight Tail (1660-1759) daughter of Straight Tail Meaurroway Opessa, Straight Tail married a Pekowi woman in 1650, having the following children: Wolf Straight Tail: born about 1654. Sewatha Straight Tail: born about 1660 in Ohio, USA. Married to Martin Chartier about 1693. Mother of Peter Chartier. Died in 1759 in Illinois. Cakundawanna Straight Tail: born about 1662. Opessa Straight Tail: born about 1664. Great-grandfather of Tecumseh Snow White Straight Tail: born about
1666 in Ohio John White Straight Tail: born about 1670 in Ohio Daughter Straight Tail: born about 1680 in Illinois

Peter was born on the Cumberland River in northern Tennessee where his father ran a trading post for a short time. Peter's Shawnee name was Wacanackshina which means "White one who reclines". Around 1697 he moved with his family to Pequea Creek in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. (When they moved the new settlement was renamed Piqua Ohio) In 1712 his father established a trading post in Conestoga. (same name of the Chief) In 1718 Peter moved to Dekanoagah, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and obtained title to 300 acres on the Yellow Breeches Creek near the Susquehanna River (Same name of daughter of Chief “Yellow Breeches”), where his father died in April of that year. A 1736 map of Paxtang Manor by surveyor Edward Smout shows Chartier's home in what is today Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (Named for Harris the trader and in the same area and contacts of our story). The influx of new traders were selling alcohol to them and this was a heated protest while in Pennsylvania. Under Chief BlackFish a division was formed within the Shawnee known as Chalahgawtha (or, more commonly in English, Chillicothe). A movement of alcohol free and limited contact with settlers the settlement had moved many times as did the name. The next Chillicothe (1758–1787) was one of seven Shawnee villages on the west bank of the Scioto River, near Paint Creek. Blue Jackets town. The next Chillicothe was on the St. Mary's River (1783–1790). Another Chillicothe (1788–1792) was located on the Maumee River, near present Fort Wayne, Indiana. A Chillicothe (1787–?) was located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, north of present Cape Girardeau, Missouri. All of these mirror the treaties to follow and the movement and timeline of the Eel River leader Charley and Charley Floyd. Trading posts and town before the Revolutionary War known as The Acadia (west of settled areas) in 1782 letter from Col John Floyd, burned by Benjamin Logan in 1786, St Mary's would lead to the treaty cession of 1818, The Maumee River would produce the treaty of the Rapid’s where Nancy Stewart, the daughter of Blue Jacket and the parry Brothers who Marched with The Soldier in 1812 would be granted land tracts. This also is the timeframe where the relationship with the Miami (1788-1792) was created that allowed Richardville to sign as both Miami and Eel River. The last location is reflective of those few Shawnee who migrated to Missouri in the footsteps of Boone who by the way was also adopted by and spent several months in BlackFish’s, village. They became lifelong friends. Another one of these five Shawnee divisions were the Mekoche led by Blackhoof aka Catecahassa who never signed a removal treaty. These were the Miquia descendants 100%. It is also where Blue Jacket became a dual leader and linked to the Miami between the activities and moves between 1788-1792 leading up to the treaty of Greenville.

After Bond's single term as governor, he returned to his Kaskaskia farm. He was no longer in the center of Illinois politics, as the General Assembly had moved the state capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. (Named for those who had once occupied the Vandalia colony, local legends claim a group of Native Americans had once come there that were called The Vandals and caused many problems few remember the connection to the old Vandalia colony) President James Monroe appointed Bond chief record keeper of the Kaskaskia land office, an important job in a
land-hungry frontier state. As a respected local leader, Bond also helped to raise the local share of funding to secure the construction of the state's first penitentiary at Alton. In the early 1830s Bond was elected Master of his Masonic Lodge. Many records were later found to be missing. The capital in Indiana at Corydon was burned during the war of 1812 and many Native American Tribal records and early history of the territories was forever lost. No doubt many of our connections and history. It was claimed to be burned by the British but like the records burned by Jefferson in Williamsport VA, after the suspected raids staged from Hogs Island. Other records suggest that the records were burned by Americans that were attempting to hide connections built and information they did not want the British to seize that could ultimately affect the outcome of an uncertain war. This had a direct influence on Bonds strict laws regarding arsonist

Meanwhile Shadrach Bond – was now the Governor of this area and the rich history of these people within the boundaries he had many dealings with as did his uncle by the same name. he would attempt to rule the Illinois with an iron hand, Concerned about arson and revolts by those remaining he made arson a death penalty as with rape and murder. He also placed a whipping post and the stocks (pillory) in the town as punishment of lesser crimes.

**Davis Floyd** was the nephew of our Charley and Col John Floyd and the cousin of George Rodgers Clark Floyd. Davis Floyd was born in 1776 to Robert and Lillian Floyd in Virginia. Our Davis Floyd the son of Charley was born in 1774. The two are often confused. In 1779, the family moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky. This Davis Floyd had three siblings, Elizabeth, Charles, and Mary Lee.

Davis Floyd married his first wife Susanna Johnston Lewis in Jefferson County in 1794. Floyd had three children by Susannah, Gabriel Jones, Charles, and Elizabeth. Susanna died about 1807. Gabriel J is also often confused with Charley’s son Gabriel I. Floyd. The other confusions are with the many Charles Floyds of nearly the same age and in many branches of the Floyd family. Sgt Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark expedition is often confused with 2 or more of these Charles Floyd’s. (Sgt. Charles Floyd was the only man to die on the trip; Ishim Floyd’s son.)

Davis Floyd was also involved in the Arron Burr conspiracy, arrested for treason and then all charges dropped. Arron Burr the Vice president was secretly working with Wilkerson, Agent 13. *Wilkerson was the general who attacked the Eel River Village north of Logansport* Battle of Kenapacomaqua. In 1805, while a territorial legislator, Floyd became involved in the plot of Aaron Burr. Floyd and Burr had both become members of the board of directors of the Indiana Canal Company. The company, believed to have had something to do with the conspiracy, was to build a canal around the Falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side of the river. (Move the salt to the markets along the Mississippi and on to New Orleans and world markets). The company failed and the investors lost their money, which was believed to have been used to help finance Burr’s plot. It was never proven that the money was stolen.
Floyd had also committed to Aaron Burr that he would raise a regiment of soldiers to support his cause of illegally invading Mexico. It is unknown if Floyd was aware of how the regiment was planned to be used. The regiment of 30 men and boats assembled on Silver Creek in Clark County and left from the Falls of the Ohio to sail downriver to Natchez, Louisiana. *(Later George Rodgers Clark Floyd would use these contacts and defect by way of the Creek Nations at the same place following the Battle of Tippecanoe).* They expected to join army troops there but were betrayed by General James Wilkinson, (agent 13). Wilkinson used the Money from the Canal Project to entrap Floyd as payback for the Chest of Money taken; that was his Payment from the Spanish Governor; taken by the Eel Rivers “Charley”. Charley, This Davis Floyd’s Uncle. They were unable to meet up with the rest of assembling regiments because President Thomas Jefferson, already aware of the plot, decided the men were guilty of treason and ordered them all arrested. *Wilkerson showed Jefferson the misuse of funds he helped create.* Floyd fled Louisiana and returned to Indiana where he was captured. Wilkinson vigorously opposed the new U.S. Constitution. Kentucky had very nearly achieved statehood under the old Articles of Confederation, and there was widespread disappointment when this was delayed because of the new constitution. Wilkinson then approached Miró with a proposal. His intention was to obtain a grant of 60,000 acres in the Yazoo lands, at the junction of the Yazoo River and the Mississippi (near presentday Vicksburg). The land was to serve as payment for Wilkinson's efforts on behalf of Spain, and to serve as a refuge in the event he and his supporters had to flee from the United States. Wilkinson asked for and received a pension of $7,000 from Miró, (Spanish Governor in Missouri) *“the Money he had lost earlier taken by the Eel Rivers;* while requesting pensions on behalf of several prominent Kentuckians, including: Harry Innes, Benjamin Sebastian, John Brown, Caleb Wallace, Benjamin Logan, Isaac Shelby, George Muter, George Nicholas, and even Humphrey Marshall.

Burr and Wilkerson were supposed to lead a group to the territory of Texas controlled by Mexico. People disgruntled with the US Direction uncertainty of survival and so on. All of the conspirators were never discovered. By the time Texas was an expansion and separated from the US; which led to the Alamo, we also find Dolphan Floyd fighting there. He is the the only man to have died on his birthday. Floyddada (City in Texas) is named for him as well as Floyd County Texas.

After the end of his military career, Wilkinson was appointed as U.S. Envoy to Mexico. This was during the period of the Mexican War of Independence against Spain, which was won in 1821. In that year, Wilkinson requested a Texas land grant. While awaiting the Mexican government's approval of his land scheme, Wilkinson died in Mexico City on December 28, 1825, at the age of 68. He was buried in Mexico City.

Wilkinson’s involvement with the Spanish (Agent 13) was widely suspected in his own day, but it was not proven until 1854, with Louisiana historian Charles Gayarré’s publication of the American general's correspondence with Esteban Rodríguez Miró, Louisiana's colonial governor.
between 1785 and 1791. Other historians subsequently added to the catalog of Wilkinson's treasonous activities.

**Gabriel I Floyd** (b.1777) (The Soldier 2) brother Davis Floyd (b.1774) and their sister Nancy Stewart/Floyd. (Blue Jackets Daughter n 1817 Treaty). There are a few exceptions of their existence in surviving records and in Treaties. Gabriel appears on the 1816 Kickapoo Treaty which can confirm the relationship of the Kickapoo near Muncie Indiana, their move to Illinois and on to Texas. (Wilkersons Plan) Among those left behind are also refugees and ended up on the Wife of Benjamin’s (sister of Pichoux) reserve from the 1818 St Mary’s Treaty. “Mollie” or “Molly” whose mother was a Kickapoo, several landless Eel Rivers Captain Dixon’s wife, a white captive named Hanna Thorpe and others of mixed heritage and diverse tribal lines.

**Links:** Floyds Uncles were the Dixon’s and Davis families. There is an Unidentified land reserve granted to “Old Sally” in the 1818 treaty possibly Mollies mother. There Family ties to the Dixons and Davis families would carry into the Civil War where Abadiah Davis-Floyd, Williams wife was also a relative of Jefferson Davis the leader of the Confederate States. Col. John Floyd of Kentucky had a son born after his (reported Death or Disappearance) Born to Jane Breckrenridge named **John Floyd Jr.** He would become a Governor of Virginia, and named his daughter Nekketi- Pretty baby. He would also run for President of the United States on the Anti Mason Ticket as many of those against him and the Family were part of that Fraternal Groups as well as those of the Order of the Cincinnati (An Elite Military group of officers of the Revolutionary War George Washington their First President) Governor John Floyd jr of Virginia would also have a son named **John B. Floyd** who would also serve as Governor of Virginia and become a Brigader General. He would be sent to squelch the Mormon Wars in Utah before the Civil War where we Find Floyd’s Fort, and Floyd’s Mountain near the Grand Canyon. He is brought back once the Civil war breaks out and send several hundred thousand dollars from the Department of War to his Relatives fighting foer the South Dixon’s and Davis’s; he is Labeled by the Treasury “Floyd the Rat” which I have a US Stamp and an Original US treasury Wrap proving this. He is not courtmarshalled and to my knowledge is one of the Only officers of the Civil War to have supported Both sides and not been Charged with anything. Why is unclear but I can conclude it had to do with our long history.

**Why Natchez?**

Natchez is actually an altered word (Nochi) descendant are from the Placquemine culture mound builders of the Mississippian people. Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz, who lived near the Natchez for several years, learning their language and befriending leaders. He witnessed the 1725 funeral of the war chief, **Tattooed Serpent** (Serpent Piqué in French.) The Natchez maintained a hierarchical society, divided into nobles and commoners, with people affiliated according to matrilineal descent. The paramount chief, known as the "**Great Sun**", owed his position to the rank of his mother. His next eldest brother served as Tattooed Serpent. Some of the Acadian’s allowed by the British to return had begun the migration back. The father of Little
Turtle who had wed a Delmarva Peninsula woman had linked the two. A place they called Piqua a splinter of the Pique leadership. We find Mounds and serpent mounds that remain near Fort Ancient in Ohio. Other mounds near Cahokia (in present-day Illinois). Mounds thought to be related to navigation also found at the lake in Culver Indiana. The rattlesnake is significant as a symbol in the Mississippian culture, which would help explain the image of the mound. But there is no sign or indication of a rattle. The Mississaugas (a Blacker Timber rattle snake) is also part of the fractured Shawnee that met at the Delmarva Peninsula encouraging fighting and then moved to Canada forming part of the Mississugas Tribe(s).

According to the histories of the Anishinaabe, after departing the "Second Stopping Place" near Niagara Falls, the core Anishinaabe peoples migrated along the shores of Lake Erie to what is now southern Michigan. They became "lost" both physically and spiritually. The Mississaugas migrated along a northern route by the Credit River, to Georgian Bay. These were considered their historic traditional lands on the shores of Lake Superior and northern Lake Huron around the Mississagi River. The Mississaugas called for the core Anishinaabe to Midewiwin meaning 'return to the path of the good life'. The core Anishinaabe peoples formed the Council of Three Fires and migrated from their "Third Stopping Place" near the present city of Detroit to their "Fourth Stopping Place" on Manitouslin Island, along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay.

When Conrad Weiser conducted a census in Logstown (western Pennsylvania) in 1748, he identified the people as Tisagechroamis, his attempt at conveying the sound of their name in Wendat. Other variants of the spelling were Tisagechroamis, Tisaghechroamis, Tisagechroan, Tisagechroanu, and Zisageghroanu. "The Tisagechroanu were the Mississagas from Lake Huron, a large tribe of French Indians, or under French influences. The name Tisagechroanue here is probably a misprint, for it is most often found Zisageghroanu.

In the Virginia colony the Occenechee and tribal groups of Fort Christine Called the (Middle men-Negotiators- Living between) Micakeyagees (phonetic spelling) which is believed to be heard as Massasaugans as there are No Timber rattlesnakes to that area and once moving north to Shmokin and beyond it was heard as a familiar word. This is where Mickojay's (2nd Tribe of Blue Jacket comes from ;Ekart) Little Turtles Grand Daughter KilsoQuah "Sun" is also part of this story and history of the Tatoed Serpent transplanted to the Ohio region and also the legend of those Andaysa said to have fought a great battle in between the Norther and Georgia, where is said the many dead had turned the earth red. KEN-TUK EE was the neutral zone honored for many generations. It was the barrier agreed to separate those of the South and to the North. People could cross between both but Ken Tuk ee was to remain free of settlements. The American expansion disrupted this balance which united the South and Northern tribes in a common purpose.

Missionary John Heckewelder (With Rufus Putnam did First Treaty with Eel River and Plankishaw 1792 unratified and replaced by 1795 Greenville Treaty) reported that Native Americans of the Lenni Lenape (later Delaware) nation told him the Allegheny people had built
the mound, as they lived in the Ohio Valley in an ancient time. Both Lenape and Iroquois legends tell of the Allegheny or Allegewi People, sometimes called Tallegewi.

The relationships date back farther then these generation’s but the bonds were still there and remembered within the tribal cultures of the Ohio valley. For some it meant unity and among others it was division that dated back generations. When I talk about the Acadians of Nova Scotia it is not merely that region that was influenced as the expulsion transplanted those people throughout America. That group Catholic shared a similar methodology as the Chilicota Piquia. The Acaidians became the basis of the Cajan Culture and a corruption of Acadian by the French. As they moved back north the encountered the Creek of Natchez and then brought more of that culture to the Midwest or then; The northwest Territory. Travel between the southern and northern groups then increased. Such as the Chief of Pennsylvania, who then is found with the Creek and historians debate if there were two or one. Leaving Pennsylvania due to Smallpox issued to the Tribes by those at Fort Pitt (1762). The settlement of Charles Floyd on the Scioto River in Ohio was a direct reflection that he at the very least he was aware of this connection as it was written about in the letters of Col John Floyd for “him to bring the profits of Acadia to Ky in the spring” The same area of Blue Jackets trading post at that time. Living in and around a people and culture it is a safe argument to believe that you would both learn and adapt some of their culture maybe even blend into it further. An Ultimately why The Eel River name was used as a combination of all histories being combined. (The Massassaugans, Earl of Rivers, Middle men, Miquiah, Picquia, Shmokin, and so on) Overlapping Footprints.

FULL CIRCLE The perfect storm

I have told you of our ancient legendary beginning as the Floyd’s were descendants of Madoc but by the last king of Wales and those who remained in the old world. Madog ab Owain Gwynedd. (said to have traveled to America on a final trip in 1170) He fought under the sign of the Dragon which became the coat of arms for the Welsh Flag. John Dees “The Wizard” and Robert Hakluyt had inherited the early text of his and other adventures. Mathematicians and Astrologers they understood the cryptography and maps of long ago and were able to provide them to friends Raleigh and Drake including copied new maps which was influential on the discovery and settlement of America. Madoc used astronomy as all sea navigation had and did. His sign was more than a coat of arms but his guide. The Draco constellation (Latin for dragon). Like the northern Star is never moves or changes and can be seen all year in northern latitudes. It was one of the 48 constellations listed by the 2nd century astronomer Ptolemy, and remains one of the 88 modern constellations today. The north pole of the ecliptic is in Draco. Madoc is thought to have landed at Mobile bay and then came up the Mississippi to the Cultures of that area who also shared a similar Astorlogical awareness. The Piasa Drawing on the Limestone Bluffs at Cahokia left this story. The remnenets of those of Madoc still possessing the Welsh armor were found in Kentucky a place where no one was to go and a Neutral place that told of a Great Battle long ago. Those 6 Welsh bodies in armor never reported as the Revolutionary
war had began and this would cause Providence issues so it was left alone. Serpent Mounds in Ohio are more than just visually similar. In 1987 Clark and Marjorie Hardman published their finding that the oval-to-head area of the serpent is aligned to the summer solstice sunset. William F. Romain has suggested an array of lunar alignments based on the curves in the effigy's body. Fletcher and Cameron argued convincingly for the Serpent Mound's coils being aligned to the two solstice and two equinox events each year. If the Serpent Mound were designed to sight both solar and lunar arrays, it would be significant as the consolidation of astronomical knowledge into a single symbol. The head of the serpent is aligned to the summer solstice sunset and the coils also may point to the winter solstice sunrise and the equinox sunrise. It also can in theory it also aligns with the capability to predict several astrological events. The supernova that created the Crab Nebula, and the appearance of Halley's Comet every 76 years.

Tecumseh's father was named Puckshinwa (in Shawnee, Puckeshinwau, meaning "Alights from Flying", "Something that drops" or "I light from flying", also known as Puckshinwa, Pucksinwah, Pukshinwa, Pukeesheno, Pekishinoah, Pooksehnwe and other variations), a minor Shawnee war chief of the Kispoko ("Dancing Tail" or "Panther") (A Dragon) band and the Panther Clan of the tribe. According to some sources, Puckshinwa's father was Muscogee (Massassaugas) - (Creek) (Natchez People) and his mother was Shawnee, while others claim Creek or are unsure. Either because his father died when he was young, or because among the Creeks a husband lives with his wife's family, Puckshinwa was considered a Shawnee.

The Muscogee were the first Native Americans considered to be "civilized" under George Washington's civilization plan. In the 19th century, the Muscogee were known as one of the "Five Civilized Tribes", because they had integrated numerous cultural and technological practices of their more recent European American neighbors. Influenced by their prophetic interpretations of the 1811 comet and earthquake, and earlier Eclipse of the sun. The Upper Towns of the Muscogee were supported by the Shawnee leader Tecumseh. Tecumseh (in Shawnee, Tekoomsê, meaning "Shooting Star" or "Panther Across The Sky", also known as Tecumtha or Tekamthi) was born about March 1768. (The same time as Haleys Comet was seen in Draco) Popular tradition locates his birthplace in Old Chillicothe (the present-day Oldtown area of Xenia Township, Greene County, Ohio. The historians also narrow the date by equating it with the appearance of Haley's comet or a comet crossing the sky. However; this was moved as the people avoided the influence of the western expansion and there were many places then called Chillicothe. The perfect storm was when people from different cultures, countries and continents found common ground in and cause. They realized they had the same issues. Leading to a common fight to preserve a way of life and the land they shared and did not own.

Piasa Bird is a Native American dragon depicted in one of two murals painted by Native Americans on bluffs (cliffsides) above the Mississippi River. Its original location was at the end of a chain of limestone bluffs in Madison County, Illinois at present-day Alton, Illinois.
Discovered by French Jesuits in 1673. "Piasua" the water Panther legend in the Shawnee and other tribes of the region. Lake Manatue in Rochester Indiana just north of Logansport Indiana has the same legend of a great Surpent of the Lake.

All I ever cared to do is learn who I am. My father told me:

“If you do not know where you come from, it is hard to know where you are going”

I have asked my Creator to help me in this search and it seems that has been answered too. I have found things that others said didn’t exist or that there were no records of. Other things I can’t explain have since been found at Jamestown, Rhode Island and in other places. That small Silver Box, The Medals from the Prince of Orange, lost for centuries but more recently found. Pieces of our history that only support these facts. I believe more will also be found when its time. Its Time.

There were children taken away, their names changed and they too have children now part of other groups, family ties that are not recognized because of those informal adoptions. This too does not make them us although that is were they began. What makes me and us different is we still carry our sir name. Maybe the last line to carry this today. The fraternal groups also must know as members of my family are and have been forever asked to join them. Some have and some have not but they have always seemed to seek us out. A half Brother my Grandfather and a man who changed his name to be apart of this now.

I do not want to say this is one big conspiracy or that our loss of history was intentionally done by all. However; the creation of the Doomsday books, outlawing the Welsh, making John claiming only one ship were intentional. Other actions since the Delmarva Peninsula were also intentional, as were the assassinations and Harrison then hunting us down. Jefferson also asking for Sgt Charles to join Lewis and Clarke also was intentional. If there is one thing I can truly say has bothered me, it would be that old Greenville Flag. Washington had it made for the Soldier and Eel River leader and not a Miami man. I have stood in front of that flag now at a private museum in Indiana and listened to all that was said. It is not claimed to be an Eel River item but a Miami item instead. The guide had no idea what the stripes and the design even meant. So I would like to conclude this book on that explanation as proof of the truth of us and all that has been now said.

There are 15 stripes on that flag for the 13 colonies and the two states that were added by Greenville, Kentucky and Vermont. The upper square of leather with Gen Anthony Waynes name. Is because that is who The Soldiers and his son; also later identified by title The Soldier; but his father had defeated and because he once was under his command. The alternating red white and blue is from the Old “Earl of Rivers” heraldry. Just as the US Flag was based on Washingtons own Heraldry and the Star Chamber blue field with stars. These symbols were important to men of that day and to the Military men of the Cincinatti. The idea based also on the ancient history of Rome. Where a farmer (Ancient Planter) gave up all to fight for the Republic (United States). He gave all land and life and at the close of the fight he turned over
his sword and weapons to his adversary as a sign of an ever lasting peace and not to return to the battle field as foes again. By given his adversary his tools of war. This was honored and Blue Jacket took a lesser roll his brother becoming Charley of the Eel Rivers as promised., and taking that title as Blue Jacket, Washington then handing those weapons of war to Blue Jackets successor his Brother, who had also been seen as the other Blue Jacket and this duality of men. The Soldier; then at Greenville and when he passed his title a new Title of leadership passed again; The Soldier was named; his own son named Gabriel. Just as it had always been done. To keep this promise those weapons of war and the flag was then presented to his son. The Soldier. That was never broken until The Battle of Tippecanoe where it was believed they had Double crossed Harrison. It would seem that every since some have been looking for us and until recently when we stood up to be recognized few knew who or where we were. So this is not merely about me but to speack for those who cannot speak for themselves anymore. That promise of Peace and flag given can still be honored but this history needs to be corrected.

How that Flag became a Miami claimed possession was a court case long ago. There were 7 children who had the same name Kilsoqua “Little Sun” the old Tatooeed Surpent belief being reflected of a girl child of that linage. Only one of those with this name was the actual child but she was misplaced by the common law marriage claimed. She was then removed and replaced by another that disappeared her from those roles. So another was needed a cousin of old age that was nearest to her age. The son taken away as a baby also now was given another family name. He told in court that this other was the “Child of the Sun” and so it was awarded by court to her as she shared this name. The son had never known his true origins and like the children of Acadia, the Welsh and so on never knew his true origins. It was never questioned until looking at these old roles where that woman who was given the flag is proven if was never and could never have been this child of the Sun. (Son of Charley) (Son of Little Turtle-by his widow-remarried) “Kilsoqua” then the child of the Shawnee, Wea, Micquia, Delaware, Creek, Occeneechi, Shingus of Acadia, Mingo, Picquia, Namotake, Mohegan, Lenape, and the confedarcy of the Powhatan and more. Her English name was Elizabeth. She too was one of the Three children taken away and placed with another family.

Later generations would find more children placed with other families. My own Great Grandmother placed with one of those families removed from the rolls in 1868. Yet she appears on the 1871 LeCygne roll as a baby. Her name too slightly altered. When I asked about her to no surprise I was told that someone had already had a linage to her too. She was merely a name on a piece of paper that had not responded so again someone had assumed it was their relations and claimed “That must be my relative”. However; I had learned how my Great grandmother had gotten there and why she was with that family.

My father as a young man also had been taken to Dowagiac and Niles Michigan by his father. “He was only 5 years old and it was a tradition”, he said; “his father had done the same thing when he was five”. It was the coldest he could remember ever being as they hunted rabits, tapped the maple trees and made syrup. He was young but remembered a big feast and that he
was with family. His father and mother had separated not long after that. We had ties to Travers City Michigan and that’s where my Grandfather died. He had worked for the railroad and was hurt and his last wish was to see the lake up there one last time. It is said he lay across his wifes lap and they told him they had reach the lake; “there it is Emmett”. He turned his head to see it; and passed away as they drove around the edge. I never knew him as my father had me later in life. Grandparents are those who pass on your history and in my life that too was lost long before I arrived. The oldest person I knew was a great grandmother on my fathers mothers side. She was a nice lady as I remembered and told me some of our family memories then. She was a Lowe married to John Lowe whom has a relationship to the Potawatomie of Tippecanoe removed long ago. Today I find that same name part of the Potawatomie around the same places I knew as a boy. A private lake “no Motorboats allowed” only special people could go there I was told. My Dad and us kids his brother and sisters families and a few other long since gone. That lake now surrounded by homes and nothing as it once was the name now even changed from when I was a boy. Erased; and nobody I talked to could remember the way it used to be.

My Dad and his brother were close and his sisters too. We used to get together about every Sunday and eat as a large family. Dad was called “Brother” his brother was “Little brother” his two sisters “Jenny” and the youngest just “Sis” short for Sister. They never used proper names and to listen to them talk was sometimes confusing but I remember those days and miss them dearly. All of them passed away when I was either a boy or had just become a young man. After that we lost touch with the rest of the family from back then.

In those old cigar boxes I inherited were old photos of my dad’s family and friends. He had once told me he worked in Kansas when he was between 15 and 17 for familily who lived out there. I found and have those pictures of all of the men standing around a horse drawn thresher. I have tried to find them since but things there too have changed since Dad was there about 1935. Some of those in Kansas had become citizens if part of the Miami. Other groups like the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, some of the Muscountain and others too had been sent there. These people were relatives and that left me no place to start. They could have been family by marriages or some of those who had taken one of my family in long ago. Dad in those old photos was easy to spot as he was far darker then the rest of those people who took a break from the hot sun to be photographed. He was right up front in all of them the first one in every shot. This is the first thing I noticed as I looked through most of these pictures. He had told me of his step father, the man who had remarried his mom. He too came and took pictures all of the time insisting he stand near his own kids. Dad said he never cared for him much. He had a son about the same age and according to Dad they were well off and better off. His son was dressed just like dad and before they left would change back into his other “Sunday Clothes”, Dad said. My fathers mother died when he was only a boy. That man stopped coming by after that Dad said; but he had kept the photos all of those years; “ Here you can have this one if you are a good boy”. He told me and to him they were pretty wonderful so he did for more than 60 years. His treasures in that box as he used to call them were many of the same thing. He was
placed in a Photo and others not of our family surrounded him, his brother and sisters. Later I found that same family name as one of those doing research for the Indiana group in the 1930-1960’s. I even found a photo of that man and looking through dads old photos It seems I have another earlier picture of him. I also have one of Dad as a baby placed in a small rocking chair. Another family inheritance that he was told was a special chair and kept it to pass it down to me. In that photo he is with another baby that is far more pale then my father ever was. I found him also many years later or his family and asked them about that photo too. They did not dispute it but wouldn’t comment to how or why it was taken. I think they were surprised to see it and that it had survived so long; since 1920/21.

Dad had given me a medicine bag with a maltese cross on it when I left for the university. Thats when he told me “if you don’t know where you come from, you will have a hard time knowing where you are going.” Don’t forget where your home is. I kept that for all of my life in my own little box of treasures. I wore it for years as I found my way to the Powwows and gatherings alone. I was truly happy dancing and drumming, nobody ever asked me about my heritage. I was asked to be head man dancer at a few and I felt that was a huge honor.

One day a man came running up to me and asked me my name. I told him and he grabbed me and said there was someone I had to meet. One of my nephews was with me then and he can confirm this fact. That man and another had told us they had our entire family history and they had been looking for us for a long long time. They claimed to have a roll with “Floyd’s” all over it. They promised to also share it with me the next week at another gathering. We were both excited as I had started looking for our past. That next week came and that man and the other had a meeting with some others in an RV camper. We waited outside for nearly 2 hours and when they came out they brushed us off. Making all kinds of excuses now why they could not share with us what they had been so excited about just the week before. In time it was dropped and they never offered to share what they had claimed to share. But I saw that old paper under the mans arm when they entered that RV. I cannot say what it might have been but maybe the lost 1868 roll that was ordered destroyed, As over the years people have told me a couple copies exist but are in private collections not shared. Maybe the list of Harrisons spies scouts and others. it is hard to say as it was never shared. Disappointed but it gave me hope so I kept looking for many more years. Never again disappointed as the more I learned the more I felt closer to those in my long past I never had the chance to know.

My family too were aware of our history and we all gathered at the old Cemetery now a park. We discussed it and formed our tribal structure to try and reclaim what was lost. Most relied on me as I had done all of the work. That now was maybe the mistake made as they had failed to learn that better first. We just knew who we were by my father and never had any question to that. This gave us a our name and a presence and I would soon learn few outside support that. Indiana had a native American Indian Commission then that we wanted to join. They again asked the Miami of our story and they disagreed to who we were. No surprise as that I had learned was the history since the issuing of the Greenville Flag. More than 200 years since then
and it seemed nothing had changed. We never asked to be called Miami only to be heard. I had helped on the PBS movie series and they had addressed us during one of those meetings. But when the minutes were posted on the State Web site that part was again omitted. We asked them why and to correct it and they refused. So much people then resigned. The commission was shut down rather than just including us in those minutes. I have thought about that many times since and it was either they didn’t believe us or it is because they did.

That state commission is up and running again now and we are not included again. This time for other reasons that has hurt us but this time from within. A half brother started his own groups a said cousin changed his name to our family line and then demanded to be the leader. I saw all going on and could only see that life was a circle and these things were reminiscent of our past. They did not know our history as I had learned it and not knowing it well enough to realise all of the things that added to our loss was happening again. Division between family, names changed to claim this or that. Had already happened time and time again.

Since I think that is our legacy and our curse that life is a circle and things really do repeat themselves. So maybe it was our destiny never to be found as it would seem so many for so long have wanted us gone.

I too am now faced with all of this and I see my families long history again closing in. One man trying to save the past and others just as intent to not let that happen. Records I once published in a tribal book now no longer public access. Other things removed destroyed and missing, even family headstones snapped off. I have made few friends and have taken more grief for all of this and that was never my intent. I just wanted to know where we came from and where all of my family went. The truth is I stood on that battlefield with others at my side for a time. They have all left me now and this story told is all I have left to share. So if you have read it then make up your own mind and seek out the information if you disagree, or even agree. There are still footprint yet discovered and maybe in your time you’ll find more than me.

I also leave this to my future generations that I will never meet. A Daughter that few know of that too now is now safe among the Ogachi and the people of the Forest. One day her children and grandchildren’s grandchildren will read these words and they will know me and know our past. That was my intention and my purpose all along. Just to know myself better and to keep a promise made to my father. All of these collected records copied and safe among many.

I read that old first edition of the last of the Mohegan (Mohican) the other day. Cooper said it was a fictional version of real events, people and places that to those who knew it would be apparent. It is as in those pages he has placed quotes from greeks and other famous men. All references to the Eel River people, politician and those who did us in. The story is out of time and sequence of events. It’s the incerts that hold the secrets and not the story content. Only some of the events are like those of our past. Bits and pieces of the Eel Rivers story that some now even have found to be fact.
If I had one wish after all of these years it would be the same as my grandfathers throughout time. A place of our own untouched and free, a place to just be. There is such a place that for years have been fenced off by the Federal Government, and is said to be for the Eel River people if ever proven and found. It is still there as far as I know and no others have been able to claim it. That too gives me hope that someone might listen to our story never told aloud. If that is the case I can return there someday, be buried there and rest next to the old Chief I believe is still there. This will be my last footprint to leave in this world as I join all of my relations whom have come before me. My last miles stone to cross, this too I have now learned.

We come into this world alone knowing nothing of who we are. Dependant on others to care for us until we can depend on ourselves. As those years pass by our time becomes short and all that we have and all that we have learned, needs to be shared and passed to others as we leave this world as we came in. Alone and with nothing from it except those things others feel we wanted with us, personal items, our best clothes and how we will be presented to our past family and friends and our Creator. This story was a labor of love so I share it with any who care to read it. My final wish is that it might help someone anyone find or seek what ever you are looking for. Make your own footprints but to do that you must take the firt step.

**Five Trees – of the Eel River People of Indiana.**