At the conclusion to and commentary upon the preceding chapter, only a brief mention was made relative to the fortunate find of the notebook written by Thomas Hutchins during the march of Bouquet’s army to the Muskingum. The reader will already appreciate that this discovery became known after the first chapter of the present series had been printed and the second already in the editor’s hands. It is fortuitous because we now have available and are approaching a definitive documentation of this momentous forward leap in the development of the heartland of America, which has become of such paramount agricultural and industrial importance to the rest of the world.

Although it is regrettable that this journal was kept in a private collection so long, latent and withheld from the useful attention of scholars, we are nonetheless grateful to the generosity of the late General Richard King Mellon who, through his estate, gave this valuable document to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. We extend our gratitude to Dr. Louis M. Waddell of that commission for his able presentation of this journal for the edification of a public increasingly interested in the activities of Colonel Henry Bouquet in America.

The journal and Finley’s survey notes represent the forward movement of the army from the viewpoints of two men performing different functions while each recorded parallel data. The two accounts support and supplement each other and only occasionally differ in the matter of a few perches’ distance. It is fitting and fortunate that the two documents should be printed together for comparison.

The greatest contribution of the newfound Hutchins journal to the current project lies far beyond any additional information it contains (which Dr. William Smith has already epitomized) but focuses upon the ultimate objective of the journal’s annotations, which were to

Mr. Williams continues his series of articles on Samuel Finley’s notes of the Bouquet expedition.—Editor
facilitate the creation of the Hutchins plat maps. They were indispensable for this purpose. It is demonstrably evident that the notes must have been continued, in some form, until the end of the march, for the surveyor's tangents are plainly in evidence to the end of Ratzer's map. As before mentioned, with the disappearance of the Hutchins plats (1 inch = 1 mile), Ratzer's copy (1 inch = 2 miles) is definitely better than the greatly simplified and reduced published maps by Hutchins. This view may lend credence to the surmise that Hutchins's hasty field notes were continued and his later copy discontinued at the ninth-day point.

It should be added that I, having in my possession good photocopies of Hutchins's handwriting, his long descriptions of the land and water routes to the western Indian towns and traders' routes, also his journals to Presqu' Isle and down the Ohio River, have compared the handwriting with the newfound journal, in company with the editor of these articles, and we agreed that it appears certain that the handwriting of the journal is genuine.

There is need for continuing reminders that Finley's magnetic bearings cannot be followed farther than one, or possibly two, short courses without leading the track of the old path off from true course. The intricacies of correcting magnetic courses for declination and the true meridian have been presented in chapter 1 of this discourse. Although Finley's courses cannot be used to plot a map with precision, his notes are definitive where strategic points or landmarks on the path are important. There are places where his surveyed trail may seem to differ from the later government surveyors' plats or Lieutenant Ratzer's rendition of Hutchins's plat maps, but these instances will be explained.

Finley identified exactly the crossing place of Sandy Creek, on the outskirts of Minerva, Ohio, which he fixed at just forty perches (ten chains) above the confluence of the creek with its Still Fork. He then, with meticulous care, located Bouquet's Camp No. 10 one mile and eleven perches below that crossing, on the right side of the creek, which he noted at twenty perches on the left of the camp at Pekin. Irrespective of his courses and bearings, these landmarks can be identified today. [See courses 42-49 of Finley's notes, pages 24-25, \textit{WPHM} 66 (Apr. 1983) : 366-67.] The measurements are to the center of the inner camp.

The latter fixed and documented point is, in turn, the means of reconstructing the route of the original path beyond present Pekin.
At four perches less than one and a half miles from the camp, the army crossed Hugle Run four perches (twenty-two yards) from its mouth on Sandy Creek. At the distance of fifty-six perches [sixteen perches remaining from course 58 (358) and forty in course 59 (359)], and at a point forty perches from the bank of the creek, the ascent began of the sloping foot of the hill seen to the right. Farther to the right, the ridge terminates in a high knob, and a mile below, the other end of the ridge rises in a very high peaklike eminence. Just below the village of Oneida, this height descends in a precipitous fall of more than two hundred feet to the water's edge of Sandy Creek, thus barring all passage down the right side of the creek. Highway 183 and the railroad now bridge the Sandy just below Pekin. By a diagonal course of fifty-eight perches, it was an easy matter to pass over the top through a saddle in the ridge much lower than the termini of high land. Finley here gives proof that he had his head chainman stretch the chain horizontally while the rear chainman plumbed his end of the chain to the pin in the ground marking the preceding measurement, thus endeavoring to maintain geographical standards. He recorded that the place where he crossed the ridge was sixty yards high (180 feet, course 60), exactly the height shown upon the topographical map at that point, by careful count of the contour lines (which are at twenty-foot intervals). A moderately sloping side-hill descent upon the western side of the ridge brought the marchers into the broad valley of the eastern branch of Armstrong Run and thence again into the larger valley of Sandy Creek at Malvern. Finley continuously recorded the small brooks and springs crossed en route, flowing down into the branch run to the right.

The preceding episode has been reconstructed through the sequence of Finley's definite references to the physical features of the country. The government surveyor John Bever's tracing upon his plats of quarter-section subdivisions starting from the Hugle Run crossing to the swamp noted by Finley [course 63 (363), page 27 of his notes] differs in important respects. Bever was a trustworthy authority, so we must credit him with the representation of the path where he found it, in his time (thirty-seven years later), and after passages by many military contingents over the road during the interval. It was inevitable that there should have been improvements and shortcuts made, as in all roads today, although the route depicted by Bever was no shorter but actually a little longer because it passed around the high knob just described. Also, it may have been the improved route which Brodhead wrote to General Washington that he
had found in 1779. The fact remains that Finley has effectively imprinted upon the landscape of Western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio the footprints and hoofprints of Bouquet's army exactly where the soldiers trod the earth and packhorses churned the mud in 1764. In brief, greatly increased information is now available through Finley's on-the-ground notes than with Smith's secondhand, absentee notation which, of course, was accurate enough as to total distances between campsites. It is noteworthy that Finley and Smith agreed fairly well after the third encampment and until the ninth encampment — after which Hutchins apparently ceased keeping notes of distances. Smith's and Finley's distance notations check within four perches, with the exception of the exact ground of the twelfth encampment.

Bouquet's army was marching out of Camp No. 10 when Finley resumed his detailed survey notes on October 12.

(26)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.° Courses</th>
<th>Perches</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday the 12:th of Oct: 1764: Left Camp N.° 10: Distance from Fort Pitt 74 miles and 67 Per:s to this Camp one Mile &amp; El[en] Per:s below the Crossing of the first Large Bran[ch] of Mos- kingam watters, being on a rich Level Bottom on the North side of said Creek¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 West 96</td>
<td>thr.° the Camp on Level Bottom to rising Ground The Creek 13 p:s to the Left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 S 83 W 74</td>
<td>a Long Level Land a Bottom to the Left: to the right about 50 p:s a ridge of good Land: the Creek about 40 p:s Distance to Left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 S 79 W 60</td>
<td>a Long a rich Bottom: a Hill to the right about 50 p:s D:¹ a Creek about 40 p:s to the Left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 N 82 W 52</td>
<td>a Long D: a Creek to the Left about 3 p:s on righ[t] to the right about 40 p:s Dist:c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 N 38 W 26</td>
<td>a Long D: a Creek to the Left 4 p:s off: a rich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Finley was emphatic by mentioning twice the distance of the crossing of the path over Sandy Creek, and specific in stating that it was exactly one mile and eleven perches to Camp No. 10. The point is nearly forty perches (McIntosh's adjutant thought it was nearer thirty perches; Williams, "Revolutionary Journal," 14) upstream from its junction with the Still Fork, just back of the Minerva municipal sewage disposal plant. This designates Camp No. 10 at Pekin, Highway 183 diagonally bisecting the inner camp.
Bottom to the south of s.\textsuperscript{d} Creek; to the Right a ridge 30 p:\textsuperscript{s} off

55 N 77 W 48 a Long D:\textsuperscript{o} to the foot of a steep ridge to the right on the Left a rich Bottom to the Left & the Creek about 20 [p:\textsuperscript{t}] off

56 S 35 W 54 where we struck the Creek: on the Left a Large Bottom [of L:\textsuperscript{n} deleted] a Hill to the right just at Hand

57 S 77 W 50 a Long a rich Bottom to Each Hand: to Creek about 5 p:\textsuperscript{s} off

58 S 22 W 32 at the end of 16 p:\textsuperscript{s} Cross:\textsuperscript{d} a Large run\textsuperscript{2} running to the Left: the Creek about 4 p:\textsuperscript{s} Dist:\textsuperscript{i} a rich Bottom on Each hand

59 S 27 W 40 a Long a rich Bottom to the Left. to the right a ridge: the Creek to the Left about 40 p:\textsuperscript{s} from thence Assends s:\textsuperscript{d} ridge to the right

60 S 80 W 58 a Long the side of a ridge Till the Top: about 60 y:\textsuperscript{e} High\textsuperscript{1} to the Left a Hill about one mile Dist:\textsuperscript{c} & all rich Bottom [in a run?] thence Down s:\textsuperscript{d} ridge

61 S 58 W 62 at the end of 30 p:\textsuperscript{s} Cross:\textsuperscript{d} a s[p]ring at the Head. all a Long Down side of a freeston[e] ridge to the Left: & to the right a Low vally of Good Land

62 S 29 W 118 at the end of 74 p:\textsuperscript{s} Cross:\textsuperscript{d} a spring & at the end of this Course Cross:\textsuperscript{d} a spring: Both run-

2. The crossing of Hugle Run is designated as four perches up the stream from its mouth on the north side of Sandy Creek, at sixteen perches of Finley's course 58 (358), four perches short of a mile and a half from the center of the camp at Pekin. This is an anchor point for measurement of the path ahead. The area around the mouth of Hugle Run is today thickly wooded.

3. Evidence like this of Finley's careful methods is reassuring. He must have had his chainmen stretch and level the chain, the rear chainman plumbing the end with the last pin in the ground marking the end of the previous measurement. Starting with the contour of the lower slope to the ascent, and counting the contours to the top in the saddle previously mentioned, there are nine contours (twenty-foot contour intervals) counted, totalling 180 feet, the same as Finley's recorded sixty yards. It also helps to locate where the path passed over the top of the hill, by a sidehill climb avoiding the high knob to the right.
ing to the right at the foot of the Limestone[e] ridge to the left & at the end of D:o a Large swamp to the right & a Large Livel vally

63 S 37 W 26 to the Left a small ridge & to the right a swamp & vally

64 S 50 W 108 to the Left a ridge & to the right a Low Level Country at the end of 14 p:o Cross:d a spring runing to the right

65 S 69 W 132 a Long a rich vally but Bad Timber: a ridge to the right about 160 p:o and a ridge to the Left about one mile & one Quarter, the Creek Long the foot of s:d ridge

66 S 76 W 152 a Long a rich Level a ridge, to the right, about 100 p:o to the Left a ridge about a mile Distance & the Creek at the foot thereof: at the end of this Course a Low ridge very narrow & Dow[n] into a Level again

67 S 70 W 72 a Long Level good Land to the Creek about ¾ of a mile to the Left at foot of a Hill a ridge to the right about 160 p:o Distance

68 S 83 W 70 To the right two round Hill[s] one on Each side of the run runing of [to] the Left. to the Left rising Land the Creek about 160 p:o

4 The swamp mentioned in the field notes is evidenced today by contours reentering into the hillside (north side of hill). All the springs mentioned in the notes drain to the right, into the eastern branch of Armstrong Run in this valley. It is worthy of note that there are no access roads up into this fertile valley today, half of it still heavily wooded and the habitat of deer and other wildlife.

5 The surveyor's course 68 specifies the location of Armstrong Run crossing as 160 perches (a half mile) from Sandy Creek, which pushed it back against the very foot of the high hill just west of the town of Malvern. The reference to the two round hills can be understood and interpreted only by Finley's station point having been on the east bank of the ford, looking north where the main branch of Armstrong Run flowed out of the valley between two high ridges, both of which ended simultaneously, presenting their rounded terminal knobs only to the viewer. The run then passed into the area labeled (upon the topographical map) by roadside signs as Village Park. It then curved in a southeasterly direction near its (then) natural mouth on Sandy Creek. This course of the run is thus depicted upon the U.S. Geological Survey topographical (15-minute) map dated 1943, before it was diverted by rail and highway construction more than three-quarters of a mile downstream of the Sandy.

It was there that General McIntosh's Revolutionary army encamped on both sides of the run on the night of November 13, 1778, when it started to snow at sunset, continued all that night and the next day, so that two nights were spent there. Only a week before, November 6, the adjutant of that army wrote in his journal, "... a fine day and the night warm for the season." Williams, "Revolutionary Journal," 12.
1984
A SURVEY OF BOUQUET'S ROAD, 1764

| Dist. & at the end of 64 p. | Cross: the run
|---------------------------|------------------
| 69 S 72 W 74 | a Long a rich Bottom a ridge to the right near the Creek about 160 p. to the Left: at the end of this Course Came into the Sevannah |
| 70 S 76 W 540 | a Long the sevannah about a 100 p. to the right several Hills: to the Left the Creek about 160 p. Dist & at the foot of a Ridge |

(28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.° Courses Per.: Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71 S 60 W 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 S 50 W 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 S 81 W 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 S 73 W 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 S 75 W 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Finley noted and remarked two extensive savannas stretching for nearly three miles of perfectly level land free from trees, rimmed by low, wooded hills. Robert McCready (ibid., 15) was also delighted by "two Extensive plains, the first of which is One mile Three Quarters and Seventy Perches in length and three Quarters of A mile in Breadth near the lower end of which is a little rising on which being posted you had A View of the whole Army in their Order of marching." Thirty years ago, I was greatly impressed by these savannas, each as perfectly level as great tennis courts and each comprising a single farm, and considered them the most extraordinary phenomena sighted in that day's travel upon this road.

7 The path passed down the west side of Sandy Creek more than three and a half miles to cross Little Sandy Creek, just two perches from its mouth on Sandy Creek. Just at hand, below, is Goodland Acres, opposite the larger Waynesburg.
from the other Creek: at the end of this Cour[se] the Creek 2 p. to Left, a Large sevanna to right

76 S 70 W 18 Thro. D.°
77 S 60 W 80 Thro. Ditto. the Creek about 10 p. to the Left very Larg[e] Bott[om]
78 S 86 W 88 all Thro. rich Bottom at the end of 78 p.°
Cross: a run the Creek 48 p. to the Left at the foot of a Hill
79 N 85 W 70 the Creek about 40 p.° to the Left a Low ridge to the right, a very Large Bottom to the Left
80 S 62 W 74 at the end of 12 p.° Cross: a small run in a rich Bottom
81 S 73 W 86 to the Left a rich Low Bottom to the Right a Low ridge to the right very good Land
82 S 57 W 76 a ridge on the right & the Creek on the Left

1074

(29)

N.° Courses Per:° Remarks
83 S 47 W 60 Down Creek on the Left, & a ridge on the right Just Close niegh [sic]
84 S 85 W 76 at the end of 66 p.:° Cross: a Creek running to the Left the Large Creek about 5 p.:° to the Left a rich Bott:m to right
85 S 12 W 52 Thro. rich Bott:m about 3 p.:° to the Left. the Creek
86 S 51 W 80 Thro. a rich Bottom very wett
87 S 37 W 38 Thro. rich Bottom on Each hand
88 S 55 W 76 a ridge to the right, & a rich Low Bottom to the Left
89 S 51 W 40 to Camp the Creek Close on the Left & a ridge on the right Camp N.° 11

422

8 Two miles and 28 perches carried the path to Pleasant Valley Creek only five perches from its mouth on Sandy Creek. Contiguous to the creek on the west side was McIntosh's Camp No. 10 in 1778.
N.° Cours Per's
Saturday 13:th of Oct: 1764
Left Camp N.° 11 Distance from Fort Pitt
84¾ miles & 76 p.° to this Camp on the North
Side of Moskingom Creek about 8 miles from
Tuscaravas

90 S 49 W 50 at the end of 40 p.° Cross: a run Direct to
Left, to Little ridges & good Land all thro.
Camp the Creek to the Left 15 p.°

91 S 30 W 22 up a Low ridge of good up Land

92 S 78 W 50 a Long a ridge of good Land to the right
& Left Low Good Land

93 N 76 W 42 a Long a ridge good Land low Land to Each
side about 40 p.° to the right and Just at
the Left.

94 S 73 W 40 to a Low Hollow: a Low ridge to the right &
Low to the Left

95 S 44 W 50 at the end of 30 p.° assend Top of a ridge
running to right & Left but rich Land the re-
maind[er] Desent

96 S 84 W 114 at the end of 40 p.° Cross: a Hollow, ridges
to right and Left all good Land Differant
ridges to Each hand

97 S 52 W 118 at the end of 98 p.° Cross: a run in a Hol-
low: Down D.° ridges of Good white Land to
Each hand

98 S 30 W 80 a Long Differant ridges to right & Left all
good Land a run to the Left 40 p.° & a ridge
about 100 p.° on D.°

99 S 6 W 44 a Long a good ridge to the right, a run
Hollow & ridge to the Left as before

400 S 54 W 60 Same as before

1 S 77 W 74 a Long Differant ridges of Both to right &
Left of good Land: Chiefly a Hollow to the Left

[9] Bouquet's guides and engineers preferred to pass by the larger creek
in order to take advantage of fresher and cleaner spring water found in the
lesser and short runs. Such a location they found between two little brooks,
(31)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N:°</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Per:°</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S 70</td>
<td>W 60</td>
<td>a Long good Land a ridge to the right: a mountain to the Left about Two miles Distant the Creek at the foot of s:° Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S 57</td>
<td>W 82</td>
<td>at the Beg[in]ing of this Level Low Pi[e]ce of Land about 40 p:° Bro[α]d no Timber thereon runing to wards the Creek on the Left: all Low rich Land to the right &amp; a swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N 80</td>
<td>W 104</td>
<td>a Long Level good Land to Each hand from thence enters into a Plain Land no wood onit at the end of 106 p:° Came to the Bank of a Creek Call:° Nemonchelis:° which is 3 p:° Broad a Large Bare Bottom on Each side: a Hill to the Left about Two miles Distance: &amp; the Creek at the foot of it to the right a Low ridge about 2 miles thence assends up a ridge of Land no Timber onit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

one draining the Magnolia Airport in modern times, for Camp No. 11, with its left side and outguard posts upon the banks of Sandy Creek. The right rear guardpost rested upon the lower slope of a sixty-foot-high eminence with a flat area on its top, ideal for forming the troops in an oblong square or circle, just as had occurred in Bouquet's celebrated defense at the Bushy Run battle.

10 For two miles and a quarter after leaving Camp No. 11, the road led over rugged, high hills and deep valleys, nearly all turned topsy-turvy by strip mining. A few streams were crossed, as noted by Finley, but their sources have been clogged by debris from the surface mining process, and the runs have dried up. Scars of the road can no longer be traced through this part of the terrain. Thanks to Ratzer's work, its course can be followed and measured, at least on paper. Sandy Creek, meantime, described a great irregular, semicircular bend beginning at the Camp No. 11 site to return again to the road as it spanned the broad plain to reach the noted ford of Nimishillen Creek just below Sandyville. Finley called it "Nemonchelis . . . 3 p:° Broad." Dr. Smith, probably prompted by Hutchins, wrote the name more picturesquely: "Nemenshehelas about 50 feet wide"; Smith, An Historical Account, 12. The modern spelling is Nimishillen (U.S. Geological Survey topographical map, Waynesburg, Ohio, quadrangle).

The exact point at which the path forded the Nimishillen has been long in doubt. There exists a scar of an old crossing approach just above the present bridge, but it is probable that it was a later approach. Ratzer has depicted a wide curve in the approach from the eastern side while Hutchins (oversimplifying his small-scale map) has indicated a straight-on approach. The old fording road on the west side described a curving loop on that side. It occurred to me to try Finley's approach: the four courses immediately preceding the crossing, plotted by protractor, depict a loop of slightly less than a mile curving to the south, on the eastern side of the creek. At least that is where the path ran and forded at that remote time.
6 N 36 W 80 all a Long a Bear ridg[e] to the Left Little Low ridges of good up D:° to the right
7 N 51 W 172 all a Long for 120 p:* rising [g]round Little hills to the right from thence Low Level Swamppy Land to D:° to the Left good Level Land but scarce of Timber
8 N 80 W 76 very Level good Land to the Left: to the right rising Little ridges of Good Land
9 N 53 W 84 a Long good Land to Each hand: a Low ridge to right: to the Left Low good Land
10 N 43 W 56 at the end of 22 p:* Cross:° a run runing to y:* Left good Level Land on Each hand
11 N 31 W 32 to the Bank of a run up a hollow a ridge on the right: & a Hollow on the Left: the run runs to Left
12 S 57 W 32 at the Beg:* Cross:* run to the Right a Low ridge to the Left a Low Hollow & the run runing in it
13 N 84 W 72 up a Low Hollow between two ridges to the Top all good up Land on the Top & Level to Each hand thence Down in to a Level

1000

(32)

N:* Courses Per:* Remarks. on the road
14 N 52 W 43 a Low Ridge to the Right & a Hollow to the Left between me & a ridge about 30 p:* off to the Left
15 N 77 W 52 a Long a ridge to the Top: the spurs runs to the right & Left at the end of this Course all good Land: a Large Vally to the right at a small Distance of good Land

11 From the old ford of the Nimishillen, the path turned northwesterly, passing diagonally through the town of Sandyville, Tuscarawas County, and at 1.62 miles from the ford crossed a small tributary of Limestone Creek, then the county line into Pike Township, Stark County. A half mile farther it crossed the main branch of Limestone Creek, only one-tenth mile above a fork with the west branch of the same stream, thence sixty-six perches to a crossing of the west branch. Ratzer shows the route that way, but Hutchins, simplifying his published map, ignored this area and depicted the road passing the creek just below the fork. Finley, however, recorded that they passed both branches, and again Hutchins must have had that routing of the path in his plat maps for Ratzer to have copied them in his rendition.
16 N 59 W 80 at the end of 20 p: at the foot of the ridge to the Left a Spring about 4 p: off, to the Left y: a Cross a Hollow to Top of of [sic] a Narrow ridge the remainder of this Course

17 N 53 W 132 all a Long rich Level Land to the Left: & about 60 p: Dist: to the right a Low ridge but good Land & Timber from thence Thro. a Low rich Bottom

18 N 55 W 48 at the end of 28 p: to a small Creek: the Large Creek about 50 p: to the Left, a Low ridge to the right 50 p: Dist:

19 S 84 W 34 all Thro. rich Bottom rising Land to the right, very rich

20 S 66 W 66 the Creek about 3 p: off to the Left, a ridge about 40 p: to the right very steep ridge all a Long a rich Bottom

21 S 84 W 62 all Thro. a rich Bottom on Each hand: the Creek a Long side to the Left: a very Large Bottom to the S: E: of the Creek

22 S 44 W 46 Down a Long side of Creek 2 p: off to the Left & a Steep ridge to the right very near the Creek about 6 p: Wide

23 S 63 W 26 we Le[a]ve the Creek to the Left & Assinds a rise on Level Land

24 West 56 all a Long Level good Land but scarce of wood. a Low ridge to the right 30 p: off to the Left near

645

(33)

N.° Courses Per.° Remarks
25 S 62 W 84 a Long a small Hollow & a Low ridge to Each side: from the° [thence] in to Level Land

26 N 85 W 50 Thro. a rich Bottom to the Main Branch of Moskinggom thenc[e] Dow[n] by D:° its to the right hand

27 S 71 W 4 Down D:° to the ford ———-12

12 Departing from the crossing of the west branch of Limestone Creek, Finley jogged abruptly for thirty-two perches (.1 mile) S 57 W, course 12 (412), then resumed the northwest direction toward the next landmark, the
at the Beginning of this Course Cross'd the Creek being about 12 p: wide all Thro. Level rich Bottom, the Creek to the Left about 20 p: at the end of this Course
at the end of 40 p: y: forks of the 2 Branches of Moskinggom Joins, all Thro. Tuscarawas Plain or Town being Level Land but scarce of wood
to the Camp N:° 12: at Tuscaravvas: the Creek about 7 p: to the Left

Sunday 14:th Day of Oct: 1764: Lay By at Tuscarawvas at Camp N:° 12: Distance from Fort Pitt 93½ miles and 3 perches

crossing of Bear Run, which, according to Smith, he reached "about 50 perches above where it emptied" into Sandy Creek. Such were Finley's distances, however, that it is necessary to carry the line of the path about five perches higher.

Here again a disparity of data seems to result from lack of geographical knowledge of the surrounding country. At fault is the most tortuously winding and meandering course imaginable of Sandy Creek. In the brief itinerary of one and one-sixth mile, the marchers bordered Sandy Creek for a quarter of a mile at one of its great bends that contort the creek's channel into flowing more than five miles in reaching nearly the same point, within forty perches, as the one mile of the path. [See Finley's courses 20, 21, 22 (420, 421, 422) above.] The most remarkable part of this last mile of the day's march (October 13, 1764) was the last fifty-four perches of the approach, after the drop down the short slope to the single wagon-track-width road, fifty perches, on the bank alongside the slothful Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum River, then down the four perches to the water's edge and the ford.

13 The historic crossing of the Tuscarawas River has been extolled and elucidated in a previous chapter. The crossing is important to the history of the whole area north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. It was a unique facility that diverted the courses of all the important Indian paths of this vast area and channeled them along dry routes from and to all destinations. It is important to this study particularly since here was terminated the association of Bouquet's road with the Great Trail, which continued on northwestward.

Furthermore, a technically related occurrence at this point influenced the cumulative distances of the measured courses surveyed thenceforward. Heretofore, in calculations of distances and locations upon the road, we had only Dr. William Smith's epitomized version of Hutchins's journal and journal (daily plotted) maps, in those days called a "marching journal." It was all that was available to work from, but a few problems resulted in harmonizing distances to fixed landmarks on the subsequent route.

From Finley's recorded distances, it becomes evident that Smith lost a half mile between Camp No. 11 and Camp No. 12. Whether it was an error in his calculations or whether it was a typographical omission, the result was the same. It simply was assumed that the camp was situated immediately after reaching the western end of the ford, which brought everything else — the stockaded blockhouse and Camp No. 13 — nearly a half mile nearer to the crossing, and it also caused trouble in precisely locating other key features in the succeeding itinerary.

These field notes of the engineer Finley have brought reality to long-sought understanding of this complex operation. He has recorded that course 28 (428)
(34)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.°</th>
<th>Courses Per:</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munday the 15:th Day of Oct: 1764: Left Camp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.° 12: Distance from Fort Pitt 93½ miles &amp; 3: p.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Tuscarawas old Town on the North Side of the Creek: about 7 p. Distance

31 S 44 W 40 at the end of 30 p. Crossed a Hollow to the

at the crossing was sighted from the bank on the eastern side, fifty-two perches, of which twelve perches were actual fording, leaving forty perches of the same course (N 68 W) to be traversed. A 55-degree turn was made on course 29 (429) for 100 perches S 57 W, to the center of the Camp No. 12, having its guard posts on the riverbank and the inner camp withdrawn the regulation 150 yards. The occasion for this digression was the presence of a swale, very miry and clogged with brushy vegetation, a part of the old river-bed, seventy-five perches long parallel to the then riverbed, and immediately to the left (downstream) side of the fording, so that this arrangement permitted location of the campsite at the nearest available space on the river's edge. It added just eight perches less than a half mile (160 perches) to the length of the road. Smith's computation of eight miles, 19 perches (2,560+19=2,579 perches); Finley's total distance=2,727 perches, a difference of 148 perches, which is 12 perches less than one-half mile, 160 perches, or the width of the river. Hence, with the addition of Smith's omission, the accounts agree.

14 The Indian town of Tuscarawas was scattered over perhaps one hundred fifty acres. Such towns were never compactly arranged. Tuscarawas spread over the area at the western end of the ford of the stream which took its name from the far-known town, originally settled by Ottawas. After the fall of Fort Duquesne to British control in 1758, the part of the Delaware nation under French influence removed to Tuscarawas, where Major Robert Rogers found the place inhabited predominantly by Delawares, who were capable of fielding about 180 warriors. Major Robert Rogers, *Journals* (London, 1765), 234. Christopher Gist had found the town composed of Ottawas in 1751. Darlington, *Gist's Journals*, 36, 104. Bouquet's orders, "Morning Orders Saturday 13th 8r AM: The Troops will this day proceed to Tuscarrawa a settlement (now abandoned). . . ." *Williams, Orderly Book of Bouquet's Expedition*, 27.

It seems evident that Bouquet intended to remain there for several days to treat with the Indians, for that same evening the orders were: "The Army halts tomorrow at this Encampment, Necessary Houses to be erected immediately. . . ." *Ibid.*, 28. Such orders had not been issued at any previous camp.

This location was the most conducive to laudatory description of all of Bouquet's camps, remarked upon for its thousands of acres of cleared, fertile land; yet its attractiveness was adverse to its future as a stable and prosperous community. The location at the crossroads of travel of native bands and white traders was detrimental to the well-being of the inhabitants, who were constantly placed under the universal obligations of Indian hospitality toward all travelers within their domain. All traveling bands of warriors, however, were not friendly toward the dwellers near the crossing place, and hospitality, in that case, must be proffered under duress — a lesson soon learned by all who settled here, and none of whom stayed very long. Notwithstanding his original intent, Bouquet soon amended his strategic plan, just as he had at his last camp before advancing upon Fort Duquesne, and withdrew from the great thoroughfare of travel to more defensible ground and certainly a far better water supply.

15 Finley's eye was ever alert for topographical features, even those not near at hand. Such was the case of his observation of the depression in the surface of the plain that described a mile and a half semicircle across the
1984 A SURVEY OF BOUQUET’S ROAD, 1764

right to the right [sic] in a Circular Manner about one mile & half Distance and the Creek at the foot thereof. on the south side of the Creek a very Large Bottom of very rich Land about a mile and one half wide the Creek about 20 p:² Wide & a good Bottom

32 S 27 W 44 the Creek 4 p:² to the Left Level Land to the right no Timber on it
33 S 4 W 64 at the end of 50 p:² a Presepis the Creek 8 p:² to the Left a ridge to the right 4 p:² Dist:²
34 S 4 E 52 the Creek 10 p:² to the Left a ridge about 20 p:² to the right
35 S 15 W 36 the Creek 30 p:² to the Left: & a ridge to the right 30 p:²
36 S 30 W 66 a Long Level Land. the Creek to the Left 60 p:² at the end of 40 p:² a Low ridge to the right about 6 p:²
37 S 40 W 46 the Creek bears off to the Left 10 p:² Level Land to the right Clear of Timber
38 S 24 W 60 at the end of 22 p:² Came to the Block House¹⁶ & at end 56 p:² Came to a spring on the Left & the Creek at 5 p:² Dist:² to D:°

peninsula formed within this great looping curve of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum River. Plausibly, it was the remains of an ancient riverbed. Some sixty years hence, it would be exploited by the Ohio Canal Company as a ready-made natural channel with just the right fall to conduct their freight-carrying enterprise downriver to Dover. More immediately to Finley’s view, if he had been endowed with prophetic clairvoyance, would have appeared the image of the massive aqueduct constructed of great timbers, which only seventy-odd years later would carry the Sandy and Beaver Canal over the Tuscarawas River to join the Ohio Canal at the canal basin in Bolivar, the town which sprang into being at this junction of commerce and the boundary of which was this very “Hollow to the right,” only thirty perches from the front face of Bouquet’s Camp No. 12. Incidentally, this aqueduct existed until it was carried away by a great flood in 1884. See G. Max Gard and William H. Vodrey, Jr., The Sandy and Beaver Canal (East Liverpool, Ohio, 1952), 15, 44, 173, 194. Incidentally, the U.S. Geological Survey topographical map, Bolivar, Ohio, quadrangle (7.5 minute, 1978) shows the twenty-foot-high embankment that elevated the canal on the eastern end of the aqueduct still existing for .2 mile. The Bolivar end of the aqueduct was a canal basin where freight was transferred between the Ohio and the Sandy and Beaver boats.

¹⁶ On Monday, October 15, 1764, the army marched out of Camp No. 12 (Williams, Orderly Book of Bouquet’s Expedition, 20). At 370 perches (one mile, fifty perches — including twenty-two perches of course 38) downriver from the site of Camp No. 12, Finley noted, “Came to the Block House.” At first this seemed to denote a preexisting blockhouse, but the meaning is somewhat clarified when one reads the orders in correlation with this notation by Finley. It seems logical, plausible, and almost certain that, on Saturday and Sunday, October 13 and 14, the guides and engineers were out in front search-
39 S 11 W 64 the Creek on the Left about 10 p.: & a ridge to the right about 4 p.:  
40 S 6 E 44 at the end of 20 p.: Cross: d a run at the mouth running into the Creek about 2 p.: Dist: c to the Left  

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<table>
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<th>N:°</th>
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<th>Per:°</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>41 S 20 E 44</td>
<td>at the end of 26 p.: Cross: d a run at the mouth: the Creek to the Left 4 p.: &amp; a Low ridge to the right about 20 p.: Dist: c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>42 S 11 E 26</td>
<td>a Long Level Bottom. the Creek to the Left 4 p.: a swamp to the right about 15 p.: Distance but Level Low Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 S 44 E 34</td>
<td>to the Bank of the Creek: an Island in the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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ing for a defensible spot for building a small fortified storehouse for provisions. This would make secure the food and other supplies for the return march, would release nearly half the burdensome train of packhorses which had to carry nearly as heavy loads of feed and fodder for their own sustenance as food for the troops, and would reduce by half the loads they now had to carry on their backs double the distance to their destination through the most rugged country of the whole campaign. The engineers would have marked out the plan of the structure upon the ground, probably by stakes, so that on Monday in passing the spot, Finley could have noted, "Came to the Block House."

That evening the orders read: "A party of two Captains four subalterns [lieutenants] four sergeants & 100 Axmen . . . to parade at seven tomorrow morning . . . [to] receive directions from ye Chief Engineer." And on Thursday evening the orders were: "the same Number of Officers & Men . . . to finish the Entrenchm: at ye Store House, where the Flower is to be Immediately Lodged." Williams, Orderly Book of Bouquet's Expedition, 31, 32. This order suggests the reason why few archeological traces of log stains were found in the excavation of the later Fort Laurens site at the location of Bouquet's blockhouse. The order to "finish the Entrenchm" indicates that this depot was built on the same plan as the redoubts that Bouquet had constructed at intervals over the mountains for General John Forbes' expedition six years previously. The mode was to place a rectangular blockhouse within entrenchments surrounding shoulder-high earthen parapets (epaulements), which were surmounted by fising (sharply pointed stakes) driven into the earthen ramparts and projecting outwards at about a 45-degree angle). The ruins of such defensive structures left few posthole log molds or stains, except where gateposts were set or if bastions formed of vertical logs, sunken in the ground, were extended from corner angles. Williams, Bouquet's March to the Ohio, 89, also photo illustration fol. 70, Fort Dewart remains.

Ratzer's map represents this redoubt on the Tuscarawas as octagonal, really square with four corner bastions and intervening redans (Clements Library, Map Collection). The reader's notice is invited to Finley's course 45 (445): "Tuesday the 16:th of Oct: 1764: Lay By at Camp N:° 13 To build Block houses . . ." Also, the orders issued in the evening of October 21 read: "A
detachment of 50 Men from the Line with Officers in Proportion; to Remain under the Command of Capt [John Joseph] Schlosser of ye 60th Regt as a Garrison in ye Fort built to protect the Store Houses erected at this Post.” The orders further detail that “a part of the Baggage, Tools, Stores, Provisions and Cattle is to be left in Charge with Capt[n] Schlosser. . . .” Williams, *Orderly Book of Bouquet's Expedition*, 35.

It appears certain that there was more than one structure and that the storehouse must have been a sizable building to have held the quantity and bulk of the items listed. The orders specifically declare that there existed a “fort” and “storehouses” (plural). The location of the fortified blockhouse has been uncertain. The evidence contained in the journal of the adjutant with McIntosh's army gave assurance that it was situated very nearly upon the ground of Fort Laurens. The fine report on the excavation on the site of that fort published by Richard Michael Gramly, *Fort Laurens, 1778-9: The Archaeological Record* (Richmond, 1978), noted that log stalls found within eighty feet of the southwest bastion of the fort might have been a vestige of the remains of the blockhouse; this is inconclusive, however, since there were no artifacts found. Mention of the find also appears on pages 89 and 92 of Gramly's report, but of different conformations, one square and the other a long rectangle. Now, Finley's measured courses from the Camp No. 12 and, in reverse, the Camp No. 13 sites should put to rest all doubts of the correctness of that conjectured spot.

The mention in the orders of the cattle left under the care and protection of Captain Schlosser and his officers and fifty soldiers would have been a considerable responsibility. The march from the Forks to Fort Pitt took the army twenty days (November 8-28), but three days were needed for reaching the Tuscarawas, and seventeen more days to complete the march. By computation and estimate, about 100 steers, including at least five to be consumed by Schlosser's garrison, would have been required. A substantial corral would have been necessary to protect the cattle, as they would have been fine prey for the Indians if left to graze at night. Some sort of cattle shed was needed for protection against cold and frosty weather at night. It snowed and bad weather delayed the army one full day on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth.

It is here suggested that the long building retraced and identified by Gramly as the hospital of McIntosh's army, may have been a restored storehouse of the former army. Scaling the plan map 2, page 89, it is exactly the same distance from the blockhouse that it measured from the nearest protecting bastion of the later Fort Laurens. If, as Gramly surmised, more telltale post molds and log stalls would be found under the Fort Laurens Museum building, they may have revealed the secret of the whereabouts of the other storehouse. It would have been within the range of protection from the redoubt of Schlosser's men.

On the eleventh of November, the returning column of troops, convoying numbers of liberated captives, picked up Captain Schlosser's detachment of troops, and his storehouses and cattle corral were abandoned. Seven years later, that Tory Indian trader, Nicholas Cresswell, with his Indian “temporary wife,” spent the night of September 9, 1775, in the remains of the blockhouse
Tuesday the 16th of Oct. 1764: Lay By at Camp No. 13 To build Block houses: & Capitulate17 with the Indians
Wensday 17th Day of Oct: Lay By as before at Camp No. 13:
Thursday the 18th of Oct: Lay By at Camp No. 13:
Friday the 19th of Oct: 1764 Lay By at Camp No. 13.
Saturday the 20th of Oct: Lay By at Camp No. 13:
Sunday 21st 1764: Lay by also

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N:° Courses Per: Remarks
Munday 22: Oct: 1764
Left Camp No. 13: Distance From fort Pitt
95½ Miles and 43 p: to this Camp where Col: Bouquet held the Congress18 with the Indians. about 2½ Miles below Tuscarawvas old Town on the Bank of Muskingum Creek: S: d Creek about 20 p: wide.

46 S 67 W 200 Where we left the river & Camp: at the end

and pronounced it "demolished," which probably meant that it was in a ruinous state but yet afforded some shelter. This documentation was first presented in Williams, "Revolutionary Journal," 17.

17 The meaning of the term to capitulate, as then used, meant to negotiate, now an archaic use of the words. The fact that often one or the other party to the capitulation negotiated terms of surrender led to the modern use of the term as meaning a negotiated surrender.

18 The army continued for six days at Camp No. 13, from midday on the sixteenth to the morning of the seventh day, October 22. During that time, representative sachems of the Delaware, Shawnee, and Mingo nations met with Bouquet and his officers in what they called a "Congress." The place of meeting was not at Camp No. 13, as Finley expressed it, but at a spot, a little more than a half mile north of the camp and just a half mile below the block-house, where the troops erected a shelter for the purpose. Hutchins and Ratzer noted the place on their maps, the "Conference House"; the Orderly Book and Smith referred to it as a "Bower." The structure was depicted as made with saplings laid across forked trunks of small trees supporting a covering of boughs, in the engraved illustrations of Bouquet receiving the captives from the Indians. This is the fine work of the young American artist (his first commission in England) Benjamin West, the future president of the Royal Academy. Seventeen captives surrendered at this place were sent to Fort Pitt with the horses relieved of their burdens by being deposited in the storehouses under Captain Schlosser. Williams, Orderly Book of Bouquet's Expedition, 34.
of 100 p.: Came to a Desent then up a hollow & a Low ridge to Each hand at the end of 140 p.: Cross:d a run runing to the Left & at the [end] of 180 p.: Cross:d a run\textsuperscript{19} runing to the right, all up in a hollow Between two low ridges of Good Land

47 N 83 W 120 at the end of 40 p.: Cross:d the Top of a ridge Down D:\textdegree; at the end of 100 p.: Cross:d a run runing to the right at the foot of ridge to the right at the end of this Course a Low ridge of Good Land from thence' up a Hollow Thro. the Indian Camp\textsuperscript{20}

48 S 44 W 112 at the end of 108 [p.:] Cross:d a spring at the head runing to the Left a Low hollow & a run Parrellel on the Left all this Course at the foot of a High ridge about 50 p.: Distance to the right a Low ridge Neigh [sic]\textsuperscript{21}

\textsuperscript{19} These two runs would be small tributaries of Haystack Run, the stream which curved and meandered around and supplied the camp. The sources are shown on the topographical map but became dashed as intermittent streams and finally depicted as conduited underground due to strip mining and highway construction.

\textsuperscript{20} This Indian camp one mile from the Camp No. 13 must have been the place where the Indian deputies to the conference stayed. The camps earlier referred to by Smith, where large numbers of warriors waited, were said to be several miles away.

\textsuperscript{21} An anomalous situation is created in this sector of the route by Ratzer's map, which here differs with Finley's notations; yet it must be remembered that Ratzer had no other source but Hutchins's manuscript plats to guide him. The main trail, after leaving the Great Trail at the Tuscarawas Crossing, ran through the Camp No. 12 and, at just a half mile farther, the path to Camp No. 13 is depicted by a lightly drawn hairline unmistakably a secondary path, following the riverbank. The main path led through the block-house, but the council house was between the two trails, apparently just west of present Route 102. The main trail, according to Ratzer, continued to follow a westerly direction, passing beyond and avoiding the circuitous bend of Haystack Run that curled back to enter the river immediately below the Camp No. 13 site. At the point of passing the bend of Haystack Run, the main path was nearly a mile (.93) west of Camp No. 13 on the riverbank (County Highway 111 passes through the southwest corner of the inner Camp No. 13 on its way to Zoar).

Ratzer (or probably Hutchins) mistook a branch of Haystack Run for the principal stream that circles a half mile farther west. This branch issued out from a hollow in a strip-mined area, so that it is now mapped as an intermittent stream, which is later shown as "tunnelled underground." This interpretation brings the path that Finley describes in detail from Camp No. 13 over to join present Ohio 102 at the 53-degree change of direction (courses 47 to 48, from 7 degrees north of west to southwest). Ratzer does not show how the army reached that point from the camp. The stream just described as debris-choked from a strip mine is that which Finley describes (course 48) as "a run Parrellel on the Left." A disturbing element in identification of features of the
at the end [of] 78 p.: a run running to the Left
a Low ridge to the right & a ridge to the Left
about a 100 p.: Dist: & a run at the foot thereof all Good Land

at the end of 20 p.: Cross: a run running to
the Left Cross another run running to the
right from the Beginning of this Course up
a Hollow for 60 p.: of it then a ridge of good
[Land] the remainder of it to the Top

all along a Low ridge of Good Land; and
Desends to Each hand of very wide & good
Land

natural terrain is that for three miles the whole area of hills and valleys to
the right of the path has been turned topsy-turvy by strip mining operations,
contours obliterated or changed drastically, also watercourses changed and
choked with rubble, their underground feeders cut off. Hence, it is difficult
to identify many of Finley's landmarks for this sector of the path. The pattern
of Ratzer's line follows closely that described by Finley, except that I believe
that the path ran a little distance at higher grade to the right of the road,
Route 102. It should be mentioned that all distances where identifiable land-
marks are traceable check with accuracy, from Camp No. 13 to the fording
place of Margaret's Creek (Sugar Creek today), immediately below the mouth
of Broad Run, a half mile south of the Strasburg interchange of Interstate 77
(5.125 miles from Camp No. 13).
This enlargement of the section of Ratzer’s map surrounding the crossing of the Tuscarawas River and Camps No. 12 and No. 13 (described in footnotes 13-18) portrays both the main path and the secondary path connecting Camps No. 12 and No. 13, locating the position of Bouquet’s fortified supply depot and the Conference House (“Bower”), but omits the path connecting Camp No. 13 with the main path, which Finley includes in his notes of bearings and distances.
This section of Ratzer's map, representing Bouquet's road from Camp No. 10 to, and including, Camp No. 15, is a continuation of the same map printed with former parts of Captain Samuel Finley's field notes. It shows evidence of having been drafted from Hutchins's platted tangents.
Muskingum is a fine Gentle River near two Hundred miles to the Settlements of Mahoning, and with some one to a little and very extant, Natural Meadow, and 10 Miles Latitude and so, and it is noted for nourishing the Student and Salt Vegetables from. From Muskingum and Orr's, with their Canoes was along the carry one way which is very good and near a mile over after carrying Place which is very good and near a mile over after carrying one way which is very good and near a mile over after carrying the whole distance of which they had seen many, to a Muskingum that has through every Log holds the Country in its course, where they had seen many, and the River there is a very good one and a Small Branch of the River, the aforesaid yellow Creek, the second and third Beaver Creek, and Big Beaver Creek, is navigable with Canoes only about twenty miles up where the Branches spread.
This page from Finley's field notes is remarkable for bringing to notice Finley's ability to write legibly under adverse conditions of weather with numbed hands gripping a quill pen (no larger than the filler of a modern ballpoint pen, dipped in fluid ink which had to be protected from freezing). Also, it should be noted (see arrow) that the date of the early snow was October 25, 1764, after a mild autumn.
58 S 75 W 20 all a Long Ditto a Hollow to the right to the end of the ridge
59 S 40 W 34 all a Long a rich Hollow & a Hollow to the right, to the Left a ridge 50 p:° off:
60 S 62 W 50 at the end of 14 p:° Cross: a run running: a ridge to the Left at about 100 p:° & a ridge to the right about 20 p:° Distance
61 S 34 W 46 a Long Ditto a High ridge to the right & Large freestone rocks in it about 20 p:° a Hollow to the Left Between two ridges about 240 p:° Distance
62 S 74 W 36 a Long Ditto a ridge to the Left at 240 p:° Dist: to the right a ridge about 20 p:° Dist:°
63 S 62 W 64 a ridge to the right about 160 p:° Dist: to the Left a High ridge about 240 p:° Distance at the end of this Course an Indian Camp
64 S 22 W 86 all a Long a very rich Bottom on Both Sides, at the end of this Course a ridge Close on the Left: at the end of 20 p:° Cross: a run running to the Left
65 S 48 W 44 all Thro: D:° a ridge about 10 p:° to the Left a Large Bottom to the right
66 S 30 W 30 a Long a rich Bottom on Both Sides, a High ridge to the Left about 20 p:° Distance
67 S 6 E 26 all Thro. Ditto & the same as before on Both Sides

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<td>68</td>
<td>S 22 E 48</td>
<td></td>
<td>all Thro rich Low Bottom on Both sides, a Hill on the Left. about 30 p:° Dist:° &amp; Declines a way to the East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>S 47 W 42</td>
<td></td>
<td>all a Long rich Bottom at the end 20 p:°</td>
</tr>
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22 This Indian camp must have been one of the places where some of the Indians gathered, although Smith informs us that six Indians informed Bouquet that "all their chiefs were assembled about eight miles from the camp [Camp No. 13]"; this town was less than six miles from Camp No. 13. Smith, An Historical Account, 13.
Cross:\(^4\) Margarets Creek\(^2\) being 3 p:\(^s\) wide running to the Left

70 S 72 W 72 all thro: rich Low Bottom on Both sides & very Level

71 S 47 W 86 all Thro: Ditto at the end of 60 p:\(^s\) a hill to the Left 90 p:\(^s\) off

72 S 11 W 30 alow [sic] Ridge to the Right and Rich bottom to the left

73 S 32 W 36 all a Long D:\(^s\) a ridge to the right 100 p:\(^s\) & to the Left 160 p:\(^s\)

74 S 57 W 64 all a Long rich Bottom to the Left to the right a ridge at bout 140 p:\(^s\) Distance

75 S 10 W 24 all Thro: D:\(^s\) at the end of this assend a Low ridge

76 S 35 W 76 all a Long the foot of a ridge at about 50 p:\(^s\) to the Left to the right full of Freestone to the Left a Low thicketty Bottom

77 S 50 W 88 to the Left a Large Bottom & a Hill about one Mile Dist:\(^c\) to the right a ridge about 20 p:\(^s\) Distance

78 S 23 W 118 a Long the foot of a ridge of good Land to the right about 20 p:\(^s\) fool [full] of Freestone; a Low Bottom To the Left and Hill about one mile to Ditto

---

23 The present-day name of Margaret's Creek is Sugar Creek. It was named for Margaret Montour, called French Margaret, a daughter of the notorious Madam Montour (some have thought her a niece) and a sister of Andrew Montour who has appeared in this series as onetime possessor of the present Neville Island, in the Ohio River below Pittsburgh. See WPHM 66 (July 1983): 249, n. 38. Margaret lived in Ohio before 1755, and her town was on the present site of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. She later came to northern Pennsylvania. See Darlington, *Gist's Journals*, 36, 105; Hanna, *Wilderness Trail*, 1: 202-5.

The crossing place of Margaret's Creek was an important control point on the trail, for the creek, besides being larger than most of the other creeks of the area, was very deep for most of its length, and this was the most practicable fording place for many miles. It was exactly 3.8625 miles (1,236 perches) to Camp No. 14 from this crossing by Finley's computation, which the distance scales exactly. The ford was immediately below the mouth of Broad Run which here joins Sugar Creek, after receiving the waters of Turkeyfoot Run, only forty-eight perches above its junction with the large creek. The road pursues its way up the right bank (southeast side, to the left as one travels up the valley of Broad Run). Its course and direction fit the projected plan of Ratzer's map. The opposite side of the valley would have been marshy then; the east side is firmer ground today. The exact location of Camp No. 14 has been variously identified, and I formerly conjectured that it lay to the left of the village of Winfield, in the northwest corner of Dover Township, Tuscarawas County.
79 S 83 W 32 all Thro: Level Bottom; a ridge to the right about 160 p:s and to the Left rich Bottom & a ridge one Mile Dist:

80 S 57 W 54 all a Long a Low Level, marshey Clayie Land Scarce of Timber only Scruby Oak. on Both Sides a Hill to the Left one mile Distance

81 S 84 W 74 at the end of 20 p:s Left the Low Land & Assend a Low ridge of good Land: A Hollow on each side to the Left a ridge one & half miles Distance.

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<th>Per:</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>N 85 W</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>all a Long good upLand to Each hand as before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>S 68 W</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>all Thro. rich Bottom on Each Hand, a Ridge to the Left 60 p:s Dist:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>S 64 W</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>all a Long a ridge of good Land &amp; Low good Land on Each hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>S 58 W</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>all a Long good up Land to the right to the Left Low good Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>all a Long D:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>S 73 W</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>at the end of 40 p:s Crossed a run runing to the Left a Low ridge to the right to the Left a Low hollow all very good Land on Both Sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>S 86 W</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>all over Low ridges of good Land on Each Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>S 65 W</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>a Cross Low ridges of good Land a Low ridge to the right, above the Camp, to the Left a Low Hollow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

all to Camp N:° 14:24 on very good Land.
Distance from Fort Pitt—104½ miles & 59 p:s
Tuesday the 23:rd of Oct: 1764.
Left Camp N: 14: Distance from Fort Pitt = 104½ miles & 59 p: the Land & Food very good
90 S 86 W 60 at the end of 30 p: Crossed a run 25 runing

Certainly drier. Local tradition supports the assumption that the original road was there. With two small exceptions, it conforms to Ratzer’s map projection: one is a shortcut across an angular tangent (courses 74-76), a more rounded curve, the other three-quarters of a mile from Winfield, where the modern road runs close to the stream at the foot of an encroaching ridge. The army’s road, following the Indian trail, ran over the rise between two spurs of the ridge (course 81). In the valley beyond, the road approaches the village of Winfield, near the northwest corner of Dover Township, Tuscarawas County.

The location of Camp No. 14 was long questionable, I, and others, formerly held that it was at one of the favorable sites a little southwest of Winfield. Smith’s notes on the subject are vague. With the notes and distances by Finley and the credibility of Ratzer’s map as a true representation of Hutchins’s lost plats, it is clear that the site is one mile farther west from Winfield. The itinerary beyond the camp has proven the identification correct. It lies within the fork of the run just one mile from the center of Winfield village and can be viewed from the slight bend in Tuscarawas County Route 73, just a little more than .3 mile west of Bunker Hill Church and Cemetery where County Route 73 branches from Ohio 516. The campsite lies within the fork of the run, 500 yards south of the bend of Route 73. Of course the camp covered less area than the fifty-odd acres required before the division of Bouquet’s forces at Camp No. 13, both men and animals, nearly half the packhorses and nearly a hundred cattle with a sizable convoy of troops.

25 Identification of the exact location of Camp No. 14 has been difficult, for the particular reason that Ratzer’s map, which has provided the ground plan of the road, does not seem to match Finley’s field note description. Consideration must be given, however, that Ratzer’s map is not oriented to square with the large drafting paper, but has been rotated 11 degrees to accommodate the configuration of the road. The map does not indicate the crossing of the East Fork of Margaret’s (Sugar) Creek, and only by careful study with a magnifying glass can the Great Swamp be identified. Such landmarks, taken in conjunction with measurements of distances between streams and their distances from fixed landmarks, are essential to determining where the road passed between these fixed stations. Finley’s minute descriptions of topography have aided greatly, and his magnetic bearings have suggested direction of the line, but often his descriptions do not seem to match the environs of the terminal point of a course. Furthermore, a change in conditions became evident after the crossing of the Tuscarawas River. The estimate and approximation of allowances for declination of the compass needle no longer sufficed. Upon consulting the isogonic maps the evidence stood out rather dramatically. In fact, upon the most recent isogonic chart (Eugene B. Fabiano, Magnetic Declination in the United States — Epoch 1975.0, 1975) the isogonic and the isoporic lines meet and cross exactly in the valley of the Tuscarawas, with New Philadelphia in the very apex of the angle. Where annual change is apparent, the passage of more than two centuries with two reversal periods in the interim, combined with no observation points and little interest in the phenomenon with one or two exceptions until the beginning of the nineteenth century, means it is not surprising that uncorrected magnetic recordings are misleading.
to the Left; low ridges on Each side of good Land

91 N 71 W 66 up a Low Hollow & a Low ridges of good Land on Each side

92 S 82 W 112 all a Lond [Long] Ditto & Low ridges to Each hand & a Large Body of it

93 S 83 W 24 all a Long Ditto a Low ridge to the right & a Hollow to the Left

94 S 44 W 28 all by Ditto

95 S 14 W 60 all a Long very rich up Land & the same on Each side

96 S 6 E 20 a Long a Low ridge of good Land & the same on Each side

97 S 25 W 178 at the end of 148 p.° Cross: a run runing to the right in a Hollow which we Came Down & a Low ridge on Each hand

98 S 23 W 74 all a Cross a ridge of Freestone middleing high & Low ridges on Each hand Good Land

99 S 13 W 54 all a Cross Low ridges & the same on Each side & a small spring to the Left about 6 p.°

500 S 10 E 38 all a Long good up Land ridges on Each hand

1 S 5 W 60 a Cross a Hollow, at the end of 34 p.° Cross: a run runing to the right a Hollow on Each side

2 S 11 W 42 up a rising Low ridge of good Land to the Left. to the right a Low Hollow of good Land

816

(41)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Per.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S 28°</td>
<td>W 52</td>
<td>all a Long a Low ridge of good Land &amp; falls Gradually off to Each hand to a Hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S 34</td>
<td>W 112</td>
<td>at the end of 90 p.° Crossed a run runing to the right in a Hollow then Assended a Low ridge to the Left to the right a Desent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S 40</td>
<td>W 20</td>
<td>a Long D:°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S 51</td>
<td>W 46</td>
<td>at the end of said Course Cross: a Large run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
running to the right in a Low rich Bottom on Each hand & very Large

7 S 20 W 70 all on a Low stoney ridge of freestone & Level to Each hand

8 S 18 W 68 all on D:\o & a Low valley on Each side 20 p:\ Distance

9 S 21 W 44 all on a Low ridge of Level Good Land the same on Each side

10 S 48 W 50 all a Long D:\o the same on Each side

11 S 25 W 60 all on Side of a ridge to the Left & to the right Low Hollow

12 S 37 W 30 all on the Top of a High ridge a Hollow on Each side 15 p:\ off

13 S 28 W 30 a Long a ridge to the End. to Each hand as before

14 S 6 W 146 all a Long a narrow ridge of good Land & a Hollow on Each hand of Good Land

15 S 22 W 34 all the same as before on a High ridge

16 S 4 W 76 all a Long D:\o and the same on Each hand as before

17 S 30 W 58 all a Long D:\o the same on Each side

18 S 48 W 60 a Long D:\o a Hollow on the right, on the Left a ridge

19 S 65 W 86 all a Long the side of a Low ridge to the right to the Left Level good Land at the end of 80 p:\ Cross:\ a narrow Deep Hollow in the ridge

20 S 23 W 22 all on D:\o

21 S 33 W 34 all on D:\o

1098

N:\o Cour:\ Per:\ Remarks
22 S 72 W 84 all a Long the foot of a Bushey Hill to the Left to the right a Desent Gradually to Low Level Land

23 S 59 W 30 all a Long the foot of a High ridge to the Left & Low to the right & some spur[s] at Differant Places on Each side
24 S 81 W 92 all Thro. a rich Bottom & very Large on Each side to the right very thicketty
25 S 49 W 56 all Thro: Ditto: to the Left rising Ground & to the right a Large Low rich Bottom
26 S 65 W 36 all a Long the foot of a Low ridge on the Left & on the right a Low thicketty Bottom ½ mile wide
27 S 28 W 30 the ridge to the Left 10 p: off: the Bottom on the right as before
28 S 56 W 48 a rich Low Bottom on Each side
29 S 72 W 76 a Long the foot of a Low ridge to the Left; & to the right a very Large thicketty Bottom
to the right a very Large Swamp & Large Ponds of watter a bout 100 p: Distance a Low ridge on Left
30 S 87 W 96 a Long Ditto. a Great Swamp & several Ponds in it to right, to the Left Differant ridges of good up Lan
31 S 50 W 114 a Long Ditto. a Great Swamp & several Ponds in it to right, to the Left Differant ridges of good up Lan
32 S 72 W 58 all Thro: a rich Low Bottom & the same as before on Each hand
33 S 64 W 78 to the right a Low Bottom, to the Left a Low ridge of good Land
34 S 47 W 56 at the end of 40 p: Cross: a run runing to the right all this Course Thro. a Low rich Bottom & on Both sides

26 The small runs draining to the right into the South Fork of Sugar Creek are nameless upon the topographical map, but they all correspond well with the distances mentioned by Finley. A convenient landmark is the point of the 66-degree change of direction of the road three-quarters of a mile west of Camp No. 14 — or the whole distance from Camp No. 14 may be measured to a station point on the road. The crossing of the East Branch thus leads the road via that important ford. For the next sector of nearly eight miles, streams flow to the right into the South Fork of Sugar Creek or into its affluent, Brush Run. Much of the terrain has been strip mined, which is always disturbing to the watercourses and certainly to the topography. The next landmark reference point has been the Great Swamp, which Finley recorded as 2,366 perches (7.39375 miles) from Camp No. 14 and 2,701 perches (8.440625 miles) forward to Camp No. 15. The swamp itself extended for 210 perches and was about a half mile in width. (Refer to Finley's courses 530 and 531.) The South Fork of Sugar Creek flowed through the swamp, and several large ponds of stagnant water were recorded therein. This marshy condition was the result of the melting glacier millennia ago. Three miles farther, the road passed the site of the present town of Baltic, in the northwestern quarter of Section 5 of Bucks Township, Range 5W, Township 7 N, Tuscarawas County. The road was upon a one-hundred-foot elevation immediately east of and overlooking the town, then .7 mile south of the town it descended into the narrow valley of Brush Run and crossed the stream and State Route 93.
35 S 51 W 144 all a Long the foot of a ridge to the Left, to the right a Bottom at the foot of a a [sic] ridg[e], at bout 30 p:^ Distance
36 S 48 W 58 Cross: a ridge & s: ridg[e] on the Left: & a Low Bottom to the right of Good Land

(43)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.°</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Per:</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>a ridge on the Left &amp; a Bottom on the right or hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>S 10 W 64</td>
<td>at the end of 56 p:^ Cross a run runing to the right in a rich Bottom; a ridge on the s: hand about 100 p:^ off on the Left a Low ridge 80 p:^ off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>S 59 W 22</td>
<td>by D: the ridge near the Left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>S 9 W 90</td>
<td>all Between ridges one on the right &amp; the other on the Left at the end of 40 p:^ Cross: a small run runing to the right the remainder to the Top of the ridge; from thence Down D:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>S 53 W 134</td>
<td>at the end of 70 p:^ Cross: a run runing to the right in a rich Bottom: we Crossed severall ridges of good Land and Low ridges on Each side all very Good Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>S 35 W 96</td>
<td>at the end of 88 p:^ Cross: a run runing to the right in a narrow rich Bottom we Cross severall Low ridges of of [sic] good up Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>S 55 W 36</td>
<td>a Cross a ridge runs from right to Left s: ridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>S 37 W 56</td>
<td>at the end of 20 p:^ Cross: a run runing to right a Low ridge to the Left &amp; a ridge to the right about ¾ of a mile Distance all a Long Severall Courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>S 14 W 74</td>
<td>a round ridge to the Left &amp; a vally to the right at foot of a rige ¾ mile off, at the end of 58 p:^ Cross: a run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>S 77 W 100</td>
<td>at the end of 84 p:^ Cross: a spring runing to the right a ridge to the Left 20 p:^ Dist: &amp; a Bottom to the right at the foot of a ridge 80 p:^ Distance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
47 S 66 W 88 at the end of 12 ps a run running to the right & a ridge to the left about 20 ps off & a ridge to the right about 60 ps off

48 S 37 W 42 all a Long Hollow a Low ridge of good [land] on Each side about 60 ps Distance Each

896

(44)

N:° Cours Per:° Remarks
49 S 50 W 128 at the end 28 ps a run at the end 40 ps a run running to the right Both; Cross: a 2.° running to the right Cross: Differant Spurs from the ridge on the Left: which is about 70 ps and a ridge to the right about 25 ps & a run at foot [of] it to a run thence Down D:° in a Bottom

50 S 58 W 18

51 S 17 W 90 at the end 8 ps a run running to the Left, Cross: Several ridges & Deep Hollows & a ridge [deleted] on Each hand Ended this Course on Top of a High ridge

52 S 35 W 66 at end 30 ps Came to Top of the ridge a Hollow to the Left & the Top of a High hill to the right

53 S 51 W 43 at end 20 ps Came to Top hill thence Down

27 The crossing place of Brush Run is one of the most interesting and remarkable spots on the whole road. Back (west) of Baltic a great mass of highland appears with many spurs and connecting ridges, where in recent years large areas have been strip mined. Here is a great watershed divide, where two spurs thrust out from the main ridge toward the narrow valley traversed by the highway, State Route 93. From a ravine between the spurs flow north the waters of a fountain spring, the source of Brush Run, a tributary of Sugar Creek. Less than a quarter mile away, on the opposite side of the southerly spur, gushes forth the headspring of a branch of White Eyes Creek, which ("running to the Left") Finley says they crossed, and for 1.5 miles threaded dry hills and valleys to cross another stream "running to the Left." These are the only creeks flowing to the left (southeast) in the entire surrounding country. This last the army followed for 350 yards until the run passes the depression immediately below (160 yards and a sloping drop in elevation of eighty feet) the Halifax Grange, and the Halifax Zion Church and cemetery (graves dating back to the very early years of the nineteenth century, soon after settlement of the military lands and Ohio statehood). Finley’s notes confirm that this high road was the pioneer road, rather than the lower valley road. This is Old 236. A new Ohio 236 has been built since my early acquaintance with the old road.

Three and a half more miles of ridgetop travel brought the weary marchers to Chili (pronounced locally “Chielie”), the site of Camp No. 15.
D:° a Level to the Left & a ridge to right
the same as before

54 S 21 W 62 Down a hollow a ridge on Each side
55 S 85 W 50 a Long a ridge side on the Right on the Left
a hollow at the foot of a ridge about 50 p:°
Distance
56 S 32 W 102 a Long Ditto the ridge to the Left 100 p:°

57 S 13 W 34 at end 50 p:° Cross: a run running to the Left,
& Level Land to the right a Low ridge of
good Land. Severall hollows Cross: a
58 S 46 W 64 all a Cross Deep Gulleys & ridge on Each
hand
59 S 45 W 48 all a Long a ridge & rises [sic] Ground to
the right & Low to Left
60 S 50 W 28 a Long side a Low ridge to the right, & a
Dessent to the Left & Crossed Differant
Gulleys.

(45)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N:°</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Per:°</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>S 9 E</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>all a Long a ridge Top: &amp; a Dessent off to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Each hand 15 p:°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>S 3 E</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>all on D:° &amp; the same on Each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>S 20 W</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>a lond [long], D:° a Low Deep hollow to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the right to Left a ridge Severall Spurs to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Each hand: thence Down a Dessent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>S 32 W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>thence Down a Steep hollow, a Spur on Each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>side 30 p:° of[f]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>S 45 W</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>all Down a Steep into a Hollow: &amp; a ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>on Each side at the end of 50 p:° a run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>running to right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>S 20 W</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>at the end of 60 p:° Cross: a Deep Gulley all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>this Course Down a run about 10 p:° to Left,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at foot of a ridge &amp; a ridge on right &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>several Bracks [Breaks] in it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>S 58 W</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>all Thro: thicketty Bottom a Hill on each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>S 43 W</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>at end 76 p:° Cross: a run running to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>righ[t] all Thro: D:°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>S 57 W</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>all Thro: D:° at the foot of a ridge very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thicketty &amp; Differant Gulleys in the ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>on the right, &amp; a ridge Left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thro: D.

at end 14 p. Cross: a Large runing to the Left in a rich Thicketty Bottom near the Camp

Thro: a rich Thicketty Bottom into Camp

The Distance from Fort Pitt — 121 miles and

This Camp is in a Low rich Thicketty Bottom and Plenty of Wood watter and Food.

Wensday the 24:th of Oct: 1764 Lay By at this Camp

28 The march of October 23 had been nearly twice the distance of any day of the whole journey, through the roughest terrain, even including the mountains of Pennsylvania. The troops had forded, by wading, eighteen large and small runs and creeks, including the large West Fork of White Eyes Creek, just sixty-six perches from their arrival at this campsite. The day's march had been more rapid than previously, because the army was unencumbered by nearly half its train of packhorses and cattle; there were also fewer men, so that the advance troops would not have had to tarry until the remainder of the force and the animal droves and drivers had all crossed the various watercourses.

The orders of the previous evening, at roll call, were: "The General to beat at day break tomorrow and the Assembly precisely at 8 oClock. At w't time the Pack horses must be Collected & ready to Load" (Williams, Orderly Book of Bouquet's Expedition, 36). Daybreak, adjusted for 40 degrees North latitude and 80 degrees West longitude, for October 23 would have occurred at 5:07 A.M. (World Almanac, New York, 1983, Astronomical Twilight). Reveille would have sounded at least a half hour before, and one can be sure that evening shadows were closing in by the time the troops arrived at Camp No. 15. The chief guide, Captain Alexander Lowery, with his three assistants and a few troops, would have preceded the army to select the camp-ground and to prepare improvised dams in the small run that enters White Eyes Creek exactly at the camp. It was an ideal setting for the purpose, upon a tapering plain of at least fifty acres, slightly elevated as a platform above the creek level. The camp lay at the gentle slope of the foot of a flat-topped knoll rising eighty to a hundred feet, just the characteristics which Bouquet always sought for a defensible position. Finley explicitly noted that there was present "Plenty of Wood . . . and Food," meaning an abundance of firewood and forage for the animals. We can be sure that the tired and bedraggled soldiers that evening warmed their cold and wet feet at blazing fires and dried wet socks and clothing sodden from continuous wetting all day long. Furthermore, the weather was turning very cold for the season — still a week before Halloween. I am sure, though it is not recorded, that double rations of rum were issued that evening.

The orders issued that evening were curt: "The Army Halts at this Encampment till further Orders and will tomorrow morning draw four days Provisions . . . " (Williams, Orderly Book of Bouquet's Expedition, 36). By deduction, the conclusion may be drawn that inclement weather (probably rain turning to snow showers) caused the day's delay on the twenty-fourth, for the next day Finley recorded: "this morning before we Left this Camp it Snowed."
IN COMMEMORATION

GIFT

IN MEMORY OF

CYRUS C. HUNGERFORD

FROM

MISS AMY F. SUCCOP

IN COMMEMORATION

GIFT

IN MEMORY OF

WILLIAM J. TITZEL

FROM

MR. AND MRS. RALPH H. DEMMLER