

2^d of July and when I reached Fort Defiance it was the 11th by this time the Indians with me were Twenty-Seven in number, also a M^r Beaubien and a M^r Bouffet who had joined the Indians on the route.

I had a cool reception from Major Hunt¹⁶ who command[ed] there but of this I was aware before my departure M^r McDougal having taken the lead who declared he would make known to the Americans my conduct during the Troubles¹⁷ from this first Fort I was inclined to return, but Major Hunt finding if I did that the Indians would follow me, insisted on my proceeding.

Blue Jacket¹⁸ an Indian Chief who had been sent to bring forward Indians to Council, joined us here and proceeded with us, this night being the 14th M^r McDougal overtook

¹⁶ Thomas Hunt was born at Watertown, Mass., Sept. 17, 1754, where his father was a retail merchant. He served throughout the Revolution from Lexington to the end; in 1791 he entered the U. S. army as a captain, rising in 1803 to the rank of colonel of the First Infantry. He came to Detroit with General Wayne in 1796, and was stationed here for several years. He served subsequently at Fort Wayne, Mackinac, and other posts, and died at Fort Belle Fontaine, Aug. 18, 1808. In 1788 he married Eunice Wellington of Watertown, and to them eleven children were born, several of whom became prominent in the annals of Detroit and the U. S. army. One son, Henry Jackson Hunt, was Detroit's second elective mayor, and married Ann, the daughter of Angus McIntosh. Another son, John Elliott Hunt, married a sister of Mrs. Lewis Cass; another, William Brown Hunt, married a daughter of Judge John L. Leib. One daughter, Ruth, married Abraham Edwards; another, Abigail, became the wife of Col. Josiah Snelling; a third, Eliza, married James G. Souldard of St. Louis. Information adapted from Burton, *City of Detroit, Mich., 1701-1922*, II, 1443-45; and Henry Bond, *Genealogies of . . . the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass.* (Boston, 1860), 304.

¹⁷ This allusion, taken in conjunction with a similar one in John Askin's letter of instructions to his son, printed *ante*, 550-52 seems to indicate that John Askin Jr. had fought against Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

¹⁸ Blue Jacket, an influential Shawnee chief, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. After Little Turtle, he was probably the most prominent leader of the Indians in the destruction of St. Clair's army in November, 1791. Since Little Turtle counseled peace when Wayne appeared on the Maumee three years later, the chief command in the Battle of Fallen Timbers fell to Blue Jacket. Defeated, he yielded to the Americans and was one of the signers of the treaty of Greenville the following year. According to the *Handbook of American Indians* he disappears from sight after signing the treaty at Fort Industry in 1805. Other accounts represent him as again raising the hatchet against the Americans in 1812, and as present at the River Raisin massacre, January 22, 1813. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, XV, 692-93; Casgrain, *op. cit.*, 100-101. According to the latter authority, Blue Jacket's wife was a natural daughter of Jacques Duperon Baby of Detroit, by an Indian mother. Mary Blue Jacket, the chief's daughter, became the wife of Jacques Lacelle of Detroit and Raisin River settlement.