

immediately for New York, which he did about ^{A. D.} the middle of August. 1760.

The Cherokees had long importuned this pro-^{Account}vince to build a fort among them, over the hills, ^{of Fort} to be a protection for their women and children, ^{Loudon.} if at any time it should be necessary for them to go to war against our enemies, or their own. This request was complied with in 1756, and a fort built on the Tannassée river, which joins the Ohio; some way before this last river is lost in the Mississippi.—This fort, named after Lord Loudon, was garrisoned by the independent companies, and sufficiently strong to resist any force, that could be brought against it; but, from its situation, impossible to be supported with provisions, or relieved, if the Cherokees should be our enemies. In the latter end of 1759 Governor ^{Reinforc-} Lyttelton sent Captain John Stuart, with 100 pro-^{ed.}vincials, to reinforce the garrison, which certainly had this bad consequence, viz. reducing them to quit the fort for want of provisions, some months sooner, than they otherwise would have done.—All the summer 1760, they had been living on ^{Garrison} horse flesh, with such vegetables as they could ^{eat horse-}gather on the sides of the rocks within the fort. ^{flesh.} The unfortunate garrison being at last without this resource, the commanding officer was obliged ^{Surrenders} to capitulate with the Indians, about the middle ^{to the In-} of August, surrendering to them the fort and part of the ammunition; the Indians obliging themselves not to molest them, on their march to Fort Prince George, and to hunt for them, to support them