

SUBSTANCE OF THE ADDRESS OF DR. ALBERT COOK MYERS,
DELIVERED AT THE UNVEILING EXERCISES OF THE
MARTIN CHARTIER MARKER, REFERRED
TO ANTE PAGE 104

After paying tribute to the late Lloyd Mifflin, and alluding to the historical significance of the event now being celebrated, Dr. Myers took up the subject "Martin Chartier" and brought out the leading events of his life and the principal features of his services.

Introductory to the subject however he paid tribute to the great worth and achievements of William Penn, and denominated him "the greatest and most illustrious of all the founders." He also noted that Martier and Penn both died in the same year 1718.

Dr. Myers then brought to the attention of the audience a letter written by the king of the Indians at Conestoga, King Canandaugha and four other chiefs, in the year 1701. The letter was endorsed in Penn's hand-writing, "An Indian King's address to the King and Parliament, with five living white men of the province subscribed as witnesses," said Dr. Myers. It was written by James Logan, Penn's secretary and signed by the chiefs with their "totem marks." The letter was written to the king of England on the departure of William Penn from these shores on his final visit to America.

In the letter the Indian kings of the Susquehannas, say that as they understand their good friend and brother William Penn is obliged to go back to England, which gives them great grief, and that as he goes to speak to the great king and his sachems about this government, it is their duty to acknowledge that he has always been just and kind to them and careful to keep in good correspondence, not suffering them to receive any wrong from any people under his government, giving them his house at all times to confer with him and entertaining them at his cost and filling them with many presents, and clothing, besides what he paid for the land. They desire that the king of the English will be good to him and his children and grant that they may always govern these parts, and that if do they, the Indians, will have confidence that they and their children will be well used and be encouraged to live among the Christians according to agreement that they had formerly made for them and their posterity as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and be one head, one hand and one heart. They also state that he counselled them to live a sober and virtuous life as the best way to please the great God and be happy here and hereafter. They then send their love and state that this letter is written in love to their good friend and brother William Penn.

Referring further to the Indians here Dr. Myers noted that these were the Indians whom John Smith met below the islands at the head of Chesapeake in 1608. Here those Indians lived for untold ages and they are buried in these hills and many mementoes with them. This makes this region one of the richest in the whole country from the point of view of Indian lore.

It was a later race of Indians whom Penn came to visit, the Shawnees, and as Martin Chartier labored and traded among the Indians, William Penn must have met Chartier here.

Chartier was a Frenchman; we do not know where he came from in France. He made his first appearance in the new world in Canada, where he served for three years as house carpenter, as he himself tells us. Then he went out with other explorers and traders in the conquest of New France

to the Mississippi valley under Sieur de la Salle, that great picturesque character in the history of New France. There is evidence that Chartier was at Fort Crevecoeur in Illinois region as early as in the 1670's; but the point is debated. There is evidence that he was in the Illinois region in 1684 and from that time on to about 1690. The chief evidence is to be found in the records of Maryland.

I have here an account of the examination of Chartier taken when he first arrived in Maryland. To introduce the subject I may say that Chartier went out with La Salle to the Illinois region to Fort St. Louis built on what is now the Illinois River in Illinois. There was a large settlement of Shawnee Indians there and a group of them left the Fort in their customary wanderings. Shortly after the Shawnees left Martin Chartier left and followed them and went down the Illinois River and came upon them and went with them as one of their leaders, as he tells the facts himself. These Indians with Chartier travelled all through the back country, back of the Piedmont region of the Alleghenies, somewhere in the "hinterland" for two years. From 1690 to 1692, they were wandering in the south. They added to their numbers, by other Indians adhering to them. They also took some captives. There is reference to certain Indian women who were captured and added to their company.

These Shawnees, accompanied by Martin Chartier made their first appearance in Maryland in 1692, where they remained for several years, apparently on the old Manor of Augustine Herman's son, Casper Herman. He owned the estate then as his father had died. These Shawnees were thus living in or about the head of Chesapeake, perhaps on Elk River until about 1697.

The Maryland records tell us of the arrival of these Indians with Chartier. There is a report from John Thomas dated July 18, 1692, who says "I have been up at Captain Richardson's this very day and we are going up to Mr. Thurston's; but I am very well informed that the Indians were gone up the Susquehanna River. They are very peaceful and did nobody any harm, and very friendly they were."

We also have a letter from James Richardson dated July 20, dated at Gunpowder River stating that "On Monday last I arrived at my dwelling where I met with Major Thomas and a party of men. He was creditably informed that coming down the Bay he met with a party of Indians with their wives and children. They offered no violence to him or indeed to any others as I am informed." He then gives quite an account of affairs.

On October 29th stated the records it was "Ordered that a Frenchman formerly taken and suspected for a spy and committed into the custody of St. Mary's Prison be acquitted and discharged, paying only a fee."

On August 16, 1693, the record runs, "Before the Council of Maryland at Anna-arundel County a Frenchman, lately come with a parcel of Indians at the head of the Bay and taken up as a spy was ordered brought before the Board, and by an interpreter was examined as follows: 'Having declared himself to have been formerly an inhabitant of Canada and from there run away and cohabited with the Indians, he was queried and responded as follows: How long since you left Canada? Answer—Eight years. On what account had he left Canada? Here he tells the story of his leaving, etc.'"

There is evidence that on his breast the initials "M. C." were tattooed. He had a Shawnee wife.

The records show that the Commissioners of the said county found out the following facts about Chartier. That he was a Frenchman lately come near to the land of Colonel Casper Herman at the head of the Bay in Cecil County. That Captain Jacob Young of Cecil County was empowered to interview the Indians who had also come to that section.

The records, of about the same time that he had then a daughter about 16 years old. In 1697 those Indians came up the Susquehanna River and located about Pequea Creek; and there they remained till about 1710 or 1711. The Shawnees moved about more than other Indians; they were rovers.

In 1698 there was a treaty of peace at the house of John Hansen Steelman at the head of the Bay, at his trading post. There were present Canandaugha, King of the Susquehannas and Conestogoes and the Shawnee King and other Indians. The record states that "In the evening came the king of the Shawnees, brought on horse-back by reason of his age, together with one of his great men, Martin Chartier, a Frenchman, resident and married amongst them."

In 1704 there was information before the Council of Pennsylvania that Martin Chartier and two other Frenchmen with Susquehanna Indians, had departed this government and the sheriff of Newcastle was instructed to secure them and take them in charge. It is further stated that "Martin Chartier, a Frenchman, who has long lived among the Shawnee Indians and upon Susquehanna, being come to Philadelphia was sent for and examined by the Governor in relation to himself and Indians and those who had lately left Conestoga, and there not being sufficient to put him to further trouble he was dismissed on his solemn engagement to be true to the Government."

July 22, 1767, he was examined in Philadelphia as to the movement of the Shawnees down on the Susquehanna. At a treaty in 1705 at which Logan and his friends were present at Conestoga it is stated that a "shift" was given to the interpreter's wife. There is mention of Jonas Arshine as an interpreter. The "shift" was worth 10 shillings and the deference to the interpreter's wife is all we know about Martin's wife.

Chartier was concerned with the search for minerals in this region and in Maryland. Louis Michel, a Swiss, was here searching for minerals and Chartier was concerned in the project. About 1708 he went back to Maryland with the Switzers, and he was living in Maryland in 1708.

In 1707 when the governor came to this region Chartier assisted him in locating certain Frenchmen whom the governor was seeking. The governor sent Chartier to a village near here ordering him to tell a certain man to bring two kegs of rum which he had left in the woods.

In 1710 Christopher Graffenreid, a Swiss nobleman, came to this neighborhood and made a map showing the region of the Potomac River and he marked on it two cabins of Martin Chartier. In the narrative he tells us something about Chartier. He says "When we came to a'canivet" a remarkably beautiful spot about four miles above the falls of the Potomac we found a band of Indians and particularly a Frenchman named Martin Chartier who had married an Indian woman and therefore was in great credit with the wild Indians that lived in Pennsylvania and in Maryland. He also had left Pennsylvania on the representation of Mr. Michel and had settled himself there on the Potomac. Before this he had gone with Mr. Michel to look after the mines and had been too much labor and expense. He also warned us that the Indians of this region were much alarmed with the war we had with the Tuscoraras and that we ought not to expose ourselves to the danger. From there we went back to a mountain called Sugar Loaf. We took with us Martin Chartier a surveyor. We also had with us several Indians. "He says that he made the map and on this map which has been found he locates two cabins of Chartier. He spent the night with Chartier in Indian fashion. Such are the points of Graffenreid's account.

It seems that Chartier was sort of an agent for Penn to carry on a good correspondence with the Indians in this neighborhood and that as a reward about 1712 or 1713 he was given the right to 300 acres of land here and located on it, at this point. He lived here till he died in 1718.

The land record at Harrisburg show this. His warrant was dated January 2, 1717, and the survey was made May 22, 1718. The warrant was made out

in the name of Peter Chartier the half breed son of Martin, by request of the father. But the record states that Martin had been seated there for some time. The tract was located right next to the Manor line. The map of Conestoga Manor shows that Martin Chartier's tract was at the corner and a little cabin is located on the north line. There is also a little round dugout on it. Among the Taylor papers there is a brief showing Chartier's land and it locates his cabin just north of the stream near that flows into the Susquehanna. It shows an actual cabin by the man who saw it.

Shortly after this grant or warrant Martin Chartier died. Logan writes of the fact to Isaac Taylor and says, "Yesterday being at Joseph Cloud's on my return from Conestoga whither Martin Chartier's death called me" etc. Chartier must have died here at his home; but we do not really know it as a fact. There is no record of his death known anywhere. The Inventory of his goods and chattels I append to this paper and it is very interesting. The appraisers were John Carter and James Miller both of Conestoga. It will be seen from the Inventory that he was quite a farmer.

A few statements should be made about his son, Peter. Peter was a noted Indian interpreter and figures large in the Colonial Records. He bought various tracts of land and sold much land to Edward Smout. He owned land in Cumberland County and his name is associated with settlement in western Pennsylvania. His final history is obscure. He was also associated with the Shawnees.

A letter to Peter Chartier states, "By the Commissioners' orders we are now going over to the Susquehanna to lay out a tract of land between the Susquehanna and Pequea Creek." Peter is requested to do certain act and thus it appears that he was an agent for the proprietary government. It would seem that finally he "went over" to the French. He disappears from the records about or between 1730 and 1740. I think that Isaac Craig states that Peter joined the French. He says that about 1735 Peter left the Vermilion country and that he then disappeared from our history.

It should be mentioned that Martin Chartier was a sort of prime minister of Opessa, one of the Indians who signed the letter before mentioned to William Penn on his departure to England.

INVENTORY OF MARTIN CHARTIER'S ESTATE

1718, Apr. 22. James Logan to

Peter Chartiere in re to Estate of
latter's father, **Martin Cartre.**

1718, Apr. 24, J. L. to John Cartlidge and James Hendricks, Conestogoe

1718, Apr. 24, J. L. to Peter Bezellon and

Jno Cartlidge
—Logan Papers X:110

(H. S. P.)

"Invoice of the goods and Chattles of Martines Chartieres Estat. Deceasd of Conestogoe praisdd by John Cartlidge and James Hendricks both of Conestogoe (viz)—

To his Wareing apparell	£ 1
To 4 Working horses	24
To a browne Mare and Colt	5- 5
To a Sorrill Stone horse	5
To a Ditto Gelding	5
To a Sorrill Mare with a yearling Colt	7
To a browne mare bigg with foall and 1 yr bay Do	- 6
To one old Sorrill mare over ye river	-10
To 1 Ditto and 2 Colts over ye river	10

To 2 Stone Colts one Sorri and 1 bay 2 years old	5
To 6 Cows and 4 Calfs	19
To 1 Bull Stag and 4 yearlings	8-10

In the Store:

To 1 pr of plow Irons and Swingle Tree Tackle	-15
To 4 Sables and pads	-15
To one Kettle and 2 Iron Wedges	- 7
To 1 handsaw 1 adds 1 drawing Knife and 2 Augers	-10
To 2 horse Collars	- 7
To 8 baggs and 3 busl. Sumr Wheat	2- 3
To a pr of brass Stilliers	- 5
To 2 Cask. Salt abot 3 bushl	- 9
To 2 Sickles Some rope and black oak and othr Lumb	-10-

In ye Celler:

To 2D wt. of Tobacco	1- 5-
To Some Cork and a Grindstone	-14-
To Some Tallow	11-

In the House:

To 1 frying pan and 1 brass Skillt	8-
To 1 frow and one Axe	6- 6
To one Iron pott and hangers	6-
To one pewter bason	9-
To 2 Juggs 1 Candlestick 1 Tin quart	2- 6
To 1 file 1 Chissell and 2 Door bands	2
To ye building and Improvements on plantation	30
To a Small Cart	-10-

In the upr Store:

To 1 pcs red Duffels qt 47 yds at 5s	11-15
To 1 pcs. blew Ditto 46½ yds 5	11-12- 5
To 1 pce red Strowd 23:/yds at 8s	9- 8
To a pce blew Strowd 23½ yds-8s	9- 8
To a pce red half Thicks 32 yds at 2s 10d	4-10- 8
To 3 half barl Gunpowdr at 7:10	11- 5-
To 1 doz. large looking Glases	"-18-
To 16¼ 11½ 12¾ yds Strowd 40½ yds in all at 8s	16- 4
To 10 Strowds in 20 yds at 8	8
To 4¾ & 3 yds-is 7¾ yds Strowd-8	3- 2
To 1 pce red half Thicks 32 yds & 12½ yds blew is 44½ yds 2:10	6- 6- 1
To 4 blankets at 12s	2- 8-
To Duffel Conts is 6 yds at 5s	1-10-

233- 7- 3

(End first page of M. S.)

Brought over	£233- 7- 3
To 22½ yds blew Duffel at 5s	5-12- 6
To 32½ yds red Ditto-5	8- 2- 6
To 6 brass Kettles wd 43 les @ 3s 4d	7- 3- 4
To 15¾ yds Garlix at 20d	1- 6- 3
To 4 drawing Knives at 2s 4d	- 9- 4
To 10½ yds Dowlas at 2s	1- 1
To 1 doz & 8 Hatchets @ 22/	1-16- 8
To 10 box Handled Knives at 6d	- 5-
To 1 doz. Clasp ditto	- 7-
To 13 Screw boxes at 1½d	- 1- 7½

To 22½ lb Shott @ 3d	- 5- 7½
To 306½ lb Lead @ 3d	3-16- 7½
To 9½ lb Small beads @ 2/6	1- 3- 4¼
To 3 C flints—216 or 2/6	- 7- 6
To 9 Steels—2d1/4	- 1- 8
To doz 1 awls @ 216 or 2/6	- 5- 2½
To 9 dutch Knives @ 5d	- 3- 9
To 8 bath metle vings 5d	- 3- 4
To 2½ lbs heads 3/	- 7- 6
To 3 doz buttons at 4d	- 1-
To ½ gross Thread	- 6 -
To a pr blew Stockings	- 2- 8
To 2¼ yds ozenbrugs—1/	- 2- 3
To 28 lb powdr at—1/8	2- 2-
To 2 Small brass Kettles	-10-

Brought from ye
Shawnes Towne:

To 5 Shirts at 716 (or 7/6)	1-17- 6
To 1 old gun	1- " -
To 5 bone handd Knives @ 6d	- 2- 6
To 8 Jews Harpes @ 3½d	- 2- 4x
To 5 Rasars at 1/	- 5-
To 9 doz & 2 belts at /2d	-18- 4
To 6 doz & 3 awkes blades at 18d	- 9- 4½
To 18 yds red ribbon—3d	- 4- 6
To 19¾ yd greene ditto—3d	- 4-11¼
To 1 lb. wt beads	- " -
To 32 Shirts at Thos. Baldwins @ 8/12	- " -
To 214 fall Deer wt 831 lb at 15d in Towne	51-18- 9
To 6 Sumr Ditto 12 lb—20d	1-
To 9 drest wt 15 lb @ 3/9	2-16- 3
To 34 or 32 bear at 8s	12-16-
To 2 Elks 6s	-12-
To 2 fishers—5	-10-
To 2 Otters—3/6	- 7-
To 8 foxes Catts and Woulfs 2s	-16-

358-11-10¾

(End of 2nd page of M. S.)

Brought over	£358-11-10¾
To 70 or 65 raccowns @ 16d	- 3- 5
To 12 full Deer wt 52 lb at 15d	- 3- 5
To 1 Elke	- 6-
To 1 large Cubb bear	- 3-

£366-12- 6¾

The Within goods was appraised
by us May the 7th 1718

Jno Cartlidge
his

James I H Hendricks
mark

Adms Bond Endorsed:

James Logan & Al on the
Estate of Martin Chartier deced.

Dat 18 April 1718

Book B.

Page 154.

Inventory Exhibited

Pet. Evans R. G.

D. S. Q.

James Logan, of Phila. Esq. and
Israel Pemberton, of Phila., witt.
and John Bird of Phila. carpenter,
bound to Peter Evans Reg. Ten (Term?) for Wills
etc. April 18, 1718

Admon on estate of Martin Chartier dec'd

Witnesses:

his
Andrew Cane
mark

James Logan

Israel Pemberton

Daniel Jones

his
Jno B. Bird
mark.

Title: Substance of the address of Dr. Albert Cook Myers :
delivered at the unveiling exercises of the Martin
Chartier marker.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Chartier, Martin, d. 1718.
French Americans--Pennsylvania--Lancaster County--History.
Shawnee Indians.

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