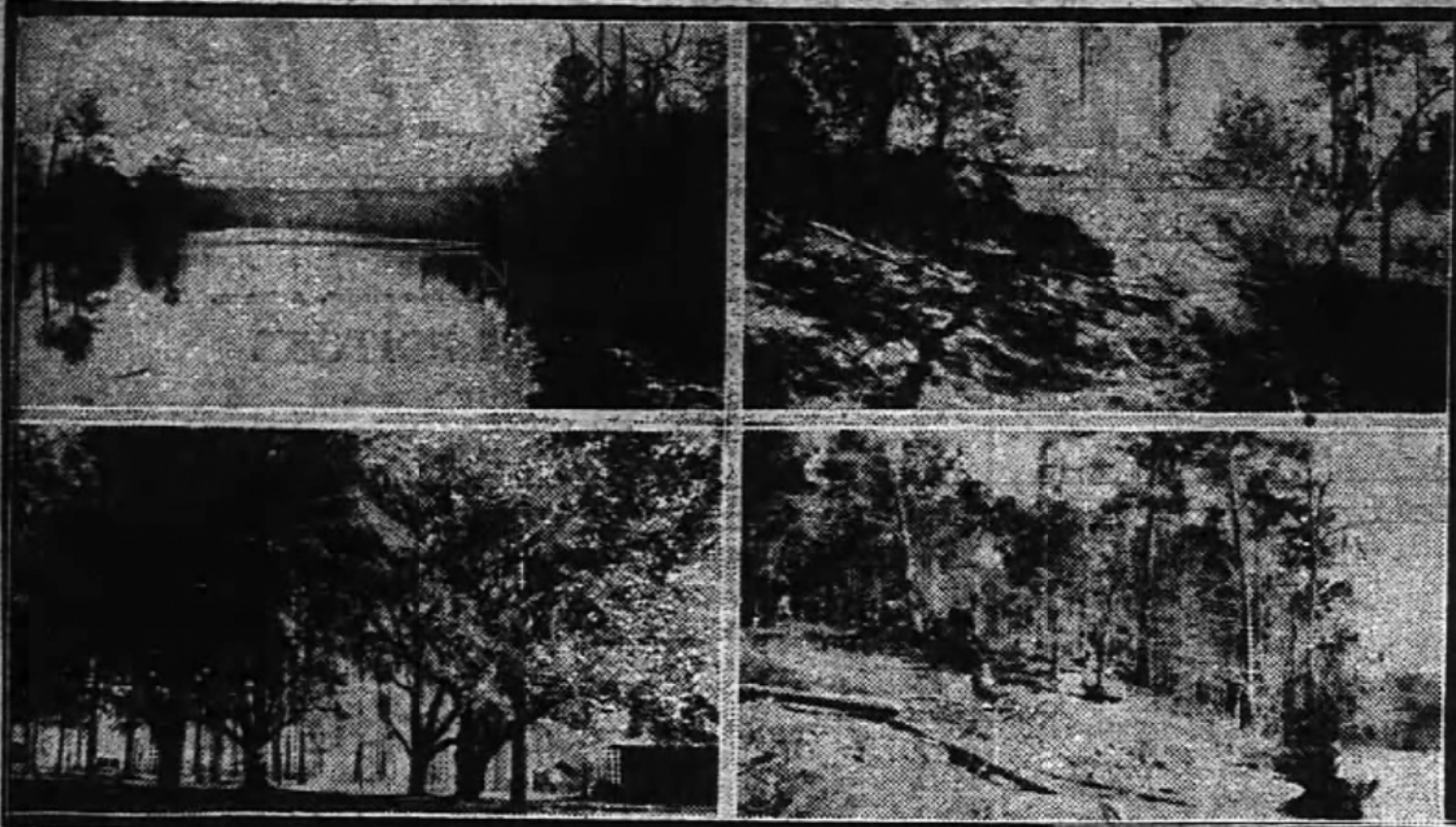


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THE CONSTITUTION

AT COLERAINE, SPOT OF INDIAN TREATY, D. A. R'S WILL ERECT MEMORIAL BOULDER



Upper Right—Ruins of Fort Pickering, built at Coleraine by the government for the protection of white settlers. View taken from the river. Lower Left—Oak grove under which "Peace and Friendship Treaty" between the United States and Kings and Chiefs of Creek Indians was signed June 29, 1796. Upper Left—View of St. Marys river from Coleraine. Lower Right—Landing at Coleraine protected by Fort Pickering.

Waycross, Ga., February 17.—(Special.)—On a site that in years past witnessed many bloody conflicts between the early white settlers, Indians and Spaniards, and was especially made famous in 1796 by the signing of a treaty of "peace and friendship" between the United States and kings and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, the Lyman Hall chapter, Daughter of the American revolution, will erect a large boulder April 30, 1912.

The place was then known as Coleraine, a thriving Indian trading point and one of the important river stations of that section of country. Today the same name is used, and over ruins of Indian and Revolutionary forts a hustling little town is fast developing.

Traditions abound in and near Coleraine. Old settlers today tell stories they got from their ancestors, all indicating that before the final treaties were signed whereby the Indians ceased their bloody warfare on the Georgia settlers that Coleraine was considered a vantage point and was fought for several times. The Spaniards first started the town, sending a band there from the St. Augustine settlement. A road from St. Augustine to Coleraine was built by the Spaniards and that part of the road left today is known far and near as the "King's road." At Coleraine a colony was founded, to be deserted later when St. Mary's was started, a town nearer the mouth of the St. Mary's river.

Indians Held Coleraine.

It is claimed that final possession of Coleraine did not pass to Indians un-

til a few years before the organization of the United States of America. The Indians drove off the Spaniards and held Coleraine for a period of years, giving it up only after the government erected there a fort for the protection of the white settlers of the country surrounding Coleraine. Remains of this fort are found today and visitors show much curiosity in exploring the remnants of one of the oldest fortifications built by the government. The ruins today show to what extent the government went to fortify the place and the caved in exits of underground passage ways from the rear of the fort to the river are plainly in evidence.

The "peace and friendship treaty" was signed in an oak grove quite near the St. Mary's river, and on top of a slight hill that slopes gradually to the river. The oaks under which the treaty was made stand today, magnificent in their age and grandeur. Under them the boulder bearing inscriptions that will tell generations to come of the historical interest of Coleraine will be placed this year by the Waycross chapter named.

Jackson Signed Treaty.

On behalf of the United States the treaty was signed by Andrew Jackson, then president. Commissioners for the United States at that time were Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer and Andrew Pickens. Before the treaty was agreed to in all its details quite a number of talks were made. One that has been given in history as being notable of those made was by General James Jackson on behalf of the state of Georgia. He submitted to the Indian chiefs

and kings a list of property stolen and destroyed by Indians, the total reaching approximately \$120,000, and demanded its payment. He pointed out the faithless observance of the Creek Indians of past treaties. The "Brave Warrior" of the gathering replied the demands that he, for the Indians could prepare a much longer list of damages done the Indians by the people of Georgia alone. These disagreements were evidently one reason of the long meeting of the chiefs and government representatives. The sessions began on the 16th of June, concluding June 29th.

Pipe of Peace Smoked.

The pipe of peace which was smoked by the Indian kings and chiefs and the United States representatives was lit by coals of fire brought to the scene of the signing of the treaty by the palms of Indians. History says that among those taking part in the notable gathering were twenty-two Indian kings, seventy-five principal chiefs, one hundred and fifty-two warriors; officers of the garrison, the commissioners of the government and representatives from Georgia. The treaty was ratified March 18, 1797.

It is expected that several thousand persons will attend the exercises to be held when the boulder is placed April. Coleraine is six miles from Folsom, the county site of Charlton, and as soon as possible plans for carrying all visitors to the scene of the unveiling will be perfected. Governors of Georgia, Florida and Alabama are expected to attend and take part in the exercises. President Taft has been invited and may arrange to attend. A number of prominent Georgians will participate in the program of the da-