Beyond Penn's Treaty

Journey into Indian Country

ID_TEI: SW_JS1798
TYPE_OF_MANUSCRIPT: Journal
CALL_NO: Mss 040 Journal 7
DATE: 1798
LOCATION: SW
AUTHOR: Joshua Sharpless (1740-1826)
SUMMARY: In 1798 Sharpless traveled to Cornplanter's village to visit younger Friends who were living there. Sharpless and his wife became the first superintendents at Westtown School in 1800.

How to cite: Accessed online Wed 10 Apr 2019 09:19 PM EST
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Notes of
N.A. June 12th, 1847
among the Indians
1849
Transcription

ytf ytf
ytf ytf
Some account of a journey I took into the Indian Country 1798

Feeling an engagement of Mind to join John Pierce in a visit to the Indian nations of this Land, after some close sere: rise of Mind on the Occasion I gave up: and on the 30th day of the 4th Mo 1798, after a comfortable Opportunity in my Fami: ly, several friends being present, I took an affectionate farewell of them, and about one O'clock in the afternoon set of in Company with John Pierce, and Henry Simmons, in order to pursue a Journey to the Northwest parts of this, and New York State, to assist in form: iing a Settlement among the Indians, for their improvement in Agriculture and more of a civilized Life. we stoped and took some refreshment at John Freemans, and lodged at Isaac Taylor's 22 miles
Feeling an engagement of Mind to Join John Pierce in a Visit to the Indian natives of this Land, after some close exercise of Mind on the Occasion, I gave up: and on the 30th day of the 4th Mo 1798, after comfortable Opportunity in my family, several friends being present, I took an Affectionate farewell of them, and about one O clock in the afternoon set of in Company with John Pierce, and Henry Simmons, in order to pursue a Journey to the Northwest parts of this, and New York State, to assist in forming a Settlement among Indians, for their improvement in Agriculture, and more of a Civilized Live, we stopped and took some refreshment at John Truman’s, and Lodged at Isaac Taylors. 22 miles.
A fine day for traveling the warm, went to Abraham Gibbons's 11 miles, here by appointment went with Joel Swayne and Halladay Jackson, two young men who with Henry Simmons had given up to reside some time among the Indians for their religious and temporal benefit, took dinner here, then went 7 miles to Lancaster, where stopping and doing some business, we went on 12 miles to Wright's ferry on Susquehanna, where there is a pretty town lately laid out, it contains 20 or more good buildings, beautifully situated on an elevation above the river, the shore of which was lined with many thousand feet of White Pine boards, and other lumber, for near half a mile, most of this day's ride has been through a fruitful well improved country, with good stone
ytf ytf ytf 5mo 1ytf ytf A fine day for traveling, tho warm, went to Abrahamytf Gibbons’s 11 miles, here by appointment we met withytf Joel Swayne, and Halladay Jack-son, two young Men who with Henry Simmons had given up to reside some ytf time among the Indians for their religious and temporal benefit, took ytf dinner here, then went 7 miles to Lan-caster, where stopping and doing some business, we went onytf 12 miles to Wrights ferry on Susquehanna, where there is a pretty Town latelyytf laid out, it con-tains 20 or more good buildings, beauti-fullyytf situated on an elevation above the River, ytf the shore of which was lined with many thousand feet of White Pineytf boards and other Lumber which had been down that River for near half a Mile. most of this days rideytf has been was through a fruitful well improved Country, withytf good Stone ytf
Houses and Barns, a large proportion of the land was down with Rye; some of the Wheatfields looked pretty well, but in general poor. I love not so far from as in my neighbourhood. Some beautiful Meadows, between Lancaster and this place, 30 miles.

2d. a rainy Morning, stayed under shelter until 8 o'Clock, and then crossed the River in the Rain it is one Mile and 12 yards wide, which a Man and horse crosses for 2d. a cheap ferry, thence to York Town 11 miles mostly through a Valley, perhaps 10 or more miles wide, some beautiful Meadows make their appearance, more particularly within a few miles of the River, and the Town, the winter Grain mostly Poor, tho' the land appeared to be of good quality and well farmed. The town of York has an agreeable appearance, in which there are a number of good Buildings; it is beautified by a large stream of water called Codorus which runs through the Town, we dined here at a Public
Houses and Barns, a large proportion of the land was sown with Rye; some of the Wheat fields looked pretty well, but in general Poor; Clover not so forward as in my neighborhood; some beautiful Meadows, between Lancaster and this place, 30 miles and a rainy Morning, stayed under shelter until 8 O Clock, and then Crossed the River in the Rain it is one Mile and 12 perches wide, which a Man and horse crosses for 6d; a cheap ferry, thence to York Town 12 miles mostly through a Valley, perhaps 10 or more miles wide, some beautiful Meadows made their appearance, more particularly within a few miles of the River, and this Town, the Winter Grain mostly Poor, though the Land appeared to be of a good quality, and well farmed. The town of York has any agreeable appearance, in which there are a number of good Buildings; it is beautified by a large stream of Water called Codoras which runs through the Town, we dined here at a Public
House,—then set off for Isaac Everts, in 2 or 3 miles after we left the Town we got out of the Limestone Valley, and passed through a Country diversified with gentle slopes, and declivities, pretty clear of trees, the land in places thin, the soil watered by the Branches of the Camerage, the main Stream of which was nearly as large as Brandy wine, the Winter grain much affected with the fly, this has been a pleasant afternoon to ride, the wind at North-west and pretty cool, stopped at John Garrisons 17 miles where we fed our horses and got some refreshment, then some of us went to Isaac Everts 3 miles, where we lodged leaving the others at John Garrisons 32 miles.

30th set of early this Morning, and in about a large hill mountain threes miles came to the first, which was for more miles across, we then entered a body of Limestone land, having lost the Yellow Breaches the large stream called Yellow Breaches the
House,— then set of for Isaac Everets. in 2 or 3 miles after we left the Town we got out of the Limestone Valley, and passed through Country diversified with gentle Assents, and descents, pretty clear of stones, the Land in places thin, though well watered by the Branches of the Canowagoe, the main stream of which was nearly as large as Brandywine, they Winter grain much affected with the fly, this has been a pleasant afternoon to ride, the Wind at Northwest and pretty Cool, Stopped at John Garison’s 17 miles where we fed our horses and got some refreshment, then some of us went to Isaac Everett’s 3 miles, where we lodged, leaving the others at John Garrisons. 32 miles. 3rd Set of early this Morning, and in about three Miles came to a large hilly several miles over called the first, mountain which was 4 or more Miles across, we then entred a body of Limestone Land, having Crossed the Yellow Breeches a large stream called Yellow Breeches, the ytf
face of the country pretty level, and much of it under culture. Rye, the prevailing grain, cropped, which was mostly thin, Clover, scarlet
made its appearance in any of the fields, which for want of better farming were very bare of pasture. iPod of the Black horse
14 miles, thence to Shepherdsville, 12 miles, part of which was through a flat pine bottom containing a large number of Bonda of hogs,
noted for its, but as we advanced nearer the Town, we passed through high ChampaignLand, beautifully Timed, then crops
of a large stream which sprang up a few springs to our left, which often dry in the fall, the town was more than half a mile long, containing
as we were informed 250 houses, a number of which were good stone buildings, for 20 1/3 miles after we left the town we passed through
a beautiful well improved limestone country, thence through land not so desirable to Strasburg, a Village containing perhaps 40 houses, built of squared logs, the Town stands in a low place, hardly discernible.
face of the Country pretty level, andytf much of it under Culture, Rye the prevailing Winter Crop, which wasytf mostly thin, Clover scarecely made its appearance in any of theytf fields, which for want of better farming were very bare of pasture, ytf fed at the Black horse 14 miles, thence to Shippensburgh 12 miles, part of which was through a flatytf Pine bottom containing a large number of Ponds of stagnated Water, ytf but as we advanced nearer the Town, we passed through high Cham-pionytf Land, beautifully Timbered, then Cross-ed a large, Streamytf which that sprang up a few Perches to our left, we wereytf informed ytf it mostly which often went dry in the fall, the town was moreytf than half a Mile long, containing, as we were informed 250 houses, aytf number of which was were good Stone buildings, for 2 or 3ytf miles after we left the town we passed through a beautiful well improvedytf Limestone Coun-try, thence through land not so desirable toytf Strawburgh, a Village containingytf per-haps 40 houses, built of Squared Logs, the which Townytf stands in a low place, hardly discover ytf
able till we arrived nearly on it, shortly after we passed through this Town, we began to ascend the Blue Mountain, on high. Towering eminence, steep and very rocky, in about three miles we arrived at the bottom at the opposite side, where we crossed the main branch of Conedogwine and took up our Quarters at George WINNES, good accommodations, he has made valuable improvements, the in a Wild romantic country. 59 miles.

4th. At our early, we immediately ascended another Mountain much like our last, when we arrived at its Summit, we had a delightful View of a well improved Valley for or more miles in breadth, with a lofty Mountain beyond, just as we entered this Valley, we crossed the Conedogwine creek a beautiful stream, in about half a Mile we passed through Franette-Sburg, a Village of perhaps 30 log houses, shortly after we crossed passed this Town we ascended a third Mountain much like the two last described, from thence to Bird's after Settleton 5 miles, through a rough country,
able till we arrived nearly on it. Shortly after we passed through this Town, we began to Ascend the Blue Mountain, an high Towering eminence, steep and very Rocky, in about three Miles we arrived at the bottom of the Opposite side, where we Crossed the main branch of Conedogwine and took up our Quarters George Skinners, good accommodations, he has made valuable improvements, though in a Wild romantic Country. 29 miles. Set of early, we immediately ascended another Mountain much like our last, when we arrived at its Summit we had a delightful View of a well improved Valley three two or more miles in width, with lofty Mountain beyond, Just as we entered this Valley, we Crossed the Conacocheague Creek a beautiful stream, in about half a Mile we passed through Phanetts-Burgh a Village of perhaps 30 Loghouses, shortly after crossed this Town we ascended a third Mountain much like the two last described, from thence to Birds at fort Littleton 5 miles, through a rough Country.
Surrounded with lofty Mountains, some pretty good improvements in places made the appearance, and the roads considering the roughness of the Country not to be complained of, here we got our Breakfast 12 miles from thence to Skinners on the top of Shilling hill 11 miles, through a rough Brokken, poor Country very little inhabited, Shilling hill a lofty Mountain, 7 miles carried us over, we made near four miles on its summit, which was very high, but our prospect not extendible by reason of some mountains which was near by on each hand, as we began to descend a noble view presented, as far as the Eye could reach having the Alleghany Mountain in full view at 20 or more miles distant, the extensive prospect between, looked like a delightful plain, chequered with a few plantations, but when we came to traverse it, we found many lofty hills, or Mountains, particularly about the Junieetta River, one Branch of which we longed for, which was some 50 or 60 yards wide and more than Belly deep; directly upon
Surrounded with lofty Mountains, some pretty good improvements in places made there appearance, and the Roads consider ing the Roughness of the Country not to be complained of. Here we got our Breakfast 12 miles. From thence to Skinners on the top of Sidling hill 11 miles, through a rough, Broken, poor Country, very little inhabited. Sidling hill a lofty Mountain; 7 miles carried us over, we made near four miles on its Summit, which was very high, but our prospect not extensive by reason of some mountains which was nearby on each hand, as we began to descend a noble view presented, as far as the Eye could reach, having the Allegeny Mountain in full view at 20 or more miles distant, the extensive prospect between, looked like a delightful plain, Chequered with a few plantations, but when we came to traverse it, we found many lofty hills, or Mountains, particularly about the Juniatta River, one Branch of which we Crossed, which was some 50 or so yards wide and more than Belly deep.
Crossing this stream we ascended the steepest hill we have met with since we left home; it is admirable that so many which has this road, should be able to get up it. Perhaps we have passed by 20 this this day, mostly with families going to new countries, a number of which were crowded with children; 17 people of different descriptions belonged to one wagon! — when I view the hills and mountains about this river, I was struck with admiration that it ever found a way through them to the Susquehanna! but I will assure my readers that its meanders are very various, some 5 or 6 miles after we crossed it we had the river near by on each hand perhaps not more than half a mile: part, we took up our quarters at one Hartley's near the banks, he has a valuable plantation and finely situated. Most of this day's ride has been through a very broken, poor, and thinly settled country.

5th Went 6 miles up the Juniata, through a rough, Mountainous Country to Bradford, having about one mile back crossed the
Crossing this stream we ascended the Steepest hill we have met with since we left home, it is admirable that so many Wagons which pass this road, should be able to get up it. I suppose we have passed by 20 this day, mostly with families going to new Countries, a number of which were crowded with Children: 17 people of different descriptions belonged to one wagon. — When I viewed the hills and mountains about this River, I was struck with admiration that it ever found a way through them to the Susquehanna, but I will assure my readers that its meanders are very various, and serpentine, some 5 or 6 miles after we crossed it this stream we had the River nearby on each hand perhaps not more than half a mile apart. We took up our Quarters at one Hartley's near the banks of said river, he has a valuable plantation, and pretily situated. Most of this day's ride has been through a very broken, poor, and thinly settled Country. — 38 miles Went 6 miles up the Juniatta, through ay rough, Mountainous Country to Bedford, having about one mile back crossed the
River on a bridge, the town stands in a valley surrounded by high mountains, it is a pretty pleasant situation, being seated on an elevated spot near a branch of the river; it contains a number of good stone buildings among which are a courthouse, jail, etc., here we got our breakfast, and then passed over a very mountainous, poor country, and but thinly settled to the Alleghenies, which mountain the high, was not difficult ascending, being rather a succession of mountains than one huge pile, we had several very steep hills, rises and descents, while on this mountain, yet our road went much of the way on the tops of very high ridges, when we arrived at its greatest eminence, we stopped at an inn and refreshed ourselves; here we met with a fine spring of water near the door, the descent from this mountain was gradual, the land and stony, it is called 10 miles across, here entered what is called the Glades, a wooded area, in places there were flats or openings where much grass was but, yet where we went through was heavy timbered, some of which were Sugar Maple being the first we had seen, the land appeared good, was pretty thick settled, and
River on a Bridge, the Town stands in
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cents andytf descents, while on this Mountain,
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of very high ridges, when we arrived at its
greatest eminence, weytf stoped at an Inn and
refreshed ourselves, here we met with a fine
ytf Spring of Water near the door. we here turned to the left taking the glade road, ytf the descent from
this Mountain was gradual, the Land arable
tho stony, ytf it is called 10 miles across, —We now
entered what is called the Glades, ytf we having understood
in places there were flats or openingsytf where
much Grass was Cut, Yet where we went throug[h]
was heavyytf Timbered, some of which was were sugar
Maple being the first weytf had seen, the Land
appeared good, was pretty thick settled, and
ytf
productive, we arrived at a Dutch Town called Berlin, containing upwards of 50 Houses, mostly of logs, and Frame, where at the sign of the Black Horse we got good entertainment. 36 miles

6. We started early this Morning with some hopes of reaching a friends House this evening, which was very desirably, for 2 or more miles the Land was good, and considerably settled, the soil thin, and in a while we came among abundance of Laurel, the road very stony, rocky, & muddy, whence entered a Pine forest being the first White Pines of note since we have met with; here they grew in alms...dence, the not very large, but fair settlements the greatest part of this Stage, stopped and got our Breakfast at John Husiers 13 miles from thence to George Batchelor's 14 miles, the whole of this stage remarkable rough, the first 3 or 4 miles the Land appeared pretty good tho' very hilly, one hill more steep and long than any we have hitherto met with, was as we went down to Laurel Hill Creek, a smooth stream from thence to near this place called Laurel Hill, the whole of this Stage very heavy Timber so that the Hills comparatively speaking grew...
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town called Berlin, containing upwards
of 50 Houses, mostly of Logs, and Frame, when
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We started early this morning with some hopes
of reaching a friend’s House this evening, which
was very desirably, for 2 or more miles the
Land was good, and considerably settled, tho
Hilly. thence we entered a Chestnutty Country,
the Soil thin, and in a while we came among
abundance of Laurel, the road very Stony,
Rocky, & Muddy, thence entered a Piney forest
being the first White Pines of note since we
have met with; here they grew in abundance,
tho not very large, but few settlement
the greatest part of this stage, stopped and got
our Breakfast at John Thusiers 13 miles.
from thence to Geo: Batcheler’s 14 miles, the
whole of this stage remarkable rough, the first
3 or 4 miles the Land appeared pretty good tho
very hilly, one hill more steep and long than
any we have hitherto met with, was as we went
down to Laurell—hill—Creek, a smart stream
from thence to near this place called Laurell
Hill, the whole of this stage very heavy Timbered
so that the Hill comparatively speaking groan
ed under their great load, abundance of which was beautiful chestnut, the finest I remember to have seen, with a large quantity of Oak of various kinds, some Sugar Maple & much of this stage the road was very Rocky and Stony. From thence to Conalda Villa a small town on the Goschigneny 16 miles the most of this stage was poor, rough, and Mountainous, and but thinly settled, except within 3 or 4 miles of the River after we left the Chestnut Ridge. We all took notice when on the Alleganies and for many miles on this side, how very backward the trees were, when we left home they were putting out foot, and the weather being very warm they made rapid progress; yet this morning we remarked the buds of the Chestnut and White Oak were not formed into leaves so as to make an appearance, yet the same day as we descended from the Chestnut Ridge the trees were all green, the sight was so curious and different from our late prospect that I measured some chestnut leaves and found them to be 6 inches wide, and 8 long, and strouts of 8 or 9 inches growth, so that I think there is at least in three miles
ed under their great Load, abundance of which was beautiful Chesnut, the finest I remem-ber to have seen, with a large Quan-ty of Oak of various kinds, some Sugar Maple &c: much of this stage the road was very Rocky and Stony. From thence to Conalds—
-Ville small Town on the Yoxhiogeny 14 miles they most of this stage was poor, rough, and Mountainous, and but thinly settled, except within 3 or 4 miles of the River after we left the Chesnut Ridge. — We all took notice when on the Allegenies and for many Miles on this side, how very backward the Trees were, when we left home they were putting out fast, and the Weather being very warm they made rapid progress; yet this morning we remarked the buds of the Chesnut and White Oak were not formed into leaves so as to make an appearance, yet the same day as we descended from the Chesnut Ridge the Trees were all green, the sight was so Curious, and different from our late prospect, that I measured some Chesnut leaves and found them to be 3 Inches wide, and Six long, and sprouts of 8 or 9 Inches growth. So that I think there is at least, in three miles
Rising two Weeks diffeante in the Season.
When on the Cheoadd there is one of the most
extensive prospects that is to be met with
in traveling, both to the North, to the
West, and to the South, I had, but the View
was of 50 miles extent, it was not so de-
lightful as some I have seen, for want of a
lofty mountain rising 10 or more miles in
front, but it was chequered with many Plan-
tations: in every direction, the View look-
ed like an extensive plain, but when
we came to traverse it, we found many
Steep Hills, but no Mountain; neither is
there any to the Westward in the United
States equal to those we have crossed. We
lodged with our kind friend Thomas Gilpin
on the Bank of the River. 41 miles

7th. a pleasant day, went to my Shingman's
Keefe Cordvalades, near Brownsville on
the Monongahala, we crossed the yonga
goachigany in a boat it was about 6 per
depth and perhaps 150 yards wide, in about
half a mile after, we crossed the River, we
passed by a Merchant Mill erected on a
very Curious seat, the stream was small,
but had a natural perpendicular fall ou
Riding two Weeks difference in the Season.
When on the Chesnut hill there is one of the most extensive prospects that is to be met with in traveling, both to the North, to the West, and to the South, I had no doubt but the View was of 50 miles extent, it was not so delightful as some I have seen, for want of a lofty mountain rising 10 or more miles in front, but it was Chequered with many Plantations: in every direction, the View looked like an extensive plain, but when we came to the traverse it, we found many Steep Hills, but there is no Mountain; neither is there any to the Westward in the United States equal to those we have Crossed. We lodged with our kind friend Thomas Gibson on the Bank of the River. 41 miles. a pleasant day, went to my Kinsman's Reese Cadwaladers, near Brownsville on the Monongahala, we Crossed the Yoxgen in a boat it was about 6 feet deep and perhaps 150 yards wide, in about half a mile after we crossed the River, we passed by a Merchant Mill erected on a very Curious Seat, the stream was small, but had a natural perpendicular fall over
a broad Rock which lay Horizontal of 23 feet, the Mill was erected close to this Rock which formed a level yard to the upper door; under it Rock was a cavity or hollow place 12 feet high, and nearly as far back, which ran all across the Stream, over which the Water beautifully descended. From thence to the Monongah: half a continual succession of high hills and low Gales, the very little bottom land fit for Meadow, the land is pretty clear of Stones, the Soil in general good, and thick settled, yet some of the fields which had been a good while under Culture looked; I saw several fields of good Wheat, but more that looked were light.

8th went 12 miles this Morning to see my Cousin Benjamin Shartles, he lives on the West Branch of 10 mile Creek near Green Furnace. I crossed the Monongahela at Bridge in a Village containing near 50 houses, the place whereon the town stands was four years ago a fine Meadow. the River is a Beautiful Stream, flows along with a very gentle Current, is 340 yards wide and 18 or 12 feet deep, it has very high
a broad Rock which lay Horizontalytf of 28 feet, the Mill was erected close to this Rock which formed aytf level Yard to the upper Road; under sd Rock was a Cavity or hollowytf place 12 feet high, and nearly as far back, which ran all across the ytf Stream, over which the Water beautifully descended. From thence to theytf Monongahalytf a continual successionytf of high hills and low Vales, the Very little bottom land fit forytf Meadow, the land is pretty clear of Stones, the soil in general good, andytf thick settled, yet some of the fields which had been a good whileytf under Culture looked poor; I saw several fields of good Wheat, but more that ytf looked were light.ytf ytf ytf 8th: ytf Went 12 miles this Morning to see my Cousin ytf Benjamin Sharples, he lives on the West ytf Branch of 10 mile Creek near Green Furnace. I crossed the Monongahala at BridgeTownport a Village containing near 50ytf houses, the place whereon the town stands was four years ago a fineytf Meadow. the River is a beautiful Stream,ytf flows along with a very gentle Current, is 340 Yards wide and 10 or 12ytf feet deep, it has very high ytf
Banks, yet last fall they were overflowed the river as I was informed 40 to 60 feet perpendicular. The people here were very busy building flat-bottomed boats, they are made out of green timber, about 12 feet wide, and from 20 to 30 feet long, boarded up on each side, 5 or 6 feet high, and covered over more than half way. I was informed many boats of this kind was built on this river and its neighboring waters, they are sold at the rate of 11/3 per foot, for every foot they are in length, to people who come with families to these waters, to take their departure Westward and South West to new countries, they put on board, horses, waggon, farming utensils, cow, kind, hogs, furniture &c. and so great is the spirit of emigration down the waters of the Ohio to different places, that we were informed there at Pittsburgh by a very respectable character that for 30 days past upon an average he thought there had been from 10 to 12 of these boats containing from 20 to 50 persons so loaded, passing by that town each day. They gently move down with the current and when the come to the mouth of the Scioto and other
Banks, yet last fall they were overflowed
the River as I was informed rose 42 feet
Perpendicular. They people here were very
busy building flat bottomed Boats, they are
made out of green timber, about 12 feet wide,
and from 20 to 30 feet long, boarded up, on
each side, 5 or 6 feet high, and roofed over
more than half way. I was informed many
boats of this kind was built on this River
and its neighboring Waters, they are
sold at the rate of 1 1/3 per foot, for every
foot they are in length, to people who come
with families to these Waters, to take their
departure Westward, and Sail Southwest,
to new Countries, they put on board, horse
Waggon, farming Utensels, Cowkind, household
furniture &c: and so great if the Spirit of emi-
granty down the Waters of the Ohio to dif-
ferent places, that we were informed when
at Pittsburgh by a very reputable Character
that for 30 days past upon an average he
thought there had been from 10 to 12 of these
boats, containing from 20 to 50 persons so
loaded, passing by that Town each day. they
gently move down with the Current, and when
they come to the mouth of the Scioto and other
rivers their Boats are of no further use, for the Construction is such they cannot be taken up the Stream, and are therefore oftentimes for a Trifle, or turned adrift. I went up the West side of the River and in about 10 miles passed through a Small Village called Fredricks Town, then up the River to 10 mile Creek. I passed over some very rich bottoms on it. River and Creek; also hill sides very good, abounding with Black and White Pellet, Locust, Sugar Maple &c. as far as I have seen, if it was not for the Hills, it would be a desirable Country, but they will ever be in the Way of farming, and conveying produce to Market, but its Vicinity with New Carriage will very much facilitate the latter, their best meadows are often to be found on the tops of hills, which are often inclinable to be wet, and Springsy, the land is inclinable to grass, yet Flowers is not much propagated. The price of produce pretty good, Wheat 9 1/6, Rye 2 4/6, Corn 3 1/2, Oates 3 1/2, Bacon 1 1/2, Butter 1 1/2, Cheese $2 home made Sugar from 1/2 to one 1/4 of which with Industry the country may always be supplied.
rivers their Boats are of no further use, for their Construction is such they cannot be taken up theyf Stream, and are therefore often sold for a trifle, or turned adrift. — Iytf went up the West side of the River and inytf about 6 miles passed through a small Village called ytf Fredricks Town, then up the River to 10 mileytf Creek I passed over some very Rich bottoms on sd River and Creek; also hillsides very good, abounding with Black andytf White Walnut, Locust, Sugar Maple &c: as far as I have seen, if itytf was not for the Hills, it this would be a desirable ytf Country, but they will ever be in the Way of farming, and conveyingytf produce to Market, but its Vicinity with Water Carriage will very muchytf facilitate the lat-ter, their best meadows are often to be found onytf the tops of high hills, which are often inclinable to be wet, and Springy,ytf the land is inclinable to grass, yet Clover is not much propagated,ytf the price of produce pretty good, Wheat 7/6 Rye 4/6 Corn 3/9, Oatesytf 3/9, Bacon 1/, Butter 1/61/3, Cheap 1/9 d home made sugar fromytf 1/ to to one ¼ of which with Industry came the Country may always beytf supplyed 24 miles ytf ytf
Attended Redstone Meeting, dined at Pocahontas, where we have made home. Since our arrival here, it is a good place for man and beast; our horses have had very good pasture, and been well fed with grain, so that they have recruited.

At this afternoon for Pittsburgh, crossed the Monongahela at Bridge town, went down the West Side of it, to Alexander Boggi on Pigeon Creek where we lodged 11th. After being a few miles back crossed from them 12th. Set off early this morning, stopped at Par. I'm, fed our horses and got our break. 13th, a number of curious falls presented on small streams at this last stage. At a certain depth much of this country appears to be covered with broad rocks lying horizontally, which about the streams is washed bare, over the edges of these rocks the water often falls from 2 to 12 or 15 feet, in many places the rock is hollow, so that there are large cavities under where the water falls, quite dry from hence to Pittsburgh 16 miles, from
Attended Redstone Meeting, dined at Reese Cadwaladers, where we have made our home since our arrival here, it is a good place for man and beast. Our horses have had very good Pasture, and been well fed with Grain, so that they recruited. Set of this afternoon for Pittsburgh, crossed the Monongalela at Bridgetownport, went down the west side of it said River to Alexander Boggs on Pigeonyt Creek where we lodged 11 m having a few miles back crossed Trout Runyters -kers, fed our horses and got our Break-fast, a number of curious falls presented on small streams in this last stage, at a Certain depth much of this Country appears to be covered with broad Rocks lying Horizontally, which about the streams is washed bare, over the edges of these Rocks the Water often falls, from 2 to 12, or 15 feet, in many places the Rock is hollow, so that there are large Cavities under where the water falls, quite dry. from hence to Pittsburgh 16 miles, from ytf
Bridgeport to that place, the face of the country has no remarkable variation, it is all the way a continual succession of hills, tho' not so high and steep as about Bridgeport, the land gradually decreased in its fertility, is all the settled the thinly, some fields of Wheat and Rye looked very well, yet many others were poor, was generally heavy loaded with timber, the greatest body of which was White Oak, some Sugar Maple along the low ground, yet the further towards Pittsburgh the deerers, I have next to no fine sense I came over the Mountains, some Chestnut in places, but rails are mostly made of White Oak, as are there houses, we had very little prospect of Pittsburgh, until we arrived near by, the Town stands in a beautiful plain surrounded by very high hills, just above the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, which Rivers when united make the Ohio, we descended away steep hill or Mountain to the Mononga: shale, not fit for any Waggon to go up, or down, tho' they often help it, the flow gently along
ytf Bridgeport to that said place, theytf face of the Coun-
-try has no remarkable variation, it is
ytf all the way a continual succession of hills
tho not so high and steep asytf about Bridge-
-port, the Land graduallyytf decreased in
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which wasytf White Oak, Some Sugar Maple
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ytf -wards Pittsburgh the scarcer, I have seenytf next
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tains; some Chesnut inytf places; but rails
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there houses, —ytf We had every little prospect
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ytf Monongahely Rivers, Which Rivers when
ytf united make the Ohio, we descended a very
ytf steep hill or Mountain to the Mononga-
ytf -hela, not fit for any Wagon to go up, or down,
though theytytf often pass it, the river flows gently along
ytf
at the foot of this Mountain, where we landed, being half a mile wide and 10 or 12 feet deep, this River is most in view from the Town, and the greatest place of trading, the Street next to it. River is beautifully situated, being level; 50 or 60 feet wide, and elevated perhaps 50 feet above the Water, there are places for Wagons to go down, and a fine gradually marsh to drive on, the Town when we were there was a place of great concourse of People take their departure from home to various parts of the Western and Southwestern Territories, and up the big River, the Allegheny River. Thomas-Two-south Creek, to Lafa-waga, Presqueile Or. It was the time of the Supreme Court when we arrived here, and we had some fears whether we should get accommodations for ourselves and horses, but having before we crossed the River enquired for the best Tansam, we were recommended to the Green Tree near the River, where upon our arrival afterwards
at the foot of this Mountain, where we ytf Crossed it, being half a mile wide and 10 or 12 feet deep, this ytf River is most in View from the Town, ytf and the greatest place of trading, the Street next to sd River is ytf beautifully Situated, being level, 50 or 60 feet wide, and elevated ytf perhaps 50 feet above the Water, there are places for Waggons to go ytf down, and a fine gravelly mar- -gin to drive on, the town when we were ytf there was a place of great Concourse abundance of People take the ytf depar- -ture from here to various parts of the Western, and ytf Southwestern Territories, And up the bigytf Bever, the Allegeny River, ytf Frenchytf French Creek to Casa- -waga, Presqueisle &c. — It was the time of the supreme Court ytf when we arrived here, and we had some fears whether we should get ytf accommodations for ourselves and horses, but having before we Crossed they tf River enquired for the best Tavern; we ytf were recommended to the Greentree near the River, where upon our ytf arrival after some ytf
hesitation we were taken in, when we found good accommodations. Some discouragements attended my mind on my way thither, concerning the business we were going on, it being in its self important to be transacted among a people of a strange language, in an unknown and wilderness country, and a greater uncertainty how we should be able to get the goods we have in care to our desired port; but upon our arrival here, and being introduced to some for whom we had letters of credit, we met with a very kind reception, and they appeared hearty in assisting us, and informed that the goods sent from Philada. delphia where safely arrived some days ago, and were in the public store. The Deputy Quartermaster informed us that he would send them up to Complan. tiens Village, which was at least 140 miles by land, and abundantly more by water, that it was a very lucky time for them to go, the River being neither to low nor
hesitation we were taken in, whereby we
found good accommodations. Some discou-
ragerements attended my mind on my way
thither, concerning the business we were
going on, it being in its self important,
to be transacted among a people of
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delphia where safely arrived a few
days ago, and were int he Public Store.
The Deputy Quarter Master informed us
that they would send them up to Cornplan-
ter's Village, which was at least 140 miles
by land, and abundantly more by Water.
that it was a very lucky time for them
to go, the River being neither to low nor
too high, so that the prospect of things looks a little more lighthearted.

11th Had an interview with General Wilkins. On this morning, he received us very pleasantly, appeared well satisfied with the business we were going on, and cheerfully diffused to assist us in our undertaking. He gave the Deputy Quartermaster, who bore us company, direction in our hearing to forward our goods to Complanter's settlement, he kindly invited us to come and take Dinner with him, which kindness we acknowledged, but excused ourselves on account of our business.

All hands were now employed in procuring the necessary articles to sent into the Indian Country. Isaac Crage, the Deputy Quartermaster, was very assistant, he provided a Boat, sent a Wagon to take our goods from the Public Store, which was in the Fort, and went with us there; he also sent the Wagon to convey those we had procured in different parts of the Town; we got all our goods to the Boat Wharf, weighed, and put on board before evening,
too high, so that the prospect of things looks a little more lightsome. Had an interview with General Wilken-
son this Morning, he received us very respectfully, appeared well satisfied with the business we were going on, and cheer-
fully disposed to assist us in our undertaking, he gave us the Deputy Quarter Master, who bore us company, direction in our hearing to forward our goods to Cornplanter's Settlement, he kindly invited us to come and take Dinner with him, which kindness we acknowledged, but excused ourselves on account of our Business. The necessary articles to be sent into the Indian Country, Isaac Crage the Deputy Quarter Master, was very assistant, he provided a Boat, sent a Wagon to take our goods from the Public Store, which was in the Fort, and went with us there; he also sent the Wagon to convey those we had procured in different parts of the Town; we got all our goods to the Wharf, Weighed, and put on board before evening, All hands were now employed in procuring
the whole of those sent from Philadelphia and procured in this Town weighed about 1700 lb. for which the Boatman was to have 20/- for taking up to Complainers Village, which we afterwards understood from him was 270 miles by Water. He agreed to set off with them in two or three days, let us know it would take him 18 days to go up the River to the Settlement.

We expect to set off in the Morning, but have first to wait on General Wilkinson on a particular occasion before we start.

This Town consists of a number of Streets, crossing each other at right angles, and contains more than 200 Houses, many of which are large Brick and Stone Buildings,— have observed since I came to this place, that Stone Coal is the common fuel for heating, our landlord informed us it was the cheapest, tho' the neighbourhood abounds with Coal, it comes to the fire in large, hard pieces, looks black and shining, and makes a strong hot fire. Frequently saw at the sides of bypaths where the edges of the Rocks were washed bare, strataums of Coal mixed with...
the whole of those sent from Philadelphia and procured in this Town Weighed about ytf 4700, for which the Boatman was to have 20/ Per £ for takingytf them up to Cornplanter’s Village, whichytf we afterwards understood from him was 270 miles by Water. He agreed toytf set of with them in two or three days, & let us know it would take himytf 18 days to go up the River to the Settlement.ytf We expect to set off in the Morning, but have first to wait on General Wilkinson on a particular occationytf before we Start.

This Town consists of a number of Streets, cross- ytf -ing each other at right angles, and contains more than 200 Houses, many ofytf whom which are large Brick and Stone Buildings, —I have ytf observed since I came to this place, that Stone Coal is the common fuel forytf Firing, our landlord informed us it was the Cheapest, though theytf neighborhood abounds with Wood, it comes to the fire in large, hardytf pieces, looks black and shining, and makes a strong hot fire. I havetyf frequently saw seen for 10 miles back at theytf sides of Creeks &c where the Edges of the Rocks were washed bare,ytf stratumsof Coal mixed with ytf
Stratton of State.

12th. A Cold Morning and smart winter fog.

Several of our number waited on the General this morning agreeable to his request, which was a satisfactory interview, and to encourage the business we were going upon and a present present to us with the following letters, accompanied us through the guards, and respectfully took his leave of us.

"Head Quarters Pittsburgh May the 12th 1793

"Sir, This will be handed to you by Mr.

"Revere of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia who with several Associates is on a visit to the Seneca Nation with views to make some establishments which may prove useful to those people, and interesting to the rights of humanity, you will be pleased to furnish Mr. Revere a guide, provisions, and any accommodations he may need, charging the accruing expenses to their proper heads, — with respect and esteem, I am Sir, your obedient.

"Captain Fouler Agent of the 2d. Mt. General James Wilkinson

"Fort Thomaslin
Several of our number waited on the General this Morning agreeable to his request, which was a satisfactory interview, and to encourage the business we were going upon and assist therein present-ed us with the following letters, accompa- nied us through the guards, and respectfully took his leave of us. Head Quarters PittsBurgh may the 12 1798

Sir, This will be handed to you by Mr: Peirce of the Society of friends in Philadel-phia, who with Several Associates is on a Visity to the Seneca Nation, with views to make some establishments which may prove useful to those people, and interest-ing to the rights of humanity, You will be pleased to furnish Mr Peirce a guide, Provisions and any accommodations he may need, charging the accruing expenses, to their proper heads, with respect and esteem, I am Sir, Your Obed Servt

Captain Fowler Agent

the 2r Ma General James Wilkinson Fort Franklin
"To Cornplanter and the Village Chiefs of the Seneca Nation.

Friends and Brothers

The Beaver, one of our beloved men among the People called Quakers, visits you with several good men from the Jame Society, who intend to set down amongst you, in order to instruct our red Brethren in works of usefulness and to point out to them the path of Virtue, which leads to the blissful mansions of the great Spirit, the Father of Light, Life.

Brothers, I charge you to take this our law:

Lose Men and his companions by the hand, and to treat them with kindness.

Sincerity. Open your Ears and listen to what they say. Open your Eyes and follow their footsteps, then will your Red Men, your Wives, your Children, and Children's Children live in security, and enjoy the comforts of Life, and the White People, and the Black People on this great Island will soon be come as one. - Brethren & Childrens, let this admonition sink deep into your
To Cornplanter and the Village Chiefs of the Seneca Nation.

Friends and Brothers, The Bearer one of our beloved Men among the People called Quakers, visits you with several good Men from the Same Society, who intend to sit down amongst you, in order to instruct our red Brethren in works of usefulness and to point out them the path of Virtue, which leads to the blissful mansions of the great Spirit, the father of Light, & Life.

Brothers, I charge you to take this our beloved Man and his companions by the hand, and to treat them with kindness and Sincerity. Open Your Ears and listen to What they say, Open Your Eyes and follow their footsteps, then will your Old Men, Your Wives, Your Children, and Childrens live in security, and enjoy the comforts of Life, and the red people, and the White People on this great Island will soon become one. — Brethren & Children, let this admonition sink deep into Your
hearts, and may you be blest with a clear sky, smooth roads, and plentiful harvest to the end of your days. — I commend you to the care of the great Spirit, and am in heart your friend.

— J. Wilkinson

Commander in chief of the Troops of the United States

Being now ready to depart, we took leave of several of the first characters of this place, who wished us success, and affectionately bid us farewell — we then crossed the Allegheny River at the Town, and a little below the fort, it was a clear, beautiful stream, about 50 paces wide and 6 feet deep, has much more of a current than the Monongahela, and contains more water. we now entered a wilderness country but little inhabited, the settlements not more than 8 or 3 years old, and scarce of provision for man or horse, — for a few miles after we crossed the river the Idea Penn entertained of it, in this dayes ride the
hearts, and may you be blessed with a clear Sky, Smooth Roads, and plentiful harvest to the end of your days. — I commend you to the care of the great Spirit, and am in heart your friend, yf Ja: Wilkinson Commander in chief of the Troops of the United States Being now ready to depart, we took leave of several of the first Characters of this place, who wished us success, and affectionately bid us farewell. — we then crossed the Allegheny River at the Town, and a little below the Fort, it was a clear, beautiful stream, about 50 perches wide and 6 feet deep, has much more of a Current than the Monongahela, and contains more water. we now entered Wilderness Country but little inhabited the settlements not more than 2 or 3 years old, and scarce of provision for Man or horse, — for a few miles after we Crossed the River the land was very good, but in the general it fell short of the idea I entertained of it. in this days ride the
Land was generally the not with such sharp pitches as about Redstone the as we advanced Northward the hills decreased in places thinly timbered, yet little or no pasture to be seen, White Oak the most general timber, in the latter part of this stage, and through the next, steeped and fed a Dune, fence 13 miles, and got in the evening to a place called the Double Cabin 15 miles here we could get neither pasture, hay, corn or oats for our horses, but having a little oats with us, after feeding them, we tied them to stakes till morning, after par: taking of some of our own victuals, we wrapped ourselves in our blankets and tried to get some sleep on the earthen floor. Being all the bed we could meet with, 13 miles.

This morning this morning, as our bed was not inviting to indulge nature, and in 7\frac{1}{2} miles we came to a poor cabin, here we got some oats for our horses, and let them pick a little in the woods, but we found a great change since we left Redstone, the season is abundantly backward, the leaves are but just putting out, and there is need to no picking of any kind in the woods, that it looks likely our horses will ven
Land was generally hilly though not withytf such Sharp pitches as about Red Stone, tho as we advanc-ytf -ed northward the Hills decreased, in places thinly timber'd, yet little orytf no pos-ture to be seen, White Oak the most general timber, in theytf latter part of this stage, and through the neat, stoped and fed atytf Dun-kins 18 miles, and got in the eveningytf to a place called the double Cabbin 15 miles here we could getytf neither, pasture, hay, corn, or Oates for our horses, but having aytf little Oates with us, after feeding them, we tyed them to stakesytf &c till Morning, after par-taking of some of our own Victuals, ytf we wrapped ourselves in our Blankets and tried to get some Sleep onytf the earthen floor being all the bed we could meet with, 33 mileystf bed was not inviting toytf indulge nature, and in 7½ Miles we came to a poor Cabbin, here we gotytf some Oates for our horses, and let them pick a little in the Woods, but weytf found a great Change since we left Redstone, the Season is abundantlyytf backwards; the leaves are but Just putting out, and there is next toytf no picking of any kind in the Woods, that it looks likely our horses willytf even ytf
much suffer when we got among the In-
dians, if not before, he took off our own
provision, and proceeded on 12 miles fur-
ther, after feeding our horses, we took din-
ner in like Manner, and got to Fort
Franklin before Sun set 4 o'Clock, 11½ miles
pretty much fatigued, part of our road being
tedious and rough, and sensibly felt the ef-
of our poor night's rest. We met with but
few houses in this days ride, the Country
has been pretty level except about Sandy
and since, which creek we crossed 3 miles
back, most of the land in this days ride that
presented in view was of a thin Quality, and
in places every thing, White Oak has been
the Principal Timber, with a large quantity of
Coconut as we drew on this way, the greatest
part of which was blown down for miles to
gether. The town of Franklin is situated
close on the South side of French Creek
it contains perhaps 10 or 12 log houses, they
were built under the cover of an 80 foot
which is now demolished, and a new one
erected ½ a mile lower down the creek just
above its junction with the Allegany River.
After feeding our horses, and getting our dinner
much Suffer when we get among theytf In-
dians, if not before, We took breakfast of our own
provision, andytf proceeded on 12 miles fur-
ther, where after feeding our horses, we tookytf din-
nner in like Manner, and got to Fortytf Fr
Franklin before sunset four Oytf Clock, 14 ½ miles
pretty much fatigued, part of our road being
tediousytf and rough, and we sensibly felt the effect
of our poor nights rest. we metytf with but
few houses in this days ride, the Country
has been prettyytf level except about Sandy Creek
and since,ytf which Creek we Crossed 3 miles
back, most of the Land in this days rideytf that
presented in view was of a thin Quality, and
in places veryytf Stony, White Oak has been the
Principal Timber, with a large Quanty of
ytf Chesnut as we drew on this way, the greatest
part of which was bloom downytf for miles to-
gether. — The town of Franklin is situated
close on the South Side of French Creek,
it contains perhaps 10 or 12 logytf houses, they
were built under the Cover of an Old fort,
which is nowytf demolished, and a new one
erected ½ a mile lower down the Creek Just
ytf above its Junction with the Allegenyytf River.
after feeding our horses, and getting our dinner
ytf
two of us waited on Captain Fowler, and presented General Wilkensons letter, which upon his reading, he manifested great respect and a full disposition to comply with its contents, he kindly invited us to come and take breakfast with him tomorrow morning.

35 miles.

14 This morning we breakfasted with the Captain agreeably to his request, and got of him 4 Bushels of corn 24 quintals of flour and 2 Quarts of salt, the corn to feed our horses through the wilderness, and the flour to take to the Indian Village, and Joseph Johnson a Surveyor to the Holland Company was going to the mouth of Conowange, within 16 miles of Cornplanters village to agree to pilot us thither, and procure us a guide from that place to the Village. After getting our dinner at the Tavern where we put up last evening, we took our departure being willing to leave this dear place, having had to pay 5/- a meal for Vittuals, 5/- a night for each of our horses for every change hay 15/- a bushel for corn, and yesterday asked to pay as high as 15/- a bushel for Oates.
two of us waited on Captain Fowler, and presented General Wilkinson’s letter, which upon his reading, he manifested great respect and a full disposition to comply with its contents, he kindly invited us to come and take breakfast with him tomorrow morning 35 miles 14 This morning we breakfasted with the Captain agreeably to his request, and got of him 4 Bushels of Corn ½ a £ of flour and 2 Quarts of Salt, the Corn to feed our horses with, through the Wildnerness, and the flour &c: to take to the Indian Village, and Joseph Johnson a Surveyor to the Holland Company who was going to the mouth of Conowanga, within 15 miles of Cornplanter’s Village, he agreed to pilot us thither, and procure us a guide we from that place to the Village. after getting our dinner at the Tavern where we put up last evening, we took our departure, being willing to leave this dear place, having had to pay 3/ a meal for Victuals, 4/ a night for each of our horses for at very Coarse hay 15/ a bushel for Corn, and Yesterday we had to pay as high as 15/ a bushel for Oates.
We crossed Thomsen close by the town, I thought it was as large as three of Boandywine, in 2 or more miles we turned to our right leaving the main road that leads to Casawaga, Le Bouef, and Presque Isle. we had stones with a rough country for a while, in places very poor, in about 12 miles we crossed a rich bottom on a small there was plenty of pasture, being the first we had seen in the woods since we left home, from theee to NyL Creek through level rich land, 6 miles, here we met with an house, being the second we have seen since we left Franklin, here we took up our quarters, and after feeding our horses with some corn turned them for the first time into the Open Woods, there being plenty of grass and other luscious growths. This is the most desirable place than I have seen for many miles back, a fine fertile bottom with plenty of level plough land, which appeared good, a large stream of water not far off, and a noble spring just by the door large enough to turn a mill, yet it is not known that there is any limestone in this neigh
We crossed French Creek close by the town I thought it was as large as three of Brandywine, in 2 or more miles we turned to our right leaving the main road that leads to Casawaga, Lay Boeuf, and Preaque isle our left, we had stones with a rough country for a while, in places very poor, in about 12 miles we crossed a rich bottom on a small stream, here was plenty of pasture, being the first we had seen in the Woods since we left home, from thence to Creeky Creek through level Rich land, 6 miles, here we met with a house, being the second we have seen since we left franklin, here we and took up our horses quarters, and after feeding our horses with some Corn turned them for the first time into the Open Woods, there being plenty of Grass and other luxuriant growths. This is the most desirable place that I have seen for many miles back, a fine fertile bottom on the Creek with plenty of level plough land adjoining, which appeared good, a large stream of Water not far off, and a noble Spring Just by the door large enough to turn a Mill, yet it is not known that there is any limestone in this neigh
hourhood, neither have I seen any since we left Pittsburgh. Oak Creek is so named from an Oaky substance that is gathered off its water either from springs that rise near its margin, or from off the stream in different places. 

Yes, we were informed that one man gathered three hundred last year, which he sold at Pitts-Burgh for four dollars a gallon, it is called Seneca Oak, and is in great demand as medicine.

15. A large white frost which has been the situation of the last 5 or 6 mornings, set off for Broken Straw a large water, about two miles of very good land down the waters of Oak Creek. We then entered a White Pine Forest, being the first worth noting since we crossed the Mountains. Here the Holland Company is erecting a Grist Mill, a Loom mill being already in use, the thre are but few houses within 20 miles. We have had a bit wood ever since we left Pittsburg to this place, which now ending, we entered the Wilderness with out any path, a number of trees being marked last fall, they were now to be our guide; it was a thick wood we had to pass through, with a great quantity of brush and young stuff in the way, our journey this day was truly wild and romantic, having a...
-bourhood, neither have I seen any since we left Pittsburgh. Oyl Creek is so named from an Oyly substance that is gathered of its water either from Springs that rises near its margin, or from off the stream in different places, we were informed that one man gathered three Barrels last year, and which he sold it at Pitts-Burgh for four dollars Per Gallon, it is called Seneca Oyl, and is in great demand as medicine. A large White frost which has been the situation of the last 5 or 6 mornings, set of for Broken Straw a large water. about two miles of very good land down the waters of Oyly Creek we then entered a White Pine Forrest, being the first worth noting since we Crossed the Mountains. here the Holland Company is erecting a Grist Mill, a Sawmill being already put up, though there are but few houses within 20 miles. we have had a cut road ever since we left Pittsburgh to this place, which now ending, we entered Wilderness with out any path, a number of trees being marked last fall, they were now to be our guide; it was a thick wood we had to pass through, with a great quantity of brush, and young stuff in the way, our Journey this day was truly wild and romantic, having a
continual succession of logs to cross, sometimes three in a piece, divers of which we had to jump our horses over, and with difficulty got round others; in places such a jumble of large stones or rocks, that we were in continual danger of getting our horses legs fast, or broke in the cavities between the stones presently we would have to descend banks almost perpendicular in swamps, and then on again as difficult, and these get to were very frequent; the roots of the pine and hemlock trees were also very gruesome, the ground in many places was laced over with them in thorough condition, the under brush and limbs of the trees were another very great difficulty, as were some very steep hills in the latter part of this stage, it was called 34 miles which we thought were very long ones, we took us 12 hours industrious traveling including about an hour we turned our horses out to try to pick & little grass, next to none was to be seen in this day's ride, nor one house for 20 miles, the land was heavily timbered but not a kindly soil, and I think will not be settled for many years to come, many natural curiosities presented in this day's ride, one of which
continual succession of Logs to Cross, sometime three in a pearch, divers of which we had to Jump our horses over, and with difficulty got round others; in places such a large Jumble of large stone or Rocks, that we were in continual danger of getting over Horses legs fast, or broke in the Cavities between the Stones presently we would have to descend banks almost Perpendicular in Swamps, and then out again as difficult, and gutts were very frequent, the roots of the Pine and Hemlock trees were also very troublesome, the ground in many places being was laced over with them in a Rough Condition, the underbrush and limbs of the Trees were another very great difficulty, as were some very steep hills in the latter part of this stage, it was called 24 miles which we thought were very long ones, for it took 12 hours industrious traveling including about an hour we turned our horses out to try to pick a little grass tho but next to none was to be seen in this days ride, nor one house for 20 miles, the land was heavy timbered but not a kindly soil, and I think will not be settled for many years to come. many natural curiosities presented in this days ride, one of which
was the large quantities of green moss which covered all the rocks, the stones, the Pr. Logs, and the whole surface of the ground, under the thick forest of the pine trees, I thought the load of moss for thickness and length resembled a fleece of wool, some large rocks 12 or more feet high, thus shielded over, and receiving seed from the neighboring trees, the seed have grown, took root, and grew to be large trees, of 2 or 3 feet over, 3 or 4 such I have seen on one Rock, and their roots have thread its sides 10 or more feet until they have joined the ground and grown firm there in, so that the sides of the Rocks were bound with them like so many large ropes. We arrived on Broken Straw in the evening where we found plenty of pasture for our Horses, and a Cabbin, that was erected last Summer, the owner of which kindly let us have quarters, and directed where the best pasture on the Creek was, to turn our Horses, we had provision with us which after partaking of, spread ourselves on the floor, to take some rest, which we found small enough for us and the family.
was the large quantities of greenytf moss
which covered all the Rocks, the Stones
the Old Logs and theytf whole surface of
the ground, under the thick forest of
ytf the Pine trees, I thought the Coat of
moss for thickness andytf length resembled
a fleece of Wool, some large rocks 12 or
more feetytf high, thus shielded over, and
receiving seed from the neighboring
ytf trees, which the seed haveing sprouted, tookytf root,
and grew to be large trees, of 2 or 3
feet over, 3 or 4 suchytf trees I have seen on one
Rock, and their Roots have spread down its
ytf sides 10 or more feet until they underfeed
have joined theytf ground and grown firm there-
-in, so that the sides of the Rocksytfy hasytf was were bound
with them like so many large Ropes. We
ytf arrived on Broken Straw in the evening
where we found plenty of pasture forytf our
Horses, and a Cabbin, that was erected last
summer, the Owners ofytf which kindly let
us have Quarters, and directed where the
best pastureytf on the Creek was, to turn
our horses too, we had provision with usytf which
after partaking of, we Spread ourselves
on the floor, to takeytf some rest, which we
found Small enough for us and the family
ytf
The night being cold, and the cabin very open, we often had to rise to mend our fire.

16th of May, for the mouth of Conowango, went 9 miles down the East side of Brokenstraw to the Allegany River, the bottoms on the creek was rich, and beautifully covered over with a luxuriant vegetation, and loaded with lofty Pines, Sugar trees, White Walnut, Buttonwood &c. Here we saw several Sugar Camps erected by the Indians, where they come in the season to make sugar, tho' more than 20 miles from their Village, but we found when amongst them that they have plenty of good Canoes, so that the cold with great facility convey their Kettles &c. for making Sugar, down the River, and up this creek, we passed by two or more settlements of White people. So we went down this creek to the River, but saw none after we turned up the River to the mouth Conowango, where we arrived about noon, it is called 18 miles from this place to log planters Village, and a very rough road, so that we agreed to stay here until morning, there being pretty plenty of pasture for our horses, and a good house for ourselves to LODGE in, near the mouth.
and the night being cold, and the Cabin very open, we often had to rise to mend our fire. 24 miles to the Eastside of Brokenstraw the Allegheny River, the bottoms on the Creek was rich, and beautifully coated over with a luxuriant vegetation, and loaded with lofty Pines, Sugar trees White Walnut, Buttonwood &c, here we saw several Sugar Camps erected by the Indians, where they come in the Season to make Sugar tho more than 20 miles from their Village, but we found when amongst them that they have plenty of good Canoes, so that the could with great facility convey their Kettles &c for making Sugar, down the River and up this Creek, we passed by two or more Cabins Settlements as of white people as as we went down this Creek to the River, but saw none after we turned up the River to the mouth of Conowanga, where we arrived about noon, it is called 18 miles from this place to Cornplanter’s Village, and a very rough road, so that we agreed to stay here until morning, there being pretty plenty of pasture for our horses, and a good house for ourselves to Quarter in, though we had to find our own provision and sleep on the floor near the mouth

of this creek on a beautiful dry plain there is a Town laid out by the State of Pennsylvania, it is called Warren Town, the Pel Land Company owns a large body of land adjoining this, which they are surveying into Townships &c. and settling, they have built a good house on a lot in Town, where they keep a Store to supply their Surveyors and Settlers with Provisions &c. Joseph Johnson our Pilot here, had the charge of this Store, and this was as far as he designed going with us. When we arrived here we met with perhaps 20 or more Indians, many of whom were drunk, having obtained Liquor of some Settlers that were at this House intending in a few days to go up the creek to their destined Seat, Joseph Johnson immediately put a stop to the selling of Liquor, and informed us that he and his men had abstained from the use of it in their Surveying business last Summer, as was the practice of other Surveyors in the Island employs, and found they were better without it. He agreed with a young Indian who was sober, and we were informed could not get drunk, to Pilot us tomorrow to Complanter's Village, he was a good countenance led,
of this Creek on a beautiful dry plain there is a Town laid out by the State of Pennsyl-
-vania, it is called Warrentown, the Hol-
-land Company owns a large body of land adjoining this place which they are Surveying into Townships &c. and settling, they have built a good house on a lot in sd Town, where they keep a store to supply their Survey-
ers and Settlers with Provision &c. Joseph Johnson our Pilot have the charge of this Store, and this was as far as he designed going with us. When we arrived here we met with perhaps 20 or more Indians, many of whom were drunk, having obtained liquor of some settlers that were at this House intending in a few days to go up the Creek to their destined spot, Joseph John-
-son immediately put a stop to the selling of Liquor, and informed us, that hey and his men had obtained from the use of it distilled spirits there surveying business last summer, as was the practice of other surveyors in the Holland employ, and found they were better without it. he agreed with a Young Indian who was sober, and we were informed would not get drunk, to Pilot us tomorrow to Cornplan-
ter’s Village, he was a good Countenanced lad, ytf
and appeared pleased with the charge assigned him 15 miles.

A pleasant day, set off with our Indian guide, he could not talk English, nor understand any that we knew of; in less than 2 miles we crossed the Conoyanka a beautiful Stream, which flowed along with a gentle current, we thought it was nearly as large as French Creek, for about two miles after we crossed this latter, our land was good, but from thence to the Allegany River, perhaps 8 miles, we had a rough Mountainous Country, and I think much of it a poor thin Soil, we had a number of very steep hills to ascend and descend, our road was better calculated for an Indian foot than traveling on horse back, we had a great abundance of Wind fall timber to cross, we thought on an acre ridge, one or more for every two search, some we could get round, and others we jumped over. When we arrived on the River we stayed a while to let our horses eat grass, there being a great plenty on some of its bottoms, which was a pleasing sight, and had a tendency to remove some fears, when in the naked woods where no grass was to be seen, that our
and appeared pleased with the charge
17 A pleasant day, set off with our Indian guide
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cross, we thought on an averidge, one or
more for every two perch, some we could
get round, and others jumped our horses over. When
we arrived on the River we stopped a while
to let our horses eat grass, there being a great
plenty on some of its bottoms, which was
a pleasing sight, and had a tendency to re-
move some fears, which attended when in the naked Woods
where no grass was to be seen, that our
horses after their hard journey, when we got among the Indians must suffer for want of provisions, while we have a number of Indians came by in canoes, who stopped to see us, shook hands with us, and looked pleasant. One man came down the Mountain to us with a large turkey on his back, which he had just killed, we thought it would have weighed more than 50 lbs. The sight of this conveyed an idea that small game was plenty amongst them, and it was likely we should come in for shares, one of the canoes also had a quantity of fine fish in it. But we found among them that a Turkey was very seldom taken, or any other small game, it is rare to see a Squirrel in the Wildemaps, we saw some pheasants, but no partridges, neither did we see fish while amongst them at all. After a short conference on the weighty business we were embarked in, we proceeded up the River, not without some exercise of Mind, and would have been glad to have sent a messenger forward to have informed the Chiefs of our coming, but this was out of our power, for none of the Indians we had met with could talk English, we there.
Horses after their hard Journey, when weytf got a-
-mong the Indians must suffer for want of
provisions. whileytf here a number of Indi-
-ans came by in Canoes, who stopped to see
us,ytf Shook hands with us, and looked pleasant.
one man came down the Mountain toytf us with
a large turkey on his back, which he had
Just Shot, we thoughtytf it would have weigh-
ed more than 20 Lb, the sight of thisytf convey-
ed an Idea that small game was plenty a-
-mongst them, and itytf was likely we should
come in for Shares, one of the Canoes also
had aytf quantity of fine fish in it. but we
found when amongst them that aytf Turkey
was very seldom taken, or any other small
game, & it isytf rare to see a Squirrel in the
Wilderness, we saw some pheasants, but no
ytf partridges, neither did we see fish
ytf while amongst them but once. After
a short conference on theytf weighty business
we were embarked in, we proceeded up
the River, not without some exercise of
Mind, andytf would have been glad to we could have
sent a messenger forwardytf to have inform-
ed the Chiefs of our coming, but this was out
of ourytf power, for none of the Indians we
had met with could talk English, weytf there-
ytf
Some moved forward with our minds attentive to the best direction, when we came in sight of the town, many Indians appeared in view, looking toward us, our guide turned into the first cabin he came to, and would go no further, but pointed to Complanters house, we paid him one dollar for what he had shown, and moved forward; we presently saw the chief with a number of other Indians coming toward us, upon our riding up to them and alighting they appeared to welcome us with open countenances, we did not know Complanters, nor distinguish him by his dress, but upon shaking hands with one that stood foremost we asked if he was Complanters, he informed us in this way that he was the man, after shaking hands with them all round, we were conducted to his house which was not distinguished only by being larger, and after unsaddling our horses and carrying in our Baggage, and leaving seated Complanters, his son Henry and several others came in to dine.
-fore moved forward with or mindsyf attentive to best direction, when we came in sight of the town, ytf many Indians appear ed in view, looking toward at us, ourytf guide turned into the first Cabin he came to, and would go no further, ytf but point-ed to Cornplanter’s house, weytf paid him one dollar for what he had done, and movedytf forward; we presently saw the Chief with a number of other Indians ytf coming toward us, upon our riding up to them and alighting, they appearedytf to welcome us with open Countenances.
we did not know Cornplanter, nor could we distin-
guish him byytf his dress, but upon shaking hands with one that stood foremost weytf as Asked if it he was Cornplanter, he in-
-formed us, in his, way that he wasytf the ytf man, after shaking hands with them all round, we were conductedytf to his house which was not distinguished from the rest, onlyytf but by being larger, and after unsaddling ourytf horses, and carrying in our Baggage, and being seated, Cornplanter, his Son Henry and Several others came in & sat down, ytf
The chief presently asked us, if we would like to see his people in general council, we let him know that we would, as soon as was convenient, and tomorrow at 10 O'clock was fixed on for the time; and runners dispatched immediately to give notice. It was about two o'clock when we arrived here, and sometime after the above conference, some planters came into our apartment, and asked us if we could eat in the Indian way, we informed them we expected we could; and presently we had some dinner brought in, in a bowl bowl, and a Tin kettle, the bowl was placed on the bed beside us, and the kettle on the ground before us, and we were invited to eat, we saw the bowl, and the kettle, but what was in either of them we knew not; or whether they were to be eaten together, or separate, the bowl contained a number of round lumps of something tied in Cotton Husks, two dumplings were tied in one set of Husks, with a string at each end, and in the middle, we let them that our ignorance was such, we did not know how to begin, which set some of the younger sons
The Chief presently asked us, if we would like to see his people in general Council, we let him know that we would, as soon as it was Convenient, and tomorrow at 10 OClock was therefore fixed on for the time; and runners dispatched immediately for that purpose, to give notice. It was two O’clock when we arrived here, and sometime after the above Conference, Cornplanter came into our apartment, and asked us if we could eat in the Indian way, we informed him we expected we could, and he presently had some dinner brought in a bark bowl, and a Tin kettle, the bowl was placed on the seat beside us, and the kettle on the ground before us, and we were invited to eat, we saw the bowl, and the kettle, but what was in either of them we knew not, or whether they were to be eaten together, or separate, the bowl contained a number of round lumps of something tied in Cornhusks, two dumplings were tied in one set of husks, with a string at each end and in the middle, we let them know that our Ignorance was such, we did not know how to begin, which set some of the younger sort
a laughing, but the chief took out his knife, for they had set neither knives, forks, or spoons; and taking up the Dumplins he cut one of them into, then stripping up the Cornhusks, with him having he cut off a piece of the dump lin and dipped it in the kettle, which we found after contained Beas Oyl, and eat it, we followed the example, and made a light meal; the Beas Oyl was cold and not grateful to our Palates, but we have since, this way of eating is often prac tised among them; the old Indian Bread dipped in the Oyl is more frequently used.

18. Last evening after we had lain down to rest, Cornplanter and his People came into our apartment, and he would know what we intended to say to his people in Council, we informed him we would give him an opportunity of information in the Morning, which this morning we complied with, let him know we said, that not till all we should say, for we believed on such occasions it was right to wait on the good Spirit to be directed. we read to him the Certificate sent by us from the Indian Committee which
a laughing, but the Chief took outytf his knife, for they had set neither knives, forks, or spoons, and taking upytf the Dumplins he cut one of them in too, then striping up theytf Cornhusks, with ytf his knife he cut off a piece of the dump-lin, andytf which diped it it in the Kettle, which we foundytf after contained Bears Oyl, and eat it, we followed theytf example, and made a light meal, the Bears Oyl was Cold and notytf grateful to our Pallates, but we have ytf seen since, seen this way of eating is often practytf-iced amongytf them; the Cold Indian Bread dipped in the Oyl is more frequently used.ytf ytf ytf 18 ytf Last evening after we had lain down to rest, Cornplanter and his son Henry came into our apartment , and informedytf let us know he would like to know what we intended to say to his people in Council, we informed told him we would ytf give him an Opportunity of information >him in theytf Morning, which this morning we complied with, we and let himytf know we could not tell all what that we should say, for weytf be-lieved on such occasions it was right to wait on the good spiritytf to be directed. We read to him the Certificate sent by ytf us from the Indian Committee which ytf
particularly pointed out our business, also General Wilkinson's letter, with which he appeared satisfied, his son Henry who had an English Education and about Philadelphia, interpreted for us, for his Father can neither speak nor understand English. Henry was our interpreter on all occasions. Whilst amongst them, he was not ready, and we believe the business we went on suffered. He asked for 1000 l. of one letter, signed about 12 o'clock between 80 and 40 of their principal men met in Council, which Complain uponed by a short speech, expressing his satisfaction on seeing us coming riding through the bushes, and that it was the gods spirit which preserved us in our long journey, for which they were very glad. He then informed us of their poverty, the shorners of their houses which were covered with bark, and inability to make good ones, we thought the latter part of this speech was calculated to draw our charity. He then let us know that they were all met that were likely to attend that their Women could not come, but the men would let them know what we said to them. We had particularly requested their Women might attend. We then opened our business by letting
particularly pointed out our ytf business, also General Wilkinson’s ytf Letter, with which he appeared satisfied, his son Henry who has had an English Education in and about ytf Philadelphia, enterpretted for us, for his Father can neither speak ytf nor understand English, Henry was our ytf enterpretter on all occations whilst a-mongst them, he was not ready, and ytf we believe the business we went on suffer-ed some forytf want of one better qualifyed about 12 O’clock between ytf 30 and 40 of their principal men met in council, which Council Cornplanter open-ed by a short speech, ytf expressing his satisfaction on seeing us coming riding through theytf bushes, and that it was the good spirit which preserv-ed us in our ytf long journey, for which they were very glad. He then informed us of their Poverty, the poorness of their houses which were covered with bark, ytf and their inability to make good ones, we thought the latter part of this ytf speech was calculat-ed to draw our Charity. he then let us know ytf that they were all met that who were wereytf likely to attend, that their Women could not come, but the Men wouldytf let them know what we said to them: we ytf had having particularly requested their Women might at-tend, ytf We then opened our business by letting ytf
them know the love their Old Friends the
Quakers have for them, and our willingness
to take along journey to see them, some of us
having left loving Wives, and tender Chil-
dren, with comfortable dwellings, and ex-
posed to the hardships and difficulties of a
perilous journey, with no other view than
for their improvement. We then read the Ex-
pistle or instrument, the Committee sent,
which particularly opened the design, and caus
of our coming amongst it, it was read by hand-
graphs and interpreted with some difficulty.
we next read General Wilkinsons letter, then
dropped some advice, wishing them, when the took
our proposals into consideration, they would
guard against discouragements, that might
present, in their looking forward, toward
a change in their manner, for we did not
doubt but there might be many difficulties
in their way, and their progress might be slow.
yet there are accounts in the Writings
amongst the White people, of a people who
lived beyond the great water, in one
their Island, who many years ago lived
much like they do now, yet were very in-
santly and care become very good
Farmers, and Mechanics of all Kinds.
them know the love of their Old Friendsytf the Quakers have for them, and our willingness to take a long Journeyytf to see them, some of us having left Loving Wives, and tender Child-ytf-ren, with Comfortable dwellings, and exposed ourselves to the hardshipsytf and difficulties of a perilous Journey, with no other view than forytf their improvement. We then read the E-pistle or instrumental of writingytf the Committee sent, which particularly opened the design, and cause ofytf our coming amongst them, it was read by para-graphs and interpreted withytf some difficulty. We next read Generalytf Wilkinson’s letter, then dropped some advice, wishing themytf when the took our proposals into consideration, they would guardytf against discouragements, that might present, in their looking forwardytf towards a change in their manner, of living for we did not doubt butytf there might be many difficulties in their way, and their progress might beytf slow yet there are accounts in the Writings amongst the White peopleytf of a people who lived beyond the great waters, in an-other Islandytf who a many years ago lived much like they do now, yet were no byytf in-dustry and care become very good Farmers, and Mechanicksytf of all kinds ytf
and from that place many of those fine
Legons, with the other striped and nice cloth
ing they had on came upon our letting them
know we had nothing more to say among
them at this time, they informed us they would
take our proposals into consideration and
give us an answer tomorrow.

19 The Indians were this day in Council on
the business we had laid before them, they
divers times sent their Deputies for us to
explain some part of the business we had
opened to them; one of their questions was
how they should draw their Plow if the
we let them know that we had a barrow com-
ing up the Allegany River, with various
kinds of goods, among which were a num-
er of Boughirons, Hoes, axes, Shovels and
Mades, with Carpenters, Masons, and Coops
tools, which we intended never to take a:
way but leave amongst them; but while
our Young Hcwd, they should be placed
under their care, to lend out to them as
the wanted, and, done with them, to return
them.

19 The Indians were this day in Council
on the business we laid before them, they
divers times sent their Deputies for
us to explain some part of the business,
and from that people, many of those Leggons, with the other striped and nice Clothing they had on, came.* upon our letting them know we had nothing more to say amongst them at this time, they informed us they would take our proposals into consideration and give us an answer tomorrow. The Indians were this day in Council on the business we had laid before them, they divers times sent their deputies for us to explain some part of the business we had opened to them, one of their questions was how they should draw their Plough if they *We then let them know that we had a boat coming up the Allegheny River, with various kinds of goods, among which were a number of Ploughirons, Hoes, axes, Shovels, and Spades, with Carpenters, Masons, and Coopers tools, which we intended never to take away but leave amongst them, but while our Young staid, they should be placed under their care, to lend out to them as the wanted, and, when done with them, to be returned. The Indians were this day in Council on the business we laid before them, they divers times sent their Deputies for us to explain some part of the business.
we had offered to them, one of their questions was, how they should draw their ploughs, seeing they had no oxen, we let them know we had seen two horses running about their town, and that was enough to draw one plough, and that if they would save some of the money they were to get of the white people, they might buy a pair of oxen, and they would draw another plough; and that other young men would lend them there horses sometimes, that we did not expect any great matters from them at first, and that these would do to make a beginning, with this answer, they appeared pretty well satisfied, the we thought it was very evident it was not such an one as the question was artfully calculated for. At another time the toloco we must wait with patience for an answer, for it was a good thing, and they were all consulting about it in their houses. About nine o'clock they informed us they were nearly ready to give us an answer, and wished to know if it would suit us this evening, we let them know that we were waiting their time, and as the day was far spent, left it with them to judge whether this evening would be suitable. About six 30 of them met us, the opportu
we had opened to them, one of their questions was, how they should draw their Ploughs, seeing they had no Oxen, we let them know we had seen two Horses running about their Town, and that was enough to draw one Plough, and that if they would save some of the Money they were to get of the White People they might buy a pair of Oxen, and they would draw another Plough; and that our young men would lend them their Horses sometimes, that we did not expect any great matters from them at first, and that these would do to make a beginning, with this answer they appeared pretty well satisfied, tho we thought it was very evident it was not such an one as the Question was artfully calculated for. at another time the told us we must wait with Patience for an answer, for it was a great thing, and they were all consulting about it in their Houses. About five OClock they informed us they were nearly ready to give us an answer, and wished to know if it would suit us this evening, we let them know they were waiting their time, but as the day was far spent, left it with them to Judge whether this evening would be suitable. about Six 30 of them met us, the opportunity
I thought was owned, a degree of solemnity at
standing, and after a short pause, complaints
opened the council, the following being the
substance of his Speech.
Brothers the Quakers now,

Listen to what I am going to say to you. — You know,
brothers, the Red people are poor, the great
Spirit has made them of another language,
so that it is very hard for us to understand
one another plainly, as there is no person
here that can interpret very well.

Brothers, we take great pains to settle
the proposals you made to us, but we differ
in opinions, and we must take great
pains to have everything complete.

Brothers, we suppose the reason you came here
was to help poor Indians some way or other,
and you wish the chiefs to tell their Warriors
to go on so bad as the have done, and
you wish us to take up work like the White
People; now, Brothers, some of our Indian men
will take up work, and do as you say,
and if the do well, then will you go along.
Men stay longer, but some others will not
mind what you say.
I thought was owned, a degree of solemnity attending, and after a short pause Cornplanter opened the Council, the following being the substance of his speech. Brothers the Quakers, listen now to what I am going to say to you. – You know brothers the Red people are poor, the great Spirit has made them of another language, so that it is very hard for us to understand one another plainly, as there is no person here that can interpret very well.

Brothers, we take great pains to settle the proposals you made to us, but we differ in Opinions, and we must take great pains to have everything compleat.

Brothers, we suppose the reason you came here was to help Poor Indians some way or other, and you wish the Chiefs to tell their Warriors not to go on so bad as they have done, and you wish us to take up work like the white People, now Brothers some of our sober men will take up work, and do as you say, and if the do well, then will your young Men stay longer, but some others will not mind what you say.
Brothers, we can say a word against you. It is the best way to call Quakers Brothers. You never wished our lands, you never wished any of our lands, therefore we are determined to try to learn your ways, and those young men may stay here two years to try; by that time we shall know whether they will leave us any land; for last Summer we sold our land, and we don't know yet whether we shall get what we reserved, or whether we shall get our money, but by that time we shall know, and then if they like it, and we like it, your young men may stay longer.

Brothers, if your young men stay here we want them to learn our children to read and write.

Brothers, two of you are going home again, if the hear anything about our land, or our money, they must write to the eldest men here, and they must tell us if we are like to be cheated.

Brothers, this is all I have got to say.
Brothers,
we cant say a wordytf against you
it is the best way to call Quakers Brothers.
Youytf never wished our lands, you never
wished any part of our Lands,ytf therefore we are
determined to try to learn your ways, and
ytf those young men may stay here two years
to try, by that time weytf shall know whether
Morris will leave us any land, for lastytf summer
we sold our Land, and we dont know yet
whether we shallytf get what we reserved, or
wether we shall get our Money, but byytf that
time we shall know, and then if they like
it, and we likeytf it, your young men may
stay longer.
Brothers,
if yourytf young Men stay here we
want them to lern our Children to read
ytf and Write.
Brothers,
Two of you are going home
again, ifytf the hear any thing about our land,
or our Money, they must write toytf these young
men here, and the must tell us if we are
like toytf be Cheated.
Brothers,
this is all I have yet to say.ytf We exchanged our satisfaction with their an-
swer and let them know ourytf young
ytf
Men would want a house to live in, and a piece of good land to work, that so they may be able to raise their bread, for which purpose we wanted some of their chiefs with us, to look about their country and conclude where would be most advantageous to the nation for our young men to set down on, and that we would wished to see their nation in general Council once more before we left them. Upon our letting them know we had no more to say, Complanter desired his People would all come and take hand with us, he himself first sitting the example. 2d and 15th of the week, we had some conversation this morning about sitting together in religious retirement, and though it would be right to inform Complanter that if he or any of his Tobes people inclined to set with us it would be acceptable, tho' the prospect of such an undertaking felt weighty, before we were fully concluded, the Chief with his Son Henry came in to our apartment, and said the hided we would not think hard
Men would want a house to live in, and a piece of good land to work, that so they may be able to raise their bread. For which purpose we wanted desired some of their Chiefs would go with us, to look about their country, and conclude where would be most advantageous to the nation for our young men to settle down on, and that we would wished to see their nation in general Council once more before we left them. Upon our letting them know we had no more to say, Cornplanter desired his People would all come and shake hand with us, he himself first setting the example, 20 and 1st of the week, we had some conversation this morning about sitting together in "religious retirement, and thought it would be right to inform Cornplanter, that if he or any of his sober people inclined to set with us it would be acceptable, tho the prospect of such an undertaking felt weighty. before we were fully concluded, the Chief with his son Henry came in to our apartment, and said he hoped we would not think hard ytf
at their not keeping the first day as the white do, for they could not read and write, that they were poor and had to work on that day, and that they were often out a hunting and had to attend to their game, we let him know, that we intended about 10 O’clock to sit down together in stillness to wait on the good Spirit, and if he or any of his sober people would come and sit with us it would be acceptable. near the time appointed Complaints with several others came into our apartment, he sat very still until the opportunity closed, they sat and quiet a while and then being withdrew, our door was open during the opportunity, they Indians as the People looked at us, but there was no light or

I got up soon this morning to take some bread, that we might be in readiness by O’clock, to go up the River about 10 miles with some of the Chiefs, to see were would be most suitable to make a settlement, we found it a trying circumstance rightly to judge what was best to do on the occasion. Geneosaceto the Town were we now are, being the place of Complaints we
at their not keeping the first day as the white do, for they could not read and Write, that they were poor and had to work on that day, and that they were often out hunting and had to attend to their Game, we let him know, that we intended about 10 OClock to sit down together in stillness to wait on the great spirit, and if he or any of his sober people would come and set with us it would be acceptable. near the time appointed Cornplanter with several other came into our apartment, he sat very still until the opportunity closed, they others sat quiet a while and then withdrew, our door was being open during the Opportunity, they Indians as the passed by looked at us, but shewed no lightness. got up soon this morning to bake bread, that we might be in readiness by 7 OClock, to go up the River about 10 miles with some of the Chiefs, to see were it would be most suitable to make a settlement, we found it a trying Circumstance rightly to Judge what was best to do on the Occasion. Jeneocatego the Town where we now are, being the place of Cornplanters.
Sedence, is in the middle of a good size of land, in Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Allegheny River, about five miles south of the New York line, the said tract is complain'te's own private property containing, including two islands near 300 acres, on this tract I and near it, most of the Indians under his superior tendency lines, which with the goodness of this land, being a fine fertile soil, was a weighty consideration of making this the place of settlement, there are also a large number of children where fit for schooling, so that with much convenience a large school might be made up, but to balance these advantages, we considered the land was private property, and if we made improvements, such as building a house and barn and cleared land, when we left it they would all belong to complain'ter, and not to the nation; also if the Indians where to clear land and fence lots, they would not belong to the nation. On this consideration, made us believe it would be best to look elsewhere. The Nation owns 42 square miles on the
-sidence, is in the middle of a goodytfg spot of Land, in Pennsylvania on theytfg West side of the Allegeny River, aboutytfg five miles South of the New York line, ytf the said ytf Tract is Cornplanter's own privet pro-
-perty containing, includingytfg two Islands, near 800 acres Acres, on this Tract most andytfg near it, most of the Indians under his superin-
tendency lives, ytf which, with the goodness of this Land, being a fine fertile soil, wasytfg a weighty consideration of making this the place of settlement, thereytfg are also a large number of Children here fit for schooling, so thatytfg with much con-
-veniency a large school might be made up, but toytfg ballance these advan-
tages, we considered the Land was pri-
-vetytf property, and if we made improv-
-ments, such as building a house and ytf Barn, and Cleared land, when we left it they would all belong to Cornplan-
ter, and not to the nation; also ifytfg the Indians where to clear land and fence lots, they would not belongytfg to the Nati-
on. this consideration made us believe it would be bestytfg to look elsewhere. – The Nation owns 42 Square miles on this ytf
River, beginning at the Pennsylvania Line, the line of the reservation is not yet run, but we found the Indians have a choice that it should lie on the River, half a mile wide on each side. About 9 miles from hence up the River laterly stood a Town called Genesinguh-to, the Inhabitants of which Village a few years since mostly removed here, about 10 miles further up the River we understood a settlement had latterly been made, from the best information we could get, thought somewhere about the PS Town would be the most suitable place to fix on, it being about half way between the upper settlement and lower Town, accordingly with considerable exertion about the 17th, Capt. John Steen, his son Henry, and three other Indians to embark with us five in a canoe, they put us up the River with setting poles at the rate of 3 miles an hour, in places the River was shallow and ran rapid, in other places from two to five feet deep, we passed by a number of Islands, some pretty large, which afforded rich, were grown over with grass and other herbage very luxuriant, the
ytf River, beginning at the Pennsylvania Line, the lines of the reservation is not yet Run, but we found the Indians have a choice that it should ly on the ytf River, half a mile wide on each side. ytf about 9 miles from hence up the River laterly stood a Town called Genesinguht-ytf -ta, the Inhabitants of which Village a few years since mostly removed here, about 10 miles further up the River we understood a settlement had latterly been made, from the best information we could get, thought somewhere about the Old Town would be the most suitable place to fix on, it being about half way between the upper settlement and lower Town, according with considerable exertion about 9 OClock we got Cornplan-ter, his son Henry, and three other Indians to embark with us five in a Canoe, they put us up the River with setting Poles at the Rate of 3 miles any hour. in places the River was Shallow and ran rapid, in other places from two to six feet deep, we passed by a number of Islands, some pretty large, which appeared rich, were grown over with grass and other herbage very luxuriant, the ytf
flats on each side of the River appeared much of the same quality, none of them appeared wide; in about 6 miles we came to Coonplante Sawmills, we stopped at his request and viewed it, the Mill is almost new, built on a Small Stream, which when we were there was so low that the Mill could do very little work, and at the time of year the Stream is pretty full; the River is often so high that it hurts the mill with its backwater, in about three miles further up the River we came to the Ro Town, three or more families yet we main here, we thought there might be 150 or more acres of a flat that has been mostly cleared and worked with Corn, part of which is grown up with Hazels, and part with grass, that in a few weeks would do to now, and some of the richest softs of it are put in with Corn this Spring; it does not appear to have ever been fenced, and a certain field, it is mostly subject to an overflow, it lies on the Northwest side of the River, the flat is about 500 paces, wide, and then
flats on each side of the River appeared
much of the same quality, though none of them
were wide; in about 6 miles we
came to Cornplanters sawmill, we stop-
ed at his request and viewed it, the
Mill is almost new, built on a Small
Stream, which when we were there
was so low that the Mill could do very
little work, and at the time of Year that
the Stream is pretty full, the River is
often so high that it hurts the mill with
its backwater, in about three miles fur-
ther up the River we came to the Old
town, three or more families yet re-
main here, we thought there might be
150 or more acres of a flat that has been
mostly cleared and worked with Corn,
part of which is grown with Hazels
and part with grass, that in a few weeks would do to mow, and some of the
richest sorts of it are put in with
Corn this Spring; it doth not appear to
have ever been fenced, and at certain
stretches it is mostly subject to an overflow.
It the tract lies on the Northwest side of the River.
The flat is about 40 reaches wide, and then
commences Timber land, mostly White Pine, suitable for building, or Railings.

the, which Timber land within 60 perches

es of the flat we thought pretty good, lies

evry well to the Sun, with a gentle Ascent, and clear of stones; upon viewing this land, and taking its local situation into consideration, we were united in believing, that somewhere about near this place would be best to make our settlement; upon informing two of the Chiefs who bore us company, that we thought across the upper end of the cleared flat from the River back, taking in part of the woods:

land, would be suitable for our purpose, and if they liked it, to tell us, and if they did not like it, tell us so, and we would look farther, where it would suit them better, they said they had informed us that all their land was better

and that we take it where we liked it best, and expressed their full satisfaction with our choice. Complaints said this man, meaning one of the Chiefs, that was with us, lives in this Town, and he is like one of you, a good man, drinks no Whiskey, and he is very glad the Young men are coming to live so near them. We informed the Chiefs that our Young men would want timber for
Transcription

commences Timber Land, mostly White ytf Pine, suitable for building, or Railtim-ber, which Timberland within 60ytf perch-es of the flat we thought pretty good, lies very well to theytf sun, with a gentle Assent, and clear of stones; when Viewing this ytf land, and taking its local situation in -to consideration, we were unitedytf in believing, that somewhere about near this place would beytf best to make our settlement; upon informing two of the Chiefs who boreytf us company, that we thought across the upper end of the cleared flatytf from the River back, taking in part of theytf Wood-land, would be suitable for our purpose, and that if they likedytf it, to tell us, and if the did not like it, tell us so, and we would lookytf farther where it would suit them better, they said the had informed usytf that all their Land was be-fore us and that we might takeytf it where we liked it best, and expressed their fullytf satisfaction with our choice, Cornplanterytf then said, this man, meaning one of the Chiefs that was with us, livesytf in this Town , and he is like one of ytf us, he you, a sober man, & drinks no Whiskey, and he is very ytf glad our the young men are coming to live a-ytf -mongst them so near him. We informed the Chiefs that our Youngytf men would want timber for ytf
to build a House, for Rails, and for fire: Wood, to which they readily consented, saying they would be very glad they would cut all the Trees down, and further liberty they would give them, if they saw a Buck swimming across the River, or running through the Woods they might shoot him or if they saw any fish in the River they might catch them, we then returned down the River with Complanter to his Village.

22. This Morning resumed what further propositions we should make to these people in order to their additional encouragement in civilization and agriculture, and mutually agreed upon some which will be inserted in their proper place.

This afternoon Complanter presented us with several kinds of seed corn suitable for this climate; divers kinds of beans, and garden seeds, such as Watermelon, Pumpkins, Cucumbers & with a quantity of Potatoes for to plant, these he said had been sent in from the different houses as a blessing to begin with, we thought that heartily good will with which these were presented manifested a full approbation without undertaking, there were more of each sort, except potatoes than we
to build a House, for Rails, and for firewood, to which they readily consented, saying, they would be very glad they would cut all the Trees down, and further Liberty they would give them, if they saw a Buck swimming across the River, or running through the Woods they might shoot him or if they saw any fish in the River they might catch them, we then returned yf down the River with Cornplanter to his Village yf 22 yf This Morning resumed the consideration of what farther positions we should make to these people in order to their additional encouragement, and mutually agreed upon some which will be inserted in their proper place. This afternoon Cornplanter presented us yf with several kinds of seed Corn suitable for this Climate; divers kinds of beans, and Garden seeds, such as Watermelons, Pumpkins, Cucumbers &c with a quantity of Potatoes for to Plant, these he said had been sent in from the different houses as a blessing to begin with, we thought the hearty good will with which these were presented manifested a full approbation with our undertaking, there were more of each sort, except potatoes than we yf
wanted to plant, and upon informing him so we were answered, that we
must take them all, for they were
sent in for that purpose.

We are now our own cooks, dishwashers, &c.
Living on our provisions that we brought with us
from Pittsburgh and Franklin, Corn planters,
early informed us, after our arrival here, that
they were scarce of corn, occasioned as he
said by an uncommon overflow of the
River last Spring, sometime after their
Corn was come up, and by an early Frost
in the Fall. When enquiring for meat
Bacon at Pittsburgh to send up in the
boat, we were informed it was unnecessary to send meat here, for there
was a plenty in this place, however
we thought best not, to trust to an uncer
tainty, and have therefore 120 lb.
of Bacon coming up in the Boat, upon
enquiry since we came here, we find
meat is not to be obtained, about one
pound of dried meat, and four pounds
fresh is all we got of the Indians while
amongst them, so that the prospect of things
wanted to plant, and upon informing him so we were answered, that we must take them all, for they were sent in for that purpose. We are now our own Cooks, dishwashers &c. Lining on our provisions that we brought with us from Pittsburgh and Franklin, Cornplanter early informed us early after our arrival how that they were scarce of Corn, occasioned as he said by an uncommon overflow of the River last Spring, sometime after their Corn was come up, and by an early Frost in the Fall. When enquiring for meat Bacon at Pittsburgh to send up in the boat, we were informed that it was unnecessary to carry send meat here, for there was a plenty in this place, however we thought but not best to trust to an uncertainty, and have therefore 120 Lb of Bacon coming up in the Boat. Upon enquiry since we came here, we find meat is not to be obtained, about one pound of dried meat, and four pounds fresh is all we got of the Indians while amongst them, so that the prospect of things ytf
as to provision looked a little gloomy, our Boat is not expected up in less than 9 or 10 days from this date, but upon coming to the planters informing, that he had 3 Barrels of flour in his house, that he brought up from Pittsburg, and when ever we got out of meal, on letting know, he would supply us, we felt relieved. We agreed with Complanter to supply us with three Quarts of milk a day at 3d a Quart York Currency, but she presently let us know two Quarts was as much as she could spare, we also got one pound of butter, of her, 27 cts. The Chief gave us some Sugar, and some we purchased of the Indians at 1 1/2 90 cts. we have a most comfortable House much to our selves, Complanter has two Houses they stand about 10 feet apart, the Roofed over, as the other parts of the House which is with Bark, this Space between the Houses serves for an entry, and a place to pound their corn under then their Wool R. out of this entry a door opens into each House.
as to provision looked a little gloomy, our Boat is not being expected up in less than 9 or 10 days from this date, but upon Corn-planters informing, that he had several three Barrels of flour in his House, that he brought up from Pittsburgh, and when ever we got out of meat, on letting him know, he would supply us; we felt relieved. We agreed with Cornplanter's sister to supply us with three Quarts of Milk a day at 8 Per Quart York Currency, but she presently let us know two quarts was as much as she could spare. We also got one pound of butter, such as it was, of her, at 2/. The Chief gave us some Sugar, and some we purchased of the Indians at 1/6 Per Lb. we have pretty Comfortable House much to ourselves, Corn-planter has two Houses they stand about 10 feet apart, tho Roofed over between as the other parts of the House which is with Bark, this Space between the Houses serves for an entry, and a place to pound their Corn under put their Wood &c. of this entry a door opens into each apartment.
apartment, that assigned us is 20 feet long, the other 24, and each 16 feet wide, they are built of Round Logs, or Poles, let in close together, the Not-Clunked or plastered, so that we found our end pretty open, cold enough before morning, upon our informing the Chief they had better make their Houses tither, plastering up the cracks, he replied if they made their Houses too warm, they would not like to leave them when Winter came to go a hunting. Along each side of these Houses, from the door to the opposite end, were Births, or Seats, they were about four feet wide and one foot high, they were covered with Boards, and on these Deer skins were spread, and there were their Beds, they also make a pretty good seat, and are always ready over these Births, about five feet high, are shelves of the same width of these beds, which serve to put
apartment, that assigned us 30 feet
ytf long, the other 24, and each 16 feet wide.
they are built of Round Logs, orytf Poles,
let in close together, the net Chunked
or plaistered, so thatytf we found our
end pretty open and cold enough before
morning, upon ourtyf informing the Chief
they had better make their Houses titeer,
ytf plaistering up the Cracks, he replyed
if they made their Houses tooytf warm,
they would not like to leave them when
Winter came to go aytf hunting. along
each side of these Houses, from the door
to theytf opposite end, ran Births, or
Seats, they were about four feet wide
andytf one foot high, they were covered
with Boards, and on these Deer-
skinsytf were spread, and these were
their Beds, they also make a pretty
goodytf Seat, and are always ready,
over these Births, about five feet
high,tytf are Shelves of the same width
of those the birthsytf     beneath, which serve to put
ytf
their kitchen furniture, Lamar upon, the fire is built on the ground in the middle of the house, this part between the births not floored, there is a large hole left in the Top of the Roof for the Smoke to go out of, which hole makes a pretty good window. As far as I have observed the above description answers for most of their Houses, they are not so large nor double, like this, they are mostly from 12 to 15 feet Square, with a shed before the door, there are perhaps 30 houses in this village and a number more down the River out of sight, and some above, the Houses are beautifully Situated on the West side of the River, which is about 150 yards wide and glides along by the town with a gentle current, the bank of the River is low, the ground gradually to these Houses, which are mostly within bow shot, so that they readily Supply themselves with Water.
their Kitchen furniture, Corn &c upon,
the fire is built on the ground in the
Middle of the House, this part between
the births not being floored; there is a large
dhole left in the Top of the Roof for
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with ayf shed before the door, there
are perhaps 30 such houses in this Village
and a number more down the River
out of Sight, and some above, the
yf Houses are beautifully situated on
the West side of the River, which
is about 150 Yards wide andyf glides
along by the town with a gentleyf current.
the bank of the River is low, thoyf gra-
dually ascends to there Houses, which are
mostly within 6 or 7yf pearchs so that they
readily supply themselves with Water
yf
there being no springs on the flat where the Town stands, which flat is sandy loam, easily tilled, and if well managed would be very productive. There are 50 or 60 acres of land adjoining the Town which nearly cleared, the most of which is put in yearly with corn, beans, and potatoes. The work is all done by the women with hoes, they were very busy while we were here, much of the land was grown up with grass, with weeds in; they go round the old corn hills, which were very high as I have observed it is the general practice to have a hill when finished near one foot high, and hoe the grass and weeds clean away, then dig a hole where the hill stood and plant in the same place, and after the corn comes up, the hoe all the face of the ground over so that it look like green, they plant beans with their corn, also a large quantity that they stick holes in, they also plant Squashes and Pumpkins among the corn. The women since we came here worked hard, they ground all their corn, for hominy, and for Bread, sift and prepare it, cut and split all their wood, and carry it home on their backs near a Quarter of
there being no springs on the flatytf where
the Town stands, which flat is aytf Sandy
loam, easily tilled, and if well managed
would be veryytf productive. there are 50
or 60 Acres of Land adjoining the Town
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in Yearly with Corn, Beans, andytf Potatoes.
the Work is all done by the Women with
Hoes, they were veryytf busy while we were
here, much of the Land was grown up
with Grass, ytf with Weeds &c, they go round
the Old Cornhills, which were very high, ytf as
I have observed it is the general practice
to have a hill whenytf finished near one foot
high, and hoe the grass and weeds clean
away, ytf then dig a hole where the hill stood
and plant in the same place, andytf sometime after
the Corn comes up, the hoe all the face of
the groundytf over, so that it looked very
neat. they plant beans with their Corn, alsoytf a
large quantity that they stick poles for,
they also plant Squashesytf and Pumpkins among
their corn - The Women since we came here worked
ytf hard, they found all their Corn, for homi-
-ny, and for Bread, sift andytf prepare it,
Cut and Split all their Wood, and Carry
it home on theirytf backs near a Quarter of
ytf
a Mile, make all their fires, and all other Kitchen Business, plant and take care of their, and gather it when ready, plant their Beans and stick them, and as far as I can learn all other out door work, except building their house and Splitting the Rails that the Corn land is enclosed with. It has been a busy time since we came here, the men have rose early, gone out with their hoes to the Cornfield 4 or 5 in a Company, some of whom where old Gray Headed Women, and some young ones of 8, 10, or 12 years of age, stuck pretty close to their Work, returned in evening weary, and go early to Bed. one old Gray Headed Woman I have seen steadily on the move, she has had both her feet so froze that she goes altogether on her knees, I have seen her carrying in wood and making the fire, going to the River and bringing up later, I have seen take her hoe and go so far out to
a Mile, make all there fires, andytf all other Kitchen Business, plant and take care of their corn, andytf gather it when ready, Plant their Beans and stick them, and as far asytf I can learn all other out doors work, except building their houses andytf Splitting the Rails that the Corn Land is enclosed with. It has been a ytf busy time since we came here, the Wo-men have rose early, gone outytf with their hoes to the Cornfield 4 or 5 in a Company, some of whomytf where Old Gray Headed Women, and some young ones of 8, 10, or 12 Yearsytf of age, stuck pretty Close to their Work, returned in the even- ingytf weary, and go early to Bed. one old Gray Headed Woman I have seen ytf steadily on the move, she has had both her feet so froze that she goesytf altogether on her knees, I have seen her carrying in wood and makingytf the fire, going to the Ri-ver andytf Bringing up water, I have seen take her hoe and go 40 pearches out to ytf
the cornfield, and return in the evening with the labourers, and feed her
hogs by, and all this while the men are spending their time in idleness, such as
shooting with their bows and arrows at a mark, which is a very great recreation.
with them, pitching of quoits, jumping, playing at some kind of games, and on
musical instruments, and loitering about. So that I have not while in this village seen
either man or boy at any kind of work, to see little girls, and old women working
hand with the hoe, and boys of 12, 14 or 16 just by them all day at playing, looked
unnatural, hard, and to me very grievous. The men at seasons go a hunting, and
at times a fishing, and they work the canoe, at which they are very hardy, there is very
little game of any kind at this season of the year brought in, I have seen but one
deer all the time we were among them, and I have seen no kind of any small
game, except the turkey heretofore noted. The catch a few fish, yet but little was
done of it while we were there,
the Cornfield, and return in theyf Even-
ing with the Labourers, and put her hoe by, and all this while theyf the Men are spending their time in Idleness, such as shooting withyf their bows and Arrows at a mark which is a very great recreation ytf with them, pitching of Queats, Jumping, playing at some kind ofyf Games, and on Musical Instruments, and loitering about so that I haveyf not while in this Village seen eitheryf Man or Boy at any kind of Work, to see little Girls, and Old Womenyf working hard with the hoe, and boys of 12, 14, or 16 just by them allyf day a playing, looked unnatural, hard, and to me very grei-
-ous. Theyf Men at seasons go a hunting, and at times a Fishing, and they Work theyf Canoe, at which they are very handy, there is very little game of anyyf kind at this season of the year brought in, I have seen but one deeryf all the time we were among them and, I have seen no kind of any small ytf Game, except the Turkey heretofore noted. the Catch a few fish, yet butyf little was done at it while we were there, ytf
so that they live poor, their chief subsistence at this season was Corn, Beans, and Bean Oyl in different preparations, much of their Corn and Beans were pounded into an hominy, and Boiled, this I thought was their chief dependence, they also pound Corn and Beans in a flour, and make bread of it, they also boil it in dumplings, which they eat with Beans Oyl by dipping it in, as they do also with their Bread, they sometimes put Oyl in there hominy, they also at times puts sugar in it, with which it eats very well, but from my Observation they eat much less than we do, a small piece of Bread or dumpling dipped in the Oyl seemed to satisfy nature, and these stated meals I thought were not more than two a day about 10 or 11 O'clock, and in the Evening, if any of their friends came to see them, the Visit was not interrupted with cookery, or much ceremony in laying the table, if their hominy was boiled, which was generally the case as after 11 O'clock, the day through, and it was not material whether Cold or Warm, and some of their acquaintance came in, the
so that they live poor, their chief subsistence at this season was Corn, beans, and Bears Oyl, in different preparations, much of their Corn and Beans, were pounded into hominy, and Boiled, this I thought was their Chief dependence, they also pound Corn and Beans in to a flour, and make bread of it, they also boil it in dumplins, which they eat with Bear Oyl by dipping it in, as they do also with their Bread, they also sometimes put Oyl in there hominy, they also at times puts sugar in it, with which it eats very well, but from my observation they eat much less than we do, a small piece of Bread or dumplin dipped in the Oyl seemed to satisfy nature, and there seated meals I thought were not more than two a day about 10 OClock, and in the Evening, if any of their friends came to see them, the Visit was not interrupted with Cookery, or much Cerimony in laying the table &c. if their hominy was boiled, which was generally the case after 11 OClock, the day through, and it was not material whether Cold or Warm, and some of their acquaintance came in, the
Births always made a feast ready, whereon they were presently engaged in smoking and talking, and while thus busily employed, a kettle of hominy with a large wooden spoon, is brought and set down on the ground before them, he that is most handy to it lays by his pipe, and in a few minutes appears to be satisfied with his repast, and moves it on to the next, while the rest of the company are engaged as if no victuals were near them, thus the kettle passes through the company in a little time, and when done, rising up, until some body else comes in, if they have no hominy, the bread, or dumpling, goes round in like manner; there is no trouble of laying, or clearing the table, placing of chairs, wiping the knives and forks, or changing of plates, but in a simple and easy manner all that ceremony is avoided.

In their cloathing and dress their turn is for something tawdry, such as gay handkerchief, check'd shirt, scarlet leggins, blue coat, or petticoat, a belt of lively red colours.
Births always made a seat ready, ytf where they were presently engaged in smok- ing and talking, and ytf while thus busily employed, a kettle of hominy with a large Woodenytf spoon, is brought and set down on the Ground before them, he that is ytf most handy to it lays by his Pipe, and in a few minutes appears to be ytf satisfied with his repast, and moves it on to the next, while the rest of ytf the Company are engaged as if no Victuals were near them, thus theytf Kettle passes th through the Company in a little time, and ytf when done with, hung up, until some -body else comes in, if they haveytf no hominy, the Bread, or dumplin, goes round in like manner; there is ytf no trouble of laying, or clearing the ta- ble, or placing of Chairs, ytf Wiping the knives and Forks, or Changing of plates, but in a simpleytf and easy manner all that cerimony is avoided. ytf In their Cloathing and Dress their turn is for something tawdry; such as aytf gay hand- kerchief, Calico shirt, Scarlet Leggons, Blue Coat, orytf petticoat, a belt of lively ytf coo colours ytf
decorated with Beads tied round their middles, or knees, with long ends hanging down, the are very fond of trinkets of various kinds in their Hats, and Cans, the Men, more particularly, have little of various kinds hanging in their Haps to the weight of an Ounce or more, coming down over their Mouth. the Warriors have the rim of their Cans cut round, and loaded with different kinds of Toys, until the hang down several Inches. I saw one man with two padlocks in one year, such as are used for Saddle-bags, another with a Watch, which he children use. Large silver Crosses are also made use of, their Calico Shirts are short and have ruffles to their Sleeves. Of Jeans, the Men and Women are both made in the same form, they come a little lower than their Hips, and hang loose at the lower end, the Women wearing their Petticoats under them, which Petticoats are mostly made of blue Cloth, without any needlework, except the stitching some red Worsted binding
decorated with Beads tyed round their mid-
dles, or knees, with long ends hanging
down, the are very fondyf of trinkets of
various kinds in there noses, and Ears,
the Men moreyf particularly. I have seen bobs
of various kinds hanging there noses
toyf the weight of an Ounce, or more, coming
down over their Mouth. theyf Warriors
have the rim of their Ears cut round,
and loaded withyf different kinds of
Toys, until the hang down several
Inches. I saw oneyf man with two padlocks
in one Year, such as are used for Saddle-
bags,yf another with a Watch, such as
Children use. large silver Crosses are
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short and & haveyf ruffles to their sleeves
& Bosoms. the Men and Womens are bothyf made
in the same form, they come a little lower
than their Hips, andyf hangs loose at the
lower end, the Women wearing their
yf Petticuts Petticoats over under them, which
yf petticoats are mostly made of blue
Cloath, without any needlework,yf exept
the stitching some red Worsted binding
yf
on about 9 inches of the upper part, their way of making and putting them on is, to take a piece of cloth perhaps 2 yards long turn down as above described, which part is spread over with Ribbons, then wrap it tite round them, and tye it with a string, their shift as mentioned, hanging the outside, such who suckle left up their Shirts for the child to get at the pap, which conduite to those who are unacquainted with it may look immodest, but it is not the case, for a child is so suckled, and less of the Mothers skin shown than is customary among our farmers, lives, with all their tabernacle liveliness in dress, the go dirty, I thought the women more particularly than the men, perhaps from their working harder, and the grease, being more among some of their shirts don't appear to be ever Washed, and about their shoulders the become very black and greasy, from their greasy heads; their hair I have observed to be the cloth to wipe their greasy fingers.
on about 9 Inches of the upper part; yt could their
way of making and putting them on is, to take
a piece of Cloath yt perhaps 1½ Yards long
turn down the upper part as above described, yt which
part is spread over with Ribbons,
then Wrap it tite round them, yt and
tye it with a string, their shift as
mentioned, hanging the outyt side, such
who suckle lift up their Shirts for the Child
to get at theyt pap, which Conduct to those
who are unacquainted with it may look
yt immodest, but it is not the case, for
a Child is so suckled, and less ofyt the
Mothers skin shown than is customa-
-ry among our farmers Wives, yt -yt With all their tawdry and liveliness in
dress the go dirty, I thought theyyt Women
more particularly so than the Men, per-
-haps from their workingyt harder, and
being more among the grease, some of their shirts
don’t yt appear to be ever Washed, and
about their Sholders the become very
yt black and greesy, from their greesy
heads; their hair I have observed toyt be
the Cloath to wipe their greasy fingers
yt
in, while eating their bread and 

thus for want of a change of cloaths, and 
living in their dirt, they become 

slowly, which they try to extreate them 
selves from, by pulling of their shirts, 
turning them inside out, and, and 
hunting the German with as much com-

pose care, and seemingly good grace, 
as a mother amongst would do, in 
combing one of her children, and this 
part of their dirt has not been one of the 
least of our trials, neither have we any 
expectation of leaving them, without 
carrying away some breeders.

For more than two weeks past the weather 
has been very dry, part of the time a cold 

north wind, the had frost for ten mornings 
successively, during which time we slept 
in open cabins, in our blankets, so that 
were sensible felt the want of more cover-
ing, and better bed the some morning. 
for two or three days past the weather has 
been warm with a strong souther wind. 
the Woods has been much on fire dur-
ing this dry weather, clouds of smoke,
in, while eating their bread anyf Oyl. thus for want of a change of Cloaths, and living in their dirt, they become very lowsy, which they try to extrecate them selves from, by pulling of their shifts, turning them inside outwards, and hunting the Vermon with as much com- yf -posure, and seemingly good grace, as a Mother amongst us would do, inyf combing one of her Children, and this part of their dirt has not beenyf one of the least of our trials, neither have we any expectation ofyf leaving them, without carrying away some breeders. yf  For more than two weeks past the weather has been very dry, part of theyf time a Cold north wind, we had frost for ten Mornings successively, yf during which time we slept in open Cabins, in our blankets, so that weyf sensible felt the want of more covering, and a better Bed beforeyf morning. for two or three days past the weather has been warm, with aytf strong South wind. the Woods has been much on fire during this drytf weather, Clouds of smoke ytf
have frequently covered us, so that the sun has been hid. A luminous sky presented two nights ago, of some neighbouring hills or rather mountains that were on fire, perhaps the had not been burnt for several years, and the great quantity of dead timber, both standing and laying down, having taken fire as it passed along, which made a very lively appearance in the night, looking as if the whole mountain was on fire. We have been under some excitement for a few days past concerning our gadoos, which are coming up the river, and have very little cause to expect their arrival before the last of this month, and the dry weather has been such for some time past, that the river has fallen very fast, which the Indians remarked to us with some degree of seriousness, saying that it would be with difficulty the boat could be brought through some shallow places, but in the midst of our trials we have still been favoured; a confederable quantity of rain fell last evening, the no difference yet appears in the river, there...
have frequently covered us, so that the Sun has been hid. A curious Sight presented two nights ago, of some neighbouring Hills or rather mountains that were on fire, perhaps the had not been burnt for several Years, and the great quantity of dead timber, both standing and laying down, having taken fire as it passed along, which made a very lively appearance in the night, looking as if the whole Mountain was on fire. – We have been under some exercise for a few days past concerning our goods, which are coming up the River, we have very little cause to expect their arrival before the last of this Month, and the dry weather has been such for some time past, that the River has fallen very fast, which the Indians remarked to us with some degree of seriousness, saying that it would be with difficulty the Boat could be ~ brought up some Shallow places, but in the midst of our trials we have still been favoured; a considerable quantity of rain fell last Evening, tho no difficulty yet appears in the River, there.
is some reason to hope it will rise. We intended to have set off this morning by Eight O'clock for Garlefingahta, and agreed with Henry planned last evening to go with us, and be our inter-preter; it is now eleven O'clock, yet nei-
ther he nor his Father, family have got their breakfast, tho' we have been hurry-
ing for two hours past, about 12 two of us set off on horse back, the other three having started an hour sooner with one Indian in a canoe; we rode the River one mile above the Town, and went up the Eastside of it, to see Town, our first 30 1/4 miles was through an open bot-
tom, thinly timber'd, and good riding, then passed through thick Timber, a large quan-
tity of which were Sugar Maple, thence through a thick Forrest of Hemlock and Pine, very difficult to pass, to the shore opposite the place of destination; here we again rode the River the wide and deep, we stopped at the House of a Chief who went with us to our intended settlement, here we met with our friends who went
is some reason to hope it will rise. We intended to have set of this Morning by Eight OClock for Genesinguhta, and and agreed with Henry Obeal last evening to go with us, and be our interpreter; it is now eleven OClock, yet neither he, nor his Father's family have got their breakfast, tho we have been hurry-ing him for two hours past, about 12 two of us set of on horseback, the other three having started an hour sooner with one Indian a Canoe; we rode the yf River one mile above the Town, and went up the Eastside of it, to said Town our first 3 or 4 miles was through an Open bottom, thinly timbered, and good riding, then passed through thick Timber, a large quantity of which were Sugar Maple, thence through a thick Forrest of Hemlock, and pine, very difficult to pass, to the shore opposite the place of destination; here we again rode the River tho wide and yf deep, we stoped at the House of a Chief who went with us to our intended Settlement, here we met with our friends who went yf
in the canoe, we viewed an Empty house that stood near our Settlement, we did not liking it, we proceeded to another that was on, wherein a family lived, we understood they proposed leaving it, and would sell their right, upon confering with the Woman, who we understood was the owner of the house, she was willing to part with the house but having put in a few spots with Corn and Vines, the whole not more 3 or 4 foot, Square, she was unwilling to relinquish them, and they were so in our way, that we thought we had, look elsewhere for a settlement, but upon the chiefs confering with her, she was willing to part with each of the spots except one which was not much in our way, and we understanding she was a sober Woman that would be likely to good use of the Money, we paid her 20 dollars for her house and knowlidge, and with our assistance she removed out, and in less than an hour we had possession
in the Canoe. We viewed an Emptyytf house
that on stood near our Settlement, we
butytf not liking it, we proceeded to ano-
-ther that was on it saidytf settlement wherein a family
lived, we understood they proposed
leavingytf it, and would sell their right,
upon conferring with the Woman, who
weytf understood was the owner of the
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house but having put in a few spots
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than 3 or 4 pearch Square, she was appeared
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were so in our way, that we thoughtytf we
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to make good use of the Money, we paidytf her 20
dollars for her house and priviliges,
and with our assistanceytf she removed out
and in less than an hour we had possission
ytf
Our young men gave a thorough cleaning, and before dark our scanty furniture was arranged for housekeeping, and having supplied our preparations, which admitted of but little change, we prepared for bed in our open house, and naked walls, the Indians at our request sent us three deerkins with the hair on, which we placed for our convenience, and retired, but we sensibly felt before morning the want of a better and more clothes; the night being cold we were under the necessity of rising several times to renew our fire. Our house is about 20 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 6 feet high to the square, covered with bark, and a shed over the door, and finished within as is usual in Indian buildings, it stands on an elevated within five yards of the river, on its Southwest side, the soil about our house is of a light sandy quality, easy to be tilled; further from the river is lower ground, which appears more fertile. Our horses since we came among the Indians has run out, without enclosing:
our young men gave it theyt house a thorough cleaning, and before dark our scanty furniture was yetf arranged for House-keeping, and having supped on our preparations, whichyetf admitted of but little change, we prepared for bed in our open house, yetf and naked Walls, the Indi-yetf an Chief at our request sent us three yetf deerskins with the hair on, which which we placed for ouryetf Conveniency, and re-yetf tired, but we sensibly felt before morn-yetf ingyetf the want of a better bed and more Clothes. the night being cold we wereyetf under the necessity of rising several times to re-yetf new our fire. Ouryetf house is about 20 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 6 feet high to the yetf Square, Covered with bark, and a shed over the door, and finished within asyetf is usual in Indian buildings, it stands on an ele-yetf vated spot withinyetf five Pearch of the River, on its Northwestyetf side, the soil about yetf it said house is of a light sandy quality, easy to be tilled; yetf but further from the River is lower yetf ground, which and appears more fertile. yetf Our horses since we came among the Indians has run out, without enclosing; yetf
they have had plenty of coarse grass, and other herbage, but here they have plenty of grass and that which is very good.

Our young men this morning planted some potatoes, and they are now preparing ground for the plough, for corn, having when we came up borrowed some tools of corn planter, we had a present of fish this morning, on which we expect deliciously to dine, our young men having prepared some tools in order to try to catch some eels this evening, set up the river with a canoe, but there being a considerable rapid to ascend, which for want of more experience in working the vessel, they failed getting up, the canoe turning across the stream in such a manner, that it took in water, and presently turned bottom upwards, so that some of them got very wet, which put an end to their eel catching; shortly after they returned we had several very heavy showers, which convinced us our house was not proof against
they have had pretty plenty of Coarse grass, and other herbages, but here they have plenty of grass, and that which is very good. Our young men this morning planted some Potatoes, and they are now preparing some ground fit for the Plough, for Corn. having when we came up borrowed some tools of Cornplanter. we had a present of fish this morning, which we expect deliciously to dine. - Our Young Men have prepared some bobs in order to try to catch some Eels this evening, set up the River with a Canoe but there being a considerable rapid to ascend, which for want of more experience in working the vessel, they failed getting up, their Canoe turning across the Stream in such a manner, that it took in Water, and presently turned bottom upwards, so that some of them got very wet, which put an end to their Eel catching; shortly after they returned we had several very heavy showers, which convinced us our house was not proof against
storms, for the rain beat in at the end, roof, and other places.

We have been keeping house about a week, and experience much inconvenience for want of the arrival of our goods, having but five tins, three spoons, and a camp kettle. We have a small frying pan which we borrowed of the Indians, dish cloths, and towels we are much at a loss for, as we are for soap when we wash our clothes, the want of something to hang them on is sensibly experienced, which would not be the case if we had tools; when we fry our meat or our flitters, we have neither dish nor plate to put them in. We occupied barks, we brought Bacon with us from Pittsburgh, which we have used very sparingly, it is nearly run out, and our cheese quite. We have no prospect of supplying their place until our goods arrive. We have a little flour left that we brought from Franklin, chocolate and Sugar that we brought from Pitts Burgh, which are our chief living and dependence. We have received some sugar of the
Storms, for the rain beat in at the end,
Roof, and other places. — We have been keeping house about a week, and experience much inconvenience for want of the arrival of our goods, having but five Tins, three Spoons, and a Camp kettle, we have a small frying pan which we borrowed of the Indians, dish cloths, and towels we are much at a loss for, as we are for Soap when we wash our clothes, the want of something to knead our bread in is sensibly experienced, which would not be the case if we had tools; when we fry our meat, or our fritters, we have neither dish nor plate to put them on, but oc-cup yf bark. We brought Bacon with us from Pittsburgh, which we have used very sparingly, it is nearly run out, and our Cheese quite. we have no prospect of supplying their place until our goods arrive. we have a little flour left that we brought from Franklin, chocolate & Sugar that we brought from Pittsburgh, which are our chief living and dependence. as we have received some Sugar of the...
Indians as a present, and some we pur- chase, which we find a pretty good sub- stitute for butter and cheese, by bitting a bit of sugar, which is in a hard cake, with our Bread—while at the lower Town we got 2 Quarts of Milk a day, but since we came here we have re- ceived none, nor are there ever a Cow here.—

25 Several heavy showers last night, still set this morning, about 9 O'clock, it cleared away, put up some fence to keep our horses of the Indians, Corn, as what little they have put in here, lies unen- closed. The River has been rising all day, so that there is plenty of water for our Boat to come up.

26 Mostly busy in getting a spot of land fit for the Plough, and some other necessary preparations; one of our number has been busy in plugging the cracks of our house, it having cleared up from Northwest last even- ing, and our house being very open we suffered with the cold.
Indians as a present, and some weytf pur-chased, which we find a pretty good sub-stitute for butter, ytf and Cheese, by bitting a bit of Sugar, which is in a hand cake, withytf our Bread. – while at the lower Town weytf got 2 Quarts of Milk a day, but since we came here we have re-cievedytf none, nor are there ever a Cow here. --- ytf ytf ytf 25ytf ytf several heavy showers last night, still wet this morning, about 10 OClock, ytf it cleared away, put up some fence to keep our horses of theytf Indians, Corn, as what little they have put in here, lies unen-ytf -closed. the River has been rising all ytf day, so that there is plenty of water for our Boat to come up. ytf ytf ytf fit for the Plough, and someytf other necessary preparations, one of our number has been busyytf in plaistering the Cracks of our house, it having cleared upytf from Northwest last even -ing, and our house being very open weytf suffered with the Cold. ytf

26ytf ytf mostly busy in getting a spot of land

I may just note that there is a great appearance of strawberries here on some part of the Old Indian fields.

27th and 11th of the month, I neglected noting in its proper place, that fifth day last above 11 O'clock we retired into their humble cabin and were favoured to witness the overshadowing wing of consoling goodness to the comforting and contriving of our spirits, and this day we had a like providence, and were I thought alike favoured, may such seasons be remembered with gratitude, and thankfulness, and may our young friends be encouraged to strengthen up their religious affections when we are far separated, which I trust they will. This is the fifth day since we came to this Town, we brought but little provision with us here, having but little to bring, and had a hope we should have been able to have got some supply. Yesterday of the Indians here, which has not been the case, we got a little Beans by some of them, but that article is scarce, and dear, this day intending to have made
I may just note that there is a great appearance for strawberries here on some part of the Old Indian fields. 27 and 1st of the week, I neglected noting in its proper place, that fifth day last about 11 OClock we retired into our humble Cabin, and were favoured to witness the overshadowing Wing of Consoling goodness, to the Comforting contrition of our Spirits, and this day we had a like opportunity, and were I thought alike favoured, may such seasons be remembered with gratitude, and with thankfulness and may our young friends be encouraged & strengthened to keep up such religious opportunities when we are far separated, which I trust they will. this is the fifth day since we came to this Town, we brought but little provision with us here, having but little to bring, and had a hope we should have been able to have got some dried Venison of the Indians here, which has not been the case, we got a little Bears Oyl of them, but that article is scarce, and dear, this day intending to have made
a dinner of some flitters, our bread being nearly out, and our flour done: it induced us to discourage attempting to bake, while we were frying our flitters, an Indian man came in with about four pounds of fresh venison without any bone in it, part of which we immediately fried, which with our flitters made us the most agreeable dinner we have met with in the Indian Country, we sat down to it with thankful hearts, for so unclestected a luxury: we gave the Indian a quarter of a dollar, for his venison, which he received with an apparent reluctance, but as he could speak no English, we were altogether at a loss to know whether it proceeded from what we gave him being too much, or too little, but the same afternoon he took three of us down in a canoe to Complanters Village to attend a general council that was to be held there tomorrow, he took the money with him and gave it to Complanters, and said something to him in Indian, which being what he brought us was
a dinner of some flitters, our Bread
ytf being nearly out, and our flour so re-
duced as to discourage attemptingytf to
bake; while we were fying our
flitters, an Indian man came in
ytf in and presented us with about four Pounds of fresh Ve-
nisonytf without any bone in it; part of
which we immediately fryed, which
withytf our flitters made us the most a-
greeable dinner we have met with
in the Indian Country, we sat down
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toytf know, whether it proceeded from
what we gave him being too much, or
ytf too little, but the same afternoon he took
three of us down in a Canoe toytf     Corn-
planters Village to attend aytf general
Council that was to be held there
tomorrow, he took the Moneyytf with him
and gave it to Cornplanter, andytf said
something to him in Indian, which being
was, that theytf Venison he brought us was
ytf
a gift, and he wished not to receive any money for it, and the was handed back to us, immediately presented to him for the trouble of bringing us down in his canoe, which he received with cheerfulness.

28. Two of our number whom we left at Ganassia, went to take care of our horses, Joseph D. came down this morning, and a number of Indians being collected, about 12 we met them in council, there being between 30 and 40, six of whom were most respectable women, easy in the opportunity. Complanta, made a pretty lengthy speech, which did not appear to be directed to us, which our interpreter informed was for an Indian then in the house, who had been charged with murdering a White Man, for which he had been in jail at Pittsburgh, and tried for his life, being acquitted by the jury, he was now at liberty; the trial and court expenses, we understood had cost Complanta more than 200 dollars, there was not evidence to support the charge, yet there was cause to fear it was too true, and the Chief's speech appeared to be delivered with much earnest and serious exclamation, Complanta then
a gift, and he wished not to recieve me any money for it, and the money was handed back to us, which we immediately presented to him for his the his trouble of bringing us down in his Canoe, which he received with Cheerfulness. Two of our number whom we left at Genesinghuhta to take care of our horses, House &c. came down this Morning, and a number of Indians being Collected, about 12 we met them in Council, there being between 30 and 40, six of whom were there most respectable Women, early in the Opportunity Cornplanter made a pretty length speech, which it did not appear to be directed to us, which our interpreter informed was for an Indian then in the House, who had been charged with Murdering a White Man, for which he had been in Jail at Pitts-burgh, and tried for his Life, but being acquitted by the Jury, he was now at Liberty; the trial and Court expenses, we understood had cost Cornplanter more than 200 dollars; tho there was not evidence to support the charge, yet there was cause to fear it was too true, and the Chiefs speech appeared to be delivered with much earnest and serious expostulation. Cornplanter then
If we had any thing to import to them, some of his people were gone out to hunt them. So they were not ready, and then the following evening, they procured a suitable interpreter, who translated the following speech:

"Brothers, we have now been several days on the Allegheny River. We have been here and there, and have called, and they have called for our country, and have said, 'You are always welcome. You are our friends, and we are glad to see you.'

"We have been told that we are to go to the Great Falls of the Mohawk, and there we are to meet. We have been told to go there, and we are glad to see you. We have been told to agree together, like brothers, and to agree in every thing that we do."
directed his speech to us, expressing his satisfaction in seeing us all in good health, then informing, some of his People were gone out a hunting, & if we had any thing to propose to them they were now ready, being all collected that would come. After a Short time of silence wherein we felt an earnest prayer, weytf might be renewedly favoured, a suitable introductory speech was made yt on our part, and then the following conclusions of the 22nd were read, ytf and enterpret-tedytf To Complanter and all our Indian ytf Brothers of the Seneca Nation, now living on the Allegeny River, ytf Brothers, We have now been several days among you, and have had Councils with your Chiefs, and Wise Men, and have had looked about your Country, and agreed upon a place for our Young Men to begin upon, and we are glad and thankful to the great Spirit, that every thing we have proposed for your good, has been so agreeable to your Minds, that we seem to agree together like Brothers, having but one mind in every thing that we yt
do; and we hope Brothers, we shall continue to be of one mind about all the things we have been speaking to you of.

Brothers, you know the place we have chosen for our young men to begin upon, at Wrenninge Quirta, and we hope some of your young men will settle by them, and fence of lots for them, as they see them fence of theirs. Our young men will be willing to assist and instruct them in working their lots, and we think our young men will not be able to raise any more of their lot this year, than what they will want for themselves to live on, but we hope against another year they will have a little to spare; and we are willing that you should give to any old and infirm people that they have to spare.

Brothers, in order to encourage still more to take up work, like the White people, and to follow those ways we pointed out to you, we will agree to help you a little more.

Brothers, we will send you Smiths Tools, when our young Shall write us word you stand in need of them.

Brothers, if you are industrious this summer and raise a good deal of corn and some Wheat, we will help you to build a Grist Mill next Summer, if a suitable place can be found for it; you must find half the money to build this Mill, and we will find the
do; and we hope Brothers, weytf shall con-
tinue to be of one Mind about all the things
weytf have been speaking to you of. Brothers, you know the place we have chosen
for our Young Men toytf begin upon, at Genisengh
ytf -guhta, and we hope some of your youngytf men
will settle by them, and fence of lots for themselves
asytf they see them fence of theirs, & our young men
will be willingytf to assist and instruct them in work-
ing their lots; And we thinkytf our young men will
will not be able to raise any more of their lot
this year, than what they will want for themselves
ytf to live on; but we hope against another year
they will have aytf little to have; and we are willing
they should give to your old andytf inform people that
cant work, one bushel out of four of all theyf grain &c
they have to spare, ytf Brothers, in order to encourage you still more to
take up workytf like the White people and to
follow those ways weytf pointed out to you,
we will agree to help you a little more.ytf Brothers, we will send you Smiths Tools,
when our young shall Writeytf us word you
stand in need of them.ytf Brothers, if you are indisterous this Sum-
-mer and raise a goodytf deal of Corn and
some Wheat, we will help you to build aytf Grist-
Mill next summer, if a suitable place can
be found forytf it; you must find half the Mo-
-ney to build this Mill, and we willytf find the
ytf
other half; and we hope Brothers, you will save some money you get from the White People between now and that time; so you may have your share ready against next Spring; and we think you had better choose one of your Chiefs to keep this money, for you, till the time it is wanted; or perhaps your Money may be all gone, for Thievery or something that won't do you so much good as a Mill would.

Brothers, we are also willing to encourage you to take up work, and learn farming, by agreeing to give some small premiums to such of our Indian brothers, who are industrious and raise a good deal of grain.

Brothers, we will give to every Indian Man living on this River, who shall raise 25 Bushels of Wheat or Rye, in one year on his own land not worked by white people, the sum of two dollars.

2d. For every 50 Bushels of Corn raised by one Man in like manner aforesaid, we will give two dollars.

3d. For every 50 Bushels of Potatoes raised by any one man in like manner aforesaid, the sum of two dollars.
other half; and we hope Brothers, you will
save some money you get from the White
People between now and that time; that
so you may have your share ready against
next spring; and we think you had bet-
ter choose one of your Chiefs to keep this
Money for you, till the time it is wanted;
or perhaps your Money may be all gone,
for Whiskey or something that wont do you
so much good as a Mill would. Brothers, we are also willing to encourage you
to take up work, and learn farming, by
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such of our Indian brothers, who are indus-
terious and raise a good deal of Grain. Brothers, we will give to every Indian Man
living on this River, who shall raise
25 bushels of Wheat or Rye, in one Year
on his own land not worked by white people. The sum of two dollars. For every 50 bushels of Corn raised by one
Man in like manner, we will give
two dollars. For every 50 bushels of Potatoes raised
by any one man in like manner, the sum of two dollars.
4th. For every two Tons of hay raised as agreed, and put into a Stack or Barn, not being mowed or drawn in by white People, the sum of two dollars.

5th. For every 12 Yards of linen Cloath made by any Indian Woman, out of Flax raised on her or her husbands land, and spun in her own house the sum of two dollars, to be paid to the Woman.

6th. For every 12 Yards of Woollen or Lindsey Cloath, made by any Indian Woman, out of the Wool of her own, or her husbands Sheep spun in her own house, the sum of two dollars, to be paid to the Woman.

Brother, we will give you these premiums for four years, if our Young men stay here so long: upon these conditions, that the person applying who applies for the Premium, must produce a Certificate from two of the Chiefs, Signifying the Quantity of Grain or Cloath &c. for which the premium is due; that it was raised or made in the manner agreed above mentioned, and that the person so applying has not been intoxicated with Whiskey.
ytf 4th. For every two Tons of hay raised as
aforsaid, and put into aytf Stack or Barn,
not being Mowed or drawn in by white
People,ytf the sum of two dollars.ytf 5th. For every 12 Yards of linnen Cloath made
by any Indian Woman,ytf out of Flax raised
on her or her husbands land, and spun in
ytf her own house the sum of two dollars, to
be paid to the Woman.ytf 6th. For every 12 Yards of Woollen or Lindsey
Cloath, made by anyytf Indian Woman, out
of the Wool of her own, or her husbandsytf Sheep
Spun in her own hourse, the sum of two
dollars, to beytf paid to the Woman.ytf Brothers, we will give you these premiums for
four years, if ourytf young men stay here so
long; upon these conditions, that the person
ytf so applying who applies, for the Premium,
must produce aytf Certificate from two of the
Chiefs, signifying the quantity ofytf Grain,
Cloath,&c for which the premium is de-
-manded; andytf that it was raised or made in
the manner aforsaid aboveytf mentioned,
and that the person so applying has not
beenytf intoxicated with Whiskey, at
ytf
least for the term of six months before that time. — And our friends Henry Simmons, Joel Swayne, and Hilladay Jackson are hereby authorized, and desired to pay the above premiums, agreeable to what is herein before stated.

We then were favoured seriously to expostulate with them on various subjects relative to their moral, and civil conduct, particularly the excessive use of strong drink, divers instances of which we had been eye witnesses of, since among them, several of their women had been thus disfigured; some of them appeared solid, and heard us with attention, but as far as I have observed since among them, little or no shame covers an Indian for getting drunk. — They informed us they would withdraw a little while into ano.

the room, and confer on our proposal. which doing, in about an hour they returned, and made us an answer in substance as follows,
least for the term of six months before that time. -- And our friends Henry Simmons, Joel Swayne, and Hilladay Jackson are hereby authorised, and desired to pay the above Premiums, agreeably to what is herein before expressed. We then were favoured seriously to expostulate with them on various subjects relative to their Moral, and Civil Conduct, particularly there excessive use of Strong drink, divers instances of which we had been Eye witnesses of, since among them, several of their Women had having been thus disguised; some of them appeared Solid, and heard us with attention, but as far as I have observed since among them, little or no Shame covers an Indian for getting drunk. -- They informed us they would withdraw a little while into another Room, and confer on our proposals, which doing, in about an hour they returned, and made us an answer in substance as follows.
Brothers, we now hear all what you would wish to do among us; you are come here to see us. Brothers, you wish us well; you wish us to become as the White People; the White People are rich and got every thing, the Indians are poor, and got have nothing.

Brothers, you told us one thing; it be good for us to build a Mill; we must find 400 dollars, and you will find 400 dollars.

Brothers, we can't say but few words at this time about this Mill; we will consult Captain Chapin, if he thinks we will receive our money; and will be able to raise the money you propose, then we will do it.

Brothers, we know how far you have come to see us, it is a great way; from the seashore where our forefathers once lived, the White People have cheated us, and got our land from us, and now...
ytf Brothers, we now hear all what you would wish to do among us; you are come here to see us Brothers; you wish us well; you wish us to become as the White People; the White People are rich and got every thing, the Indians are Poor, and got have ytf nothing. ytf Brothers, you told us one thing; it be good for us to build a Mill; we must find 400 dollars, and you will find 400 dollars. ytf Brothers, we cant say but few Words at this time about this Mill; we will consult Captain Chapin, if he thinks we will recieve our money; and will be able to raise the money you propose, then we will do it. ytf Brothers, we know how far you have come to see us, it is a great way; from the Seashore where our forefathers once lived, the White People have cheated us, and got our land from us, and now ytf
we have but little left, we will try to
learn your way.

Brothers, you know there are some
bad people amongst us, and you know
we have been cheated, and that makes
us bad, and our minds uneasy; if we
had not been cheated we should have
been very rich people, and had plen-
ty of every thing, and then our Minds
would be easy, and we could think on
the good Spirit.

Brothers, the reason I mention to you a
bout our being cheated, some of my War-
riors won't mind what I say unto them,
but will have their own way, because
they know I often have been cheated
by the White People; if I had never been
cheated, then my Warriors would believe
me, and mind what I say to them, but
now they won't mind.

Brothers, we can't all go to work at once
some of my Warriors will go a hunting
to get provisions, and sometimes they broke
we have but little left, we willytf try to
learn your way.ytf Brothers, you know there are some
bad People amongst us, and youytf know
we have been cheated, and that makes
us bad, and ourytf Minds uneasy; if we
had not been cheated we should have
beenytf very rich People, and had plen-
ty of every thing, and then ourytf Minds
would be easy, and we could think on
the goodytf Spirit.ytf Brothers, the reason I mention to you a-
bout our being Cheated.ytf some of my War-
riors wont mind what I say unto them;
butytf will have their own way, because
they know I often have beenytf Cheated
by the White People; If I had never been
cheated, thenytf my Warriors would believe
me, and mind what I say to them, but
ytf now they wont mind.ytf Brothers, we cant all go to work at once
some of my Warriors willytf go a hunting
to get Provisions, and sometimes they broke
a gun, and then it takes a great deal of money to get a new one, we have very few guns, and axes, and such things among us, and we are not able to get them.

Brothers, I will go along with you to Canaan Ranch, and there we will get matters settled about the mill, and bring it back to your young men in Writing.

Brothers, this is all I have now got to say we will now shake hands.

At the close of this speech we expressed a few words more, representing among other things their unreasonableness of their present practice of their Mothers, Wives, and Sisters, working all day in the fields, and in the woods, with their hoes, and axes, whilst they themselves were at the same time playing with their Bows and Arrows; recommending to them to begin our way by early setting their boys to business, taking them out to how corn, thus by early habituating them to work, their minds will be turned to it, business will become families, and they will not think hard of it; and so they enlarged the white people were rich and had plenty, we let them...
a Gun, and then it takes a great deal of money to get a new one, we have very few Hoes, Axes, and such things among us, and we are not able to get them. Brothers, I will go along with you to Canandaigua, and there we will get matters settled about the Mill, and bring it back to your young men in Writing. Brothers, this is all I have now got to say we will now Shake hands. At the close of this speech we expressed a few words more, representing among other things the unreasonableness of their present practice, of their Mothers, Wives, and Sisters, working all day in the fields and in the Woods, with their hoes, and axes, whilst they themselves were at the same time playing with their Bows and Arrows recommending to them to begin our way by early setting their boys to business, taking them out to how Corn &c thus by early habitting them to Work, their Minds will be turned to it, business will become familiar, and they will not think hard of it. and as they expressed they White People were rich and had plenty, we let them
know it was by industry it was obtained, they then doing their share of busying in the fields, 
thereby leaving the men more time to attend to spinning, sewing, carding, &c., in the house.

We concluded with seriously impressing on their minds the remembrance, that it was from the good Spirit they received every good thing, and that he could hear every good word they said, and see every thing they did, and if they were good and industrious, this good Spirit would love them, and bless them with many good things. In a few minutes after we had concluded, and informed them we had done, Complanter related, now all things were done, and settled, we will cover up the council fire.

We had no provision of our own here, therefore concluded to stay and dine with the chief, about five O'clock we had a loaf of warm Indian Bread with a mixture of Beans that had been boiled till they were softish, next kneaded up in it the Bread and dressed, but before we, the bread had been baked in a Dutch Oven.
know it was by industry it Wasyt obtained
the men doing their share of business
in the fields, &cylt thereby leaving the Wo-
-men more time to attend to spinning,
sewing,ylt darying &c in the house,ylt We concluded with seriously impressing
on their Minds the remembrance,ylt that
it was from the good Spirit they re-
-cieved every good thing,ylt and that he
could hear every good Word they said,
and see every thingylt they did, and if they
were good, and industerous, this good
Spirytyf would love them, and bless them
with many good things. In a fewylt minutes
after we had concluded, and informed them
we had done,ylt Complanter Observed, now
all thingsylt were done, and settled, we
will cover up the Council fire,ylt We had no provision of our own here,
therefore concluded to stay and dineylt with
the Chief, about five Oclock we had a
loaf of Warm Indian Breadyf with a mix-
-ture of Beans that had been boiled till
they were softishylt nea kneaded up in it
ylt the Bread and bakedylt that wasylt set before us, the
bread had beenylt was baked in a Dutch Oven
ylt
having a small quantity of Bread Pyl put into the oven with it, and when part baked the loaf was turned over with a fresh Supply of Pyl:—this was all we had set before us; they informed us they had no meat, and we had hitherto shown our Dislike to Bread dipped in Pyl: however with a good Appetite it went down very well, but before we had fully done a little butter was set on the Table that they had obtained some where in the Village. — We now got half a C of flour of Complaints for which he made no Charge, and four Quarts of bean Pyl of his wife, which she claiming as her property charged us half a Dollar a Quart this evening these young men took up with them to Genesinglehito together with what Chocolate we had, this evening, leaving John Pierce and myself here to wait the arrival of our goods.

29 In the Council yesterday we informed the Indians that John Pierce and myself expected in a few days to be at liberty in a few days to leave them, and return to our families and Friends; and since the concluding
having a small quantity of Bears Oyltyf put into the oven with it, and when part
baked the loaf was turnedytf over with a fresh supply of Oyl, we t this was all we
hadtyf set before us; they informed us they had no meat, and we had heretofore shewn
Oyl our dislike to bread diped in Oyl; however with a good Appatite itytf went down very well, but
before we had fully done a little butter was set before us on the Table that they had obtained some
-where inytf the Village. -- We now got half a £ of flour of Cornplanter for which he
made no charge, and four Quarts ofytf bears Oyl of his wife, which she claiming as her
property charged usytf half a dollar a Quart, these our Young men took up this evening withytf them
to Genesinguhta , together withytf what Chocolate we had, this evening; leaving ytf John Pierce and myself here to wait the
arrival of our goodsytf 29 ytf In the council yesterday we informed the
of the council we see nothing but what we might set off in a day or two if our goods were going; we have not heard any from them since we left Pittsburgh, but hope they will shortly arrive, as tomorrow closes the 18th day, the time stipulated for their coming here. Our situation is different from what it was when we were here all together, we then had a room much to ourselves, and looked over our own victuals, we now board with Cornaplante, who uses us kind, and as well as his house will afford. We have had tea made of the root of telegraph, also of an herb like fern, and thin cakes of wheat bread leaved, or rather fried in a pan they eat very well, so that we have no cause to complain of our living if it was not for their dirt, and that like which try's us. — We again red our road from Pittsburgh here was pretty much of a northeast course, and
Transcription

of the Council we see nothing but what we might set of in a day or two if our goods were arrived; we have not heard any from of them since we left Pitts-Burgh, but hope they will shortly arrive, as tomorrow closes the 18th day, being the time stipulated for there delivery coming here. -- Our situation is different from what it was when we were here altogether, we then had a room much to ourselves, and cooked our own Victuals, we now board with Corn-planter, who uses us kind, and as well as his house will afford, We have had Tea made of the Root of Sassifras, also of an herb like fern, and thin cakes of wheat Bread baked, or rather fryed in a pan they eat very well, so that we have no cause to complain of our living if it was not for their dirt, and their lice &c which try’s us. --- we enquired Our road from Pittsburgh here was pretty much of a Northeast coarse, and
part of it very rough and tedious, so that we have been desirous of finding a nearer, and better way home, we early enquired of Complanter if there was any path from this Town across the Mountains to the big Island of Susquehanna at the mouth of Baldie's Creek, he informed us there was a path, but it was but little used, and through a rough uninhabited Country, we should have to lay out all nights carry provision for ourselves, and some for our horses, and that it would take us five days to travel it and it was so mountainous and rough, that it would be with the greatest difficulty we could get our horses along. We then enquired for a way to Canandaigua, and how far, he told us it was 100 miles, and not a very difficult road, that he and his son Henry were going there in a few days, and he would be glad of our company; we had felt some little draft in our Minds to go home by O. and Canandaigua being inxiety
part of it very rough and tedious, soyt that we have been desirous of finding a nearer, andyt better way home, we early en-
-quired of Corplanter if there was any path from this Town across the Mountains to the big Island onyt Susquehanna at the mouth of Baldegle Creak, he informed us there was a path, yt but it which was but little used, and through a roughyt uninhabited Country, we should have to lay out at nights, carryyt provision for ourselves, and some for our horses, and that it would take usyt five days to travel it and it was so Moun-
-tainous andyt rough, that it would be with the greatest difficulty we could get ouryt horse-
-ses along, we then enquired for a way to yt Canendarque, and how far, he told us ityt was 160 miles, and not a very difficult road, that he and his Sonyt Henry were going there in a few days, yt and he would be glad of our Company; we had felt some little draft inyt our Minds to go home by O-
-neida, and Canendarque being in the way which made the Chiefs proposalyt of theyt yt
think of having the company to command to feel pleasant; but about this date a runner from the chiefs of Buffalo arrived at Complantos Village with a message to him, desiring his attendance there as soon as he conveniently could for the surveyors and commissioners from Robert Morris and company were coming to run out the land the Indians sold them last fall, and also to run and settle the lines of the Indians reservations, they Chief expressed a great desire John Keir and myself should go with him to the Council and attend there while the business was transacting, which upon weighing we let him know we felt a freedom to go with him. While we were writing this afternoon we heard an uncommon noise, which caused us to look out to see from what it proceeded, where we saw a man in a frightful dress, we then walked out more fully to view the sight, where we saw two men with naked arms, thighs, and legs, they had Bear skins on their backs
ytf Chiefs, of bearing us Company to Canandarytf -que feel pleasant, but about this date a runner from the Chiefsytf of Buffaloe , arriv-ed at Cornplanters Village with a mes-sage to him.ytf desiring his attendance there as soon as he conveniently could for theytf Surveyers and commissioners from ytf Robert Morris and Company were coming toytf run out the land the Indians sold them last fall, and also to run andytf settle the lines of the Indians reservations, they Chief expressed aytf great desire John Peirce and myselfytf should go with him to the Council and attend there while the business ytf was transacting, which upon weighing, we let him know we felt a freedomytf comply to go with him. -- While we were writing ytf this afternoon we heard an uncommon noise, which caused us to look outytf to see from what it proceeded, where we saw a Man in a frightfultytf Dress, we then walked out more fully to view the sight, where we sawytf two Men with naked Arms, Thighs, and legs, they had Bearskins on theirytf backs ytf
which hung down below their hips, and tied together across their breasts, and on their head they had a grim and terrible appearance; this false face, for so it was called, was made as frightful as nature could invent; the hair on its head hanging forward over the face; the mouth of grinning, large, and much aside; the nose, and cheeks wrinkled and very thin; the Eyes set round with tin to resemble uncommon staring, and the whole face painted red and black, each of these men had in their hands a stick of about 3 inches in length fastened to a Shell of a Water Tortoise, which Shells had some small stones or other hard Substances in them, which made a great rattling; which noise was much increased by their rubbing them against the Logs of a certain house where they appeared to be stationed; the whole Conduct of these men appeared to be truly frantic, a large number of Spectators at a considerable distance surrounded the house.
which hung down below their hips, and tied together across their breasts, and on their head they had a grim and Terrible appearance, this false face, for so it was called, was made as frightfull as nature could invent, the hair on its head hanging forward and over the face; the Mouth grinning, large, and much aside; the nose, and Cheeks Wrinkled very huge; the Eyes set around with tin to resemble the uncommon staring, and the whole face painted red and black, each of these Men had in their hands a stick of about 8 Inches in length fastened to a shell of a Water Tortoise, the which Shells had some small stones or other hand substances in them, which made a great rattling noise which noise was much much increased by their reubbing them against Logs of a certain house where they appeared to be stationed as guards the whole conduct of these Men were appeared to be truly frantick. A large number of spectators at a considerable distance surrounded the house where
Where there used appeared to be a sa-
red as guards, many of whom were young
men, who endeavoured to peep through
the crevices of the logs into the House, and
these guards used their great exertion
to keep them off; or to catch them, it look-
ed dreadful to fall into their hands, which
made the young men use great endeavours
to avoid it; I asked our young what
would be the consequence if any of them
should be taken, he they would feel after
on their Heads, and very much degrade
them, we saw a number of elderly Women
going into House, whom these monsters quietly let pass,
from which circumstance and some others,
we were of the mind there was a Woman in
labour in said House, and this Wild scene
was transacted, as a Ceremony, or requir-
ing, at the Birth of a Child, or else to
keep the Boys and Young Men from com-
ing nigh the House or looking; as there
conspicuation was such as not to admit
of Privacy; Our Interpreter was a
Young Man and did not seem fully to
understand, or else did not care to tell
where the men appeared to be placed as guards, many of whom were young men, who endeavored to peep through the craks of the logs into the house, and these guards used their great exertion to keep them off, or to catch them, it looked dreadful to fall into their hands, which made the young men use great endeavors to avoid it. I asked our young interpreter what would be the consequence if any of them should be taken, he said they would put ashes on their heads, and very much degrade them, we saw a number of elderly women going into the house, whom these monsters quietly let pass from which circumstance and some others, we were of the mind there was a woman in labour in said house, and this wild scene was transacted, as a ceremony, or rejoicing, at the birth of a child, or else to keep the boys and young men from coming near the house or looking in, as there construction was such as not to admit of privacy. Our interpreter was a young man and did not seem to understand, or else did not care to tell
the course of the Women being there: but said they had met there for a frolic, and to drink whiskey, but as far as we could do,
cover neither their conduct, nor countenances answered this description.

This day near 12 o'clock while I was writing a letter to my Dear Wife and Family, com.
planters wife with an expression of joy on her countenance came into our apparti-
ment, and pointing with her hand down the River expressed as plain as she could,
Canoe, Canoe, it struck us immedi-
ately that our Boat was coming,
which was agreeable news to our present,
directly to the River side, but not observing it anywhere in view, she pointed with her hand across a bottom
in so sensible a manner, that it left no
remaining doubt, but she had seen
it, in a little time the Boat came
safely along by the side of the Town,
the arrival of which was heartily
welcomed, both by us, and the Indians,
many of the latter gathering round the shore, having never seen such a boat before, most of them being
the cause of the Womens being there:
ytf but said they had met there for a frolic, and
to drink Whiskey, but as fartytf as we could dis-
ytf cover -cover neither their conduct, nor
Countenances answeredytf this description. ytf ytf ytf
ytf a letter to my Dear Wife and Family, Corn-
-planters wife withytf an expression of Joy on
her Countenance came into our appart-
-ment,ytf and pointing with her hand down
the Riverytf expressed as plain as she could,
Canoe, Canoe, it struck us immeadi-
ytf -ately that our Boat was a coming, --
which was agreeable newsytf to us we went
directly to the River side, but not
observing it any where in view.ytf she
pointed with her hand across a bottom
is so sensible a manner,ytf that it left no
remaining doubt she but she had seen
it, inytf a little time the Boat came
safely along by the side of the Town ,
the arrival of which was heartily
ytf welcomed, both by us, and the Indians
many of the latter gathering aroundytf the Shore, hav-
-ing never seen such a boat before, most of them being
ytf

30ytf ytf This day near 12 OClock while I was
only acquainted with Canoes, the Captain informed us he did not leave Pittsburgh until three days later than he had been expected, that he had been fifteen days a coming, and that it was 270 miles to follow the course of the River, both he and his men appeared tired, expressing much satisfaction they had gotten here, not expecting we would want them to go further, but when we let them know our house was nine miles up the River, and that we wanted the goods taken there, the Submitted to complingly, with much reluctance, and not until we first engaged to give them three dollars extraordinary and half a dollar to an Indian to Pilot them, the Captain saying he was a stranger; higher up the River.

We have been entirely unable since our arrival here to have any conversation with the Indians, there being very few amongst them who understand any English or fever who can, or will express one word, and our interpreter not being ready at the business, was a discouragement to us, to touch on religious subjects, we had a
only acquainted with Canoes, theyf Captain
informed us he did not leave Pittsyf burgh until
three days later than he had givenyf expected,
that he had been fifteen days a coming, and
that it was 270yf miles to follow the Coarse of
the River, yf both he and his Men appear-
ed tired, expressing much satisfactionyf they
had gotten here, not expecting we would
want them to go further, yf but when we
let them know our house was nine miles
up the River, and that we wanted the
goods taken there, yf the submitted to com-
-ply, with much reluctance, and not until
weyf first engaged to give them three dol-
lars extraordinary, and half ayf dollar to
an Indian to Pilot them, the Captain
saying he was ayf stranger higher up the River.yf We have been entirely unable since our
arrival here to have anyyf Conversation
with the Indians without an interpreter their being veryyf few
amongst them who understand any English
& fewer who can, oryf will express one word,
and our interpreter not being ready at the
theytf business it was a discouragement to us, to
touch on religious subjects. weyf had a
yf
Strong desire to know if they had any religious rites or ceremonies amongst them, and last evening we had some conversation with Mr. Peters on the subject; he informed us, they had two solemnities in a year, when it was the practice for their men and women, generally to meet together in one place; the first was in the spring, the other in the fall about the time corn was ripe; the latter as a time of rejoicing, and to return thanks to the great Spirit for this blessing; he did not keep the first day of the week, but every one tried to think good in his own mind; and as we could overhear, read the Bible, he queried whether there was anything said in it about the Indians; we informed him the Bible mentioned all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, and that included the Indians; and would have been glad to have mentioned to him, the Indians could not read the Bible yet they were not wholly deprived of the benefit of the coming of Christ, for that a manifesta-
strong desire to know if they had any religious Rites or Ceremonies amongst them, and last evening having some conversation with Cornplan-
ter on the Subject, he informed us, they had two Solemnities in a year, when it was the practice for their men and women, generally to meet together in one place; the first was in the spring, the other in the fall about the time Corn was ripe; the latter as a time of rejoicing, and to return thanks to the great Spirit for this Blessing. They did not keep the first day of the week, but every one tried to think good in his own Mind; and as we could he queried read the Bible he queried whether there was anything said in it about the Indians, we informed him the Bible mentioned all nations, kindreds, Tongues, and People, and that included the Indians, and we would have been glad to have mentioned to told him, they the Indians could not read the Bible yet they were not Wholly deprived of the benefits of the coming of Christ, for that a manifestation
of his spirit or measure of his grace was placed in each of their hearts, and would if minded, or given way to improve for all wicked words, and wicked actions, and would also procure peace for well doing, but this was too refined and delicate a subject for our interpreters to handle. I have not been able fully to learn what number of Indians this Village contains, but Complanter informed us that there were about 400 persons young and old under his superintendence, much the larger half of whom are in or near this Town; he also informed us, that in his whole district there were three horses, 14. Cow kind, besides one yoke of Oxen, and 12. hogs.

31. About 9 O'clock this morning John Keene and myself took our last farewell of the Indians in this place, and set off with Complanter, his son Henry, and Dr. Stephen up the River in a Canoe, to his Sawmill, where we took leave of the Chief and his son for the present, with a promise that they would call on us at our house at
of his Spirit or measure of his Graceytf was placed in each of their hearts, and would if minded, or given wayytf to reprove for all wicked words, and Wicked actions, an well also produce peace for well doing, but this was tooytf refined and delic- cate a Subject for our enterpretter to han- dle.ytf -- I have not been able fully to learn what number of Indians thisytf Village contains, but Cornplanter informed us that there were aboutytf 400 persons Young and Old under his Superentend- ency, much theytf larger half of whom are in or near this Town; he also informed us, that in his whole districtytf there were three horses, 14 cow kind, besides one Yoke of Oxen, and 12ytf hogs. ytf ytf ytf and myself to took our last farewell of the Indians in thisytf place, and set of with ytf Cornplanter, his son Henry, and a Nephew up the River in a Canoe, to his sawmill where we took leave of theytf Chief and his son for the present, with a promise that they would calltytf on us at our house at
Genevieve. In five days, for to goon with us to the mouth of Buffalo in order to attend a Council there, the Reaper and a son of the Dutchman who tends the sawmill, took us up to our farm, were we found our goods had safely arrived about two hours before, and were all unloaded and taken up to our house door. In about two hours, the Boatmen having got their business accomplished, respectfully bid us farewell, and with cheerful countenances went merrily down the lively current expecting in four days to arrive at Pittsburgh. — This afternoon was spent in unpacking our goods, drying such as were wet, and storing them away in our cabin, which proved too small for the berths, however we got them arranged in such a manner, as to leave a pretty good constancy for house keeping, we now experienced a great change, our naked falling, empty house, and barren cupboard, met with a rich supply; our bare and cold beds, were warmed and softened
In five days, for to go on with us to the mouth of Buffaloe in order to attend a Council there, the Nephew and a Son of the Dutchmans who tends the Sawmill, took us up to our farm, where we found our goods had safely arrived about two hours before, and were all unloaded and taken up to our house. In about two hours, the Boatmen having got their business accomplished respectfully bid us farewell, and with cheerful countenances went down the lively Current expecting in four days to arrive at Pitts-Burgh. This afternoon was spent in unpacking our goods, drying such as were wet, and stowing them away in our Cabin, which proved too small for the purpose, however we got them arranged in such a manner, as to leave a pretty good convenience for house keeping, we now experienced a great change, our naked walls, empty house, and bare cupboard, met with a rich supply; our hard and cold beds, were warmed and softened.
with blankets; we were now able to make a cup of tea, or coffee, the with
ool Milk, or Butter; and we have Bacon
or Cheese to eat with, our bread, our
Change being so great that one of our
Young says they want nothing but a
Cow to make their living to Chester Coun-
ty.

Once, we were busy this morning inhang-
ing our grindstone, and in putting han-
dles in some of our tools, John Prince
and myself accompanied by an Indian
Chief went up the River in a Canoe near
one Mile above our Settlement, to view
a stream that was on the Opposite Shore
which we were informed was suitable for
to build a Mill on: upon viewing it
we found plenty of fall, and suffi-
icient Body of Water for a Grist Mill, tho
the stream was not large, it came down
between some high hills, a 25 foot pearch
of a head race would carry the water
high enough for the purpose, and
within five pears of the River is a
ever suitable bank to erect a mill on
with blankets; we were now able to
make a Cup of Tea, or Coffee, tho without Milk; or Butter; and we have Bacon or Cheese to eat with, our bread, our
Change being so great that one of our Young Men says they want nothing but a Cow to make their living equal to Chester County. We were busy this Morning in hanging our Grindstone, and in putting handles in some of our tools, John Peirce and myself accompanied by an Indian Chief went up the River in a Canoe near one Mile above our Settlement, to view a Stream that was on the Opposite shore which we were informed was suitable for to build a Mill on: upon viewing it we found plenty of fall, and sufficiency of Water for a Grist Mill, tho the stream was not large, it came down between some high hills, 25 feet perch of a headrace would carry the water high enough for the purpose, and within five perch of the River is a very suitable band to erect a mill on.
where a Tolerace might be readily dug into the River so that Canoes could come up to the Mill door; a large quantity of suitable flat Stone for building might be readily got on the spot to do such Stone Work as might be thought needful. But against these advantages the Mill will stand on the North side of a high Hill loaded with timber so that the Sun in the Winter season will make but little impression, and the headrace will have to be carried 15 or more feet along the side of a very steep stony bank so that it will be with great difficulty a race can be made for the purpose, a Mill might be built to search from the River above the Rocks, but then Canoe could not be brought to the Mill by reason of the great fall in the Stream, we thought by raising a dam 4 feet high, the water might be taken out below the Rocks so as to have 5 or 10 feet head and fall as far as we have been able to discover Streams suitable for Mills are very scarce on this River.
where a Tolerance might be readily dug into the River so that Canoes could come up to the Mill door, a large quantity of suitable flat stone for building may be readily got on the spot to do such StoneWork as might be thought necessary, but against these advantages the Mill will stand on the North side of a high Hill loaded with timber so that the Sun in the Winter season will make but little impression, and the headrace will have to be carried 15 or more pearches along the side of a very steep stony bank so that it will be with great difficulty a race can be made for the purpose, a Mill might be built 10 pearches from the River above the Rocks, but then Canoes could not be brought to the Mill by reason of the great fall in the Stream. we thought by raising a dam 4 feet high, the water might be taken out below the Rocks so as to have 8 or 10 feet head and fall. as far as we have been able to discover streams suitable for Mills are very scarce on this River.
This day for the first time I undertook to wash some shirts, tho' we are housekeeping, and all our goods are come, yet we have neither tub, nor was nor any soap kettle so that conveniences for washing are few, my shirts were very dirty, yet I thought for a young hand they were done pretty well.

This and 1st of the Decker, our young men were all engaged in writing letters home, so that it left my lot to cook and do the kitchen Work — we are visited every day by more or less of the Indians who are much pleased with viewing various kinds of our goods, which satisfaction is increased by our giving them some little matter. Two Indians, one being a Chief paid us a visit this morning, we have employed in writing and reading, and endeavored to let them know that we did not work on first day, we found it difficult to make them sensible of the reason why we ceased therefrom — we showed them Howellos Map of Pennsylvania, with which they were much diverted and seemed to understand it pretty well, particularly the Allegheny River.
This day for the first time I undertook to wash some Shirts, tho weyf are housekeeping, and all our goods are come, yet we have neither Tub, ytf nor Pail not any Brass kettle so that our Conveniences for washingytf are few, my Shirts were very dirty, yet I thought for a Young handytf they were done pretty Well. ytf ytf ytf

3rd and 1st the Week, ytf Our Young Men were all engaged in writing letters home, so that itytf fell to my lot to do cook and do the Kitchen Work. -- we areytf visited every day by more or less of the Indians who are much pleasedytf with viewing va-rious kinds of our goods, which satisfaction isytf increased by our giving them some little matters. Two Indians, one being aytf Chief paid us a visit this Morning, and we were beingytf employ-ed in Writing and reading, and endea-voured toytf let them know that we did not work on first day, tho we found itytf difficult to make them sensible of the reason why we cease there from,ytf -- We shewed them Howells Map of Pennsylvania, with which they wereytf much diverted and seemed to understand it pretty well, particularlyytf the Allegeny Rivertyf ytf
and the larger streams which run into it,—Since our coming into these parts we have kept meetings twice a week, our opportunity, as felt like a parting meeting, and a stroke was experienced for the preservation of our young men whom we expect shortly to leave, it was a time when we witnessed our strength renewed—some days latterly has been, yet the weather cool, so that bedclothes feels pleasant. Since our goods arrived John Pierce and myself, who are fellow-laborers, have steadily laid our blankets under us, and the same number above, yet none too many. We have had much wet weather for a week past, so that we have been prevented as yet from setting the plough to go, but if the weather suits, hope to start it tomorrow, having two acres of ground nearly ready.

The field perhaps double the states in now that it had some time ago, yet nearly as clean as common.—we have had to admire the quantity of fog that fills the atmosphere every morning, so that I do not recollect seeing the sun rise clear since we came here.—And as it has been a rainy damp time latterly, cloudedof fog are frequently rising out of the river.
and the large streams which run into
ytf it. -- Since our coming into these parts
we have kept meetings twice aytf week, our
opportunity to day to felt like a partingytf meeting,
and a travel was experienced for the pre-
servation of ourytf Young Men whom we
expect Shortly to leave, it was a time where-
in weytf witnessed our Strength renewed ----ytf Some days latterly has been warm yet the nights are
Cool, so thatytf bedcloaths feels pleasant, since
our goods arrived John Pierce and myself,
who are Bedfellows, have steadilyytf had four
Blankets under us, and the same number
above, yet none toytf many. -- We have
had much Wet weather for a Week past,
so that we haveytf been prevented as yet, from
setting the Plough to go, but if theytf weather
suits, hope to start it tomorrow, having
two Acres of Groundytf dearly ready. ----ytf
that it had some time ago, yet nearly as clear
as common. -- weytf have had to ad-
mire the Quantity of fog that fills the
Atmosphereytf every morning, so that I do
not recollect seeing the Sun rise clear
ytf since we came her. -- And as it has
been a rainy damp time latterly, Cloudsytf of
fog are frequently rising out of the River.
ytf
the lower parts of some Mountains near our Settlement, which fog ascension said Mountains in thick columns un usuall to what I have been acquainted with.

4th. Much rain fell last night, the morning still wet, we expected complainants and some other Indians, to have called on us this morning to set off for Buffalo, but before six o'Clock Comple tep Son Henry, and another Indian each having no other covering on the raining fast, than a calico shirt, and cloth, arrived here, being sent by the chief to inform us, that a considerable number of Indians were going with him to Buffalo, who were not fully ready, but would call on us tomorrow this information was more than we expected, and fully ready at three we set out going to day, as it was wet, and by no mean fit to travel through the bushes.

5th. The sun made its appearance this morning, and there is some prof.
the lower parts of some Mountains
ytf near our Settlement, which fog ascend s
said Mountains in thick Columsytf un-
-usual to what I have been acquainted
with.ytf ytf ytf 4thytf ytf Much rain fell last night, the morn-
-ing still wet, we expected Cornplanter
and some other Indians, to haveytf called
on us this Morning to set off for Buf-
ytf -faloe , but before Six OClock Complan-
ters Son Henry, and another Indian
ytf with each having no other covering on, tho raining
fast, than aytf Calico Shirt, and Clout,
arrived here, being sent by the Chief
toytf inform us, that a Considerable
number of Indians were going with
himytf to Buffaloe , who were not fully
readyytf but would call on us tomorrow
this information was more than weytf expected
and was satisfactory felt fully of there not goingytf to
ytf day, as it was wet, and by no means
fit to travel through theytf bushesytf  ytf ytf 5thytf ytf The sun made its appearance
this Morning, and there isytf some pros-
ytf
...meet of a pretty pleasant day for travelling, and not knowing what Minute Complan-ter and his Company would call on us, we felt our Minds baptized at the prospect of a Separation, and sat down together to take a parting Opportunity, it was an endearing time of retirement, wherein the Canopy of Divine Love was spread over us, to the Con tempting of our Spirits, and a living Travel had experienced that as the time was nearly approached, we expected to part, that Ancient Good-nels might be near to them that stayed, to Comfort, Strengthen, and Preserve, in their Lonely Cottage, and arduous undertakings; which considering the Favour we have experienced since we set out on the present business, there was no Cause to doubt, but as they were truly Watchful, and attentive on their part, would still be continued. — And that we who are going might still continue to experience the Lord's protecting Care through a Solitary Wilderness, and tedious Journey.
-pect of a pretty pleasant day for traveling and not knowing what Minute Cornplan-ter and his Company would call on us, we felt our Minds baptized at with the prospect of a separation, and sat down together to take a parting Opportunity, it was an endearing time of retirement, wherein the Canopy of divine Love was spread over us, to the Contrition of our Spirits, and a living travel was experienced that as the time was we nearly approached when we ex-pected to part, that Ancient goodness might be near to them that stayed, to Comfort, Strengthen, and preserve, in their lonely Cottage and arduous undertaking; which considering the many favours we have experienced since we set out on the present business, there was no Cause to doubt, but as they were truly watchful, and attentive on their part, would still be continued. -- And that we who are going still continue to experience the Lords protecting Power through a Solitary Wilderness, and tedious Journey. ---
We have been holding ourselves in readiness since six o'clock this morning, having our horses most of the time prepared and mounted with a few minutes notice, expecting Complantee and his company to have called on us, but it is now near sunset and they have not made their appearance, nor sent any word why. So that we continue to patience a necessary virtue to have in profession, we have had light showers today, but a prospect of a beautiful evening and a clear setting sun.

5th A very foggy morning with some rain; both us and our horses have been very much afflicted with a small fly or gnat since we came on this River; they are so troublesome particularly morning and evening, that it is disagreeable doing business out of doors, our young men frequently make a smoke to fend them off, the horses have been so bit with them, that the thin parts of the skin was all rise up in lumps and we were informed, that the Myschetos
We have been holding ourselves in readiness since six O'Clock this morning, having our horses most of the time prepared ready to mount with a few minutes notice, excepting Cornplanter and his Company to have called on us, but it is now near sunset and they have not made their appearance, nor sent any reason why, so that we continue to find patience a necessary Virtue to have in possession we have had few a light showers to day, but a prospect of a beautiful Evening, & a clear setting sun.

A very foggy morning with some rain, both us and our horses have been very much afflicted with a small fly or gnat since we came on this River, they are so troublesome particularly morning and evening, that it is disagreeable doing business out of doors, our young men frequently made a smoke to fend them off, the horses have been so bit with them, that the thin parts of the skin was all rise up in bumps. and we were informed that the Muschetoes...
and a green headed fly will be so troublesome in a while that horses and cattle will not thrive or rather fall away.

After waiting with some degree of impatience until between two and three o'clock this afternoon, we were visited by Lomplanter, his son Henry, and two other Indians, the chief informed us, that one of his daughters was taken very ill yesterday, and a relation that lived in his family had fell of a horse and broke his arm, which had prevented his coming sooner, and that now he could not go with us for three days on their account, for which he was very sorry; but if we did not like to wait so long, he would hire a guide and go with us. We informed him we were very sorry circumstances had happened so as to prevent our having his company, but believed it would be best for us to set off tomorrow morning, for we wished to spend a few days with our friends in Canada, and in ten days we hoped we could meet him at Buffalo, when he said he intended to be on that day if the state of his family would permit; a guide
and a green headed fly will be troublesome in a while, that horses and Cattle wont thrive or willy rather fall away.

After waiting with some degree of impatience until between two and three OClock this afternoon, we were visited by Cornplan-ter, his Son Henry, and two Other Indians, the Chief informed us, that one of his daugh-ters was taken very ill yesterday, and a relation that lived in his family had fell of a horse and broke his arm, which had prevented his coming sooner, and that now he could not could not go with us for three days on their account, for which he was very sorry, but if we did not like to wait so long, he would hire a guide and send with us. We informed him we were very sorry circumstances had happened so as to prevent our us from having his com-pany, but believed it would be best for us to set off tomorrow Morning, for we wished to spend a few days with our friend in Canada, and in Seven days hoped we could meet him in Buffaloe, where he said he intended to be on that day if the state of his family would permit, a guide
was accordingly provided, who engaged to call on us tomorrow morning by sun- 
rise—a heavy shower of rain this even-
ing, so our going home which way we will looks discouraging, on account of getting over some large Waters; this 
River for several days past has been near three feet higher than when we first 
came. — our going up and down this 
River while among the Indians makes 45 miles.

7th. About Sunrise this Morning our 
guide, Indian John a Chief that lives in 
This Town called on us, and being ready to take our departure; about 9 O'Clock 
we took an affectionate farewell of 
our young friends and set off for the 
mouth of Buffalo, we went up the Ri-
ver about five miles, through a very thick Wood, and a great quantity of 
Windfall timber, there was a large pro-
portion of young stuff growing up, and 
next to no path; we frequently got very 
wet from the bushes, we then left the River 
to our right and went up a fine country 
heaving timber, mostly White pine, having
was accordingly provoided, whoytf engaged
to call on us tomorrow morning by sun-
-rise ---- a heavyytf shower of rain this even-
-ing, so our going home which way
we willytf looks discouraging, on accoun t
of getting over some large Waters; this
ytf River for several days past has been
nearytf three feet higher than when we first
came. ---- our going up and down this
ytf river while among the Indians
ytf makes 45 milesytf ytf ytf 7th ytf About Sunrise this Morning our
guide, Indianytf John a Chief that lives in
this Town called on us, and being ready
to take our departure;ytf about 5 OClock
we took an affectionate farewell of
our Young Friendsytf and set of for the
mouth of Buffaloe, weytf went up the Ri-
-ver about five miles,ytf through a very
thick Wood, and a great quantity of
Windfel timber,ytf there was a large pro-
-portion of young stuff growing up, and
next toytf no path; we frequently got very
wet from the bushes, we then left theytf River
to our right and went up a fineytf Country
heavily timbered, mostly white pine, having
ytf
a small creek at some distance on our right and from miles we passed through an
old Indian field, then up and the dogs ran
water through some channel and with a
very good luxuriant growth of grass, and weeds
of various kinds, and very
thick wood about a mile, the next entered
mostly hemlocks and I thought their land for 2 or 3 miles
a rough hilly country, heavy timbered, a
large quantity of which was down, so that
what with the hills, the logs, the branches
and the gitty it required patience and a good
stock of spirits; I mentioned to my companion
sometime after we set of this this morning
that my mind was uncommonly easy, cheerful,
and sweet, so that I helped along in a
lively and well qualified state to make the
travelling pleasant, but before evening I joined
my stock of spirits much exhausted. About
11 o'clock we had a very heavy rain, such as
one go but seldom happens, it lasted perhaps
an hour, so that we got very wet, when it
abated we stopped and lighted some trees
in the trough to feed our horses out of and taking some refreshment ourselves
we mounted, having for several miles passed
keeps, driving over hilly country, and a little
hilly timbered, we had some fear about
a small Creek at some distance on outytf right
and forytf 3ytf for in 3 or 4 miles we passed through an
Oldytf Indian field, thence up and the aforsaid
water through some veryytf good Champion land with a
ytf very luxuriant growth of grass, and Weeds
of various kinds,ytf some swamps and very
thick wood about 4 miles, thenceytf entred
a rough hilly country, heavy timbred, mostly hemlock and I thoughtytf thin land for 7 or 8 miles a
large quantity of which was down, so that
ytf what with the hills, the logs, the Brush &
ytf the swampy guts it required patience and a good
Stock ofytf Spirits; I mentioned to my Companion
sometime after we set of thisytf this morning
that my Mind, was uncommonly easy, cheer-
ytf -ful, and sweet, so that I passed along, in a
lively and well qualifyedytf state to make tra-
veling pleasant, but before Evening I foun[d]
myytf stock of spirits was much exhausted. About
11 O Clock we had a very heavyytf Rain, such an
one as but seldom happens, it lasted perhaps
an hour, soytf that we got very wet, when it
abated we stopped and barked some trees
ytf to have a trough to feed our horses out
of, and taking some refreshmentytf ourselves
we mounted, having for several miles past
been riding overytf fine Champion land, a little
hilly and heavily loadedytf with and timbered, we had some fears about
ytf
about getting over Cataravages this morn-
ing before we started, and this heavy
rain increased them; however we moved
over a fine country, the a trying road
the Limbo; the Brush and the Logs were
ever in our way, much of the Timber in
this days side has been Hemlock, some
Cheoout, Sugar maple, Beech, Oak Po. but
as we advanced towards Cataravages, we
had a large proportion of very fine
paplars; when we got near to the river
we passed through a very liscurious
with an undreamon liscourant growth of
bottom, and about sunst arrived at
the stream, which we found to be many
searches out of its banks at the Common
fording place, and our sighted to us
that it would run over our horsebacks
and sweep them away; we therefore con-
cluded to pitch Camp, and we go in:
to an Open bottom where there was pretty
well of graft, so that our horse would
have done very well if it had not been
for the gnats and Mufchtoes; we struck
up a fine, and under some Bushes, we had
put up to keep of the day, got a pretty
about getting over Catarawgus this morn-
ing before we started, and thisytf heavy
rain increased them; however we mov-
ed on over a fine country,ytf tho a trying road
the Limbs, the Brush and the Logs were
ever in ourytf way, much of the Timber in
this days ride has been Hemlock, some
ytf Chesnut, Sugar maple, Beech, Oak &c but
as we advanced towardsytf Catarawgus, we
had a large proportionytf of very fine
poplars; when we got near to the river
we passed through a very luxuriantytf rich
bottom, with an uncommon luxuriant growth of vegetation and aboutytf sunset arrived at
the stream, which we found to be many
pearches outytf of its banks at the Common
fording place, and our guide signed to us
ytf that it would run over our horses backs
and sweep them away; we thereforeytf being con-
cluded to pitch Camp, we wereytf got being in-
to an Open bottom whereytf there was pretty
well of grass, so that our horses would
have doneytf very well if it had not been
for the gnats and muschetoes; we struck
ytf up a fire, and under some Bushes, we had
put up to keep of the due, got aytf pretty
ytf
Comfortable night's rest, having in the evening viewed streams above the landing place, and that there were some marks of its having fallen an inch or more, 35 m we saw near house of cabin in the day side. 3th. Rose early this Morning, and upon reviewing latterly we found it had fell several inches, we therefore fed our horses and our breakfast, and prepared for morning, we had lodged on an Island, which our guide took us round to the head of that so we might have the advantage of the current in crossing it; we found the bed of the creek was wide, and there was a large grove, Wally Island several searches for our then below, we descended the Bank and rode to it, the Water not being more than knee deep, we then rode down this Island 20. Search to where our guide signed for us to cross, the Water ran very swift, but did not appear to be as deep as he gave us to expect, which was to come with five inches of the top of our horses backs, we signed motioned to our guide to lead the way, he being well mounted on Henry Simmons, have the largest beast in Company, but
Comfortable nights rest, having in the evening we viewed the river above the fording place, and we found that there were some marks of it having fallen an Inch or more. 35 m we saw neither house nor cabin in this day's ride. viewing Cateragus we found it had fallen several Inches, we therefore fed our horses eight Rose early this Morning, and upon viewing Cateragus we found it had fell several Inches, we therefore fed our horses got our breakfast, and prepared for moving. we had lodged on an Island, which our guide took us round to the head of that so we might have the advantage of the Current in crossing it. we found the bed of the Creek was wide, and there was a large gravelly Island several pearsches from our Shor[e], we descended the Bank and rode to it, the water not being more than knee deep, we then rode went down this Island 20 or more Pearsches to where our guide signed for us to Cross, the water ran very swift, but did not appear to be as deep as he gave us to expect, which was to come within Six Inches of the top of our horses backs, we mentioned signed to our guide to lead the way, he being well mounted on Henry Simmons Mare the largest beast in Company, but
Being evident marks of fear, and the look likely to fall on me, I pulled off my great coat, tied it up well behind me, and raised my saddlebag by putting some luggage under them, and having previously cut a pole to carry in my hand to measure the depth of the stream, I entered it without much fear, the not without care: and found our guide was mistaken in its depth; and well for us he was; for had it been as deep as he expected, no horse could have stood before me. I got safely through, my companions viewing me with a species of mind; when the saw landed with safety the follow and arrived safe with gladened hearts; we then pursued our journey with cheerfulness down the rich bottoms of Said Stream, a great number of Poplars, large beautiful Poplars, White Oaks, Pines and Blackwalnuts made their appearance as also some fine Meadows of good grass, and in 10 miles we arrived at a Village of Munzy corn a Champions Country, having rode through an open wood for 40
showed evident marks of fear; and they task being likely to fall on me, I pulled of my great Coat & tyedytf it up well behind me, and raised my saddlebags by putting some luggage ytf under them, and having previously cut a pole to carry in my hand toytf measure the depth of the stream &c, I entered ytf it the river without much fear, thoytf not without care: and found our guide was mistaken in its depth, and tyf well for us he was, for had it been as deep as he expected, no horseytf could have stood before it the stream, I got safely through, myytf Companons view-ing me with exercise of mind; when the saw me safelyytf landed with safety the follow-ed, and arrived also safe withytf gladened hearts; we then pursued our Journey with cheerfulness downytf the rich bottoms of said stream, a greatytf number of Poplers large beautiful Poplars, White Oaks,ytf Pines, and Blackwalnuts made there appearance also some fine naturalytf Meadows of good grass, and in 10 miles we arrived at a Village otf Munsy Indians in a Champion Countryytf being the first dwellings we had seen since we left for the Allegeny hav-ing rode through an open Wood forytf 4 or ytf
5 miles past grown up with herbager of different kinds very thick, and near the feet high, we stopped at a house in this Village to get our Breakfast on our own provision. The Town and pasture land was enclosed in a lot of perhaps 12 or more acres which look red clean and pretty, having every good pasture in the enclosure; besides several horses, cows, and I wine, their houses looked pretty snug, perhaps 18 or 20 in number, their Corn land was down towards the River, the land it without any inclosure, keeping their stock in the lot, the house we went into had a large quantity of Corn hanging up in it, considerably more than I saw all the time I resided at Allegany, and upon enquiry, we understand they sell many bushels every year to the White People, their vicinity to Lake Erie, makes it easy conveying it down the River there, and then it goes by Water to New Settled Countries, we were informed it was as low as 4 or 5 Shillings 10 1/2 Bushel, which is cheap for a new Country, we found in Canada and other places Corn Rates of a dollar 90 1/2 Bushel. Most of the principal Men in the Village and others gathered
5 miles past grown up with herbageytf of
different kinds very thick, and near thre[e]
feet high, we stoppedytf at a house in this Village
ytf got our & Breakfasted on our own provision. The
Town andytf pasture land was enclosed in
a lot of perhaps 12 or more acres whichytf look
-ed Clean and pretty, having very good pasture
in the enclosure,ytf where were several horses, Cows and
and swine. their houseytf looked pretty snug,
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wasytf down towards the River, the plant it
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in the lot. The house we wentytf into had
a large quantity of Corn hanging up in it,
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understood they sell many bushels every
year toytf the White People, their Vicinity to
ytf lake Erie, makes it easy conveying it down
ytf the River there, and then it goes by Water to
new settled Countries, weytf were informed it
was as low as 4 or 5 shillings per Bushel,
which isytf low cheap for a new Country, we found
in Canada and other placed Corn Rated at
a dollytf per Bushel -- Most of the principal
Men in the Village and others gathered
ytf
into the house where we were, and their living a Whiteman living amongst them that could interpret, we informed them of what we had been doing at Cornplanter's settlement, and of the young Men we had left there to instruct the Indians to Plough R., and of friends concern for the Indians in general, with which they expressed their satisfaction, saying they took it very kind that we called to see them, and to inform them of what we had been doing at Teniseatoie, for they had heard something about it, but they had nothing further to say, we then shook hands with them all around and bid them farewell, and then turned a little to the right, leaving Lake vagus considerable to our left, and in about 7 miles of a very swampy tedian road, through good land abounding with Poplars, and other timber heavily loaded, we arrived at Lake Erie. Here we gratified our Eyes in a while in viewing this magnificent Element as far as the Conneaut state of the lake would admit, however.
into the house where we were, and
ytf their being a Whiteman living a-
-mongst them that could interpret, we
ytf informed them of what we had been
doing at Cornplanters settlement, and
of the young Men we had leftytf there to
Instruct the Indians to Plough &c, and
of friends concernytf for the Indians in
general; with which they expressed their
ytf satisfaction, saying they took it very
kind that we called to see them, andytf to
inform them of what we had been doing
>at Jeniscatago, for they had heard something
about it, butytf they had nothing further to
say, we then shook hands with themytf all
ytf round and bid them farewell, We then and
turned aytf little to the right, leaving Cate-
-ragusytf considerable to our left, and in
about 7 miles of a very swampytf teadious
road, through good land abounding with
Poplars, and withytf other timber heavily loaded,
we arrived at Lakeytf Erie. here we gratified
our eyes in a while inytf viewing this Ob-
-sequious Element as far as the Convex
state of theytf globe would admit, -- here we now
ytf
turned still more to the right, and went along the beach to take to the mouth of
folde 29 miles, the prospect the remaining part of this day, and it was
rather heightened by being so long confine in the Woods. The road was in places
good, but in other places very heavy, the gravel being
We had the Lake on our left, the Surf rolling gently to the shore in rollers two or three feet. On our right was a majestic ap
pearance of rocks and stones piled up in every uniform order, in places from 20 to 60 feet high, as upright as the Wall of a house, and in other places projecting over several feet, the bottom of these Rocks are smooth with the beating of the Waves, and sand, and gravel, and they are wore into curious shapes, and as smooth as polished Marble, from the tops of these Rocks the water was trickling down every entertaining, to
served some Rocks standing in the edge of the Water, as large over, and round as a Millstone, the upper part wherea
turned still more to the right, and went along the beach to the mouth of Buf-folae 29 miles, the prospect remained rather heightened by our being so long confined in the Woods. The road was in places good, but in other places very heavy, that being a large the gravel being near fetlock deep. We had Lake on our left, the surf rolling gently to the shore in waves two or three feet high. On our Right was a Majestick appearance of rocks and stones piled up in very uniform order, in places from 20 to 60 feet high, as upright as the Wall of a house, and in other places projecting over several feet, the bottom of these Rocks were wore with the bearing of the Waves, and Sand, and Gravel, until they are were wore into Curious shapes, and as smooth as polished Marble, from the tops of these Rocks the water trickling down very entertaining, I observed some Rocks standing in the edge of the Water, as large over, and round as a Millstone, the upper part whereof
was more nearly to the shape of the largest end of an Egg, as sound as if turned in a lathe. In a number of places the water came up to the Wall of Rocks, so that we had to ride 40 or more yards in the water, in places Belly deep, and the water was very dirty of the shore with its beating the bank of it, so that we could not see the bottom, and did not know but the next step the horses made might take them over their backs, but what made it look the most romantic was the continual beating of the waves, which came up against these rocks, and the water would at times fly over our heads and sufficiently wet the travellers. The last 10 miles we very much left the rocks, and as we advanced the bank grew lower, so that very high Westerly Winds raises the Lake and Waves on this side the Lake until it overflows the Bank and drowns a considerable Country, which is very level, and level for common. It was very evident for a number of miles here away
was wore nearly to the shape of theyt' largest end of an Egg, & as round as if turned in a leathe. In ayt' number of places the water came up to the Wall of Rocks, so that weyt' had to ride 40 or more pearch-es in the Water Lake in placesyt' Belly deep, and the Water was very dirty at the Shore with its beatingyt' the sand &c so that we could not see the bottom, and did not knowyt' but the next step the horses made might take them over their Backs,yt' but what made it look the most romantic was the continu-al beatingyt' of the Waves, which came up against these Rocks, and the Wayt' would at times fly over our heads and sufficently wet the traveller.yt' The last 10 miles we very much left the Rocks, and as we advanced theyt' bank grew lower, so that very high Westerly Winds raises theyt' Lake water and Waves on this side the ytf Lake until it overflows the Bank and ytf drowns a considerable Country, which is very level, and Wet for Common. Ityt' was very evident for a number of Miles here away ytf
that the Lake is gradually moving towards the southeast as most of the trees which stand along its margin have the dirt washed away from their roots for 3, 4, or more feet deep, and they are dead, falling fast; and I thought it was as visible when on the Canada shore opposite, that the land was gaining these. We got to the mouth of Buffalo before sunset, where we put our saddle Baggage into a boat which took us over, and swam our horses through the wide River it being perhaps near 100 yards, and 10 or more feet deep, here we met with a company of men who were going to run out Robert Morris's late purchase of the Indians into Township, John Thompson an. To acquaintance from Delaware County being one of the head Surveyors, he kindly invited us to stay all night with them, and directed a tent to be set up for us, we acknowledged his kindness, and accepted his offer, after feeding our horses we turned them out to have resting in an open bottom, we were kindly entertained, with great simplicity, on Bread, Fish, and Chocolate; we got a pretty good night's rest, which we wanted, being weary having traveled 15 miles for the last 30 miles.
that the Lake is gradually moving towards the Southeast as most of the trees which stand along its margin has the dirt washed away from their roots for 3, 4, or more feet deep, and so that they are dead & falling fast; and I thought it was as visible when on the ytf Canada shore opposite, that the Land was ytf gaining there. ---- We got to the Mouth of Buffaloe before sunset, where we put our saddles and Baggage into a boat which took us over, and we swam our horses through the ytf River it being perhaps near 100 yards wide and 10 or more feet deep, here we met with a compa-ny of men who were going to run out Robert Morrisey's late purchase of the Indians into Townships, John Thomson an Old acquaintance from Delaware County being one of the head Surveyors, he kindly invited us to stay all night with them, and directed a Tent to be put up for us, we acknowledged his kindness, and accepted his offer, after feeding our horses we turned them out to bare picking in an open bottom, we were kind-ly entertained, with great simplicity, on Bread, Fish, and Chocolate; we got a pretty good nights rest, which we wanted being weary having traveled 45 miles, no white inhabitant for they last 80 miles ytf
This Morning went 4 miles on the Beach down the Lake and the River Niagara, which is the outlet of said Lake, to the Narrows, where we entered the River into Upper Canada. It was 3/4 of a Mile wide about 16 feet deep, and a rough, strong current, our boat was narrow and tottering, and one of the horses a little unruly so that we felt thankful when we got safely on shore, then turned Square to our left, up the side of the river to the Lake, passing by Fort Erie, then up the Margin of the Lake on a fine firm beach that made a beautiful Road 60 1/2 miles, then turning Square to our right in about 1/2 mile arrived at Daniel Bounds, where we were kindly received, and felt thankful, we were once more among our friends. In the after noon we paid a visit to Joel Morris, whose, who were much pleased on seeing us, and in the evening went to my home when here last fall, and kind friends, Aoa Schoolig and Wife, who were truly glad to see us, and we them, here we got a clean good Bed, which was what we had.
This Morning went 4 miles on the Beach down the Lake and the River Niagara, which is the outlet of said Lake, to the Narrows, where we crossed the River into Upper Canada, it was ¾ of a mile wide about 16 feet deep, and rough Strong Current, our boat was narrow and tottering, and one of the horses a little unruly so that we felt thankful when we got safely on shore, we then turned square to our left, up the side of the River to the Lake, passing by Fort Erie, then up the Margin of the Lake on a fine firm beech that made a beautiful Road 6 or 7 miles, then turning square to our right in about 1 ½ miles arrived at Daniel's Pounds, where we were kindly received, and felt thankful, we were once more among our friends. In the afternoon we paid a visit to Joel Morres, who were much pleased on seeing us, and in the evening went to our old home when here last fall, and kind friends Asa Schooly and Wife, who were truly glad to see us, and we them, here we got a clean good Bed, which was what we had
not experienced since we left Pittsburgh, having for near four weeks slept on the ground and on boards, in our blankets. 15 miles.

10th and 11th of March, went to see John Cutler and John Harris families this morning, our visit was very acceptable, they being much pleased to see us, we then attended the Meeting held at Mr. Schoolies, which was in a good degree solid, quiet opportunity, there was in gathering, somewhere between 30 and 40 persons were collected, divers of whom were hopeful young women. we dined at Mr. Schoolies, and in the afternoon, went to Joseph R. then to Adam Burnello where among a hopeful number of young people we had a refreshing time, and parted with this family in near affection, thence to Joseph Marchews, who has a fleet spirited life, and a number of hopeful children, where we lodged. 3 miles.

12th Set of early this morning to see friends down on the Mountain, as it is called, in 7 miles we came on the Niagara River, thence down the river close on its Margin 18 miles to the
not experienced since we left Pittsburgh, having for near four weeks slept on the ground and on boards, in our blankets. 15 miles

ytf John Herits families this morning, our visit was very acceptable, they being much pleased to see us, we then attended the Meeting held at Asay Schoolies, which was in a good degree a solid, quiet opportunity, tho tedious in gathering, somewhere between 30 and 40 persons were collected, divers of whom were hopeful Young Women.

we dined at Asa Schoolies, and in the Afternoon, went to Joseph heaven’s & then to Adam Burrells where among a hopeful number of Young People we had a refreshing time, and parted with this family in near affection, thence to Joseph Marshes, who was a sweet spirited Wife, and a number of hopeful Children, where we lodged. 3 miles

Set of early this morning to see friends down the Mountain, as it is called, in 7 miles we came on the Niagara River, thence down the River close on its Margin 18 miles to the
great falls, having about two miles back per
ried the Chippaway River, the bridge being
broke, to perhaps 100 yards wide 10 or 12
feet deep with no perceptible current.
At the falls I once more gratified my eyes
in beholding this wonderfull phenomenon
in nature, the appearance was truly
solemn, and speaks a loud language.
but as I have given a pretty circumstantial
account thereof in my notes when here last
fall, I think it not necessary to add further.
than we now went down a very steep bank
of 100 or more containing to the Table Rock,
as it is called, which lies horizontal and
guns across the River, which bank we
we thought not safe to descend fast for
by reason of the sleek, or ice that covered
the Hill, which sleek had collected from the
mist that ascended from the silent aggre-
tation of the Water. It was now about
noon and a clear warm day, the fog that
ascended was abundantly less, than the
cold morning I was here before, yet lie:
“fore we go to the bottom of the bank
the bushes Dr. became very thick, and I
ytf great falls, having about two miles backytf fer-
-ried the Chippaway River, the bridgeytf being
broke, it said River isytf perhaps 100 yards Wide 10 or 12
feet deep with no perceptable Current.
ytf at the falls I once more gratified my Eyes
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account thereof in my notes when here last
fall, Iytf think it not necessary to add, further
than we now went down a very steepytf bank
of 100 or more feet in hight to the Table Rock
, as itytf is called, which lies Horrizontal and
runs across the River, which bank we
we then thought not safe toytf descend when here before last fall
by reason of the sleet, orytf Ice that covered
the Hill, which sleet had collected from the
mistytf that ascended from the Voilent age-
tation of the Water. It was nowytf about
noon and a clear warm day, the fog that
ascended was aboundantlyytf less, than the
Cold morning I was here before, yet be-
-fore we got toytf the bottom of the bank
the bushes &c. became very wet, and I
ytf
believe had we stayed on the Rock at the grand pitch one hour our Cloathes would have been nearly wet through; we had now a very fair prospect of the Water shooting over the Rock, and its descending with very great velocity in a perpendicular direction 150 fifty feet, and the screaming State of the River for many peeces as below; it was a trial and looked dangerous to go to the edge of the Rock to look down; I did it by going on my hands and knees, and at the edge I found the Rock was hollow under me for a number of feet back, and not much above one foot thick, I would have been glad to have descended to the bottom of this pitch, but we had no pilot, and there was no possibility of getting down any where in view, nor as I have understood about half a mile down the River, and there, with great difficulty. After staying about 20 minutes to view this Awful Grand Scene, we returned up the steep bank with difficulty, and in four miles arrived at Jeremiah Moores, where we were kindly received. In about an hour after we had got
believe had we stayed on the Rock atytf the
grand pitch one hour our Cloathes would
have been nearly wetytf through; we had now
a very fair prospect of the Water Shoot-
-ing overytf the Rock, and its desen descend-
-ing with very great rapidityytf in a per-
-pendicular direction 150 fifty feet, and
theytf foaming state of the River for many pearch
ytf -es below, it was a trial and looked appeared dangerous
to go toytf the edge of the Rock, to look down; I
did it by going on my hands andytf knees,
and at the edge I found the Rock was
hollow under me for aytf number of feet
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descended to the bottom of this pitch, but
we had noytf pilat, and there was no possibility
of getting down any where in view, norytf as
I have understood short of half a mile down the
ytf River and there, with great difficulty.ytf After
staying about 20 minutes to view this Awful &
grand Scene.ytf we return'd up the steep bank
with difficultly, and in four miles arrived at
ytf Jeremiah Moores, where we were kindlyytf rece
ried. In about an hour after we had got
ytf
Here, an extract is taken after a friend from the Short Hills, came in, particularly requesting that Jeremiah and John Hill would come up to their assistance, a difficulty having taken place respecting a meeting house they were building, so that the work was stayed; the friend was much concerned about it, as was Jeremiah when he heard the information, and they expressed a great desire that we would go with them, hoping that our assistance to accommodate matters would be very useful; we had no fear of going so far, and the time for our returning to Buffalo fixed, we felt cautious in any hasty result, but let the friends know we would consider the request, and go in the morning with them to John Hills, which was six miles on the way, and where we had intended to have gone.

12 Sat. early to John Hills where we took breakfast and on weighing their request felt an engagement to go with them, and it was agreed to meet all such as could be notified who were concerned in building the
here, in about one hour after, a friend from the Shorty Hills, came in, particularly requesting that Jeremiah More and Johny Hill would come up to their Assistance, a difficulty having taken place respecting a Meeting house they were building, so that the Work was stoped, the friend was much concerned about it, asyf was Jeremiah when he heard theyf information, and they expressed a great desire that we would go with them, hoping that our assistance to accommodate matters would be very useful; we had no prospect of going so far, andf our the time for our returning to Buffaloe, fixed, we felt cautious in any hasty result, but let the friends know we would consider it the request, andf go in the morning with them to Johny Hills, which was six miles on the way, and where we had intened to have gone. 24 miles, ift ytf 12yf Set of early to John Hills where we took ytf breakfast and on weighing their request felt an engagement to go with them, andf it was agreed to meet all such as could be notified who were concerned in building the ytf
house on the 19th this afternoon at 2 o'clock and Joshua Gillam the friend who came down and another friend went on to give the necessary information; we went on with John Hill and Jeremiah Moore to Joshua Gillam 12 miles, where we left our horses, and over to John Tayloes and got our Dinner, then to the Meeting house, where we met with most of the Man of professions likely to constitute that Meeting, and I think I may say it was a time of renewed favour, many minds were tendered, and the difficulties treated in such a manner, that they appeared to be removed to general satisfaction, and the work agreed to be prosecuted, and the time fixed for going on with it. He felt well satisfied we had given up to attend, and friends expressed great satisfaction with our being there, so that they thought our coming was providential. They have purchased 10 acres of land of Samuel Taylor, part of which is cleared, and the house is raised and nearly shingled in, it is built of shingled pine logs, about 20 by 22 feet square, — I was much pleased to see the faces of those we had laboured
house on the spot this Afternoon at 2 Oytf Clock
and Joshua Gilham the friend whoytf came do
down and another friend went on to give
theytf necessary information; we went on with
ytf John Hill and Jeremiahytf More to Joshua Gilham s
12ytf miles, where we left our horses, and went over
to John Taylors and got our Dinner, thence
to the Meetingytf house, where we met with
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to be prosecuted, andytf the time fixed for go-
ing on with it. We felt well satisfyed we had
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great satisfaction with our beingytf there,
& that they thought our Coming was Pro-
vidental. Theyytf have purchased 10 Acre[s]
of Land of Samuelytf Taylor, part of which is
cleared, and the house is raisedytf and nearly
shingled in, it is built of snug, round pine
Logs, about 20ytf by 22 feet square, -- I was muc[h]
pleased to see the faces of those we hadytf laboured
ytf
 amongst last fall, and found the Committee had left a sweet savour behind them, it was the general expectation of friends in Canada that they would have been again visited this summer, but they were informed the Committee was not likely to come, at least before the yearly meeting. it proved no small trial, however they expressed great satisfaction that we had come over the river, and the sight of a late friend bid them good, it was some trial to leave them so soon, as there was age and general pressing of us to have stayed long, and we had much love and reverence in charge of, so we looked with love on our way back to their friends, particularly to such who had visited them. We and some spent a little time at Samuel Taylor's, he has a religious, good looking wife, than to his Father John Taylor, and drank tea at Joshua Gilhams, then went to James Crawford's to Lodge, 22 miles today.

13 A fine morning, set of before sunrise, about 100 Parches above our Lodging on
amongst last fall, and found they Committee
had left a sweet savour behind them, it
was the generalytf expectation of friends
in Canada thatytf they would have been
again visited this Summer, but when they were
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they expressed greatytf satisfaction that we had come
over the River, and that the sight of a Solid
friend did them good,ytf it was some trial
to leave them so soon, as there was a ge-
-neralytf pressing for us to have stayed long-
er, and we we hadytf were loaded much love give us in charge with love toytf carry back
to their friends, particularly to such who
had visitedytf them. We stoped and spent a
little time at Samuel Taylors, he has a re-
-ligiouslytf goodlooking Wife, then went to his
Father Johnytf Taylors and paid a short visit; and stoped & drankytf Tea
at Joshua Gilhams, then went toytf James
Crawfords to Lodge, 22 milesytf todayytf ytf ytf 13 ytf A fine Morning, set of before sunrise, about 100 Pearchesytf above our Lodgings on ytf
an eminence of perhaps 250 or 300 feet elevation we had a view of Lake Ontario at 10 or 12 miles distance, also at 12 or 14 miles distance on a straight line we had a fair view of the fog or mist which arose from the great falls, as it ascended up like a cloud, we could while riding along hear very plainly hear the roaring of the water, like the noise of the mighty wind. Went to John Hill's to breakfast 10 miles, stopped at Ben. Hill's farm near by, where we took an affectionate farewell of Jeremiah More and his wife, at John Hill's farm we had our company, we went to William Lundy's, where we dined, 5 on then passing by the falls 2½ miles we made up the River 12 miles then turned to our right 8 miles to A.的老宅 where we lodged 40 miles today.

14. Having got our linen we washed it being ready to leave Canada, I feel sad to make one general note of the face of the Country, Timber etc. as far as I have been
an eminence of perhaps 250 or 300 feet elevation, we had a view of Lake Ontario at 10 or 12 miles distance, also at 12 or 14 miles distance on a straight line we had a fair view of the fog Mist which arose from the great falls which it ascended up like a Cloud, we could while riding along here very plainly hear the roaring of the Water, like the Noise of a Mighty Wind. Went to John Hills Breakfast 10 miles, stoped at Benjamin Hills near by, where we took an affectionate farewell of Jeremiah More and his Wife, wey John Hill bearing us Company, we went to William Lundy’s, where we dined, then passing by the falls 2 ½ miles we rode up the River 12 miles, then turned our right 8 miles to Asa Schoolies where we lodged. 40 miles today being ready to leave Canada, I feel easy to make one general note of the face of the Country, Timber &c. As far as I have been 14 Having got our linen &c. Washed &
through it, in the general it is a level country, while in a state of roads, much of it is wet, with a black mud on the top and a stiff clay under, which clay prevents the water from soaking down, when cleared in a dry time this clay land makes very hard soil which is difficult tilling, the in other places is a loamy soil. The land in general is of a good quality and a fine grain land, good springs of water are scarce, as are lively running streams: and the water fail much in dry weather. In places there are a plenty of a coarse stony Limestone, but in the general few stones are to be seen, scarcely a shot to be met with, except where it is cleared, but what is very heavy, Timbered Land. I do not recollect of ever passing through a country that has so large a proportion of clean, straight, beautiful White Oak as a considerable part of this has; there are also a considerable quantity of
through it, in the general it is aytf level Country, while in a state of Woods, much of it is Wet, with aytf black mud on the top and a stiff Clay under, which Clay prevents theytf Water from soaking down, when cleared in a dry time this Clay landytf beakes bakes very hard & is difficult tilling, tho inytf other places the soil it is a loamy soil.ytf The land in general is of a good quality and a fine grass land, goodytf springs of water are scarce, as are lively runing Streams: and theytf Waters fail much in dry Weather. In places there are a plenty of aytf coarse flinty Limestone, but in the general few stones are to be seen,ytf Scarcely a spot to be met with, except where it is cleaned, but what ytf is very heavy, Timbered Land. I do not recollect of ever passing throughytf a Country that has so large a proportion of clean, straight, beautifullytf White lakes as a considerable part of this has; there are also aytf Considerable quantity of ytf
White and Black Ash, Poplar, Chestnut, Elder, Shelburn Hickory, Balsam Wood or Lyn, Sugar Maple, Beech, White Pine &c. When the roads are first opened and used they are mostly muddy, in places very deep, but after they have been used 8 or 10 years and the Roots rotten and gone, they get pretty good, tho' at present there are many deep places. as far as I can learn their Summers are pleasant, the nearly in the daytime, as warm as our own and, but the evenings and nights mostly cool, so that a blanket over our bed is not often unpleasant sleeping. There Winters are steady and more Snow lies on the ground than in our parts, but in conversation with some who moved out of the Maryland and Pennsylvania, they were of the kind, we have many days here, as cold as any they have, but we have more warm ones, their Winters mostly set in towards the middle of the 12th month, and in the forepart of winter they have frequent Snows, until the ground becomes 18, 20, or 24 inches deep, but seldom more, which continues without much addition until the middle of the third month, whi
White and Black Ash, Poplar, Chesnut, Elm, Shellbark Hicory, Bass Wood or Lyn, Sugar Maple, Beech, White Pine &c. When the roads are first opened and used they are mostly muddy, in places very deep, but after they have been used 8 or 10 years and the Roots rotten and gone, they get pretty good, tho at present there are many deep places. as far as I can learn their Summers are pleasant tho nearly, in the daytime, as warm as our own are, but the evenings and nights mostly cool, so that a blanket & Cover-lit are not often unpleasant sleeping under, -- there Winters are steady and more Snow lies on the ground than in our parts, but in conversation with some who moved out of these parts the Jerseys and Pennsylvania, they were of the Mind we have a many days here, as cold as any they have there, but we have more warm ones, their Winters mostly set in towards the middle of the 12th Mo, and in the forepart of winter they have frequent snows, until the ground becomes 18, 20, or 24 Inches deep, but seldom more, which snow continues without much addition until the Middle of the third Month, which
which is the pleasantest time for traveling in the whole year, they do their carting and traveling much with sleds, the roads being some smooth and good, there are no swam or mud in the way, neither is the snow often softened with rain in the winter, some seasons they have had very little or no frost in the ground; and as far as they have tried claver, they say it is very well, not being hurt in the winter, with frost.

About 9 o'clock this morning we took leave of our kind, and valued friends Mr. Scobey and Wife, with their Children, having their, and many friends, hearty Wishes for our safe return. Stopped at Daniel Pounds, a little while, then taking our leave of them, set out of town the Lake for Buffalo, arriving at the ferry about 12 where we found the Chief ferryman, so in liquor as not to be fit to take any care, but a trusty old man who sometimes assisted agreed to take us over; the wind was pretty high, and the river ran swift, he concluded to lash two boats together to keep the one our horses
which is their pleasantest time forytf traveling in
the whole Year, they do their Carting and
traveling muchytf with Sleds, the roads be-
come smooth and good, there are no swam ps
ytf or mud in the way, neither is the snow
often softened with rain in theytf Winter,
some seasons they have had very little or no
frost in theytf Ground; and as far as they have
tryed Cover, they say it doesytf answers very well, not
being hurt in the winter, with frost.ytf About 9 O Clock this morning we took leave
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and Wife, with theirytf children, hav-
ing their, and many friends, hearty
Wishes for ourytf safe return, stoped at
ytf Daniel Pounds, a little while, then tak-
ytf-ing our leave of them, and set of down
the Lake for Buffaloe ytf & arrived at the fer-
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sometimes Assisted agreed to take us over,
the Wind was prettyytf high, and the River
ran swift, heytf concluded to lash two boats
together to keep the one our horseytf was were
ytf
in Stadies, which was very acceptable to us, having found when we were going over, that it was a dangerous ferry, and rocking boat; but now on our return we went, very steady, tho' the current beat us down the River 3/4 of a Mile, shortly after we had got on shore, and mounted, we saw a man at a great distance towards Buffalo, coming riding towards us, whom we presently knew to be our Indian John, who was coming to meet us, he appeared much pleased to see us, as we did to see him, and to find that our horse was safe.

We got to Buffalo about 2 O'clock and the 2 Day later, than we agreed to meet Complanta here, yet neither he nor any of his company were come,—about 10 A.M. his Son Henry, and another Indian arrived and informed us that Complanta, and 10 or 12 more were on their way, and would be here by 10 O'clock tomorrow, 15 miles.

About 12 O'clock Complanta and his Company arrived at the Opposite side of Buffalo, we walked down to the river to receive them, when the Land, they appeared steep.
in Studier, which was very acceptable to us, having found when we crossed before were going over, that it was a dangerous ferry, and rocking boat; but now on our return we went over very steady, tho the Current beat us down the River ¾ of a Mile, shortly after we had got on shore, and mounted, we saw a man at a great distance towards ytf Buffaloe , coming riding towards us, whom ytf we presently knew to be our Indian John ytf who was coming to meet look for us, he appeared much pleased to see meet us, as we did to see him, and to find that our Mare was safe. ----ytf We got to Buffaloe about 2 OClock and ytf tho a Day later than we agreed to meet ytf Complanter here, yet neither he nor any of his company were come, -- about Sunset his Son Henry, and another Indian arrived and informed us that Complanter, and 10 or 12 more were on their way, and would be here by 10 OClock tomorrow, 15 miles ytf ytf company arrived at the Opposite side of Buf faloe , we walked down to the River to receive them, when the Landed came across, they appeared please d ytf
to see us, corn planted, enquiring after our health. Since we left them, he gave us a letter from our friends dated 5 days after we came away, informing they were well in health, and enjoyed a peaceful mind, that they had got their corn planted, and were preparing ground for Potatoes, that there had been much rain since we left them, and that the gnats and Musketeers were more troublesome than heretofore.

Corn planted; got some information that we were a little uneasy about staying as none of Robert Morris's Commissioners were arrived, he this afternoon took an opportunity with us, observing that he expected by this time we had seen enough of the difficulty of traveling in the Wilderness, to inform us, that there people were to be collected from different parts to do publick business, it required time, and he hoped if Captain Chapin should not arrive to night,
to see us, Cornplanter enquiring after our health since we left him, yt he gave us a letter from our friends dated 5 days after we came away, yt informing they were well in health, and enjoyed a peaceful Mind, that they had got their Corn planted, and were preparing ground for Popatoes, that there had been much rain since we left them, and that the gnats and Muschetoes were more troublesome than heretofore. yt Cornplanter having got some information that we were a little uneasy about staying as none of Robert Morris's Commissioners were arrived, he this Afternoon took an Opportunity with us, yt Observing that he expected by this time we had seen enough of the Wilderness to form know, that were people were to be collected from different parts to do publick business, it required time, and yt he hoped if Captain Chapin should not arrive this evening to night, yt
we would try to make ourselves as happy as we could, and stay a few days longer, for he had a great desire we should be with them at the council, and see that all things were settled fairly, then we would be able to inform our friends at home and if they were not settled fairly then we could also inform our friends. It brought a close exercise over our minds to know what was best to do, a number of the Indians were collected, yet it looked likely it would be some time before all parties would get together, as none of the White people immediately concerned were come. He let him know we would have been glad to have attended the council, but it was now drawing towards the latter end of the week, and that the White people did not do business on first day, that it was not very likely that Captain Chapin &c. would leave Canandaguan before 2nd day morning, and that it would be a number of days before the council would meet, however we were willing
we would try to make ourselves as happy as we could, and stay a few days longer, for he had a great desire we should be with them at the Council, and see that all things were settled fairly, then we would be able to inform our friends at home and if they were not settled fairly then we could also inform our friends. It brought a close exercise over our minds to know what was best to do, a number of the Indians were collected, yet it looked likely it was would be some time before all parties would get together, as none of the White people immediately concerned were come. We let him know we would have been glad to have attended the Council, but it was now drawing towards the latter end of the week, and that the White people did not do business on first day, that it was not very likely that Captain Chapin &c would not leave Canandarque before 2nd day morning, and that it would be a number of days before the Council would meet, however we were willing
There is no natural text to extract from this image.
Closely to consider the subject, it this Evening, I felt my Mind this Morning easy to move homewards, but upon mentioning it to my Companion he said he did not witness that clearness to set out he wished to experience yetyf condescended if I thought best of letting the Chief know, that upon ytf weighing his request in the best manner we could, We felt easy to move homewards this morning; this information was given him by walking down to his encampment, he with a number of others pretty soon came up to our lodgings, and let us know, he was sorry we could not make our Minds easy to have stayed a few days longer, no ways doubting but Captain Chapin and others concerned ytf would be here to day; but perhaps as we had been a considerable time from home, and living was expensive, we might beyf much run out of the means ytf
that enabled us to stay, which made us so anxious to return. I informed him, when I left home, I expected to have returned in about 40 days, that it was now near 50 days, and if we went by inside to see the Indians there, which we proposed, it would take near 30 days more before we could get home, that our circumstances as to money was not in the way, for we had plenty. He said he had left home on public business, expecting to have returned in 50 or 60 days, and it had taken nearly a year before he had got back, and that he had found it his duty to sacrifice private convenience to public good; and he would have us do so too; we let him know, the business we came about appeared to be agreeable settled to their and our minds, that this other business was something we knew nothing about until since among them, that we would have been willing to have set with them in council, the did not know we could be of any service to them, and that the
that enabled us to stay, which made
us so anxious to return. I informed
him, when I left home, I expected to have
returned in about 40 days, that it was now
near 50 days, and if we went by Oneida
to see the Indians there, which we proposed,
it would take near 30 days more before we
got could get home, that our Circumstances as
to money was in the way, for we had
plenty. he said he had left home on pub-
lic Business, expecting to have return-
ed in 50 or 60 days, and it had taken him
near a Year before he had got back, and
that he had found it his duty to sacrifice
privet conveniency to public good;
and he would have us do so too:
we let him know, the business we came
about appeared agreeable settled
to both their and our Minds, that this o-
ther business, was something we knew
nothing of about untill since among
them, that we would have been will-
ing to have set with them in Coun-
cil, tho did not know we could be of
any use service to them, and that the
business between him and Captain Cha-
pin relating to a Mill, we thought
when he and the Captain conferred to
gether on the subject, we might be ful-
ly informed of their result by letter.
He then informed us he was become per-
fectly reconciled to our going, and as
the council was expected every
day to meet, he could not go with us
to Canandarvue, as he had promised,
but that John, who had hitherto been
with us, would go through to the Che-
nokee River, and that he wished the
good spirit who had hitherto been
served us, would safely keep us on our
journey, until we arrived at our own
homes, he further defined we would
make ourselves, perfectly easy about
our young men, who were left am-
ong his People, for he would take
the necessary care of them, and that they
and that would be entirely safe.
business between him and Captain Cha-
-pin relating to a Mill, wetyf thought
when he and the Captain conferred to
-gather on the Subject,ytf we might be ful-
-ly informed of their result by letter.
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-fectly reconciled to our going, and as
yf the Council was expected every
day to meet, he could not go with us
toyf Canandargue , as he had proposed,
butyf that John, who had hitherto been
with us,ytf would go through to the Che-
-nese eyeft River, and that he wished the
good Spirit who had hithertoyf pre-
served us, would safely keep us on our
Journey, until we arrivedyf at our own
homes, he further desired we would
make ourselves,ytf perfectly easy about
our Young Men, who were left a-
mong his People,ytf for he would take
the necessary care of them, and that they
yf and that would be entirely safe.yf yf
We now took an affectionate farewell of the Chief, and the Indians present, who parted with us with much respect; and I can truly say, the longer I have been among that people, the more near and united they have felt to me, and that now on parting, felt like brethren with whom I have been intimately acquainted, and for whose welfare I feel ardent wishes.

About 6 o'clock we left Buffalo, having a fine day to enter the wilderness, and there having been about a week of dry weather, the road was this day pretty good, so that with industry we traveled by computation 45 miles. Much of this day's ride was through a land of very little undergrowth, which was grown over with plenty of pretty good grass, so that I thought thousands of cattle might have fattened upon it, if it was not for a certain species of large flies, and Musquash toes, we stopped twice to let our horses eat...
We now took an affectionate farewell of the Chief, and the Indians present, who parted with us with much respect; and I can truly say, the longer I have been among that People, the more near and united they have felt to me, and that now on parting, the felt like brethren like with whom I have had been intimate acquainted, and for whose welfare I feel ardant Wishes.

About 8 O Clock we left Buffaloe, having a fine day to enter the Wilderness, and there having been about a Week of dry weather, the road was this day pretty good, so that with industry we traveled by computation 45 miles. Much of this days ride was through a country land of very little or no thinly timbered, which was grown over with plenty of pretty good grass, so that I thought thousands of Cattle might have fattened upon it, if it was not for a certain species of large flies, and Musketoes, we stopped twice to let our horses eat.
grasps, but they were so worried with these Animals, that the did little but run about until we got bushes and kept them off. If we stove our horses one minute in some places in the Woods, the Mosques would lie on them in such Swarms as almost to hide their natural Colour, and I that those who have experienced the trial, I can rightly form an Idea, how troublesome the scene to the Riders, I covered my head, neck and most of my face with silk handkerchief, lapped my pocket handkerchief around one of my hands and with all the other defense I could make was much bit and swelled with them. When night came we got no relief, we took up our quarters about Sunset, beside a small stream of good Water, under the Boughs of an Oak, and erected fires, in different places around us in order to smoke them off, and with all our defense we were worried the whole night through.
grass, but they were so Worried withytf these Animals, that the did little but run about until we got bushesytf and kept them of. If we stoped our horses one Minute in some places inytf the Woods, the Muschetoes would be on them in such swarms as almostytf to hide their natural Colour, and none but those who have experienced ytf it the trial can rightly form an Idea, how troublesome theytf were to the Rider, I covered my head, neck, and most of my faceytf with my Silk handkerchief, laped my Pocket do: around one of my hands ytf and with all the other defence I could make was much bit andytf Swelled with them, -- When Night came an we got no relief,ytf we took up our quarters, a-bout Sunset, beside a small stream ofytf good Water, under the Boughs of an Oak, and erected fires, inytf different places around us in order to smoke them of, but with all ourytf defence we were worried the whole night throgh[h] ytf
so that we slept but little, our horses, as may readily be supposed, fared no better, they would away out to eating, and then in a little time return trotting back to the fire, and it was with much difficulty we got them back. Dined in the Morning. 14 5 miles.

17 Jul of early this morning, being willing to leave Mulcheator Camp, the road not so good as yesterday, having a large number of deep swamps and thick woods through which we found diminution of the Mulcheators, but about noon we arrived on the plains within 8 miles of the Shenese River, where our horses could eat grass without much molest.

On having left the flies and the other tormenting insects behind us, we crossed the River about 4, on the flats of which there was a great burden of natural grass, and about the Road Timothy Clover, the seed having dropped from horses as the traveled along, I lodged at Rearnoes 14 5 Miles on this Side the River, having left
So that we slept but little, ourytf horses, as may readily be supposed, fared no better, they would awayytf out to eating, and then in a little time return trot-ting back toytf the fire, and it was with with much difficulty we got them sad-dledytf in the Morning. 45 miles ytf ytf ytf to leave Muschetoe Camp, the roadytf not so good as Yesterday, having a large number, of deep Swamps, andytf about 20 miles of a thick woods to pass through, wherein weytf found no diminution of the Muschetoes, but about noon we ar-rivedytf in at the plains within 8 miles of the Chenesee River, where our horses could eatytf grass without much molestati-on having left the big flys and the o-ytf-ther tormenting insects chiefly behind us.ytf We crosed the River about 4, on the flats ytf of which there was a great burden of natu-ral grass, and about the Roadytf Timothy & Clover, the seed having droped from horses as theyytf traveled along, I lodged at Pearsons 4½ Miles on this side the River.ytf having left ytf
my companion a few miles behind on special business. 35 miles

The richness of the soil between Buf-... no way depended in my view by riding through it at this time, but the first settlers will meet with great trial in the summer season from the Insects I have mentioned, but when the country becomes settled, the low places cleared, and dry, that afflication will I believe cease, for I saw very little stagnated water, much of this country is scarce of Springs, or streams of water, and what there is very much fails in dry seasons, so that its va... silvableness will be greatly lessened thereby.

18th. About noon John Reeve arrived at my quarters, the having since I had a full interview with Captain Chapkin, who is the superintendent of the Indians for the United States. John gave him a full information what
my Companion a few miles behind on
special business. 35 miles The Richness of the Soil between Buf-
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Water, and what there is very much
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luableness will be greatly lessened
thereby.

18th. About noon John Peirce arrived at
my Quarters, he having since I left him
had a full interview with Captain
Chapin, who is the superintendant of
the Indians for the united States, John
gave him a full information with of what
we had been doing at Cornplanter's settlement, and an account of the young men we had left there, the Captain ex-preted great satisfaction with our pro-ceedings, and there was encouragement to extend labour towards that people, for he had been sometime past through the Oneida settlement and he apprehended he saw considerable improvement since friends extended care there.

About 8 O'clock we set of towards Canani:league, and for 9 or 10 miles we passed through a thick settled, highly improved country, considering the settlement to be no more than 10 years old, which to me was very animating, having for 300 miles past been mostly in the wilderness where improvements were not to be seen, here we had beautiful Time:thy, and clover fields almost constantly in view, with a good appearance of Indian Corn, flax, Oates & these we shewed to our Indian guide, he alighted to examine the heads of wheat, we shewed him the flax that shirts Po were made of, with which he appeared pleased, we saw four men having corn these we pointed to, telling him they were 107
we had been doing at Cornplanters settlement, and an account of the Young Men we had left there, the Captain expressed great satisfaction with our proceedings, and thought there was encouragement to extend labour towards that people, for he had been sometime past through the Oneida settlement and he apprehended he saw considerable improvement since our friends extended care there. About 2 O Clock we sat of towards Canandaigua, and for 9 or 10 miles we passed through a thickly settled, highly improved Country, for considering the settlement to be was no more than 10 years old, which to me was very animating, having for 300 miles past been mostly in the Wilderness where improvements were not to be seen, here we had beautiful Timothy, and Clover fields almost Constantly in view, with a good appearance of wheat, Indian Corn, flax, Oates &c. these we shewed to our Indian guide, he alighted to examine the heads of Wheat, we shewed him the flax that that Shirts &c. were made of, with which he appeared pleased, we saw four Men hoeing corn these we pointed to, telling him they were not
Squas, or Women, and that was the way the White People did their Work, he knew our meaning, which he expressed by a lively smile. We now parted with him, having traveled together 170 miles he going on for Carandarque, and we for Mud Creek, he was the same Indian Chief who lives near by to where our Young are settled, Whom Complanter said, as heretofore noted, was a sober Man, like ourselves, drank no Whiskey, we have had some opportunity of proving this Affirmation, being several days with him at the Tavern, All Bubbles were the Indian were drinking Spirits, and I did not see him meddle with it.

We now left the stage road, turning to our left through a Country but little in inhabited, an open Woods, and thin land until within 2 miles of Mud Creek, here was heavy timber, and good land, we lodged at Jacob Smith's who has a Mill and Saw-mill on said Creek on a fine natural fall. 20 miles to day.
Squas, or Women, and that was theyt'f way
the White People did their Work, he
knew our meaning, which heyt'f expressed
by a lively smile. We now parted with
him, having traveledyt'f together 170 miles
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this Assertion, being several days
with him atyt'f the Tavern, at Buffoloe
were the Indiansyt'f were drinking Spirits
and I did not see him meddle with anyyt'f it.ytf
our left through a Country butyt'f little in-
-habitted, an open Woods, and thin land
until within 2yt'f miles of Mud Creek, here
was heavy timberyt'f and good land, we
lodged at Jacob Smithyt'f who has a Mill
and Sawmill on Said Creekyt'f on a fine
natural fall. 20 miles to day.ytf ytf

We now left the State road, turning to
19th. Went to Nathan Lombard's 6 miles through good land, heavily timber'd part of which was very fine White Oaks, noted here until after dinner, then went to Abraham Lapham's, 2 miles, where I left my companion, and went 2 miles to Caleb Macumber's, who with his Wife are valuable young friends, lately settled in these parts, in the evening, they went with me 1½ miles to their father, Jeremiah Smith's, where we lodged, 11 miles.

20th. Caleb and his Wife went with me to Abraham Lapham's this morning, where we stayed until after dinner, being among kind, valuable friends, and our hostess faring very well, rendered it an agreeable time. Sharing in company with the committee that went to Canada last fall, great friendship here in their families, and held several meetings amongst them, I felt great satisfaction in being once more amongst them, and the company of a friend to those Remotely situated is very joyous more especially when such love the Truth and are concerned to support it.
ytf Went to Nathan Cornstalks 6 miles

through good land, heavily Timber’d part of which was very fine White Oaks, ytf rested here until after dinner, then went to Abraham Lapham’s, 2 miles, where I left my companion, and ytf went 2 miles to Caleb Macumber’s, ytf who with his Wife are valuable young friends, lately settled in these parts, in the evening, they went with me 1½ miles to there fathers, ytf Jeremiah – Smiths, where we lodged, ytf 11 miles ytf -ham Lapham’s, this Morning, where ytf we stayed until after dinner, being among kind, valuable friends, and ytf our horses fareing very well, render’d it an agreeable time. ytf I having in company with the Committee that went to Canada last fall, which ytf visit friends here in there families, and held several Meetings amongst them, I felt great satisfaction in being once more amongst them, ytf and the company of a Friend to those Remotely situated is very Joyous ytf more specially when such love the Truth and are concerned to support the ytf
A good morning, my friend. Have a good day.

On a bridge, there was a man to one

and a dog. The man looked up and

said, "Good morning, have a good day."
profession they are makeing, whichytf I trust is in a good degree the situation of a few friends here, theyytf having been strengthd since we were here last fall to hold Meetingsytf twice a Week; often m more than 30 meeting on the fist day,ytf and half that number on a Week day, attendingytf About one O Clock we parted with our kind friends here and setytf of for Oneida ytf Caleb Macumber putting us on our way 9ytf miles throug a country pretty thick set-tled, particularly on Mud Creekytf down which >the waters of which we went, down for several milesytf after parting with him ytf we went for 6 or more miles, we went through good ytf Land,ytf unimproved to the outlet of Can-andarqueytf lake a smart stream, which we crossed here was one orytf two more settlements, thence to ytf Flint Creek 4 miles through as good ytf Landytf to appearance as any we have rod[e] ytf through over with plenty of fine limestone all unimproved, hereytf was a sawmill, that did a great deal of Business ytf on aytf saidytf large stream, whichytf stream we Crossed the Creek onytf a bridge, thence 3 miles to one Woodhulls a privat house, tho some ytf
arrived at the mouth of the James, the house having been burned the week previous, and the fields around the town being destroyed. The land is very fertile, and well adapted for cultivation. The climate is very healthy, and the soil is rich and productive. The people are industrious and contented. We have no want of food or clothing. The country is well wooded, and the scenery is beautiful. We can easily raise all the provisions we need. The water is abundant, and the climate is very healthful.

In the course of our journey, we met with some Indians, who were very friendly. They were very hospitable, and gave us a good meal. We have seen many beautiful places, and the country is very healthy and productive. We have no want of food or clothing. The people are industrious and contented. We can easily raise all the provisions we need. The water is abundant, and the climate is very healthful.
times takes in tavelers, he had a
ytf large quantify of meadow, of the best
of Grass and stoutly grown, tho ourytf horses
fare was poor, the house stands near
ytf the said Outlet of the Lake, ytf Flint having
joined it theytf stream a littleytf a piece up, 24 miles, ytf ytf
ytf about 13 miles, of a light soil, thinly timber-
ed, some ofytf which was pitch pine, being the
first we have seen for several hundred
ytf miles past, thence 8 or 9 miles through
a very rich beautiful limestoneytf country all
thick Woods, we have now entred what
is called theytf Miliary Lands in Onanda-
-ga County, ytf and I do not recollect of ever
seeing 8 miles of Land more beautifull
ytf both for situation, and quality, and tim-
-ber than this, - As I rode overytf it I anticipated contem-
ytf -plated the time, when this land will be
crowded with We althytf Farmers, abound-
ing with large stocks of Cattle &c. Vieing each
ytf other with their fields of Wheat, Corn, Grass &c
>& regaleingytf themselves around their Tables
richly loaded with provision. --- Hereytf we
arrived at the outlet of Seneca Lake, aytf stream
ytf
as long as three of Brandywine, when
we first came on the, it looked very deep
and glided along with an easy current,
but in a little time we came rapid a
Mile in length, on which are erected
an Elegant Merchant Mill, and a
Tawmill that appeared to do a great
deal of business, the land ap
pear to be very valuable, as the Cont
round is fertile, and suitable for
raising Wheat, Salt and good of va:
rious kinds are brought up this River
to a little below the Mill, then carted
above the rapids, and from thence
taken by boat into the Seneca Lake, which is
40 miles in length and opens into
a very fine country, we were informed
that this stream seldom rises more than
six inches with any fresh, the Lake
forming a large basin which contains
the fresher, and which is let out gra
dally—thence to Cayuga Lake three
miles, here we fed our horses and cooked
our own Breakfast, we then cropped the
perhaps at as large as threeytf of Brandywine, when we first came on theytf River it looked very deep and glided along with an easy current, butytf in a little time we came to a rapid a Mile in length, on which areytf erected an Elegant Merchant Mill, and a Sawmill that appeared to do aytf great deal of Business, the stand appeared ytf to me is very valuable, as the Co untry roundytf is fertile, and suitable for raising Wheat, salt and goods of va- ytf -rious kinds are boated up this River to a little below the Mill, thentf Cart- ed above the rapids, and from thence taken by boatytf up into the Seneca Lake, whichytf is 40 miles in length and opens into a very fine Country, we wereytf informed that this stream seldom rises more than Six Inches with anyytf fresh, the Lake forming a large basonytf which contains the freshes, and isytf which is let out gra- ytf -dually, -- thence to Cyuga Lakeytf three miles, here we fed our horses and cooked our own Breakfast, weytf then crossed sd. La[ke] ytf
in a Boat, a little above its outlet, it being one mile wide, and 13 or 14 feet deep. We were informed the Lake was 45 miles long, and in places four Miles wide, we entered a pretty thick settled country, considerably improved, the Land still very good with plenty of Limestone, and in eight miles crossed a large lively stream, which we supposed to be the outlet of Crescens Lake, which 12 miles long and one broad; about a mile on this side we passed a good road, riches, thence to Carpenter's 10 1/2 miles over a very fine country pretty well wooded which has not been the case until lately many miles back which country was considerably settled, few of the improvements older than four years. I have been much delighted in the last 15 miles ride, in beholding the beautiful and well grown fields of Wheat, Clovers and Timothy mixed, and lots of Corn — I thought one half of the cleared Land was in with grapes and that many Farmers would cut from 20 to 30 Tons of Hay. for thirty miles back I think it is without exception the best body of Land I have seen since we left home. We got a fine Goode dinner at Carpenter's
in a Boat, a little above its outlet, they be-
ing one mile across wide, and 13 or 14 feet deep
they were informed the Lake was 45 miles
long, they and in places four Miles Wide, we now
entered a pretty thick settled Country, con-
derably improved, the Land still very good
with plenty of Limestone, and in eight miles
crossed a large lively stream which
they is formed being was the outlet of Owasco Lake, which
they was Lake is 12 miles long and one broad; about 1 ½
they miles miles on this side we fed at one Good-
riches, thence to Carpenters 10½ miles over
a very fine Country pretty welly watered
which has not been the case which has not been the case for until latterly
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20 to 30 Tons of Hay. For thirty miles back
I think it is without exception the best body
of theyf land I have seen since we left home. We
got a five O Clock dinner at theyf Carpenters theyf
and then rode 6 miles to Lindsay. On a 
Mile Creek a pretty large stream, being 
the outlet of the Manetetes lake, our 
last stage through woods, here we lodged 

...wheat and Timothy 
cutting grass for our horses with a sickle 
the grove too stout, I thought it would have 
be having no辜负. 

The common practice of raising corn, 
for many Miles past, is to clear a piece 
land, by cutting down nearly all 
the timber which they heap and burn 
on the spot, and when made clean, by 
Harrow the ground several times over, 
than they plant, and tend the corn with 
the hoe, never putting a plough in the 
ground, when the corn comes of the 
fall, they again harrow the ground several 
times, and then sow it with wheat and 
Timothy seed, and when the wheat comes 
of, mow it several years, by that time 
many of the roots of wheat, they then 
Plough and farm it as suits best. 

22d. Went 13 miles to breakfast the first 
7 good limestone land, unsettled, being 
lately purchased of the Onadaga Indians.
and then rode 6 miles to Lindsey's on 9 Mile Creek a pretty large stream, being the outlet of Shaneates lake, our last stage mostly woods, here we Lodged. cutting Clover and Timothy grass for our horses with a sickle he having no pasture. The grass is so stout, I thought it would have produce near three tons of hay to the acre. The common practice of raising Corn, wheat &c for many Miles past, is to clear a piece of land, by cutting down nearly all the timber which they heap and burn on the Spot, and when made clean, they Harrow the ground several times over, then they plant, and tend the Corn with the Hoe never putting a plough in the ground, when the Corn comes off, in the fall, they again harrow the ground several times, and then sow it with wheat and Timothy, and often times some Clover seed, and when the Wheat comes off, mow it for several years, by that time many of the roots get are rotten, they then Plough and farm it as suits best.

49 miles 22nd.: Went 13 miles to breakfast the first 7 good limestone land, unsettled, being lately purchased of the Onadaga Indians.
there a few settlements: to Bradaga creek, 3 miles in an uncommon valley surrounded with high hills, in said valley a number of good improvements.

From Lake Erie to this place a level country, not a mountain in the whole way, nor very few hills that a waggon need lock down, but now for about 10 miles the land is considerably hilly, and in places stony, for the first 6 or 7 miles pretty thick settled, with good improvements, from thence to Canajoharie a smart water that runs into Oneida lake, about five miles mostly woods, here we fed our horses, and rested several hours the day being very warm, as we descended a long hill down to this place we killed a Rattle snake about four feet long, as thick in the middle as a good pitchfork handle, but was much smaller towards its head; it was of a lively dark brown, conveying a mixed colour to the eye, beautiful to appearance, it lay still in the road, neither offered to fight, or run. — In the course of this days ride, we passed within a few miles to
thence a few settlements: to Onadaga Creek, 3 miles in an uncommon Valley surrounded with high hills, in said Valley a number of good improvements. From Lake Erie to this place a level Country, not a Mountain in the Whole way, nor very few hills that a Wagon need lock down, but now for about 17 miles forward the Land is considerably hilly, and in places stony, for the first 9 or 10 miles pretty thick settled, with good improvements, from thence to Canasoraga a smart water that runs into Oneida Lake, about five miles mostly Woods, as here we fed our horses, and rested several hours the day being very Warm, as we descended a long hill down to this place we killed a Rattle Snake about four feet long, as thick in the Middle as a good pitchfork handle, but was much smaller towards its head; it was of a lively dark brown, conveying a mixed colour to the Eye, beautiful to appearance, it lay still in the road, neither offered to fight, or run. ---- In the course of this day's ride, we passed within a few miles to...
the right of the Oradaga Salt Works a place where there are a large number of Salt Springs, in a marshy, Boggy, Bottom, we were informed 500 men at times employed at these works, and that Salt may be had there for 6 or 7 cents a Bushel, and that all the Northern and Western Country, and much of upper Canada is pretty much supplied therefrom.

From this Stage to the Ancilla Village 12 miles, in about one mile we passed by a well improved farm, with a good House, Barn, and other buildings, and a large proportion of good Timers. The Meadows belonging to, and in the possession of an Indian, he keeps a Tavern, has his sign hanging as a Public House.

Common from thence to the Village mostly Woods, the few Settlements there were, that one or two excepted, was put this Spring, being small, rough, and open. About 6 in the Evening, we arrived at our friends settlement, found them all well, and very glad to see us. William Gregory, his
the right of the Onadaga Salt Works
a place where there are a large ytff number
of Salt Springs, in a Marshy, Boggy
bottom, we were informed ytff 500 men are at
times employed at these works, and that
Salt may be had ytff there for 62 cents Per
Bushel, and that all the Northern and
Western ytff Country, and much of upper Cana-
da is pretty much Supplyed therefrom ytff
ytff -lage 12 miles, in about one mile we
passed by a wellyf improved farm, with
a good house, Barn, and other building[s]
and aytff large proportion of good Timo-
-thy Meadow belonging to, and in the
ytff possession of an Idian Indian, he keeps
Tavern, has his Sgnytf hanging up out as
common at Public houses from thence to theytff Village
mostly Woods, the few settlement there were,
ytf was, one or two excepted, was put up this
Spring, being small, ytff rough, and very open,
about 6 in the Evening, we arrived at our
ytff friends settlement, found them all well, &
very glad to see us ytff William Gregory, his
ytff
Wife and Hannah Jackson, having got here about three weeks ago, after a passage of 15 days. Williams then viewed in coming, was, to set up the smith trade, and to instruct some of the Indian lads in that art, and Hannah's was to open a school, and besides teaching literature, to instruct the girls in knitting, sewing, &c. Neither of them have yet opened their occupations, in part occasioned by some unsettlement, or uneasiness in the Indians minds, in regard to the sale of some of their lands, and the running of their lines, Commissioners having been busy in the business since the arrival. Our friends.

23. We went on foot this morning, Jacob Taylor hearing us company, to see the Tuscorora Stockbridge Indians, they lay south from this place up the Oneida Creek, the Tuscororas' two miles of and the Stockbridge nation four, the land is good, a considerable bottom of it up the creek, on which the Tuscororas are scattoringly settled, most of them having some enclosures of wheat,
Wife and Hannahytf Jackson, having got here about three weeks ago, after aytf passage of 15 days.ytf set up the Smith trade, and to instruct some of theytf Indian Lads in that art, and ytf Hannah’s was to open a School, andytf besides teaching Literature, to instruct the girls in knitting,ytf sewing, &c. neither of them have yet opened their occupations, inytf part occasioned by some unsettlement or uneasiness in the Indiansytf Minds, in regard to the Sale of some of their lands, and the runing ofytf their lines, Commissioners hav- ing been busy engaged in theytf business since the arrival of our friends.ytf ytf ytf 23ytf ytf bearing us Company, to see the Tuscorora & ytf Stockbridge Indians, they Lay South fromytf this place up the Oneida Creek, theytf Tuscorora’s two miles of, and theytf Stockbridge nation four, the landytf is good, and with a considerable bottom of it up theytf Creek, on which the ytf Tuscororas are Scattering settled, mostytf of them having some enclosures of wheat, ytf

We went on foot this Morning, Jacobytf Taylor bearing us Company, to see the Tuscorora & ytf Stockbridge Indians, they Lay South fromytf this place up the Oneida Creek, theytf Tuscorora’s two miles of, and theytf Stockbridge nation four, the landytf is good, and with a considerable bottom of it up theytf Creek, on which the ytf Tuscororas are Scattering settled, mostytf of them having some enclosures of wheat, ytf
Cرم، مرجع مزرع 1872، ويتضمن عددًا كبيرًا من الأراضي الفلاحية، وعددًا كبيرًا من الحيوانات. كان التأخير في الفصل الأعلى، مما ساهم في تكوين نمط太平穏態。أين عائلاً السكن الإسمنتي، فإنهم يعانون من حفرة كبيرة بينهم وبينًا. في كل جانب من هذه الشارع هناك منازل مبنية على 20 036 بوصة من بعضها البعض، بينما يتراوح ارتفاعها بين 30 000 و 30 000 متر. هذه الشارع المتباعدة بضعة سيارات، والتي تشبه تضاريس الشـ، ـللأراضي المفتوحة، حيث تقوم بهدف مراقبة الشتاء، وتوفر موادًا للزروع أو للغذاء. إنها نقطة حولها تأتي في الغالب خمس سنوات. بعد تدفقهم هنا في الغابة، فإنهم فتحوا أولى منازلهم، حيث أنشئوا بيوتًا صغيرة ومتميزة، حيث تربعت بعضها في مناطق أخرى. هناك بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء، وواشي على شكل غابة، حيث يوجد بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء، وواشي على شكل غابة، حيث يوجد بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء، وواشي على شكل غابة، حيث يوجد بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء، وواشي على شكل غابة، حيث يوجد بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء، وواشي على شكل غابة، حيث يوجد بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء، وواشي على شكل غابة، حيث يوجد بعضها على شكل بيئة خضراء.
Corn, Mowing ground &c. with a considerable number of Cattle, and some horses, Sheep, and Swine, which made a pretty Clever appearance: but on arriving the Stockbridge Settlement, the prospect of their improvement was more delightful, the have a large Street between two and three miles in length, which Ascends up the middle of a valley one mile or more in Width, on each side of this street their houses are erected 20 or 30 pearches from each other, the Land on this Street is mostly cleared, and fenced off in small Lots, which lots were in with Wheat, Corn, Grass for Mowing, or for pasture: It is about ninety years since they settled here in the Woods, their first houses are mostly small, and poor, some of them have latterly put up pretty good houses, and others are preparing for it. The have pretty good Gardens near their doors, and considerable Stock, of horses, and Oxen, Cows, and Swine, with some Sheep. On the East
near enough to supply themselves with water from the Ouida Creek, and on the West in the same Valley a small stream that so that they are well supplied with water, and towards the South end of their Village, they have a Grist Mill, and a Sawmill, their Grist mill does considerable work for the White People, and there was a large quantity of logs and Boards, at the Sawmill. We called to see most of the families of note, also a school for the children, amongst them, with whom I was much pleased, above all particularly with the Women, many of them, were solid, sensible, and engaging. Their houses were clean with wooden floors and glass Windows, themselves and Children mostly clean and neat, and the Men and Boys were having. I thought there was as much difference between Complain: ters People, and this nation, as between these People, and the better classes among the White People. He had a favoured opportunity with a number of the most
near enough to supply themselves with water runs the Oneida Creek, and on the West in the same valley a small stream, that so that they are well supplied with Water, and towards the South end of their Village, they have a Grist Mill, and a Sawmill, their Grist mill does considerable work for the White People, and their was a large quantity of logs and Boards, at the Sawmill. We called to see most of the families of note amongst them, also a School kept by an Indian a religious Indian Man with whom I was much pleased, more particularly with the Women, many of the Women whom, were Solid, Sensible, and engaging. their houses were clean with Wooden floors and Glass Windows, themselves and Children mostly clean, and neat, and the Men and Boys were hoeing corn &c. I thought there was as much difference between Cornplanters people, and this nation; as between the People, and the better livers among the White People. We had favoured opportunity with a number of the most
respectable Characters of both their Men and Women, of the close of which a Chief on the behalf of the Men present made a pretty lengthy Speech, in substance, expressing their thankfulness to the good Spirit who had put it into our hearts to remember them when at a great distance, and had preserved us in our way thither, that they felt themselves much stronger therein by our good Words, that they were sensible they had done that which was not right, yet hoped by the help of the good Spirit would do better for the future, and they wished the Quakers would continue to remember them, for they had found them to be true Men, and that the realy had the poor Indians good at Heart, and that the good Spirit would safely preserve us on our way home to our families and friends, then after a short pause, a Woman on behalf of the Wo.
respectable Characters of both their Men and Women, at the close of which, a Chief on the behalf of the Men presented a pretty lengthy Speech, in Substance; expressing their thankfulness to the good Spirit who had put it into our hearts to remember them when at a great distance, and had preserved us in our way thither; that they felt themselves strengthened by our good Words, that they were sensible they had done that which was not right, yet hoped by the help of the good Spirit they would do better for the future, and they wished the Quakers, would continue to remember them, for they had found them to be true Men, and that the real had the poor Indians good at Heart, and wished that the good Spirit would safely preserve us on our way home to our families and friends. Then after a short pause, a Woman on behalf of the Wo-
men present delivered a speech much to the foregoing import, tho' we thought more weighty and nervous, we then
returned to Captain Hendrick's where
we lodged, in a good clean bed.
24th: Returned this Morning to our friends at
Oneida, and it being the first day of the week
we sat with them in their Meeting.
26th: Had a Council with the Oneida's this
afternoon, on Business that our friends here
had been endeavouring to get them together
about for several weeks past, but were not able to accomplish it until we came;
we made some fresh proposals to them con:
cerning some of their young men coming to
work on the farm with our friends, they
having refused complied with the proposals
that were made, when the friends first saw
there, as the consideration therein mentioned
they seem to receive for their labour, they
apprehended at too great a distance, it be-
ing such a shame of what was raised. Then
were also some proposals concerning one
or two of their young men coming to learn
men present delivered a speach much
ytf to the foregoing import, tho we thought it
more weighty, and nervous, weytf then re-
-turn’d to Captain Hendricks’sytf where
we lodged, in a good Clean bed.ytf  ytf ytf
ytf Oneida , and it being the first day of theytf week
we sat with them in their Meeting.ytf  ytf ytf
ytf afternoon, on Business that our friends here
had been endeavouring to getytf them together
about for several Weeks past, but were
not able toytf accomplish it until we came,
we made some fresh proposals to them con-
-yrtytf -cerning some of their young men coming to
work on the farm with ourytf friends, they
having never complyed with the proposals
that were made,ytf when the friends first were
there, as the consideration therein mentioned
ytf they were to receive for their labour, they
apprehended at tooytf great a difference, it be-
-ing such a share of what was raised. There
ytf were also some proposals concerning one
or two of their Young Men comingytf to learn
ytf

24th ytf Returned this Morning to our friends at

25thytf ytf Had a Council with the Oneida’s this
the Smith trade, all which they said they would take under consideration and let us know tomorrow, then they were closely expostulated with, concerning some fears they had entertained, occasioned by some whisperings of cruel-minded white people, who told them the Quakers had some deep rooted design, to make great profit:ession of their lands, for they certainly would not have been at the great expense they have, if they did not expect some temporal advantage therefrom; they acknowledged they had given too much place in their Minds to such whisperings, and that it had made them feel, to use their own expressions, very ugly, we let them know that we would not have their land if they would give it to us, and that it was very unkind in them to have given place to such suspicions without they had had some grounds for them, they acknowledged they had found us to be true men, that we spoke the same words to them now, we spoke two years ago
the Smith trade, all which theyytf said they would take under consideration and let us know tomorrow.ytf then they were clos[e]ly expostulated with, concerning some Jeaytf -louses they had entertained, occationed by some whisperings of evel Mindedytf White People, who told them the Quakers had some deep rooted design,ytf to make get pos-session of their Lands, for theyytf certainly would not have been at the great expence they have, if theyytf did not expect some temporal advantage therefrom; they acknowledgedytf they had given too much place in their Minds to such Whisperings, and ytf that it had made them feel, to use there own expressions, very ugly, we letytf them know that we would not have their Land if they would give it toytf us, and that it was very unkind in them to have given place to suchytf surmisings without they had, had some ground for it them, theyytf acknowledged they had found us to be true Men, that we Spoke theyytf same words to them now, we Spoke two too them two years ago ytf
and that they would shut their ears to all such whisperings in future. Then said they
had been trying to improve in farming, and
if they did not come forward as fast, and as
well as we desired the Quakers desired,
they must not get discouraged, but conti-
nue their care, and assistance towards them.

Upon enquiring of our young men here, they
informed us there was some improvement a:
mong the Orcoida's since they came, the
plot such as they wished to have seen, they
plough more, and fence more, they sow more
wheat, and have more lots of meadow. They
are computed young and old to amount to
about 600, and are scattered 10 or more miles
distant, the their largest number is within
two miles of this place. They have a
large enclosure here of perhaps 200 acres,
wherein the keep their horses, of which they
have more than necessary, their cows, and
swine; and in said enclosure are many of
their houses, and they plant their corn, sow
their wheat and oats, and have their mea-
lands without, but this mode of farm-
ing, it looks likely they will have to change
before long, for they have sold their lands,
and that they would Shut their Ears to all such Whisperings in future. Then said, they had been trying to improve in farming, and if they did not come forward as fast, and as well as we desired the Quakers desired, they must not get discouraged, but continue their care, and Assistance towards them. Upon enquiring of our young Men here, they informed us there was some improvement among the Oneida’s since they came, tho not such as they wished to have seen, they Plough more, and fence more, they sow more Wheat, and have more lots of Meadow. They are computed young and old to amount to at about 600, and are scattered 10 or more miles distant, tho their largest number is within two miles of this place. They have a large enclosure here of perhaps 200 Acres, wherein the keep their horses, of which they have more than necessary, their Cows, and Swine; and in said enclosure are many of their Horses, and they plant their Corn, sow their Wheat and Oats, and have their meadow lots without, but this mode of farming, it looks likely they will have to change before long, for they have sold their Lands.
particularly where the state road goes, within 2 or 3 miles of this place, and the
White People are settling on it fast. Several houses both to the East, and West
of the Castle have been put up this spring and we saw a number cattle in the woods
within two miles of their fort.

There are several good houses in the Castle, with glass windows and
a piazza or portico before the door, one of the
Chief Houses is painted red, and looks
showy. — The main road from Albany to
the Western country goes through their
enclosure, there being a gate hung
on each side, many travellers stop and
stay all night at the red house, it is
called a Tavern. — Their houses are gen-
erally floored with chimneys at one end
26th. Part of this afternoon was spent in
settling with the Stockbridge Indians
concerning the Hill friends built them
and in the evening we had a Council
with the Oneidas, in order for them
to give us an answers to the proposals
we made them yesterday, they informed
particularly where the State roadyf goe[s] within 2 or 3 miles of this place, and the White People areyf settleing on it fast, ytf and they haveing put up several Houses both to the East, andyf West of the Castle have been put up this Spring and we sawyf a number Cattle in the Woods within two Miles of their Corn &c.ytf There are several good houses in the Castle, with Glass Windows andyf large Piazza or Portico’s before the door, one of the ytf Chief’s Houses is painted red, and looks Showy, -- The main Roadyf from Albany to the Western Country goesyf through their enclosure, there being a gate hung on each side, manyytf travellers stop and Stay all night at the Red house, it is called aytf Tavern. -- Their houses are generally floored, with Chimneys at oneytf endyf ytf 26th ytf Part of this afternoon was spent in Settleing with the Stockbridge Indians concerning the Millytf friends built them and in the evening we had a Council with theyf Oneida’s, in order for them to give usytf an Answer to the proposals we made them Yesterday, they informed ytf
as they had found one lad or young man, willing to come and join in, on the farm, and one to learn the smith trade, and the Chiefs engaged to use their endeavours to get more, they also agreed immediately to cover a Shop, and burn some Coals, which Shop they accordingly covered next morning, and went immediately to getting wood home for Coal, and the opportunity ended to general satisfaction.

It now looks likely we may set off home and tomorrow which feels very pleasant. My Mind has, for the most part, has been easy about my family and concerns at home, ever since I left them, but now our business appearing to be gone through, the draft to hom feels strong: and it has been some exercise to our Minds to fix on the best road to take, down the Mohawks River, by Albany, and through the Garveys, as the best Road, the oldest settled Country, and likely to have the best accommodations, but down the Waters of the Susquehanna, near 100 miles nearer.
us they had found one lad or Young Man, willing to come and join in, on the farm, and one to learn the smithy trade, and the Chiefs engaged to use their endeavours to get more, they also agreed immediately to Cover a shop, and burn some Coals, which they accordingly covered next Morning and went immediately to getting wood home for Coal, and the opportunity ended to general satisfaction. --- And it now looks likely we may set of homewards tomorrow, which feels very pleasant. My Mind has for the most part, has been easy about my family and concerns at home, ever since I left them, but now our business appearing to be gone through, the draught home feels strong: and it has been some exercise to our Minds to fix on the best rout to ytf take, down the Mohocks River, by Albany, and through the Jerseys, is their best Road, the Oldest settled Country, and likely to have the best accommodations, but down the Waters of the Susquehanna, near 100 miles neighbour.
27th. Upon further consideration we felt most easy to return home down the Mohawk River. And about one o'clock we took an affectionate farewell of our friends having before taken leave of the Indians, and set off, and passed through a thick wood much of it hemlock, and one or two miles, passed by a few settlements, lately erected, but as we proceeded, improvement became more plenty, so that in a few miles we got into a thick settled country, with large frame houses many of which were painted, and good frame barns, such as would have been almost to an old settled country, with fields loaded with Cuyler and Timothy for Mowing some fields of wheat, and a very good corn, and other Spring crops.

In 17 miles we came to New Hartford, a smart town, with a number of good houses, among which was a large place of Wood Ship, then to the River at Fort Schuyler 14 Miles, where we passed through another Town as large as Hartford, and the buildings good. Here we crossed the River which I thought was not much larger than
27th Upon further Consideration we felt most easy to return home down they Mohocks River, And about one OClock we took an affectionate farewell of our frd s, having before taken leave of the Indians, and set off, and passed through a thick Woods much of it hemlock, for 7 or 8 miles, passed by wherein there were a few settlements, lately erected, but as we passed went on, improvment[s] became more plenty, so that in a few miles we got into thick settled Country, with Large frame houses many of which were painted; and good frame Barns, such as would have been a Credit to an Old settled Country, with fields loaded with Clover and Timothy for Mowing, with some fields of Wheat, and a very good appearance of Corn, other Spring Crop[s] in 17 miles we came to newy Hartford, a smart Town, with containing a number of good houses, among which, was a large place of Worship, the to the River of Fort Schuylar 4 Miles, where we passed through another Town as large as Hartford, and the buildings good. here we crossed River, which I thought was not much larger than ytf
Brandywine, we then went down the North Side of said River through rich country thick settled to Bratons 3 miles where we took up our quarters, where we got good accommodations both for ourselves and horses.

Farmers busy Mowing and making hay the first we have been. GRaps so stout, scarcely room on the ground to dry it 2 1/4 miles.

Seventh day last about 4 O'Clock in the afternoon while we were at Stockbridge a violent hailstorm passed through the country a little to the North of us, its direction was nearly East and its extent ten 20 or more miles, and from one to two in breadth, as we returned to Oneida next Morning we beheld its destructive effects, on the corn, Oats, &c; and this day for more than five miles, it was affecting to see the destruction it made: whole fields of wheat were entirely cut off, so that we could not see one head standing, corn, flax, and Oates fared but little better, Bees in the gardens and fields, every being down here, were entirely cut off, destroyed, large fields of Timothy were so bro.
Transcription

ytf Brandywine, we then went down the Northytf side of said River through a Rich Coun-
ytf -try thick settled to Bratons 3 miles where we ytf took up our quarters, where we got good ac-
-comodations bothytf for ourselves and horses.
Farmers busy Mowing and making hay today, theytf first
we have seen, Grass so stout, scarcely room
on the ground to dryytf it 24 mileytf ytf ytf ytf
ytf afternoon while we were at Stockbridge ytf a
Violent hail storm passed through the coun-
-try a little to theytf North of us, its direction was
nearly East and its extenton 20 or more
ytf miles, and from one to two in breadth,
as we returned to Oneida next Morning
We beheld its destructiveytf effects, on the corn, Oates, &c; and this day for more
than fiveytf miles, it was affecting to see
the destruction it made: whole fields
ytf of wheat were entirely cut off, so that
we could not see one head standing,ytf corn,
Flax, and Oates fared but little better, Peas
in the Gardens andytf fields, Acres being
Sown here, were entirely cut off,ytf destroy-
ed, large fields of Timothy were so bro-
ytf

Seventh day last about 4 Oclock in the
broken down that they smelled like fresh hay, there being many Potatoes which along the Road, they were knocked all to pieces, the stalks which were as thick as rake handles were broke, in short all vegetation where the storm reached suffered much; the fences, stumps, &c.

The logs were much marked: the winds of a number of houses were very much destroyed, one place of Worship we understood had more than 500 lights broke.

28th. A fine Morning, and a pleasant Day for traveling: about 2 or 3 miles of a fine Country down the River, the poorly formed buildings not near so good as further back thence 5 miles to Abridge where we got our Breakasts, through land equally as good, and much better farmed, with some large buildings; both Spring and Winter Wheat good, also the Corn; and fine meadows loaded with the best of Grass; the River at times close on our right, which flowed along with a gentle current, appears pretty deep, the not much wider than Barro
broken down that they smelled like
fresh hay, there being many Pokebushes
along the Road, which were knocked all
to pieces, the stalks which were as thick
rake handles were broke, in short
all vegetation where the stormy reached
suffered much; the fences, stumps, &
Old logs were much marked: the Win-
dows of a number of houses were very
much destroyed, one place of Worsh[p]
we understood had more than 300
lights broke. 28th. A fine Morning, and a pleasant day
for traveling: about 8 or 9 miles of fine
Country down the River, the poorly farmed
buildings not near so good as further back,
thereby 5 miles to Adridge where we got
our Breakfasts, through land equally
as good, and much better farmed, with
some large buildings; both spring and
Winter Wheat good, also the Corn; and fine
meadows loaded with the best Grass; the
River at times close on our right, which
flowed along with a gentle Current, appeared
pretty deep, tho not much wider than Bar[n]
dywine, this was through what is called the German flats. We passed through the County Town of Hackamack, and so over the River on a Bridge to the South-side one mile be-
fore we fed. Thence 14 miles to Teavenendor, a
fair, high, dry, stone land, Buildings and the
poor; as was also the grass and other crops; we
now left the River got one distance to our left.
about three miles back we went by a
prettier elegant House, now occupied by
the French Hinterland, it was built by William
Johnson before the French and Indian War
as a place of Worship for the Indians.
In about one Mile from Teavenendor, we
having passed through a fine flat, we rode
the River which had increased much in
Width, the flat still continuing,
in one mile we left it, and passed, for
7 miles of a stony, rough, poor country,
except some bottoms on the Rivers, the build-
ings also poor, then 7 or more miles, fine
bottoms loaded with grass, and various
sorts of grain; thick-settled near the River,
with many good Buildings, more particu-
larly on the South Side, the latter part
Transcription

ytf dywine, this was through what is called the ytf German flatts. We passed through the ytf County Town of Hackamack, and so overytf the River on a Bridge to the southside oneytf mile beefore we fed. thence 14 miles to Teevendurfs over high, dry, ytf Stony Land. Buildings mostly poor, as was alalso the grass and otherytf Crops; we now left the River at someytf distance to our left. About three miles back we went by a prettymtf elegant House, now occupied by the prespeterians, itytf was built by William Johnson before theytf French and Indian War as a place of Worship for the Indians.ytf having passedytf through a fine flat, we rode the Rivertf which had increased much in ytf weirtht width, the flat still Continuing, in one mile we left it, ytf and passed over 6 or 7 miles of a Stony, rough, poor Country, exceptytf some bottoms on the River, thebuild- ytf-ings also poor, then 7 or more miles, fine bottoms loaded with grass, andytf various sorts of grain; thicksettled near the River with many good Buildings, more particu- larlyytf on the south side. the latter part ytf

In about one Mile from after we left Teevendurff’s
part of this stage the Mountains, or high
Hills crowded near to the River, so that
inplaces there was scarcely room for a
Road. Lodged at Connollys 17m 41 miles
Peas are very commonly sown in this
Northern Country, from Canada to this place
3, 4 or more Acres in a lot; they are used to
feed Horses, fatten Swine, &c. The Bottoms
on the Mahocks, contain a large quantity
of them. — Spring Crops of all sorts on
this River and for 2 many miles further, here
I have observed to be very much herd with
a Yellow Blossomed Weed, it has the appear-
ance of Mustard, the much smaller, it grows
so thick in places, that the Oates, Peas, spring
Wheat &c. are entirely hid.
29th. A pleasant ride 20 or more Miles down
a rich bottom all under Culture: the near:
city of Halyteburg has induced many far-
mers on this River to hang gates in certain
places instead of fencing each side of the
road, so that Corn, Wheat, Peas &c. come up
to the road side, which causes a delight-
ful appearance where Crops are good. From
there to Dograph's 17 1/2 miles this stage; the
part of this stage the Mountains, or high rocks, Hills crowded near to the River, so that in places there was scarcely room for a Road. Lodged at Connolly’s 17m 41 miles Peas are very commonly sown in this Northern Country, from Canada to this place 3, 4 or more Acres in a lot; they are used to feed Horses, fatten swine, &c, the Bottoms on the Mohocks, contain a large quantity of them. --- Spring Crops of all sorts on this River and for a many miles further Wes[t] I have observed to be very much hurt with a Yellowed Blossomed Weed, it has the appearance of Mustard tho much smaller, grows so thick in places, that the Oates, Peas, spring Wheat &c are entirely hid. A rich bottom all under Culture. theyf scar-city of Railtimber has induced many far-mers on this River to hang gates at certain places instead of fencing each side of the road, so that Corn, Wheat, Peas &c comes close up to the road side, which causes a delightful appearance where Crops are good. fro[m] thence to Degraph’s 17½ miles this stage; the 29th. A pleasant ride 2 or more Miles down
Land mostly stony, some of it very rough, and but little bottom land on the river, the buildings mean, and Farming poor.

I have often admired since we came on this River, to see such large heaps of ashes remaining untouched, where there has been for years past Potash Manufacture carried on, they convey to the traveler, that the people have no Idea, the land would be benefitted by Spreading them over it, or otherwise, that they are too lazy.

A few miles back some Men were haying very poor Corn in a field, where I had no doubt there were 3 or 400 loads of Ashes in a heap untouched, I called aloud to them to know why they did not spread that heap of Ashes over the field and so have good Corn, and not be haying such poor stuff as that was; they said like men amazed, made no reply, and we passed on, and a few miles further on we saw a large Hatchet Works close on the River so that when the Ashes were thrown out of the Water they went into the streams and were driven of with freshes
Land mostly stony, some of it very rough, and but little bottom land on the river, the Buildings mean, and Farming poor. I have often admired since we came on this River to see such large heaps of Ashes remaining untucked, where there has been for Years past Pot-Ash Manufacture carried on, they convey to the traveler, that the people have no Idea, the land would be benefitted by spreading them over it, or otherwise, that they are to lazy to do it. A few miles back some Men were hoeing very poor Corn in a field, where I had no doubt there were 3; or 400 Loads of Ashes in a heap untouched, I called aloud to them to know why they did not spread the heap of Ashes over the field and so have good corn, and not be hoeing such poor stuff as that was; they stood like Men amazed, made no reply, and we passed on. And a few miles further on we saw a large pottash Works close on the River so that when the Ashes were thrown out of the Tubs they went into the River Water, and were driven of with freshes.
thence to Schenectady 13½ miles, the
land thin and stony, with but little
bottom land on the River. We had the
water often in view, and tho' we have
seen but few streams of consequence
which enter into the River since we left
Fort Nuyal, yet it has increased very
much in width. Where we lodged last
night, our Landlord said it was but
60 yards wide, in many places time
supposed it to be from 100 to 150, and
at Schenectady where we ferried it, we
were informed it was 600 or more on side.

The town made a pretty appearance
from the opposite shore; it is situa-
ted close on the south side of the
River, appeared to be a consider-
able place, with many good buildings,
we did not stop in it, desiring to
go where we could get grass for our horses.

Towards on towards Albany, we pro-
ceeded forwardward, but we found the
country was too poor to produce good
thence to Shenectady 13½ miles, the land thin and stony, with butytf little bottom land on the River. We had the water often in view, andytf tho we have seen but few streams of Consequence ytf that which o run into the River since we left ytf Fort Scuylar, yet it has increased very ytf much in Width. Where we lodged last night, our Landlord said it wasytf but 60 Yards Wide, in many places since I supposed it to be from 100ytf to 150, and at Schenectady where weytf ferryed it, we were informed it was 60 pearches wide.ytf -ance from the Opposite Shore; it isytf situated close on the south side of the ytf River, appeared to be a considera-bleytf place, with many good buildings we did not stop in the town it,�tf desiring to go where we could get grass for our horses ytf understanding there were plenty of Taverns on towards Albany, we pro-
ceed forward, but weytf found the country was to poor to to produce good
gras, for it was a perfect Sand Bed, etc., left some swamps, nearly all the way to Albany, and thinly inhabited with pitch pine, and as thinly inhabited, being but 10 or 12 houses for 15 miles, and each of the towns came we were hard up to for good quarters, within 1½ miles, we found at the Widow Scotts, pretty good pasture, but the house and things in it looked very discouraging, however we found it a place of better quarters than we expected. This has been a trying dayside, the road was very dusty, and the wind with us, so that we were much smothered. 4½ miles. In 1½ miles we arrived at Albany, the Town stands on the West Side of the North River, under a hill, so that we had but little prospect of it until we came close by, we did not stop in the Town, rising in at the West side, and out at the North end; shortly after we left the city we passed by the beautiful country seats on Commanding Eminences to our
Transcription

grass, for it was a perfect sand bed, except some swamps, nearly all the way to Albany, and thinly timbered with Pitch Pine, and as thinly Inhabitted, being but 10 or 12 houses for 15 miles. and each of them a Tavern. When Evening came we were hard put to for good Quar-ters, within 1½ miles of Albany we found at the Window Scotts, pretty good pasture, but the House and things in it looked very discouraging, however we fared found a place of better quarters than we expected. This has been a trying days ride, the Road was very dusty, and the Wind with us, so that we were much smothered. 45 miles In 1½ Miles we arrived at Albany. The Town stands on the West Side of the North River, under a hill, so that we had but little prospect of it until we came close by, we did not stop in the Town, riding in at the West side, and out at the South end; Shortly after we left the City we passed by two beautiful country seats on Commanding Eminances to our
night, the fruit trees around them, the descending green meadows before their door, and the River, which was in full view, rendered them desirable their situation very enchanting. We now pursued our course down the River, having it at times in view, to Greenpoint town 15 miles, where we got a good Breakfast, a few miles on this side; many the land was a Stony gravel, with a hard clay; then Sandy; the whole of the way poor, thinly settled, and building mean; mostly a pitch pine timber.

Thence to Catskill 18 miles; the first 3 or 4 rough and Stony; then 8 or 10 miles through an Old settled Country; pretty level fields, meadows very light, Wheat, Rye, Cheat, and some Lackie, mixed together, made their Winter crop; the land a Stiff Clay, in dry weather it takes very hard; the remainder of this stage full of Limestone ridges, and so Stony as not to be traversed; Catskill a large stream with a very Rocky bottom; from thence to Bear's Den, a Dutch Tavern where we lodged 3½ miles; in about two miles we crossed the Hatsers hill on a high Bridge, just below which there was a remarkable fall of
Right, the fruit trees around them, descending green meadows before their doors and the River which was in full view, rendering them desirable their situation very enchanting. We now pursued our Coarse down the River having it at times in view, to Quemanstown 15 miles, where we got a good Breakfast, a few miles on this side Albany, the land was a Stony Gravel, with a hard Clay; then sandy; the Whole of the way poor; thinly settled; and buildings mean; mostly a pitchpine Timber, -ther made their Winter Crop; they land a stiff Clay, in dry Weather it bakes very hard; the Remainder of this stage full of Limestone ridges, and so stony as not to be arable. Catskill a large stream with a very Rocky bottom; from thence to Pearson's a Dutch Tavern where we lodged 12½ miles. In about two miles we crossed the Katters-kill on a high Bridge, Just below which there was a remarkable fall of water.

Thence to Catskill 18 miles; the first...
30 or more feet over a huge pile of rocks, which dammed the Water for miles back, formed a very fine Mill seat, on which were erected "Merchant," and Sawmill; from thence to this place the land continued very much broken with high Limestone Ridges running in a Southern direction. Much highland were to be seen in this day's ride; we often had a full view of many miles east and over the North River, and on our right 10 or miles distant, ran a chain of high Mountains. The latter part of the stage the land better than farther back with pretty good buildings, some good fields of wheat, mostly bearded. 47 miles.

And last of the week, we would have been glad to have reached a friends meeting to day, but found it impractical, thereforethought best of traveling the not without some unpleasant feelings, being in a Presbyterian country. — Early this morning we passed through two considerable red Cedar groves on Rocky, poor land; then through pretty good land, and thick settled, the very much
30 or more feet over a huge pile of Rocks, which dammed the Water for miles back, & formed a very fine Millseat, on which were erected a Merchant, and Sawmill; from thence to this place the Land continued very much broken with high Limestone Ridges running in a Southern direction. Much highland were to be seen in this days ride; we often had a full view of many miles extent over the North River; and on our right, 10 or miles distant, ran a chain of high Mountains. The latter part of this stage the Land bettetyf than farther back with pretty good buildings, some good fields of Wheat, mostly bearded. 47 miles to have reached a friends meeting today, but found it impracticable, therefore thought best of traveling, tho not without some unsan feelings, being in a Presbyterian Country. Early this morning we passed through two considerable red Cedaryf groves, on Rocky, poor Land; then through pretty good land, and thick settled, tho very much

1styf 7 mo 1 and 1st of the week, yf  We would have been glad to have reached a friends meeting today, but found it impracticable, therefore thought best of traveling, tho not without some unsan feelings, being in a Presbyterian Country. Early this morning we passed through two considerable red Cedaryf groves, on Rocky, poor Land; then through pret-ty good land, and thick settled, tho very much yf
Broken with limestone ridges, in 10 miles we crossed Esopus Creek a small stream larger than Brandywine fine bottoms up the creek to the Town which is a smart village containing a number of good buildings. We passed through the thirts of the Town, in about 4 miles, of Stony, Rough land and got to green hill, here we had breakfast at Die Witts, in a Rocky Country. He has a Merchant Mill near by, on the most natural dam and fall I think I ever saw. There is a ridge of Rocks runs across the hill on each side of which is high firm land, one end of the Mill head which conveys the water on the wheels, rests on these Rocks, from which to the opposite shore is but ten feet; the Miller told me that by putting an eighteen inch board, on the top of about 18 inches already raised on the ridge of Rocks, he could fill with no difficulty.
broken with limestone Ridges, in 10
ytf miles we Crossed Esopus Creek a
Smartytf stream larger than Brandywine
fine bottomsytf up the Creek to the Town
which is a smart Village containing
a number ofytf good buildings. we pass-
ed through the skirts of the Town, &
ytfn about 4 miles, of stony, Rough,
Land we got to greenskill , here we
ytf weytf got our took Breakfast at DeWitts,ytf in
a Rocky country. He has a Merchant
Mill near by, on the mostytf natural dam
and fall I think I ever saw. There
is a ridge of Rocksytf runs across the kill
on each side of Which is high firm land.
one endytf of the Mill head which conveys the
water on the Wheels, rests on theseytf Rocks,
from which to the opposite Shore is but ten
feet; the Millerytf told me that by putting
an eighteen Inch board, on the top
of about 18ytf Inches already raised, on
the ridge of Rocks, he could pen wa-
terytf enough, if it met with no supply,
ytf
to keep the Mill going three days, in being such a large, swampy, low piece of ground about this natural dam. Thence through a rough country, the good roads in about 18 miles we arrived at Samuel Baldering in 4 or more miles of the first part of this stage we crossed the Rosendall, a lively stream nearly as large as Ecopoc, the Bridge over it was near fifty yards long and twenty feet from the water, yet the stream rose so high a few months ago as to be on the bridge. In perhaps four miles further we came to the Wallhill, which was as large as three of the Rosendall, and into which the Rosendall runs a few miles below. We went several miles up the Wallhill through a fine, level country, and crossed it in about; it was perhaps 60 or 70 yards wide, and 10 feet deep. There appeared to be no current in the river, occasioned by a Ridge of Rocks that runs across it 5 or 6 miles below, over which the water falls 20 or more feet. From what I have seen as well as heard, falls of this kind are very
to keep the Mill a going for three days, there ytf being such a large, swampy, low piece of ytf ground above this natural dam. Thence through a Rough Country, ytf the good roads, in about 18 miles we arrived at Samuel Baldwin[s] in 4 or more miles of the first part ofytf this stage we Crossed the Rosendell, aytf lively stream, nearly as large as Esopus, ytf the Bridge over it was near fifty Yards long and twenty feet from theytf Water, yet the stream rose so high a few months ago as to lie on theytf bridge, -- In perhaps four Miles further we came to the Wallkill, which was as large as three of theytf Rosendall, and into which theytf Rosendall runs a few Miles below. Weytf went several miles up the Wallkill throughytf a fine, level Coun-
try, and Crossed it in a boat; it was perhaps 60ytf or 70 Yards wide, and 10 feet deep. There appeared to be no Current in theytf River, occa-
tioned by a Ridge ofytf Rocks that runs across it it 5 or 6 miles below, over which theytf Water falls 20 or more feet. From what I have seen as well as heard,ytf falls of this kind are very ytf
common on most of the Waters in this part of the Country. As we advanced South ward, the Land improved in quality, and the Wonderful Ridges of Rocks, that were so very common further back, gave place, yet stones rather increased; the most of the Land in the latter part of this Stage is Arable, more especially after the stones are drawn of, which in several Places have been done and put up in stone fences. The Plaster of Paris has been latterly introduced into these parts and answers very well. We arrived at Samuel Bald's home about four o'clock, weary, and glad that we were got to a friend's house. The weather latterly has been warm, and we having travelled hard from Onondaga, both us and our horses wanted rest; we concluded to lay by here a day or two, in order to get them Shod, and to help those backs which were a little sore. John Pierce having at times for some weeks past, hinted to me, that he had some wish before we returned home, to go over the North River, to see the School at the Nine Partners, but since we left Onondaga, our Draft horse, words was such, that we
common on most of the Water in this part of the Country. --- As we advanced Southward, the Land improved in quality, and the Wonderful Ridges of Rocks, that were very common further back, grew fewer, yet stones rather increased; tho most of the land in the latter part of this stage is Arable, more especially after the Stones are drawn of, which in divers places have been done and put up in stone fences. The Plaister of Paris has been latterly introduced into these parts and answers very well. Weyf arrived at Samuel Baldwins about four Oclock, weary, and glad we were got to a friends house. The weather latterly has been very warm, and we having travelled hard from Oneida, both us and our horses wanted Rest, we concluded to lay by here a day or two, in order to get them Shod, and to help these backs which were a little sore. -- John Pierce, having at times for some weeks past, hinted to me, that he had some wish before we returned home, toyf go over the North River to see the school at the Nine partners, but since we left Oneida, our draft homewards was such, that we yf
put it by. But on our arrival here, understanding we were within 28 miles of Edwa.
School, and Samuel Baldwin kindly offering to let us have fresh horses to get there
and to take good care of our own until we returned: upon weighing the propo-
sal we felt easy in attempting to go 36 miles.

Accordingly this morning we went 9 miles
nearly on an east direction to Edward's Hal-
locks near the North River, over a very rough
Stony Country; about one mile before we
got to Edwards, off some high land, we had
a very beautiful and extensive prospect
for about 20 miles over the North River, P
as for each way, up and down the River. The
face of the Country appearing to defend to
wards the River, and being mostly improv
ed, the Wheat and Pasture fields, together
with large houses, Barns &c., and some shreds
of the River which presented in places, also
the Town of Portas, which was fewer miles
up the River on its opposite shore; made
the landscape truly delightful. We dined
at Edward's Hollocks, but the day prov
ing very warm, and our horses young, not
suitable for traveling such weather, we thought
Transcription

put it by. But on our arrival here, understanding we are within 28 miles of it sd. ytf School, and Samuel ytf Baldwin kindly offer- ing to let us have fresh horses to go there and to take good care of our own until we returned: upon ytf weighing the propos- al we felt easy in attempting to go. 36 miles ytf nearly on an East direction to ytf Edward Hal- ytf -locks near the North ytf River, over a very rough Stony country; about one Mile ytf before we got to Edwards, off some high land, we had a very beautiful and extensive Prospect for about 20 miles over the North River, & as far each way, up and down the Water. The face of the country appearing to descend to- wards the River, and being mostly improv- ed, ytf the Wheat and Pasture fields, together with large houses, Barns &c and some sheets of the River which presented in places, also the Town of Pocepsey, ytf which was four miles up the River on its Opposite Shore: made the Landscape truly delightful. We dined at ytf Hallocks, but the day proving very Warm, and our horses young, not suitable for traveling such weather, we thought ytf
it would be best not to proceed further, therefore in the evening returned to Samuels. 18 miles.

3d had our horses this morning, and intended to have set of homewards in the afternoon, but the coming up a fresh gust of rain and hail, we hid it till nearly morning.

4th. Set of early this morning through a pretty good country, and fine roads to Jackson's. 14 miles, here we fed our horses and got a second breakfast. We passed by four large places of worship this morning, and a number of good houses and barns, the land level and pretty clear of stones. A chain of mountains were steadily in view on our right, often or miles distant, and we left Newburgh and New Windsor 8 or 10 miles to our left. More swamp meadow for the last 14 miles than for 100 before. A large proportion of the land was down with wheat, which was mostly light. Not so much Rye as further back. Thence through good land, thick settled, and a beautiful country to Goshen, the County Town of Orange County.
it would be best not to proceed further, therefore in the Evening returned to ytf Samuels. 18 miles ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 3rd. ytf Got our horses Shod this Morning, and intended to have set of homewards ytf in the Afternoon, but there coming up a hea-vy Gust of Rain and ytf Hail, we put it by of un until next Morning ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 4th. ytf Set of early this Morning through a pretty good Country, and fine ytf Roads to Jacksons, 18 miles, here we fed our hor-ses and got aytf second breakfast. We pass-ed by four large places of Worship this ytf Morning; and a number of good houses and Barns, the land level and ytf pretty clear of stones. A Chain of Mountains were steadily in view on ytf our right, at ten or miles distant; and we left newburgh , and Newytf Windsor 8 or 10 miles to our left. More Swamp Meadow for ytf the last 14 miles than for 100 before. A large proportion of the land ytf was sown with wheat, which was mostly light. Not so much Rye as ytf further back. Thence throug good land, thick settled, and a beautiful ytf country to ytf Goshen , the County Town of Orange County . ytf ytf
Of a commanding eminence, a few miles before we got to this Village, we had an extensive Prospect, to the West, to the South, and to the East, I expect the Eye reached 20 miles each way, over a level looking country, much improved. In the neighbourhood of this Village, lies a large proportion of valuable Meadows, and shortly after we left the Town I observed all the fences, both Pot, and Rail, and worm fences, were made of nice Cedar Rails, and upon enquiry I was informed, in what is called the drowned lands, there is a Cedar Swamp of several thousand acres, which supplies the Country for several miles round. A very valuable Source. In 6 miles over land more rough and hilly we got to Florida a place of several good buildings where we fed. Water for our horses to drink it has been very scarce these two last stages.

Thence 12 miles to Doctor Cooper, where we lodged, over a hilly, stony Country, a great abundance of Limestone the
Off a commanding eminence, a few miles before we got to this Village, we had an extensive Prospect, to the West, to the South, and to the East, I expect the Eye reached 20 miles each way, over a level looking Country, much improved. In the neighbourhood of this Village, lies a large proportion of valuable Meadows, and shortly after we left Town I observed all the fences, both Pot, and Rail, and Worm fences, were made of nice Ceder Rails, and upon enquiry I was informed, in what is called the drowned Lands, there is a Ceder Swamp of Several thousand Acres, which supplies the country several miles round. A very valuable source. In 6 miles over land more rough and hilly we got to Florida a place of several good buildings where we fed. Water for our horses to drink at has been very scarce these two last stages. We Lodged, over a hilly, Stony Country, a great abundance of Limestone the

Thence 12 miles to Doctor Cooes, where
latter part of this stage. Rye the most common Winter grain. We are now in the Seneca 30 or 4 miles South of the New York line, having traveled into York State upwards of 500 miles.

This has been the worst stage for our horses that we have met with since we left Oneida, and not very good for ourselves. Went to Doctor Beeche's 7 miles to Breakfast very good. Our last 7 miles was through a rough country, a considerable mountain slop on our left, and a valley on our right most of the land very stony, stone fences pretty frequent. The farmers have been very busy for this week past, in ploughing and haying their corn, and in ploughing for buckwheat; a large quantity of this grain, being shown on this country. A few crops of good wheat to be seen, but light crops of rye are more commonly frequent. A Dutch plough with one handle which stands nearly upright with every short beam an
latter part of this stage. Rye theyt most common Winter grain. We are now in the Jerseys 3 or 4 miles Southytf of the New York line, having travelled in sd York Statelyf upwards of 500 milesytf ytf 5th. ytf This has been the worst stage for our horses that we have met with sinceytf we left Oneida , and not very good forytf our selves. Went to Doctor Beeches 7 miles to Breakfast. very good.ytf Our last 7 miles was through a rough Country, a Considerable Mountainytf close on our left, and a Valley on our right; most of the Land veryytf stony. Stone fences pretty frequent. The farmers have been very busyytf for this Week past, in ploughing and hoeing their Corn, and inytf ploughing for buckwheat; a large Quantity of this Grain, being sown hereytf away in ytf this Country. A few Crops of good Wheat ytf are to be seen, but light crops of rye are moreytf commonly frequend. A Dutch Plough with one handle whichytf stands near-ly upright, with a very short beam an[d] ytf
from there, is almost the only place that is used for 200 miles back; they appear to work easy both for the horses, and black man, and do their business pretty neat.

Shortly after we left this stage we crossed the Wallkill, fifty miles higher up than where we crossed it first day last, yet the stream was so large, as to have a forge erected on it a little above the fording place.

In about 7 miles further we crossed the Pawlingkill, which was the first water we met with that went into the Delaware, having gone round all the head branches of said river, 

as we did those of Susquehanna,

of said rivers. Platted and got our dinner at Benjamin Schoolboy's 12 miles, who, with his wife and children, are exemplary friends. Thence one mile to Newtown or Sussex Courthouse a smart village, thence to Jacob Lundy's, through a pretty good country the very much broken with limestone. As we advanced towards Jacobo, the land became more hilly, I believe no place that I have rode through since I left home, had so kindly and good a limestone as for 10 or 15 miles back. Ten thousands of loads may be collected without quarrying, or being under the necessity.
pan Share, is almost the only ploughytf such, that is used for 200 miles back; they appear to ytf work easy both for the horses, and plough -man, and does their businessytf pretty neat.ytf Shortly after we left this stage we Cross-ed the Wallkill, fifty miles higher up than where we crossed itytf firtday last, yet the ytf Stream was so large, as to have a forgeytf erect-ed on it a little above the fording place. In about 7 milesytf further we Crossed the ytf Pawlinskill, which was the first Water weytf met with that runs ran into the Delaware, having gone round all the head branches ofytf said River, as we did those of Susquehanna.ytf stopped and got our dinner at Benjaminytf Schoolies 12 miles who, with his Wife are examplary friends.ytf thence one mile to Newtown or Sussex Courthouse a smart Village, thence toytf Jacob Lundys, through a pretty goodytf Country tho very much broken with Limestone. As we advanced towardsytf Jacobs, the Land became more Ara-ytf ble, I believe no place that I have rode through since I left home, had soytf kindly and good a limestone as for 10 or 15 miles back Ten thousandsytf of loads may be collected without Quarying, or being under theytf necessitity ytf
of breaking the stones 34 miles
6th Off for Kingwood, crossed the Pequos
within one mile of our Quarters, then rode several miles with it on our right
having the large allomocky Mountain
close on our left, here we passed by what
is called the great meadows, being several
thousand acres, with every little timber
on it, and a large proportion without any
it produces a valuable set but, and some
loam, for want of more fall in the Pequos
it cannot be drained. In a few miles
we passed through Racketstown & Scater
ring Village, thence 10 miles to James
Hunts on Methamecunk where we fed, then
down Dr. Creek 5 miles to South Hampton
a small Village, from thence to Henry
Cliftons at Kingwood 12 miles. 7 miles
back of some heights, there are two delightful
and prospects over a large extent of an
improved country, down the Water
of the Kanton: Several small branches
of said stream we crossed on our way within
about one mile back we left Pittstown,
a small Village, to our right. 34 miles
Transcription

of breaking the stones  34ytf milesytf ytf ytf within one mile of our Quarters,ytf thenc[e] rode several miles with it near on our right having the Largeytf allomoochy Mountain close on our left,ytf here we passed by what is called the great Meadows, being seve-ralytf Thousand Acres, with very little timber on it, and a large proportionytf without any, it produces a valuable out let, and some Coarse Hay. forytf want of more fall in the Pequest it cannotytf be drained. In a few miles we passed through Hacketstown a scatter-ing Village, thence 10 miles toytf James Stouts on Muskenecunk where we fed, then down sd. Creek 5 miles to Southhampton a small Village, from thence to Henry Cliftons of Kingwood 12 miles. perhaps Some 7 miles back ofytf some hights, there are two delight-ful prospects over a large extent ofytf an improved Country, down the Waters of the Rariton: several small branches of said stream we havingytf crossed on our way hither, about one mile back we left Pitts Town , a small Village, to our right.ytf 34 milesytf ytf  ytf ytf

6th. ytf Set Off for Kingwood , crossed the Pequest
the Set of early this Morning, in about 6 miles, off a bold commanding Eminence we had an extensive and beautiful prospect; it was diversified by many im. improved, over a great extent of Country.

From thence to Delaware 7 miles, the River 400 Yards wide. Then to Joseph Addis, a public house through a well improved Country 7 miles, having two miles back passed by Buckingham Meeting house. Thence 10 miles to Jacob Perry's a kind friend here we got our Dinner, and rested a few hours. Thence to Ezra Comorts near Plymuth Meeting house where we lodged, and were kindly entertained.

It is a beautifully Country from Buckingham Meetinghouse here; the Land thick settled, good stone houses, and Barns, Farms well improved. Many good fields of Corn, and Oates, pretty good Hay, and much of the ground under this Culture; but little wheat grown, and that mostly every light.

People all busy a harvesting, binding the manners of cutting grain 62 miles.
7th. Set of early this Morning, in about 6 miles, off a bold commanding Eminance, we had an extensive and beautiful prospect, diversified by many improved Farms, over a great extent of Country. From thence to Delaware 7 miles, the River 400 Yards Wide. Then to Josiah Add's, a Public house through a welly improved Country 7 miles, having two miles back passed Buckingham Meeting house. Thence 10 miles to Jacob Perry's a kind friend, here we got our Dinners, and rested a few hours. Thence to Ezra Comforts near Plymoth Meeting house 12 miles were we lodged, and were kindly entertained. It is a beautifully Country from Buckingham -ham Meetinghouse here, the Land thick settled; good Stone houses, and Barns; Farms well improved. Many good fields of Corn, and Oates, pretty good Rye, and much of the ground under this Culture: but little wheat sown, and that mostly very light. People all busy a harvesting; Cradleing the manner of cutting grain 42 miles.
3d. Anno Domini 1695 this Morning for Hils

Shortly after we evinced Schuykill we passed a small Lot

of Light Town Meeting went to my Brotherin.

New Homes Garnets Before Meeting where

we left our horses, where I heard from my dear Wife and family, being the

first account I had from them since I

left home, and I felt truly thankfull

I was so near my own habitation, and

among my near relations, and inti

mate friends. He returned here from

Meeting and had our dinner, and

set of homewards, our roads parting on the way, we took an affectionate fare

well of each other, having been out toga

that ten Weeks wanting one day, and

trunked more than 1200 miles in near

unity, and Christian fellowship through some proving dispensations. I got home

in the evening, and found my Dear

Wife and family all well, by whom

I was gladly received, and I felt thank

full I was got once more among them
ytf ytf ytf 8th ytf Set of soon this Morning for Williston Meeting. Shortly after we crossed Schuylkill we passed a small lot of spring barley perhaps they first we had seen went to my Brother in-law Amos Garretts, before Meeting 15m & where ytf we left our horses, where I heard from my dear Wife and family, ytf being the first account I had from them since I left home. and I truly thankful I was so near my own habitation, and among my near relations, and intimytf ytf mate friends. We returned here from Meeting and ytf got our dinners, and set of homewards, our roads parting on the way, ytf we took an affectionate fare-well of each other, having been outytf together ten Weeks wanting one day, and travelled more than 1200ytf miles in near unity, and Christian fellowship through some provingytf dispensations. I got home in the evening, and found my Dear Wife and ytf family all well, by whom I was gladly recieued. and I felt thank-ytf ytf fully I was got once more amongst themytf ytf ytf
CHIEF OF THE SENECAS
CORNPLANTER. Klontwogky or Cornplanter. Superb Colored Portrait, after the Painting by C.B. King. (M'Kenney & Hall).
Large folio, 20 x 14½". Phila. 1836(1837). 20.00

He was one of the parties to the Treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784, when a large cession of territory was made by the Indians; at the treaty of Fort Harmer, 5 years afterwards, he took the lead in conveying an immense tract of country to the American government, and became so unpopular that his life was threatened by his tribe.
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