Beyond Penn's Treaty

Journal, Visit to Indians in New York State, v.1

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Transcription

ytf ytf
WILLIAM ALLINSON (1765?-1841)

Journal of, describing visit to Indians in New York State in 1809

Vol. 1

(Gift of Caroline Allinson - 1936)
1829. May 6th. In compliance with an appointment of the yearly meet
Committee the Care of I. Dean after I left Burlington this afternoon to pay a
Visit to the Settlement of Gordon among the natives called Nanbroosa and Baf
Tenspa. I arrived at Tamiag Yarvally
to the house of the older man. Here for
An hour the evening was passed very
Pleasantly with the younger boys of
the family who entertained me with
true hospitality—my affection towards
for some days past under considera
ble weight in the new approach of
an embalming in this frontier.
Embarking at this time we landed at
Friends parting they were brought
very near to me and in accordance
with the evidence accompanied that we
love one another a good collector
whereof I trust will be ardently to
be engaged in with encouragement.
1809 9 mo & 2 of the week  

ytf In Compliance with an appointment of the Yearly Meeting cont. havingytf the care of Indian affairs

I left Burlington this afternoon to pay a visit to theytf settlements of Friends among the natives called Tunassassa and Cat tensgas. Lodgd at Hannahytf Yarnalls & altho both herself & James were fr om home the Evening was passdytf very pleasantly with the younger Johnytf the Family who entertained me with true Hospitality. My Mind has ytf for some Days past under considera ble weight in the near approach of ytf our visitation in this Important Embassy & this Day our bidding my ytf Friends farewell they were brought very near to me and a preciousytf Evidence accompanied that we loved one another--aytf recollection whereof I trust will be as seals to be recived to withytf encouragement
at future seasons Geo Delwenn told me that when our Committee were all got together I might deliver them. "They love, I say, that his Heart was with the Wellings to珠海, and I had been in a Family sitting with us he had something very Comfortable. They shall not go forth in haste, nor go by Flutter but the Lord shall be upon the Head of them, and the God of Israel shall be their Rear ward." this encouraging Passage respecting the Chosen People he said had been most affectly to his remem berance if he applied it to our present afflicted understanding in Parting for us will 'tis be if we are so attentive to Israel's Shepherd as to know Him to be our Leader and our Keeper.

6th Day Morning. John Brown another of our Company here after Breakfast with his Son Alcore who desired to accompany
at a future seasons - Geoytf Dillwyn told me that when our Committee were all gotytf together I might deliver them his love & say that his Heart wasytf with the willing in Israel & last eveng in a Family sitting with ytf in he had something very comfortable they shall not go forth in haste,ytf nor go by Flight, but the Lord shall be upon the Head of them, andytf the God of Israel shall be their Re ward in this encouraging passageytf respecting the Chosen People he said had been brot afresh to hisytf remem brance & he applied it to our present expected undertaking isytf Happy for us will it be if we are so attentive to Israels Shepherd asytf to know Him to be our Leader - and our Keeper.ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf 5th 3d Day Morng ytf John Brown another of ytf our Comt met me here after Breakfast with his son Moses who desired to accompany ytf
as with a view to take a look at New
Sends — we left here about 10 o'clock
stop a little while at Geo. Williams
Abington (about 10 miles) where we met
with Thomas Weston the first shoe
maker who came to live in Farmville.
I good speed on intended journey
leave here up ready Sam. Beverage
took Plymouth meet House
at 10 miles I was on a dish of Coffee
for at 10 o'clock — here we were
join by Thos. Stewardson — a third
member of our Corn — after dinner
proceeded via Nonis Town (the Cap-
itial of Montgomery County) — Crossing
Perkins Run at Warrenton. This
got to John Jacobs's about Sun-
set — our ride was very pleas-
ant. Being on the Bank of the
School Hill which sometimes
spread to our view to the south-
ward — the prospects of the oppo-
site hills & intervening valleys
were very agreeable.
us with a View to take a look at new
Lands--we left here about 10 oclock
stopd a little while at Geoytf William's
ytf abington (about 10 Miles) where we met
ytf with Thomas Wistar & Jno & Chasytf Shoe
maker who a hearty fellow Labouring in the work wishd to bid usytf farewell
& good speed on our intended journey --
leavg here weytf reachd Saml Lindzleyytf
& near Plymouth meeting House
ytf (ab. 10 miles ) & Dind on a Dish of Cof
fee at 3 oCloc-- here weytf were
joind by Tho Stewardson--aytf Third
member of our Com. & after Din.
proceeded via Norris Town (the Cap
ital of Montgom. County )--& crosing
ytf Perkiomining at Vanderslices had
got toytf John Jacob's about sun
set--our rideytf was very plea
sant being on on the Banks of the
ytf Schoolkill which sometimes
opend to ourytf View to the south
ward & the prospects of the oppo
site Hills &ytf intervening Vales
were very agreeable, more exp
especially to a young Poulterer, accustomed to benumerous to extenuate
Dwight's, a kind reception to a
good supper; and there were en-
joy'd of the place. I believe
we all felt in my heart, I can say
were crown'd with a joyful hand.

In fact, it is about 148 miles of sea, has been a
many years it is a very agreeable for
the friend's line in declining to publish that
is about 10 miles from Providence Station House.

4th Day: the O'll all well this morning.

After breakfast left Mr. Jacobs's house and
myself accompanying us all 8 miles on
our way. We crossed the Schuykill
taking the Reading Road across the
French Creek & crossing Schuykill again, reached Potts Town (13 miles)
where we fed at Shoemaker's Tavern.

T Havana of

Then continuing on the Reading Road of
up the Schuykill about 8 miles, in
seen riding among the Schuyll Hill Mounts & reached Benjamin Wright's
about 1/2 mile. One word I have to add.

appetite
especially to a young Traveller
unaccustomed to scenery so extensive
& Diversified—a kind reception & a
good supper were en
joyed at the place I believe
by us all & on my part I can say
were crowned with a peaceful Mind.
yf Jn. Jacobs is about 48 years of age—has been a
down many years—is a very agreeable sen
sible Friend but in declining Health. this
is about 12 Miles from Providence Meeting House yf yf yf
after Breakfast—left Jacobs House &
himself accompanying us ab. 8 miles out
our Way. We forded the Schuylkill
& taking the Reading Road crossg
French Creek & fording Schuylkill
again, reached Potts Town (13 miles)
where we fed at Shiveleys Tavern—
then crossing the Monnatawny Bridge & continuing on the Reading Road &
up the Schuylkill about 8 miles—in
view of & riding among the Monnatory
Mountains reached Benjamin Wrights
about 1/2 part on with a good appetite
yf

Day the 6. yf All Well this morng—
been very troubled a little about Court
then N. West and evening West we
crossed the Branch of Pine Creek a
great many times of Pine Creek some
times. We about Eleven O'clock
Dinner (26 to Day) left in before
night at Aaron Turner's a Small
House on the Banks of Pine Creek
where they have much Labour in Planting a Field Pine
KeL by making a Stone Wall on banks
around the Creek in form of a V
Pine Creek is here a Princely Stream
quite equal I think to the Susqueh
Kell. Our Road to Day was the most
likely to have suited us of any Day before
the best at Rich's house we met with Mr. Morse
who accompanied us told some miles after
Dinner - Lycoming Creek wind very calm.

We had Trout both for Supper & Breakfast
fast and altho our Lodging was on Rocks
of Steam our Sleep was sweet &
been very Crooked--first about East then N.West & towardlyf Evening West--we crossd the Branches of Pineyf Creek a great many times--& Pineyf Creek four Times--rode about Eleven miles since Dinneryf (25th Day) & put in before night at Aaronyf Lurmans small House on the Banks of Pine Creek where they have Employd much Labour inyf planting a by makg a Stone Wall or bank across the Creekyf in form of a V. ytf Pine Creek is here a Princely Stream ytf quite equal I think to the Schuyl kill .ytf Our Road to Day was the most likely to have misled us of any Dayyf before but at Rich. Moores we met withyf Jn. Norris who accomp. us till someyf miles after Dinner--Lycoming Creek isyf in Lycomg County We had Trout Both foryf Supper & Break fast, and altho our Lodging was in Beds of Straw ouryf Sleep was Sweet & ytf
Transcription

ytf
6. Henry Th. Peet Thrill, 13.84 per bbl.

3. H. A. Gordon, 24.16 per bbl. 32.

1. D. J. Davidson & Sons, 15.82 per bbl. 10.


1. Worthington & Co., 18.54 per bbl. 1.

1. J. H. & Co., 17.79 per bbl. 15.

1. J. H. & Co., 18.77 per bbl. 16.


Transcription

ytf ytf
for Dinner. This is a fine Country-- many of the apple Trees are richly laden with fruit--but we have yet seen Peaches in one place only & there few. The Weather has hitherto been very pleasant. Theyf housing is Chiefly (?) & many of the Roofs of theyf Old old buil dings are coverd with Tiles. After 4 oclock leftyf B & in about 3 Miles got into Amos Leas who lives on another Branch of Monnotawny Creek havg rode about 26 or 27 miles this Day. ytf B &f Crossing Oley Hill which commands a fineyf view of the Maxatawny Farms in about 10yf miles riding got to Thomas Lightfoots ytf where we Dind & I finished a Letter begun yesterday at B Wrights Directed to mother & left it withyf Tho Lightfoot to put into Reading Post Office on 7th Day. Maiden Creek Meetg House is about a Qr. of aytf mile from Tho's & the Creek (a fineyf stream) is but little further about one oclock we left here & traveldlytf on the Sunberry Road about 13 miles &ytf then took the Cattarsessey --we had theytf Blue Ridge of mountains in viewyf ascending Oley Hill & at theyf foot of the Mountain we passd ytf
This Raspberry sometimes called Crackers.

Town 5 then begin to rise the mountain at the Gap which may be called the Schuylkill Gap of this River not only passes this it but also forks near the Center of the Mountain — our Road lay up the little Schuylkill sometimes called the Honeymoon. Our Road was a pretty good day. Road for many places they are at work at forming a Turnpike from Reading to Berks. — we passed this many Valuable Farms in this afternoon. 8 when about the center of the Mountain the sun was set to us at 10 minutes after 4 o'clock — about 1/2 past 5 we reached Bennington Tavern being called 17 miles from Philadelphia.

8 1/2' Past indifferently last night — this morning started soon after day. Break & rode partly to Breakfast at Gilbert's Tavern — in 1 mile here we found this the second Blue Mountain at the place called Holler's Gap.
thro’ Hamburg --sometimes calld Carchers Town--& then went thro theyf mountain at the Gap which may be calld the ytf Schuylkill Gap as this River not only ytf pushes thro it but also forks near the Cen tre of the Mountain. Our Road laytf up the Little Schuylkill sometimes calld the Tamogwaca. Our Road was a pretty good dug Road & in manyytf places perhaps 100 feet from the Water they are at work at formg aytf Turnpike from Reading to Sunbury --we passd thro many valuable Farms inytf this af ternoons Ride when about the Centre of the mountain the sun wasytf set to us at 10 minutes after 4 o’clock--about 1/2 past 5 we reachdytf Bensingers Tavern being Calld 17ytf Miles from T Lightfoots ytf ytf 8th. ytf Rested indifferently last night--this morn startd soon after Day Breakytf & rode 7 miles to Breakfast at Gilberes Tavern--in comg here we passd the sicond blue ytf Mountains at the place calld Hollers Gap ytf
where they have a fine and beautiful bed of land by a lovely stream called tumbling Rose. There are a good deal of hemlock in this gap and the mountain sides are also wooded. The aspened piles of rose ever green - we found rising the more unpleasantly bold, if then bare and tawny vegetable, are quite killed with frost, of which they have had their breakfast at Gilbert's farm 2 miles off, across the Tuscarora Mountain at its foot the Schenckville then the locust mountain lake the bottom. Indeed two branches of little Schenckville on Seneca - next went over the Broad Mountain then the Mechanoy - the largest of the the foremost - they drive between intervening valleys are covered with hickory white hickory pine 8 hemlock of locusts and some place, pineland very finely - corn, buckwheat, etc. killed with frost at the bottom of Mechanoy mountain very cotton seed creek along its side for a great distance was a dug road which though far from
where they have a fine saw mill sup
plied by a lively stream called tumbling
Run--there is a good deal of Hemlock
in this Gap and the Mountain sides are
also timbered tho a Continued Pile of [Rocks?]
yf & very steep--we found riding this morn
unpleasantly cold & theiryf Beans and
tender vegetables are quite killed with
Frost of which theyyf have had there.
Breakfasted at Gilberts'yf Tavern 7 miles &
there crosed the Tuscaroray Mountain & at its foot
the Schulkill --then the Locustyf Mountain
& at the bottom two Branches
ofyf Little Schulkill or Temogua--next
yf went over the Broad Mountain & then the
yf Mochanoy --the largest of all theyf foregoing--they & the intervening vales are
covered with Chesnut Wyf Oak White & Yel Pines
Hemlock & Locusts and in some places
yf Timberd very finely--corn, Buckwheat,
&c. killed with Frost--at theyf Bottom of
yf Mockanoy Mountain runs Cattowessey
Creek & along its Edge for a greatyf distance
was a Dug Road which though far from
yf
the mountains top in a great height from the bottom of the Vale it is called 20 miles from Gilbert where we broke fast to Trepley where we arrived at 20 past 12 O clock on our own provision. Trepley furnished oats for our horses when they had done feed we ascended the little mountain (so called) but we all thought much the highest steepest we had travel over it was extremely Rocky yet adorned with an abundance of flowers We had not long after crossed the head watters of Cul trawen creek 8 1/2 miles further running creek left we reached Callawen a town the water of which they have lately built a new bridge. Came in from the Western. The Pocahontas from this neighborhood came very healthy but the Pocahontas
the Mountain's Top in a great heighth from
the bottom of theytf Vale--it is calld 20
Miles from Gilberts,ytf where we break
fasted, to Drexlers where we arrivd ab.
1/2 past 12ytf & dind on our own pro
vision--Drexler furnished oats for ourytf Hor
ses--when they done feedg we
ascended the little Mountain (so calld)
but we all thought much theytf highest
& steepest we had traveld over--it was
extremely Rocky yetytf Adornd with an
abundance of Flowers Huckelberrys &c
we soon crosseytf the head Waters of Cat
tawessa Creekytf &

a few miles from there Roaring Creekytf &
meetg House --in 5 or 6 miles fur
ther after cossytf Cattawessy Mountain
we reachedytf Cattawessa . over
the Waters of whichytf they have
lately Built a New Bridge, coverd
in from the Weather. Theytf Peach
es in the neighbourhood look
very healthy but the Peaches
ytf
are not yet wise - the soil is pretty good and will support us, until here before sunset, being about 114 miles from Draylaly which makes 410 miles today - we separated in the Village of Maysville, and myself have taken our quarters at Benj. Thrift's house, who made a motion of James Roncalli.
are not yet ripe--the soil is 
pretty good but very rough--we
reachd here before sunset being
about 14 miles from Drexlers
which makes 41 rode today--
we separated in this Village
ytf T Stew. & myself have taken
our ytফ Quarters at Benj. Sharpless
who mar. aytf sister of Issac Bon
sall--Cattawessa is a small village situ
ated at theytf foot of the mountain & on the
ytf Susquehanna River, which we crossd in
aytf Boat after Breakfast being about
1/2 a mile wide--it is often for
dableytf but now high--Fishing Creek
put into itytf just above & it appeard in
our view in several places as we rodeytf on
our way--then crossing the Chillisqua
qua Hills--coverd principally with Pine
ytf Chestnut & Ground Oaks & W oaks we got
to Jersey Town before noon ab. 12 miles
ytf
I landed on our own Cowtown. - Peach trees, the 
look healthy. I am feeling full - no 
marks of frost here. rode to Chariton 
17 miles in the afternoon. on our way 
cross the Markey mountain at least 
2 miles across the top of the Markey 
Creek which is a large stream. 
I crossed at Markey's Mill - the widow 
of William - our ride to day is called 
30 miles. 
1 1/2 Day 10 1/2 Attended a Markey Meeting 
about a mile from Markey's. where 
we went back to Dave's. Left our 
Horses to rest. Amos Lee, an old woman 
Ithe Maries approached acceptably in 
the Ministry - after dinner went to a 
little town called Oldenburg where we 
crossed at Sloane's Tavern - called 15 miles 
from Markey on our way headed the Low 
Tocks & by coming Creeks, both 
beautiful streams, very clear & nice 
gravelly beds. about 3 miles back 
we also visited the Williams Post which 
is the County Town of their Count.
& dind on our own Provisions--Peach Trees here
look healthy tf & are pretty full--no
marks of frost here--rode to Muncy
17 miles in the afternoon--on our way
crossd the Muncy Mountain at least
3 miles across the top & the Muncy
creek which is a fine stream--
lodgd at Mercy Elliss--the Widow
of William--our ride to day is calld
30 Miles 1st Day 10th. Attended Muncy Meetg
about a long Mile from Mercy Elliss's, where
we went back Dine havg left our
Horses to rest--Amos Lea, an Old Woman
& Jesse Haines appeard acceptably in
the Ministry--after Dinner went to a
little Town calld Newberry where we
lodgd at Sloanes Tavern--calld 15 miles
from Muncy--on our way forded the Loy
al sock & Lycoming Creeks, both
beautiful streams, very Clear & fine
gravelly Bottoms--about 3 miles back
we also passd thro Williamsport which
is the County Town their Court
yf
House is a Handsome Building

The West Branch of the Delaware

banna River came in on left side of our way this afternoon. The low
al Cock empties into it about 11

Mile below our poultry. This evening
we had a little heat of red Pampa

very fine but not quite ripe. The
Road to Day has been very good. With
the Midtown Warren contraband. I went
at 12 Let off at 7 in the morning first step.
very good Breakfast—our Course was all
North over several spins of the Allegheny
Mountains the first of which called the
Bald Mountain was abt 8 Miles across
South the most steep I doubled so far of any before paid by ever... I think
1/2 a mile we rode on the Rocks. Place home

that. Our horses needed so well when we had
reached the Top—those Mountains are Topped
with Clarendon White Pine. White Oak is litter
five thousand but in places over their Plant of
they were end Prostrate by a Drunkenman about
poor Laws. {Miss it is of a Vacant House built
1/2 Block we Hope as a Vacant House built
by Mr. Jones on Land belongs to himself 100
but now devoted I going to turn it the Field}
House is a handsome Building--
the West Branch of the Susquehanna River lays to our left much of our way this afternoon & the loy alsock enters into ityf about 1/2 a Mile below our Fording--this Eveng we had a little treatyf of Red Plumbs very fine but not quite ripe--the Road to Day has beenytf very good but the Weather Warm--Course ab. S.Westyf ytf ytf Set off ab. 7 in the morng havg Just got a very good Breakfast--our Courseyf was ab. N.West over several spurs of the Allegheny Mountains --the last of which callld the baldytf Mountain was ab. 8 Miles across & much the most steep & difficultyf of as cent of any before passd by us--I think 1/4 of a mile we rode onyf the Rocks & loose Stone that our Horses needed rest when we had ytf reachd the Top--those Mountains are Timberd with Chesnut White Pine, Whiteytf Oaks & other fine Timber but in places over a large Extent theyyf were layd Prostrate by a Hurriccane--about 12 oClock we crossd Larry's Creek & stopd at a Vacant Houseyf built by Benj. Morris on Lands belongg toyf himself & Co. but now deserted & going to ruin & theyyf Fields
which were clear at an Expense of 20 Dollars. A good place for growing up again, where we pastured our horses with oats but from Hoarse I let them repel themselves with grass which groweth very fine for great abundance, without our closure, a little Breed of Sheep and as for our Drink to drink from Daniel Creek dilute our water—just before getting to this House we passed thru a Swamp of White Pine exceeding any thing I had ever before seen— I told us that Dr. Wilson once asked them as they were passing it whether he thought if the timber was all cut down into Cord Wood it could be crossed on the ground at the usual Cord height, several of us thought in some places it could not be done. Some of the Trees I believe were at least 16 feet in circumference, if we supposed 75 to 100 feet clear of the timber—this place is called 17 miles from Horsin when we had finished our business up at 4 settled further to Richelmore...
which were cleared at an Expense of 20 Doll.
forty Acres growing up again--here we fed our
Horses with Oats bro. from Sloanes & let them
regale themselves with Grass which grows here
very fine--in great abundance, for without enclo
sure a little Bread & Cheese served us
for our Dinner & a Drink from Larrys Creek
diluted our repast--just before getting to
this House we passed through a Swamp of White
Pine exceeding anything I had ever before
seen. TS told us that Wilson once
asked him as they were passing it whether
they thought if the Timber was all cut
into Cord Wood it could be Corded on the
Ground at the usual Cord height--several
of us thought in some places it would not be
done--some of the Trees I believe were
at least 16 feet in circumference & we sup
posed 75 to 11 feet clear of the Limbs--
this place is called 17 Miles from Sloanes
when we had finished eating we saddled up &
proceeded 13 Miles further to Rich. Moores
ytf
hills, which is also sat on a part of the
lands of Billings' Co. as do all the land
we have rode over this afternoon—being
a fine rich red moor heavily timbered with
White Pine, Sugar Maple, Birch, Butternut,
Buck & other timber. Much under-
neath one kind called the Tepel up which
produces a very good red, but when ripe
neatly black. The Peas are very good of
them & we eat some—within a few miles
of Rich. Moore's we came to the Bank
of the Run. I believed at least a Dozen times
we found the Road a little muddy this after-
noon but better than we expected & soon
after setting in it began to rain.

Benjamin Morrie's tract of land extends
about 6 miles further lying abt. 19 or
20 miles in length & from 2 to 4 m wide.

Benjamin's Town is about 19 miles from
this place. Where they said Co. have
also a considerable tract of land.

We dined with a Welch gentleman, Vermover, &
a dish of coffee & it after a good night's rest.
Mill or Delmarr Post Office which is also Seated on a part ofytf the
Lands of B. Morris & Co. as doytf all the Lands
we have rode over this Afternoon--being
a fine rich redytf mold heavily Timberd with
White Pine, Sugar Maple, Beach, Button
wood,ytf Birch & other Timbers & much under
Brush. One kind calld the Tripytf up which
produces a Berry now red, but when ripe
nearly black--theytf Reds are very fond of
them & we eat some--within a few miles
ofytf Rich. Moores we came to a branch ofytf Pine Creek
& forded it I believeytf at least a Dozen times
we found the Road a little muddy this after
noonytf but better than we expected & soon
after getting in it began to rain.
ytf Benjamin Mooress Track of Land
extendsytf about 6 miles further being ab. 19 or
20 miles in length & from 2 to 4ytf in width
ytf Wellsborough Benjamin Town is about 17 Milesytf from
this place, where they [?] Co. have
also aytf considerable Track of Land.
We supd with a relish on Trout, Veinosonytf &
a Dish of Coffee &c. & after had a good nights Rest.ytf
Were directed to Peters Manor  
12th left Rich Mosier after Breakfast, our Course nearly North east and another 
Stern of the Alleghany Mountains Descending with a stony muddy road we call a mile. I think it was 10. Our Road this forenoon was very bad with Roots & mud in all 14 only riding we put in at Ed Dixon who was a Darby ter of Dr. Basing. Our intention was to feed on only but Wm. Ellis had given them inform of Corn along they had prepared a Dinner of Corn, Ham, Cabbages I think the best  
Potatoes I ever eat. They were two  
Farms adjoining & two Houses. Domed buildings had lived about 21 years in one of them it is now converted into a Barn. After Dinner we proceeded this Road the worst we had yet found & in about 8 miles des  
ed another Hill about half a mile down in part very steep & muddy. The Timber is principally Hemlock & Maple the Soil a rich black mold or mud on a Clay Bottoms. Our Course has
I wrote home from here directed to Sister Mary. 12th. I left Rich. Moores after Breakfast our Course nearly South East. Crossd another spur of the Alleghany Mountains descending a stony muddy road calld a mile & I think it was, so--Our Road this forenoon was very ytf bad with Roots & mud--in ab. 14 miles riding we put in at Ja. Dixons--who mar. a Daughter of Ja. J--our intention was to feed only but Wm. Ellis havg given them inform. of our comgtyf along they had prepar'd a Dinner of Venison, Ham, Cabbage, & I think theyf best Potatoes I ever eat--there were two Farms adjoining & two Houses had lived about 4 years in one of them--it is nowyf converted into a Barn--after Dining we proceeded thro Road the worstyf we had yet found & in about 5 miles des cended another Hill about ayf Mile down in parts very steep & muddy--the Timber is principally ytf Hemlock & Sug. Maple the soil a rich black mold or mixd on a Clayyf Bottom. Our Course has ytf
entertainment very pleasant. The Woman of this House is an agreeable, obliging, tidy Person I made us heartily welcome. In the Morning we went with a young Man to the Irish Market where we took out I believe 4 or 5 Doz. Chrilly Brown we went in a Canoe No. 40 feet in length the first I had been in. Having crossed the River Red at 13 Rod. Our Course the whole way up Pine Creek finding it a great many perhaps 30 times in about 2 1/2 mile where it heads in the Alleghany Mountain, which we have crossed over as this Mountain is doubtless very high as we have been now more than two Days riding up the Waters of Pine Creek which are rapid in their Descent yet head here. This Evening we also told us that not only are the Fish with Pine Creek, but the Chinamen hunt here and settle in many Rivers all head within a little Distance of their Place of Crossing. What it is call'd the highest Land in Pennsylvania and this Mountain the Back's Bone of America we found it very Stony.
entertainment very pleasant. the Woman
of this house is anytf agreeable, obliging, tidy
Person & made us heartily welcome. In
ytf the morng we went with a young man to the
Fish Basket were we took out Iytf believe
4 or 5 Doz. Chiefly Trout, we went in a Canoe
ab. 40 feet inytf length--the first I had been in--ytf ytf ytf 13th. ytf Took our Course this Morn on Kings
Creek fording it a great many (perhaps 30)
timesytf in about 22 miles where it heads
in the Alleghanytf Mountain, which
we here crossd over as this Mountain
ytf is doubtless very high as we have been
now more than two Days riding upytf the
Waters of Pine Creek which areytf rapid
in their Descent yet heads here. Tho.
ytf Stewardson also told us that not only
ytf Pine Creek, but the Sinnemahoning creek [?] with Pineytf Creek empty up the Susquehanna ytf Gennesee
& Allegany Rivers all head within a little
Distance of ourytf place of crossing (perhaps a circle of 4 Miles)--that
it is calld theytf highest Land in Pennsylvania
and this Mountain the Back Bone ofytf
America--we found it muddy & Stony
ytf
in our ascent last much better en going down. it is well timberd &
a large space of level. pretty level. & good
on the tops. our course to day has been
mainly west - our road already through
the woods on the whole that we
have had - the timber in places poor
but not generally so heavy as
yesterday. at furman. we put as
cake of bread in our pockets. 2 Qts
of oats each in our bags for our horse
being all they had to eat. this peaceful
pace was soon disrupted about noon
by the side of the Pine Waters.
where we stope in the woods. there being
no house between here & furmans.
not shall we find any they tell us
before we reach Kings set
lement (called Cedar Town). we have
been last riding this finger county.
but are now in Potter County. this
is written at William Bryant's. 125
miles from furman. where we left.
in our ascent but much better in
going down. it is wellytf Timberd &
a large space of land pretty level & good
on theytf top--Our Course to day has been
mainly West--our Road Muddy &ytf rough
the worst on the whole that we
have had--the Timber in placesytf good
but not generally so heavy as
yesterday--at Lurmans we put a
cake of Break in our pocketsytf & 2 Qts
of oats each in our Bags for our Horses
(being all theyytf had threshd)--this frugal
fare was soon dispatchd about noon
at anytf Indian Encampment by the side of the Pine Waters,
where we stopd in theytf Woods there being
no House between here & Lurmans,
nor shall we find any they tell us
before weytf reach Kings set
tlement (calld Ceres ytf Town). We have
been last riding thro Tiogaytf County
but are now in Potterytf County, this
is written at William Dyres's--25
Mileytf from Lurmans which we left
ytf
The Alex's Mill, 3 miles from the foot of the Mount. Edward Smith and some of his party met us at the消化。
this Morn - & reach'd here about two Hours before Night -ytf They are now Clear & a New Route Rode from the head of Delaware toytf Presque Isle which passes by whereytf we now areytf ytf ytf 14th ytf a heavy Frost this morning here after Wm Ayresytf parting at Wm Ayres & set out &ytf passing down the Allegany Hollow withytf the Mountains on either hand crossd the Head of the Allegany River another part of the Allegany Mountain, several miles in breadth thenytf descending into a Vale fed our horses & eat a little bread and cheesseytf near the head Waters of the ytf Oswaya Creek which valley we con tinuedytf in & up the Oswaya about 14 miles,ytf several times fording it till we got to Kings Settlement, calldytf Ceres Town which is situ ate onytf this Stream -- on a rich spot of Bottom Land -- about 9 Miles fromytf here we saw a black Wolf in the Road before us which gallopd ytf
Legamenly into the wood, look'd back, before he turned out to see who was coming. We have seen some of the larcest & cuttest Pines that we have be

The travelling to Daynot so stony as for some days past. not quite so muddy but very Rooty. except this mountain, the land more level. The Oswaga is a fine stream but the fall being very gradual it moves slowly. 800 feet into the Allegany about 6 miles from here. This is McKean County. We are 29 miles from our last Nighth's Lodging. I have passed but two Habitations which are within about 5 miles of where we now are. in this Neighborhood as also at Pittsburg & on the monongahela. There inhabitants are subject to a swelling of the neck which sometimes exten...
Leisurely into the woods looks back
before he turned out, toytf see also way coming - We have seen this afternoon some of the longest + tallest Pines that we have been fore seen - the Travelling to Day not ytf so stony in for grave Jayn hurt nor quite so. muddy butytf very Rooty of, except the mountain, The Land. more level - Theytf Oiwaga is a fine stream but theytf fall being very gradual it moves Slowly & enters into theytf Allegainey about 6 miles from here -ytf this is McKean Country - we are 29 miles from our last nights Lodging-ytf I have passed but two Habitations in which are within about 5 miles ofytf where we now are. in this neighbourhood as also at Pitts - burg + on the Monongahala The in habitants are subject to a dwellingytf of the Seek which sometimes extends ytf
Further on I hear the lion's voice.

Indeed, the lion is not far away. The sun is almost set, and yet the lion's roar is still audible. It is a warning, a challenge. We must be prepared.

We must be ready to face whatever comes. The lion's presence is a reminder of the unknown, the unpredictable. But it is also a source of strength, a symbol of resilience.

The sun sets, and with it, the day's challenges. But the night is not without its own dangers. We must be vigilant, ready to face whatever may come our way.

The lion's roar echoes in the distance, a constant reminder of the world we inhabit. We must be strong, brave, and ready to face whatever comes our way.

The lion is a symbol of power, a reminder of the forces that govern the world. But it is also a symbol of vulnerability, a reminder of our own limitations.

We must be prepared, ready to face whatever comes our way. The lion's roar is a call to action, a reminder of the strength we possess.

The sun sets, but the world continues. The lion's roar echoes in the distance, a constant reminder of the challenges we must face.

We must be ready, strong, and brave. The lion is a symbol of the world we inhabit, a reminder of our own limitations and potential.

The sun sets, but the day is not over. We must be prepared, ready to face whatever comes our way.
further out than the Chain -- it is of
ten attended with considerable Incon
venience & sometimes proves Mortal, the
swelling & spreading over the Body ge
nerally. The Line which Divides the
States of Pennsylvania & N. York
seems so near that Francis King told
us we might see the Timber growing
ing in the Latter & that after mount
ing our Horses we should go pretty
directly into it -- about 3/4 of a Mile - after Breakfast
& tea feeling an impression to have a religious oppy in the family, they
were assembled & we had a pretty sa-
sactory time -- by an examination of Adlum's
Map it appears that our Course from Phil. here is about North
West & by West - from here to Tunis -
West & by now their round about Course by the
Alleghany - the uce Catterogas nearly North
Francis King is a Widower his 4 Sons & 4 Daughters -- One Son named John & 3 Daughters grown up
appear to be sensible danger in proceeding an Englishman.

15th, after driving at flying she accompanying us as a Pilot we pursued our journey about 1/2 or 2 miles of which served the Capt. Sheaf. -illy
sideling. Stumpy. Rooty. Muddy. Loggy. rough. totally dangerous so that I had several times
like to have been unhorsed in about 5
miles the Alleghany appears on our
left hand a noble look stream. overlookable with Raft of Enjoes. in a small
distance further we joined the Oswaga
pass just before we enter at the
junction of the two streams.
Our Road was by the side of the
alleghany. oft on it. But it till
we got to Major Adam Hoopes about
10 or Mile from T. King. It is in Cattaraugus
County. New York State. Adam is a Bach.
for I once resided in the city of Phil-
his Brother Robert lives with him who was
once a Member of Congress from N. Jersey.
appear to be sensible & well informed, he is anyt Englishman, ytf ytf ytf ytf after Dining at F. Kings (he ytf accompanying us as Pilot) we pursued our Journey, - about 1 1/2 or 2ytf miles of which seemd the Cap' Sheaf- Hilly sidingling- stumpy, rooty, Muddy, ytf Loggy - rough & really dangerous so that I had several times likely to have been unhorsd. in about 5 Miles the Alleghany appeared on our Left hand a Noble lookg Streamytf & navi gable with Raft & Canoes - in a small Distance furtherytf we forded the Oswaya just before the junction of the two Streams- ytf Our Road was by the side of the ytf Alleghany & often on its Banks till ytf we got to Major Adam Hoops's about 10 1/2ytf Miles from F King & is in Cattaraugus County. New York State- Adams is aytf Bache lor & once resided in the City of Phil his Brother Robertytf lives with him & was once a Member of Congress from N. Jersey but ytf
but it now reduced - Francis King told us that it was 68 miles by water from where we last forded the Alleghany Water to the place we first saw it this afternoon & that Thomas Dunlop & Family embarked from this place on a raft for Tunka & we suppose here to 16th after breakfasting took our course down the Banks of the Alleghany for some miles & crossed several line creeks, having delayed to take possession of them which comprised a large about 8 miles our road was pretty good & about 15 miles lead enough. I think we passed some of these Driftwood Hauls that we have had to work thru & being only a foot way, much overhanging with bushes - very crooked & uneven. We many fallen logs, made it extremely difficult & dangerous - the streams were so great that we could
but is now reduced. Francis Kingytf told us that it was 60 Miles by Water from where we first forded theytf Allegany Waters to the place weytf first saw it this Afternoon & that Thomasytf Dutton & Family embarkd from this Place on a Raft forytf Tunas sasa - we supd & Lodgd hereytf &ytf 16th ytf after Breakfasting took our Course down the Banks of the Allegany for some Miles crossing several fineytf Mill Streams, [Oliens, Tumguya, Nsgu &ytf Teusgyowaughtee which empty into it - about 8 miles our roadytf was pretty good & about 15 more bad enough- I think we passed someytf of the Deepest & Coughs that we have had toytf wade thro' & being only a foot way, much overhang with Bushes -ytf very crooked & uneven & many fallen Logs, made it ex tremelyytf Difficult & Dangerous - the Steeps were so great that we could ytf
with difficulty kept our horses ascending and descending several times; we have passed the Allegheny, the sand for the most part level. Little or no stone is generally good, but the edge of one mountain which we rode over - the Abas Stone - the timber, white pine, white oak and sugar maple principally about noon we put in at Peter Simpson. I obtained some corn for our horses of an Indian woman who lived close by. Some crackers and cheese but by illness, we decided for our refreshment, which being over we mounted our horses and being now on the Indian reservation among the settlers the path was more cleared and good traveling. We had an old white man for our guide whom we met with at Adam Hook's - an old Indian who had waited at Francis King's hearing that we were expected. His name, Lickwa - after twice more finding the Allegheny?
with difficulty keep our Horses in ascending & Descending ytfc - several times we have forded the Allegany - the Sand for the most part level & little orytf no store & generally good but the edge of one Mountain which weytf passd over was strong. The Timber, white Pine, White Oak & Sugarytf Maple principally-about Noon we put on at Peter Snyder & obtaindytf some Corn for our Horses of an Indian Woman who livd Close by- some ytfc Crackers & Cheese brot by Amos Leaytf servd for our repast which being over we mounted our Horses &ytfc being now on better ground on the Indian reservation & among theytf settlers the Path was more Cleard & good trave lling. we had an Oldytf White man for our Guide whom we met with at Adam Hoops's & am Old Indian who had waited atytf Francis Kings, [beasing?] that weytf were expected, - his name, Joshua - after twice more fording theytf Allegany & passing thro ytfc
hindoos town called Cold Spring. We reached the settlement at 3 o'clock. I believe about 3/4 past 5 o'clock. I believe under a grateful sense that we had been mercifully cared for I helped along found our friends there well to wit Thomas Dalton Sarah his wife with 3 of their children 3 more being left behind in Pennsylvania. Ephraim Caudle Johnathan Thomas. There are about 30 houses in the Indian settlement some of them well built. The corn, beans, strawberries look well. They have had no frost on the river. But when we came to where our friends are told which is half a mile from the river the corn and beans were killed. Cold Spring is about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from here. The Indians who saw us came to see very pleasantly but there was 30 or 40 of them who from some reason gone to a council of buffalo to others out a hunting to procure the
the Indians Town, call'd Cold Spring- we reach'd the Settlement of our Friends at Tunassassa about 1/2 past 5 oClock, I believe underlyf a grateful sense that we had been mercifully cared for & helped - ytf along- found our Friends here well to Wit Thomasytf Dutton & Sarah his Wife with 3 of their Children- (3ytf more being left behind in Pennsylvania)- ytf Agness Cadwalader - Joel Swain & Jon athanytf Thomas - There are about 30 Houses in the Indian Settlement some of them well built & their Corn, beens & truck look well-ytf they have had no port on this River, but when we came to where ourytf Friends are settld which is half a Mile from the River the Corn &ytf Vines were killd- Cold Spring is about 2 1/2 or 3 Miles from here-asytf we rode Thro'- the Indians who saw us lookd very pleasantly, but the ytf greater part of them were from home some gone to & Council atytf Buffalo & others out a Huntingytf to procure Ven
morn against their Thanksgiving return, when they are to have a dance or religious festival.

17th first day - all well this morn except A. Sea a little complaining. It seems probable that we should be detained here longer than agreeable in consequence of the Indians absence it was thought best that a messenger should be dispatched this morn to hasten their return. I then and anon therefore wrote a few lines to Jonathan Thomas late Sett on to Cold Spring agree with an Indian to take it to our friend at Wallacunga for $1.50 - being about 40 miles on Jonathan's return we set with the family in a religious way at the Meet was satisfied after din. They told us that within a few months two Indian women had been killed by the Indians for being guilty of the adjure of Witchcraft - One of them I think among the Tuscarora Indians, they first knolled her in the head & then threw her into the fire.

The other was an enduring Indian who was sent accompanied by a few of her near Relations to Cold Spring for food - it was a very small Council but she was pronounced guilty of the charge by Council withilded or old friend. (Complainant, further).
nison against their Brothers return, whenytf
they are to have a Dance or religious Festi
val- ytf ytf ytf 17th First Day- ytf all well this Morning
except A Lea a littleytf complaining- It seeming
probable that we should be detaind here lon
gerytf than agreeable in consequence of the
Indians absence it was thought bestytf that a
Messenger should be dispatchd this morning
to harken theirytf return T Stew
ardson therefore wrote a fewytf lanes & Jonathan
Thomas took Set overytf to Cold Spring agreed
with an Indian toytf Take it to our Friends at
Cattaraugus ytf for $1.50 - being about 40 Miles
on Jonathans return we set with the Fam
ily in a religious wayytf & the Meeting was satisfac
tory- after Dinner. they told us thatytf within
a few Months two Indian Women had been
killd by the Indians forytf being guilty as they
adjudgd of Witchcraft- One of them I think
amongytf the Tuscarora Indians, they first knockd
ytf her in the Head & then threw her in the Fire
the other was an Onandago Indian who
was send (accompanyd byytf her Husband & a few of her near
Relatives to Cold Spring for trial - itytf was
a very small Council but on looking into her hands she wasytf pronoun
ced Guilty of the Charge by Conudiu who is
calld the Old Prophet (Cornplantersytf Brother)-
ytf
and on considering what should be done with
her 20 cattle (which are now with her),
with whom she (yesterday) said of the Chief of
a Young Man I Abbe Pro-nam as he once was,
he would put an end to her, on which Ann
Grin immediately caught up an axe and
threw a stone in her head. I among them was
complicated in the massacre—friends were
ignorant of them proceeding till they saw her
execution of the act, but the Indians per
hearing disbelieve us, do not like to

talk about it—the Kinckists of the Wes-

town threaten revenge (Blood for Blood) if

we ever touch them again. To this effectings
account I bel belated a pleasing country
mark. A white horse about 5 Months
back had brought a Load of Goods up the
River. I among the last some Cyder of
Cyder-Royal—stopping at Cold Spring he of

the effect of Cyder-Royal many of them
made a Soe at its & became intoxicated
and very much alarmed many of the loan
Indians who threatened to drive his cattle
and on considering what should be done with her Old Fatty (whom we saw & shook hands withytf at Snyder's Yesterday) said if he was a ytf younger Man & able for war as he once was he would put an End to her-ytf on which Sun Fish immedeately caught upytf an axe & knockd her in the Head & among them they compleatedytf the Massacre - Friends were Sonorant of their procedeing till thisytf per petration of the act, but the Indians ap pear dissatisfied & doytf not like to talk about it- The Relatives of the wo man threaten revengeytf (Blood for Blood) if ever they Catch Sunfish - to this affecting account Joel related a pleasingytf counter part. A white Trader about 5 Months back had brought a Load ofytf Goods up the River & among the rest some Cyder & Cyder Royal -ytf stopping at Cold Spring he of ferd themytf for sale & the Indians not aware of the effect of Cyder royal many ofytf them purchased & Drank, particularly a few of their Chiefs whoytf collecting in their Council House made a polic of it & becameytf Intoxicated- this very much alarmd many of the Sober Indians whoytf threatned to starve his Casks ytf
Let out the legion if he did not go away they however thought it best first to send several of their warriors down to Demareet on their Representation Joel Swan & Jacob Taylor went with them to their Town but the trader probably alarmed with the threats of the Indians had removed his canoe further up the River where it is expected he disposed of his Liquors among the white People. Joel said he believes the Indians were taken in by the Cyden royal at New Castle not being acquainted with its strength.

This afternoon 3 of the Young lads & 4 Women & Girls came here to their Town at the Mill & some of them best Gram to be ground which being done they gathered wood & firewood a recharge. This is their common prac- tice the first Day of the Week is no Day of Distinction to them but their weekly Hunting or amusements are every day alike likewise how far it may be right for our Friends to indulge or to far Corn
& let out the Liquor & if he did not go away. 
theyytf however thought it but first to come 
& advise with Friends & withytf this View 
several of their warriors came down 
to Tunahasa . on their Representation 
Joel Swain & Jacobytf Taylor 
went with them to their Town but the 
Traderytf probably alarmd with the 
threats of the Indians had remvfd his 
canoeytf further up the Rivers, where 
it is expected he disposd of his Liquors 
ytf among the White People- Joel said 
heytf believd the Indians were taken 
in by the Cyder ryal atytf [unawares?] 
not being acquainted with itsytf strength 
this afternoon 5 of the Young Indian 
Women & Girls comeytf here to spin Tow 
& some of them his Grain to be ground at the Mill 
ytf which being done they gatherd wood & pre 
pared a repast - This is theirtytf common prac 
tice- the first Day of the Week is no Day 
of Distinction toytf them but their Work 
Hunting or amusements are every Day 
alike pursued-ytf how far it may be rights 
for our Friends to indulge or, so far, coun 
ytf
Countenance this disregard of first Day as to print or tax for them to instruct them in spinning just as on the other Days of the Week is a duty deserving con sideration. The May, 229th, 1790, which the Indians gain here belong to the women and also the spin wheels; all the Indians and women who incline to learn are at liberty to come while there are materials to work upon; then they are tied up separately with their several names on each parcel when they have done Jonathan Thomas, Esquire, gave them free of charge as much Cloth as they have made, which he determined by the number of cuts in each parcel; I was further told that when the Great Eclipse of the Sun took place in 1806 they were that Day among their Bank of Several Indians helping them, he had told them in the morning that at a certain
countenance this disregard of the first Day as to Grind for them & to instruct them in spinning just as on the other Days of the Week is a query deserving consideration. The Flax Tow & Wool which the Indians spin here belong to Friends as also the sping wheels. All the Indian Girls & Women who incline to [lam?] are at liberty to come while there are materials to work upon. their thread & yarn is tyed up separately with their several named on each Parcel. Jonathan Thomsyf Weaves it & gives them each free of charge as mush Cloth as their yarn has made, which he deter mines by the number of Cuts in each parcel. Joel further told us that when the Great Eclipse of the Sun took place in 1806 they were that Day, raising their Barn & several Indians helping them. he had told them in the morng that at Certain ytf
time of the Day the Sun would become Dark this they would not believe as one of them gave him to understand that he believed he told a Lie when told belived it to be just coming on he went to the House & brought to the Barn a piece of Smoked Glass I desired the Indians to look into it he acknowledged he saw something which he could not understand when it was about half on they looked at it again & then began to be convinced that it would be as blessed had represented he then told them they might see that white People knew more than Indians & that they could tell these things for years before they happened. This Eclipse here was total I told said it was as Dark as it is in a clear Star light Night when there is no moon the Stars were then visible & the Darkness such as to make it dangerous being aloft in the Building. The air had the feeling dampness of the Evening. Jonathan related a circumstance of a little similar of an Indian Man since he has been with them at the time of an Eclipse of the moon the Indian would not believe him till being obliged to conviction when washing himself in the Market River down he said he was a Poor Indian that while
time of the Day the sun would become Dark
this they would notytf believe & one of them gave
him to understand that he believed he toldytf a
Lie- when Joel believed it to be justytf coming
on he went to the House & brought to the
Barn a piece ofytf smoked Glass & desired the
Indians, who disbelieved to look thro’ it-ytf he acknowledged he
saw something which he could not under
stand- whenytf it was about half on they
lookd at it again & then began to beytf con
vinced that it would be as Joel had represen
ted- he then told themytf they might see that
while People knew more than Indians &
thatytf they could tell these thing for years
before they happened- This Eclipseytf here
was total & Joel said it was asytf Dark as it is
in a clear star light night when there is no
Moon- theytf Stars were then Vissible & the
Darkness such as to make it Dangerousytf be
ing aloft in the Building- the air had the
feeling & dampness ofytf the Evening- Jonathan
related aytf circumstance a little similar
of an Indian Man since he has been with
ytf them at the time of an Eclipse of the
moon. the Indian would not believeytf him
till seaming obliged conviction, when wrap
ping himself in hisytf Blanket & lying down
he said he was a Poor Indian & that while
ytf
Folks know every thing - As we were going to Bed Mr. Woolson told me that we must return about 10 miles by the same road when we go to Catharine's - After getting to sleep I dreamed that we were on our way I had some rough steps to contend with - Just my Dear Father I thought was in my company - I then thought I had got to Burlington I met with many of my friends there - shook hands with ladies - Meeting at the street designing to go into my own habitation but the building seemed changed - I then found myself sitting in Uncle Robert Smith's Entry where many of my Connections & Friends came in - we had an affectionate meeting I felt near to each other but I could not reconcile being there to my own mind - Sometimes I concluded it must be a dream but it continued so long I seemed to like a reality that I began to question whether I was in my right mind. At length concluded it could not be real I told Mother that all the Mentally I was then with them my Body was far distant & I must return - I was begining to relate my persuasion that this
Folks knew every thing- As we were
going to Bed T Stewardson told me that we
must return about 10 miles by the same
road when we go to Cattaraugus - after
getting to Sleep I dreamd that we were on
our Way & had some rugged steeps to Contend
with but my Dearyf Father I thought was in
Company & my Companion - I then thought I had got to
Burlington & met with many of my Friends there.
shook handsytf with James Sterling & crossd
the Street desiring to go into my ownytf Hab
itation but the Buildings seemd changed-
I then found myselfytf setting in Unkle
ytf Robert Smiths Entry where many of my
ytf Connections & Friends came in & we had
an affectionate meetingytf & felt near to each
other but I could not reconcile being there
toytf my own mind- sometimes I concluded
it must be a Dream, but it continuedytf so
long & seemd so like a reality that I began
to question whetheytf I was in my right mind
I at lenghth concluded it could not be real
lytf told Mother that altho mentally I was
thus with them my Body was far
ytf distant & I must return - I was begin
ning to relate my persuasion thatytf this
ytf
was the Case to Robert Smith first, who I also thought was there, I felt very near to me, when I wrote with a direct impression, that though widely separated in body from my dear friend, we were near in the bond of that fellowship which time and distance cannot forever the affectionate impression on which I wished continued for some time to enjoy, I now, while writing these remarks.

18th several of us employ as part of this forenoon fishing in Turnasaga Creek of caught fish which were cooked for us in the evening. Then on after dinner we took a walk to look at a large stone about 30 feet in circumference on the surface, wherein of about 15 or 18 inches abouder was hollow space; a little larger than trenches which bore the appearance of having been done by design yet for what purpose we could with no certainty conjecture. But perhaps to found their Fort, as
was the Care to Robert Smithyf Jun
who I also thought was there & felt very
near to me, when Iytf awoke with a sweet
Impression that though widely separa
ted in Bodyytf from my Dear Friend we
were near in the Bond of that Fellow
ship whichytf Time nor distance cannot
prevent- the affectionate Impressions un
derytf which I awoke I continued for some
time to enjoy, & now while writingytf they
revive-ytf ytf ytf 18th ytf several of us employd part of this
forenoon fishing in Tunassasa Creek &
cought between six andytf seven Dozen Fish which
were cookd for us in the Evening & nextytf morning.
after Dinner we took a Walk to look at a
large stone about 30ytf feet in circumference
on the surface where of about 15 or
18 Inchesytf asunder were hollow spaces
a little larger than trenchers which bore
ytf the appearance of having been done
by design yet for what purpose we
ytf could with no Certainty Conjecture
but perhaps to pound their Corn, as
ytf
and space (except one near the middle) was to determine as to allow a very convenient seat by the side of it on the stone. Jonathan also entertained me by some information of several things of which I was not before acquainted. He says that the Indian Reservation of land on the Allegheny River is 37½ miles in length, including the stream, and in places more than a mile in breadth containing about 26,880 acres. The Cataract Reservation on the Cataracungs River contains the same quantity. The Buffalo Reservation on Buffalo Creek contains 106 square miles, or 64,000 acres. The Tonowonto Reservation has the same contents. It is situated on Tonowonto Creek. The Connewaugus Reservation contains 2 square miles, or 1280 acres. The Gardo 2,560 acres. Big tree Half
each space (except one near the middle) was so situate toytf allow a very conveni
tent seat by the side of it on the stone. ytf Jonathan also entertained me by someytf Infor
mation of several things of which I was not before acquainted- heytf says that the
Indians Reservation of Sand on the Alle
gany River is 3 1/2 Miles in length, in cludingytf the stream & in places more than a mile in breadth containing 
ytf about 26,880 Acres- The Cateraugus ytf Reservation on the Cateraugus River 
ytf contains the same quantity. The ytf Buffelo Reservation on Buffelo Creek contains 100 square Miles orytf 64,000-
Acres- The Tonowonto ytf Reservation has the same content & is situate onytf Tonowonto Creek - The 
Connegaugusytf Res. 2 Square miles, or 1280 Acres- The Garda 2,500 Acres. Bigtreeytf half ytf
Little head Town— the same & Squake Hill the same, and Canacadeo 12,800 acres, these last 4 reservations are all on branches of the Gennesee River.

Of the whole right are reserved by the Seneca Nation of Indians, the number of whom at their last return, 40 years ago, was about 1800—about 600 of which number are now on the Allegany River—The Seneca have also a reserve of 640 acres on the Dike (or Dutch) or Ocean Creek, whereon is an Oil Spring from which the Seneca Oil flows in abundance. It rises on the top of the Water, it is collected by Flannel Cloths in which it is absorbed— the Indians then boil it to separate the water & other matter when it is fit for sale. He also told of a Spring on the Cat erancrus River from whence arises a
ytf Little beards Town- the same & Squaka Hill the same, as much very 1280 Acres ytf and Caneadeeo 12,800 Acres these Six last Reservations are all on theytf Circumference or branches of the Genneseeoytf River & the whole nine are reservd by the Seneca Nation of Indians- the number of whom atytf their last return, 4 years ago, was about 1800. about 600 of whichytftf number are now on the Allegany River. ytf The Senecas have also a reserve of 640 Acres on the Issue (or Issues)ytf or Olean Creek whereon is an Oil Springytf from which the Seneca Oil flows inytf abundances it rises on the top of the Water & is collected byytftf Flannel Cloths in which it is absorbd. the Indians then boil it toytf separate the Water & other matter, when it is fit for Sale. heytf also told of a Spring on the Cat eraugus ytf River from whence arises a ytf
sulfurous air, which on the appli-
cation of a Candle or Coal of Tars blaz-
ges to the height of about two feet.
About 20 inches in Diameter.
On the Bank of the James River, about 150 feet in depth from the shore is an Ancient Fortifi-
cation covering about three quar-
ters of an acre behind which is
an Entrainment about 10 feet
in depth having near the middle
a level Gateway of perhaps 10
feet I within is also level — this
is supposed to have been entered
by Civilized Inhabitants perhaps 2000 years ago as none
of the Indians can give any
account of it — There are two
similar Fortifications on the alle-
sage River, one of them on the
sulpherous air which on the Application of a candle or Coal ofyf Fire blazes to the heighth of about two feet & about 20 mileyf in Diameter- On the Bank of the same River about 150 feet inyf height from the shore is an Antient fortification covering about threeyf quarters of an Acre- behind which is an Entrenchment about 10yf feet in Depth having neat the middle a level Gateway of perhapsyf 10 feet & with [intis?] also level- this isyf supposed to have been entrench ed by Civilized Inhabitants per haps 2000yf year ago, as none of the Indians can give any account of it- There areyf two similar fortifications on the Alle ganyyf River , one of them on the ytf
Indians Reserve; but they are not quite so large and several Mounds
containing a Chalkier Substance
supposed to be the Bones of Dead
Men—all bearing the same
marks of Antiquity

19. took an Excursion among the In-
dians to-day—we set out after Break-
fast accompanied by Joel Swain & Thomas
Dutton & James Pmcbricheh & went in
his Canoe—which we got into at the land-
ing place 2/2 mile from Tunassata—about
two Miles up the River went as far as I
canbricheh's House to see him some 5 or
1/2 Miles, at this house we helped Nicholas Sil-
verheels to raise one end of his House—there
was a 2 Story Log Building very comfortably
furnished with Glass Windows & 1st
floor on descending ground had setted
at the corner and not has been very
ly under fire—Paid a Visit to Nicholas Sil-
verheels, I bought several pair of shoes
—arms to take home with us then
Indians Reserve (but they are not quite so large) and severally Mounds containing a Chalkey substance supposed too be Bones of Dead Men- all bearing the same marks of Antiquity. 19th Took an Excursion among the Indians to Day. we set out after Break fastyf accompanied by Joel Swain & Thomas Dutton & James Pinebrush am Indianyf assorted us with his Canoe which we got into at the landing place 1/2yf mile from Tunassasa - about two Miles upyf the River went ashore at Ja Pinebrush'syf House to render him some assis tance among his Cattle- walkd from here yf to Cold Spring where we helpd Nicholasyf Sil verheels to raise one End of his House it was a Twoyf Story log building very comfortably finished with Glass Windows &c.yf but being on Descending Ground had setted at the lower End, not havingyf been proper ly undermined- Paid a visit to Nicholasyf Sil verheels & bought several pair of Mock assins toyf take home with us- then yf
Came about the Settlement I went to see Henry Heal, Cornplanter for Henry after showing us his Potato Patches we went over the River with us to show them Corn fields we then went further up the Stream I saw on the opposite Place to cut some Provision brought with us it being now dinner time then pushed up to the House of the chief Indian which is painted Red White with white Paling at a distance looks very Smart did not find him at home of the House was shut up this is about a Mile up the Alleghany from where we first took boat we should likely have gone further I stopped at several other Places but heard that the Indians were from home therefore returned I made another Stop at the Town the Indian Boys here behind us in their Deplenty with Bow and Arrows and Blow Guns Favour Shooting
lookd about the Settlement & went
to see Henry Obeal, Cornplanters Son,
Henry after shewing us his Potatoes
ytf Beens &c went over the River with
us to shew their Corn Field. w eytf then
went further up the Stream & lan
ded on the opposite shore toytf eat some
Provission brought with us it being
near Dinner time. thenytf pushd up
to the House of the Minister, which
is painted Red &ytf white with white
Paling & at a Distance looks very
smart. did notytf find him at home
& the House was shut up. this is
about 7 Miles upytf the Allegany from where
we first tookytf boat & we should likely
have gone further & stopd at severalytf other
places but heard that the Indians were
from home. thereforeytf returnd & made
another stop at the Town. The Indian Boys
hereytf shewd us their Dexterity with Bows &
arrows & Blow Guns &ytf arrows. shoating
ytf
down several Birds, called Coots, Bills in presence of our Company. As we went up the alley we saw a number of Allegho-
tons lying at the bottom of the River, two of which James O'nebush struck with his setting Pole & bade them to the top of the water for us to look at, but said they were too ugly to put into the Canoe. They were about 15 inches in length had 2 Heels at first view bore some resemblance to a Dirty Mud Cat fish. They are rather Hump-
Fowled. The Indians Corn & other Fish hook pretty well but this not quite so good as usual & more weedy owing to the
Colonels wetness of the Season. They are the Hoo principally in preparing & stor-
ing their Crops. It is said they have m-
proved in Cleanliness in their Habitations but they are still dirty as also in their
Persons.

Besides the Reservations of Land mentioned in the foregoing Note. Complaints of some
other of the Chiefs have several Grants
down several Birds call'd Cross Bills in presence of ourytf Company. As we went up the Allegany weytf saw a number of Allegators lying at the bottom of the River, two ofytf which James Pinebrush struck with his ytf setting Pole & bro. them to the top of the water for us to look at, butytf said they were too ugly to put into the Canoe- they were about 15ytf Inches in length had 2 feet & at first view bore some semblance toytf a Dirty Mud Catfish- they are rather stupid & inactive. theytf Indians Corn & other Truck look pretty well but tis said not quiteytf so good as usual & more weedy owing to the Coldness & Wetnessytf of the season- they use the Hoe principally in preparing for &ytf tend ing their Crops. it is said they have im provd in Cleanliness inytf their Habitations but they are still Dirty- as also in their Persons.ytf Beside the Reservations of Land mentiond in the foregoing notes. Cornplanter & some other of the Chiefs haveytf several Grants ytf
in Fee. These Reservations were made
to the senecas when they sold the Residue
of their Lands to Rob. Morris--apart of the
ytf purchase money for which was paid &
the residue vested in Bank Stockytf which
now produces an Annuity to them of
Six Thousand Dollars &ytf when divided
is about four Dollars pr head. Of this
they all recieveytf equally, an Infant draw
ing as much as its Parents, or as a Chief.
ytf Except the Private Grants to the Chiefs
& some specific Annuities toytf six of them which an
nuities are to cease when the Die. They
have noytf pecuniary advantage above
other Indians neither have they any
otherytf Power of authority that their
Weight & Influence gives them.
thisytf is acquired by their Wisdom
in Council or Exploits in War, &
ytf sometimes both & while they Contin
ue to hold the good opinion &ytf Respect
of their Nation they are advised with &
lookd up to in allytf Cares of Difficulty
ytf
but when this good Opinion ceases they are
descended from their Counsellors, they are appoint-
ted by their chief Indians upon consultation of Council

The Senecas, Mohawks, Cayugas,
Onandago's, Tuscarora's, and Onondag
are called the Six Nations. For all
principally in the State of New York
except the Mahawks who mostly
reside on Grand River in upper
Canada. Most of these Nations are
Diminished but particularly the Peo-
ple who were once very powerful.

These several Nations are divided into
Tribes. The Tribe of the Senecas and Then
Chiefs are as follow: Wi the
Wolf Tribe were for Chiefs Cornplanter, Con
andie, Ticky ando and Shong— the
Bear Tribe, John Preece, - Crow of Halftown
Deer Tribe—Israhel—Old Matty—Sniper
Snipe Tribe—Jeannoe was by—Young Matty
—Heal of Charles White
Turtle Tribe—Blue Eyes & Elliott
Crane Tribe—Johnson Silverheels
Beaver Tribe—Folltherie—
Hawk Tribe—Jacob Snow—
but when this good opinion Ceases they are
discarded from their Councils--they are app
ointed by the other Chiefs & Indians when they assembled by Council.
The Senecas, Mohawks, Cayugas, ytf Onandago’s, Tuscarora’s, and Oneida’s
ytf are call’d the Six Nations & are all
ytf principally in the state of New York
except the Mohawks who mostly
reside on Grand River in upper
Canada. Most of these Nations are
ytf Diminished but particularly the Sen
ecas whoytf were once very powerful--
these several Nations are divided into
ytf Tribes. The Tribes of the Senecas &ytf their
Chiefs are as follow--vis the
Wolf Tribe which has for Chiefsytf Cornplanter, Con
nuidu, Tickyando and Strong--the
Bear Tribe,ytf John Pierce, Crow & Halftown
Deerytf Tribe--Josiah, Old Fatty, & Snipe
ytf Snipe Tribe--Te us se was sy, young Fatty, ytf
ytf Henry Obeal & Charles Obeal,
Turtle Tribe--Blueytf Eyes & Much,
Crane Tribe--Johnytf Silverheels
Beaver Tribe--Tallytf John, & the
Hawk Tribe--Jacobytf Snowytf ytf ytf
The Indians of the Settlement generally abstain from the use of spirituous liquor so that it has become very rare to one of them intoxicated. Since which they seldom quarrel or fight among themselves but live in harmony together. This disposition they endeavour to cultivate among the children of hence they rarely differ as is very common with boys. Their dress is yet for the most part in the Indian style but an imitation of mode of dress used among the whites is in creating among them; they are naturally avaricious sparing not being liable to imposition as when they drank spirits some of them are growing rich but others expend their earnings in trinkets and fines. The desire for trinkets seems however abating—although mostly ingenious quick of apprehension. They in revelation they many of them very ignorant helpless and inclined to indolence. I cannot readily reconcile themselves to
The Indians of the Settlements generally abstain from the use of Spiritious Liquors so that it has become very rare to see one of them Intoxicated. Since which they seldom quarrel or fight among themselves but live in Harmony together--this Disposition they endeavour to Cultivate among the Children & hence they rarely differ as is very common with Boys. Their Dress is yet for the most part in the Indian Stile but an Immitation of the mode of Dress used among the Whites is in creasing among them--they are naturally avaricious & saving & not being so liable to Imposition as when they drank Spirits, some of them are growing rich--but other expend their earnings in Trinkets & Finery--the desire for Trinkets seems however abating. Altho mostly Ingenious quick of apprehension & keen in penetration they are many of them very Ignorant & helpless, inclinable to Indolence & cannot readily reconcile themselves to
labour. This however is not the Care with all of them prejudices these gone a phase in continuing this declination to labour among the women as it was formerly accounted disgraceful or degrading for them to do what was considered the women’s business. The men built the house I hunted to procure Meat & skins, the women hoe the ground planted tended & gathered the corn, then brought it home carried home the deer elk to which their husbands had killed in hunting brought him water in short did the laborious work principally these prejudices are wearing off since the settlement of friends among them the men both old & young now turn out in the spring of the year & now the fall timber & split rails make the new planting for this purpose the Plow is done some of the men assist also in tending the corn throughout the season I don’t so much as formerly require the women to work on them at perform any trivial services as I saw one of their boys handling stone with a Red Fossen
Labour. this however is not the case
with all & theiryf prejudices have some share
in continuing this disinclination to Labour
ytf among the Men--as it was formerly accounted
Disreputable & degradingytf for them to do what
was considered the Womens Business. The
Men Builtytf the House & Hunted to procure
Meat & Skins--the Women Hoed theytf Ground
planted, tended & gathered the Corn, then poun
ded &ytf cookd it--cut the Wood & brought it
home--carried home the Deer Elkytf &c which
their Husbands had killd in hunting--brought
him Water.ytf in short did the laborious bu
siness principally--these prejudices are
ytf wearing off since the settlement of Friends
among them--the men both Oldytf & young
now turn out in the spring of the Year &
fall Timberytf & split Rails--make the Fen
ces & assist in preparing the Groundytf for
Planting. for this purpose the Plow is some
times used but moreytf commonly the Hoe,
some of the men assist also in tending
the cornytf throughout the season & do not
so much as formerly require theytf Wo
men to wait on them as perform every
trivial service. I saw one ofytf their
Boys hawling stone with a sled & oxen
ytf
which he drove with considerable force.

ment I appeared pleased with his fair

domance—this he would have once been

hosted at for & perhaps this Bow I arson
taken from him. Formely of a man took

not of a Hoe to use it—they would get down

his Gun by way of decision I just the

Hoe in its place. I wouldlaughter

When a Young Man inclines to Marry

he makes Choice of a Young Woman, he

acquaint his Mother or eldest Sister of

his Wish—one of them goes to the Mother

or eldest Sister of the Young Woman with

his Proposal of Marriage & they commu-

nicate it to her—about this Period of the

Courtship the Young Man presents the

Young Woman or her Father with a pre-

sent of Broaches, Ear Bobs or other Trinket

to the Value of about 6 to 10 Dollar.

if his offer or proposal of marriage is

not accepted, the present is returned

to him but if after Considering it for

some Days, it is satisfactory to her,

her Mother or Sister accompany her
which he drove with Considerable judgment & appeared pleased with his performance; this he would have once been hooted at for perhaps his Bow & arrow taken from him—formerly if a man took ytf hold of a Hoe to use it the Women would set down his Gun by way of derision & put the Hoe in its place would laugh & say such a Warrior is turned Woman & when a Young Man inclines to marry & ytf makes Choice of a Young Woman, he acquaints his Mother or eldest Sister of his Wish—one of them goes to the Mother or eldest Sister of the Young Woman with his proposal of marriage & they communicate it to her about this Period of the Courtship the Young Man presents the ytf Young Woman or her Father with a present of Broaches, Ear bobs or other Trinkets to the value of about 6 to 10 Dollars if his offer or proposal of marriage is not accepted the present is returned to him but if after considering it for some Days, it is satisfactory to her, her Mother or Sister accompany her ytf
to the Young Man. House & present her to him. the Mother or Sister then withdraw & she stays with her proposed Husband. As the Seasons for planting trees, gathering corn, icnouring faggots, & other Business come on, the Female Connections of the Young Woman assist her in the different operations during the first Year at the End of which without any other Ceremony, the Marriage is considered valid & honorable. They sometimes however take a shorter way for it is too commonly found again on small disagreements, both parties afterward taking other Companions. There are now many among them in this Circumstance.

Their ancient Opinion respecting Thunder was that a Being whom they call Eno, inhabitng the Southern Mountains, having a short Gun was in the practice of discharging it at his pleasure, some times striking the trees & splitting them.
to the Young Mans House & present
her to him- the Motherytf or Sister then
withdraw & she stays with her proposed
Husband- Asytf the seasons for Planting
hoeing gathering Corn, procuring Fire
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on small disagreements, bothytf parties
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there are now many amongytf them in
this circumstancesytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf ytf
5 ytf Their antient opinion respecting
Thunder was that a Being whom theytf calld
Eno went [some was?] Great Spirit Inhabiting theytf Southern Mountains
& having a Short Gun was in the practice
ofytf discharging it at his pleasure some
times striking the Trees &ytf Splitting them
ytf
to shew his great Strength & Power. He lived on Cape Snakes & Wild Beasts I say always a friend to the Indians which he sometimes kill'd & white People - this motion now obtains very little credit with them.

6. They sometimes hunt near home sometimes go to the Distance of many Days Journey in which Case the Wife has been accustomed to go with him. She builds them a Cabin and then takes his course generally in a line by breaking down the Banks if the Hill, a Deer or the Animal he hangs it in a Tree. He then makes his way to his Path along the Water-course breaks the branches down from the Deer till he reaches it. He then descends with his feet in the Leaves or Snow & there are other marks for his Wife to find the Game. He when few Deers try hunting & if he kills 3 out of 4 of 10. He marks his path from them in the same way - in the Evening he returns to his Cabin & with his Days Toil his Wife gets
to shew his great strength & Power.
He lived on large yt Snakes & Wild Beasts
& was always a Friend to the Indians
tho' ytf he sometimes killd white People-
this notion now obtains very little creditytf with themytf ytf ytf
6 ytf They sometimes hunt near home
times go to the Distance of manyytf Days Journey
in which case the Wife & Family have been accustom
eytf to go with their Husband. He builds them a Cabin
& then takes hisytf Course generally or Down up some
making a Kind of Bath by breaking down theytf [Reapers?]
Stream of Water- if he kills a Deer orytf other
Arrival, he hangs it in a Tree & then makes
his way to hisytf Path along the Water
course break the bushes down from
the Deer tillytf he reaches it- he then
scrapes with his feet in the Leaves or
Snowytf & there are his marks for his
Wife to find their Game- he thenytf pursues by [bremting?] & if he kills 3 or 4
orytf half a Dozen Deer marks his path
from them in the same way- in the
ytf Evening he returns to his Cabin tird
with his Days Toil & his Wife gets
Shun his supper if she has anything to prepare & he then tells her how many deer he has killed & where to send them off she goes directed by his marks & broken tops to do this if she brings them home on her back often from a great distance with great labour - if the man is benighted or too great a distance to get to his cabin that kills a deer it is not uncommon to strike up a fire & make a shirt of a sharp stick & roast a slice of his deer which he keeps to eat as soon as one side is done & so continues eating as his inclination cooks till the whole deer is done. I was told me that some of the Indians when very hungry would eat a broad of brimston without difficulty - this practice still continues & except that the burden of bringing home the deer is not so commonly put upon the women, Indians sometimes eat so much at one time as is accounted for from their often lasting a long time, sometimes several days & when they get venison it is often eaten alone.
him his Supper if she has any thing to prepare he then tellsytf her how many Deer he has Killd & where to find them & off sheyt goes next morning directed by his marks & broken topd Bushes &ytf brings them home on her back often from a great distance & withytf [meak?] Labour-/> If the man is benighted at too great a Distance to ytf get to his Cabin & has killd a Deer it is not uncommon to strike up aytf Fire & making a Spit of a Sharp Stick roast a [Hasp?] of his Deerytf which he be gins to eat as soon as one side is done & so continuesytf eating as his Vension cooks sometimes till the whole Ham con sumed Joelytf told me that some of the Indians when very hungry would eat a Ham ofytf Venison without Difficulty- this practice of Hunting still Continuesytf ex cept tat the further of bringing home the Deer is not so commonlyytf put upon the Wife. Indians sometimes eating so much at one time isytf accounted for from their often fasting a long time, sometimes several Days,ytf & when they get Venison it is often eaten alone ytf
without salt Bread or Vegetables, till they quite loathe it — when they go on an Expedition either for Hunting or War, they frequently take with them only a little parched Corn Pounded with some Sugar, this or lights of Carriage, knowing it on such a Diet they will sustain great hardships for many Days. It told us that when he was once in this Country several Years back, an Indian was going with them a Journey of Two Days [perhaps] for Cuisine on enquiry they found he had brought no Provision making why he came without he replied — Hoh! — Deat enough before leaving home to last two Days — I am no Child, I am a Man. — When at home they are in general moderate in their Eating —

of the Indians generally many Young the Male not infrequently between Fourteen Eighteen and the Females from twelve to Sixteen — it is also common for many of these Children to die before they are 4 Years old — first of those who survive that age in a general way it is supposed they excelled us in.
without Salt, Bread or Vegetables, till they quite loathe it-ytf when they go on an Expedition either for Hunting or War, they ytf frequently take with their only a little parched corn pounded with someytf sugar this is light of Carriage & nourishing & on such a Dietytf they will sustain great hardships for many Days. H told us that when ytf he was once in this Country, several years back, an Indian was going withytf them a Journey of Two Days (Perhaps for a Guide) on enquiry they foundytf he had brought no Provision & asking why he came without, heytf replied- Hoh! I eat enough before leaving home to last two Days- I amytf no Child- I am a Man ~ When at home they are in the general moderateytf in their Eating-

The Indians generally meany Young-the Male, notytf unfrequently between fourteen & Eighteen and the Females fromytf twelve to sixteen- it is also common for many of the Children to dieytf before they are 4 years Old- but of those who survive that age in aytf general way it is supposed they exceed us in longevity ytf ytf ytf
Transcription

ytf