JOURNAL OF LIEUT.-COL. HENRY DEARBORN.

HENRY DEARBORN, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Third New Hampshire (Seammel's) Regiment. The following sketch is by Genl John S. Clark, Auburn, N. Y.:

Colonel Dearborn was born in Hampton, N. H., in March, 1751. He was a captain at Bunker Hill, and accompanied Arnold in the march through the woods against Quebec, in which expedition he was captured. He was exchanged in 1777, and soon after was appointed Major of Seammel's regiment. At Saratoga he commanded a separate battalion under General Gates, and was afterwards at Monmouth, where he distinguished himself and the regiment by a gallant charge. In 1779 Colonel Seammel was acting as Adjutant General of the army, leaving Lieut. Colonel Dearborn in command of the regiment during Sullivan's campaign. He was at the siege of Yorktown in 1781, and afterward on garrison duty at Saratoga and West Point until 1784. He served two terms in Congress, was for eight years secretary of war under Jefferson, and in the war of 1812 was senior Major-General of the army. In 1822 he was minister to Portugal, from whence he returned after two years' service, and died in Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829. After his death, his son, Henry Alexander Seammel Dearborn, collected and arranged the valuable papers of his father, transcribed the journals, which extended through the entire period of the revolution, and added important historical sketches, the whole making forty-five large volumes handsomely bound in morocco, the exterior approximating in elegance to the inestimable value of the material within. On the death of the son, all of these, excepting seven volumes, were taken apart, and the contents, made up of valuable autograph letters of the revolutionary period, scattered to the four winds by a sale at public auction. The seven volumes, containing no autographs, were reserved at the sale and remain intact. In one of these is the Journal kept during Sullivan's campaign, as
arranged by the son, but this copy differs from the original in many particulars, and includes much matter evidently obtained from other sources.

The original manuscript Journal of Sullivan's campaign, together with many other valuable original documents, are now in the possession of Charles P. Greenough, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, who intends to present them, through his brother William Greenough, Esq., of New York city, to the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, of Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y. With the consent and approbation of that Society, a literal copy of the original journal has been obtained through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Greenough, who has taken great pains to make the copy accurate, and sincere acknowledgments are due to him and also to the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, for the great favors so cheerfully bestowed.

**JOURNAL.**

**EASTON JUNE 17 1779**

Genls Maxwells & Poors Brigades withCols Procter's Regt of Artillery were order'd to march this day for Wyoming under the Command of the Honble Majr Genl Sullivan on an Expedition against the Savages between Wyoming & Niagara.  

18th The Army march'd at Sunrise proceeded 12 miles to Hilliers tavern & encamp'd our course to day about north  

19th March'd at 4 o'c l ock A M proceeded 7 miles to Brinker's Mills where there is a Magazine of Provisions kept Here we halted & drew provisions We passed this morning what is Call'd the Wind Gap of the blue mountains a narrow pass that appears as if Nature design'd it for a road into the country as it is the only place that this ridge of mountains can be passed for a very great distance After drawing provisions we march'd 9 miles to Learns tavern & encamp'd Our course to day about north  

20th March'd at 9 o'clock pass'd the end of a mountain call'd Dogon point proceeded about 5 miles & encamp The house we left this morning is the last we shall see until we git to Wyoming  

21st Enter'd what is Call'd the Great Swamp proceeded 20 miles thro' a horrid rough gloomy country the land cover'd with pine Spruce lawrel bushes & hemlock We eat breakfast at a streem call'd Tunkannah we pass'd another call'd Tobehannah & an other the Lealigh We likewise pass'd what is called the Shades of Death a very gloomy thick part of the Swamp  

22'nd. We March'd but 5 miles to a dessolate farm 7 miles from Wyoming  

23'rd. We March'd to the Fort at Wyoming 7 miles where we found several reg'ts incamp'd which are part of our army our course the 2 last days has been about N. West The whole Country from Easton to Wyoming is very poor & barren & I think Such as will never be Inhabited it abounds with dear & Rattle Snakes The land at Wyoming on both sides the river is very fine & was very thickly Inhabited before they ware cut off by the savages 20 miles up & down the river after the Battle at this place last year in which more than 200 of the Inhabitants were Kill'd the Savages burnt & destroyed the whole country & drove off the cattle & horses & strip'ed the women & children of every comfort of life we are now incamp'd on the bank of the Susquehannah river this river is at this place about 5o rods wide & abounds with fish of various kinds Such as Shad Bass, pike, trout &c &c &c  

24th We are laving still some skattering Indians are skulking about us  

25th Nothing New  

26th as yesterday
27th the 2nd & 3rd N. Hampshire regt cross’d the river & move’d 3 miles up to a place called Forty Fort on Abrahams plains & incamp’d here in the remains of a stockhead fort about 3 miles above this Fort the Battle was fought between the 2 Butlers viz Col Butler of Wyoming & the inhuman savage Butler that commanded the Indians & Tories in which 250 men were Kkilled & Skelp’d on our side & about 40 or 50 on the Enemies side. The next day after the battle the Enemy contrary to their engagements at the Capitulation of Forty Fort (in which was about 500 women & Children) burn’d and destroyed the whole settlement.

28th We are erecting some small works for the security of our guards
29th as yesterday
30th nothing new

JULY 1st the two Tories who were condemn’d at Easton ware orderd to be executed to day 1 of them was hung the other was pardon’d under the Gallows. A number of us discover’d a fine buck to day on an Island which we surrounded & killed. The army is waiting for provisions that are coming up the River.

2nd I went with Genl Poor and several other Gentlemen to day to view the field of action where the Battle between the 2 Butlers was fought. We found a great number of bones at & near the field of battle. Among a number of skull bones that we found none was without the mark of the tomahawk. I saw one Grave where 73 of our men ware buried & was shewn a place wher 17 of our men after being taken were made to set down in a ring 16 of whom they Immediately tomahawk’d the other leap’d over the ring and made his escape.

3rd This is anniversary of the Battle of the two Butlers mentioned above.
4th This is the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence but as it is Sunday we take no other notice of it than that of having a Sermon adapt to the Occasion. Col Cilley’s & Courtlandt’s reg’ts cross’d the river and Join’d us to day. Several dear & wild turkeys have been kill’d within a day or two with which this Country abounds.

MONDAY JULY 5th Genl Poor made an Entertainment for all the Officers of his Brigade to celebrate the Anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. 87 Gentleman ware present at dinner after which the 13 following toasts ware drank

1—4th of July 76 the ever Memorable Patriotick Era of American Independence
2nd The United States
3d The Grand Counsel of America
4th Gen’l Washington & the Army
5th The King & Queen of France
6th Genl Lincoln & the Southern Army
7th Genl Sullivan & the Western Army
8th May the Counsellors of America be wise and her Soldiers Invincible
9th A Successful & decisive Campaign
10th Civilization or death to all American Savages
11th the Immortal Memory of those heroes that have fallen in defence of American Liberty
12th May this New World be the last Asylum for freedom and the Arts.
13th May the Husbandman’s house be bless’d with peace & his fields with plenty.

The whole was conducted with such Joy & festivity as demonstrated an Independent Elevation of Spirit on this Important & enteresting Occasion. 6th One Winslow a Soldier in the 3d N. Hampshire regt was drown’d this morning by going into bathe a very severe shower of thunder ball rain & wind came on at abt 1 P. M. many peices of the hail ware as large as hens Eggs but of a very erregular form. 7th I eat part of a fryed Rattle Snake to day which would have tasted very well had it not been snake.

8th Nothing extraordinary
10th A detachment of 150 men was sent from the 2nd & 3rd N Hampshire regt under the command of Col Reid towards Easton to repace the rode & to help forward some wagons with provisions.
11th. we receiv’d our New Commissions upon the new Arrangement to day which we have been expecting for Eighteen Months. I rec’d several letters from N Hampshire to day in one of which I am inform’d of being married but have not learnt to whom.
12th nothing new
13th Col. Butler Misses Butler and a number of the ladies honour’d us with a visit from town this afternoon with whom we spent a very agreeable afternoon.
14th nothing new.
15 we hear the Main body of the Enemy have retir'd from Kings ferry on the Hudson river but have left a post there.

16th I went with Generals Sullivan Maxwell & Poor together with a number of other Gentlemen to view the ground where the Battle of the Butlers was fought.

17th we hear the enemy are pursuing their savage plan of burning plundering & destroying defenseless towns that they have burnt Fairfield, Norwalk & a part of New Haven in Connecticut & Bedford in N York State These things we may thank our good friends the Tories for what will not those hell hounds do us There was a very striking instance of their more than savage barbarity in the battle of the 2 Butlers One Henry Pencel of Wyoming who was fortunate enough to make his escape from the field of Battle on an Island in the river with one or two more without their arms near night a small party of the enemy came on to the Island the foremost of which was John Pencel brother to s'd Henry who upon discovering his brother call'd him a damned rebel & threaten'd to kill him. Henry fell on his knees & begged for his life saying brother John I am in your hands I'll be your slave I'll go with you but pray spare my life we have differ'd in sentiment & have met on the field of Battle but as I am now fully in your power for God's sake don't kill me but unatural & more than savage brother Cain like deaf to all his cries & Intreaties damn'd him for a rebel deliberately charg'd his gun & shot his brother then tomahawk'd and skelped him immediately some savages came up and ask'd him what he had done he told them he had kill'd his brother Henry a dam'd Rebel These savages curs'd for his unnatural behave & threaten'd to serve him the same way The above account I have from one Mr. Slocum a young fellow belonging to Wyoming who lay in the bushes so near Pencel as to hear all that passed.

18th nothing extraordinary

19th do

20th Do

21st We are informed by a letter from one of Genl Washington's Aids that Genl Wain with a body of Light Infantry on the night of the 15th Inst surprised & took a small Garrison near Kings ferry on Hudsons River call'd Stoney Point the particulars have not come to hand but it is said the number of men kill'd and taken is about 600 & a quantity of Artillery & Stores &c.

22nd we have a confirmation of the news of yesterday.

23rd I went with several other Gentlemen 8 miles up the River to an old Settlement call'd Lackawane to fish and hunt dear where we stayed over night.

24th Came home with but few fish 70 boats arriv'd from Sunsbury with provisions and stores to day.

25th Seven men belonging to what is call'd the German regt were sentenced by a General Court Martial to suffer death for desertion.

26th we are Informed that Genl Parsons has had an Engagemet with a body of the Enemy near Wilton 7 miles from Norwalk in Connecticut and finally repuls'd them.

27th Genl Poors Brigade mov'd down the river & Join'd the Main army at what is called the town The above mentioned deserters that were order'd to be executed to day are pardoned by the Genl who has declar'd he never will pardon another man in like circumstances.

28th Col Reid arriv'd with 50 waggons with provisions and Stores from Easton. The pack Horses are distribut'd in the several Brigades & mark'd.

29th we are inform'd that a party of Savages with some british troops have taken a small fort on the west branch of the Susquehannah near Sunsbury have plunder'd the Inhabitants of their cattle, horses & every other thing they could carry off and another party has been down to a place call'd the Minnisinks on the Delaware river and have had an action with a party of our Militia in which the Militia were rather worsted & lost a number of men but the Militia being reinforcements the enemy were oblig'd to retreat we likewise are inform'd that Genl Clinton has mov'd up from New York & taken possession of Kings ferry again with his main body.

30th the army under Genl Sullivan is order'd to March to Morrow Morning towards the Indian Settlements. A very severe campaign I expect we shall have. Genl Sullivan's army at Wyoming consists of the Troops following viz Maxwell's
Brigade consisting of Ogdens Datens Shreefes and Spencers regts—Poors Brigade consisting of Cilley's Reids Scammel's & Courtlands regts—Hands Brigade consisting of the German regt Shot's Corps Spoldens Independant Company & Hubley's regt from Pennsylvania.

**WYOMING JULY 31ST 1779**  This day the army Marches for Teoga in the following order:

**ORDER OF MARCH**

- **LIGHT TROOPS COMMANDED BY GEN’L HAND**
- **FLANK GUARD**
- **FLANK DIVISION**
- **MAXWELL'S BRIG**
- **THREE COLUMN OF HORSES COMMANDED BY COLONEL PROCTOR**
- **ARTILLERY**
- **COLONEL'S BRIGADE**
- **POORS BRIGADE**
- **FLANK GUARD**
- **CLINTON'S BRIGADE**
ORDER OF BATTLE

LIGHT CORPS COMMANDED BY
GENERAL HAND

FLANK GUARD
FLANK GUARD

PACK HORSES
PACK HORSES

100 MEN
100 MEN

PROCTOR'S ARTILLERY
CLINTON'S BRIG.

50 MEN
50 MEN

NOTE—The foregoing sketches of Order of March and Order of Battle are just as found in the journal and are as originally issued; by Genl. Sullivan's order of the 24th August the Brigades of Poor and Maxwell changed places in conformity to a previous arrangement.
When the army shall be fully assembled, the following arrangements are to take place:

Light corps commanded by Genl. Hand consisting of Armandts corps, Sholts Do 6 companies of Rangers, Wm. Butlers regt, Morgans Corps, and all volunteers that may join the army shall be:

- Maxwells Brigade (Ogilvys Dayton's Regts)
- Poors Brigade (Cilleys Reid's Regts)
- Clintons Brigade (late Livingstons Dubois Regts)

...and form the left of the front line.

- Maxwells Brigade (Shreeves & Spencers)
- Poors Brigade (Scammels & Cortlandts)
- Clintons Brigade (Ganseworths & Oldens)

...to form the right of the front line.

The right of the first line to be covered by 100 men drafted from Maxwells Brigade the left to be covered by 100 men drafted from Poors Brigade: Each flank of the 2nd line to be covered by 50 men drafted from Clinton's Brigade. The flanking division on the right to consist of Hartlisses & Dattens regt with a draft from the line of 100 men. The flanking division on the left to consist of the German Battalion & 100 men drafted from the line.

The order of Battle & the Order of March are represented on the annexed plan and are to be adhered to at all times when the situation of the Country will possibly admit. Where a deviation takes place, it must be carried no further than the necessity of the time requires.

The Order of March will advance by the right of Companies in files & keep at least one mile in front. Maxwells Brigade will advance by its right in files sections or platoons as the Country will admit. Poors Brigade will advance by its left in the same manner. Clintons Brigade will advance by the right of regts by platoons, sections or files as the Country will admit. All the covering parties and flanking divisions on the right will advance by the left & those on the left by the right. The Artillery & pack horses will March in the Center. Should the Army be attacked in front while on its march, the light Corps will immediately form and repulse the Enemy. The flanking divisions will endeavor to gain the flank & rear of the Enemy while the line is forming. The pack horses will in all cases fall into the position represented on the annexed plan. Should the Enemy attack on either flank the flanking division attacked will form a front and sustain the attack until reinforced in which case a part of the light troops is to be immediately detached to gain the Enemy's flank & rear, the covering parties of the 2nd line will move to gain the other flank. Should the Enemy attack out rear the 2nd line will face & form a front to the Enemy. The covering parties of the line will move to sustain it while the flanking Divisions face about and endeavor to gain their flanks & rear. Should the light troops be driven back they will pass thro the intervals of the main Army & form in the rear.

Should the Enemy in an engagement with the army when form'd endeavor to turn either flank the covering parties will move up to lengthen the line & so much as may be found necessary from the flanking divisions will display outwards to prevent the attempt of the Enemy from succeeding. The light Corps will have their advance & flank guards at a good distance from the main body. The flanking Divisions will furnish flank guards & the 2nd line a Rear Guard for the Main Army. When we find the light Corps engaged with the Enemy in front the front of the pack horses will halt and the rear close up while the columns move in a small distance. Close & display Columns which will bring the horses in the position represented in the plan for order of Battle. Should the attack be made on either flank or Rear the horses must be kept in the position they are in at the commencement of the attack unless other orders are then given.

July 31, 1779. After passing the forenoon at very severe fatigue in loading the boats & pack horses the army moved from Wyoming at 2 o'clock P.M. with 120 boats about 1200 pack horses & 700 beef cattle. We proceeded to Iachawanea 10 miles & Encamp'd here.
has been a very pleasant settlement. The land is very fertile & level. The inhabitants being drove off & the place desolated by the savages last year, it is now uninhabited. We have had a remarkable rainy time for 10 dayspast & still continues.

August 1st. Sunday. As the boats didn't get up last night, the army did not march till 4 o'clock P.M. Proceeded 7 miles the way most horribly rough. We found great difficulty in getting forward the pack horses. It was late in the evening before we arrived at our encamping ground. Our rear guard did not arrive till near day brake. We encamped on a fine piece of intervale which has been inhabited but shared the fate of Wyoming last year. This place was formally inhabited by savages was called Quillimack.

2nd. The army lay still to repair the pack saddles &c &c. We took a number of fine fish with a sea net today. Such as bass, pike, chubbs &c &c.

3rd. The army marched at 7 o'clock. Proceeded 12 miles to some desolated fields at the mouth of a creek called Tunkhannock. We had much better marching today.

4th. Marched at 6 o'clock. Proceeded 17 miles to a desolated farm called Vanderlips. Which is an excellent tract of land. We passed several desolated farms to day one of which was on a stream 5 miles from where we encamped last night. We encamped last night. Meshoping the land we have marched over today is very mountainous.

5th. Marched at 10 o'clock. Proceeded to Wyolusing 10 miles. This has been an old Indian Town. Situate on an excellent tract of intervale land about 80 families of this town were christian'd by a Moravian parson & form'd into a regular town in the center of which they had a chapel. The land on this river being purchased by the Connecticut Company in the year 1759 or 71 the savages moved off further westward & left this place in possession of a few Americans who since the commencement of this war have left it & join'd the enemy. This Town stood on a point of land round which the river makes a very large bow or turn above the town a large stream empties into the river called Wyolusing. The land here is covered with a very large burthen of English Grass on the intervale near this place are much the largest trees I ever saw. The growth is Black walnut & butternut.

6th. We remain at Wyolusing to day to recruit our horses and cattle.

7th. The weather being rainy we lay still.

8th. The Army marched at 6 o'clock. I had the flank guard pass several high mountains & several desolate farms. Proceeded to what is called the Standing Stone bottom where there is a large body of excellent land that has been improv'd. Genl Sullivan is so unwell that he is not able to command the army and is obliged to proceed by water.

9th. Marched at 7 o'clock. Proceeded 3 miles to a desolate farm on the mouth of a stream called Wesawking. Here we halted an hour then proceeded 12 miles to a large body of clear intervale cover'd with high Grass & encamp'd. This place is within 4 miles of Tiogea & has been inhabited by both white people & savages & is called Sheshelonkun. The land we marched over this day is very fine indeed. Genl Sullivan is not so unwell as he has been & has resumed the command of the army again. The weather being very warm & our march very severe many of our men faltered to day.

10th. The army lay still. The Genl & a number of field officers are reconnoitering the country and endeavoring to find a place where the army can ford the river. The General Course from Wyoming to Tiogea is near North.

11th. The Army forded the river where the water was so deep and rapid that we found great difficulty in fording. After fording the river proceeded 3 miles & crossing the west branch of the river called the Tiogea branch. Arrived at Tiogea. Situate on the point where the west branch forms a junction with the Susquehanna. On both sides of the Tiogea branch are very large bodies of clear intervale cover'd with high grass where there has been a large Indian settlement and where Queen Hester (Queen of the Six Nations) resided until last autumn. Col Hartley with a party of troops burn'd her palace. Genl Sullivan has been fortunate enough to reach this place with his army without any considerable accident happening.

12th. We are beginning to erect works for the security of the troops & stores to be left at this place. The Genl receive'd intelligence this afternoon by a small party that had been
sent to make discoveries that the Enemy appear to be in great confusion & about moving from Chemong an Indian town 12 m up the Tiogea branch in consequence of which the whole army fit for duty march'd at 8 o clock p m in order to Surprise the enemy at Chemong. On our march we pass'd several very difficult defiles & as the night was very dark & the path but little us'd we found great difficulty in proceeding Genl Hand with his Brigade was to go round & fall into the roade that leads from the town up the river while Genl Poor moov'd directly to the town & made the attack if he found the enemy in possession of the town at day brake we ariv'd at the Town but found it deserted only two or three Indians were seen running from the town. The Town consisted of about 30 houses situate on the bank of the Tiogea. Their houses ware built with split and hew'd timber cover'd with bark. There were 2 large buildings which ware said to be Publick houses. There was very little left in the houses except baskets buckets & skins the houses had no chimney or flooers & ware very dirty & smokey about sun rise all the buildings ware set on fire. On examination we found that a party of the enemy incamp'd about 60 rods from the town last night and from all appearence the enemy left the town last evening Genl Hand with his brigade pursu'd the enemy about 2 miles & was fired on by a party of Indians from the top of a hill who run off as soon as the fire was return'd Genl Hand had 6 men kill'd & seven wounded three of the latter ware officers. The enemy were pursu'd by our troops but not overtaken. We found a number of very large fields of corn in the whole about 40 acres about fit to roast which we cut down and destroy'd in doing which a party of our men ware fir'd on by a party of tories & Indians across the river who kill'd one man & wounded 4. After compleeting the distruction of the corn Town; &c we return'd to Tiogea where we ariv'd at dark very much fategue'd having march'd not less than 30 miles & the weather very warm. Chemong lays about N West from Tiogea.

14th Nothing new.

15th 1000 chosen men under the command of Gen'l Poor ar order'd to march to morrow morning up the river to meet Genl Clinton who is in his way to Join us with his Brigade & is in danger of being attackt by the Enemy before he can form a Junction with our main army. I am order'd on this Command. This afternoon a small party of Indians fir'd on some men who were without our guards after horses & cattle kill'd & Scalp'd one man and wounded another. A party was sent out in pursuite of them but could not come up with them.

16th Genl Poor march'd with his detachment at 10 o'clock A M proceeded in 2 columns 13 miles up the Susquehana over very rough ground. We encamp'd near the ruins of an old Indian Town call'd Macktownanunk. The land near the river is generally good.

17th We march'd early this morning proceeded 12 miles to Owagea an Indian Town which was deserted last Spring after planting. About the town is a number of fruit trees & many plants & hears that are common in our part of the country. Here is a learge body of clear Intervale cover'd with Grass. Our march to day has been very severe & fatiguing especially for the left Column (to which I belong) as we had to pass several difficult steep hills & bad Morasses.

18th We march'd early this morning proceeded 14 miles to Chaconnut the remains of a learge Indian town which has been likewise abandoned this summer. Here we found plenty of cucumbers squashes turnips &c we found about twenty houses which we burnt. Our days March has been more severe than yesterday as we had besides hills & common swamps one swamp of about 2 miles so covered with learge pines standing & lying which appeared as tho several hurricanes had been very busey among them since which a tremendious growth of bushes about 20 feet high has sprung up so very thick as to render pass-ing thro' them Impracticable by any troops but such as nothing but death can stop. At sunset we ware very agreably allarm'd by the report of a Cannon up the river which we suppos'd to be Genl Clintons Evening Gun.

19th Our troops were put in motion very early this morning after marching about one mile Genl Poor receiv'd an express from Genl Clinton informing him that the latter expect'd
LIEUT.-COL. HENRY DEARBORN.

71

to be here by 10 o'clock A M in consequence of which we return'd to our old incamp-
ment where Genl Clinton joined us at 10 o'clock with 2000 men including officers boat-
men &c. He has 208 bateau's with provisions ammunition etc aftermutual congratulations & compliments the whole proceeded down the river to Owagea & incamp'd. This evening the town of Owagea was made a bone fire of to grace our meeting. Our general course from Tiogea to Choconut is about N East.

20th We have a very heavy rain to day & no tents but we are obliged to ride it out.

21st We marched early proceeded within 10 miles of Tiogea.

22nd March'd at 6 o'clock & at 11 ariv'd in camp where we were Saluted with 13 cannon & a tune on Col Proctor's band of musick.

23d We are preparing to march with all possible expedition about 5 o'clock this after-
noon a very shocking accident happened in our brigade. A Soldier very accidentally dis-
charg'd a musket charged with a ball & several buck-shot 3 of which unfortunately struck Capt Kimbal of Col Giley's reg't who was standing at some distance in a tent with several other officers in such a manner that he expired within 10 or 15 minutes as universally lamented as he was esteem'd by all who knew him. One of the shot wounded a soldier in the leg who was setting at some distance from the tent Capt Kimbal was in.

24th The remains of the unfortunate Capt Kimbal was Inter'd at 11 O'clock A M with the honours of war attended by Genl Poor & almost all the Officers of the brigade with Col Proctor's band of musick. The army is very busy in preparing to march.

25th We find great difficulty in getting ready to move for want of a sufficient number of horses to carry our provisions ammunition stores etc however we are to morrow without fail with 27 days flour & live beef. Our whole force that will march from here is about 5000 men including officers with nine pieces of artillery. Three of the Anyda warriers ariv'd in camp this afternoon who going on with us as guides two runners ariv'd from Col. Broadhead at Fort Pitt informing that Col. Broadhead is on his way with about 800 men against the western Indians.

26th Our army March'd at 12 o'clock in the order laid down in the plan of order of March & Battle. A Garrison of about 300 men is left at this place under the command of Col Shreeve. The army proceeded about 4 miles & incamp'd. Mr. Lodge a gentleman who survey'd and measured the road from Easton to this place goes on with us in order to take an actual survey of the country who measures the road as we go on.

27th The army March'd at 8 o'clock. Our march very much impeded by the artillery & ammunition wagons which we have to clear a road for thro' the thick woods & difficult defiles. The army was obliged to halt 7 hours at one defile to day for the artillery & baggage. At 10 P M we ariv'd in our incamping ground a large body of clear Intervale where we found about 70 or 80 acres of fine corn. Our march has not been more than 5 miles to day.

28th As we had the corn to destroy before we could march it was 2 o'clock P M before we mov'd off the ground. By reason of a high mountain that shuts down to the river so as render passing with the artillery impracticable we were oblig'd to ford the river twice before we got to Chemong with the artillery pack horses & 1 Brigade. The water was so high as render'd fording very difficult & dangerous. A considerable quantity of flour ammunition & baggage was lost in the river at 10 in the evening the rear of the army ariv'd at Chemong where we incamp'd. Our march to day has not been more than 3 miles. A small scout of ours return'd to day which informs that they discover'd a large incampment about 6 miles from Chemong. A small party of Indians fired on a party of our men to day that were setting fire to some houses over the river but did no dammage.

29th The army March'd at 9 o'clock A M proceeded about 5 miles when our light troops discover'd a line of breastworks about 80 rods in their front which after reconnoy-
tering were found to extend about half a mile in length on very advantageous ground with a large brook in front the river on their right a high mountain on their left & a large settlement in their rear called New Town. Their works were very artfully mask'd with green bushes so that the discovering them was as accidental as it was fortunate to us. Skirmishing on both sides commenc'd soon after we discover'd their works which con-
tinued until our Disposition was made which was as followeth viz. The Artillery to form
in front of their works cover'd by Genl Hands Brigade Genl Poors Brigade and riflemen
to turn the Enemies left & fall in their rear supported by Genl Clinton's Brigade Gen'l
Maxwells Brigade to form a Corps de reserve the left flanking division & light Infantry
to pursue the Enemy when they left their works. At 3 P.M Genl Poor began his rout by
Collums from the right of Regts by files we pass'd a very thick swamp so cover'd
with bushes for near a mile that the Collums found great difficulty in keeping their
order but by Genl Poors great prudence & good conduct we proceeded in much better
order than I expected we possibly could have done. After passing this swamp we inclin'd to
the left crossed the creek that runs in front of the enemies works. On both
sides of this creek was a learge number of new houses but no land cleared soon
after we pass'd this creek we began to ascend the mountain that cover'd the Enemies
left. Immediately after we began to Ascend the Mountain We ware saluted by a brisk
fire from a body of Indians who ware posted on this mountain for the purpos of pre-
venting any troops turning the left of their works at the same Instant that they began
their fire on us they raised the Indian yell or war whoop. The riflemen kept up a
scattering fire while we form'd the line of Battle which was done exceeding quick
as we pass'd the swamp we inclin'd to the left crossed the creek that runs in front of the
enemies works. On both sides of this creek were a large number of new houses but no land cleared soon
after. We then gave them a full volley which obliq'd them to take to their heels.
Col Reid's Regt was on the left of the Brigade was more severely attackt than any
other part of the Brigade which prevented his advancing as far as the rest. After we
had escow'd the top of the mountain (in doing which Lt Cass of our regt tommahawked
an Indian with the Indians own tommahawk that was slightly wounded) I being
next to Col Reid on the left finding he still was very severely ingag'd nearly on the
same ground he was first attackt on thought proper to reverse the front of the Regt &
move to his assistance. I soon discover'd a body of Indians turning his right which
I turn'd about by a full fire from the regt. This was a very seasonable releaf to Col Reid
who at the very moment I fir'd on those that ware turning his right found himself so
surrounded that he was reduc'd to the necessity of retreating or making a desperate push
with the bayonet the latter of which he had began to put in execulion the moment I gave
him releaf. The Enemy now all left the field of action with precipitation & in great con-
fusion pursued by our light Infantry about three miles. They left a number of their packs
blanks &c on the ground. Half an hour before the action became serious with Genl
Poors Brigade the Artillery open'd upon their works which soon made them works too
warm for them. We found of the Enemy on the field of action 11 Indian warriors dead
& one Squaw took one white man & one negro prisoners from whom we learnt that Butler
Commanded here that Brandt had all the Indians that could be mustered in the five
Nations that there was about 200 whites a few of which were British regular troops. It
seems their whole force was not far from 1000. These prisoners inform us their loss in
killed & wounded was very great the most of which they according to custom carried off
and then the Enemy open'd upon their works which soon made them works too
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killed & wounded was very great the most of which they according to custom carried off
Our loss in Genl Poors Brigade kill'd & wounded is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maj.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Lt.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Non commissioned & privates: 329

Our loss in killed & wounded in the whole Army except Genl Poors Brigade was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maj.</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Capt.</td>
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<td>Lt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non commissioned &amp; privates</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>329</td>
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At sunset the army Incamp'd on the ground lately occupied by the Enemy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maj.</td>
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<td>Capt.</td>
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<td>Lt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>total</td>
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The Army remain'd on the ground to day destroy'd a vast quantity of corn &
about 40 houses. The Army by a request of Genl Sullivans agree'd to live on half a
pound of beef & half a pound of flower pr day for the future as long as it may be found
necessary our provisions being very short. This night our sick and wounded together
with the Ammunition waggons & 4 of our heaviest pieces of Artillery are sent back to
Tiogea by water which will enable the Army to proceed with much greater ease & rapidity. Our course from Chemong to here is about N West.

31st We march'd at 10 o'clock. The right Column march'd on the hills some distance from the river the left column & Artillery march'd by the river. The land we march'd over fine. Found and Destroy'd several fields of corn & houses. Proceeded 4½ miles to where the Alliganer & Kiiyuga branches of the river unite. On the point between these two streams was a very pretty town call'd Kannawaloholla which from appearance was deserted this morning. Some boats were seen by our advanced parties going up the Alliganer branch. A number of feather beds were entombed in the houses our soldiers found several large chests buried which were filled with a great variety of household furniture & many other articles. After halting here an hour we proceeded between the two rivers on a fine plain about 5 miles & incamp'd. A detachment was sent up the Allegana branch in pursuit of the Enemy.

SEPTEMBER 1st. The detachment that was sent up the river in pursuit of the Enemy return'd this morning. They could not overtake the Enemy but they found & destroy'd several large fields of corn.

The Army march'd at 10 o'clock. Proceeded about 3 miles on a plain then came to what is call'd hair Swamp which extends to French Katareens 9 miles. The growth is pine, Spruce & hemlock exceeding thick. A small river runs thro it which we had to cross about 20 times. On both sides of this Swamp is a ridge of tremendous hills, which the columns were oblig'd to march on having a rode to open for the artillery & proceed very slowly. At dark when we had got within about 3 miles of Katareens Town we found ourselves in a most horrid thick Mirey Swamp which render'd our proceeding so difficult that it was 10 oclock in the Evening before we arriv'd at the town where we found fires burning & every other appearance of the Enemies having left the town this afternoon. This Town consists of above 30 houses. There is a number fruit trees in this town. The stream that we cross'd so often to day runs thro this Town & into the Seneca or Kannadasegea Lake the south end of which is but 3 miles from this Town.

2nd The Army lay still to day to recrute & to destroy the Town corn &c. A very old squaw was found in the bushes who was not able to go off with the rest who informs us that Butler with the Tories went from this place with all the boats the day before yesterday. The Indians warriers move'd off their families & Effects yesterday morning & then return'd here and stay'd till Sunset. She says the Squaws & young Indians were very loth to quit the town but were for giving themselves up but the warriors would not agree to it. Several horses & cattle ware found at & about this place. A party of light troops were sent this morning to endeavor to overtake some of the Indians who left this place last evening but return'd without being able to affect it object.

3d The Army march'd at 8 oclock after proceeding about 3 miles over rough ground, came opusite to the end of the Lake & then found good marching the land very fine. Proceeded 9 miles & incamp'd at 4 oclock 7 M near the east side of the lake. This Lake is 40 miles in length & from 2 to 5 in width & runs nearly North & South.

4. The army march'd at 10 oclock. Proceeded 5 miles to a small village where we found several large fields of corn after destroying the village and corn march'd on 8 miles further & incamp'd. The land we pass'd over this day is very fine.

5th the Army march'd at 10 oclock and proceed'd 5 miles to an old Indian town call'd Candaia or Apple Town where there is a very old orchard of 60 trees & many other fruit trees. The town consist'd of 15 or 20 houses very beautifully situated near the lake. In the Town are 3 Sepulchers which are very Indian fine where I suppose some of their chiefs are deposited. At this town we found a man by the name of Luke Sweatland who was taken by the savages at Wyoming last summer & was adopt'd into an Indian family in this town where he has liv'd or rather stay'd about 12 months. He appear'd quite overjoy'd at meeting some of his acquaintance from Wyoming who are in our army. He said the savages were very much straiten'd for food from April until corn was fit to roast that his being kept so starved prevent'd him from attempting to desert his friends who had frequent opportunities by being sent 20 miles to the salt springs to make salt which springs he
says affords salt for all the Savages in this part of the country. He says the Indians were much alarmed and dejected at being beat at New Town. They told him they had a great many wounded which they sent off by water. We destroy'd large quantities of corn here. An express arriv'd this afternoon from Tygea by which I receiv'd a letter that inform'd me that Abner Dearborn, a nephew of mine about 16 years old, who was wounded in the Battle of New town, died of his wounds the 2d inst.

6th The horses & cattle were so scattered this morning that the army could not get ready to march until 3 PM. Proceeded 3 miles & incamp'd. Opposite to where we incamped on the other side of the Lake we discovered a settlement & where we could see some Indians driving horses.

7th Took up our line of march at 7 o'clock. Proceeded 8 miles and came to the end of the Lake where we expected the Enemy would give us another battle as they might have a very great advantage over us as we forded the outlet of the Lake. When we arriv'd in sight of the ford we halted & several scouts were sent out to reconnoiter the adjacent woods when we found the coast was clear the army pass'd the ford proceeded three miles by the end of the Lake & found a small settlement which we destroy'd & then proceeded 2 miles from the Lake a large town call'd' Kennadasega, which is considered as the Cappital of the Senecas and is call'd the Seneca Castle. It consists of about 40 houses very irregularly situated in the center of which is the ruins of a Stockade fort & block house. Here is a considerable number of apple & other fruit trees & a few acres of land clear cover'd with English grass. Their cornfields which are very large are at some considerable distance from the Town. We found in this town a white child about 3 years old which we suppose was a captive. In the house was left a number of Skins some corn & many of their curiosities.

8th The Army lay still to day. The riflemen were sent to destroy a town about 8 miles from hence on the west side of the lake. Call'd Gaghsonghwa. We found a number of stacks of hay not far from this town which we set fire to. A Scout of ours burn't a town to day about two miles N East from hence on the route to the Kayugea settlement call'd Skaisges or long falls.

9th By reason of a rain last night the Army could not march till 12 o'clock. All our sick & Invalids were sent back this morning to Tioga under an escort of 50 men. We proceed'd about 3 miles thro old fields cover'd with grass then enter'd a thick swamp call'd the 10 mile swamp. We proceeded 4 miles in this swamp with great difficulty crossed a considerable stream of water & incamp'd.

10th The Army March'd at 8 o'clock. Proceeded thro the swampy & pass'd a large body of clear land cover'd with grass after leaving the clear land March'd one mile & came to a small lake call'd Kannadagegha which we forded the outlet of this lake proceed'd about half a mile & came to a very pretty town call'd Kannandagegha consisting of about 30 houses much better built than any I have seen before. Near the town we discover'd very large fields of corn. Near which the Army incamp'd several parties were order'd out this afternoon to destroy the corn.

11th The Army March'd at 6 o'clock. March'd 14 miles to an Indian town call'd Anyayea. A body of clear intervale near a small lake of the same name. This town consists of 10 or 11 houses. Near it was several large cornfields. The land we March'd over to day is very good & a great part of it very thinly wooded & cover'd with grass. It appears as if it has been cultivated heretofore.

12th The weather being foul the army did not March till 12 o'clock. A small post is established here where we leave our provisions & Ammunition except what will be necessary to carry us to Chenése (25 miles) & back again. One piece of artillery is left at this post. The Army March'd 11 miles this afternoon over a body of excellent land.

13th March'd at 7 o'clock. Proceeded 1 1/2 miles to a town call'd Kaneungas or Quicksea consisting of 18 houses situate on an excellent intervale near a small lake where we found a large quantity of corn, beans Squashes potatoes water Melons cucumbers &c &c in & about this town. The army halted here 4 hours to destroy the Town & corn & to build a bridge over a creek. At this town live'd a very noted warrior call'd the Great Tree who
has made great pretensions of friendship to us & has been to Phyladelphia & to Genl Washington head Quarters since the war commenced & has received a number of Presents from Genl Washington & from Congress yet we suppose he is with Butler against us

A party of Riflemen & some others 26 in the whole under the command of Lt Boyd of the Rifle corps was sent last night to a town 7 miles from here to make what discoveries he could & return at day brake . Four of his men went into the town found it abandoned but found 3 or 4 scattering Indians one of which they kill'd & Skelp'd & then returned to Lt Boyd after sunset who lay at some distance from the town . He then sent 4 men to report to Genl Sullivan what he had discover'd and moov'd on slowly with the remainder toward camp . After he had procedeed about halfway to camp he halted some time expecting the Army along . he after halting some time sent two more men to Camp who discover'd some Scattering Indians & returned to Lt Boyd again he then march'd on his party towards camp & discover'd some Scattering Indians one of which of one of his men kill'd he soon found himself nearly surrounded & attackt by two or three hundred savages and tories he after lighting them some time attempt to retreat but found it impracticable 6 or 7 of his men did make their escape the remainder finding themselves completely surrounded were determin'd to sell themselves as dear as possible & bravely fought until every man was killed but two which were Taken one of which was Lt Boyd . Some of the men that made their escape came to camp & inform'd the Genl of the matter upon which Genl Hand with the light troops was order'd to march to the place of action but too late they left all their packs hats baggage &c where the action began which Genl Hand found .

After we had finish'd the bridge the army march'd on proceeded 7 miles to the before mentioned Town & incamp'd . This town consists of 22 houses situate on a small river which falls into the Chenesse river about 2 miles below here and is call'd Gaghchegewahlable .

14th . The Genl expected to have found the great Chenesse town within 1 1/2 miles of here on this side the river but upon reconnoitering found that the town is 6 miles from here & on the other side of the river . The army was employ'd until 11 o clock in destroying corn which was found in great plenty at 12 Marched after fording the small river that the town stood on and passing thro a small grove we enter'd on what is called the Great Chenesse flats which is a vast body of clear Intervale extending 12 or 14 miles up & down the river & several miles back from the river cover'd with grass from 5 to 8 feet high & so thick that a man can git thro it but very slowly . Our army appeare'd there to very great advantage movning in the exact order of March laid down in the plan but very often we that ware on horse back could see nothing but the mens guns above the grass . After march-ing about 2 miles on this flat we came to the Chenesse River which we forded & passed over a body of flats on the other side & assended on to oak land proceeded 3 miles & arriv'd at the town which we found deserted . Here we found the bodies of Lt . Boyd & one other man Mangled in a most horrid manner . From appearances it seems they ware tied to two trees near which they lay & first severely whip'd them . their tongues were cut out their finger nails plucked off their eyes plucked out then speer'd & cut in many places & after they had vended their hellish spite & rage cut off their heads and left them . This was a most horrid specticle to behold & from which we are taught the necessity of fighting those more than devils to the last moment rather then fall into their hands alive .

This is much the largest Town we have met with it consists of more than 100 houses is situate on an excellent piece of land in a large bow of the river . It appears the savages left this place in a great hurry & confusion as they left large quantities of corn husk'd & some in heaps not husk'd & many other signs of confusion .

15th . At six o'clock the whole Army ware turn'd out to destroy the corn in & about this town which we found in great abundance the next day the corn & houses . It is generally thought we have destroy'd 15,000 bushels of corn at this place . The method we took to destroy it was to make large fires with parts of houses & other wood & then piling the corn on to the fire ading wood as we piled on the corn which Effectually destroy'd the whole of it . A woman with her child came to us to day who was taken at Wyoming when that place was cut off . Her husband and one
child were Kill’d & Slept’ in her sight when she was taken She inform’d us that Butler & Brant with the tories & Indians left this place in a great hurry the 13 inst & are gone to Niagara which is 80 miles from hence where they expect we are going She says the Indians are very uneasy with Butler and their other leaders & are in great distress.

We have now got to the end of our route & are turning our face homeward At 3 o clock we fac’d to the right about & march’d in high spirits recross’d the Chenesee river & incamp’d on the Chenesee flats This place lays about west from togea.

16th A number of fields of corn were discover’d this morning at different places which employ’d the army until 10 o clock in destroying At 1 o clock P. M. we recross’d the streem at Gagchegvalahale & at 4 arriv’d at Kanigss or Checkset & incamp’d. 14 of Lt. Boyd’s party ware found this afternoon near together sleip’d. Houyose an Onyda Indian of considerable note that was with Lt. Boyds party was among the dead.

17th The army march’d at sunrise & at 12 o clock arriv’d at Anyaye where we left our stores & found all safe.

18th the Army March’d at 8 o clock proceeded to Kannandaguah & incamp’d. Four Onyda Indians one of which is a Sachem met us to day who say that 100 of the Onydas & Tuskoraras set out with them to join us but meeting an Indian that left us sick at Kannadasagea when we were advancing who told them we march’d on so rappedly that they could not overtake us so as to be of any service they all returned but these four.

19th The Army march’d to Kannadasagea An Express arriv’d from Genl Washington to day by which we are assured that Spain has declared War against England & that the Grand Fleets of France and Spain have form’d a Junction at Sea.

At several towns that our army has destroy’d we found dogs hung up on poles about 12 or 15 feet high which we are told is done by way of sacrafice. When they are unfortunat in war they sacrafice two dogs in the manner above mentioned to appease their Imaginary god. One of these dogs skins they suppose is converted into a Jacket & the other into a tobacco pouch for their god. The woman who came to us at Chenesee says the Savages hung up dogs immediately after the Battle of New Town.

20th 500 men are detach’d under the command of Col Butler who is to march round Kayaugua lake & destroy the Kayaugua settlements at the East side of the Lake 100 men under the Command of Col Ganseworth are order’d to go and destroy the Mohawk castle on the Mohawk river & to proceed from thence to Albany.

The Army march’d this afternoon cross’d the outlet of the Seneca Lake & incamp’d. 21st I was order’d with 200 men to proceed to the west side of the Kayaugua Lake from thence by the side of the lake to the south end to burn and destroy what Settlements corn &c I might find. At 8 o clock I march’d proceeded an East course about 8 miles and found 2 or 3 wigwams in the wood* with some small paches of corn Squashes water mallons and cucumbers and about 14 or 15 fine houses which we could not take after destroying this little village proceeded 4 miles to the lake where I found a very pretty town of 10 houses† and a considerable quantity of corn all which we burnt. We discover’d another small Town about a mile above this which we likewise destroy’d. This place is call’d Skannayutenate. After destroying this Town I march’d on one mile and came to a new town‡ consisting of nine houses which we destroy’d and proceeded 1 mile.

Note.—The notes with initials J. S. C., were made by Gen. John S. Clark, 1879.

* This hamlet appears to have been located on the farm of Thomas Shankwiler near the southeast corner of lot 15 in the town of Fayette, Seneca Co, probably on Sucker brook.—J. S. C.

† A town of ten houses, located on the west bank of Cayuga lake at the northeast corner of the town of Fayette, in Seneca County, about a mile and a half from present Canoga village. Destroyed Sept. 21, 1779.—J. S. C.

‡ Skannayutenate, a small village located about forty rods from the shore of the lake, on the south bank of Canoga creek, about half a mile north-east of the present Canoga village. Destroyed Sept. 21, 1779.—J. S. C.

§ Newcows.—An Indian village of nine houses, located on the west bank of Cayuga lake, on the Disinger farm, a mile south of present Canoga village, and directly opposite the village of Union Springs on the east side of the lake. Destroyed Sept. 21, 1779.—J. S. C.
LIEUT.-COL. HENRY DEARBORN.

& found one large house which we set fire to and march'd on two miles further & incamp'd. The land we March'd over this day is exceeding fine.

22d I march'd half an hour before sunrise proceeded about 5 miles and came to the ruins of a Town that a party of our men burnt when the army was advancing who mis'd their way and happen'd to fall in at this Town about half a mile from the town I found a large field of corn and 3 houses We gathered the corn & burnt it in the houses. This Town is called Swahyawanah we march'd from this place about 5 miles & found a wig-wam with 3 Squaws and one young Indian who was a cripple, I took 2 of the Squaws who were about 40 or 50 years old and march'd on about 5 miles and found one hut and a field of corn which I burnt & proceeded about 4 miles & incamp'd.

23d March'd at Sunrise proceeded without any path or track or any person who was ever in this part of the country before to guide us and the land so horrid rough and brushey that it was hardly possible for us to advance however with great difficulty & fatigue we proceeded about 8 or 9 miles to the end of a long cape which I expected was the end of the lake but found was not From here We march'd off 2 or 3 miles from the Lake and then proceeded by a point of compass about 8 miles & come to the end of the lake and incamp'd. This lake is about 40 miles in length & from 2 to 5 miles in width and runs nearly N and S parallel with the Seneca Lake & they are from 8 to 10 miles apart.

24th March'd at Sunrise proceeded about 3 miles on the high land and came to an old path which led us to two huts and some corn fields which were about one mile from where we first found the old path after burning these two houses & corn I sent several small parties different ways to look for a large Town that I had been inform'd was not many miles from the end of the lake. The parties found 10 or 12 scattering houses and a number of large cornfields on and near a stream that falls into the Lake. After burning & destroying several houses & cornfields a small party that I had sent out discovered the Town about 3 miles from the lake on the above mentioned Stream this town & its suburbs consists of about 25 houses & is called Coreorgone & is the capital of a small nation or tribe called the — My party was employ'd from 9 o'clock A M till sunset I expected to have met Col Butler with his party at this town.

*SWAHYAWANA, was on the farm of Edward R. Dean, in the north-east corner of the town of Romulus, Seneca county, on the north bank of Sinclair Hollow creek, near the shore of the lake, and almost exactly opposite the important town of Chenodee, on the east side, the site of present Aurora. Was burned September 6, by a party that wandered from the track of the main army when they passed up on the east side of the lake.—J. S. C.

+TAGHANIC POINT, formerly known as Goodwin's Point. The bank of the lake both north and south of this, is very much cut up with ravines, and the lake shore is too rocky and precipitous for an Indian path. For several miles the trail was back two miles from the lake, along the heads of the ravines, probably passing through Hayt's corners and Ovid Centre. From this high ground the lake appears to end at Taghanic Point.—J. S. C.

++COREORGONE, called De-ho-riss-kanadia by George Grant, was located on the west side of Cayuga inlet, about three miles from the end of the lake and two miles south of Ithaca. The main village was on a high ground south of the school-house on the farm of James Fleming, nearly opposite Buttermilk Falls. Several skeletons have been exhumed here within a few years, and the usual variety of relics found, such as hatchets, wampum, beads, &c. A solitary apple tree still remains, a fit memento to represent the race by which it was planted. When first known to the whites there were five bolls starting from the ground, but these are now reduced to two, and are probably shoots from the original tree cut down or girdled by Dearborn. The town was destroyed September 24, 1779. At this time it contained twenty-five houses, besides ten or twelve scattered between the main village and the lake. Colonel Butler after passing up on the east side of Cayuga Lake halted here on the 24th, and found Rev. Dr. Kirkland's horse in the vicinity of the smoking ruins. A peculiar interest is attached to this locality and village, from the fact that here the representatives of a once powerful people, sought to preserve for a brief period, the last remaining spark of a council fire that from time immemorial had burned brilliantly in the presence of assembled nations, numbering their warriors by thousands. They were called by the Iroquois Tonemahoware, one of the tribes known to the English as Catawbas, sometimes called Saponies. They formerly resided between the Potomac and Roanoke rivers, east of the Alleghenies. A most inveterate hostile feeling existed between them and the iroquois, which reached back to near the middle of the seventeenth century. A peace was arranged as early as 1668, though negotiations with the government of Virginia, and again what was expected to be a "lasting peace" and firm
25th. I march'd at sunrise for Katareens Town where I was order'd to join the main Army I proceeded a due west point over a terrible rough mountainous country about 18 miles and at 4 o clock ariv'd at Katareens but the army was gone forward I proceeded 6 miles in what is called the hair Swamp and incamp'd

26th. March'd at Sunrise at 12 o clock joined the army at Kannawalohala which is 4 miles from where we fought the Enemy the 29 of August The army had a day of Rejoicing here yesterday in Consequence of the News from Spain.

27th. Some detachments were sent up the Allegana river to destroy what houses and corn fields they might find

28th. The same parties that Went yesterday were sent again to day further up the river to destroy a Tory Settlement that a small party discovered yesterday and a large detachment was sent to compleat the destruction of the corn &c and about Newtown At 12 o clock Col Butler with his party ariv'd in Camp on their route round the Lake they burnt & destroy'd several towns and a vast Quantity of corn.

29th. The Army march'd to Chemong

30th. ariv'd at Tiogea where we were Saluted with 13 Cannon which we answer'd with the same number Col Shreeve who commanded the Garrison made an entertainment for all the Genl & Field officers this afternoon was spent in festivity and mirth Joy appear'd in every countenance We now have finish'd our campaign & gloriously too

OCTOBER 1st. We are beginning to prepare to march for Wyoming

2nd. Genl Sullivan made an entertainment for all the Genl & Field officers to day this evening we had an Indian war dance at Head Quarters The Onyda Sachem was Master of ceremonies

3d. The army is preparing to march for Wyoming

4th. The Army march'd 15 miles down the River

5th. The whole Army Imbark'd on board boats except what was necessary to drive the pack horses & cattle & the

7th. Ariv'd at Wyoming in high spirits During the whole of this Severe Campaign our loss in kill'd died of wounds & Sickness did not exceed 60 men

Alliances, was concluded in 1714, but in the night after the close of the council, the Iroquois deputies, while reposeing in fancied security were treacherously murdered while asleep. This aroused the Iroquois to vengeance, and the war was renewed with unexampled ferocity, with a determination to totally exterminate the base, faithless and treacherous people. In 1717 through the intervention of Governor Hunter, at the request of Governor Spottswood of Virginia, a truce was arranged, and in 1722 delegates from the Five Nations met Governor Spottswood at Albany to conclude what was to be an "everlasting peace," in which the Iroquois bound themselves not to cross the Potomac or go over the Alleghanies, without a passport from the Governor of New York, Governor Spottswood engaging that the tribes in his locality should not pass to the north or west of same lines. The tribes mentioned by the Governor were the "NOTTOWAYS, MEHERINS, NANSEMONDS, PAMUNKEYS, CHICOHOMINYI, and the CHRISTIANNA INDIANS whom you call TODERVIGNOUES," and others—in all, ten nations. This council was conducted with great formality, and valuable presents were presented, among which were a "fine crown" and a "gold horse shoe" with an inscription. In 1738 they were again at war, and in 1742 at peace. In 1751 Governor Clinton says "the Governor of South Carolina sent six chiefs of the Catawbas, to make peace with the Five Nations," and says that "they had been at war as long as any one in this country can remember." In 1753 Sir William Johnson mentions the fact that the Cayungas "are about to strengthen their castle by taking in the TODARIGHRONOES." In the same year they are mentioned as attending a conference at Mt. Johnson, and are described as "one of the nine confederate nations." The town is indicated at the head of Cayuga lake on the John map of 1733, in the same position where it was found by Colonel Bearrow in 1738, under the name of TODERVIGNOUOE, the name of the people. In 1720 Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary, passed through this valley while on his way to visit the Cayungas, but makes no mention of an Indian village in the vicinity. Undoubtedly they settled there in the summer of 1733. Their cleared fields were found on the present site of Ithaca on the first settlement of the country by the whites and were the first lands occupied in the county. The town is indicated but not named on the map of Mr. Lodge, the surveyor who accompanied Colonel Butler's detachment. To stand on the identical spot from which this people sunk into oblivion, appeared like standing on the grave of a nation. Their history, the beginning of which extends far back into the unknown and unattainable, ends where that of civilization begins, and adds another name to the long list of extinguished nationalities that preceded us in sovereignty. Here their council fire, fanned by the last expiring breath of a once brave and numerous people, was extinguished forever. — J. S. C.
8th. Genl Sullivan receiv'd an express this evening from Genl Washington informing him that Count De Staing is on the coast near New York with a fleet & Army in consequence of which Genl Sullivans army is order'd to march the 10th inst for Head Quarters.

10th. The Army March'd for Easton & the 15th arriv'd there, this army has marched from Tioga to Easton (150 miles thro a mountainous rough Wilderness) in 8 days with their artillery and baggage an extraordinary march indeed

16th. 17th & 18th Remain at Easton we are inform'd that Count Destang has taken several ships of war together with all the transports & troops the Enemy had at & near Georgia he is expected dayly at New York

25th. our army is to march the 27 Inst towards Head Quarters an express arriv'd this day from Head Quarters which informs that the Enemy had evacuated their posts at Kings ferry & have retired to N. York.