

JOURNALS  
OF THE  
MILITARY EXPEDITION  
of  
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN  
AGAINST THE  
Six Nations of Indians  
IN 1779  
WITH RECORDS OF  
Centennial Celebrations



PREPARED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 361, LAWS  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OF 1885,

BY

FREDERICK COOK,

SECRETARY OF STATE

A HERITAGE CLASSIC

## JOURNAL OF LIEUT. WILLIAM BARTON.

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WILLIAM BARTON, Lieutenant in General Maxwell's New Jersey Brigade. Journal published in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, Vol II, 1846-7.

The editor states that the journal commences on the 11th May, 1779, "but as Lieut. Barton passed the greater part of the succeeding three weeks on furlough at his own home, there is little recorded in it during that period of general interest, and that portion is consequently omitted. What follows embraces the remainder part of the manuscript, except some unimportant or uninteresting details." From June 8 to October 9, 1779.

### JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8th, 1779.—Took leave of my friends and set out to join the regiment then at Wyoming: arrived at Easton the same evening where I found the second and third Jersey Regiments and one company of our Regiment which was left behind to take care of the baggage belonging to it, and was the next day to proceed with it on horses to Wyoming.

WEDNESDAY, 9th, 1 P. M.—All set out: went but five miles and staid the night.

THURSDAY, 10th.—Went to Brinker's Mills where we were detained until late in the afternoon on account of drawing provisions, then proceeded within three miles of Larnards, where myself and Doctor Harris staid the night. The company with baggage before mentioned, went on to Larnards the same night.

FRIDAY, 11th.—Set out very early in prosecution of my journey, thinking to come up with those before mentioned at the place they lodged, as it was the last house in Wyoming, and thought dangerous travelling without an escort. On our arrival there found they were all gone sometime; we then got breakfast and went on for Wyoming. Overtook the Company at Locust Hill, so called on account of being entirely timbered with it for 23 miles where they had stopped to refresh. We all proceeded on our journey again until within six miles of Wyoming where we fell in with a detachment composed of several regts. which had been cutting a road through from Larnards to Wyoming, as there was never any before, only an old Indian path.

SATURDAY, 12th.—Went on again for our destined place, and arrived 11 o'clock A. M.: found the regiment lying in bush huts on the bank of the river Susquehannah. On our way from Larnards to this place, passed through the great swamp which is twenty miles in length and fourteen in breadth, the land as far as the swamp cold, and great part entirely barren, but the bottom land much the best: it is impossible to cultivate that of the swamp before mentioned from the great quantity of stone. Its timber is white pine hemlock, and spruce, of amazing size and height.

From Easton to Pokono, inhabitants few, buildings mean and mostly of logs.

Wyoming is situated on the east side of the river Susquehannah, once a considerable town but destroyed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight by the savages massacring three hundred men. The town is said to have consisted of 300 houses, many of which were frame, but mostly of logs. The inhabitants were from the State of Connecticut claiming then a right, by a grant from the King of Great Britain to the proprietor of the same State. The Pennsylvanians also claimed it under Penn; but the New Englanders being more numerous than the others have retained it—now said to be referred to Congress for determination. The land level, but not so good where on the town stood, as in many other places adjacent. It is on the eastern branch of the river, sixty-six miles above Sunbury and Shamoken, and one hundred below Tioga, an Indian settlement. This branch is an exceeding fine, pretty river, and opposite the town in midsummer five or six fathom of water, as clear as it can be; some places, below and above shoal enough to be forded, about one hundred and fifty yards wide; and in times of great freshets said to rise fifteen feet, overflowing great part of the low lands. It springs from the lake, Otsago, nine miles long and five wide; three hundred and sixty miles N. E. from this, running about N. W. falling in with the western branch at Sunbury—The mornings and evenings at this place very cool, and notwithstanding heavy fogs till 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, yet the place is said to be very healthy.

23d. MAY—Major General Sullivan arrived with all the troops from Easton in six days.

24th.—The regiment began a march for Fort Jenkins, thirty-five miles down the river, marched to Shawnee Flats four miles, halted and took some little refreshment. Shawnee was once an Indian town, since settled by New Englanders, consisting of one hundred houses, but all destroyed in June '78, by the savages, except a few log huts.—The flats are very large, supposed to contain above a thousand acres already clear, which is exceeding rich and fertile, and the most level body of land I have ever seen. Proceeded that night as far as Stewart's house, six miles from Shawnee, where we took lodging for that night, it then being sunset.

25th.—Marched at day break. \* \* \* \* \* At sunset arrived at the fort, where we lay that night near the river. \* \* \* \* \* Fort Jenkins is a stockade, containing about half quarter of an acre, one very good dwelling house, the best I have seen since left Easton. The garrison commanded by Capt. Claypole, of Lieut. Col. Hubley's Regt., consisting of about one hundred men; artillery none, excepting one cohorn. The fort situated on a height very pleasant and advantageous.

26th, 8 A. M.—The boats we were to convoy got under way; about sixty in number. We soon began our march on return to Wyoming; marched to Naskepack Falls, five miles, where we were detained that day and part of the next in getting the boats up the falls.

27th, 10 o'clock, A. M.—The boats being all got up with much difficulty, and under way, (as the water falls about ten or twelve feet gradually,) we again resumed our march; but on account of some shoals in the river which retarded the boats, we marched but a short distance until the afternoon, when we proceeded to a place called Orchard Farm, on account of there being a considerable number of fruit trees, and don't recollect to have seen any since our first day's march from Easton till here—distance nine miles.

28th.—Marched early in the morning. At Nantecoke Falls, was detained two hours in getting up the falls, which are very rapid, though small. Marched immediately on, the boats getting up to Shawnee, (three miles), where we stayed the night. From Wyoming to Fort Jenkins, a considerable of very good bottom land on the river, but the up-land appears to be barren. After leaving Shawnee, there is not one single inhabitant to be seen to Fort Jenkins, being killed and driven off by the Indians.

29th.—morning.—Marched to Wyoming—arrived about 10 A. M.

30th.—Men were employed in cleaning themselves and arms.

JULY 1st.—The army attended the execution of Michael Rousburge and Lawrence Miller, from Phillipsburg, near Easton, condemned for attempting to convey some soldiers to the enemy. The former was hanged at 4 o'clock P. M., the latter reprieved.

24th.—The boats arrived at seventeen.

25th.—Five prisoners taken, the number of others to run.

29th.—The masons repaired the Indians in April last; they have been tolerably grand, as seen by the day orders issued for materials.

31st.—The army marched from the fort, with all the artillery and stores. Gen. Hand having prevailed on this expedition. The guard—having in charge the boats—After a tedious march, came then 11 P. M. \*

AUGUST 1st.—We marched once a small town settled on a beautiful creek which empties into the river. The flat is of considerable breadth. The flat is a stockade fort, which surrendered in consequence of capitulation. At 2 P. M. the Quialtimack about 10 o'clock, distant eight miles. Baggage.

2d.—We did not march. Flour, &c., which had failed, the land is rich, the inhabitants driven off.

3d.—Proceeded to Phillis Tunkhannack, fording a creek at four P. M. This place, is as usual, bottomed; land as usual, bottomed of which were taken by the

to the contrary; otherwise. 4th.—Arrived at Vanderhook creek about two miles before timber chiefly black walnut,

5th.—I being that day obliged to march on the top of the mountain and disagreeable. At 5 o'clock Soon crossed a very high mountain

have seen. At 6 P. M., arrived where we were obliged to leave it on a mountain who destroyed it in '78. It is a village. The houses were built of timber chiefly black walnut feet through.

6th and 7th.—Continued marching.

8th.—After marching two days until 3 P. M., when we arrived newly cleared, where we pitched camp.

9th.—Arrived at four in the morning an Indian town, but now covered miles of Tioga. Out of pro

24th.—The boats arrived from Sunbury with stores, in number about one hundred and seventeen.

25th.—Five prisoners of the German Regiment were to have been executed, and a number of others to run the gauntlet through the whole line but were reprieved.

29th.—The masons re-interring two brothers, Capt. Davis and D. Jones, killed by the Indians in April last; the afternoon very rainy, otherwise the appearance would have been tolerably grand, as they all marched in order with the band of music playing. This day orders issued for marching on the thirty-first.

31st.—The army marched at 12 o'clock, after signals being given by a discharge of cannon from the fort, which were immediately answered from the boats, which carried all the artillery and stores, excepting some kegs of flour, which were carried on horses—Gen. Hand having previously advanced about one mile being appointed to the light corps on this expedition. The whole proceeded, only our Regiment, which composed the rear guard—having in charge stragglers, cattle, etc., which occasioned us to march very slow. After a tedious march, came to some cleared fields one mile distant from Lackawannah, then 11 P. M. \* \* \* \*

AUGUST 1st.—We marched at 8 A. M. one mile. Joined the army at Lackawannah, once a small town settled by New Englanders; a very rich, flat land, divided by a very beautiful creek which empties into the Susquehannah. It is very shoal, but of considerable breadth. The flat is said to contain seven hundred acres, having formerly a small stockade fort, which surrendered to Butler in '78. Most of the captives were preserved in consequence of capitulation, but the buildings and fort, according to custom, were all destroyed. At 2 P. M. the usual signal was given to march—Proceeded and arrived at Quialtimack about 10 o'clock at night, the path continuing bad, country mountainous—distant eight miles. Baggage arrived about 1 A. M., when we encamped.

2d.—We did not march on account of parties being sent out to collect and bring on flour, &c., which had fallen from the horses the night before, and broke many of the kegs. The land is rich, fertile, and flat as any I have seen; surrounded by mountains, the inhabitants driven off and buildings destroyed.

3d.—Proceeded to Phillips's farm (9 miles) and halted one hour. Marched again for Tunkhannack, fording a creek, one and a half miles before we arrived there, which was at four P. M. This place, as usual, is situated on the river; the few former huts destroyed; land as usual, bottom. This place very remarkable for deer, bears, turkeys, several of which were taken by the troops without firing a single gun, there being positive orders to the contrary; otherwise might have killed many more during our halt.

4th.—Arrived at Vanderlip's farm, or Walnut Bottom, about 5 P. M. Crossed Mashaw creek about two miles before we came to the farm above mentioned. The flat very rich, timber chiefly black walnut, of uncommon size; the country round continues mountainous.

5th.—I being that day ordered on the rear flank, did not march until ten. Was obliged to march on the top of the mountains, which rendered the day's march very fatiguing and disagreeable. At 5 o'clock P. M., came into the path the whole army had marched. Soon crossed a very high mountain on the side of the river; prospect the most beautiful I have seen. At 6 P. M., arrived at Wyalucing, formerly settled by the Moravians, who were obliged to leave it on account of the Indians, (but some say they have joined them) who destroyed it in '78. It is the best part of the country I have seen since I left Wyoming. The houses were built regularly, numbering about eighty, with a church, priest, &c. Timber chiefly black walnut, with some button wood trees, which are eight and ten feet through.

6th and 7th.—Continued at Wyalucing to refresh.

8th.—After marching two miles, forded a considerable creek. Continued our march until 3 P. M., when we arrived at Standing Stone Bottom, which is large and level, and newly cleared, where we pitched for the night.

9th.—Arrived at four in the afternoon at a large flat called Queen Esther's Flats, once an Indian town, but now covered with wild grass of amazing length. This is within four miles of Tioga. Out of provision, and very faint for want of it; the boats which carry

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it did not arrive until nine or ten o'clock the next morning; having marched fourteen miles with very little to eat. The woods for some distance before we came to this place, are chiefly white oak, and very open, grown up with wild pea vines, &c. In this day's march we had several cattle killed by falling from a precipice, having about half a mile to pass along one of two hundred feet, and the path very bad. At the bottom, luckily, was the river; the boats on coming up had them dressed.

10th.—The Regiment with two others marched at 12 o'clock as an escort to the Generals, &c., opposite Tioga. Our Regiment being the right flank, was obliged to raise a very high mountain (being very hot, rendered it truly fatiguing) to scour the woods. We returned in a short time to our camp, where we remained the night.

11th.—Marched at 7 A. M., for Tioga. The army at nine began to ford the Susquehannah, having first fired a few cannon in the wood on the other side fearing there might be some of the enemy to oppose us crossing the river; a little more than waist deep, very rapid, which made it difficult crossing, the force of the current carrying several down; happily none were drowned. Proceeded after landing about one and a half miles, when we came to \*Kihuga creek, which we forded, and encamped in the forks formed by the Susquehannah and Kihuga, on the ground where the town of Tioga formerly stood. Soils very rich, etc.

12th.—On fatigue, cutting timber to build block houses. About 6 P. M., was ordered to join the Regiment. At night in the evening the army was in motion and began their march to surprise †Shamong, an Indian town on the river Kihuga. Marched very slowly on the whole night, sometimes setting down for a few minutes, and up again eight or ten yards until daylight began to appear, when we took a start and were obliged to run a great part of the way, on account of its being farther than was apprehended, and our Regiment in the rear. Arrived about half past six o'clock A. M. at Shamong and found to our mortification the town entirely evacuated. About one hour after our arrival \*

\* \* \* \* \* Gen. Hand, commanding the light troops was fired upon from a scout of theirs who lay concealed in the bushes. They killed six or seven and wounded nine; among the latter were two officers of Hubley's Regiment. Our troops immediately returned the fire and charged upon them, but as they lay on a hill, they had time to get off their killed; supposed to be one or two from the blood where they were posted. The country from Tioga to Shamong the most level land I have seen marching. On the bottom bordering on the creek, large meadows several miles in length, rich, fertile, and easy to be cultivated. Its timbers on the low lands, nut and oak; on the highlands chiefly pine; soil very indifferent.

Shamong an Indian town lying on the north of the creek, consisting of about thirty huts covered with bark. The Indians who inhabit it raise large fields of corn, beans, squashes, potatoes and pumpkins in abundance, which they subsist on in the winter season, with what deer and bears they kill, with other beasts of the wood. Our troops after destroying their huts and fields of corn (which we suppose to contain about a thousand bushels) returned unmolested to Tioga.

14th.—The troops lay by to refresh themselves.

15th.—The Indians skulking round our camp. Killed and scalped one man, who was driving up some horses, and wounded another.

16th.—An escort of nine hundred troops commanded by Gen. Poor, marched to join Gen'l. Clinton, who is on his way from Otsego to join us, he having a large quantity of provision.

17th.—One man killed and scalped, and one other wounded.

18th.—A funeral sermon preached by Dr. Rogers, ‡ prepared for the occasion, was to have been delivered at the re-interring of Capt. Davis, &c., but was postponed, on account of a rain coming on, until now, when the masons all gave their attendance.

20th.—This morning arrived an officer and nine men from Gen'l. Clinton who reported him, together with Gen'l. Poor, about twenty miles distant.

\* Cayuga.

† Chemung.

‡ Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., of New York City.

22d.—At 10 A. M. discharge of thirteen two soldiers of 1st videt with each a g  
23d.—This day happened to a Capt tempting to snap a spot.

25th.—The fore the afternoon. We of 250 men with t rained hard which p  
26th.—At half p caused us to move v and cattle were all c Col. Broadhead, with had destroyed almost dians, with cutting t Estaing's victory ove day marched about f side of Cahuga creek the flats, which are g

FRIDAY, 27th.—At order of the day befo lery, horses, &c., cou noon. We passed th orderded back to assi though not without c proceeded about three about three miles fro: corn, said to have bee ones said to belong t soldiers feasted sumpt cle with us. Distanc The country as level but indifferent.

SATURDAY, 28th.— broke and left behind not make use of. Pro rapid. Marched half thing deeper than at th men, and many of our very considerable loss baggage came up. H march between the pla when they run off. T quantity of corn, beans

SUNDAY, 29th.—Pro way, which we had to one hour and a half, un an advanced party of o other side of a morass, this was intended for a were laid up, covered w

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22d.—At 10 A. M. arrived Gen'l. Clinton with his boats, stores, &c., when there was a discharge of thirteen pieces of cannon; boats in number, 210. At retreat beat this evening, two soldiers of 1st Regiment run the gauntlet through the whole brigade, who were provided with each a good whip for that purpose—the line about half a mile.

23d.—This day orders issued for marching the 25th. About 12 o'clock, an accident happened to a Captain of Gen'l. Poor's Brigade. He was shot dead from a soldier's attempting to snap a gun, not knowing it was loaded. It went off and killed him on the spot.

25th.—The fore part the day employed in getting in readiness, expecting to march in the afternoon. We leave here a great part of our baggage with the garrison. It consists of 250 men with two six pounders, commanded by Col. Shrieve. In the afternoon it rained hard which prevented our marching.

26th.—At half past 12 P. M. began our march with several pieces of cannon, which caused us to move very slowly, as we had formed a hollow square, in which the pack horses and cattle were all driven, together with the cannon. This day received information that Col. Broadhead, with six hundred troops, was within forty miles of the \*Senackee castle, and had destroyed almost one whole tribe of Indians by stratagem; he painted his men like Indians, with cutting their hair, &c. We this day likewise received intelligence of Count De Estaing's victory over the British fleet, and having taken the island of St. Vincents. This day marched about four miles and encamped at 5 P. M. near a large flat, on the north-east side of Cahuga creek. This day's march through a level land, but very poor, excepting the flats, which are good, grown up with grass of great height.

FRIDAY, 27th.—At half past eight began marching, and proceeded two miles in the order of the day before. Halted in consequence of there being a defile, which our artillery, horses, &c., could not pass until repaired, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 4 in the afternoon. We passed the defile, and after marching a quarter of a mile our regiment was ordered back to assist the horses in passing, till 11 o'clock P. M. the whole having got up, though not without considerable destruction of the bags with flour and other stores. Then proceeded about three miles and halted with the army, about one o'clock in the morning, about three miles from Shamong, on an old Indian settlement near some large fields of corn, said to have been planted at the expense of the King of Britain, and many smaller ones said to belong to the Indians; with beans, squashes, potatoes, &c., on which our soldiers feasted sumptuously, it being a good substitute for bread, which was a scarce article with us. Distance about six miles. Course of march through this day, N. N. W. The country as level as any I have marched through, except the defile; chiefly woods but indifferent.

SATURDAY, 28th.—Continued marching until 3 P. M.; some ammunition wagons being broke and left behind for the purpose of gathering the corn and destroying what we did not make use of. Proceeded one mile and forded the Cahuga creek at crotch deep—very rapid. Marched half a mile farther and recrossed the creek again, where it was something deeper than at the other place, and extremely rapid, so as to carry down some of our men, and many of our pack horses, with the loss of three of the latter drowned, and a very considerable loss of flour, baggage, &c. At sunset arrived at Shamong; at nine our baggage came up. Here we encamped for the night; distance three miles. On the march between the places of fording, some Indians were seen and fired on by our flanks, when they run off. This day the army was allowed no flour on account of the great quantity of corn, beans, &c. Course northwest.

SUNDAY, 29th.—Proceeded very slowly two miles, occasioned by the roughness of the way, which we had to clear for the artillery, baggage, &c., to pass. Here we halted for one hour and a half, until the artillery, &c., should raise a difficult height, at which time an advanced party of our riflemen discovered the enemy throwing up some works on the other side of a morass, and a difficult place through which we had to pass. It appears this was intended for an ambuscade, it being on a small height, where some logs, &c., were laid up, covered with green bushes; which extended half a mile. On the right was

\* Seneca.

a small town which they had destroyed themselves, making use of the timber, &c., in the above works. After the ground was well reconnoitered, the artillery was advanced on their left. At the same time Gen'l. Poor with his brigade was endeavoring to gain their rear around their left; Gen'l. Hand's brigade was following in rear of Poor. Our brigade was kept as a reserve, as also Gen'l. Clinton's until their rear should be gained; but they having a party posted on a very considerable height, over which our right flank had to pass, we were discovered by them. Previous to this, some shells and round shot were thrown among them in their works, which caused them to give several yells, and doubtless intimidated them much. But at this discovery they gave a most hideous yell and quit their works, endeavoring to prevent Gen'l. Poor's ascending the height, by a loose scattering fire; but our troops pressing forward with much vigor, made them give way, leaving their dead behind, (amounting to eleven or twelve) which were scalped immediately. We likewise took one white man, who appeared to be dead, and was stripped, when an officer came up and examined him, said he was not wounded, gave him a stroke and bade him get up; he immediately rose up and implored mercy, and was kept a prisoner sometime. In the evening a negro was taken. Their number wounded not known. Two or three of ours killed, and thirty-four or five wounded. Among the latter Major Titcomb, Capt. Cloise, and Lt. Allis. At half after three the firing ceased, and the army proceeded one mile and a half to a considerable town consisting of about twenty huts. The number of the enemy uncertain, but from the best intelligence from the prisoners, the whites were about two hundred, the Indians five.\* They were commanded by Butler and Brant, who had been waiting some days for our approach. It appears their expectations were great, from their numbers, situation, etc. The prisoners likewise inform us they had been kept on an allowance of seven ears of corn per day each although there is a very great abundance of corn, beans, potatoes, squashes, etc., for several miles on the creek, upon which our whole army has subsisted for days. We had nevertheless to destroy some hundred bushels. Here was found a deal of plunder of theirs, such as blankets, brass kettles, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

MONDAY, 30th.—At the request of Maj. Piatt, sent out a small party to look for some of the dead Indians—returned without finding them. Toward noon they found them and skinned two of them from their hips down for boot legs; one pair for the Major the other for myself. On the other side this mountain was a town said to be of the best buildings we had passed. It was destroyed by Gen'l. Poor the evening of the engagement.

TUESDAY, 31st.—Proceeded about six miles and halted for one hour, destroying a small town of huts on a branch of Kihuga creek, which we forded. On our way thither burnt two houses, the best buildings I have seen since I left Wyoming. Here we left the Kihuga, and proceeded four miles through a level piece of pine land, thinly timbered, with many cranberry ponds, and large flats grown up with grass of considerable height. Encamped on one of these at sunset.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1st.—At eight in the morning, continued our march through a level pine land, as the afternoon before, for two or three miles, when we began to ascend a mountain, on which we marched, ascending and descending several different times; then came into a very thick swamp, chiefly white and spruce pines. After marching one mile in the swamp, was under the necessity of halting for one hour, until a road was cleared for the artillery to pass; then proceeded after halting, through difficulties of the way, for five miles, in which time we forded a creek, that ran through the swamp, fifteen different times. About sunset came to a clear flat, uncultivated, rich, and well timbered. Near dark again entered a swamp; very difficult and bad marching, our pack and other horses still increasing the mud so as to make it impassable, through darkness, etc. Some, however, attempting it, were mired down with flour and baggage, where many lay all night; in this manner the road was strewed for about four miles. Had the savages availed themselves of this opportunity, it must have proved very fatal to us, for they might with ease have destroyed a great part of our provisions, with a party very inconsiderable. Thus continued our march until 12 o'clock at night when we arrived at French Catharine, an

\* Gen. Sullivan computed the whole force at fifteen hundred.

Indian town, deserted as I have experienced to be able to keep. When we arrived, our pack was in expectation fatigued, having made a long march of their other pack.

THURSDAY, 2nd.—One hundred years ago, day before, and was by order of the General but could not ride. and as they expected of which I was ordered at 11 o'clock A. M., and collecting the horses on the large flat, near the swamp, knowing we were in the pose of finding the swamp for one and a half day, to the lake view of the lake, and after marching ten or twelve miles driven off a number of

Catharine is the name of the nation. It derived its name from Canada by the savages, who was said to be a part of the country. The rich flat on the side of the lake subsistence. The ground was occasioned by the fire, which enabled them to come. This squaw likewise, when they would scalp her on the side of the creek, leaving her a prisoner, did not kill or misuse.

FRIDAY, 3d.—Marched then through a very large swamp, nut, ash, hickory and other trees seen. About five P. M. time after, after our march, Indians had just the time of being a scout sent on to the enemy making the day. The scout returned.

SATURDAY, 4th.—At past ten, when we passed two or three hundred miles in length and short time proceeded before, having only

Indian town, deserted by them a few hours before our troops came in ; march as disagreeable as I have experienced ; sometimes up to our knees in mud and mire, and so dark as not to be able to keep the path by any other means than being close to our front man. When we arrived, our situation still disagreeable, not having our baggage or any covering, and in expectation of being attacked every moment until morning,—men exceedingly fatigued, having marched fourteen miles with fifteen days' flour on their backs, exclusive of their other pack.

THURSDAY, 2nd.—About sunrise, a squaw was discovered, to appearance upwards of one hundred years of age, who lay in the woods. She had been left by the Indians the day before, and was so decrepid as not to be able to walk. She was, after examination, by order of the General, put on horseback, and told to follow her companions, with a letter, but could not ride. She informed us that they had only gone a little way into the woods, and as they expected us, not to tarry any time here might return again : in consequence of which I was ordered out with a party of two hundred, to search the woods adjacent, at 11 o'clock A. M., as the army was to lay here this day for the refreshment of troops, and collecting the horses and baggage. After marching three miles and a half, came to a large flat, near the Senakee lake ; proceeded as far as we could for the mire, then turned about, knowing we were in the wrong path, and sent out a couple of Indians for the purpose of finding the path which they did and returned. We then marched through a swamp for one and a half miles, and halted one hour ; when detached, Capt. Boman, with fifty men, to the lake, when we again marched and ascended a mountain, where we had a view of the lake, and then took a circuit march over mountains, etc. Returned to camp, after marching ten or eleven miles, without making any discovery, more than where they had driven off a number of horses and cattle, several of which were taken this day.

Catharine is the most important Senakee town we have met with since entering their nation. It derived its name from French Catharine, who in her infancy was taken from Canada by the savages, and became accustomed to their manners, marrying an Indian chief, who was said to be half French himself, from which marriage she claimed this part of the country. Here she raised a great number of horses for sale. Its situation a rich flat on the side of a creek. The corn and beans raised here afforded us one day's subsistence. The great quantity of corn, &c. which is raised here more than usual, was occasioned by the British giving a premium to encourage them in raising it, so as to enable them to come down on our frontiers.

This squaw likewise said they had a long debate whether they should stay and deliver themselves up to our army or not, but at length it was determined not, the warriors saying they would scalp them if they did. Here was made up a small hut for the old squaw on the side of the creek, having destroyed all the huts belonging to the place at our departure, leaving her a plenty to subsist on. She appeared very thankful when she found we did not kill or misuse her.

FRIDAY, 3d.—Marched at half-past eight A. M. ; for two miles something mountainous ; then through a very large, level tract of land bordering on the Senakee lake ; its timber walnut, ash, hickory and oak, by far the largest tract of good land in one body I have yet seen. About five P. M. arrived at encamping ground, which was in the woods. A short time after, after our halt some men discovered a cornfield ; went to it and found the Indians had just then quit it, leaving corn roasting at the fires, which occasioned there being a scout sent out who discovered some of them by a fire near a small town, but the enemy making the discovery previous to this, retreated to the town as was supposed, and the scout returned. This evening orders were given for to march at half past eight in the morning, without the usual signals. Distance 12 miles, N. N W. course.

SATURDAY, 4th.—In the morning it rained, by which means we did not march until half past ten, when we proceeded to Apple town, which was on fire at our arrival. Passed it two or three hundred yards and halted on a mountain near a corn-field, which was soon stripped of its beans, &c. Here we had a prospect of the lake for upwards of twenty miles in length and about three in breadth the most beautiful I have ever seen. In a short time proceeded until sun-set through a good rich land, much the same as the day before, having only two difficult defiles. Distance about twelve miles ; course north.



SUNDAY, 12th.—Came to a small lake from a quarter to half a mile wide and three in length; distance about five miles. Crossed the outlet at knee deep, (fifteen yards across) went five and a half miles farther and encamped for the night on a high ground newly cleared.

MONDAY, 13th.—At half past four, morning, proceeded one mile and a half; came to a considerable town, Canesaah, consisting of from sixteen to twenty huts and halted for the troops to get some refreshment and to build a bridge across a creek; meantime a party of twenty-six men, commanded by Lt. Boyd, was sent out to a town about six miles for discovery, at which place he arrived without molestation. Here an Indian was killed and scalped by his party. He then dispatched two men to inform us what had happened; after they had gone two miles they saw five Indians. They immediately ran back and told the Lieutenant what they had seen, who marched on to the place with all speed, when he discovered some few of them who retreated; he pursued and killed one of them. The men then went to scalp him, which caused some dispute who should have it; at the same instant the enemy rose up from their ambuscade, when the action commenced, but they being much superior in numbers, caused him and one or two others to surrender, though not until the rest were all killed and got off. About the same time, Capt. Lodge, surveyor of the road, with a small party was discovered about one mile beyond, where the party was building a bridge. They were fired on by the Indians and one of his men wounded. The rest ran off and were pursued so closely that one of them drew out his tomahawk and was close on the heels of one of our men, when a sentinel from the party at the bridge fired at the Indian, which caused them all to run off. Major Poor immediately pushed on, hearing the firing, and found the knapsacks, &c. of the Indians, who had all run off on his approach. At two o'clock the bridge being completed, we marched on to a town, Casawavalatetah, where we arrived about dark, in expectation of an attack, and encamped. Land continuing very fertile; at both of these places was a large quantity of corn, at the former we did not destroy all.

TUESDAY, 14th.—Early in the morning was ordered to destroy the corn, which we did by throwing the ears into the creek, which runs close to the town and is a branch of the \*Canisee river, which empties into the Lake Ontario about fourteen miles hence. At 2 P. M. marched and crossed the creek, and forded the main branch of Canisee and proceeded four miles down to the Chenisee castle, where we arrived about four P. M. At this place was Lieut. Boyd and one soldier found, with their heads cut off; the Lieut's head lay near his body; his body appeared to have been whipped and pierced in many different places. The others head was not found. A great part of his body was skinned, leaving the ribs bare.

WEDNESDAY, 15th.—The whole army employed until 3 o'clock in gathering the corn, and burning it in their huts, which were in number about eighty or a hundred, and much the largest quantity of corn I have yet seen in any one place since I have been out. Here came in a white woman with a young child, who was almost starved, having made her escape two or three nights before from the enemy. She informs us they were in great confusion, the Indians some times agreeing to treat with us, but it was made void by Butler and Johnson, who promised to supply them with provisions. One of the Indians at this cocked his gun and was about to shoot Johnson, but was prevented. This woman was taken from Wyoming in '77, where her husband was killed. At half past two P. M. we began our march for returning, and proceeded as far as the fording place of the creek, crossed onto, encamping near the town Casawavalatetah. This place very rich and good. Distance from here to Niagaree said to be about eighty miles, whither the Indians carry all their furs, &c. for sale. They go and return in canoes in five or six days.

THURSDAY, 16th.—I was ordered out on the advance party, under the command of Major Cochran, consisting of one hundred men. Proceeded and crossed the second branch of the Canisee river, where we remained until the army had all crossed, which was 10 A. M., part of the troops being employed in destroying some corn that we left when

\* Genesee.

there before. We then proceeded to Canexah, and encamped about four p. m. The army was again sent out destroying corn that was omitted before. In the evening we joined our respective Regiments for the night, and were to repair to the front of the army at the general beat in the morning.

FRIDAY, 17th.—Marched at sunrise. Arrived at Onyauyah at twelve o'clock. There was one large hut left standing, round which the garrison had laid up the kegs of flour, boxes of ammunition and bags of flour, so as to make it a very considerable fort. Round it were likewise batteries. This cautiousness was occasioned by prisoners having been taken, and it was apprehended they would extort from them our situation; and they might probably attack that place in our absence, as the garrison left was very inconsiderable, a captain and fifty men, exclusive sick, lame and lazy, with one three pounder. This by us was called Fort Cummings, Capt. Cummings having the command here.

SATURDAY, 18th.—Proceeded to the Genessee lake and crossed the outlet, and encamped on the side of it for the night, passing through Kennendauque. On our march met three Onnida Indians, who came in five days from Fort Schuyler, and brought intelligence of New York being evacuated and burnt.

SUNDAY, 19th.—Proceeded to Kennesdago. On our way thither, met three soldiers from Tioga, two days and a half from Newtown, where they informed us is a plentiful supply of stores for us, with a garrison from Tioga. Encamped for the night.

MONDAY, 20th.—Remained until 4 p. m. in consequence of a detachment being sent down the south of Senakee lake to destroy a town there, and another down the north side of Kihuga to destroy a chain of towns, part of which is to proceed to Fort Schuyler, and conduct the baggage of Gen. Clinton's brigade down to headquarters, by way of Albany, when we proceeded and crossed the outlet of the Genessee lake and encamped at Sunset, having marched 4 miles. At head of the Kihuga is a remarkable salt spring, where the Indians all get a supply of salt.

TUESDAY, 21st.—Marched at six a. m. and proceeded three miles from Kendoha, and encamped in a wood at the side of the lake at three o'clock afternoon. This morning was a detachment sent down the south side of Kihuga, for the purpose of destroying some towns there. It is said that twelve quarts of water will produce one of clear salt.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—Proceeded about fourteen or fifteen miles and encamped at 10 o'clock p. m. three-quarters of a mile from the lake and seven from Appletown, at a defile.

THURSDAY, 23rd.—Proceeded to Catharine town, at which place we arrived at twelve o'clock, finding the old squaw here which was left as we went up, with a paper that had many lines of Indian wrote underneath a protection that was given her by the General, the contents of which I did not hear. We likewise found the corpse of a squaw who appeared to have been shot three or four days, which lay in a mud hole; supposed to have come there since our departure to take care of the old brute. Who killed her, I cannot ascertain, but it is generally believed to be three men of ours who were sent up from Tioga express a few days before. At our departure from here the General ordered there should be left a keg of pork and some biscuit, &c. for the old creature to subsist on, although it was so scarce an article that no officer under the rank of a field officer had tasted any since leaving Tioga, and a very scant allowance of half a pound of poor beef and like quantity of flour. Proceeded at two o'clock about three miles through a swamp exceeding bad road for the pioneers to repair them and halted for the army's arrival which at was five o'clock p. m.; on a small flat of cleared ground, and encamped. Distance of day's march from 16 to 18 miles. This evening we, the advance guard, had orders to march at reveille for the purpose of having the roads repaired through a most notorious swamp of five miles, and appearance of rain, which would render the swamp almost impassable.

FRIDAY, 24th.—According to order marched at daylight and proceeded through the swamp, though not without several halts for the Pioneers, when we made a more general halt, for the army to come up, after having got through, of about one hour; then received orders to proceed again to a bad defile, and there halt for the pioneers to build

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bridge, which was three miles from the place where our stores were, with a small garrison. At three the army appeared in sight, when we again resumed our march, and on our approach the garrison fired thirteen cannon, which was immediately followed with a like number from our advance piece, and then gave three cheers and encamped, thinking ourselves happy to arrive where we could once more fully satisfy our appetites, after fourteen miles march, pretty much fatigued.

SATURDAY, 25th.—Remained at Fort Reed for those detachments before mentioned to have been sent out, to return. In the forenoon the army all discharged their muskets, with orders to parade at five in the afternoon, each man furnished with one blank cartridge. According to orders the whole paraded in a line to fire a feu de joie, when thirteen rounds of cannon was fired. Then began a running fire of muskets from the right through the whole; this not being performed to the General's liking, he ordered the whole to again charge; after this was done he ordered the whole to be put in readiness and not a man to fire until he should come opposite him. All being in readiness, he put his horse off at full speed and rode from right to left with whip and spur, men all firing according to orders, which made it very grand, and caused the General to say it went like a hallelujah. After three cheers given for the Congress in consequence of their resolutions of the 18th August,\* and then three for the United States, and thirdly for the King of Spain, our new ally, and thus the day ended with joy, the officers of each brigade being furnished with one of the best bullocks there was, extra.

SUNDAY, 26th.—Still remained at Fort Reed. In the morning there was a detachment of three hundred men ordered to be sent up the river Kihuga for the purpose of destroying a town or two, but was deferred by reason of rain coming. At one in the afternoon the detachment under Col. Durbin, that came down the south of the Kihuga lake, arrived with two squaws, and inform us they burnt three or four towns. They likewise say they found one Indian and one other squaw, the latter so old as not to be able to be brought off; the Indian man young but decrepid to such a degree that he could not walk. I have since heard it said, the Colonel left one house standing for them to stay in, and would not suffer them to be hurt, but some of the soldiers taking an opportunity when not observed set the house on fire, after securing and making the door fast. The troops having got in motion and marched some distance, the house was consumed together with the savages, in spite of all exertions.

MONDAY, 27th.—The morning clear. The detachment yesterday detained by rain has gone out with an addition of two hundred men more, and divided into two parties, one under the command of Col. Courtland, and the other under Col. D' Hart; one going up the north side, and the other the south of the Kihuga Creek. In the evening the detachments came in, after destroying a considerable quantity of corn, &c.

TUESDAY, 28th.—The same detachment again sent out on account of a small party being sent farther up, who say there is a large quantity of corn yet standing on the creek. About ten o'clock A. M. the detachment under Col. Butler came in from the north of Kihuga lake, who say they have destroyed vast quantities of corn and several very considerable of their towns.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.—Marched at 7 o'clock; the chief of our stores were sent in boats from Fort Reed, it being in the forks of the Kihuga and Tioga creeks. This fort was built by a small detachment sent from Tioga with stores for us by order of Gen. Sullivan, the detachment under the command of Capt. Read, which occasioned its being called after him. We proceeded to Chemung, where we arrived at 1 o'clock, P. M. and halted for one and half hour for refreshment; then marched and proceeded three miles to our old encamping ground as we went up, where we remained for the night, much fatigued, having marched over rough ground.

THURSDAY, 30th.—Proceeded to a very difficult defile, there being no possibility of passing more than one man abreast, on the side of the river, and a very high mountain on the other, near three quarters of a mile from top to bottom over which I had to pass, which rendered the day very fatiguing. At 3 o'clock P. M. arrived at Fort Sullivan at

\* Increasing pay of officers, &c.

Tioga, when we were saluted from the garrison by thirteen rounds of cannon and three cheers, and immediately was a return given from the advanced pieces of cannon. \*

\* \* The fort is a fine stockade, \* \* \* \* block-houses on the river Susquehannah, and one other on the Kihuga; within three hundred yards of each was an old carrying place about half a mile from the forks of the two rivers. The army all passed the fort and encamped on our old ground. Soon after the officers were invited to the garrison, where was a dinner provided for them. Joy appearing in every face at our so happy return, having marched three hundred miles into the Indian country with so very inconsiderable loss, having completed all that was intended us at the first formation of the expedition, and much more than was expected when we set out, on account of provisions being so very short, which must inevitably have been the case if we had not unanimously agreed to bring ourselves on half allowance, on which we continued until our arrival at Fort Read,

MONDAY, 4th.—Was ordered on the advance guard, marched about half after eight and proceeded as far as Queen Esther's Plains, about four miles, when we halted by orders of the Commander-in-Chief until the army should come up, not being determined whether to march farther or not, the weather appearing suspicious and wets a little. On the arrival of the army, it clears away a little, when the General orders us to march as far as Wigsaugking creek and there to encamp himself; going in a boat we arrived at 5 P. M. The whole of the army did not arrive until after dark, when comes on very hard rain and continues the night, and I on guard.

TUESDAY, 5th.—The morning continues cloudy; orders for the whole army to go down in boats and on horseback; I came on a horse as far as Wyalucing and staid the night; this day killed a great number of horses.

WEDNESDAY, 6th.—Marched at nine A. M. and proceeded as far as Tunkhannoch, and encamped for the night. This day orders came to leave all horses that could not be got on, and for none to be killed.

THURSDAY, 7th.—I proceeded for Wyoming at daylight, having obtained leave over night, and arrived at Wyoming at 3 P. M. The boats having come in at 10 A. M. an entertainment was provided for the officers of the Jersey Brigade and those of Proctor's artillery. At half-past 3 a cannon was fired for the assembling of the officers, and one for every toast, thirteen of which were drank.

FRIDAY, 8th.—In the morning, at 10 A. M., came in the whole party of horses.

SATURDAY, 9th.—This day orders for marching in the morning at 6 o'clock for Easton.

## JOURNAL OF I OF

LIEUT. afterward Major 1759, son of Rev. Charles 1729. He was an apprentice of the revolution, and served August 9, 1776, under White Plains, October 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment, to Lieutenant May 2, and September 11th, of the town, but rejoined his regiment was at Monmouth June his regiment to Schohar his expedition against the ment accompanied General Sullivan's campaign. 19, was mustered out of in the war office for several years; 1789-90, commanded under St. Clair but subsequently resigned January 11, 1791, Ferguson, who was killed at Princeton, N. J., where Clinton Beatty, LL.D., still living in 1880. The name in the archives of the Society which society has kindred relation in this volume.