Unsure of word

(p.1)

In N91 journal

13 - Edmund Parsons

34 - Earl Moira – Capt. Brandt

31 - D’Anderson - John Anderson

33&4 – Mr. W - his Cousins at Edinburgh

37 - Careful - his cousin

45 Mrs. & Miss M – his relatives

46 Earl Moira – Lord Camden

Sr J. Hayes – Lady E

63 Lord Camden

64 Rakehedenro or Mr. Allen

65 Rowayadoréo or Mr. Delyn

67 H Bevan

Shotcitsyowane R Barclay

69 Shakodenrhe W Wilberforce

70 Thayendanegen Col Brant

Thorighwayere Duke of Northumberland

79 – Sanderson – Mr. Smith Stockwell

Ranighwynyonten

83 – Ichaka-enyo – H Thornton Esq.

Ronigonrowanen Lord Teignmouth

86 Karihowanen Rev. J Owen

Rorighwawago or L Stephen Esq.

(p.2)

88 – Onondio Count de Prisye

93 – Cl R Grant Esqr

101 – D Barclay Walthamstow

119 – Ronigonrio Henry Hoare Esq.

Rorighwakēro – Z Macaulay Esq.

120 Rorighwananon or T Babington Esq.

J Thornton Esq.

122 Ranigonraghsnore – Ln Thornton Esq.

124 or Mr. Bailey

128 Shakorharatsteani – A Denison Esq.

Ratsinowatisaks Sir Jos. Banks

Shakoyanenhawe – C Barclay

129 Bishop of London

131 Col Gunnell

133 – Ichawenndenhawightha – D Barclay

134 Sir Wm Watson

135 – Rev. Townsend Bath

137 – Pany Okeden Esq. Ar.

138 – Gen H Johnson –

Lord Henry Petty & his father late Marquis of Lansdowne

144. Shakoyadarase or Mr. Hopner

145 – Earl Maten

(p.3)

147 – I Hoan Jun

153 – Lord Headly

Dyanheghkan – Lord Peroy

162 – Shakoriwawane – Mr Tho’ Clarkson

163 – Ratyesen – Hr Seventh Eqr

166 – Icriwiyarta or Mr H Ramtan

167 – Mr Hoane Eqr – Miss Ichimelpering

169 – Mr Smith ho to Rev’ I Owen

172 – Mr Windham

174 of Col. Wantan, Sir hi Hayes

175 of Mrs Pettiwood – Col. Remington

176 – I Sandinson – Nm Allen (Lecturer)

Icyahensere Gurney Barclay

177 – Rev’ Mr L Lake

179 – Ihanghwayents Martu Cr

186 – Col. Greille

187 – Countess of Manfield

Karakoa – the King

190 Mr L Mr Gr. Hilbur

Mr Grant Hislens

191 Rev’ Mr Venn

196 Mr Wyatt

(p.4)

199 Sir Gov. Beaumant – L’ Mulgrave

Lord Louraine – Mr Phipps

203 Mr Crew

205 Kare-wanotons Miss H Mare

Yakanyere Miss P Mare

216 Lord Lerki – Mr Peters – Mr Witt

222 Lord Barham

223 Ickanewadehkevn – Mr I F Reynolds

226 Icronohkenk

234 Adm’ Gambir

240 Capt Pelly

241 Adm’ Montague

(p.5) p° 13 -Edmund Parsons of New York

34. Earl Moira – Capt Brandt

31 – Dr Anderson – Ichr Anderson

33 ’4 Mr W Cousins at Benbury

37 – his Cousin Careful at Dunfermline

38 – his cousins at Saline

43 Mr H Lulenntane his mother, cousin

45 Mr L Miss M \_ us – his ulaleris

46 Earl Moira – L Camden

Lrg. H – Lady E-

63. L’ Cambden

64. Rakehedenzo – Mr Allen

65 – Rawayadareo - Mr Dullwyn

67. J G Bevan

Ihohatsyawane

A Darison –

69. Shakodenrhe – W Wilberforce

70 – Ihaydanaregin Capt Brant

Iharighwayeré D of Nalhumberland

78 –

79. Handerson L. W Smith

Rarighenyntanton – I G Bevan

83 Ichaka-enyo – H Hanton

Rarigannowanen – Lord Feignmanlk

86 – Karihowanen I Owen

Rarighwawago – or Hlephem

(p.6) 88 – Onondio Canet de Prisaye

93 – C L R. Grant

101 – D Banclay –

119 – Rarigonrio – H Hoane

Rarighwakno – L Macaulay –

120 – Rarighwananan – Babington Dean of Carlisle

I Thanton

122 Raniganraghsnae Ln’Thamton

124 – Mr – Bailey

128 Shakahanakoteano – A Darison

Ratsinowatisaks – Sr I Banks

Shakayanenhawe C B

Henry Hope – Col’ Grenllli

129. B of – London by K –

131. Col. Greville – Don Juan de Barlavento

133 Ichawenndenhawighta – DB Y

134 M W Watson

Lord Bleherem fa Marlbaangh

135 Rev’ Mr Townsend

137 Mr Pany Okeden

Gen Johnson

138 Lord Henry Peltry

Marquis of Lansdown

141 Mr John Hanford

143 (crossed out)

(p.7) 144 Shakayadavan – or Mr Hassner

145 – Earl Matan

147. Mrs Hoane P

153 Lord Headley

Dyanheghkan – Lord Peroy

162 Shakaiwawān – Iblankson

163 Rahysen – Mr Smiths

164. Jedony Smith

166 – Yariwiyata – Mr H Thantan or

167 – Mr Hoane & Miss Ichenpelhening

169. Mr Smith ho. to Mr O.

171 – or who with W Deleryn

172 Mr Windham

174 gr Col. W Agent to gr M Pulkerey

Sir John Hayes – Mr Hultan & J Banlan

175 Mr Pullwood – Col. Kensington

176 I Sanderson - W Allen

Iayahensen – G By

177 – Rev’ Mr L Inobe gr Rarighwawago

179 Ihanghwayents – Marlen Ord

(p.8) 181 – gr Ln’ Inglis

186 – Col. Greville of C\_ d at the Play

189 Countess of Mansfield – L’ Matan L M – P

Karakoa – the King

190 Mr L Mr G Hibbul

C Grant & two Lan C & RG.

191 – Rev’ Mr Venn

196 – Mr C Wyatt

198 L Hoane gr Gen. Helberts

199. gr Gro. Beaumart L’ Milgrave, Mr Phillips

L’ Lanwani L. H – A

201 – Miss Hoares

202

203 Mr Crew – Mr Windham Mr Sh

Miss L Miss Seronnohen or at RB

205 Kane-wanotom Miss H Mare

Yakanyere – Miss P Mare

216 – Lord L Mr P L Mr Will

222 – L’ Barharn

223 Ickanewadehkeven I h R

226 Icronohkenk gr Ratyenighton

234 Admiral Gannbria 240 – Capt Pelly

241 Admiral Montague

(p.9) and have been greatly contaminated by the contrary. We have acquired too great a fondness for many of the enjoyments, and for the finery of our neighbors, without attempting to imitate them, in the steady application of their mental and bodily faculties to the industrious employments, in order to obtain these things. For it is by labour either of body or mind that Providence has been pleased to order we should gather those things of which the body has need; not however so eagerly engag-ing in these pursuits, as to forget our duty to God, who enables us to make the exertion as well as to enjoy its fruits. We have yet sufficient territory, if we make a good use of it, to do well upon; and if we improve the disinterested patriotism, and manly virtues of our ancestors, we may yet continue a respectable body.

(p.10) [faded]

(p.11) Albany March 9, 1804

My Dear friend

I am just going to proceed in the stage for New York. However, I must endeavor first to give you some account of my journey this far, through a country which was once the seat of your ancestors; but that is now covered with European settlements, whose persevering industry has greatly changed the face of the country; and forests continue to disappear before the efforts of the laborious woodman. Is there any thing in their change to call for the sensations of sorrow in the breast of the philanthropic patriot? if there is, it is not because the inanimate clod has changed possessors, or that, what was once an unculti-vated waste, is now covered with human habitations, and rendered abundant in productions for the sustenance and comfort of man; but it is because we have not been sufficiently benefited by the example of that which is worthy and commendable in the character of good Europeans and have been greatly contaminated to the contrary - Had the Chiefs, who relinquished this country, acquired more vir-tuous knowledge from their enlightened neighbours, they might have obtained such compensation and retained such reserves which properly disposed of after the settle-ment of the country, when the value of land had raised; might have enabled them to have established a fund for the support and promotion of industrious in our present territory

But to return to my journey – I left Niagara and parted with my friends with I know not what mixed impressions of joy and grief – which seemed to urge me with greater expedition to proceed & rendered it exceeding unpleasant for me to make any delay. However as agree-ably as the situation of my mind would allow of, I passed one day at Canandarque (sp. Canadaque) mostly in the company of Mr. & Mrs. Morris & Mr. Greig, a gentleman from Scotland, who had always honored (p.12) me with every hospitable and polite attention whenever business called me to these parts. My friend Ihaskoghsage was not at home, but I obtained of that which was due a sufficiency to enable me to attempt my voyage from the gentleman who manages his affairs.

At the Inn where I stop a Man put up who told me he was going the way I proposed to go and that I might obtain a passage in his sleigh. When he had satisfied me, that he would be expeditious, and that I might depend upon the goodness of his horses, I agreed to go with him. In consequence of changing my mode of travelling from foot to going in a carriage a young lady from our parts then at Canandarque (sp. Canadaque) with a brother, whom I knew proposed going under my protection, to Icohare where she had another brother. But unfortunately we were both deceived in the capability of the horses that drew us and shortly after our departure it now ap-peared clear, that unless we obtained others, we should be sure of a tedious journey. Had I been alone I would have easily remedied this inconvenience by going on foot; but as the Lady had come under my protection I could not with propriety leave her until we reached her brothers. I endeavored to hire a sleigh, but none was to be had; so we were constrained to remain with the old man and his sorry nags. The first day we slept at about six miles East of Cayuga, and the next day at Ikanyadares, about eighteen miles farther. The snow had fallen very deep, which so increased the difficulty of travelling, that our man with his sleigh could hardly be prevailed on to start again, and all attempts to obtain another sleigh and horses were fruitless. I am apprehend-sive, that contrary to my inclination, my looks betrayed the anxiety of my mind at being detained by the tardiness of our conveyance. The lady observed she had a brother in law about twenty six miles farther, and that if she could get that far, she would tarry until the roads became better – we set off again, but had not proceeded above five miles when our man expressed his determination of not going any farther. Not finding any horses to hire at the house where we stopped (sp. stopt), I was on my way to the next house to inquire if any might be had there, when I perceived (p.13) that a sleigh with two men in it had just passed. I ran after it, aim on overtaking them, petitioned very earnestly, that they would admit the lady, either for payment or friendship (for on looking at them I was dubious if they were not above hire) - as for myself I could keep up on foot. They agreed, and with joy I went to the house for her; and the horses being of the best, we made expedition. I found at Onondaga valley that the gentlemen were brothers, that they were of the first at Whitestown (sp. White’s town), and that they had been to Ikanyadares for a peculiar kind of trout to introduce into ponds, which they had formed on their plantations.

At Manlius we left our female companion with her relations; & indeed I was left also. For being at tea with a party of ladies (who had accidentally met there) while our companions were looking after their horses and fish, I had got so engaged in conversation, that when notice was sent that they were ready I did not im-mediately receive it, & they set off without me. As I found they had taken with them my portmanteau, I followed with all speed, and overtook them a little to the west of the descent to Kaneghsorage. I then entered the sleigh, & was very warm, although the evening was of the coldest; but on coming to the top of the hill that overlooks the Oneida Lake, the keen North East wind seemed to strike through me, and it is there I think originated a cold which almost tends to indisposition so much does it affect me.

At Kaneghsorage we slept at a tavern kept by John Denny a kind of Mohawk, whose father had been on the American side in the war; he has a fine large brick house, and is as earnest to gain money as anybody. This village, as you know? consists of a kind of mixture of Mohawks, Oneidas and old French prisoners taken in the French War.

Next morning early we passed (sp. past) through Oneida; and as I had seen enough of it already we did not stop there, but went on to the next tavern. That this village, as well as the aforemention-ed are immersed in the greatest corruption of drunkenness and debauchery is indeed a melancholy fact. We may (p.14) suppose, as the principal causes of their immorality and disorder, an utter want of education (although they are nominally Christians) - too great indulgence shown them during the various wars - to prevent their going to the opposite side - and lastly, since the settlements established in their neighborhood, the too easy acquisition of spirituous liquors which has certainly not a little contributed to the promotion of Evil. Let us leave this disagreeable picture of our degraded brethren and hope that one day the Great Spirit may use his power to reclaim them, and preserve our other Brethren from ever knowing the misfortune of becoming equally vicious.

We arrived at the house of the youngest brother; it was a real farmhouse with all necessary appendages - the Eldest proceeded with me to his house, which was an elegant building and his lady to whom he introduced me was beau-tiful, lively, and young. This gentleman’s plantation was decorated with great taste; poplars & willows orna-mented the various fences & a fish pond enlivened a beautiful lawn near the house. He very kindly entreated me to pass the afternoon and night with him; which I readily would have complied with, had I not been appre-hensive of losing a passage in the stage from Utica the next morning. He accompanied me a mile on the way: when we parted with the feeling of friends just entering on the path of friendship together. He returned home and I proceeded on the road towards Utica through the settlement of Whites-town (sp. White’s town): The former we call Fihaghgwetsne; and the latter which extends on both sides of the stream that we call Oriska (sp. Orheska) near which Gen. Herkimer was defeated last war, by our warriors: It is amazing to see the rapid progress this settle-ment has made since the conclusion of the war, which does not much exceed twenty years. It now surpasses many of the (p.15) Eastern settlements in elegance of buildings and opulence; and of this superiority the natural fertility of the soil and industry of the settlers have been the cause. For among this people there are few or no idlers. Those who possess money or other property which they or their ancestors may have accumulated, although they seem to be at leisure, and to live at their ease, yet they or those they employ are the persons who principally con-tribute to keep the wheel in motion. They make contracts for the produce of the country, which they purchase of the farmers with the merchandize they have imported for their use. These for the most part are not able to wait the time necessary for the returns of their produce, nor could they spare the time necessary to form distant connections for taking off what they individually raise: so that the enterprising merchant is to the farmers, a great convenience, at the same time, that they are the various channels through which wealth is added to his funds. A settler that is known to an able merchant, to be a steady industrious man, can obtain credit to aid him in commencing his improvements; perhaps goods wherewith to pay his wood choppers, and the ashes, when made into pearl ash, will sometimes pay for the clearing of the woods and boiling the materials. From the observations I have made, my dear friend, it appears evident that they exceed us more in their systematic & regular management, than they do in a su-perior capability for labor. There are many of the most dextrous at handling the axe or at other manual labor, who are notwithstanding always poor for want of judgement in using their talents. There are others who though they have never been brought up to labor any more than ourselves, yet by making a good use of what they are capable of – find means to make small improvements; and the produce of these soon enables them to extend them further by the labor of others.

As we are poor and stand in need of many things, would it not be advisable for us to imitate them at least as far as we are capable, and as far as may be consistent with sentiments of piety and virtue? for I would not change our poverty to be swallowed up in the vortex of avarice; but I am con-vinced poverty is not a safeguard against this vice. (p.16) We may observe daily, without going from home, that those who have least disposition to acquire by active exertion are generally the most greedy to obtain by other means even although they should not be the most honorable. Active industry appears rather to be an antidote to avarice and an incitement to generosity. The successful hunter has for the most part been found generous; and why, might we not hope, should we become herdsmen, or farmers (for we cannot expect to be able to reanimate the bones of the departed inhabitants of our forests) that he, who has had success with his flock or his crop, would also be generous of that which the bountiful hand of nature had bestowed on him, as a reward for his labor and his care. There is besides a further satisfaction in this kind of employment, that success in it depends more on our own conduct than it does in that of the hunter.

I apprehend my Dear friend, that there is hardly any si-tuation more exposed to the baneful vices of covetousness, and envy than that of our particular Five Tribes. Situate, as they are, in the neighborhood of and among European settlements, their wants to become greater than their industry can supply; for the hunter, however fortunate he may be, cannot at present obtain sufficient peltries to purchase wherewithal to cloth a family amply. Our farming supplies little more than sufficient for our own consumption. What remains consists of the pitiful annuities at two or three dollars per man. Then the bounty of our Father the King is a great support to such as are in favor with the Superintendent; but I fear that in order to enjoy this favor, some are tempted to be mean. To pursue industrious employment with judgement would be much better than all those. For instance, twenty dollars wherewith you may buy a cow and, with care, may every year raise a calf, will be of more service to your family for the present time than three dollars annuity; besides, that at the end of ten years, you may have a considerable stock of cattle.

Indeed there is nothing to prevent us in some degree from imitating the Industry of Europeans, but the want of Will you will say, they are rich, and we are poor; but riches are of no utility in this respect, but as they command the labor of many, and direct their joined efforts to