In May 1785, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania appointed David Rittenhouse and Colonel Andrew Porter commissioners "to run and mark the Boundary of this Commonwealth from the River Ohio where it crosses the same to the North West corner of the State." Porter's journal, extensive extracts of which have been published previously,\(^1\) provides an interesting account of the first part of the survey, which ended in the summer of 1785 about two miles south of the Shenango River near present Sharon, Pennsylvania, at the "100 Mile stone."

Beginning on June 19, 1786, a surveying party led by Colonel Porter and Alexander McClean proceeded from this point northward to Lake Erie, completing the official survey of the western boundary. McClean, who had replaced Rittenhouse, engaged in surveying the northern boundary of the state and was, in Porter's estimate at least, an excellent man for the job.\(^2\) Certainly he was not inexperienced in the art of surveying. A native of York County, Pennsylvania, McClean was one of seven brothers, only one of whom did not become a surveyor (four of them, including twenty-two-year-old Alexander, helped Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in running their famous boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia in 1766-1767). Alexander McClean surveyed Uniontown, Pennsylvania, for Henry Beeson in 1778, removed there, and as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly was instrumental in the erection of Fayette County in 1782-1783. During that winter, McClean, with Joseph Neville of Virginia, ran the temporary boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, continuing Mason and Dixon's line westward.

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\(^2\) "The Col. is indifatigable [sic] in clearing the way and other preparation," Porter wrote, September 1, 1786, *ibid.*, 282.
twenty-three miles and then determining the western line northward to the Ohio River. With the reopening of the Land Office in 1784, McClean was appointed deputy surveyor for a large district including Fayette and parts of present Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Somerset counties, an appointment he held until 1825, although the area was eventually contracted to Fayette County. In addition, he helped survey the line separating Westmoreland County from Bedford County in 1773, and that separating Fayette from Westmoreland in 1784.3

McClean kept a journal during the survey of the western boundary of Pennsylvania in two manuscript volumes, only the second of which appears to have survived. Volume 2 is now housed in the Archives-Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society and is published here with the permission of Dr. Dennis East, head of that division. Provenance of the journal remains unclear. The volume was donated to the Ohio Historical Society at an unknown date by Professor Wilbur H. Siebert of the Ohio State University. Accompanying the journal is an undated but apparently later map of four earthworks in North Shenango Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, with the notation by Joel Blakeslee, pioneer Ashtabula County, Ohio, historian, that “I think these Drafts were made by John Picket, deceased.” This probably refers to John Picket, Jr., Ashtabula County surveyor. The map is believed to date to the 1830s or forties, and two of the forts may be those to which McClean refers in his journal.4

Despite the repetitive nature of many of the entries, McClean’s journal provides a vivid picture of the rigors faced during this wilderness survey. Cutting a twenty- to thirty-foot-wide “vista” through more than ninety miles of virgin timber — in a straight line — was no easy task, compounded as it was by extremely rugged terrain along the southern part of the line and by the “infernal Bogs of Pymtooning” in the northern part. (Ten years later, when the Connecticut Land Company surveyors followed the Pennsylvania line south from Conneaut, location of Forts 1 and 2 of the Picket map appears to have been in the neighborhood of Hemlock Island, now submerged beneath the northern end of Pymatuning Reservoir. The forts noted by McClean were also near here, though their precise location is indeterminable. Both the Picket map and McClean’s journal are catalogued as Mss. Vol. 174 in the Archives-Library, Ohio Historical Society.

3 See the biographical sketch of McClean in James Veech, The Monongahela of Old: Or Sketches of South-Western Pennsylvania to the Year 1800 (Pittsburgh, 1892), 131-37. Following completion of the 1786 survey, McClean continued to survey lots in District 1 of the Depreciation Lands northwest of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. In 1789 he located the highway from Bedford to Pittsburgh, then continued in various local political offices — Fayette County recorder, registrar, and surveyor — for more than a half century. McClean died at Uniontown in 1834.

4 Location of Forts 1 and 2 of the Picket map appears to have been in the neighborhood of Hemlock Island, now submerged beneath the northern end of Pymatuning Reservoir. The forts noted by McClean were also near here, though their precise location is indeterminable. Both the Picket map and McClean’s journal are catalogued as Mss. Vol. 174 in the Archives-Library, Ohio Historical Society.
preliminary to surveying the Connecticut Western Reserve, John Milton Holley described this as "the most abominable swamp in the world." The monotonous process of clearing the vista, setting a stake, measuring the distance with the standard 100-link chain, removing the transit and spirit level forward, backsighting, then trimming the vista to conform to the final line and finding a suitable boulder to mark each mile was relieved only by the natural beauty of the region, whiskey, the occasional excitement of a man getting lost, and contact with the Indians of Conneaut. Unfortunately, as with so much else in the journal, precise identification of the Indians at Conneaut is not possible. McClean's reference to Jacob, "of the Tyoga Nation," is far from clear, since Tioga, at present Athens, Pennsylvania, was the home of remnants of numerous conquered or fragmentary tribes under the protection of the Iroquois — the Saponi, Tutelo, Nanticoke, Munsee, and Mahican, among others. Tioga was abandoned in 1778. In 1796, Moses Cleaveland, representing the Connecticut Land Company, held council with "Paqua, Chief of the Massagoes," then residing at Conneaut, and it seems clear that some element of the southeastern Ojibway (Chippewa) Mississauga group was present in the area, at least seasonally. Other sources, however, note that Senecas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Chippewas all lived at Conneaut.

For that matter, few of the members of the Porter-McClean surveying party itself can be positively identified, aside from Colonel Andrew Porter and "Captain Porter," who is believed to be Andrew Porter's eldest son, Robert. References in Porter's published journal suggest that McClean's "Sam" may be a Samuel Daniel, and "Franklin" is probably a B. Franklin, but the identity of MGinnis, Natty, Saunders, Bobby, and the rest remains unknown. Early census records and county histories provide no further information on the identity of these men. Linda Reis, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (personal communication, July 15, 1980), has checked pertinent records in the Pennsylvania archives, including records of the Pennsylvania Revolutionary Government, which include a small amount of material related to the boundary surveys, but came up with nothing of consequence pertaining to the Porter-McClean survey.

5 Charles Whittlesey, Early History of Cleveland, Ohio (Cleveland, 1867), 193.
7 Barr Mss., quoted in Whittlesey, History of Cleveland, 261-62.
In transcribing McClean's journal, I have retained most vagaries of spelling. Exceptions are the frequently used "vistoe" for "vista" and "Collo." for "Col.," for which I have used the latter spellings in the interest of readability. For the same reason I have added punctuation, except in instances of possible alternative readings.

Volume 2 of the actual journal commences Friday, August 18, 1786, although the volume contains unrelated financial entries dating as early as February 22, 1786. These earlier entries are not included in the following transcription.

Friday 18th Augt. The Instrument having been brought forward yesterday near the labourers and the Captain Indisposed I went out with Thomas and him to explore the Country in Search of a Road to remove our Camp. The Col. set out to direct the Men after heading some swamps to the Eastward of Pyontoing we bore in near the Creek and came to an Indian camp from which there was a path which we followed until it Conveyed us to another large encampment close on the bank of the Creek where the Creek bears North a small Distance then trends NW about 40 or 50 perches and then turns regularly round to the NE. we then bore off from said Indian encampment about NE to the other bend of the Creek and then went to the Creek. The Capt. Climbed a Tree seeing the appearance of a lake or large Swamp to the north and found from his View of it that it was very extensive to the North and NE. Note: the Indian encampment has been much used about 2 years ago in the Sugar making business and many very antient marks to be seen. at the place where the Captain Climbed the Tree the Creek bore N80°E for a considerable distance and a large Branch emptied in from the North out of a very large Swamp. We then bore up the East side of the Creek about 60 perches and fell into a very handsome piece of rich land such as I have not seen since I left the neighbourhood of Kuskusky10 for either Extent or quality. we then passed an Alder Bottom and in a very beautiful Maple Bottom struck the Creek where it bore about S80°E. The Swamp appearing so unboundedly large we lost all hope of passing it to the Eastward. we returned to Camp bearing more S Eastward than we went out in order to View the land & found it very agreeable,

9 William A. Russ, Jr., Pennsylvania Boundaries (Harrisburg, 1966), 75, erroneously gives March 29, 1786, as the date of the initial entry in the journal.
affording a sufficiency of excellent Timber to supply the Swamp. We then concluded to search for a place to Bridge the Creek and found a possibility of Bridging near the lower Fort on the East Side of the Creek. We then returned to Camp and after I had taken a little refreshment I set out again and crossed the Creek near the place intended to Bridge it and hearing an unusual noise by the fall of water it excited me to examine in hopes of a Fording place, when beyond expectation I found a tolerable good Gravel Ford a little below the upper Fort. The Banks are somewhat difficult. I then proceeded to blaze or mark out a road through the Fort and up a piny Ridge, steering as near as possible a NW course near two miles when I was stopped by a most impassable Swamp. Finding myself thus disappointed I returned to Camp, condoling our unfortunate voyages and ruminating on the next expedient. After taking a refreshment I wrote this journal of the day, being too weary to answer the request of the Col. viz., to go to the Instrument and give a Signal for setting a stake etc.

Occurrence: A little before Sundown Franklin brought in an hind quarter of a Buck Elk which he had killed to day about 4 Miles to the Eastward of our encampment.

Saturday 19th August 1786. The Col. proposed going in search of a road accompanied with Bobby and MGinnis. Bobby set out early, the Col. not till after breakfast. Bobby searched East and West of the road I had gone yesterday in the afternoon but found none. Franklin and Thomas went for the Elk and brought in the meat and horns. The Wolves had carried off one of the hind quarters about 20 yards. The Col. returned about 1 o'clock and Bobby set out again with MGinnis and found an Indian path which they had bridged some years ago. He followed it some distance and found the course would answer us in some measure & ret'd. The Col. who had gone out with Franklin returned without finding any other passage than before. I spent this day in drafting and fishing. Moore & Sam found Gilduroy & killed a Doe. meat plenty in Camp.

Sunday 20th. I concluded to explore the road yet further accompanied with Bobby and Franklin and after travelling up the Creek about 2 miles on the West side thereof I found it was as far as we could be supplied with water and food for our creatures before we got over the swamps which I had reason to believe were very bad & would want a considerable deal of bridging. I then set up a signal for encampment and proceeded with my Companions, steering nearly a North course, sometimes trending a little Westward. Until we came
to a very Narrow passage between two Swamps or lakes which sometimes have such a Communication with each other as renders it impassable for Water but the Principal difficulty arises from the Swampy or Marshy Ground occasioned by a Continual Source of Water lying adjacent in a Stagnant Swamp or Lake. But the Natives to whom we must on this Occasion make acknowledgements both for their Sagacity and Fortitude having explored the Country previous to our coming here had marked out and in divers places neatly bridged the very passages we were seeking, so that we are enabled with infinitely greater ease and Certainty to find a safe passage than we could otherwise have done. We continued to follow a Marked Road made by them about the Distance of four Miles which bore nearly a north Course and at length found a place where We could encamp, tho' Scarcely food enough for our Creatures. The Country appearing more Ridgy and not bearing the Swampy Aspect it had born for some Miles past, altho on either Side of the Ridge the path lead us along it appeared that the Swamps were not far Distant. after Searching some time for Water at the farther Distance proposed for Encampment, which I Compute to be Six Miles, I found where Water may be had by Digging a pit for it's Reception. an experiment of the same having before been made, was found to Collect a sufficiency but of a Muddy Quality. We then Returned to Camp & found they had removed part of the Stores to the New encampment without a great deal of difficulty, the whole to be Removed tomorrow. after I had refreshed my self and Dined, I hung out my Cloaths to Air a little & wrote the Journal of the day, which reminded me of my Dream on Saturday night the first of July last respecting the Seneca Path as it is probable this path has been made by that Nation & there having been several persons of that Nation with us who have treated us with great Civility. the Contents of the dream wrote in a very Contracted manner may be seen in my Journal of 5th July 1786 Volume first page 13th.

Monday [21st]. The whole camp was in motion very early and at early breakfast the Col. and I set out accompanied with Johnson and Bennet and went to the Instrument in Order to remove it. Bobby received the Signals and set a Stake. We then took down the Instrument which stood a few perches south of an open Swamp and steering Northward of east about 30 perches fell on dry Ground, Piny land, the east end of the Swamp Curving Round to Northwest. We then travelled North about 40 perches and Seeing an open Cranberry Swamp on the N East through which the Col. had before passed, We steared through the same, trending by regular Steps Northward to the
edge of an Ash Swamp, Running NE through which with considerable difficulty we passed for altho' we found every step in the Cranberry Swamp to the Ankles, if we happened to miss a step here it was near the Knees. The Cranberry Swamp is a beatiful place and if passable on horseback would be very delightful, being interspersed with small White Ceder Saplings about 15 Feet high promiscuously set without being disorderly or disagreeably Crowded. the General bearing is East and contains 40 or 50 acres of such open Glade, surrounded on the South & East by tall pine and Spruce Timber. after we arrived at the Stake which was placed on a Small hill or Ridge of Piny Ground enclosed on the North and East by an Ash and piny Swamp we proceeded to Set the Instrument when a Cloud arose suddenly and threatened Rain from the Lakes; however, it bore off Southwestward without hindering us any considerable time. with much difficulty I got a pit dug to set the post, having at one foot deep to Cut through Pine Knotts and afterward fell into an hard Gravel with large roundish Stone resembling those on a Riverside and 18 Inches deep in that Gravel dug up the Bark of Pine Trees; when We had got the Instrument fixed, I untied the Spirit Level and found the Liquor exhausted so as to be rendered useless. therefore We only set the Instrument to the Object and set a Stake for direction and proceeded to go forward to the Men where we tarried a short time and set out for home, we continued down to the forks of a Run Eastward and Crossed the North fork, Stearing Eastward until we fell into a most intolerable Ash Swamp. we travelled through the same about ¾ of a Mile and found a Piny point east of said Swamp. I then Steared Due East about 40 perches & fell into the Indian path which we had Sought out Yesterday near the Communication between the Great Swamp on Pymtoon & the one we had just Crossed.11 We then continued by the Way of the path to Camp and after refreshing ourselves a while set out to assist the Capt. in Bridging the Swamps. a small appearance of a Cloud to the NW at Bedtime about Midnight thunder and some rain.

Tuesday 22d. I assisted the Col. in repairing the Spirit level until about twelve oClock, when a smart Thundegust coming from the west prevented our going to the Instrument that day. the Captain, who had been out with a number of hands opening a Road, returned very wet. I went to writing and Draughting. about 3 o’Clock Samuel & Moor, who had gone to hunt some horses that were left behind,

11 The "intolerable Ash swamp" appears to have been the swampy area along the edge of Pymatuning Reservoir, one and a half miles northeast of Padanaram.
came home and brought those they went in Search of and mine who had been lost for Several Days past. They got him near the 123 Mile stone and with much Difficulty caught him.\textsuperscript{12} I addressed his Excellency with a lick of Salt & a very Strong pair of leatherwood bark hobbles & turned him out to feed.

Wednesday 23d. We rose in the morning somewhat earlier than Usual and Samuel having discovered an Indian Fort on the Island we were encamped on Informed the Col. of it who asked me to walk with him to see it, and having gone about 40 perches NE of our Camp, we discovered the Ditch together with Sundry Bastions & Covertways, one on SW, one on the West, and one on the NW. the Creek lying on the E and Southeast, appeared as only necessary to have Covertways for the safety of passing to the Water.\textsuperscript{13} after breakfast I set out with the labourers who Carried on their Blankets to the Blazed path to which we had proceeded on Sunday. The Men then laid down their Blankets and steered a SW Course to the line, where, after travelling about one hundred and twenty perches on said Course, Intersected the line a little North of the 135 Mile post near a branch of the run on which we were encamped. I then took the Instrument and ran on about half a Mile and struck an Indian path which lead from an Indian Sugar Camp which was on the West of the line a few perches near the place I began, in which encampment we found an handsome Smoothbored gun which had been left there by the Natives. we left it there together with all other the furniture and the appurtenances to which in any wise we thought belonged and proceeded to our business. I went forward on said path, it leading very near our direction, unto another large encampment on a Ridge near a Swamp which lay on the East. I then searched for Water Suitable to Encamp at but as I could not tarry long, found none. I then returned to the place where we had left the Blankets in order to meet the Col., but met the Captain on the way, conducting a Road for the Pack-horses, who informed me the Col. was gone to the line. I then proceeded to the line, across a pine Swamp and found the Col. just ar-

\textsuperscript{12} This milestone, known as the Brown Monument, was one of the two original markers of the 1786 survey found undisturbed when the line was resurveyed in 1881. See Report of the Joint Commission Appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio to Ascertain and Re-Mark the Boundary Line Between Said States, as It Was Originally Established (Columbus, 1883), 14.

\textsuperscript{13} McClean's description of this fort does not conform with either of the two prehistoric earthworks mapped along the Shenango River by John Picket. His references to "bastions" and "covertways" may indicate a contemporary Indian fortification made of logs.
rived. Shortly after, He Rode back to the Instrument and I stayed to take the Signals and set a Stake for direction, but the Undulation being great, the Vista Narrow and considerably crowded with limbs or branches of Trees, I did not discover his Signals, altho he informed me he could see me. I then requested John Wilson to take some of the labourers and return to Trim the vista, which he did, & I conducted the business or directed the Men he left until the Col. returned. after satisfying himself with viewing the Vista Southward, he set out to Camp. I continued to direct the labourers until the rain prevented us toward Evening, when I discharged them and returned to give John Wilson Signals of his having done enough, but the distance being considerable, he could not perceive me. I then set out for camp and met Rice coming to meet me with my Horse & Great Coat. agreeable to the directions of the Col., I then requested Rice to proceed to the Indian encampment in Order to direct Wilson's party to camp. he returned after some time without seeing them, but they all got in before dark, all well yet.

Thursday 24th. The Men breakfasted early & we set out some what sooner to business than usual. William Knocked Hutcheson over with a piggin & there is the Devil to pay in Camp. some Sick and some Wounded, a great miff amongst the Yankees; however, they proceeded to business near the 134½ Mile Stake. The Col., Self, Natty, & Rice went back to the Piny nowl in order to Remove the Instrument, which we did, the Captain having taken the Signals about 10 perches South of the 134m post. as soon as the Instrument was adjusted, the Col. gave a Signal to Bobby, who was forward on the Hill toward the Indian Camp, who set a Stake for direction. We then went forward and I assisted Bobby in Setting the Variation until the Men had eat their dinners and Searched for Water, which was distant. I then went before & Conducted the line through the Ceder Swamp by a line of Stakes and the Col. Returned to the Instrument and gave a Signal which I received and set a Stake North of the Swamp about 8 perches North of the 136&½ Mile Sta. I then continued to direct the Men until the Col. came up. Bobby ran on to the 137m post. The line was opened near 1½ Miles today. We then returned to Camp. I steared nearly West and struck the Edge of the Swamp about 120 perches distant from the line, then bore along the Edge of it N Westward about 40 perches and Crossed a Run Coming from the North and fell into a very pretty maple Bottom where the Indians have frequently encamped, which I crossed at the Junction of the Branches; viz., the Run last mentioned and the Camp Run, which the
line Crossed twice near where we left off. our Camp is directly on an
Indian path leading nearly North, round the West Side of the Ceder Swamp aforesaid.

Fryday 25th. The Col. and Self with Natty and Rice Set out to
remove the Instrument, the Captain to take the Signals across the
Ceder Swamp. with considerable difficulty the Col. discovered the
signals, the post having been placed in a disadvantageous place; how-
ever, after some time he was satisfied with the position & the In-
strument was removed to the 137m post. after The Instrument was
set the Captain rode forward and set a stake for direction. The Col.
and self then went forward and trimmed some brush out of the way.
The Captain went home. The Col. went forward to explore the Country
for Encampment and returned to us toward evening. The Line was
carryed on by Bobby beyond the 140 Mile post. an appearance of a
Scarcity of water a head. I stayed with the Men until evening and
quit work at a run somewhat North of the 137¾ Mile post. I
steared SW to Camp about 1 Mile Distant and struck it very exactly.

Saturday 26th. Breakfasted early and went out to the Instrument
and removed it about 100 perches. The Capt. went forward and Set
up a Stake on an Eminence near a large Chestnut Stump. we tarried
sometime at the Instrument until the labourers arose another Eminence
and the Capt. set another Stake. The Col. and I then set out to go
forward to them but about 12 oClock there came on a very heavy rain
and we went no further than the first Stake the Capt. had set, thinking
the labourers had gone home, but We found they had not gone home.
when we arrived at Camp, after refreshing ourselves with dinner &
a Drink of Grog and putting on Dry Cloaths, the Col. went to Writing
and I wrote thus far of the Journal of the Day. toward Sundown
the Captain and all the labourers arrived except Burns who had got
lost. We Fired Guns and Used all means in our power to cause him
to hear but all in vain. we were obliged to leave him to the Protection
of heaven & the Mercy of the Inhabitants of the Grove.

Sunday 27th. early in the Morning at the dawning of the Day,
the Col. arose and knocked on a Tree and shouted, but all in vain.
after some time he caused a gun to be fired, which was heard by the
poor Victim. a little before breakfast he arrived and informed us he
had heard the Bells of the Horses in the Night and came to them early
this Morning, that with much difficulty he got some of them driven
home, that he had crossed the Camp Run last night and lay at the
root of a Tree, that he heard a Gun fired this morning but none last
night. The Col. gave him a very hearty dram and he went to the
Cook and eat his Supper and breakfast both at once. about 10 oClock the Col. and Captain set out to explore the Country on search of Water Convenient to the line and Traveled along the Indian path several Miles, which they found to bear about N 30° W. they turned to the eastward and explored the Country toward the line but found none convenient. they returned a little before Sundown. Soon after they arrived I put up my papers and wrote the Journal of the Day, besides finishing that of Yesterday. Natty and Rice returned from the second camp back with the Pendulum which had been left there.

Monday 28th. We set out soon after breakfast and removed the Instrument from about 137 m and a quarter to about 138¼, the Captain returning the signals and setting the Stake. as soon as the Instrument was fixed and adjusted the Col. went forward and I tarried to give signals for setting a Stake for direction. the Vista was considerably confined. after opening it the Col. set a stake and I went forward, after setting a stone directly before the Instrument. not long after I arrived at the place where the Col. set the Stake, which was a few perches North of the 139m post, the Col. set out with 2 Men to assist him in bringing forward the Instrument. I follo[wed] shortly after and met them a little distance from the Instrument, removed it to the Stake, set it up, & set a Stake for direction, & went forward to Camp about 3 Miles north of the Instrument on a Branch running northward but whither of the lake or French Creek is yet unknown to us. there is no Standing water near the line in that distance, the Ground nearly level and in some places good. it began to rain about 3 oClock & Continued very Moderate till after dark, then encreased. the distance advanced being greater than was expected occasioned the removers of the Camp to be very late, until sometime afternight, and one of the horses casting his load, Samuel tied him up until he would return for him. about Midnight it rained excessively hard and continued with short Intervals until daylight, when I arose and found the run on which we were encamped, which was standing pools last Evening, was then Swoln to a considerable Size. Samuel went back and brought the Horse and load & the Cattle were all Searched for and found. it still Continued to rain, with little intermission & no prospect of doing any business until night. Franklin, who had gone a hunting, was most lost but got in a little before dark, filled with the Notion of these being the lake Waters.

Tuesday 29th. It rained most part of the day. no business was
carried on but eating of Beef and Milking Cows only. the Col. caused a Kitchen to be erected to put our Furniture and luggage in. the Beef that was killed on Fryday evening is exhausted, so that there is but a Scanty allowance for Breakfast for the Men tomorrow. in the Evening Saunders and MGinnis went out the Woods to search for the Cattle in order to Milk as much as would Glut them but they happened to exceed their known Bounds and wandered until Night and in all probability would have fallen a prey to the wild beasts if they had not fortunately come across the horses, one of which MGinnis caught; but Saunders, not pleased with the Course the Dumb Surveyor took would frequently cry out God Daum yeir Sawl MGinnis, yeir gawing the Wrong Wey. however, MGinnis, having more Faith, stuck to the Horse, who brought him safe to Camp a little before Dark. just at Dark Franklin was missing, the Col. Fired his Pistols & Several Men shouted; however, Franklin got a little of the Dark, having been 5 Miles down the run we were encamped on and having been almost lost.

Wednesday 30th. I discovered that my Saddle had lain out in the rain on Monday night and all day yesterday and was in a bad Condition. I set about it and rectified it tolerable well and made a Cover of lead for the Telescope of the Transit. then George, who had broken his ax, returned to Camp and told me the Col., who had gone on early in the morning, Wanted me. I set out immediately and arrived at the Col. about 1 oClock. I went back to the Instrument to see if it was possible to set a stake as far forward as the line was opened, but I found it Impracticable & Returned to him again. he then resolved to remove the Instrument to a small eminence about 120 perches North of 139 m Post, which we did, and got it set just before Sundown and returned to Camp at the close of the Evening. Franklin returned after wounding a Moose & informs us of great Swamps 5 or 6 m. a head. 2 of our lost horses found, the Black Mare is yet wanting.

Thursday 31 August 1786. This Morning appeared a little cloudy but with Solomon's morning cloud it soon passed away. we breakfasted early and the Col. and self Rode out to the Line. The Captain assisted in Superintending the business of directing the line. The Col. and self went back to the Instrument with 2 Men to assist and after fully adjusting the Instrument found the Stake set last night was perfectly right. We then removed immediately and set near the 140&¼ Mile Stake. after the Instrument was fixed, the Col. gave Signals & the Captain set a Stake for direction. Ryly and self then went back to raise a Stone the Col. had discovered on our way with
Porter-McClean boundary map, from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg. The survey started in the south and proceeded north to Lake Erie.
Lake Erie...
Wednesday 20th 1786

Collected the Horses and packed up every thing for moving the Cattle, made a project of our Surplus Equipage to the Indians who appeared very thankful for it we then removed the Baggage as far back as Coney's Creek and the Men Dressed the timber on each Side the Wicket I went up the Creek accompanied by John Wilson to explore it and found it ran in the following manner

we discovered on the bank of the creek a very large Rattle Snake which I shot and wounded it immediately took the Brick & Swam across at the Ball had torn its Belly open a Considerable Distance John Wilson went across the Brick & We kept it in the Water until it sunk it then Swam along the Bottom for several Minutes & Swam away and left alive and in Motion after being at least a Quarter of an hour under Water. We then Returned to Camp I went to Rest in Order to prepare for another

next day
the Instrument about 40 perches back. we raised it with some difficulty & carried it to the line, about 40 yd. distant and about 40 perches north of the 140 Mile Stake. The Col. then came to us and assisted in setting it up on a little roundish nowl formed by Nature or the blowing up of a Tree. this stone is tolerable hard, some upward of three Feet long, and nearly Square, tapering a little toward the Top, of a hard, Flinty quality, the lettering of which we postponed until tommorrow, in order that we may bring the Chizzels from Camp for that purpose. we then forward and conducted the labourers sometime but as their progress was rapid it became necessary either to remove the Instrument forward or set another stake for direction. I rode back to the Instrument & the Col. received the Signals and set a Stake for further Direction. I then returned to him & we both went to Camp. the Axmen have advanced near the 41¼ Mile Stake. Samuel & Moore returned a little after Dark without finding the Black Mare who strayed from Camp on Sunday last.

September. Fryday 1st. The labourers set out early and cut the Vista several perches north of Camp before breakfast. I breakfasted early and went back to the Stone set Yesterday with Chizzels in order to letter it but found it so extremely hard that it would have worn out both my Chizzels before any Considerable impression could be made. I at length got a very Slight impression of the letter P made on the east Side, which I did chiefly by rubbing with the Chizzel. The Col. came back as soon as he had Breakfasted with two Men to remove the Instrument, which was done about 9 oClock, the Captain taking the Signals & Setting a Stake at or a little North of 141 m 14° Stake and a little North of our Encampment about 20 ps distant. soon after the Post was set, the Instrument fixed, and a Stake set for direction, We went to dinner and then to cutting some Trees out the Way, preparing for observation, both for Lat and Correction, but the afternoon proving Cloudy seemed to threaten the loss of all our labour, which seemed to Mortify me much, I having assisted in Cutting down several large Trees; however, the Col. prepared the necessary Calculations and we went on with the preparations of clearing the Vista until Night, the prospect still discouraging. after Supper it appearing more favourable, the Col. and my self went up to the Instrument, Observed a few stars pass the Meridian, when it Clouded over again. loose all hopes of a favourable night, we returned to Camp and went to Bed about 12 OCl.

Saturday 2d. Sept. at 1 oClock it Cleared, but we knew nothing of it 'till Morning, having slept soundly. I arose in the Morning early,
found it clear, and as soon as I had dressed, I went to the Instrument, when all of a Sudden it was Clouded over and a thick Fog fell into the Vista, so that even the post southward was not to be seen. I then returned to breakfast and, it growing a little lighter, the Captain set out to direct the labourers and to set a Stake. Bobby took the Compass. After breakfast the Col. Rode forward. about 11 oClock MDowell came with a Supply liquor and Flour. about 12 oClock I went up to the Instrument and set a Stake for Direction & Returned to Camp. nothing Material until Night. We then prepared for Observation. I took the Quadrant and fixed it in the Evening & the Col. the other. I got the usual Stars for Determining the Lattitude viz., the head of the Dragon, Lyra, Atair, & the Tail of the Swan. it then began to Cloud over so that after all our endeavors no observation took place on which we could have sufficient dependance to Correct.

Sunday 3d. lay at Camp all day, wrote a Letter to Sally, packed my portmanteau to send in by MDowell. prepared for observation but the night proving Cloudy and some rain prevented us from any Observation. we went to Bed.

Monday 4th. Breakfasted early & proceeded to set a Stake over the last Crossing of Camp Run, near the 43\text{\textonehalf} Mile Stake.\textsuperscript{15} the Col. set and marked a Stone a few Feet in Front of the Instrument and removed it. the Captain having procured a very large Stone to be set about 15 perches South of the Stake, as soon as the Instrument was removed and fixed, We planted that also, & the Col. afterward Marked it. I proceeded to assist in Direction and set a Stake for that purpose, which was at the 144m Stake, a few perches North of a Run Running NE. the Col. came forward and We both tarried with the labourers, assisting until Evening, then proceeded through a number of beatiful Ash Swamps to Camp, about 2\text{\textonehalf} Miles North of the Line on a muddy run Running SW and Supposed to fall into the Run en' camped on near 10 m back. This was an excessive warm Day, a thunder Gust after we went to Bed, and a Great deal of lightning in different places. this night I was very Weary, having Sweat to a most extraordinary Degree.

Tuesday 5th Septm. 1786. A dark Foggy Morning. we breakfasted at the usual time and set out. I went back to the Instrument but found it so exceedingly dark, occasioned by the lid having been opened & the Tub turned up that I could not see the Stake for a con-

\textsuperscript{15} Near the northeast corner of Pierpont Twp., Ashtabula County, Ohio. Neither this nor the preceding stone marker could be located in the 1881 resurvey.
siderable time. I gave Signals which the Col. received & Set a Stake, which I afterward found to be too much West. The Col. came back & altered the Stake & Removed the Instrument near the 144½ Mile post, about 10 perches South of it. We then went forward & the Col. assisted in Directing the Men while I went back and set a Stake for Direction. I then came forward & we returned to Camp about Sundown. MDowell, Sam, & Moore Returned from the other Camp & Report that the Indians have Stolen 2 Cags Flour, 1 Cag Salt, a quantity of Soap, a Number of Candles, also Bobby's Saddle, & how it is I know not but there are some hard thoughts of MDowell or his associates; however, it is to be tried in the Morning. N.B. we set a small Stone in the Rear of post this day, set & marked on the east side, P.

Wednesday 6th Sept. 1786. Samuel, Daniel, Bobby, and Akins were set back to the last Encampment to Waylay or lye in wait for MDowell when after spending the Day in toil and hunger Aikins returned without any discovery. We Removed the Instrument in the forenoon and set it about 50 perches South of 146 m post and then came forward to direct the labourers. The Col. set a Stake. Jno. Wilson took the Signals, in the evening I went back to set a further Direction. just as I got to the Instrument I saw 2 Indians at a Distance coming toward me. I waited their arrival with some anxiety, but when they came I found they were the same that had been with us at Andrew's Camp or Camp Miserable. I found the back Stake and post very obscure & tarried some time. a little before Sundown the Indians returned and bid good Night. after waiting a considerable time, endeavouring to Satisfy myself of the post, when Aikins came up. soon after we Returned to Camp, opposite 146½ m post. Col. took Lat. this Night.

Thursday 7th. Set out after Breakfast and removed the Instrument to a little South of 147½ and then prepared for observation. At noon Sam. & Bobby came home, hungry and fatigued, but no further satisfied than Aikins. the evening making a good appearance, We sat up to prepare for further Observation. The Col. Took Lat again about 11 oClock we repaired to the Instrument. The Col. took the passage of Sundry Stars suited to make a Calculation from in order to Correct our Course. the night proving clear throughout, it was very pleasing, having got all the Requisites for Correction, we returned and went to Rest.

Fryday 8th. Sept. Breakfasted at the usual time and prepared for the removing of Camp. The Col. went to the Instrument & I went forward to set a Stake, but after all possible endeavours was not able to
see him or the post, a rising Ground a little a head of the Instrument preventing any view of the post. I waited with impatience a considerable time, expecting some instructions from the Col., when Jno. Rice at length came and produced a writing with these words: The line Stricks near the west Side of a large Tree (I think) a White Oak. together with some intimations of the messenger suggested to me that he wished to set a Stake further on. I proceeded to the Captain, who was in Front directing the labourers. we both viewed the prospect and found there was no possibility of seeing the Col., by reason of the Hill or rising Ground in Front of the Instrument. I then went back to Rice, where I had made an attempt to view the Col., but could meet with no further Satisfaction. I then set out with an intention of going back to the Col., but saw him comeing on removing some brush that obstructed the View of the Stake I proceeded to meet him & then Returned with him to the Captain. The day being far spent, We then went to our new encampment on the West Side of Coneyaut Creek, about 12 perches wide, fine bottom, & good food. I then went forward about two Miles along an Indian path through fine land and excellent food; but finding it too late to proceed, I Returned to Camp.

Saturday 9th September. set out early. The Col. to the Instrument & I to the Stake, a little north of the 147\(\frac{3}{4}\) Mile Stake. removed thence as quick as possible. I then went forward near the 148m\(\frac{1}{4}\) Stake and took the Signals and set a Stake. The Col. Removed thence with all Speed and set up the Instrument again. I again went forward near the 149m post & took the Signals and Set another Stake, to which he removed immediately. I went forward again to a hill north of the larger Run,\(^{16}\) but finding it rose high, I did not attempt to Set a Stake until a few trees would be cut out of the Way. The Col., seeing the Ground rise, came forward & Viewed it, and it being too late to Clear the Vista, we returned to Camp.

Sunday 10th September. Captain Porter, Franklin, Bobby, and others went forward to explore the Country, Franklin and Bobby with an Intention to proceed to the lake. they had not travelled long before they came to an Indian Town on the Creek aforesaid & there met with 2 of the Indians that had encamped with us or been at our encampment when Andrew ran away, who took them in a Canoe and went down to the lake, which they say is not more than 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) Miles Distant. I spent the day in draughting and Correcting my Minutes and

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\(^{16}\) Ashtabula River.
Journal until near Sundown, having explored a small Island where the line Crosses Conegyaut, before I began.

Monday 11th September. Breakfasted pretty early and went back to take a View of the Ground most suitable to Remove the Instrument unto. Concluded to set it on the hill between the two Creeks, that is between the two small runs not far from the 50m post. We then removed the Instrument & the Captain went forward and Set a Stake on the Top of a high Ridge about ½ a Mile Distant. then we removed the Instrument forward to that place & set off our Correction and found they had Cut too much West. about one of the Clock there was an odd Squeeling or Schrieking to the West of the line. The Col. answered and went out to see what was the cause, when a Number of Indians, Inhabitants of Conegyaut Town, to the Number of Seven. after they had Satisfied themselves with Curiosities, the Col. Returned with them to Camp. The tarried a While and went off. as soon as I had dined, I set out to the Instrument and gave Signals for Setting a Stake, which Bobby received, and set a Stake. I continued there until they arose another hill, where We set another stake. The Col. then sent Orders for me to tarey until evening and endeavour to get a Stake set over the Creek, which I did but found they had not time to Cut through before night. I Continued at the post until near Sundown, then Came home by the way of the Indian path and Crossed at the Falls of the Creek.

Tuesday 12th September, 1786. I went out early in the Morning and tarried at the Instrument till Noon. The Col., with 2 assistants to bear the Instrument, went with me after dinner by the Way of the Falls to the Instrument, & the Captain took the Signals and Set a Stake near the 151&¼ Mile Stake, which happened disadvantaged, a sudden rise Northward preventing a distant prospect. Nevertheless, we removed the Instrument and placed it there & set up a small Stone South of the Instrument that night.17

Wednesday 13th. removed about one quarter of a Mile Forward on an Eminence, the Captain receiving the Signals and Setting a Stake. The Col. Advanced with us and fixed the Instrument, adjusted it, & Set a Stone about 10 perches north thereof, also a Stake on an Eminence ½ Mile North, then left us and went to Camp in order to prepare the necessary Calculations for Observation on the bank of the Lake and requested that I would conduct the business of running the line. I immediately removed the Instrument and placed it on the

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17 This is probably the Culver Monument, one of the two original monuments still in place at the time of the resurvey in 1881.
Eminence on which he had directed the Stake to be set and after adjusting it caused a Stake to be set to the Northward for direction. In the Evening he came out, examined the adjustment of the Instrument, and went forward to the Captain and labourers. After some time he returned & we both went to Camp, seeing no prospect of an Advantageous Removal.

Thursday 14th September 1786. I set out at early breakfast to the Instrument, the Col. considerably indisposed by reason of Cold he had received the day before. After adjusting the Instrument, the Captain took the Spirit level forward and I tarried to give the Signals for a Stake to be set for Removal. The Ground Northward being nearly level and Swampy, a considerable time had elapsed before a stake could be set on Ground suitable to fix the Instrument; however, it was affected about ½ after 12 oClock. A Stake was fixed by Signals, men sent back to bear the Instrument, & I Removed forward about ½ after 2 oClock, about 10 perches south of the 154m post. The Col. came to us, examined the proceedings, adjusted the Instrument, and the Captain returned to Camp to bring forward the Necessary Stores. As soon as the Men had advanced about 80 perches, we set a Stake for direction and then came forward and directed the labourers until evening, then proceeded to Camp on the bank of Lake Erie. A Situation Manifesting power supreme, the prospect surpasses any thing that even the ingenious mind could paint. After wading the infernal Bogs of Pymtooning. The Bank of Lake Erie is about 50 Feet high, placed in Grandeur, lined with Spruce. Immediately bordering is a fertile land well Situated for farming and Meadow and doubtless affords every Necessary to render life agreeable.

Friday 15th September 1786. I breakfasted early and set out to the Instrument, beyond the Beaver Dam, and after adjusting, set a Stake for direction beyond the Beaver Dam Northward. I continued at the Instrument until about 10 oClock, when I saw some person come to the back post moved from on Friday, which enabled me to find it’s true place, being before doubtful. After some time he came to me and tarried some time and then went forward to Camp. I continued with the Instrument until about 3 oClock PM and then went forward, seeing no probability of removing that night, and met the Col. at the labourers and then returned to Camp. Spent the evening with our Indian Friends and then went to rest.

Saturday 16th Septm. Killed the Bull early in the morning & the Cattle that remained, seeing their General fall, ran off most precipitately, so that with some difficulty Bennet could overtake them.
I went to the Instrument about 10 o'Clock, made signals for direction, but the Ground would not admit of removal farther than the Gravel Ridge North of the Beaver Dam.\textsuperscript{18} The Col. came about 12 o and we removed thence about 7 perches North of the Path\textsuperscript{19} and after the Instrument was adjusted I removed Northward and the Captain, having gone before, had placed a Stake a little north of the 154½ Mile Stake. The Col. came up with the Instrument bearers & immediately went to Camp, and the Captain and self remained, set the Instrument, and placed a Stake for direction, and returned to Camp, where we found a number of Indians had come to pay us a Visit and had brought some Vegetables. they tarried until evening, partook of our repast, and then took leave of us very politely and went home.

Sunday 17th September. Viewing the situation of our Stores, together with the time allotted for the Performance of the business, Bobby, Rice, Bennet, and myself set out to explore the border of the Lake eastward and by actual Survey and Observation of Objects within our View to render an account of the same as far as they may concern this State, which are as follow: Beginning on the Bank at the east Side of the Vista as now opened, thence N75°½E 60 perches, thence N54°E 90.2 perches, thence N64°E 22 per, thence N68°3/4E 77.2 perches, thence N55°½E 57 perches, then N60°E 46 perches, thence North 52°E 26 perches, thence N57°¾E 21.1 perches, thence N50°½E 47 perches to point Wilson, thence S78°½E 19.4 perches, thence N80°3/4E 56 perches, thence N67°3/4E 120 perches, thence north 78°½E 83 perches, thence N62°¼E 70 per, thence N69°E 110.7 perches, thence N73°½E 96 per, thence N61°3/4E 42 perches, thence north 70°¼E 97 perches, thence north 55°½E 19 perches, thence N66°3/4E 42 perches, thence N58°½E 126 perches, thence N65°3/4E 124 perches, thence N59°E 51 perches to a point called Catfish point, We having taken a large Catfish from the Eagles at this point. Note, here a large entrance into the lake, two Creeks meeting just at the bank, the larger coming from the East and the lesser from the SW, forming a Deep Pond in which are a Number of fine fishes. the day being far spent, We Returned to Camp and hear'd the Col. relate the occurrences of the day, they having gone to the Town and explored the lake and Creek thence. A rainy evening.\textsuperscript{20}

\textsuperscript{18} The raised strand line of Glacial Lake Whittlesey, now followed by U. S. Route 20.
\textsuperscript{19} The Lake Shore Path. See Frank N. Wilcox, \textit{Ohio Indian Trails} (Cleveland, 1933), 59-65. The trail is indicated on the manuscript map (RC 12 W8) of the 1786 survey preserved in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg.
\textsuperscript{20} Inserted at this point in the manuscript are two pages of "Remarks
Monday 18th September. Rained from about Midnight until day light, then appeared as if it would have cleared off. The Men went out to work and at breakfast returned, bearing a Stone to set upon the line. Marching in the Order of a Burial, John Wilson in Front, accompanied by old William, out of Solemnity, & the Doctor with his head and tail bare after them, the continued a regular Convoy to the Bank of lake Erie, where the Corpse is to be buried when the Necessary preparations are made. I spent the Morning in filling up the blanks of my Journal and Minuting the Observations of yesterday. after Breakfast the rain increased. about 11 oClock the Col. and Captain went back and removed the Instrument on the North side of the Big Run²¹ near the 155 Mile post and came home to dinner. in the after noon they prepared to bury the Corps by Marking it. The Col., with indefatiguable endeavours penetrated its flinty side and made an Impression of a P. a little before Sundown the Men arrived with the Vista opened to the Bank of lake Erie, the Instrument to be brought up in the Morning. this Evening promises fair for good Weather. The Col. is making preparations for completing his Observations.

Tuesday 19th Sept. 1786. I set out after Breakfast with Bennet and Martin to Traverse the Bank of the lake up to the Mouth of Coneyott, in doing of which I made the following Observations. I first Ran S75°3/4W 10 perches on the direction of my Sundays Traverse, thence S66°3/4W 94 perches, thence S75°W 66, thence S63°3/4W at 13 per. Mouth of a large Run Crossed with the line but continued 4 perches in all, thence S74°1/2W 82, thence N72°3/4W 10, thence S70°3/4W 46 perches, thence N72°3/4W 14.4 per, thence S74°W 32 perches to the point below the Mouth of the Creek, from whence Point Wilson bears N66° 20'E, the lowermost visible point N65° 25'E, the upper visible point S70° 20'W, the 2d S69°W, a 3d S65°3/2W, a 4th S63°W, a 5th S59° 40'W, the 6th being the point above the Mouth of Coneyott S51°W at 20 perches, a Sandy point projected out Northward at 36 perches the Northern Edge of the Sand Bar 18 perches Distant also a small pond in the sand Bar at this place, 46 perches to the Edge of Coneyott, 54 to the point, 56 the sand Bar forms a regular Curve NE and joins the last projected Sand Bar opposite the 36 perches above Noted. at 64 perches the point Projects Northward 2 perches, at 100 perches the point,

²¹ Turkey Run.
Coneyott comeing in at right angle. Then returned to Camp. on our Way the Indians overtook us and travelled with us to Camp, where we were very Cheerful and agreeably entertained with their Conversation and Information. Jacob, of the Tyoga Nation, Nancy his Wife, John Bell her Son, Sally, her Daughter, for my Wife. The evening was spent in packing the Instruments and preparing for returning home. at Night the labourers returned and Report that they have opened & Deadned the Timber as far back as the Beaver Dam.

Wednesday 20th 1786. Collected the Horses and packed up every thing for moving. The Col. made a present of our surpluss Equipage to the Indians, who appeared very thankful for it. we then removed the Baggage as far back as Coneyott Creek, and the Men Deadned the timber on each Side the Vista. I went up the Creek accompanied by John Wilson to explore it and found it ran in the following manner [see the page from the journal reproduced here] as we returned we discovered on the bank of the Creek a very large Rattle snake which I shot and Wounded. it immediately took the Creek & Swam across, altho the Ball had torn it's Belly open a considerable Distance. John Wilson went across the Creek & We kept it in the Water until it sunk. it then swam along the Bottom for Several Minutes & We came away and left alive and in Motion after being at least a quarter of an hour under Water. We then Returned to Camp & went to Rest in Order to prepare for a March next Day.

Thursday 21st Sept. 1786. Set out as early as possible the Horses could be Collected and loaded and travelled with all possible Speed in Order to Cross the Swamps that Day, to prevent any attempts that might be made by the Indians of following us in Order to Steal our Horses, which we much Suspected, but were happy enough to get through the Swamps with as little trouble and loss as could be expected, & arrived at Elkhorn Camp in good time to encamp before Sundown. we felt ourselves very happy at the pleasing events of the day. Supped as usual and went to Rest.

Fryday 22d, Sept. 1786. The Men set out early to Search for the Horses & Some to the Road, but through the Scarcity of food & the Spirit of Rambling, the Horses were late Collecting; however, while on Search of the others, the fortunately found the Black Mare which had Strayed from us at Cranberry Swamp. about half after eight the Horses being all found but Yanky and the little mare, We Moved on and Moore & the Captain tarried to bring them. We travelled across Pymtooning very safely and arrived at Pigeon Camp about 3 oClock, but Sundry of the Men having mistaken the Camp intended travelled on to camp miserable.
23d. Saturday morning. I got my Horse very early and set out in Order to be able to rest my Horse at noon and travelled to the licks. there I tarried until the Horses came up about 2 oClock and we continued to travel on to the 110 Mile Run. after refreshing myself and fixing my Horse, I went a Hunting and Shot at a Black Squirrel. Moore killed a Doe, a very Lucky Chance, there being very little Meat in Camp. after amusing ourselves with Sundry matters of public as well as private Nature, we went to Rest well pleased with the Success of this day.

Sunday 24th September 1786. Breakfasted at the Usual time and set out on our Journey. Stop'd at several places to take a View of our Line, was much pleased with the prospect it afforded and Continued our Journey to the Bank of the Mahoning Branch of Beaver, where we arrived in good time to Encamp. refreshed ourselves on Pheasants, Venison, & Grog & went to Bed very comfortably.

Monday 25th September 1786. Set out after Breakfast, the Col. & Thomas for [Fort] Mackintosh and we Continued on at the War Post. In Kuskusky Town We Stopped to rest ourselves & Refresh our Horses until the Packhorses would come up & a heavy rain came on which lasted until we came to or near the Moravian Town. We continued on to the Eastern boundary of my District\(^{22}\) where we lodged all Night very Comfortably.

Tuesday 26th 1786. The Captain was so polite as to offer me a Cag of Flour which he had to Spare, which we hid in a Brushheap near our Camp, on the East Side of the Run & South of the Path. We then proceeded on our Journey, delighting ourselves with the land we passed through until we arrived at the lower Ford on the Bank of the Beaver. the Camp being pitched, the Captain went up to the Fort, soon after which Capt. Ferguson sent a Messenger requesting me to dine with him, on which I went up and dined very agreeably and again returned to Camp, where there was a sad rout with the Men. The Captain having sent them a Small Cag of Whisky, their thirsty Souls were soon overwhelmed & their reason sunk into Oblivion. at length the martial spirit burst into a Flame & they got to fighting & playing the Devil in all Quarters. Johnson got good humouredly Drunk and fought none, whether through policy or an Instinct of Nature. I know but he acted the Fool so completely that no one took offence at it. after they had exhausted Nature by Wallow-

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\(^{22}\) McClean had been appointed in 1783 surveyor for District 1 of the Pennsylvania Depreciation Lands for Revolutionary War veterans, which necessarily involved determination of the western boundary of the state.
ing in their filth until 9 oClock at Night, they went to Bed & a sullen Silence remained in Camp till morning.

Wednesday 27th 1786. As soon as the Brutes had opened their eyes, they were prepared for the other round and began afresh to beating each other in the most barbarous manner. I at length got Weary of them and went to the Garrison and breakfasted with Capt. Ferguson, then set out on our Journey to Pittsburgh. soon after we passed Logstown, the Col. & Captain left us and proceeded to Pitts-burgh, and I tarried with the Packhorses and lodged at the ½way Spring.

Thursday 28th September. Set out on our Journey very early and arrived on the Point above Robeson's about half after 12 oClock, where we encamped. Soon after I arrived, I went down to see the Captain, who had just come over. I tarried at Robesons & dined very agreeably on good Beef and Cabbage. I returned to Camp in the Evening and assisted Bobby in fixing the Tent. We then went down and got some Vinegar to Bathe my leg with, it having Swoln considerably.

Fryday 29th September. Spent the day in Draughting and other preparations for making out the Return. No remarkable Occurrances have happened this day.

Saturday 30th September. Finished the Draught for Returning & made some other preparations for Returning home.

Sunday 1st October. Spent the forenoon in Camp. About 12 oClock the Col. arrived & informed me of the Birth of a Son. some Gentlemen Dined with us and Retired toward Evening.

Monday 2d October. Mr. Wells came to us early in the Morning & Breakfasted gave me an account from home; all Well, also our Friends at Crosscreek.

Tuesday 3d Octobr 1786. prepared for coming Home by Settling my business. in the afternoon set out to come home but was long detained at the River, so that I got but four Miles that Night and lodged very agreeably, accompanied by Nathaniel Ewing.

Wednesday 4th Oct. 1786. Travelled over hill and dale, fed at Col. Cannons and refreshed ourselves & arrived at Catfish and Lodged at Mr. Scotts, very agreeably. very disagreeable Weather.

Thursday 5th October 1786. Set out and arrived at a Methodists where Brinton used to live, where I forgot a pair of Shoes.

Fryday 6th October 1786. Set out early and with great Difficulty got up the Hill and arrived at Home just before dark and found all Well.