

from Colin G. Calloway, comp., Revolution and Confederation
(v. 18 of Early American Indian Documents: Treaties
and laws, 1607-1789 Alden T. Vaughan, general ed.
[Wash., D.C.: Univ. Press of Am., 1979 - J])

Document 1

[ONEIDA DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY]

[Correspondence of Samuel Kirkland, Hamilton College, 57b]

Kanonharoghare, June, 1775.

These may Certify all whom it may concern. That we the Chiefs, head men, councilors warriors, and youngmen of the Onoida nation, this day assembled together considng of affairs of importance, we say that these may certify all whom it may concern that we are altogether for Peace, and not only we of the Onoida nation. But other nations with whom we ar connected. Our desire is to be nutrail in these critical times—in these times of great confusion: we desire not to meddle with any disputers that are now in agitation. Let our English Brethren be assured of this truth that if we were called to assist them against any other Power that would not find us Backward in the Least. But we would Evidence to the world our regards for the English nation by fighting for their defence as in time past altho at the expence of our own lives, and Let all our New England Brethren be fully assured by these lines and the token of friendship we send with lines, that no one shall prevail with us, or persuade to take up arms against you our English Brethren. We will not give you the least disturbance—and we will exert our uttmmost Endeavours to keep our Brethren the Six nations and others further Back from distrubing you in the Present difficult times. So Let all be easy in their minds we are for Paece; ye are Brethren that are at varience and this is the reason we desire to be nutrails. We are in sincerity your very dear and true-friends Indian of the Onoida nation and we hope that peace may be restored soon between Great Britain and her Colony.

Wrote by Jacob Reed,¹² an Onoida Indian, the Interpreter.

Albany July 19 1701

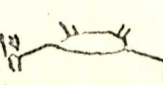
Cede of Cede of the five Nations of
Indians, the Mohawks Oneidas
Onondagas Cayugas and Senecas
to William the third King of
England, for all that Tract of
land lying both West and West
of Albany from the west side
of Lake Champlain to the east
side of Lake Michigan and north
on the Canada line now in pos-
session of the French, Eight hundred
miles in length and four hundred
miles in breadth

Signatures of the Sachems of the
five Nations

SIXKES SACHIMS

Tchoparen  SEDIG (L S)
Sotahru  wans (L S)
Tosogut  ha (L S)

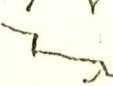
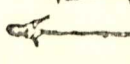
MAQUASE SACHIMS

Tsina  so (L S)
Chuener  onon (L S)
Tconr  ahigatav

CAYUGES SACHIMS

Sodsio  wanne (L S)
Thodslod  jago (L S)
Nijuch  sagentiequa (L S)

ONKAVAPIC SACHIMS

Tsach  nawadiqua (L S)
Kach  wadoohon (L S)
Toga  ischede (L S)
Sade  ganestia (L S)

Where began Cayuga and Senecas
 to William the third King of
 England, for all that tract of
 land lying both West and West
 of Albany from the west side
 of Lake Champlain to the east
 side of Lake Michigan and north
 on the Canada line now in pos-
 session of the French, Eight hundred
 miles in length and four hundred
 miles in breadth

Signatures of the Sachems of the
 five Nations

SINKES SACHINS

Tchopmaren  gedig (L S)
 Sogshu  wong (L S)
 Tosoquat  hoo (L S)

MAQUASE SACHINS

Tsina  so (L S)
 Onuener  onon (L S)
 Teonr  ahigaraw
 alias Hendrik (L S)

Tusaren  alias Coraelis (L S)
 Sinon  quato (L S)
 Tonoeh  tachhoss (L S)

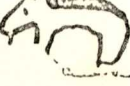
CAYUGES SACHINS

Sodzio  wanne (L S)
 Thodzio  jago - (L S)
 Nijuch  sagenieghon (L S)

ONKAVAPCE SACHINS

Tesach  nawadiqua (L S)
 Kach  wudoohon (L S)
 Togo  ischede (L S)
 Sode  ganastia (L S)
 Ach  hircho (L S)

ONKIDR SACHINS

Pega  tonda (L S)
 Canada  galjaz (L S)
 No  tachkoe (L S)