

Chapter 1 : Seneca Rocks Trail - West Virginia | AllTrails

The Seneca Lake Wine Trail was formed in , and is the largest and most active wine trail in New York State. There's over 35 wineries, two breweries, and a meadery on the Seneca Lake Wine Trail alone!

Many of the trails were broken by animals traveling to the salt licks in the region, especially by the herds of buffalo in the Valley of Virginia. These animal trails were later used by Native Americans, and even later by European pioneers. In Virginia during November , William Byrd II commented while passing a branch of the Indian trail what would later be called the Great Wagon Road in what would eventually be Henry County, Virginia , that "The Indians, who have no way of traveling except on the Hoof, make nothing of going 25 miles a day, and carrying their little Necessities at their backs, and Sometimes a Stout Pack of Skins into the bargain. Only smaller villages and settlements of different tribes occupied the valley, which was used as a hunting ground, a travel route, and a warpath between the two great clusters of Eastern Indians in the 17th and 18th centuries. When King George III issued a proclamation in forbidding further settlement beyond the mountains and demanding the return of settlers who had already crossed the Alleghenies , a line was designated roughly following the Seneca Trail. It then followed roughly the same route as the Tennessee upriver until reaching the vicinity of the modern Bridgeport. Augustine Trail, which ran from the area of St. Augustine, Florida to that of Nashville, Tennessee. Having met, both trails crossed the foot of Lookout Mountain ; their route was later followed by the improved Old Wauhatchie Pike. Once over the mountain, the Warpath crossed lower Chattanooga Valley to what archaeologists refer to as the Citico site. For several hundred years this was the pre-eminent town in the early period of the Mississippian culture in East Tennessee until around Here, on the east bank, is where Dragging Canoe and his Chickamauga Cherokee faction established their base after leaving the Overhill Cherokee towns on the Little Tennessee River see Cherokee-American wars. From there, it proceeded north along the modern-day Chickamauga Road until reaching the main route again. Its path was later followed by the improved Chattanooga-Cleveland Pike. This intersected the main route of the Warpath before fording the stream at Harrison, Tennessee , to reach the Middle Mississippian town which archaeologists call the Dallas site. Route 11 parallel to Interstate 81 was built along the GIW route. Various forks led up or down rivers from Chesapeake Bay through the coastal plan and Piedmont. The Richmond fork of the Chesapeake branch led off from Salem, and continued southwest of Lynchburg , and thence northeast to the future site of Richmond. The Course from Roanoke to the Catawbas is laid down nearest Southwest, and lies through a fine country, that is watered by Several beautiful Rivers. Route 15 from Winchester to Frederick, Maryland. The Winchester Pike now U. Route 19 , I and U. Entering a few miles west of Bluefield , what became Route 19 winds through the mountains until Beckley , then continues to Sutton and Morgantown before entering Pennsylvania and continuing to the Great Lakes at Erie via I Passing into present Randolph County , it descended the Tygart Valley River from its headwaters and passed through the vicinity of present-day Elkins , after which it proceeded north by ascending Leading Creek. George , crossing the Potomac River near Oakland, Maryland. Route 11 continued northward toward the Cumberland Valley and modern Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. As the 19th century began, this east-west route became known as the Cumberland or National Road , later U. Another major Indian route crossed the Potomac nearer what became Washington, D. As European settlement progressed, this route also moved somewhat to the west, so the major crossing became at Point of Rocks, Maryland or Brunswick, Maryland , then continued to Frederick, Maryland. This route did not cross the Alleghenies, instead following their foothills, especially along Monocacy River , roughly along the old alignment of U. Route 30 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Yet another hunting, fighting and trading route from Frederick continued eastward from the GIW to Baltimore , where a connector path closely followed the present-day route of Maryland Route 10 , the Arundel Expressway. Pennsylvania[edit] The Great Indian Warpath continued its north-south route through Pennsylvania toward New York along three major paths, pushed westward by development. The easternmost route followed the Appalachian foothills in what became U. Both these war and hunting routes joined to cross the Susquehanna River near Camp Hill now a suburb of Harrisburg and jointly followed its tributaries further

northward until again splitting near what became the Shamokin Dam and later Shikellamy State Park then a major Indian village near Sunbury. One branch followed the West Branch Susquehanna River westward along one bank via the Great Shamokin Path to the Allegheny River or northward along the other bank via the Great Island Path to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania and another major village at the confluence of five major trails. Another branch continued north and eastward along the main branch of the Susquehanna into the Wyoming Valley. The westernmost GIW routes actually crossed the Alleghenies. That which became U. Route 79 crossed into the Great Lakes watershed at Erie, Pennsylvania. This or the Great Shamokin Path may have become the most used after the French and Indian War as settlement, the Kittanning Expedition of and the Wyoming Valley massacre of as well as disease pushed the remaining Algonquian-speaking peoples westward. The northernmost major east-west branch in Pennsylvania connecting to the GIW and used by Susquehannock warriors in the 19th century became the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; a part has recently been converted back to pedestrian use as the Susquehanna Warrior Trail in Luzerne County. The easiest and most traveled east-west route of the pre- and colonial era became the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike first used in , which even later became the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and U. Route 30 , which meets Route 15 at Gettysburg and Route 11 at Chambersburg. We will trace it within our limits as well as we can. After crossing and uniting with numerous other trails, the principal one entered Fayette territory, at the State line, at the mouth of Grassy run. The main Catawba trail pursued the even tenor of its way, regardless of minor points, which, like a modern grand railroad, it served by branches and turn-outs. Thence it bore across Westmoreland county , up the Allegheny , to the heads of the Susquehanna , and into Western New York , then the empire of the Iroquois. This Cherokee or Catawba Indian trail, including its Warrior branch, is the only one of note which traversed our county northward and southward. Generally, they passed eastward and westward, from the river, to and across the mountains.

Chapter 2 : Seneca Lake Wine Trail | Visit the Finger Lakes " Wine country in Upstate New York

The Seneca Trail, known also as the Great Indian War and Trading Path, was a part of a network of trails stretching from the Deep South to modern day New York that was used by the Catawba, various Algonquian tribes, the Cherokee, and the Iroquois Confederacy.

The wineries of the Seneca Lake Wine Trail are real, local, industrious, and determined businesses that help sustain a beautiful and prosperous region. For a higher resolution printable map showing all our member wineries and other excellent businesses in the region, [click here](#). And to download a printable copy of our brochure it is about 5MB in size, so might take a few minutes to download [click here](#). What We Do Our member wineries are open year-round. To see a list of our member wineries, [click here](#). In addition to daily tastings and tours, you can participate in trail-wide events featuring food pairings and seasonal themes. Passports are also available for deals and discounts on multiple tastings throughout the trail. To find out more about our Polar Passport, [click here](#). If you plan on visiting our wineries with 8 or more people we recommend you review this page that provides many useful details about large group visits. Winery Holiday Hours Many of our wineries are open days out of the year, though some are closed seasonally, and for certain holidays. You can see more detailed information on our FAQ page, where we have a section dedicated to this question here: [More To Come](#) We are making changes and adding new features to our website. Please stay tuned; we expect our full site will be up and running in the very near future. Our iPhone mobile application was recently updated with current information, and a few new features. To download and install this free, handy app from the iTunes store, [click here](#). Unfortunately we do not yet have a mobile app that is compliant with the Android operating system. Thank you to Dr. Mark Karasz, owner of Rock Stream Vineyards for all his hard work over the past few years on this product. Surrounding the sapphire waters of Seneca Lake, our 35 member wineries invite you to experience a destination rich in history, beauty, and the production of world-class wines. Along the Seneca Lake Wine Trail you will truly find a wine to suit every taste. Trail-wide Events Our member wineries hold food and wine pairing events throughout the year, November through June, just for you!! With a majority of our members participating in them. Visit this page for more details. Winery Events Many of our member wineries host an incredible variety of events from yoga in the vines, live music, local food trucks, performance art, barrel tastings, festivals, and much, much more. If you would like to be alerted when news like this is available, sign up to be on our email mailing list- we never give your email address away to others, and we only send emails per year- by [clicking here](#). You can also request a brochure!

Chapter 3 : e-WV | The Seneca Trail

The Trail of the Seneca and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Courtesy of Pocahontas Preservation. Traveling Route , one passes through scenery of local life rich with history. A hot dog stand from the 50s, a 19th century mill whose great wheel still grinds grain, a stone proclaiming the boundary of Lord Fairfax, small stands of virgin hemlock; these are places that point back in time. One comes to sense it: Other than this short stint as a major city expressway, however, Route generally keeps to smaller towns and rural scenery. A spur of Route 19, Route has been pieced together over the years from preexisting roads and bits of new construction. The section running through Maryland, still called the Garrett Highway, was constructed in the s and s as part of the original state road system. In , when the highway numbering system came into effect, this bit of road was joined with the miles of highway up through Pennsylvania to the New York state line to become the original Route In this was extended 60 miles even further north to Hamburg, NY, near to its current northern terminus. Then, in , Route was extended south miles to Princeton, WV. The route it followed through West Virginia was an old one, and well-traveled. Long ago, it had been a major Indian footpath. No settlers were to move west of this line. The explorers and pioneers could not be held back, however, and some of the roads left by their great westward push still intersect Route today. It was Thomas Jefferson who, in , authorized the construction of the Cumberland, or National, Road. This road, the first major improved highway built by the US government, connected the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and further opened the settling of the West. The Northwestern Turnpike was completed at about this same time, and was one of the first major roads crossing the Appalachian Mountains. The modern wayfarer may know nothing of this history as they zoom along Route Yet they may find that they ease off the gas a little as they drive this mostly rural, scenic highway. This road has been traveled before, and a trip down it is meant to be savored. History of Tucker County. The Seneca Indian Trail. The West Virginia Encyclopedia.

Chapter 4 : Full text of "The trail of the Seneca"

The Trail of the Seneca has 3 ratings and 1 review. Suzanne said: This book leaves you hanging and you really want to be sure you have the sequel on hand.

We are not unlike your local Chamber of Commerce, except where our members are all wineries, rather than the usual mix of businesses associated with Chambers. Our members are all independently owned and operated businesses, and collectively run the Seneca Lake Wine Trail and its modest business office. Some members employ dozens of fulltime staff running a substantial tourism based business, yet in October can be found in the vineyards, harvesting the grapes personally. Other members are owned, and managed by multi-generational families. The wineries of the Seneca Lake Wine Trail are real, local, industrious and determined businesses that hope to help sustain a beautiful and prosperous region. Much more information can be found about the Trail, our member wineries, events, activities and other relevant businesses and experiences all around Seneca Lake and throughout the Finger Lakes Region of western, central New York State by clicking around in this site, becoming a fan of the Trail at Facebook, following us on Twitter and signing up to receive a mere informatively entertaining emails per year. There are exceptions to all the following generalizations, and before embarking on a trip to visit the Seneca Lake Wine Trail and our member wineries, we encourage you to call the individual wineries themselves for answers to any questions, or the offices of the Trail itself, weekdays, at Winery operating hours vary, but the hours of the day that most wineries are open most of the time is 11am – 5pm. Some open earlier, others stay open later, but that is the average schedule most days. Sundays, more wineries tend to open near noon. During the deep winter some of our member wineries cull back the number of days they are open, perhaps only opening Friday-Sunday of a given week, for example. Many, however, are literally open all year long, only closing for major holidays like Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Years. For 8 or more people this policy varies by winery it is sometimes necessary to make an appointment, so the winery can make sure to have enough staff on hand to serve your group. While there is never harm in hiring a professional liveried driver and vehicle to drive you and your party to the wineries, having a designated driver in your own vehicle is equally responsible. Wineries serve only 1 ounce samples of wine to visitors, always provide spit buckets, and so a person can also safely and responsibly visit our member wineries and drive themselves. The wineries are too far apart to be walked. Seneca Lake is about 35 miles long, with wineries positioned all around the lake, making it even challenging for the fittest bicyclists. There is no fee to enter the wineries, and people of all ages are permitted in the tasting room of our member wineries. Most wineries do charge a modest tasting fee, for Friends Wine Trail several small samples of wine. Fees and number of samples vary by winery. Sometimes wineries will refund your tasting fee with your first purchase, though not always. The Seneca Lake Wine Trail also markets and helps manage large, Trail-wide wine and food pairing weekend events. Wine is food, and wine is best paired with food. Attendees can then buy a bottle or more of that wine, and using the provided recipe, introduce that same dynamic combination to friends and family back home. Our Trail Events section of this site, link above, provides more information about various individual events. We hope you find this site useful, informative and engaging and at the same time sincerely hope your visit to our member wineries is both entertaining, educational and beyond everything else, delicious. Also, please be kind to the staff at our wineries. First Time Event Attendees.

Chapter 5 : 5 Best Wineries on the Seneca Lake Wine Trail (+ a Handy Map) - Holly Habeck

The non-profit organization called "The Seneca Lake Wine Trail" was founded in , and created to represent the vineyards in the area. They are all incredibly supportive of each other and one really gets the sense that everyone is part of a bigger family.

This is another great experience around a lake in upstate New York. Seneca Lake, although completely different, is awesome. Now, I have a much different story to tell. This place is great! Enjoying a glass of Riesling, a very popular white wine made in this area. Because of the conference, we were allowed to take part in a number of activities around the area, and one of the options was this humdinger: The Seneca Wine Trail: A bit of information: They are all incredibly supportive of each other and one really gets the sense that everyone is part of a bigger family. There are over 30 Seneca Lake vineyards that are members of this trail. Wineries are open year-round and will provide events throughout all seasons. While we were up there, one of the staff members at Wagner Vineyards told me that there is live music, brewery tours and events even in the dead of winter. The peak season for this area is early summer to late October. A little bit about Seneca Lake: Being so deep, the Lake never actually freezes through and that holds on to some residual heat that warms the region. We started on the right side of the Lake when we went on our Seneca wine trail tour. We were told that the right winds up getting more sunlight than the left and that makes another micro climate in this region. There are 19 waterfalls that still cascade down into the Lake. Hector Falls is the tallest at ft. Shale and Limestone make up a lot of the geological makeup of this area. A lot of those minerals wind up in the water and flavors the wines. They had a massive patio for wine sampling, a brewery to tour, and they offered homemade root beer which was very good! Started in , Wagner was one of the first Seneca Lake vineyards in the region. Now, there are many of them. They have a brewery that produces very good beer really enjoyed their I. We tried their Rieslings: We also sampled a Merlot. Thoughts on the wine: I found their Semi-Dry Riesling to be the best of the bunch. The Riesling grapes do better in this chillier region and create very sweet wine. We ate at the Ginny Lee Cafe for lunch which had a nice selection of drinks to choose from what? Of the three I sampled, my favorite was the Semi-Dry Riesling. To be honest, I found the red wines from the region to be really lack-luster. This vineyard is famous among the Seneca Lake vineyards because it sells the most popular wine in New York State: It tasted like alcoholic grape juice. I hate sweet wines, so I am not a good person to ask about this. We also tried their Riesling, Cab-Franc and Sherry. The Sherry, however, was delightful. After lunch and a chance to explore the gift shop, we piled back on the bus and went toâ€ Our Second Stop on the Seneca Wine Trail: Boundary Breaks Vineyard The tasting room Boundary Breaks Another lovely vineyard, these guys sported a really fancy tasting room with copper counter tops and a really smart-looking, clean design on the inside. At the tasting table, they had a lovely chart to walk the taster through the different palates and flavors. I tried a bunch of different wines: That Dry Riesling, though? Damn that was good. Best wine of the day. I was not a fan of the red. Dill Set up at a table at Boundary Breaks, J. Dill was featuring their: I liked the rose which had a nice dryness to it. Not impressed by the reds. That Blanc de Blanc bubbly would be a yummy one on a hot day. Three Brothers Winery As stated on their website, this winery among Seneca Lake vineyards is named for 3 brothers although not all three own the vineyard! It was delightful to get a tasting of their wine from a woman who walked us through her process and then proceeded to keep refilling our cups. Not a fan of the red. The Riesling was very drinkable. Lakewood Vineyards Set up with a lovely patio overlooking the valley, Lakewood was a very modern, clean-looking estate. We tried their Port. I was so happy to try a port while up in the Seneca Lake vineyards! I love port and this was a delightful little splash of red, juicy goodness. The arctic fox is a very sweet wine made from frozen grapes ice-wine and I found it way too much for me. Fulkerson Winery These guys were toting a very special wine the matinee made from himrod grapes, a white grape that is very sweet. They were also sharing the juice from the himrod which was delightful, I loved how light and crisp it was without being cloyingly sweet! We tried their Matinee white and himrod grape juice. That himrod grape juice was awesome! The matinee white was too sweet for me seemed to be the theme of the afternoon, to be honest! Glenora We tried their sparkling white and chardonnay.

I thought the chardonnay to be a bit too sweet for my taste. The sparkling white was nice and crisp, however. Had a nice finish. Our favorite of the Seneca Lake Vineyards: I loved their tasting room, the grounds, the seating area, and the semi-dry Riesling. All of it was delightful and I would absolutely go back again to try more. Overall, I thought the wines were refreshing when served chilled. I universally disliked the ice-wines; too sweet and syrupy. I think the best time of year would be in high summer or at peak foliage season early October. The vineyards were starting to harvest their crop so the grapes were juicy, sweet and fat on the vine. In early September we were told there was a lull in the amount of people on the Seneca wine trail because everyone was starting school and it is before peak foliage. A short off-season before the real droves come. In Summer, the cold Rieslings and bubbly whites would go so well with a summer dress on a hot day. There are so many lovely places to sit and relax, I can imagine doing so here very easily. Have you been to the Seneca Lake vineyards? What did you like best?

Chapter 6 : THE SENECA LAKE WINE TRAIL EPIC ADVENTURE - EPIC ADVENTURE

Read "The Trail of the Seneca - The Original Classic Edition" by James A. (James Andrew) Braden with Rakuten Kobo. Finally available, a high quality book of the original classic edition of The Trail of the Seneca.

History[edit] A legend of the Seneca tribe states that the tribe originated in a village called Nundawao, near the south end of Canandaigua Lake , at South Hill. The first written reference to this fort was made in by David Cusick in his history of the Seneca Indians. They indicate defenses raised by Indian hands, or more probably belong to the labors of a race that preceded the Indian occupation. The wall is now about tumbled down, the stones seem somewhat scattered, and the ground is overgrown with brush. The dating of an oral tradition mentioning a solar eclipse yields AD as the year for the Seneca joining the Iroquois Haudenosaunee. The Seneca were by far the most populous of the Haudenosaunee nations, numbering about four thousand by the seventeenth century. The villages were the homes and headquarters of the Seneca. While the Seneca maintained substantial permanent settlements and raised agricultural crops in the vicinity of their villages, they also hunted widely through extensive areas. They prosecuted far-reaching military campaigns. The villages, where hunting and military campaigns were planned and executed, indicate the Seneca had hegemony in these areas. Ganondagan , with longhouses, was the largest Seneca village of the 17th century, while Chenussio , with longhouses, was a major village of the 18th century. The Seneca had two branches; the western and the eastern. Each branch distinct, they were individually incorporated and recognized by the Iroquois Confederacy Council. The western Seneca lived predominately in and around the Genesee River, gradually moving west and southwest along the Erie and Niagara rivers, then south along the Allegheny River into Pennsylvania. The eastern Seneca lived predominantly south of Seneca Lake. They moved south and east into Pennsylvania and the western Catskill area. The Algonkian tribes of the Mohican blocked access to the Hudson River in the east and northeast. Land of the Senecas; Empire State Books, , p The eastern Seneca had territory just north of the intersection of the Chemung , Susquehanna , Tioga and Delaware rivers , which converged in Tioga. The rivers provided passage deep into all parts of eastern and western Pennsylvania, as well as east and northeast into the Delaware Water Gap and the western Catskills. The men of both branches of the Seneca wore the same head gear. Like the other Haudenosaunee, they wore hats basically with dried cornhusks on top. The Seneca had one feather sticking up straight. These vegetables were the staple of the Haudenosaunee diet and were called "the three sisters ". Seneca women generally grew and harvested varieties of the three sisters, as well as gathering and processing medicinal plants, roots, berries, nuts, and fruit. Seneca women held sole ownership of all the land and the homes. The women also tended to any domesticated animals such as dogs and turkeys. Women were in charge of the kinship groups called clans. The presiding elder of a clan was called the "clan mother". Despite the prominent position of women in Iroquois society, their influence on the diplomacy of the nation was limited. If the "clan mothers" did not agree with any major decisions made by the chiefs, they could eventually depose them. Seneca men also spent a great deal of time hunting and fishing. This activity took them away from the towns or villages to well-known and productive hunting and fishing grounds for extended amounts of time. These hunting and fishing locations were altered and well maintained to encourage game; they were not simply "wild" lands. A Seneca war sachem was in charge of gathering the warriors and leading them into battle. Seneca people lived in villages and towns. Archaeological excavations indicate that some of these villages were surrounded by palisades because of warfare. During the nineteenth century, many Seneca adopted customs of their immediate American neighbors by building log cabins , practicing Christianity, and participating in the local agricultural economy. Bartoli, During the colonial period, the Seneca became involved in the fur trade , first with the Dutch and then with the British. This served to increase hostility with competing native groups, especially their traditional enemy, the Huron Wyandot , [citation needed] an Iroquoian-speaking tribe located near Lac Toronto in New France. The Iroquois-Huron war raged until approximately Led by the Seneca, the Confederacy began a near year period of conquest over surrounding tribes following the defeat of its most powerful enemy, the Huron Wyandot. The Confederacy conducted Mourning Wars to take captives to replace people lost in a severe smallpox epidemic in Through

raids, they stabilized their population after adopting young women and children as captives and incorporating them into the tribes. By the winter of 1674, the Confederacy, led by the Seneca, fought deep into Canada and surrounded the capital of Huronia. Weakened by population losses due to their own smallpox epidemics as well as warfare, the Huron Wyandot unconditionally surrendered. They pledged allegiance to the Seneca as their protector. The Seneca subjugated the Huron Wyandot survivors and sent them to assimilate in the Seneca homelands. Parker at pp 36-52; Merrill at pp. In 1684, the Seneca attacked and defeated the Neutrals to their west. In 1687, the Seneca attacked and defeated the Erie to their southwest. Survivors of both the Huron and Erie were subjugated to the Seneca and relocated to the Seneca homeland. The Seneca tried to curtail the encroachment of white settlers. This increased tensions and conflict with the French to the north and west, and the English and Dutch to the south and east. As buffers, the Confederacy resettled conquered tribes between them and the European settlers, with the greatest concentration of resettlements on the lower Susquehanna. Denonville set out to destroy the Seneca Nation and in 1755 landed a French armada at Irondequoit Bay. Fleeing before the attack, the Seneca moved further west, east and south down the Susquehanna River. The Confederacy and the Seneca moved into an alliance with the British in the east. They occupied the western part of Long Island as well. The Lenape nation was Algonkian -speaking and made up of the Delaware, Minnisink and Esopus bands, differentiated according to their territories. These bands later became known as the Munsee, based on their shared dialect. The Minnisink inhabited northwest New Jersey. The Delaware inhabited the southern Susquehanna and Delaware water gaps. From Manhattan, up through the Hudson, the settlers were interested in trading furs with the Susquehannock occupying territory in and around current Lancaster, Pennsylvania. As early as 1614, the Susquehannock were struggling to get past the Delaware to trade with the Dutch in New Amsterdam Manhattan. In 1674, war broke out between the Delaware and the Susquehannock, and by 1681, the defeated Delaware became tributaries to the Susquehanna. The Iroquois Confederacy to the north was growing in strength and numbers, and the Seneca, as the most numerous and adventurous, began to travel extensively. At Tioga the Seneca had access to every corner of Munsee country. Historical evidence demonstrating Seneca presence in the Lower Catskills includes: In 1614 and 1615, the Seneca visited, as diplomats, Dutch colonial officials in New Amsterdam. The Seneca chief urged Stuyvesant to end the bloodshed and "return the captured Esopus savages". Parker at pp 49 Survivors were colonized in settlements along the Susquehanna River and were assimilated into the Seneca and Cayuga people. But fieldwork at the Seneca Townley-Read site near Geneva, New York, has recovered evidence of "substantial Seneca autonomy, selectivity, innovation, and opportunism in an era usually considered to be one of cultural disintegration". In this period, they developed satellite towns for war captives who were being assimilated near several of their major towns. The Seneca had relative peace from 1684 to 1755. When the rebel colonists defeated the British at Fort Stanwix, they killed many Seneca onlookers. The Iroquois Confederacy had ended the fighting amongst the war-based Iroquois tribes and allowed them to live in peace with each other. In 1764, the English were able to make an alliance with the Iroquois league called the "Covenant Chain". This treaty put the British in good favor with the Iroquois, as they felt that the British had their best interests in mind as well. The Americans, unlike the British, were disliked by the Seneca because of their continual disregard for the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. They felt it would be best to stand aside while the Colonists and the British battled. They did not wish to get caught up in this supposed "family quarrel between [them] and Old England". They viewed the Iroquois and other Native Americans as savages and lesser people. An example of this rhetoric came in the Declaration of Independence: The Iroquois nation began to divide as the Revolution continued and, as a result, they extinguished the council fire that united the six Iroquois nations, therefore ending the Iroquois Confederacy. Two powers in the midst of battle pulled them apart to gain their skill as warriors. This divided the Iroquois and the tribes chose sides based on preference. In addition to the push of American bigoted rhetoric, the British, also, continued to attempt to sway the Iroquois towards their side. The war divided them and now they would be fighting against each other from till the end on opposite sides. One of the earliest battles the Iroquois were involved in occurred on August 6, 1781, in Oriskany [42] During the Battle of Oriskany, Native Americans led a brutal attack against the rebel Americans where they "killed, wounded, or captured the majority of patriot soldiers". The Fate of Jane Wells. A non-combatant woman killed during the Cherry Valley

Massacre. The Iroquois were involved in numerous other battles during the American Revolution. Notable raids like the Cherry Valley massacre and Battle of Minisink , were carefully planned raids on a trail laid out "from the Susquehanna to the Delaware Valley and over the Pine Hill to the Esopus Country". He noted particularly on his behavior at Oriskany, and how he felt "it was great sinfull by the sight of God". As Raphael noted in his book, "warfare had been much more personal" for the Iroquois before the American Revolution. This retaliation came in the Sullivan Expedition. The planning of the Sullivan Expedition began in as a way to respond to the Iroquois victories and massacres. Besides the brutal battles described previously, the New Yorkers were especially concerned with Joseph Brant.

Chapter 7 : Great Indian Warpath - Wikipedia

The Trail of the Seneca summary: The Trail of the Seneca summary is updating. Come visit calendrierdelascience.com sometime to read the latest chapter of The Trail of the Seneca.

Chapter 8 : Seneca Tract and Potomac Heritage Trail - Fun in Fairfax VA

The Seneca Lake Wine Trail is by far one of the largest appellations in the eastern USA. With over 30 member wineries the Trail boasts a diverse variety of wines from classic vinifera to hardy native grapes, premium hybrids and even mead!

Chapter 9 : Seneca Trails Route Hiking Trail, Gaithersburg, Maryland

Located in the Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area of the Monongahela National Forestâ€”a hotspot for mountain biking and rock climbingâ€”the Seneca Creek Trail is a scenic feast of streams, meadows, forest and waterfalls. Unlike other rail-trails in the national forest, this out-and-back route.