Oneidas, becoming about 1712, by the incorporation of the refugee Southern tribe of Tuscaroras, the Six Nations—were almost constantly at war with their neighbors the Lenape or Delawares.

The Delawares were divided into nations in much the same manner as their northern enemies. Of these the most notable were the branches of the Turtle or Unamis, the Turkey or Unalachtgo, and the Wolf or Minsi (corrupted into Monsey). While the domain of the Delawares extended from the sea-coast between the Chesapeake and Long Island Sound back beyond the Susquehanna to the Alleghanies and northward to the hunting-grounds of the Iroquois, it seems not to have been regarded as the common country of the tribes, but to have been set apart for them in more or less distinctly-defined districts. The Unamis and Unalachtgo nations, subdivided into the tribes of Assunpinks, Matas, Chichequaas, Shackamaxons, Tuteloes, Nanticockes, and many others, occupied the lower country toward the coast, while the more warlike tribe of the Minsi or Wolf, as Heckewelder informs us, "had chosen to live back of the other tribes, and formed a kind of a bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Mengwe, and being at hand to offer aid in case of a rupture with them."

"The Minsi," continues the authority from whom we have quoted, "extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place (on the Delaware, in Monroe County) named after them, where they had their council-seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west and south far beyond the Susquehanna; their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Muskanecum, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Coghnewago, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements, and even as late as 1742 they had a town with a peach-orchard on the tract of land where Nazareth was afterwards built, another on the Lehigh, and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides many family settlements here and there scattered."[1]

Thus it appears that the Minsi Delawares were the ancient owners of the territory now included in Lehigh County, and that these hills and mountains and valleys were their hunting-ground, the Lehigh River and all of the sparkling trout-swarming lesser streams their fishing-places.

One of the earliest purchases of land from the Indians in the Lehigh region was in the year 1684, the parties being William Penn and Maughaughsin, from whom (according to some authorities) came the name Macungie, applied to a township of Lehigh County. This personage was one of the leading chiefs of the Delawares.

On the 3d day of June, 1684, Maughaughsin, upon his own desire and free offer, sold all his land upon Pahkehoma (Perkiomen) to William Penn, for the consideration of "2 Matchcoats, 4 pair of stockings, and 4 Bottles of Sider."

It may be interesting to give the deed in its original form, viz.:

"INDIAN DEED FOR LANDS TO WILLIAM PENN, 1684.

"Upon my own Desire and free Offer, I, Maughaughsin, in consideration of Two Matchcoats, four pair of Stockings, and four Bottles of Sider, do hereby graunt and make over all my Land upon Pahkehoma, to Wm Penn, Propr and Governr of Pennsylvania and Territories, his heirs & Assignes forever, wth which I own myself satisfied, and promise never to molest any Christians so calld yt shall seat thereon by his ordrs.

"Witness my hand and Seal at Philadelphia ye third day of ye fourth month, 1684.

"The mark of MAUGHAUGHSIN.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us.
"PHILIP THOMAS LEHMAN.
"THOMAS HOLME.
"JNO. DAVERS.
"GEORGE EMLEN."
(From the "Pennsylvania Archives.")

Soon after the delivery of the above deed to William Penn, Maughaughsin and most of his people left this region and moved over the Blue Mountains, only a few individuals remaining in their old homes, the valleys of the Milfords and the surrounding country.

The "Walking Purchase."—Among the various negotiations by which the Indians were led to surrender their domain to the superior race was the famous "Walking Purchase" of 1737. No event in the history of the region gave so much dissatisfaction to the Indians as the making of this alleged unjust bargain, and it was directly or indirectly productive of effects which we shall chronicle in the next chapter, as well as of others of which we shall present an account in the history of Carbon County.

The first release of Indian title effected in the province was brought about in 1682, before Penn's arrival, by his Deputy Governor, William Markham. This embraced all the territory between the Neshaminy and the Delaware as far up as Wrightstown and Upper Wakefield. In 1683 and 1684, Penn himself made other purchases. In 1686 it has been claimed that the Indians granted to him a tract of country commencing on the line of the former purchases, and extending as far northwesterly as a man could ride on horseback in two days. No copy of the treaty or deed was preserved, if any was made, and the extent of the averred purchase remained undecided. Settlers, however, began to throng into the lower part of the country which it was supposed had been purchased, and they soon pushed above the Forks of the Delaware (the confluence of that river with the Lehigh). The Indians believed that their lands were being encroached upon, and they had several meetings with the proprietaries to carry out the measures of the treaty of 1686, and to definitely fix the limits of the

[1] "History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once Inhabited Pennsylvania," by Rev. John Heckewelder.