

FUR TRADE AND EXPLORATION
THE FRENCH EMPIRE IN NORTH AMERICA



LA SALLE TAKES POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA
IN THE NAME OF KING LOUIS XIV

April 9, 1682

*Hand-finished Water-color Facsimile, reproduced from an
original painting by T. de Thulstrup.*

Said Christian Wilt his heirs and assigns forever a certain lot
situate lying and being in the aforesaid town of Saint Louis and containing
thirty feet fronting the main Street by one hundred and twenty feet on the rear &
bounded westerly by said main Street which separates the same from the lot of
Emilien Hosty, adjoining southerly the lot of Louis Rene Paul and Easterly
and Northely by the lot of said Christian Wilt, be the same lot which the
said Peter Chouteau purchased from Agnes Michel Widow Hebert by Deed
bearing date the tenth of June last and Recorded in the office of the Recorder
of this District of Saint Louis Book C. Pages five hundred and eighty nine &
following - To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises unto
him the said Christian Wilt his heirs and assigns forever. And as the said
Peter Chouteau & Brigitte my wife do covenant and agree to with the said Christian
Wilt to warrant & forever defend the said granted & bargained premises together
with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or
in anywise appertaining unto him the said Christian Wilt his heirs and assigns
forever against all and every person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming
or pretending to claim the same, to the proper use benefit & behoof of him
the said Christian Wilt his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands & seals at St Louis
this Twenty second day of September A.D. One thousand eight hundred & twelve

Signed Seal & Delivered
in the presence of
Bart^e Berthole
Aug Chouteau

1812

P. Chouteau
Juncie Chouteau

Etats des Vieilles Arde à George Drouin
Nard Picu de Chi le Gral Clark -

4. Chemise Ind.

1. de Cotton

2. de Flanelle

2. pair Culotte de Cotton

1. d. de Gros Drap

1 Vieux Jilet San Manche

1. d. San Manche

2. White Drap Bleu -

1. Drap de Cotton -

1. Malle

Le Tout Vieux Service et dechiré

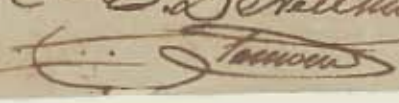
St Louis N. Y. Jan 1810 -

Mannel Lisa Ad.

Sales of George Duillard's property

Joseph Leblond	Une Malabre Boy & unid Pierre âgés 12 ans	400.
	7 Chemise blanche à Duvoye	9.
	6. Gilet sans manche D°.	3.
	2 Manteau de Coton - 8°.	2
	3. pair de Culotte et 2 Abit. Moorbad.	15.
	2 pair de Bas 1 pair Culotte étoffe. 2 Che- mise de flanelle et un Manteau D°.	4.
	11 Chemise Fuyé de Coton 8°.	6.
	2 Abits 1 Gilet à manche 1 D°. sans Manche 4. Chemise Ind°. 1. Drap de Coton et un pantalon de Coton. D°.	2.
	et une malle Vieille	\$ 441

Aujourd'hui Vendredi après avoir fait souper dans
 les Rues par Louis Bory et lire par le même pour que le
 Publique se trouve chez moi à 3 heures après quit est une centaine
 de monde rassemblée, j'ai fait la Vente de Despi qui en
 Monté à la somme de quatre cent quarante et une
 piastres - Le Lundi 5. Juin 1810

Manuel Lisa Adm.
 E. D. Duillard


personne et avoir à fiche depuis le 15. passé
et aujourd'hui les Crie et Loure par les Am
la cloche par Louis Bourry.

Une Juman adjuge à Lavalle . . . \$ 25⁰⁰

Une 2^e 20 . . . 15⁰⁰

\$ 40⁰⁰

St. Louis 26^e Dec. 1810

Manuel Lisa Adm^r

Un cheval Neuf par Clermont ven-

du à la crie par Alexandre Belli . . . 20⁰⁰

sume, et adjuge à François Fayon pour

St. Louis 23. Avril 1811

Pour M^r Manuel Lisa

George Drouillard was the son of a French Canadian and a Shawnee mother. He was the interpreter and hunter to the Lewis and Clark expedition - 1803/1806. In 1806 he joined with Manuel Lisa and Pierre Menard in mounting two beaver exploring expeditions to the Upper Missouri - 1807/1809. On the second one they established a post at the Three Forks of the Missouri. From the beginning they were in bloody conflict with the Blackfeet. In May 1810 it all came to a head with the ambush and the slaughter of Drouillard and two Delaware Indians who were out trapping beaver. To quote Thomas James, who was an eye witness to the scene: "his [Drouillard's] head was cut off, his entrails torn out and his body hacked to pieces".

Manuel Lisa was the administrator to the estate of Drouillard as testified to by this document. In the inventory of the sale, the first item listed is "The Mulatto Boy named Pierre aged 12 years....400...[dollars]". Signed by Manuel Lisa at St. Louis 5 December 1810.

Madame de LaBadi
à St Louis.

Nlle Orleans le 12 Aout 1797.

Madame

Le porteur de la lettre dont vous nous avez honoré
le 12 juillet dernier nous a fait plaisir, et nous en
avons eu une égale en apprenant son union avec
Madlle Pelagia votre fille; charmé que vous le
trouviez digne de votre amitié nous souhaitons
qu'il la mérite toujours et nous prenons la liberté
de vous prier de la lui continuer, nous partageons
la notre en lui et la chère moitié et nous con-
= courons avec un zèle égal à celui que vous témoignez
à leur avancement comme à leur Bonheur.

notre famille a reçu avec intérêt les marques de
votre Souvenir, et elle vous prie d'agréer ses
sentiments.

Nous remettons au premier moment que les Cir=

À Madame

Madame Neuve Labbadie

à S. Louis



en mariage, comme ceux qu'ils acquerront dans l'avenir
et le produit que fera la communauté restera au dernier
vivant des deux futurs époux s'ils n'ont point
d'enfants, mais s'il en a plusieurs, ils se conformeront aux
lois de subtille & compilation de celles des Indes, car
c'est en tout ainsi convenu. fait et accordé, promettant
& obligeant &c. et acceptant &c. et le signa avec
moi lesdites parties, et les susmentionnés témoins, et l'autre
ne sachant écrire, a fait son signe de croix le même
jour mois & an que *ut supra*.

Marque de
Fathérine + Botely
Joseph Pungat
Juan Oliver
fran.^{co} Cruzat

Signé J. B. Robidou,
Pierre Dugay,
Marie,
Reynal,
J. de Sarpy.

Territory of Louisiana, District of St. Louis

I do hereby certify the above foregoing to be true by translation
from the Spanish original remaining on the Record of the District
aforesaid - Given under my hand & seal this 15th day of April
A. D. 1810.

M. P. Flour

E. B. C. of d. C. of Records

Mme
Le Citoyen & Citoyenne
A. Dufrenoy les futurs époux qui touchent à cet acte qu'ils ont
contracté devant le Juge de Paix, devant les témoins
choisis par eux, et devant les témoins de la commune
commune, et ont dit que l'un d'eux, le Citoyen
contracté devant le Juge de Paix, devant les témoins
choisis par eux, et devant les témoins de la commune
contracté devant le Juge de Paix, devant les témoins
choisis par eux, et devant les témoins de la commune
5: Les futurs époux qui touchent à cet acte qu'ils ont
contracté devant le Juge de Paix, devant les témoins
choisis par eux, et devant les témoins de la commune

No. 0001
Lettre de St

Paul Jullavert

1813

1813

Manuscrit

Aug. 26. Chateaux
St. Louis

By G.
J. Lucas
Nov. Term 1821.

10

AND SHEET WINDING WITH

AND SHEET WINDING WITH

St. Charles le 11. aoust 1813.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur d'être de vous présenter mes très humbles
Respects, ainsi qu'à m^{me} Chouteau, et pour vous faire savoir
que les deux chasseurs qui ont tout perdu le printemps, veulent
retourner à la chasse, et comme c'est bien probable qu'il
n'y a pas du tout de leur faute, c'est pour quoi je me hasarde
de les équiper encor cette année, et j'envoie Dufraigne à St. Louis
pour chercher quelque chose de nécessaire pour la chasse. Je
vous prie bien de m'envoyer vingt cinq livres de poudre, six ou
ou quatre vingt livres de plomb, une Douz^{ne} de bons Louteaux,
Deux cents pierres à feu, six paires de peigne, Deux papiers
d'équille, une livre de file, une pièce mon chéris Bleu,
une ou deux Douz^{nes} de pipes.

Je vous supplie bien aussi de m'envoyer deux quarts
de Whisky, comme vous savez mieux que nous où il y en a
de bon, je vous prierois d'envoyer Mathurin avec Dufraigne,
car celui que j'ai emprunté étoit très bon. j'ai Livré à
Dufraigne quarante piastres goudes à lui Comptes,
C'est tout ce que je puis vous donner à présent en acompte
mais j'espère qu'édans quelques temps d'ici,
je pourrai vous faire quelques Messises, je vous
prie bien de ne pas m'oublier pour cinq à six

GRATIOT, Charles. Autograph Letter Signed., addressed to "Mons^r Franc^s Roy, Au Portage des Scioux", dated St. Louis, 26 June 1815. 1 p. 4to and integral address-leaf, fine condition. Rare.

[Translation:]

Sir,

Widow Marianne Dorion *dite* Liberge as well as her daughter Marianne, widow of the late Philippe Bacané, are presently with me and direct me to inform you that they accept Baptiste Vaudry as bond toward the estate the children of the late Franc^s Liberge are to inherit from their Father; also when the said B^{te} Vaudry will hand you the obligation of his bond, you may consider the present as assurance on their behalf of their acceptance.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very humble Serv^t.

[signed:] Ch. Gratiot [with flourish].

GRATIOT, Charles(1752-1817). Of Swiss descent, M. Gratiot spent a little time in London with his Mother's brother before going to Montreal in 1769 where he worked in the fur trade with another maternal uncle. In 1777 he ventured west to Illinois, establishing a store in Cahokia while his partners in David McCrae and Company built a base in Kaskaskia. He became friendly with George Rogers Clark and helped the American side in the Revolution.

In 1781 he moved to St. Louis and married Victoire, the half sister of Colonel Auguste(Rene Auguste) Chouteau, the co founder of St. Louis, thus becoming a member by marriage of the most powerful and wealthy family in Upper Louisiana. He formed a connection with John Jacob Astor in the 1790's and acted for his brother in law Auguste Chouteau in dealings at Michilimackinac with the Montreal based firm of Todd, McGill. The Dictionary of Canadian Biography's biography of Isaac Todd notes " By the 1790's Todd, McGill and Company had established a contact at St Louis in Auguste Chouteau who bought their trade goods and shipped to them, via Michilimackinac, peltries gathered along the Missouri and Osage Rivers. "

Gratiot in addition to his fur business operated a distillery in St. Louis and a salt mine, as well as dealing extensively in real estate. He was highly respected in Upper Louisiana and became the first presiding justice of the court of quarter sessions in St. Louis. The letter translated above wherein he attests to the acceptance of Baptiste Vaudry as the guardian of the estate of the minor children of Francois Liberge indicates the trust placed in his word.

" It was on his portico, with himself as interpreter, that the formal transfer of Upper Louisiana was made on Mar. 10, 1804."

He died in 1817, just two years after the date of this letter.

(Sources for biographical details: The Dictionary of American Biography biography of Charles Gratiot and the Dictionary of Canadian Biography biography on Isaac Todd and The First Chouteaus by Foley and Rice.)

St Louis le 26 Juin 1815

Monsieur

La Veuve Marianne Dorion ditte Liberge ainsi que sa fille Marianne, veuve de defun Philippe Racane sont a present chez moi et me chargent de vous dire qu'elles acceptent Baptiste Vaudry pour caution envers la suspension que les enfans de defun Jean Liberge doivent heriter de leur Pere, ainsi lorsque le dit B^t Vaudry vous passera l'obligation de son cautionnement, vous pourrez considerer la presente, comme une assurance de leur part de leur acceptation

J'ai l'honneur d'etre

Monsieur

Votre tres humble Serv^r

Ch^r Gratiot



Mons^r & Franc^s Roy

Au Portage des Sioux



The GREAT LAKES and the MISSISSIPPI RIVER FUR TRADE

Michilimackinac, 23 August 1809.

Mr. Auguste Choutrau.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of 9th July, and as the agents had left a few days before the arrival of your car, they left me with the order that if any letters for them arrived, to open them and take note of their content, which liberty I have taken.

The packs which you sent them have all been received in good order, which, as soon as the ship which has now left for Chicago to look for the packs that may be there, upon its return I will put them on board for Montreal, addressed to Messrs. the Agents of the Michilimackinac Company, as well as the letters which you have sent them.

The canoe which you mention to keep, has been put in storage, and I am returning to you a new barge, charged with 4000 ~~pieces~~ of sugar, as you have asked, excepting the thread and the ~~(one word illegible)~~ cloth, which I am sorry to tell you there is none of it here.

The agents having taken out contracts for more sugar than there is available here, since they were under the misapprehension that as much of it was available as last year, I have taken it upon me to send you the quantity you request, on the basis of 15 sols, which is the price it is presently being sold here.

I am also sending you two men, one of them a winterer, who was hired by Mr. Reid, but since he did not need him, I have decided to send him to you. I know him to be a perfectly honest man, and the other is a man whom I have hired here, he was free in Illinois. I am sending you herewith their account in advance, as well as the contract of François Fouché, the invoice for the provisions delivered to your people here and for their voyages, as well as the invoice for the sugar and the charge account.

I am returning you the same outfit with which your men arrived here, except that I have added two oars, which you will find I have charged to your account herewith.

Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

For the Agents of the Mackinac Company,

(signed:) Fred. Oliva.

(P.S. :) The named F. Faubert owes one piastre which Pierre Bergeron has lent to him after his account was closed, and I told him I would mention it to you so that it would be paid.

(initialed:) F.O.

(letter addressed to:) Auguste Chouteau Esq., at St-Louis.

Sent by Pierre Bergeron, canoe guide.

(docket-title:) No. 1. Letter of Mr. Oliva. 23 Aug. 1809. Exhibit of the Appellants. No. 27. filed 4 June 1832. (signed:) M. (Morrison?).

Monk & Monnet

Remps

Hessian

Monsieur Auguste Choutraux

Michelinakinae 23 Avril 1889 -

Monsieur

J'ai reçu l'honneur de votre lettre du 9^e Juillet, et comme les Agents étant partis quelques jours avant Larrivi de votre Voture, ils ont luigi ordue que si il venoit quelques lettres a leurs adosse de la surrie pour en prendre connaissance, dont j'en ait pris la Liberte

Les Paquets que vous leur avez adressé ont été reçu tout en bon ordre, les quels ont été Larrivi du Bateau qui est parti il y a quelques jours pour Chercher les paquets qui pourroit y avoir a Chicago = je metterai a bord pour Montreal a L'adresse des Mess. Les Agents de La Compagnie de Michelinakinae aussi que les lettres que vous leur avez adressé

Le Carot que vous mentionni de garder a été mis en L'air et je vous renvoie un Barge avec Charge de L'astue Miller L'astue Comme vous avez demandé a l'acceptation de ce fait et de la Foire Supery que je suis très mortifié de voir approuvé quel air en a aucunement eu.

Les agents ayant contracté pour plus de L'astue quel air aicy pensant quel y en aurroit autant que l'année dernière, j'ai pris soin moi de vous envoyer la Quantite que vous demandé a raison de 15 \$ par L'astue L'air peut le rendre actuellement par lib.

Je vous envoie aussi deux hommes il y en a un homme qui est engagé pour Mr. Reid, mais pourant son papier, on le rendit pour vous L'envoyer, que je L'envoie pour un parfait honnête homme et L'astue est un homme que je vous ait engagé en Libre avec L'astue dont le sein vous avez L'astue compte et avancé le L'astue de Grand. Frouchi - le Compte des provisions fournis avec L'astue et pour leur voyage aussi que la facture du L'astue et état de Charge

Je vous renvoie les sommes après que vos L'astue sont venus en L'astue accepté L'astue de 3 Ramons que vous trouverez Charge dans vos Compte de L'astue

Monsieur votre Tres humble L'astue

Serviteur

Jr. Les Agents de la Comp. Michinac

Jr. M. M. M.

Le nomme J. F. Foubert doit comprendre que Pierre Bergeron lui a prêté après son Compte formé, et je lui ait dit que je vous le mentionne afin quel L'astue payé

J. C.



Letter written by **FREDRICK OLIVA**, agent for the **MACKINAC COMPANY**,* at Michilimackinac, on the Island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, between Lakes Huron & Michigan in 1809. This company was founded Dec. 31, 1806 by the traders on the Island, in order to keep the furs flowing from the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes to Montreal. IN 1811 J. J. Astor bought the company and merged it with the American Fur Company and Mackinac Island became the headquarters for the Northern Department of the American Fur Company.

* Also Michilimackinac or Mackinaw Co
AUGUST CHOUTEAU was the uncle of **PIERRE CHOUTEAU Jr**, who was the most prominent of the Chouteaus in the fur trade.

Oliva advises Chouteau that he is returning a "new barge" (flat bottom wood boat) loaded with sugar sending two men, as well as the "outfit with which your men arrived here" The letter was carried by **PIERRE BERGERON**, who was in charge of the brigade of several canoes and the barge. The route used by the Mackinac Co.

was via Green Bay, Fox River, and the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien and that great artery of the West, the Mississippi. Thence to St. Louis and return by the same route.



NOTE directive "Par Pierre Bergeron Conot[canoe]". This is the only letter bearing such a notation "by canoe", that Risvold has seen or has record of, although, thousands must have been carried by canoe in the Great Lakes and Mississippi, fur trade.



[VOYAGEURS] DS
1820.

PARDEVANT LES NOTAIRES de la Province
du Bas-Canada à Montréal, y résidant, soussigné; fut présent

Yacinthe La Montagne des Piles
L. Space Sorel

lequel s'est volontairement engagé et s'engage par ces présentes à Messrs.
William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray, Archibald Norman McLeod,
Thomas Thain, et Henry MacKenzie, de Montréal, Négocians et as-
sociés, sous le nom de **McTAVISH, MCGILLIVRAYS & Co. &**
PIERRE DE ROCHEBLAVE,

A. N. McLeod
Ecuier, à ce présent et acceptant pour, à leur première réquisition, partir
de Montréal en qualité de *Milieu* dans
un de leurs canots, pour faire le voyage, et pour hiverner durant *trois*
année dans les dépendances du Nord-Ouest dans le Haut-
Canada,

(ne sera libre de ce présent engagement qu'à son retour à Montréal,
à la fin de son hivernement) passer par Michilimakinac, s'il en est requis,
donner six jours de corvée, faire deux voyages du Fort-William au Por-
tage de la Montagne, ou au lieu d'iceux donner six jours de tems à
d'autres ouvrages à l'option des dits Sieurs, aider à porter les canots à
trois dans les terres, et avoir bien et dûment soin pendant les routes,
et étant rendu aux dits lieux des marchandises, vivres, pelleteries, ustens-
siles, et de toutes les choses nécessaires pour le voyage; servir, obéir, et
exécuter fidèlement, tout ce que les dits Sieurs Bourgeois ou tous autres
représentans leurs personnes, auxquels ils pourroient transporter le pré-
sent engagement, lui commanderont de licite et honnête, faire leur
profit, éviter leur dommage, les en avertir s'il vient à sa connoissance;
et généralement tout ce qu'un bon engagé doit et est obligé de faire
sans pouvoir faire aucune traite particulière, s'absenter ni quitter le dit
service, sous les peines portées par les loix et ordonnances de cette Pro-
vince, et de perdre ses gages. Cet engagement ainsi fait, pour et mo-
yennant la somme de *Sept Cent*

livres ou chelins, an-
cien cours de cette Province, qu'ils promettent et s'obligent de bailler et
payer au dit engagé un mois après son retour à Montréal; et avoir pour
équipement une couverture de trois points, une couverture de deux points et
demie, six aunes de coton, une paire de souliers de bœuf et un collier,
pour la première année et les Gages et conditions du poste où il hivernera
pour les autres

reconnoît avoir reçu à compte d'avance *Neuf Piastres*

Reçus Six en partant.

s'oblige de contribuer d'un par cent
sur ses gages pour le Fonds des Voyageurs. Car ainsi, &c. promettant,
&c. obligé, &c. renonçant, &c.

Fait et passé à Montréal, en l'étude du Notaire soussigné l'an mil
huit cent vingt _____ le *treize*
de *Decembre* _____ et ont signé, à l'exception
du dit engagé qui, ayant déclaré ne le savoir faire, de ce enquis, a fait
sa marque ordinaire après lecture faite.

Yacinthe La Montagne
A. N. McLeod

Fort Halifax April 21 1783

Sir

I Received yours of the 23rd Nov^r 1782 it did not come to hand till
The 25th of January, and agreeable to your Request I have Delivered
What Skins & Furrs I had by me to Col^o William Howard
and What Goods I had on hand belonging to Government I have
Delivered to Ezekiel Potter Esq^r Except a few articles which I have
not got up which when they can be got up I will Deliver to said
Ezekiel Potter Esq^r, and agreeable to your Request I have
Informed a number of the Indians that it is only the mode
of Supplying them was changed, I am of the mind that There
good Disposition Towards the people in the back Settlements
may be preserved witht out any further Expence to Government
I have here Inclosed two Receipts one from Col^o William
Howard for the Skins and Furrs the other from Ezekiel
Potter Esq^r for the Goods he has Recd. from me belonging to Government
I should have come up to Boston this month but am prevented
by being in a very bad state of Health

I am Sir with the Greatest

Respect

your most Hum^l servant

Josiah Brewer

"Fort Halifax April 21 1783"

" Sir I Received yours of the 23d Nov 1782 - it did not Come to hand till
The 25 of January, and agreeable to your Request I have Delivered What
Skins & Furrs I had by me to Col. William Howard, and What Goods I had on
hand belonging to the Government I have Delivered to Ezekiel Potter Esq
Except a few articles which I have not got up which when they can be got
up I will Deliver to said Ezekiel Potter Esq, and agreeable to your Req-
est I have Informed a number of the Indians that it is only the mode of
Supplying them was changed, I am of the mind that There good Disposition
Towards the people in the back Settlements may be preserved with out any
further Expence to Government. I have Inclosed two Receipts one from
Col. William Howard for the Skins and Furrs- The other from Ezekiel
Potter Esq for the Goods he has Recd. from me belonging to Government. I
Should have Come up to Boston this month but am prevented by being in a
very bad state of health..... Josiah Brewer"

Josiah Brewer

FORT HALIFAX. Dauphin Co., Pennsylvania was built in 1752/63 near the
present day town of Halifax. American Revolution 1775/1783 officially
ended by treaty with Great Britan Sept. 3, 1783 - 4 months before letter.

250/77

PARDEVANT les NOTAIRES résidans en la ville de Montreal dans la Province du Bas-Canada, soussigné FUT PRESENT

Le Sr. Lacombe de Montreal ou Lacombe

lequel s'est volontairement engagé et s'engage par ces présentes

à M^r *M. Matthews Negt*

à ce présent et acceptant pour à *sa* première réquisition partir de cette ville en qualité de *Libre* *Maître ou Journalier* *comme* dans un de *ses* Canots ou Bateaux, pour faire le voyage, tant en montant *qu'en descendant pour l'hiver* durant deux années

il sera requis

Et avoir bien et dûment soin pendant les routes et étant au dit lieu, des Marchandises, Vivres, Pelleteries, Ustensiles et de toutes les choses nécessaires pour le voyage; servir, obéir et exécuter fidèlement tout ce que le dit Sieur

ou tous autres représentant personne au quel il pourroi transporter le present engagement, lui demanderont de licite et honnête, faire profit, éviter dommage, l'en avertir s'il vient à sa connoissance, et généralement tout ce qu'on bon doit et est obligé de faire; sans pouvoir faire aucune traite particulière, s'absentir ni quitter le dit service, sous les peines portées par les Ordonnances, et de perdre ses gages

Cet engagement ainsi fait, pour et moyennant la somme de *Neuf Cent* livres ou chelins, ancien courant de cette Province, *plus cinq*

qu'il promet et s'oblige de bailler et payer au dit engagé un mois après son retour en cette ville, et à son départ un équipement

1 queue de trois pointes - 1 de 2 1/2 pointes deux chemises de coton 1 collier et 1 paire de souliers
recit a present Dix piastres.

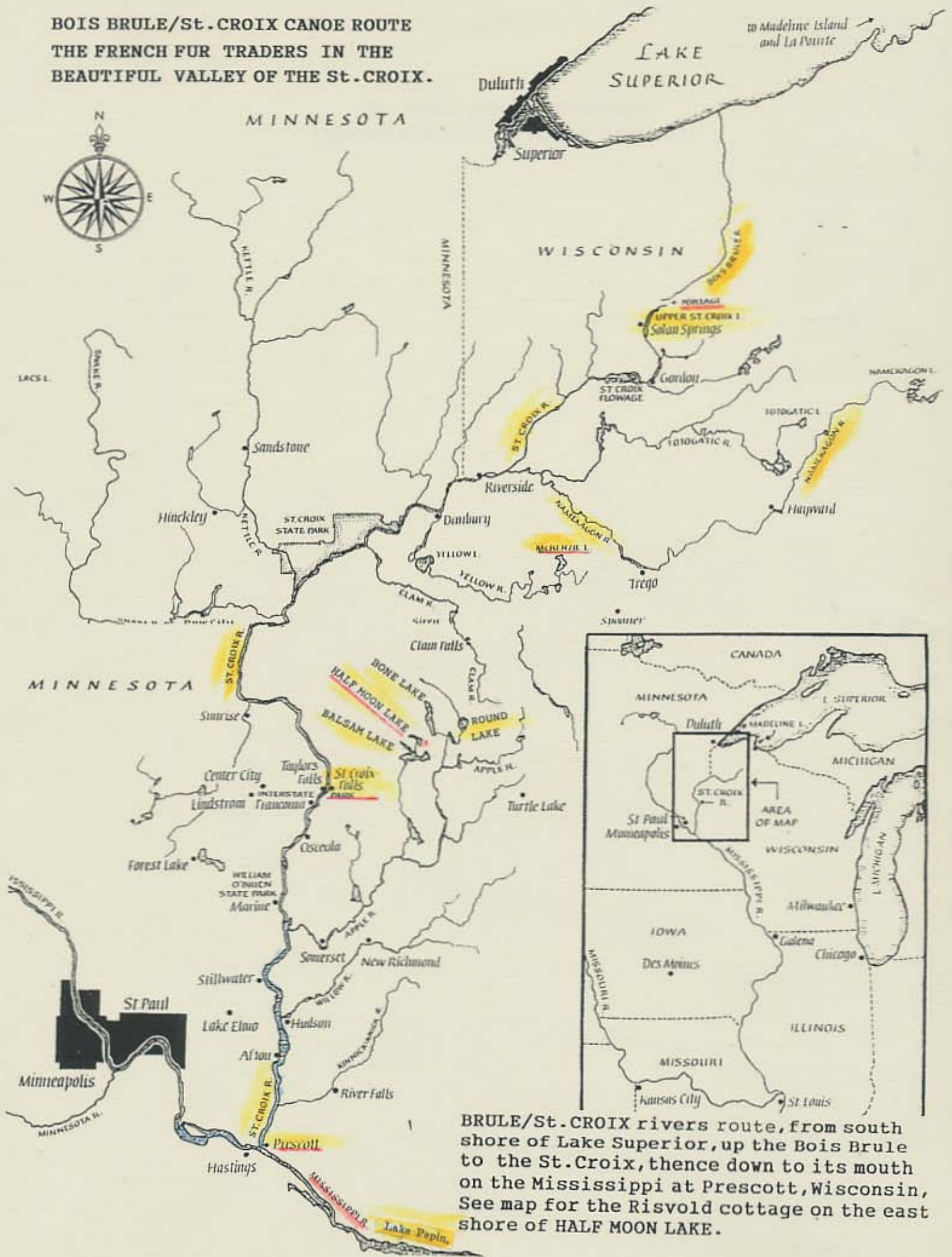
Car ainsi, &c. promettant, &c. obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c.

FAIT et passé au dit Montréal en l'étude l'an mil huit cent *18* le *17^e* de *Mars* et ont signé à l'exception du dit engagé qui, ayant déclaré ne le savoir faire, de ce enquis, a fait sa marque ordinaire après lecture faite.

X

*Le Sr. Le Beau de St Antoine
Fauxbourg rependant pour
une année*

**BOIS BRULE/St. CROIX CANOE ROUTE
THE FRENCH FUR TRADERS IN THE
BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE St. CROIX.**



BRULE/St. CROIX rivers route, from south shore of Lake Superior, up the Bois Brule to the St. Croix, thence down to its mouth on the Mississippi at Prescott, Wisconsin. See map for the Risvold cottage on the east shore of HALF MOON LAKE.

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES



W. B. Woodbury Del.

Je soussigné certifie que l'année
dernière au Premier ou le 9 de Sep-
tembre à mon Retour de Makinak
que Mon Peu devoit une somme de
Seize Piastre en Peaux gherneut
au Sieur Alexis Leconte Pour la
Balance de ses gages & que le
dit Sieur Alexis Leconte Ma dit
de Payer cette même somme
à alexandre Bellesime & dont
J'en ai toute de suite credité le Sieur
alexandre sur le Brouillard.

J Louis Le 27 Juin 1809.

sworn to & subscribed before
me a Justice of the Peace this
27th day of June A.D. 1809

M. J. P. Duc
J. J.

J. J. P. Duc

9
Montreal 13 May 1815

Sir

The Capture by the Americans last year of the
Vessels belonging to the M^o Company on Lake Huron together
with the destruction of a quantity of Flour intended for their
Settlements has disposed them for the means of carrying a sufficient
Quantity of Supplies for their Establishments in the present year

I have therefore to desire that you will take the
earliest opportunity that you can after having conveyed what
is necessary for the Garrison of Michilimackinac of proceeding to
Naticumackie with the Schooner you command & that
you receive on board there as much provisions as you
can conveniently stow, belonging to the M^o Company
and deliver it without delay to their Agent at S^t Joseph
returning afterwards to the execution of your former Order

You will consult with Lt Colonel M^o Dowse
as to the time you choose for the execution of this
order, that it may be done without inconvenience to
his Garrison if possible

I have the Honor to remain Sir
your very Obedient

(Signed)

C. J. C. Owen

Commodore commander
in chief

Ltut Wingfield
Commanding M^o Schooner
Sagoyew on Lake Huron

Dear Sir,

Savannah Georgia 25th Feb 7-1782

I wrote you fully by Mr. James Frazer, since then Mr. James McCallum is arrived here safe. The Accounts you must receive of the Situation of this Country, will no doubt, prevent your thinking of us, setting off with your Horses till more favorable News arrive. It is certain there is no such thing as getting in here by land from the Altamaha, but there is an easier and better method by coming by water, and indeed were the Country open this is by far the most Eligible way of doing it, for one half of the Horses would be stole and the other Starved by driving them in here. Whereas on the Altamaha they can have good food to recruit them for their return, and without running a Risk of being stole. There is a man at New-hope that has a large boat that can carry ^{horse} 60 load at a time and from there they can come here in the course of 3 or 4 days. But should not his boat be had, a man in a Canoe could get in here or by hand to give us notice, when we would

of my friends, and that something soon will take
place, which I hope will be to your satisfaction

Mr. McGilveray will return in a month or
so and Mr. Walter Turnbull sooner - In the
meantime I hope you'll set off as soon as ~~the~~
there is grass for the Horses - Excuse haste
having just heard of this affair -

I am always -

Dear Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Peter Swanson

Mr. Thomas Ingham.

FUR TRADE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1782

"Savannah in Georgia 25th Feby - 1782"

I wrote you fully by Mr. James Frazer since then Mr James McGillivary is arrived here safe. The Accounts you must receive of the situation of this Country, Will no doubt prevent your thinking of us setting off with your Horses till more favorable News arrives. It is certain there is no such thing as getting in here by land from the Altamaha [river], but there is an easier and better method by coming by water, and indeed were the Country open this is by far the most Eligible way of doing it, for one half of the Horses would be stole and the other Starved by driving them in here - Whereas on the Altamaha they can have good food to recruit them for their return, and without running a Risk of being Stole - There is a man at New-hope that has a large boat that can carry 60 Horse load at a time and from there they can come here in the course of 3 or 4 days - But should not his boat be had, a man in a canoe could get in here or by land to give us notice, when we would send Boats from hence - All this difficulty is occasioned only by a handful of the Enemy in comparison to what we have here in Garrison - As dressed Skins only can be shipped in the Summer Season, Let all that come down be dressed, as I wish to get them shipped before the month of August to save the Insurance, Mr. McGillivary sent up last Fall a number of Horses and his Negroe fellow Paul with King's Goods to the Creeks [Indians], and were to bring down Skins for us, indeed the most of them belong to ourselves, the Horses he bought for Joel Walker's Wench & child, being turned over on our hands - You would therefore be pleased to get these Horses and to have them packed down with our Skins - Without your kind assistance it will be impossible for us to get our Skins down in time - Therefore any plan you may adopt for this purpose, we will cheerfully accede to, and pay you for your own trouble as well as for your Horses or any other Horses or persons you may employ - It will be necessary, if you possibly could come down yourself to the Altamaha along with the Horses that in case it were not possible to manage matters here to set out for East - Florida, and a person should come 3 or 4 days ahead to the Altamaha to see that all was clear there, and to contrive to send a messenger in here - I wrote by Mr. Frazer to all our people in the Chickisaws [Indians] to come down immediately with their Skins, but am afraid the Accounts he brings with him will prevent their setting off in time - I wish you would send an Express to the Chickisaws in case Frazer may be gone before you receive this, to tell them to start with their Skins and the plan we propose to bring them in from the Altamaha by water - I hope you'll lose no time in setting off & using every means to get as many down as you possibly can - Mr. James McGillivary returned by Mr. Frazer all his papers which contain all his Transactions in the Chickisaws, which is a loss to us, as we want to enter these things in our Books - I beg you'll bring them with you or send them by first safe Opportunity. - A vessel (the Roman Emperor) is expected here every day with Goods from - England - those for Jas. McGillivary are expected in her - Be assured that I am not unmindful of my friends, and that something soon will take place, which I hope will be to your Satisfaction - Mr. McGillivary will return in a month or so and Mr. Walter Turnbull sooner - In the meantime I hope you'll set off as soon as there is Grass for the Horses - Excuse haste having just heard of this Express - I am always/Dear Sir/Your Obedient Sert./Peter Swanson"

Mr. Thomas Graham. - "

TORY TRADE WITH THE INDIANS. Autograph letter signed by Peter Swanson to Thomas Graham. Savannah, Georgia, February 25, 1782. A most historical source letter, giving details of the fur trade with the Creek and Chickasaw Indians from British occupied Savannah, across from the American lines. General Anthony Wayne was at this time in command in Georgia and it may be surmised that this very revealing letter fell into his hands when it was being smuggled out of Savannah. Swanson gives directions for the shipment of furs from the Creek territories into Savannah for shipment to England. He thinks that it can be sent around the American lines, but gives an alternate route via East Florida. James McGillivary, mentioned several times, may be related to the celebrated Creek Chieftan Alexander McGillivary.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Sir

My wife brot. me two letters from Detroit and acquainted me that she had seen you about the Packs that are come down. you will not fail to keep the Packs in your possession until you hear fur ther from me, In the mean time if you are obliged to pay the Balloemen their wages for bringing them down you will sell Peltry to that amount only and pay them off: but I would rather chuse you would wait a little if the Balloemen can wait for their money, You will act in this particular as you think best but keep the rest of the Peltry by you till you hear from me again. I am Dear Sir

Kinderhook 2^d July 1769. Your real & Sincere friend
W. VanSchaack

A second letter relating to the Detroit 1769 letter is dated as follows:
"Kinderhook 2d July 1769"

"Sir Your wife brot. me two letters from Detroit and acquainted me that she had seen you about the Peltry that are come down. You will not fail to keep the packs in your possession until you hear further from me. In the mean time if you are obliged to pay the Batlemen [Boatmen] their wages for bringing them down you will sell Peltry to that amount only and pay them off: but I would rather chance you would wait a little if the Batloemen can wait for their money - You will act in this particular as you think best but keep the rest of the Peltry by you till you hear from me again. I am Dear Sir / Your real & Sincere Friend
VanSchaack"

W. VanSchaack

No address and the recipient not named.
The writer is listed in Heitman's Register of the U.S. Army as "Goose VanSchaick, N.Y. Col. 2nd N.Y., by act of Congress 1779 was thanked for good conduct against the Onondaga Indians. Brig. General 1783 and died July 4, 1787.

THE WESTERN MAILS


THE FUR TRADE IN BRITISH COLONIAL
AMERICA - DETROIT 1769.

"Detroit 30 May 1769

"Sir - I send by The Bearer Twenty five Packs of Peltry which I desire you will take charge of and send word to Mr Vanschauk at Albany when they arrive or if convenient send im to Albany in order to be forwarded to N York. I have wrote to Mr Vanschauk who give further Directions about im, if he should not be at Albany desire you send im to Mr Cartwright who will forward im to Mr Wetherhead. Please to remember me to your Wife and belive me your Friend and humble Servt.
Edwd Mumford"

KK *****

Letter addressed to John B. Wendell - Schenectady N.Y.



Detroit 30 May 1769

DETROIT was founded by Antoine De La Mothe Cadillac on July 24, 1701. It was a fur trade center with a population of 650 in 1750 and at the time of the above letter it was less than 3000. On Nov. 29, 1760 the French surrendered it to the British Army under Robert Rogers. It was turned over to the United States in 1796 under provisions of the 1783 Treaty of Paris. During the War of 1812 it was surrendered by General William Hull on August 12, 1812. It was retaken by General William Henry Harrison on September 29, 1813.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Ships on Board the Gen. Wilkinson
 34 pack of July M^o C. F. and numbered
 as follows viz-

10	18	30	36	28
11	16	27	26	
12	14	22	31	34 Pack
13	14	34	25	
15	20	37	23	
12	17	38	21	
	24	29	31	

Mr. Brand
 you will please forward the above pack
 to Mr. Secy: Walter Schenck
 your O^b Serv^t
 Conrad Ten Eyck

Detroit 7th July 1810





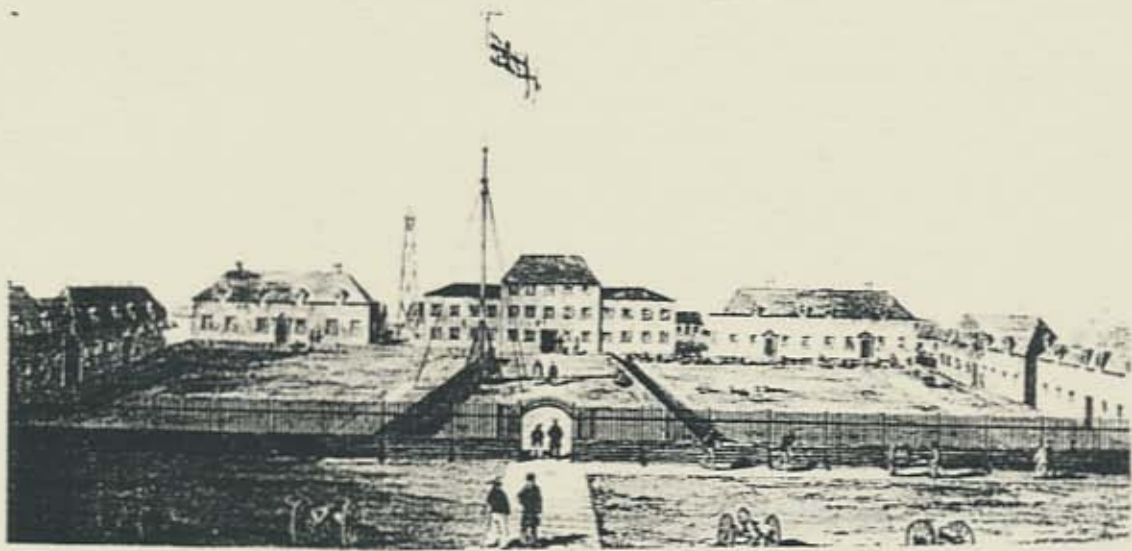
VF
Journal.

1802

From 15th Sept. '90 to 8th June

1803.

by M. M'Nab



York Factory was a key post in the Hudson's Bay Company system, and outlasted the crisis which overtook the fur trade in the 1840's.

YORK FACTORY. Hudson's Bay. Original manuscript diaries of "occurrences at York Factory, North America by John Ballenden, chief [later continued by John McNab, chief] commencing 20th Sept., 1801... [ending June 8th, 1803]" Uniformly bound in 3 folio journals, 66 p., 44 p., and 38 p. (74 leaves in all).

The diaries record the daily events at York Factory, the Hudson's Bay Company's chief post in Hudson's Bay, for a period of almost 2 years. Included are records of weather, arrivals and departures of outfits, details of the outfits, notes on traders, Indians, ships to and from the Bay, and much detail about provisions, supplies, upkeep of the post, etc.

The diary is kept in an unidentified hand, probably that of a clerk, who recorded the events as dictated by the Chief Factors; Ballenden, from Sept. 20, 1801 to Sept. 14, 1802, and McNab, from Sept. 15, 1802 to June 8, 1803.

John Ballenden, d. 1856, was chief factor at Severn House, 1788-1790 (Public Archives of Canada possesses the Severn House journal of Ballenden), then at York, Sept. 20 1801 to Sept. 14, 1802. Later, in the 1830's he was Chief Factor in the Assiniboia region, indeed, it is recorded that he financed a mill operated by Louis Riel's father.

John McNab, was surgeon and chief factor at York Factory, Sept. 15, 1802 to at least June 8, 1803.

These journals apparently are unpublished.

Le sieur Le sieur de la Vierge signeur
du d^e Lieux, Com^{te}. du Roy. en la Grande Comman-
de de Languedoc general, et toutes les terres et la Nouvelle
France a Cadix.

Ayant receu par les d^s. Le sieur. habitant de
Montreal, les despesches Importantes du R. D.
Ensigne Supérieur de toutes les Missions
et Freres, a de la Sierra de l'Inde et de Bonquillo
Commandant sur pied, Esquille d'Espagne de
Sierra charitie. de l'Inde, le d^e d'Espagne Necessary
pour le service de Roy. a dire, a dire, de faire
revenir les d^s. Lieux d'Espagne. Le d^e d'Espagne pour la
notre réponses a la Couronne de la Couronne d'Espagne,
a estant d'Espagne d'Espagne. de faire que
a faire pour la Couronne, a son oblige' a faire
pour le retour, Les d^s d'Espagne a revenir par
Cours d'Espagne a toutes les Marchandises
que d'Espagne Necessary pour la Couronne. Le d^e
d'Espagne, D'Espagne d'Espagne et d'Espagne
que d'Espagne a dire, Les d^s d'Espagne, Il y a
faire qu'on d'Espagne la Couronne d'Espagne a la
Couronne et la Couronne d'Espagne. quatre d'Espagne
d'Espagne a dire, que d'Espagne pour la Couronne d'Espagne
out d'Espagne d'Espagne. Les d^s d'Espagne plus d'Espagne
a d'Espagne. Jusqu'a d'Espagne d'Espagne. quatre
d'Espagne d'Espagne, lequel cas Le d^e d'Espagne plus d'Espagne
d'Espagne d'Espagne. Jusqu'a d'Espagne d'Espagne,
Jusqu'a d'Espagne d'Espagne. d'Espagne, d'Espagne
d'Espagne d'Espagne. Il y a d'Espagne d'Espagne
que d'Espagne d'Espagne. d'Espagne a d'Espagne.
d'Espagne d'Espagne d'Espagne d'Espagne, d'Espagne
d'Espagne d'Espagne d'Espagne, d'Espagne

THE WESTERN MAILS

Montreal, July 20, 1776

Monsr. Louis Carignant [?]

Monsieur

I now have the pleasure of informing you that we each will earn around 10,000 francs on the pelts we sent on joint account last year. If you [should make a good bargain, strike a good deal] [and at as reasonable a price as could be made from this business] *, you may purchase them for our joint account and draw on me for the sum, provided that the packets accompany the drafts you draw and that they do not exceed 3,000 Halifax louis. These pelts could be sold here or could be sent like last year on our account and risk. The pelts that sell best are the beaver, bear, otter, marten, and northern wolf; the cats ^{***} suffered a very big loss [;] ours are the best [sold?] [ours are the best prices?], [ours are the best sellers?], but we don't have to make it a rule that the pelts be sold at the same price next year. Would you be so kind as to draw your drafts (bills) on as long a [view? perhaps here means "term"] ** as you can, without however that influencing in any way the price. I have the honor of being,
Sir, your very humble servant, Richd. Dobie



(in lower lefthand corner):

para phé (???) at Montreal the 17th of April 1777. G.Z.C. (???)

Translator's note:

* and **: I think these are business phrases that I don't have experience with, either in French or in English! Sorry.

*** Lynx, Bob and Wild Cats. Also domestic cats for cheap fur.

Addressed to Monsieur Louis Carignant/Marchant/at Michilimackinac.

No postmarks.

5
Mess^{rs}. Louis Carignan

Montreal 20 Juillet 1776

Monsieur

J'ai maintenant le plaisir de vous informer que sur le pelletries que nous avons envoye incomplet a demi l'année dernière nous gagnerons chacun environ Dix Mille Francs. si vous faites quelque rencontre d'un bon parti, et a un prix raisonable qui n'y puisse se brier d'affaires, vous les pouvez acheter pour notre compte a demi et tirer sur moi pour le montant, pourvu que les Paquets accompagnent les traittes que vous tirer et qu'elles n'excedent pas trois mille Louis d'Halifax. ces pelletries pourroient se vendre ici ou les envoyer comme l'année dernier sur notre compte et risque. Le pelletries qui se sont vendu le mieux sont le Castor, Ours, Loups, Martes et Loup du Nord, les chats ont souffert une tres grande perte les autres se sont le meilleur vendus mais il ne faut pas poser pour principe que les pelletries se vendront le meme prix l'année prochaine. vous aurez aussi la Bonki, de tirer vos traittes a une aussi longue vue que vous pouvez sans cependant que cela influë aucunement sur le prix, J'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur

paraphé a Montreal
le 17. Aoust 1777
G. L.

Votre tres humble serviteur
Rich^d. Dobie

THE WESTERN MAILS



CROSS/BORDER - U.S. TO CANADA

Albany, N.Y. PAID 17 cents to the border and 7 cents collect on delivery at Montreal, Canada.

"Albany, 13. April 1802

Mr Henry R. Lymes Sir/I was extremely troubled in Boston to dispose of the Furs, indeed it was impossible to do it for Cash, of course I next sought every means of barter for such produce as I thought would be most likely to turn into Cash, and at last exchanged for Codfish which are safely arrived in Store in N. York and left to the disposal of Mr. Broom. Though I was compelled to first [sell] off the Furs at a low rate, we may fairly calculate to meet no loss. Although Beaver has here to fore been one of the best articles to carry to market, it is now one of the worst. Mr Astor [John Jacob] sent on a quantity of Beaver to Boston, which his friend tells me he cannot sell, but must send back to him... Thos. Lousey"

This letter shows that even Beaver fur had its ups and downs at the beginning of the nineteenth century, based on supply and demand.

2501 Benvenue Avenue, Apt. 14
Berkeley, Calif. 94704
November 16, 1965

Dear Floyd,

I returned home last night, by what was supposed to be a non-stop flight from New York. About the time I began looking for the lights of Sacramento beneath, the pilot announced that we had been fighting almost unprecedented 150-mile-an-hour headwinds, were 123 miles east of Salt Lake City, and would have to land there to refuel. In due course we did so, most of those aboard, I suppose, remembering the plane that crashed and burned there the week before. The refueling took 20 or 25 minutes, and the further flight started smoothly enough. But over Nevada we hit some extraordinary turbulence, and the plane seemed to slip and slither all over the sky for the next hour. I have been jounced worse in planes, but not so continuously--crossing the English channel by steamer must be a comparable experience. Anyhow, the plane reached San Francisco finally, an hour and a half late, and I caught the last helicopter over to Berkeley at 9:55 by the skin of my teeth. By 10:30 I was glad to be back in my apartment, having been awake since 4:15 Eastern time.

I am now trying to get things to functioning again, at home and at Bancroft. This morning I had a Xerox copy made of my St. Paul speech, and in accordance with my promise, I now send on to you the original draft, messy as it may be, since this was the version which by your sufferance and Sophie's I composed in your own home. I wish you to keep this private for the time being, as any published version must be revised, in keeping with a printed rather than an oral approach (dropping the first paragraph, for instance). So for the present, this is just a manuscript for your collection, for whatever interest and value it may have to you.

In New York I lived through the great blackout, fortunately being headed for the hotel, and only half a block away, when all the lights went out. I ate dinner by candlelight, and later climbed six stories to my room, candle in hand! At 3:15 A.M. I was exploded out of a sound sleep when all the lights in my room went on. By then there was no running water; and in fact there was none, nor any elevator service, till late the next afternoon. The result of all this was that I was 24 hours later getting up to Yale than I had contemplated.

My Chicago hotel reservation blew up, and I had to spend my one night there in a rather dismal place, the Planter's Hotel. I went on to New York, at first hoping to stop off in Chicago on the way home, but there are no hotel rooms to be had; buyers must have moved in on the place like an army of occupation. Things were much better in New York. But of course they were best of all in Edina; and once more I wish to thank you and Sophie for your many courtesies and never-failing kindness to so awkward a house guest. I hope to have from you in the next few days the copies of your fur trade documents, so I can make good on my general commentary. I shall probably have to go to Los Angeles next weekend in connection with the W. M. Anderson book, but we shall see. Anyhow, and once more, please accept my thanks and unflinching best wishes.

Dale L. Morgan

SOME PROBLEMS OF FUR TRADE HISTORY

I have helped myself to a very large subject in choosing ^{my} a topic ~~for this~~ conference, for ~~any~~ ^{those} who interest themselves in fur trade history soon come to appreciate that what it mostly consists of is problems. The panel discussion by Messrs. Ewers, Munis, and Sunder ^{that} you have been privileged to hear this morning has touched upon a few of these problems ~~while~~ ^{and} indicating ^{ed} some avenues of approach. ~~then, accordingly,~~ I am going to take a ~~different~~ different tack, and address myself ^{more especially} to problems of ^{attendant on} historiography, or in other words, the trials and tribulations ~~of writers~~ grappling with ideas.

In view of its many ramifications, the comparatively low esteem in which fur trade history has been ~~viewed~~ ^{held, as an} intellectual ^{activity} ~~enterprise~~, is rather surprising. Few would ever have heard of Frederick Jackson Turner, probably, had he stayed with his initial scholarly preoccupation, the fur trade of the Wisconsin area. ^{Turner} He enunciated a frontier hypothesis, the merits of which are still being debated, and ~~thereby~~ became famous. ~~In time,~~ a Texan maverick, Walter Prescott Webb, a little later was acclaimed a powerful and original thinker, ~~also~~ for outlining a ~~new~~ way of looking at the Great Plains, ~~and~~ then for writing up a vision of American history as a four-hundred-year boom on which time has run out. So far, nobody has had much success in nailing down Turner's frontier hypothesis with specifics; and as for Webb's more grandiose conception, it seems likely we shall have to wait several hundred years to acquire a useful perspective, ^{nevertheless,} ~~upon it.~~ It is thinking on this scale, ~~and~~ on this level of abstraction, that seems to ^{compel} ~~command~~ general admiration.

Very few, I suspect, would ~~think to~~ place Hiram Martin Chittenden in the same class with Turner and Webb as an innovator and investigator, yet anyone disposed to inquire into the historiography of the past sixty years will find that Chittenden's The American Fur Trade of the Far West has influenced nearly everything written about ^{history of the} the West in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. ~~From the year of~~

THE WESTERN MAILS

JOHN ADAMS to ELBRIDGE GERRY, fifth vice President, during the height of the WAR of 1812. A superb letter on the French Revolution and the political situation in Europe and America, following our own War for Independence, which led to the War of 1812. In this letter Adams quotes George Washington word for word on the International Fur trade and the British Impressment of Seamen.

"Quincy April 2 1813

"Dear Sir Infandum, vice Preses, jubes renouere dolorem.

In a late letter you asked what were the Points in dispute between The Government of U.S. and that of Great Britain when I was Vice President? Your Excellency was a Member of Congress in 1789 and present at the Inauguration of the President [Washington]. In that moment the French Revolution, a gigantic Infant begotten by Folly, midwifed into the world by Madness, nurtured by Atheism, Deism, and every Species of Vice and Wickedness - headed by a Prince of the Blood and three or four of the most ancient - the most powerful and the most beloved Families in France, was four or five years old. 'IDEOLOGY, was Supreme and Souvrein in Europe and America. The French Constitution of 1789 was recd. in Congress with rapture. Elsworth in Senate and Madison in the House moved and carried Votes of Admiration of it.

When I put the question in Senate, a duty I could not avoid, I felt as if I should sink through the board that supported me. I considered the Senate as recording an eternal Monument of their own Ignorance and the Nations disgrace. There it stands, and will stand an imperishable record of 'The Ideology' of the Age. Washington and his sattellites were as enthusiastic, as the two houses. Half this Nation at the same time Antifederalists. This state of things, which you must well remember being premised, what were the Points with G. Britain. The Treaty of Peace of 1783 was openly violated by both Parties. By G. Britain by holding Possesion of all the Military Posts on the Lakes - by refusing payment for the Negroes &c and by the United States by possitive laws, in every one of the States, in the face and eyes of the Treaty, against the recovery of the old British Debts &c. Here was a formidable combination of three powerful Interests, the Antifederalists, The French Revolutionists, and the old Debtors to Britains and Tories, all firmly united in embarrassing Congress & Washington. Washington was perplexed. His affections, his Prejudices and his gratitude inclined him to France: but he dreaded England, and feared that France was too much embarrassed at home to assist him. The Antifederalists reviled and libelled me a MONARCHIST, The French and the Jacobins, represented me not only as a Monarchist, but as an Englishman and an Antigallican. Hamilton, Knox, Jefferson, Madison - Duer &c were jealous of too close an Intimacy between Washington and me. We were watched by green Eyed Jealousy on every side. In this situation W. [Washington] had recourse to his military Genius and Experience, for Preetexts. The first was an Invitation to me and my Family to accompany him, his Family and suite on a visit to Princes Gardens on Long Island where he led me a long ramble, where Politicks not Horticulture were the Principal Subject. The next some months afterwards was another Similar Invitation to the Heights of Haerlem After dinner at the Contre House The President sent General Knox to me with his compliments and an Invitation to walk with him alone, to show me the Field of one of his Battles [Haerlem Heights]. We were no sooner alone together than he said, he proposed this ramble that he might have some confidential conversation with me upon public affairs. He said he wanted my opinion and Advice especially upon the State of our foreign affairs. [from here on Adams quotes Washington]. 'The conduct of G. Britain was hostile and intollarable. She trampled on the Treaty, She held possession of all the military Posts on the Frontier, She commanded the Indian countries, She monopolized the Trade of Furrs and Peltries, She continually impressed our seamen &c; on another hand, Spain was as unfriendly at the Southward. We were likely to be compleatly Surrounded, by Spain at one end, by Nova Scotia at the other - by Canada on one

Quincy April 2 1813

Dear Sir Infandum, Vile Preses, jubes renovare dolorem.

In a late Letter you asked, what were the Points, in dispute between The Government of U.S. and that of Great Britain when I was Vice President? Your Excellency was a Member of Congress in 1789 and present at the Inauguration of the President. In that moment the French Revolution, a gigantic Infant begotten by Jolly, midwived into the world by Madness, nurtured by Atheism, Deism, and every Species of Vice and Wickedness headed by a Prince of the blood and three or four of the most ancient the most wealthy the most powerful and the most Belov'd Families in France, was four or five years old. "Ideology, was Supreme and Sovereign in Europe and America. The French Constitution of 1789 was rec'd in Congress with rapture. Elsworth in Senate and Madison in the House, moved and carried Votes of Admiration of it. When I put the question in Senate, a duty I could not avoid, I felt as if I should sink through the board that supported me, I considered the Senate as recording an eternal Monument of their own Ignorance and the Nations disgrace. There it stands, and will stand an imperishable record of "The Ideology" of the Age. Washington and his Sattellites were then as enthusiastic, as the two houses. Half this Nation at the ^{same time} Antifederalists. This State of Things, which you must well remember being premised, what were the Points with G. Britain.

The Treaty of Peace of 1783 was openly violated by both Parties. By G. Britain by holding Possession of all the Military Posts on the Lakes by refusing payment for the Negroes & and by The United States by positive Lands, in every one of the States, in the face and eyes of the Treaty, against the recovery of the old British Debts, &c.

Here was a formidable Combination of three powerful Interests, The Antifederalists, The French Revolutionists, and the Old Debtors to Britons and Tories, all firmly united in embarrassing Congress & Washington.

THE WESTERN MAILS

'side, and by the British Navy on the Atlantic. In Short we shall be pent up on all sides. We shall be in a worse Situation than we ever were at any time during the War [Revolution]. In these Circumstances, France being So much occupied with her internal concerns and but So Slightly connected with us, We are in danger of being at War with Great Britain and Spain at the same time and without any alliance or Assistance from abroad. I have thought of sending a Minister to France to propose a new Treaty, enter into a closer connection with that Power, by ceding to her and Securing to ourselves, Some greater Advantages, than are in the present Treaty. But before I determined upon such a Measure, I was anxious to have your advice. What do you think of it? ' [end quote].

As Fate had ordained, I had been more intimately acquainted with France, and the rise of its Revolution from 1778 to 1789 than any Man in America and I verily believe more anxious about its effect in America than any Man in the world: I determined without Preface or Apology to give him my Opinion without reserve. I entreated him not to think of any closer Connections with France at present. 'Why'? BECAUSE.---Here it would require six sheets of paper to give you the answer in detail. The Heads were 1. The Anarchy in France 2, Their total Incapacity for forming a free Government. 3, The Characters of the leading Men, whom I personally know to be ,tho Scientific and learned in general, yet totally ignorant of a free Government, and totally wrong and erroneous in their Idea of it. 4. That the then present Policy in France could end in nothing but military despotism. 5. That a long Civil War in France would insue. 6. That an endless War in Europe would be lighted up. 6th That Neutrality was the only Anchor of our safety.----'But what shall we do, with the English'? My advice Sir, is to send a Minister to St. James's. 'But they will not receive a Minister; at least they will not send one here in return.' I beg your Pardon, Sir, but I am confident they will receive your Minister, and send another in return. 'But, shall We not be compelled to take a side'? I hope not, Sir; We ought to exert our most Strenuous Endeavours to avoid it at least as long as possible, and I see no way of avoiding it immediately but by Negotiation with Great Britain, for the Antifederalists, the Debtors to Britain and the Democrats among our own People are red hot for a War with England 7. The Contagion of Democracy and Levelling has already taken deep root in the U.S.... Nearly one half of our Nation, if not more than half already think that the Constitution of The U.S. is too monarchical and too aristocratical; that the office of The President, and the Assembly of The Senate, if not wholly unnecessary, have too much Power - are too independent and too expensive. If We enter into more intimate connections with France, at this Time, when the Enthusiasm of Levelling has Seised the Nation and prevaided all hearts, they will allumine the same Bile in America and throw us all into greater Confusion than ever. 8th. This will infallibly involve us in an immediate War with England: and when once [we] get into a War closely connected in Alliance with either Power, I see not how We shall ever get out; for this French Revolution will last as long and enkindle a general War as long as that of the Reformation. The conversation was extended upon all these Points. At last he seemed in a reverie for a few minutes, When he collected himself and said 'These are judicious Observations, and I thank you, Sir for your Advice.'

As We passed a particular spot, He said 'Here is the place where they peppered Us,' and this was all that was said about the Battle of Haerlem Hights. Instead of sending a Minister to England, it was contrived I suppose by Hamilton, to send G. Morris without a Commission to England, and with one to France. He sent none to England till 1793. Before which time France and England had plundered our Commerce, without Mercy. Mr. Jefferson by Mr Madison began the restrictive systems of Embargoes, Non Importations and Non Intercourses. Mr Madisons Propositions failed in the Senate by one vote. Impression of Seaman, was always, a Point from the Peace of 1783 to this time. I wish you Health and Honour in your office. You cannot have more unpleasant Treatment nor more perplexing care, in that Station than was experienced by your Friend

John Adams"

Vice President Gerry [Elbridge]".

for a War with England & The Contagion of Democracy and Levelling has already taken deep root in The U. S. - Nearly one half of our Nation, if not more than half already think, that the Constitution of The U. S is too monarchical and too aristocratical; that the office of The President, and the Assembly of The Senate, if not wholly unnecessary, have too much Power are too independent and too expensive. If We enter into more intimate connections with France, at this Time, when the Enthusiasm of Levelling has seized the Nation and persuaded all hearts; they will allurine the Same Bile in America, and throw us all into greater Confusion than ever. This will infallibly involve Us in an immediate War with England; and when once got into a War closely connected in Alliance with either Power, I see not how We shall ever get out; for this French Revolution will last as long and enkindle a general War as long as that of The Reformation. The conversation was extended upon all these Points. At last he seemed in a reverie for a few minutes, when he collected himself and said "These are judicious Observations, and I thank you, Sir for your Advice." As We passed a particular Spot, He said "Here is the Place where they peppered Us," and this was all that was said about the Battle of Haerlem Heights.

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Vice President Gerry. John Adams

Dumy Belle
President Adams
Dumy 1819

THE WESTERN MAILS
YORK FACTORY 1824

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Northern Council, York Factory. Original manuscript duplicate: "Minutes of a Temporary Council held at York Factory Northern District of Ruperts Land this first day of July one thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four. . ." with: "Minutes of a Council held at York Factory Northern Department of Ruperts Land this tenth day of July one thousand Eight Hundred and twenty four for the purpose of establishing such Rules and Regulations as may be considered expedient for conducting the business of said Department. . . present: George Simpson, James Leith, Colin Robertson, Alexander Stewart, James Sutherland, John Geo. McTavish, John Clarke, George Keith, John Dugald Cameron, John Charles, John Stuart, Edward Smith, John McLoughlin, and James Keith. . ." signed and dated James Keith, York Factory, July 23, 1824, and written entirely in the hand of James Keith. 6 p., 40 p., in a small 4to volume, closely written, approx. 10,000 words.

The Northern Council, an annual meeting of the Chief Factors and Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, was the most important governing body of the Territory. Here was made all the decisions relative to the Trade for the upcoming year. The first Northern Council meeting was held in 1821, thus our copy would be the 4th meeting.

This is the only transcript of the meeting held in private hands, and one of only four which are known to survive, 2 being in the Hudson's Bay Archives in the Prov. Arch. of Manitoba, and one in the Huntington Library. This copy is a new find and hitherto unknown to scholars.

Among the many important decisions and resolutions (there are 137 Resolutions in all) contained in the minutes:

1. Scale of Wages for all employees of the Company, steersmen, bowsmen, middlemen, guides, interpreters and post mechanics, in all the Districts and posts, including Athabasca, Mackenzie, New Caledonia and Columbia Districts.
2. Detailed price scales and tariffs for all products and provisions imported and native, sold by the H. B. Co. at its various posts, with special provisions for the Canadians of the old North West Company just recently amalgamated with the H. B. Co.
3. Complete and detailed lists of all the appointments, furloughs, leaves of absence, special expeditions, for each and every post in all of the company's territories, from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Slope, including both summer and winter arrangements, size of outfits, volume of goods and number of boats and men in the brigades, encompassing Chief Factors, Chief Traders and Clerks.
4. Appointment of Peter Warren Dease to accompany Sir John Franklin's Second Expedition in search of the North West Passage, and instructions to Dease to give Franklin complete co-operation.
5. Appointment of William Brown to explore and develop trade and establish new posts in the Babine and Chilcotin countries of Northern British Columbia.
6. Arrangements for Sir George Simpson's journey to the Columbia District to supervise the development of trade there and to examine the cause of reported cases of insubordination and dissatisfaction among the traders in that District.
9. Appointment of Peter Skene Ogden [of Snake River fame] to be Chief Trader at Spokane House and in the Snake River District - Ogden's Snake River Expeditions date from this appointment.
10. Appointment of Samuel Black [of Black's Journal fame] to conduct the Rocky Mountain Expedition into the Finlay River district north to the Frozen Ocean.
11. The conditions for conducting the company's commerce with the Red River Settlement through the company's Colony Shop
12. Directives to all Post Masters to offer complete cooperation to the Franklin Expedition.

Minutes of a Temporary Council held
at Cook Factory Northern District of Rupert's Land this first
day of July one thousand eight hundred and Twenty Two
Present

George Simpson	Governor
Alexander Stewart	Chief Factor
John Geo. McTavish	"
John Stuart	"
Edward Smith	"
James Keith	"
Joseph M. Sullivan	Chief Trader
James M. McMillan	"

It being found expedient to determine upon a new scale of
Wages, together with a new tariff for this is servants in
order to be enabled to meet without further delay any
application for a license, and the Hon^{ble} Committee
having in various despatches, more particularly in that
of the 15th March last, signified their intentions
on this subject

Resolved that the following be the scale of wages to be allowed
per - For all Districts in the Company's territories

THE WESTERN MAILS

13. Directives to all Post Masters to offer complete cooperation to Sir William Edmund Parry's 2nd Expedition in Search of the North West Passage.
14. Directives to all Post Masters to offer complete cooperation to Captain G. F. Lyon's Expedition to Repulse Bay.
15. Directives to all Post Masters to offer complete cooperation to the Church Missionary Society in its efforts to convert and civilize the Indians, including a grant for every child, religious and moral directives for treatment of the Indians, a ban on the sale of liquor to Indians, direct instructions to the trader emphasizing fair and equitable trade with the Indians, including every effort to apply conciliatory policies in all circumstances.

Proven to be punctually repeated on going to work by
 which means the instruction of the kind will be
 considered instrumental to the general moral improvement
 and by the regular observance of the Sabbath will
 prevent any other dissipation, decency, cleanliness,
 and moral propriety will be promoted.

14. 1845. That all Chief Factors, Chief Traders, and Clerks having
 charge of Districts or Posts be directed to take the proper
 measures for carrying these regulations into effect.

15. That the Council do now adjourn

Geo. Simpson Secy.

Signed

James	Leith	Ch. Factor	Geo. Keith	Ch. Factor
Colin	Robison		J. L. Cameron	
Chas.	Shumack		John Charles	
John Es.	M'Farish		John Anson	
John	Plunk		Edward Smith	
James	Subuland		John McLaughlin	

Signed

James Keith C. F.

W. L. Murray 23 July 1844

Fort Simpson M^cKenzie River
 September 29th 1851.

My dear Father & Mother

The opportunity has unexpectedly offered which I gladly seize upon to write you a few lines; Dr. Rae has just returned from the Arctic sea and starts tomorrow morning for the south on his way to England; he has kindly offered to take a letter for me, but having other and important business communications to attend to, and only part of the day to myself, I cannot write to all of you at home at this time you will therefore excuse the letter being so short.

I have, by permission, now left that distant country on the Beaver and am here with my family all safe and nearly sound, I cannot say that I am entirely free from the pain in my chest, but I am in good health and will soon expect to long as I remain so. You by this time know that I write to the Governor for a change of situation and Dr. Rae also wrote to him on that subject. Dr. Rae, with whom I have had a long talk on this matter, thinks that Mr. Colville, who is now Governor of the Northern Department, will have no objection to my going, with such assurance, that is a shewing, provided for me and is especially for Mrs. Murray, as shall get nearer our friends at all events and if I do not go home at once I shall be able to write to you more frequently. Your most welcome letters were duly and most thankfully received, I met them on my way here

29th September 1851.

Fort Simpson - M^cKenzie River District.

Letter from Chief Trader Alex H. Murray to his father Capt. H. Murray of Kilmuir, Argyll, Scotland carried by Dr. Rae who was travelling direct to England from the Arctic Sea. The journey was one of extreme hardship travelling from the Beaufort Sea down the M^cKenzie River by canoe and thence overland from Fort Simpson to York Factory on Hudson Bay. A journey that could not be accomplished in less than six to nine months.



Illustration of a Native American

from the collection of the Smithsonian Institution

Published by the Smithsonian Institution

RED RIVER FORK FORT NORTH WEST COMPANY

Exceptionally important affidavit dated
Qu'Appel River, February 14th, 1817
 (unrecorded)

I certify and declare that, on the 10th of January, at approximately one hour before daybreak, Miles McDonel, Captain Arsanaut, Alex McDonel and Louis Nolin came to take the Red River Fort Fork Fort belonging to the N W Co., about thirty of the residents, more or less, and followed by a dozen Indians that they had roused to seize the Fort and a certain number of Canadiens, commanded by Mr. Alex McDonel, all of them are employed by the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. Nolin and some of the residents climbed over the fort's stakes and opened the gates of the Fort for the others, who were ready to enter. All of this occurred when everyone was fast asleep, and immediately they entered the houses and rooms and arrested everyone they found in them, principally Mr. McLellan, N W Co. proprietor after having treated him very badly by insulting him and striking him with a rifle butt, they tied him up with a portage strap and put him in my room and Francois Mainvil was put in irons, then they took our keys to the depot and the magazine and took our provisions and distributed them to their people. Mr. Miles McDonel rewarded the Indians who had come to help him take the fort with the very goods he came to take from the N W Co. and he did the same with the rum. Those who were innocent were arrested in the name of His Majesty, just as those who were found guilty. Mr. McLellan's own goods and chattels were taken by the residents and his cellar was emptied, then a call was prepared for Mr. McLellan and Seraphin Lamar and Mr. Vaudry and Mainvil, and several days later they sent the women in the fort out to free people telling them to reach the prairies to live. These gentlemen told us they were acting in accordance with the government proclamation and that they will have as much governmental power as they will need to arrest the messrs too, the N W Co. proprietors and also that they had roused all the Indians of Fort Lake Superior as well as the Otter Tail Sioux and they wanted to hire some N.W. Co. servants and I, observing that he was exercising tyranny and brigandage as far as I was concerned, decided to do my duty in spite of the obstacles and, certain that I have written the whole truth whereof I have signed in my own hand.

J. M. Cadotte

at Qu'Appel River, the 14th day of February, 1817

Witnesses; Cuthbert Grant Thomas McKay

SEIZURE OF FORT DOUGLAS AT RED RIVER 1817

The affidavit of J.M.Cadotte, February 14, 1817, relates to the struggle between the Hudsons Bay Co. and the North West Co. for control of the Indians and the fur trade of British North America. The H.B.Co. had taken and burned Fort Gibraltar from the N.W.Co. On June 19th 1816 Gov. Robert Semple confronted Cuthert Grant, a clerk of the N.W.Co., who was passing Fort Douglas with a party of Indians and half-breeds, which resulted in the massacre of the Governor and about 20 of his men. The N.W.Co. took possession of Fort Douglas. Then on January 10th 1817 the fort was retaken as related in the above affidavit which has been translated from the French. SEE opposite page for the original document. Very little has been written on this historical event. In M.W.Campbell's book MCGILLIVARY LORD OF THE NORTHWEST, she writes that Selkirk's mercenaries marched to the Red River, "re-taking Fort Douglas after scaling the stockades by ladders on a cold, moonlit night." It would be 4 years before the two companies would merge in 1821 and become the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Marschz Suisent la Proclamation du Gouvernement
 et aussy qu'il aury autent de force de Gouvernement
 qu'il aurai besoin pour le Service des
 Les propriétaires du N.W. Co^e et aussy qu'il avoit
 Soulevé tous les Sauvages du fort du Lac Supérieur
 ainsi que les Siens de La guerre de L'autre, et il ont
 voulu engager quelques Permittes du N.W. Co^e

et moi voyant qu'il exercez un tirage et
 un Brigandage Suisent moi j'ai pris part de
 me rendre à mon devoir malgré les obstacles
 que je trouvy, et Etant parvenue d'avoir
 Ecrit toute la vérité en quoi j'ai Signé de

ma propre main

à La Rivière Duappel

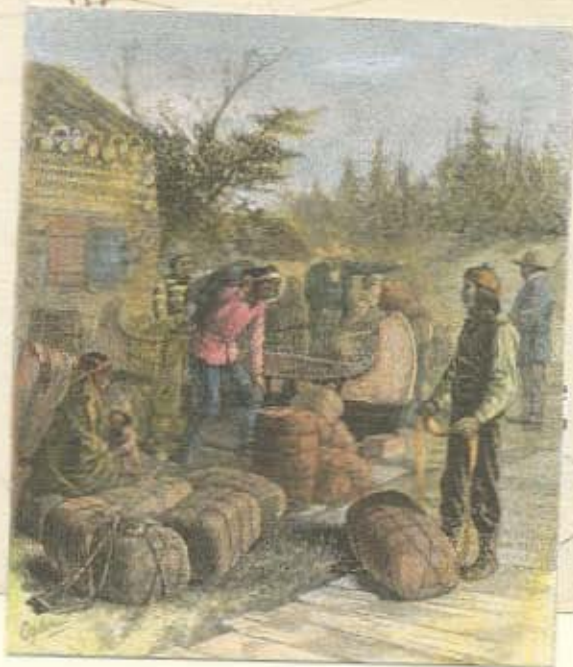
Le 15^{me} Juvien 1817

En
 Témoins

Willbert Grant

Thomas Mc Kay

M. La Roche



Cornwall[Canada]20th April 1835

"John Stuart Esquire,

My dear friend your much esteemed favour dated Forks McKenzies River 5th March 1834 came to hand in due time in October, which afforded me unfeigned pleasuer to receive your anual recollection of past times, which we mutually passed in thoughtless cheerfulness, although often engaged in toilsome peregrinations - Nothing could afford me so much pleasure as the receipt of your friendly letter which I read over with delight till I came to the concluding paragraph which announced your determination of going to Europe direct from whence you expected never to return to Canada, which hard sentence made tears flow copiously from my eyes that came from the heart to think that I would never see my dearest friend anymore.--- You served two respectable Fur companies, one after the other for a series of years, with credit to yourself and advantage to them beyond that of any other Partner of their concerns, your zeal and ability deserved more than common recompense, yet in large and extensive concerns like these, the most noted in America, that are generally led by a few ambitious men of no generous principle, the merits of the worthy are often sacraficed for the agrandisement of the worthless leaders or chiefs, by this I do not mean to reflect upon the chiefs of your present company and much less upon all those of the old company - I do believe that the late William McGillivray [Died in London 1825] was a man of a generous mind. At the time your friendly letter came to hand I was busily employed at a job I engaged in of the St Lawrence canal near the Longue Sault, which is rather an arduous undertaking, yet it seems to work well, however it is uncertain whether it will be profitable, time only can tell the result. You seem to reflect upon your old friends in saying that the climate of Canada is fatal to retiring North Westers and even possessed of malediction - that puts me in mind of my father confesser [priest] who tells me that it is surprising that North Westers do not thrive in this happy land, because we acquired our little means by cheating the poor Indians in that far west country where there is no law, human or devine observed. Now upon the other hand I am sorry to have to observe too often that the people of this Christian country are as void of contience although they live under the laws of Church and State, if not more so than the poor North Westers were in the interior of the Indian Country. It is the innate rectitude of the heart that keeps man from evil and makes him just to his fellow creatures. If man has no contience the Laws of the country will not make him upright, Law & Equity being at variencie with each other. Notwithstanding those predictions or sayings I think good North Westers might prosper in this country as well as any other sett of people, were they prudent and careful of their means, and not grasp at too much. Most of those that settle in Canada fell into the same errors in purchasing too much unavailable property, if they had contented themselves with living upon the Interest of their money, they might have been as wealthy today as the first day they left the Indian country, allowing for misfortunes. However we have yet one N.W. to keep up for example of wisdom that is uncle Hugh McGillis. Indeed I must say one word for the honour of the North Westers of upper Canada, that most of them have kept up their respectability although some of them are reduced in means. Mr. John McGillivray [cousin of William] had the goodness in March last to inform me of your having returned into the interior from Portage La Loche, otherwise I would not have known but you were in the South of France, where you intended to have gone, when you wrote me last. Mrs. Fraser requests to be kindly remembered to you - We are here as if in the heart of Scotland surrounded by Highlands and the decendents of Highlanders of every Creed. Our young family consists of five boys and three girls. I remain Dear Stuart/yours whilste/Simon Fraser. Please present my Respectful Compliments to all enquiring friends. How is Mr A.R. McLeod [Archibald Norman], Mr E. Smith, P Dease [Peter Warren, in New Caledonia in 1835] and William McIntosh [at Fort Chipewyan during the Red River troubles in 1816-17] &C."



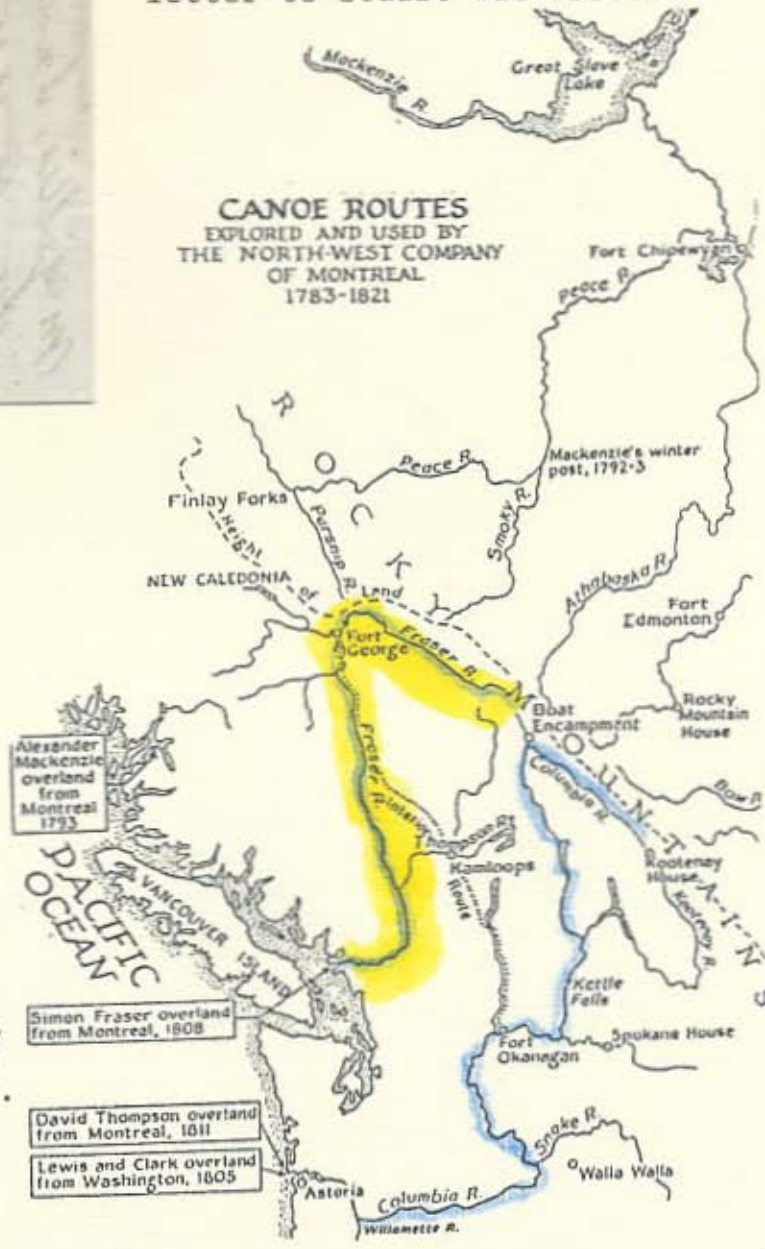
**SIMON FRASER FUR TRADER
EXPLORER**

Born in 1776, of British Loyalist parents, at Bennington, Vt. His father was a captain in the Br. army and died in prison. Simon's widowed mother took him to Canada where he was sent to school. At 16 years of age he engaged to the North West Co. In 1797 he was promoted to the Agent at Grand Portage. He served at various posts and in 1807 he was ordered to explore the Tacouche Tesse, then thought to be the Columbia River. On May 28, 1808, he started his perilous descent of the river which would immortalized his name as the Fraser River. John Stuart, to whom the letter is addressed, was Fraser's clerk on this epic voyage of discovery. Fraser's letter to Stuart was written

Simon Fraser

after he had retired from the fur trade, while Stuart was in the service of the, Hudson Bay Co. H.H. Bancroft, in his history of the NORTHWEST COAST, describes Fraser as being illiterate and ill-bred, although he credits him as a man of courage. The letter transcribed on the opposite page could not have been written and composed by an illiterate person! Fraser writes about the North Westers after the merger of the N.W. and H.B. Companies and mentions the names of many Nor'-Westers, including William McGillivray. Simon Fraser made the third trans-continental crossing of North America. Alexander Mackenzie the first 1793, Lewis & Clark the second 1805 David Thompson the fourth 1811, and the Astorians under W.P. Hunt the fifth 1811. SEE map for the area called New Caledonia which became BRITISH COLUMBIA. Simon Fraser died April 19, 1862.

**CANOE ROUTES
EXPLORED AND USED BY
THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY
OF MONTREAL
1783-1821**



Ayda. In quibusque per se facit per se
Tunc a d'z quibusque hominum et alia et alia,
Sed facit diffinitum et facit et alia
Sicut deum et sic et sic, cum Cujusque
et unum. Non despectum in maiora dicit
Sicut et la Vallone, La Ducasage,
du d'z, Adon quillor et d. P.
Angolius a d'z la d'z. La famille
dum et in quibus. et Nobis gratia, Cujusque
et la d'z qui dicitur et Non ad
prouisio que gratia et dicitur et la d'z
dum ay d'z, appuy, assistance et d'z
a d'z d'z d'z, a d'z d'z, fait
a d'z. La d'z d'z d'z
quibusque d'z d'z et d'z
Adon et d'z, non et d'z
a d'z d'z d'z. Requirit
et d'z d'z d'z.

Collectione ad d'z originalis et d'z
De fait a d'z d'z d'z
Et d'z d'z d'z d'z
d'z d'z d'z, et d'z d'z d'z
Sicut d'z d'z d'z d'z
d'z d'z d'z.

Trasno
Notes

FUR TRADE AND EXPLORATION
THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA

(Manuscript). MANUSCRIPT PERMIT GRANTED TO PIERRE-CHARLES LE SUEUR TO TRAVEL AND TRADE WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS. Manuscript document signed, June 5, 1685. Folio, 2 pp on one sheet. Composed in French on paper watermarked "PB". Folds present, clean. "The sieur Le Febvre de la Barre, seigneur of said area, King's Councillor in his Councils, governor and lieutenant-general of all the lands of New France and Acadia, having received from Sieur Le Sueur, resident of Montreal, the important dispatches from the Reverend Father Engelran, Superior for the whole Ottawa mission, and of Sieurs Dulhut and Boisguillot, commandant at said region, together with those (dispatches) of chevalier de Baugy, and it being necessary for the service of the King and country, for them to meet with Le Sueur at said place to carry our replies and the credentials of which he is in charge, and it being just that he be rewarded because he has traveled on his own behalf and that he will be obliged to return on his behalf, he (the governor) has promised him that he could take his canoe back loaded with all merchandise which he will judge necessary for the trade with the Sioux, at Baie des Puants (Green Bay, Wis.) and other places which he will judge convenient. He will be able to trade during 1685 and 1686, unless he is delayed by the war between the Outagamis (Foxes) with the Sioux, . . . It is forbidden to him to do any trade in alcohol in the said country, and he is requested to forward our dispatches in the hands of Sieurs de Lavaltrie, La Durantaye, Dulhut, Boisguillot and the Reverend Father Engelran. . . Done at Quebec, 5th June, 1685.
(signed:) Basset (with flourish)."

Pierre-Charles Le Sueur: 1672-1704. He was the son of Victor LeSueur and Anne Honneur and married Marguerite Messier St. Michel at Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec in 1690. . .

Marguerite was familiar with the fur trade, having a father (Michel Messier who had been with LaSalle and Tonty in 1680) and a brother (Rene Messier Duchene) whom had been in the far west and a sister, Jeanne who was married to an important man in the business, Ignace Hebert. . .

Before 1681, Pierre was in the western Great lakes trading and at Sault Ste. Marie with Jesuit Father Pierre Bailloquet. In 1681 he was released from jail in Montreal for his activities and charged with trading illegally, but by 1683 he was with a convoy of 15 canoes from Montreal to Green Bay and the Mississippi (ie. this manuscript). He was assisting Nicolas Perrot at Fort Antoine, (lower Lake Pepin on the Mississippi) when Perrot ceremonially took possession of the Mississippi's headwaters for France in May of 1689. In 1693 Pierre is sent west by ouis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac (Gov. General of New France) to establish forts about Lake Superior and peace between the native tribes. by 1695 he was commanding a fort at Chequamegon (Lapointe) & had established another on the Brule-St. Croix rivers route, the previous year. Now he was erecting another on an island of the Mississippi, 200 leagues above the Illinois River. In mid-July of 1695, he returned to Montreal with Chiefs of two native tribes (Ojibwe and Dakota) and five other Frenchmen.

The later years of the 1690's, Pierre spent on at least two trips to France (on one trip he was captured at sea and spent the summer of 1697 as a British prisoner). On his return trip from France in 1699, he accompanied his wife's cousins (Pierre Le Moyne sieur d'Iberville, Jean Bte. Le Moyne sieur de Bienville and Antoine Le Moyne de Chateaugue) on their mission to permanently establish the claim of LaSalle, for France at the mouth of the Mississippi.

At the end of April of 1700, Pierre and 24 men leave the mouth of the Mississippi for the Upper Mississippi and by September they arrived at Nicolas Perrot's island post of Isle Pelee, above Lake Bon Secours or Lake Pepin. At this point, according to Andre Penicaut's journal of the expedition (from "Fleur de Lys and Calumet", translated and edited by Richebourg McWilliams), ". . . the French from Canada set up their fort and trading center when they come to traffic in pelts and other merchandise; here, too, they spend the winter because game is very plentiful in the prairies on both sides of the river. . . When spring comes, the savages come to this island bringing their merchandise, . . . Often there are savages who rob the French-Canadian traders: particularly the savages of one village made up of five different nations distinguished by their names, namely, the Cioux, the people of the main village; the Mententon; the Mencouacantons; the Ouytespouy; some other Cioux of the soil; . . . Eight leagues upstream we found the Saut de St. Anthoine, which one can hear two leagues away . . ." Le Sueur built Fort L'Huillier and mined what he thought was a copper ore, returning to the mouth of the Mississippi in February of 1702 and taking his ore back to France. On his return journey he caught the plague while in the Gulf of Mexico in the spring of 1704 and died."

CIoux same as **SIOUX** Indians, one of the largest and most powerful group of tribes in North America. This document is dated only three years and two months after LaSalle had taken possession of Louisiana - April 9, 1682. **d'Iberville** was founder of Louisiana and **De Bienville**, his brother was three times Governor of Louisiana.

FUR TRADE AND EXPLORATION
THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA

(Manuscript-Voyageur's Contract). MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT DETAILING THE EMPLOYMENT BY SR. NICOLAS PERROT OF RAPHAEL BEAUVAIS AND NICOLAS GODE AS VOYAGEURS. Manuscript document signed at Villemarie, 2 July, 1688, and endorsed on 27 August, 1689. Folio, 2 pp. Composed in French. Some soiling. Two edge reinforced with archival tape. "Being present before us Sr. Nicolas Perrot, Seigneur of La Riviere du Loup, on one part and Raphael Beauvais & Nicolas gode of this Island, on the other part; who have, of their own free will and in good faith, contracted and agreed as follows: I.e. Srs. Beauvais and Gode have promised and obligated themselves, individually, to travel on behalf of the company which said Sr. Perrot has, or may have, in the Outaouais country and other more remote countries, and they will leave as soon as it is requested by Sr. Perrot, or others on his behalf, and return at the latest in the autumn of next year, 1689. During this time Srs. Beauvais & Gode will work faithfully and as speedily as is possible for the benefit of said company, during said period they will be fed by the above company, in the voyageurs' usual manner, and, moreover, said Sieur Perrot will pay to each of them, Sieurs Beauvais & Gode, upon their return to this city, the sum of 700 livres in Beaver at the rate of the Quebec bureau. It will be permissible for Beauvais & Gode to take to said country, at their own benefit, one rifle, six shirts, 2 capots, and pelts, which will be loaded in their canoe on the return trip. Said Beauvais & Gode will each receive, upon their return, their apichimo of six beavers. Thus, promising & obligating & renouncing & done & passed at said Villemarie, in the office of said notary, in the morning of July 2, 1688, in the presence of Louis Dupuis dit Le Parisien & Claude Pinard dit St. Francois, residing at said Villemarie, who have signed with said parties and notary, after this was read according to the ordonnance.

(signed:) N. Perrot, Nicolas Gode, Raphael Bauves, Louis Dupuis, Claude Pinard, Adhemar, notary.

*N. Perrot Raphael Bauves Louis Dupuis
Nicolas Gode Claude Pinard*

(received, on verso:)

Being present before the said Adhemar, notary, and the witnesses named below, Raphael Bauvais who has declared that he has received in cash from Sieur Nicolas Perrot the sum of 700 livres in good Beaver, in accordance with the above agreement. Moreover, he declares that he has received his apichimo and he acquits said Sr. Perrot and others for same, this being his share only. Done and passed at said Villemarie, in the office of said notary, in the morning of August 27th, 1689, in the presence of Jean Dedieu, merchant and George Michellet, witnesses residing at said Villemarie, who have signed with said Sieur Beauvais and notary according to the ordonnance.

(signed:) Raphael Bauvais, Dedieu, Michellet, Adhemar.

Nicolas Perrot, b. ca. 1644, d. 1718. "French explorer in Canada and the Old Northwest. He came to New France as a child and, in service of the Jesuit missionaries, became acquainted with the Native Americans and Native American Languages. Later, as a fur trader around Green Bay, he acquired considerable influence over the Indans of Wisconsin and in 1670 was sent to the West by Frontenac to take formal possession for France. In 1684, with Duluth, he helped bring the western Native Americans into the French campaign against the Iroquois, and in 1690 he visited Mackinac to prevent an Iroquois alliance. Perrot was made (1685 commandant of the territory around Green Bay and opened trade with the Sioux as well as with other Indians and in 1689 formally claimed possession of the upper Mississippi region for New France. + Probably in 1690 he discovered the lead mines of SW Wisconsin. When all trading licenses were revoked, he returned to Lower Canada and was employed as Indian interpreter in 1701. He is best remembered for his *Memoire sur les moeurs, coutumes et religion des saugages de l'Amerique Seprtrionale* (1864), the one memoir to survive out of his many writings." (Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th edition. 2001)

**An apichimo is a tip handed to the voyageurs after a successful voyage. A capot is a serviceable, hooded greatcoat of blanket cloth, moosehide, or other material, long the standard wear among the traders and trappers in the North."

*OUTAOUAIS, same as OTTAWA

DULHUT - Sieur Daniel Greysolon du Lhut. City of Duluth named for.
+PERROT/LeSUEUR. In 1686 Perrot built FORT St. ANTOINE on the lower east side of Lake Pepin. LeSueur was there in 1689, when Perrot proclaimed the upper Mississippi and it's tributaries for France.



THE BEAUTIFUL SQUAWS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Robert Campbell had gone to Ireland, to visit his birthplace, in February of 1830 and on his return to the United States in late June or July had stopped off to see his brother Hugh in Richmond, Virginia. The following extracts are from the letter that Hugh's wife had written to Robert about a month after he had left for St. Louis. Under date of "Richmond August 3d" 1831 she writes "Dear Robert. . . . I have now to make an apology for my neglect in writing as well as for my seeming neglect in farwell-taking. . . . Mr. Campbell left me last Sunday week for N. York, now if he had taken the idea before you left us, you I am sure would have been good natured enough to have remained to take care of us until his return - now we are without a gentleman in the house, four poor creatures, that are afraid of our own shadows - I expect Mr. C. home on tuesday night next - and this is positively the last time that he shall make his appearance on any of the northern boards without me - Dont you agree with me? Old Davy Kyle of Philadelphia is broke and has compounded with his creditors - James of Fayetteville and all connected with him are also broke - Kyle and Deniston have dissolved, and there is great fuss among the whole set - Thank God that my father is not of the number. "Well Robert when this reaches you, you will be in sweet St. Louis again - do you think you will remain there - I hope it may be there or some other civilized place that you will fetch upon I beg of you Robert not to think of the wilds woods again, or trapping or buffaloe hunting or, last but not least the beautiful, interesting squaws of the Rocky Mountains. I am convinced that when you are once more engaged in business let it be of what kind or where it will, you will be contented and happy - Again I entreat you not to think of resumeing your wandering life. God bless you/Mary Campbell."

Robert was married to Virginia Kyle of Philadelphia on February 25, 1841. Mary's reference to the "beautiful squaws" probably stems from what Robert may have told her about the fur rendezvous held annually in the Rocky Mountains. A "mardi gras" of the mountains, with dancing, frolicking and carousing, in which the Indian squaws took part. One story has it that an Indian chief observing all this remarked that he wondered if there were women in the land that these men come from - the mountain men!

Robert returned to the U.S. in 1831.

Folded letter postmarked "RICHd AUG 4" 1831 and rated 25 cents to St. Louis, Missouri.



Richmond August 3^d

Dear Robert

I have frequently attempted writing you since you left us, but the style of the letter would not please me, or company would come in and require my attendance, so that I have now to make an apology for my neglect in writing so well as for my meaning neglect in penning nothing.

I have retained felt than disappointed or surprised that when the pamphlet returned home the night you left us with out you. Every one has gone to bed but me, sat up sitting for by some stairs, thinking you would be in my room: I took ship down into the River, however I believe that you had the pamphlet wrote like to be alone for a while - I never thought of postures that you would go and arrange matters at the store, but I must positively expect that you would return and sit with me some time, since the house would be quiet. I was to have engaged during the day that I was scarcely an opportunity of speaking to you, but then you go to go away without an own telling you somewhat. Indeed you must have thought me very selfish. If you had not been the hostess of a dear husband, your husband's and yourself's to me, would have made my contacting postures. But let me show that although my kind feelings or satisfaction may have given you a contrary opinion, I have so much interested in your sufferings and happiness, so in that you will write to me.

Miss
Campbell

22

Mr Robert Campbell

St. Louis

Missouri

May Campbell

Richmond Va

August 6 1851

Richmond Va



The First Daughter

J. H. Johnson del.

THE WESTERN MAILS

DEPOSITION OF THOMAS FITZPARRICK 1836

Thomas Fitzpatrick of lawful age being produced sworn and examined deposeseth and saith -

Ques - Did you act as clerk for Smith Jackson Sublette in the Rocky Mountains in July 1827, and remain there some considerable time thereafter? -

Ans Yes -

Qus War you acquainted with David Cunningham decd in the Rocky Mountains?

Ans I was - and for sometime previous to 1827 -

Ques When did said Cunningham set out with Jedediah Smith for California on a trapping expedition? -

Ans In July 1827, but does not recollect the day of the month -

Ques Is it usual to trap Beaver during the summer months? -

Ans It was not at that time, to wit, in 1827, but it was usual to commence about the first of September -

Ques Do you know whether said Cunningham was employed by said Smith Jackson & Sublette when he started for Califotnia, or was he trapping on his own account, as many in that country do? -

Ans I am not positive, but think he made an engagement to have a certain price for each skin he caught - and when persons make such engagements they do not receive wages for services by the month & c

Ques Did not report say that said Cunningham was killed shortly after his departure in Company with Smith for California -

Ans Report said he was killed shortly after his departure, at least before he arrived at the place of his destination, not more than twenty days travel from the place he left -

Ques Do you or do you not know, that Smith Jackson and Sublette were indebted to said Cunningham, and if any, to what amount? -

Ans I believe they were indebted to him, but to what amount donot know -

Ques Do not the greater part of the free trappers as well as hired men spend a greater part of their money in the Rocky Mountains for supplies from hunt to hunt, as it is necessary to keep up their equipment? -

Ans It often happens so, tho' there may be some exceptions -

Ques Do you presume that Smith Jackson & Sublette could owe Cunningham eight or nine hundred dollars for the short length of time they were doing business

Ans Smith Jackson & Sublette had been in business together about one year previous to July 1827 - but I do not know how much they owed Cunningham

Ques Do you know whether Cunningham had been in the employ of Smith Jackson prior to Jult 1827 -

Ans I do not think he was, but he was trapping for himself/ Thomas Fitzpatrick

Sworn to and subscribed
before me D Hough this
11th November 1836/D Hough J. P.

Thomas Fitzpatrick



1824



State of Missouri }
 County Saint Louis } Deposition of a witness
 produced sworn and examined, in pur-
 suance of the notice hereto annexed, on the
 eleventh day of November eighteen hundred
 and thirty between the hours of 8 o'clock in the
 forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of
 said day, before me Thomas a justice of the
 Peace within and for the County aforesaid
 at my Office in said County in a certain
 cause now pending in the Saint Louis
 Circuit Court between J. Cunningham
 as plaintiff and William L. Sublette
 defendant on the part of the defendant.

Thomas Fitzpatrick of lawful age being
 produced sworn and examined de-
 poseth and saith —

Ques - did you act as Clerk for Smith
 Jackson Sublette in the Rocky Mountains

INDIANS, WHISKEY & BRITISH TRADERS

"Depmt of War/26 April, 1822

"Sir I have received your communication of the 1st Ultimo relative to certain occurrences among the Indians and traders on the Mississippi. It is difficult, under the present laws, to prescribe any particular course of conduct to be pursued towards Pezan & Mayrand, who appear from your statement to be in the employment of the American fur company. You will, however, keep your eye upon them, and Rolette [Joseph], whose character is well known here, and report their proceedings to this Department. Their conduct in selling spirituous liquors to the Indians is very reprehensible, and if you should have sufficient evidence of the fact, you are authorized to seize all such liquor in their possession, and destroy it, if it cannot be sold without danger of its falling into the hands of the Indians. Montry & Boushon, both of whom you state are British Subjects and trading without license with the Indians within our Territory, ought to be forthwith ordered to depart and if the order be not obeyed within a reasonable time, force must be used to compel obedience. The part which the Sioux Chief, the Leaf, has acted towards Mr. Grigrion [Augustin Grignon*], a trader whom you state to be regularly licensed by the Indian Agent [John Lawe] at Green Bay, is viewed as unfriendly to the Government and you will represent to him in strong and spirited terms the impropriety of his conduct and the consequences to which a repetition of it may lead. The Act of Congress passed 29 April 1816, supplementary to the Act of 1802, points out the mode in which the goods of foreigners trading without license, and which may be seized, are to be disposed of. This Department has been informed that the Sacs & Foxes complain that they have suffered by the interference of the Government in the War between them and the Sioux, as relying upon such interference for protection, they were attacked by the latter when they were unprepared to defend themselves. The Government is very desirous that peace should be made between these tribes, and as the Sioux have been the aggressors it is deemed proper that they should move first in the business, and you will accordingly use your exertions to induce them to do so. The Agents at Prairie du Chien & Fort Armstrong have been instructed to cooperate with you in effecting a Peace between the Sioux and the Sacs & Foxes, by preparing the latter to receive the overtures of the former favorably. Col Dixon [Robert Dickson*] will be able to give you some useful information in relation to the best mode for the Settlement of the difference between the tribes above mentioned, of which you will avail yourself; but as he is a foreigner it is not considered proper that he should have any personal interference in the business. Col Dixon has applied to this Department for a passport to go to & from the English Settlement on Red river; but as it is a case in which this Department has no knowledge of the circumstances connected with it, and with which it is presumed you are well acquainted, I have therefore referred him to you to act upon his application. You will accordingly exercise your discretion, and if you should think it proper grant him the passport he desires. I have the honor to be /yr obed Servt/

J. C. Calhoun"

Lawrence Taliaferro/Indian Agent/St Peters"



Dept of War

26 April, 1822.

Sir,

I have received your communication of the 14th ultimo relative to certain recent occurrences among the Indians and traders on the Mississippi.

It is difficult, under the present laws, to prescribe any particular course of conduct to be pursued towards Pizan & Mayrand, who appear from your statement to be in the employment of the American fur company. You will, however, keep your eye upon them, and Rolette, whose character is well known here, and report their proceedings to this Department. Their conduct in selling spirituous liquors to the Indians is very reprehensible, and if you should have sufficient evidence of the fact,

* Augustin Grignon was a member of the Grignon family, who played important rolls in the fur trade of the upper Mississippi and the Great Lakes. He had been issued a license to trade with the Indians and on his arrival in the area, he was challenged by a band of Sioux, under Chief Leaf, by what authority he was invading their country. Although Grignon showed them the license they were not satisfied and burned his house and much of his trade goods and were on the verge of killing him, but relented. The Sioux involved in this act were under the influence of Joseph Rolette, who was a British subject at one time, and was presently an agent of the American Fur Co. at Prairie du Chien. Grignon rebuilt his trading house 25 miles down the river. There is little doubt that the attack on Grignon was instigated by Rolette.

* Robert Dickson was a lieutenant in the British Indian Department and at one time an agent for Lord Selkirk at the Red River Settlement. He was issued a license by the War Department to trade with the Indians in the U.S. territory.

THE WESTERN MAILS

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION 1825-27

"My Dear Sir I avail myself of our being what the Canadian Voyageurs term *Dègradès* or stopped by the wind - to give you an account of our progress - which I have not hitherto had leisure to do. You will be happy to hear that we have been favoured by an unusually early season, which has enabled us to get forward even better than we had anticipated - from which circumstance we have every reason to hope that we may reach our winter quarters in good time so as to make comfortable arrangements before the winter sets in severely - but we must travel expeditiously to effect this - We now are at work daily from 3 AM till Sunset, and shall continue these hours throughout the Summer season - In our advance from Fort William (formerly the principal establishment of the NW Co)[North West Co.] we have followed the route which has been annually pursued by the Fur Traders since their first visit to these parts - and in no part of this Country have I seen more interesting & picturesque Cascades, (those of Niagara excepted) than are found in the Kamanes & Winepeg River - but the interruptions these give to the navigation render the travelling in loaded Canoes extremely fatiguing - and you will be surprized perhaps to learn that in the distance of 700 miles there are 54 Portages & 30 Places of Discharge - where either the whole or greater part of the stores & Canoes are to be carried - Accompanied by Dr Richardson I am now hastening forward in a Canoe more lightly charged than the others - for the purpose of getting the provisions ready at the different Posts - and of overtaking my boats. These I have heard arrived at Cumberland House during the winter - and I trust they are by this time on the way to Isle à La Crosse at which place I may probably get up with them. If I have the opportunity of writing to England this Season after I get to them - I shall do myself the pleasure of giving Sir Byam Marten information as to their conditional capacity. I beg of you to mention my intention to the Comptroller with my kindest regards. You will be glad to hear that I have received accounts - that the first division of my stores sent from Canada - were taken to the Mckenzie River last Autumn - so that the gentleman who has charge will have plenty of time to get us a snug house built, before we come - and what is more important he will be at [Great] Bear Lake sufficiently early to make the Fall Fishing - an the produce of which our subsistence next winter must mainly depend - I take the liberty of enclosing to you a letter for our faithful friend Hepburn, as I am not certain whether I have addressed it to the proper vessel or station - May I request the favour of your getting it franked [paid] - to him, and altering the address if it be not correct - Pray do me the kindness to presenting kindest regards to Commissioner Boyel & Sir R Leppug? Dr Richardson deems me to give you his best respects - my other companions Lt. Back [George, later Admiral, Royal Navy] Mr Kendall are bringing up the Canoes with our stores - Ever my dear Sir/very truly yours
John Franklin"

To J. Dease Thompson Esq. /Commissioner/Somerset House"

Franklin, Sir John

(1786-1847). Franklin commanded an overland expedition during the years 1819-22, which proceeded from York Factory by way of Great Slave Lake to the mouth of the Coppermine River and thence eastward along the Arctic coast. He continued his explorations in 1825-27, when he proceeded to the mouth of the Mackenzie River and thence westward along the coast as far as Point Barrow; meantime Richardson, who accompanied him to the mouth of the Mackenzie, surveyed the coast to the eastward as far as the mouth of the Coppermine River. In 1845 Franklin started on his third expedition, by sea, in quest of the North West Passage. His ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, were frozen in during the winter 1846-47 between Victoria Land and King William Land, where he died on 11th June, 1847. The story of the subsequent death of all his crews and the discovery of relics by Dr. John Rae in 1854 is too well known to need repetition.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Mr. H.

Simon Franklin

Lake Winnipeg 2nd June 1825

My dear -

I await myself of our being what
 the Canadian voyageurs term *Dégradés*
 or stopped by the wind - to give you an
 account of our progress - which I have not
 hitherto had leisure to do. You will be
 happy to hear that we have been favoured
 by an unusually early season, which has
 enabled us to get forward even better than
 we had anticipated - from which season
 we have every reason to hope that we
 may reach our winter quarters in good
 time, to make comfortable arrangements
 before the winter sets in seriously - but
 we must travel expeditiously hitherto
 this - the sun are at work daily from
 3 Am till sunset, and shall continue
 there hence throughout the summer season.

In our advance from Fort William
 formerly the principal establishment of the
 West of our Lord's followed the route which
 has been annually pursued by the Fur Traders
 since their first visit to these parts - and
 in no part of this country have I seen more

interview by & picture you can enclose, (those
of Pragona excepted) those are framed in
the Kamana's to give a Murray's account
but the interruptions ^{understand} those given to the
under the Boarding in houses extremely
frequent - and you will be surprised to find
pleasure that in the absence of Thomas
there are six Portraits of S. Places of
discovery - when taken together or
greater part of the stones & bones are
the same.

As accompanied by Mr. Richardson - James
New Hastings found in a house near
by left changed from the others - for the
purpose of getting the previous reality of
the different parts - and of examining my
books. The Thrice found Richardson at
Cambridge house during the winter - and
I trust they are by this time on the way
to be in a hope at which place I may
probably pick up with them. If I have
the opportunity of writing to you I will
speak on of the great work - and you
I shall do myself the pleasure of giving
in to you the information as it

then conditional expediency. May they please
the nation or satisfaction. The loss of the
with my hands - as part.

You will be glad that Mr. Lane's account
accounts - that the first division of the stones
sent from Canada - some taken at the house
River last autumn - others at the bottom of
which Mr. Lane's change were taken before
them to get up, and my house built before
we come - and that is more important
to be able to address the difference only
to make the Fall history - or the powder
which was ~~not~~ substance and
then unquestionably depend.

Take the short preceding paper - it is
for the purpose of the history as I am
not certain whether I have a right to it
to the proper paper and taken - May I request
the favour of your getting it to be not correct -
and allowing the paper if it be not correct.

May I have the history of the preceding
history of the history of the preceding
Mr. Richardson - Mr. Richardson - Mr. Richardson
as to the same you have been pleased to give
companion of the paper - Mr. Richardson - Mr. Richardson
of the same with you - I will
and my dear friend
May I have the history of the preceding
of the preceding

Council Bluffs 9th Aug 1829.

Mr Robt Campbell

Dear Sir

I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival at this place on the fifth day after parting with you. without having the pleasure of seeing one single Indian and I am in hopes you will be favoured as fortunately as my self

Mr Fontenelle will write you fully on the subject of returning to the mountains next spring

Enclosed you will find an order on Mr Adams for what money L. O. He you will please

Andw. Drips



"Council Bluffs 9th Augst 1829

Mr. Robt Campbell Dear Sir I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival at this place on the fifth day after parting with you. without having the pleasure of seeing one single Indian and I am in hopes you will be favoured as fortunately as my self Mr Fontenelle will write you fully on the subject of returning to the mountains this spring Enclosed you will find an order on Mr. Adams [Daivid ?] for what mony he may owe J. P. & Co - you will please collect it for us - and in case you determine to come up you will hold it in your hands & make use of it if you wish - If you give out returning you will please turn it over to Lamarche /Andw. Drips"

[There are several calculations on a leaf of this letter, presumably by Robert Campbell]

Folded letter carried by "Politeness of Mr Lamarch" to Saint Louis.

Fort Lisa June 30th 1820

"Fort Lisa June 30th 1820"

"Mr. Ja Pilcher / St Louis

Dear Sir Vanderburgh [William H.] has arrived this afternoon from the Poncas having left his Peltries at Pratt's house [Bernard?] with two of his hands who could hardly hardly stand up - V. is very poor indeed, he has nearly starved since he left Carson [Moses B.] because the Poncas had not a mouthfull to eat - he was oblige to buy Dogs to come down and he could not get anought to last him ...he Traded all to geather about 2½ pks of beaver & 27 pks of Robes, which will be send down with the Bal. by the first oppy. - his pks will be down in 8 or 10 days. we have send V[anderburgh] with two hands to go & build wooden Canoes to bring in the Peltries. The Canoe from the Panis [Pawnees] arrived at the mouth of the Platte about two hours after you had left there, with the load in good order except 5 or 6 robes wait. The hands were oblige to make a second Canoe which detained them so long. They are going down & I expect that their time is out & ought to be discharge this day as they are going without any thing belonging to the Compy except the Equip. which they will deliver to you in St. Louis or any other place you would see them & find proper being oblige to lent them the Equip because they would have staid here two or three weeks more & eat up more provisions than we are able to furnish them. We have meat anough to last us 40 or 60 days more. Provisions are very cheap at Missery [Missouri] Cantonment. damaged flour I think will be at \$ 57. [?] & so will be the pork which was taken out of the garrison. Mr. Zenony [John B. Zenoni, partner of Manuel Lisa & Missouri Fur CO.] just arrive from that place & he was assured that Fields [probably an agent for the army?] had bought pork at 75 cs. pr. Barrell & It may be probable that we would get some from him. (that is one good ting) & Col. Atkinson has offered to lent or sale any quantity we should want. All hands are at work, boat Cork[ing], Coal pitt burning, &c. The beau Mal or Rongard is discharged - he was not able to do any thing here he could hardly cook for the hands. I found a mistake in his a/s for the sum he recd. in St. Louis - it is only 48 - 24½ charg'd on Mr. Perkins [Joseph, partner M.F.Co.] book which was aditioned 68 - 34½ charged on the same book by C.P. [Captain Pilcher?] & the amt. of his whole a/c. is \$70-74½ - he has work since he was engage 4 mos. & 27 days at 180 ds. a year. Lacome was willing to stay for \$155 for the Terms of 10 mos. & 22 days. & he was hired by your partners. Gamline did not want to go down & I expect he is willing to engage himself. Mr. Allen has recd his ration by me two days after you started, for having kill a pigg [to] cook it & give a feast to the hands, & in the com[ing] few days I shall stradle him again be[ing] rascal-etus. Isadore is ploughing the Corn & pot[atoes] - the garden is in good order Sawyers are work'g very well, because they are in the middle of the yard where any person can see them but Vanderburgh is poor like....

"All the folks are very well. Your most obt servant **L. Fontenelle**"

Mr. Zenony request of you to enquire about his notes. To Try to collect same if you can do it & talk to Mr. Ths. Hempstead about it. Carson will start in a short Time to go up [river]"



FORT LISA was established by Manuel Lisa about 1812/13. Located on the west bank of the Missouri river, about six miles south of Council Bluffs. It became a trading post of the Missouri Fur Co., which is sometimes reffered to as the St. Louis M.F.Co., to differentiate from the first, which was closed out in 1819, the same year the second one was organized. Lisa was the headman and Carson, Pilcher, Perkins, Zanoni, Hempstead and others were partners. Lisa died Aug. 12, 1820 - 43 days after this letter was written.

Love Lisa June 30th 1820

Mr. Jarrett
St. Louis

heard

Vancouver has arrived this afternoon from the penceas having left his Petrels at Pate's house with two of his Indians who could hardly stand up. It is very poor indeed, he has nearly starved since he left Carson because the Penceas had not a mouse full to eat he was obliged to buy dogs to come over and he could not get enough to last him ^{was gone} ~~down~~ he traded altogether about 2 1/2 lbs of Beaver & 2 1/2 lbs of Robes, which will be sent down with the Bait by the first off. His furs will be down in 8 or 10 days. He has sent down with two hands to go & build wooden canoes to bring in the Petrels.

The canoe from the Pains arrived at the mouth of the Platte about two hours after you had left there, with their load in good good canoe and robes wait. The hands were obliged to make a second canoe which detained them so long. They are going down & I expect that this time is out & ought to be discharge this day as they are going without any thing belonging to the Company except the Esquif which they will deliver to you in St. Louis or any other place you should

Council Bluff August 9th 1829



"Council Bluff August 9th 1829

"Mr Robert Campbell Dear Sir

I am happy to inform you of Mr Drips safe arrival at this place with his party & hope that yours has not met with any misfortune on its way through the Pawnee Country - Mr Drips [Andrew], since his arrival, has spoken to me on the subject of entering into partnership with you for the purpose of carrying on the Mountain business - I regret extremely that you did not conclude before he left you, to pass by this place - We might have concluded in a short time and I am sorry that he did not take it upon himself to enter into an arrangement before you separated - however, it is yet time & I can assure you that I would be happy if we could form a copartnership - Your experience in the Country & the knowledge of the business, together with what little Mr Drips or myself may have would certainly insure success - & should it turn out that no other person goes out next spring I think that there will be a coup to be made as the Country will be destitute of Goods I think. Should you be willing to enter into it, Mr Drips and myself will have at your disposal twenty five hundred Dollars and probably three Thousand, that, with what you may be able to furnish would enable you to start a handsome Expedition of 30 or 35 men and all the necessary apparatus - Lamarche goes down & will return immediately or as soon as you will be able to give us an answer - Should you conclude to join with us, Lamarche will remit you \$1170, the balance of the Draft drawn by Messrs Sublett & Co on Genl. Ashly & I wish you to write positively by him, the time you may wish us to be at Liberty - If you should receive the money from Lamarche, I wish you would have the goodness to furnish him with a good horse & riggings & the Money to bare his expences up - Should it not be your wish to return to the Mountains, I would request of you not to mention any thing to any person in regard of the arrangement we had in mind, & should it be an effect of your goodness, Mr Drips & myself would request of you, to make the purchase of those Mules which are to be sold & send them by Lamarche if the \$1170 would suffice to pay for them & the Expence of bringing them up to this Place - Would you also have the goodness to let us know what price the Mountain Beaver bares in St Louis - /L. Fontenell"



L. Fontenell



I. The Mountains and the Mountain Men.

A. Two letters written to Robert Campbell from Council Bluffs on August 9, 1829, by the partners Drips and Fontenelle show that the situation of Smith, Jackson & Sublette in the Rocky Mountain fur trade before the fall hunt of 1829 was far more precarious than has been realized, so much so that it was a matter of doubt when Campbell came down from the mountains in the summer of that year whether or not Smith, Jackson & Sublette would undertake to supply the mountain men at a rendezvous in 1830. Drips and Fontenelle, at loose ends after the failure of Joshua Pilcher & Company--a firm in which they had been active partners--saw an opportunity to fill the looming vacuum, and they made proposals to Campbell to associate himself with them in such a venture. He evidently decided otherwise, perhaps because he elected to re-visit Ireland in 1830-31, but possibly because of the uncertainty over what Smith, Jackson & Sublette would do. As it turned out, Fontenelle and Drips agreed to enter into an arrangement with the American Fur Company; had Campbell gone in with them, perhaps they would have maintained themselves longer as independent traders.

"St Louis 30th June 1831

Dear Sir, I have just recd your favor of the 16th inst. containing the gratifying information of your return to the United States from Ireland and requesting information of your friend Jed S Smith - As you have been informed Messrs. Smith Jackson & Sublette returned last fall having brought the proceeds of a very successful hunt - They left here, I am of opinion, about the 1st April, upon an other expedition: they have been heard from, I understand, some where, N W of the Paw nees, without an accident, except the report, that Jackson [David, of the S, J. & S., partnership] had been killed, whilst seperated from his party, by the Pawnees, a report that needs confirmation*, & which, Genl Ashley does not believe - Soubllette purchased Cabane's [John] farm 6 miles S.W. of this place, Jackson & Smith, were anxious to be suited with farms near this also, but think have not purchased; probably authorized Genl Ashley to select for them - Mr Keyte resides on his lands about 15 miles from Chariton where he has a Post Office & believes that he is doing better than whilst here - Mrs Ashley has been dead about one year - I recollect of no other death of your acquaintance - I extremely regret the desperate situation of a portion of the Irish population and feel great interest in the pending struggle for reform, a measure, that must succeed: which I consider is an indispensable precursor for more interesting and important measures - I would be much gratified to see you again in this country - St Louis still continues to increase in population & size - The fall of lead has much paralyzed business. However its recent rise seems already to afford greater vigour and activity to business - J O'Fallon"

J O'Fallon



Note * B. A letter written to Campbell by Colonel John O'Fallon from St. Louis, June 30, 1831, after Campbell's return to the United States from Ireland. This letter is interesting for its summary of the news about Smith, Jackson & Sublette, including Sublette's purchase of property near St. Louis, and the intention of the others to make similar purchases. In addition, O'Fallon details an erroneous report of Jackson's death at the hands of the Pawnees while outbound to Santa Fe during the spring--a report which, as O'Fallon commented, needed confirmation, but which by coincidence or otherwise was true up to a point: Not Jackson but one Minter, clerk to Jackson & Sublette, was killed by Pawnees in the circumstances as described--while separated from his party. Dale L. Morgan.

THE WESTERN MAILS

SUBLETTE WRITES FROM HIS SULPHUR SPRING FARM TO CAMPBELL.

"Dear Old friend Robert

Sulphur Spring 27th of February 1836

On the 25th Int I Wrote you about what had transpired up to that date and that I would leave for the Country that day - I did not get off On that day as it Snoud [snowed] hard all day and On the morning of the 26th Sarpey Came to Miltons room and requested me to Come to the office and get the two thousand Dollar Check as I Wrote you in my letter they had promist me On Cabane's note - I Went to the office acordingly and got the Check 60 days after Sight which I here Enclose - there was nothing more Said about Fontinelle Fitzpatrick & Cos note more than I Wrote you in my last letter - Fontinelle has yet done nothing with his pappers and Sarpey was trying to get him Out to Charles Cabenis [John Charles son of J.P.C.] in the country but I left Fontinelle Sleigh Riding - the American fur Co has got all his papers but Cant make any thing Out of them without his asistance and he Cant leave off Frolicking for two days to araing them - I feel In hopes Our note to us will be Secured at 6 & 12 months as I Wrote you - Milton apears anxious to have Every thing Setled and Keeps Verry Steady him & Fraeb [Henry] - there is not much doubt but Fitzpatrick will be down Shortly from what Sarpey tells me - The American Fur Co apears determined to doe nothing more for Fontinelle - and I cant blame them much for the Course he is pursuing - they have protested Several drafts which he has given Since he Came in - I think we Will get Our pay of them if they can get a Setlemt with Fontinelle and get him Out of the road - but So long as he holds On they will not pay any more money Out more than they are force to doe - the eheck Draft I got of them Chouteau told me to Credit On Cabane's note which I have done - the balance I presume they will pay when we Want it but they Intend to take the amount of notes they have against us Out of it - I have been trying to get a check of the Comercial Bank to Send you but Could not - they have Sold Some fur laterly at one per cent & that Only to there liking and U.S. paper Out of the question here - I Send you this Draft for two thousand Dollars - if you dont need it all we Can readily Get the money here for what will remain unpaid - I have not been able to Get a house as yet to dou Business in nor Will I make any Bargains until you Get On here - I will the first Bill of Exchange now and by next mail Send the Other - I will Expect you to be leaving for Home On Or about the time this reches Philada - I will direct this to Gill Campbell & Co in Case of your absence - my respects to all Enquiring Friends - I will write you but Once more & that will be when I forward the Bill of

send you the Bill of Exchange now and by next mail Send the Other - I will Expect you to be leaving for Home On Or about the time this reaches Philada -

send you the first Bill of Exchange now and by next mail Send the Other - I will Expect you to be leaving for Home On Or about the time this reaches Philada - I will direct this to Gill Campbell & Co in Case of your absence - my respects to all Enquiring Friends - I Will Write you but Once more & that will be when I forward the Bill of Exchange - there had been no material changes taken place Since you left / You Most Obedient Svt / Wm L. Sublette" -

Mr R Campbell or / Messrs Gill Campbell & Co

We had no Eastern mail for Several Days -

St Louis Mo Feby 29th 1836

Dear Robert Mr Fitzpatrick arive here On the night of 27th and On last Evening he Sent Word for me to Come in - I Came in this morning and found Fitzpatrick at the Missouri Hotel - I enquired about Vasques & Sublette - he had no acount of them Since Sebille [John of Sybille, Adams & Co.] left them On the South fork of the Platte before they Comence there fort - it apears like Sibille made maie a faint Efort to return but did not Sucece & Fitzpatrick Says he hired the man he Brought With him and that Sabille remained there Some time after & he agreed to Give him four hundred Dollars pr year and he Says he thought he was Only doing his duty in So doing as we agreed with Fontinell not to Send in the Cuntrey - I told him we had nothing to doe with them and he was not Justafiabie in hiring Sebille

W. L. Sublette

THE WESTERN MAILS



Postmarked at ST. LOUIS MO FEB 28 [1836] - Rated "25"¢ to Philadelphia.



under those conditions and that we had recommended them to go to the South fork to keep down Oposition but as it was I am Sure they Must Expect Oposition for the future from them and I knew it would Cost him more then he Expected all though it did not Concern us but in Stead of Keeping down Oposition they he was pitching it On - he now Says he was Sorry he had done So but it was nou too late [to] repent Fitzpatrick left the fort on the 3 of Jany and Thompson [James] and his men passt there a fiew days Since - that Tompson Came up to the fort and left the men a short distance below - that he had two or three pack of Beave[r] and that Tompson abuse Sabille Considerable after he found he would not return with him - I have been in Fitzpatrick's Company but five minutes & have talk Verry plain to him - I told him Fontinell promise things to us which he had not fulfiled &c - The mail Is now about Cloasing and I will Write more fully by the next - Friday Came in with Fitzpatrick - I will push the arangemt of Our Note and if they dont agree to pay it I will then make arangemts for the Mountains - I wish you Would leave for St Louis On the receipt of this Or Or Soon after as we Must Look Out for for No One - I will Write more fully as I can Get Information" -

This is a companion letter to the February 25th by Sublette to Campbell on the financial affairs concerning the settlement of accounts with their associates and competitors. Both were postmarked at ST LOUIS MO FEB 28 1836.

Fort Edwards, Illinois Territory

Indian Sub Agent Overpricing Goods to Ioway Indians



November 11, 1817 **Fort Edwards, Illinois Territory** carried privately by "Mr. Solomon" (Samuel Solomon, a witness to the Indian treaty signed in St. Louis in 1817) to Capt. Thomas Hanly, at St. Louis, Missouri

letter from John Campbell, an Indian Sub-Agent, regarding a trade for beaver with the Ioway Indians and a request to alter invoices so as not to expose the writer for price-gouging the Indians:

Dear Sir,

I neglected mentioning in my last about a horse that was left here by a Mr. Robbinson a surveyor in charge of a soldier. The Ioway Indians were anxious to get him and give Beaver for him, The soldier agreed that I ought have him valued by Capt. Ramsy & Doctor Lane and pay the valuation of him to Mr. Robbinson, which was Thirty Dollars. The Indian paid me amply in Beaver, you will therefore pay the gentleman for him.

Here is nothing new. The soldiers have drawn a petition to have my prices reduced and to get me removed, Capt. Ramsey called on me today to have by books and invoices examined by Doct. Lane which was accordingly done. The Doctor made his report in writing to Capt Ramsy, he stated that my prices did not exceed the percentage allowed me, but by the by I had to add at the bottom of each invoice twenty five percent advance which covered all. If they should call on you about it, you can state that the percentage added is what you charged me on all the goods I got from you, for that they will be none the wiser.

This I believe is all a plan for Col. McNair, I will pester them about it damndably before I am done with them, I am waiting with patience for Gerant's return.

Your friend, John Campbell

INDIAN AFFAIRS: LAWS AND TREATIES

Vol. II, Treaties

Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington : Government Printing Office, 1904.

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TREATY WITH THE MENOMINEE, 1817.

March 30, 1817. | 7 Stat., 153. | Proclamation, Dec. 26, 1817.

Page Images: [138](#)

Margin Notes
Injuries, etc., forgiven.
Perpetual peace and friendship.
Former cessions and treaties confirmed.
Prisoners to be delivered up.
Protection of United States acknowledged.

Page [138](#)

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at St. Louis by and between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, deputed by the Menominee tribe or nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of their said tribe or nation, of the other part.

THE parties, being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Every injury, or act of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties, against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States and all the individuals composing the said Menominee tribe or nation.

St Louis Nov 28th 1824.

Dear Sir: Some time since, I set about writing a letter to you, and actually finished it, but forgot to send it, untill it was too late, or rather too old I therefore burnt it, and agreed with myself (verbally) not to write till the Senatorial Election should be over. It is now over, and David Barton is reelected to this office for six years, & triumphs over votes

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H.
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SAINT LOUIS NOVEMBER 28, 1824

Political letter Barton & Benton - "Our Missouri fur trade is an tensive & profitable .Prosperity & wealth awaits us & is the sure reward of industry & econony. Our Tobacco sells as high in Liverpool in England as James River Tobacco.....Our trade with the Mexican provinces is considerable - Our young men take pack horses & dearborn waggons loaded with merchandise , go every year 1100 miles across the praries to Santa Fe to trade for mules & specie, & return the same year and generally double their money - These are hardy dogs, who fear no rains nor Storms nor Indians....I.C.McGirk"

The Santa Fe Trail was opened in 1821 by Captain William Becknell.

group, who is the friend and
the next, is the late Governor of Mississippi, William Rector
der McRair, and the next Genl William Rector
the late Surveyor of public lands in the States of
Missouri, Illinois, and Territory of Arkansas, the
same man who was dismissed from office last spring
by the President of the U.S. for malfeasance in his
office, for charges preferred & proved on him by D.
Barton last winter, the bare assertion of which charges
made by Joshua Barton, was the cause for which
he was challenged and killed by Rectors Brother.
All the opposition to D. Barton arose out of this
quarrel. Benton & Scott, defended & supported
the Surveyor & did all in their power to keep him
in office, because he was their partizan; these
men made a tool of the Governor & induced him

189

25-

NOV 15
DEC 15
M. M. M.

Scott

Lancaster

East Liverpool

Wm

Anders & Co

ROUN

James W. Johnson
County Clerk
J. J. Johnson

taken up

Imp.

David de furent par le Nicolas perrot
 Regent de la Haute de temps de son parent, et
 Hapson Beaumais, Nicolas Bode' de cette
 Isle deau de part, lesquelz et leurs bouer
 grez & volons ont de bonno foy conueuue
 l'accorde' que luy a fait, par ceoy qui heuy
 Beaumais & Bode' ont promis & se sont
 obligz esuoy a foy & regard d'entretenir la
 Communaulte que luy s'pebrot a ou pourroit
 auoir aux par de stagons & des Nations
 plus & striqués de la partie a la premiere
 heuy que luy heuy de foy fait par luy s'
 pebrot ou au de foy part de la Reueuiau
 plus tard haut foy de l'haucce' proclame
 nul six cenz qua de vuyt d'ieu s'pende
 Reg' luy heuy Beaumais & Bode' font
 foy de luy heuy profit de la foy Communaulte
 de he plus prompt que faire & pourra
 par de Reg' luy heuy pourrir sur la
 foy luy heuy au foy de voyager
 de luy heuy foy par par luy s'perrot
 a luy retour de cette ville au luy heuy
 de foy Beaumais & Bode' la foy de foy luy
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Anus by pro God & remoyt & fait
 & passe par ville main estude d'uynd
 Lan mil six Cens qua le vingt huit
 le del me. Jours de pullet avant midy
 En pres de honard uprie dit le presiere Claude
 pinard & de suanegs dem zume ville
 main sous les deux hofe parut & redre
 apres dechirer laide suidant hard
 R. Perrot Raphael Bauvais Louis Dupuis
 nicolas Gode
 Claude pinard

Adhemar

xxij Pardevant Sieur adhemar noie et tesmoins infim nommes fut par
 Raphael Bauvais lequel adelaide auoir voleu Comptant de sieur
 nicolas perrot la femme de sept Cens livres en bons bestes
 Conformement au luy & marche infim de lade auoir recue
 son apichimon dent et dutout en aquitte et quitte ledit sieur
 Perrot et tous autres, pour la part seulement fait et palle au
 Ville maine Estude dud noie Lan mil six Cens quatrevingt
 neuf, Le vingt Septieme Jour de aout avant midy en presence
 de Jean edieu marchant et george michellet tesmoins dents
 avec Ville maine subsigne avec led sieur Bauvais et
 noie suidant l'ordonnance Raphael Bauvais Jecroy

Michellet
 Adhemar

THE WESTERN MAILS

FORT PIERRE TO St. LOUIS via MACKANAW BOATS

This letter by Kenneth Mackenzie to Pratte, Chouteau & Co., was carried to St. Louis by "Mr. F. A. Chardon", in a Mackanaw boat. It is a letter of introduction under date of "Fort Pierre 26. Sept. 1835". The following is from the letter :
" This will be handed you by Mr. Francis A. Chardon with whom you are acquainted. I have now had Mr. C. with me during the space of nine years, he has always conducted himself in such a manner as to meet my highest esteem and confidence and I Trust he will return to our employ in the spring. He goes down on a visit to friends in Philadelphia, and will be with you again after a few months have elapsed when I hope an engagement satisfactory to both parties, will be made with him.

K. Mc. Kenzie"

K. M. Kenzie



The following extract is from Chardon's journal which he kept at Fort Clark in 1834/39, which was published by the Dept. of History, State of South Dakota, at Pierre, 1932, p. 51.

CHARDON'S JOURNAL AT FORT CLARK 51 [September 1835]

Wednesday 16 — Morning Cloudy, inclined to be windy — looks cold but cant say it is overly so — 7 O'clok Peacot⁴⁰² with Mackanaw Boats arrived from Fort Union, for St Louis — Making preperations to go down in with them — rained a little in the afternoon — Shipped on them 70 packs of Robes, and 2 packs of Beaver — Pecot Brot 2 Bottle of wine and we fergot to drink it⁴⁰³ — The Agent distributed the bal. of his presents among the Mandans — powder lead and Tobacco —

Thursday 17 — Ready to Start⁴⁰⁴, morning Cloudy — off at 7 O'clock A.M. (Adieu)

Killed 98 Rats this Month

"Prairie des Chines 6 June 1829

Dear Sir - The purport of this is merely to request you to try to get Governor Clark [William, supt. of Indian affairs] to send in River des Moine - and in a place called La Tourche aux Chats to try to stop the Sioux from going to war in retaliation against the Saucs [Sauk] & Foxes - Otherwise this outfit & that of the Saucs will Suffer much more next season than last Winter - The Blow struck by the Foxes has injured this outfit of \$ 20,000, and am afraid I will not be able to Fare [or Save] myself - I expect some articles from Cincinnati to Complete and am waiting for them, should they come please Send' them-immediately, I had asked Several articles but have not heard from you - such as Soap Lard & Butter & Tea, I am out of these articles - I do not know what can be the Cause of your not coming at this place as Stated in your letter that you would be at this place in April last, however I do not expect you and have given up all hope of Seeing you - Altho' it would have been necessary as regards Dubois outfit & Mr - Your obdt Servt/Jos Rolette"

Pierre Chouteau Junr Esq / Agent A M F Co St Louis

N.B. Inclosed is two drafts of J M Street [Indian Agent at P. des C.] on Clark for \$ 646 32/100 - out of which is \$ 320- remitted by the former to you, and wishes his note and account sent by first Conveyance, Mr. J.M.S. wishes you to remitt to Mr Crooks [Ramsey] - out of said acts \$ 236.37 - for a Waggon Sent to him, the Balance, \$ 89.95 to be put to the Credit of this outfit. yours J. Rolette"

J. Rolette

This folded letter was carried down the Mississippi River and placed in the mails as per postmark at GALENA, ILL./JUNE 3, 1829, with arrival at Saint Louis on June 22nd. Postage charged 18 3/4 cents.



During the years 1829-1831 the Indian tribes of the Upper Mississippi were in a state of turmoil with each other and on the verge of an Indian War. Thirty nine days after this letter was written, on July 15, 1829, commissioners arrived at Prairie des Chines, to negotiate a peace treaty and pacify the Indians. However this treaty did not settle relations among the Indians for long. Early in 1830 a party of Sauk and Fox Indians killed some Sioux - Chief Kettle, a squaw, a 14 year old boy and several warriors. In June General Wm. Clark held a treaty council at the Prairie, which lasted until July 31, 1831, when a party of Menomonee braves with their women and children, were massacred by a war party of Sauk and Fox. All this lead to the BLACK HAWK WAR the following year - 1832. SEE same in this collection.

March 20 - 1839

Iowa Territory Washington County

Sir there is at this time a female of the
Sioux nation of Indians, now a pris-
oner in the hands of the Fox and Fox
Indians. Sately taken by them, according
to their own account.

I heard it two or three days ago, and
that last Friday she was to be put to



WU-WAT-EE-SUU-02
2002

declined killing
and three or
the camp of ^{the} chief
on Shunk River.
Mac col wa
ticles that they
and that she was
up, and that he
the evening to
they would
she was good
to know if they
did he would
for her.

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P. E. N.

To the Agents of the Sioux
Indians

Agent Wm. McKillop
U. S. M. and S. Dept.
Springfield, Mo.



Ms. 1839



as



THE WESTERN MAILS



KEEL-BOATS ON THE MISSOURI 1833

"Pittsburgh 22nd Feby 1833

"Dear Robert Sir I arive here On the 20th Inst from Phildaelphia where I left on the 17th - Your Brother & Suster in Law [Hough & Mary] was Well - I return from Washington after you left me to New York where I Left On the 16th Inst - I didnot Sell my furs but Suppose they are Sold by this time - I know you think the time long but I hope to Join you in a fiew days as I leave here this Evening with Capt Shellcross [Shellcrop ?] Mr McKenzie [Kenneth] left here On yesterday & the American furr Compy Boat reacht this place last night - I have Just Seen Pratt [Bernard] - I supose McKenzie is bound for St Louis - he apears trobled in mind &c., I have Just purchased 2 Keel Boats but not Such Exactly as I wisht Exacly, they Came higher than I Expected to have Given for Boatis - they Cost about 850 dollars the tue and Scarcely any Rigging - if they had of Been purchased when we first Ordered them I dout whether they would have Cost Over five hundred Dols but the men who had the Boats knu I was force to purchase & they Combine in the Sale of the Boats - the Boat you Spoke of I did not Get as I would not have the rigging On hir - the two Boats I purchased Is a Sise Larger but new boats of 25 ton Each which I did not wish as I preferred about 21 ton Each but I found there was but three to be had and I took what I thought the best - I Would have Written On my arival but I put it off until I purchased the Boats which I have Just done - my goods are nearly all On Board - I have purchased about 50 Keggs of powder here \$ 1500 of to bacco 26 Bls flour & 11 Bles hard bread and Other Small articles &c - I will purchase In Louisville about two thousand lbs of Tobacco and what alcahol we wish - the A.M.F.C. [American Fur Co.] Boat Leave here On the 25th Inst for St Louis, Mo, I will be there as Soon as possible. I Calculate On Completing the Rigging of Our Boates at St Louis as I find there is not much difference in the Cost in Either place - I have run over those fue lines in haste - I recd your letter of LouisVille & yours of St Louis which Delighted me much - Excuse me as I am up to my Knees in Business - you know dislike to Write - I give you the news On my arival &c With Respect/Wm L Sublette"

Wm L Sublette

THE WESTERN MAILS

"Pembina December 16th 1852

Dear Father & Mother - The last letter I received from you and home was dated Sept & October '51 sent by Mr. Hargan. I received no letters from any of you by the usual spring express and, still more surprising none by the ship [from England] to Hudson Bay. . . . your letters to me [if sent] are no doubt retained by mistake at Norway House or York Factory, and will reach me at some future day, but I hope to hear from you direct before that time. **I am glad to inform you that the American Government have established a Post Office here, and a regular mail between this place and St. Pauls every two months, so that while I remain here we can correspond more frequently and more directly. . . .**By the Hudsons Bay Ship, which if safe, has reached London long since, you would receive a letter from me. I was then on my way to Red River settlement. We encountered remarkably stormy weather on Lake Winnipeg [17 days], but arrived at Red River in safety after being out from Norway House nineteen days. Mrs. Murray with the children I left at the settlement to visit her mother & friends whom she had not seen for seven years. , while I after three days stay with them proceeded on to my new appointment here, to make arrangements for the winter they remained at Red River Settlement three weeks and arrived here safely on a boat and , I have the happiness to inform you , are all well and comfortable here beside me. Miss Flora Campbell Mrs. M's sister [they were the daughters of Colin Campbell - Anne was Mrs. Murray] is here and passes the winter with us and we are all very happy together, **this place is just on the boundary line between the British territory and that of the United States. The Americans have a trading establishment and a custom house including a post office within two miles of us, with the American officers and their wives we are on friendly and visiting terms.** There are a good few settlers around us and we are within two days journey of Red River Settlement which now has a population of upwards of 5000, so that we are quite at home compared to when we were in the far North. We live well here but have to dress well also, and although our comforts are incomparably greater our expenses are in proportion, which last is worthy of consideration, for if we remain long here I find I could not save much of my salary - every thing here, especially clothing, is terribly high, but we must "pay for our whistle" like our neighbors. According to Governor Colvile [Eden. was Governor of Rupert's Land at the time and Sir George Simpson was Governor-in-Chief] letter I was appointed to this place on account of my health, being as far south as they could send me, , but I believe more especially **to oppose the Americans who are now trading furs all along this frontier, and I am sometimes absent from my family for a fortnight or so, visiting another trading station about 100 miles to the west**you will be glad to hear that I have given up that abominable habit , smoking, which I was induced to forgo at the earnest and continued entreaties of my wife, and I feel none the worse for it, have a better appetite, and hushed to silence the only controversy between us. We had a visit from Mr. Campbell, my Father in law, on his way from Canada, via the United States to Red River Settlement, where he has decided to settle, so many of his family and old acquaintances being there. He has been badly and most unjustly treated by Sir George Simpson, who is dictator in this country [called the Little Emperor by his opponents], and shows his spite most [insultingly] when any one opposes his views or plans. Mr. Campbell has retired from the service, but he has not done with Sir George yet, by the present occasion he addresses the committee of the H. Bay Co. in London on the subject of his treatment by Sir George, and I sincerely hope and expect that he will gain his point - if not, he is determined to make it public. Mr. Campbell is perfectly independent and may live comfortably and respectably all his days. I believe, although he did not himself inform me, that he is worth about £ 8000. He has a large family viz: 3 sons, and 9 Daughters, who are all married except the three youngest - all now in Red River Settlement and all in the way of well doing. Red River Settlement is greatly improved since I passed through now more than seven years since, There are no want of churches, schools and academies, but the Roman Catholic religion appears to be gaining ground, especially amongst the indians. The Presbyterians in the Settlement,

Pembina December 16th 1852.

Dear Father & Mother

The last letter I received from you and from home was dated Sept^r & letter to send by Mr. Harper. I received no letters from any of you by the usual spring express and still more surprising none by the ship to Hudson Bay. I need not say how much I am disappointed and how sad I was desirous to hear how all of you are. What time might I have had some of you would write to me, and your letters to me are no doubt retained by some tale at Norway House or York Factory, and will reach me at some future day, but I hope to hear from you direct before that time. I am glad to inform you that the American Government has established a Post office here, and a regular Mail goes between the place and St. Pauls way two months so that while I remain here we can correspond more frequently and more directly. I expect to hear from you, if you write immediately after receiving this, in the month of March.

By the Hudson Bay ship, which if safe has reached London long since, you would receive a letter from me. I was then on my way to Red River settlement, we encountered remarkably stormy weather on Lake Winnipeg. Mr. Murray & I Red River in safety after being out from Norway House seventeen days. Mr. Murray with the children I left at the settlement &

have after much trouble, got a Free church Minister of their own, a Mr. Black who is an excellent man and preacher; they have raised by subscription amongst themselves and their friendly to the cause, upwards of £ 600 Sterling for building a church, to which fund I gave £ 5 and am a member of their church. Address my letter - Mr. Alex. H. Murray . H. Bay Co. Service - Pembina - North America - via New York & St. Pauls - United States, and put the letter in the nearest Post office, as it has to pass through the U. States, perhaps, part of the postage must be paid, how the regulations are in that respect I cannot say, but if you write soon I will receive your letter in March.

Your ever affectionate Son
Alex. H. Murray"

Alex. H. Murray

Letter addressed to Captain I. C. Murray R N/Kilmun/Argyle Shire/Scotland. No post-marks - probably enclosed in another letter?

It is interesting to note that Murray mentions in his letter that Pembina was in British Territory on the boundary between Canada and the United States. The international boundary had been established along the 49th Parallel in 1823. This would place the Hudson's Bay Co. post at or near present day Emerson, Canada, because Pembina, then and now, is about 2 miles south of the line on the west side of the Red River at the mouth of the Pembina River.

PEMBINA-RED RIVER SETTLEMENT

Pembina
March 13th 1858

My dear Father

It is now a good while since I had the pleasure of writing directly to yourself, and upwards of two months since I wrote to Miss Fernie; I ought to write often for my father write me very regularly. My last letter from Drumstoun I was very happy to hear that you were so well in health though you must feel very lonely when you cannot see to enjoy reading the paper as last winter. I trust that your time will pass to the time this week you

From Pembina March 13th, 1858

Letter is from Chief Trader Alexander Hunter Murray, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Post at Pembina, Red River Settlement (now Emerson, Manitoba) Letter was sent "by favour" to Kilmun, Argyllshire, Scotland.

Like so many clerks and factors who have opened up and developed the northern half of the continent, enriched their employers, and covered the wealthier women of Europe with furs, Murray was a Scotsman born and bred. Emigrating to the United States as a young man, he first entered the service of the American Fur Company, and in the course of his business wandered over a large part of the United States. In the spring of 1846, he struck north from Missouri to Fort Garry and joined the Hudson's Bay Company as a senior clerk.



Alexander Hunter Murray, Artist, Explorer and Fur Trader

Appointed to the Mackenzie River district, under Chief Factor Murdoch McPherson, he started on his long arduous journey via the Churchill, Athabasca, Slave and Mackenzie to Fort Simpson. Somewhere on route he met the daughter of Chief Trader Colin Campbell and they were married with the assistance of McPherson and a bible. The rest of the journey down the Mackenzie and up Peel River to Fort McPherson constituted their honeymoon. Murray took his wife over the mountains to Lapierre house.

"My Dear Sir No doubt but you will think me very remiss in not having long ere this, answered your kind and intelligent favours, both from Mc Kenzie's River and London, to which I must accordingly plead Guilty, tho at the same time, I will account for my apparent neglect, by assuring you that I would have wrote you last fall, had not I been told that, it was uncertain whether you got time enough to York [York Factory] to take your Passage in the Company's Vessel - and when I received your last letter dated 20th Feby. from London, in which you informed me that you was preparing to go to the Continent, I thought it would be as well to pospond writing until you would return. I therefore now with pleasure take up the pen to assure you that, I was happy to learn what I never doubted that your measures in Mc Kinzie's River were crowned with the same Success your previous endeavours had always met with - and I was still more pleased to learn that though the civilized & social life of your native land was rather contrary to your habits of living for so many years in the Indian Country, the Almighty had so far Strengthened your constitution, as to enable you to surmount such a severe fit of sickness as you say you was attcked with, and enjoy the benefit of travelling and the Society of your friends to the full as you seemingly have done. A Propos [apropos], Pray in the course of your travels did you happen to meet or hear of our worthy friend Mr. James Leith and Mr. Norman McLeod [See James Leith, August 27, 1815 in this collection], the first I understood was in Italy, for the benefit of his health, and the latter in Ireland to make out a living, such as my good friend are the vicissitudes of this life, that though many have remained long and been fortunate enough to collect a little money in the Fur trade at the expence of their health and almost all the comforts of life, few, Oh! how very few, have enjoyed the fruits of their labours rationally and with gratification to themselves or friends for any length of time after they retire from their toils, Yet I see many in this country, who have not laboured half so long a time as you, or I, and many others have, comfortably & respectably settled living upon and even adding to their Incomes instead of running through their accumulated riches, however I am happy to say that there are few of our friends that are doing well as I wrote you before. I am glad that Mr. Simpson [Sir George]*has done you justice, he may be a good hearted man to you and many others, but to me he has been the contrary - yet I forgive him and hope he may clear himself of having wronged me of my just due to bring forward such wretches as were wishing to bring censure upon you and your measures in the Mc Kenzie's River, such characters as that, very often step over more worthy men - I was expecting my Brother [George McDougall]*down this year but I was mistaken for he has returned to his old Quarters Lesser Slave Lake for three years more, I have not heard from him this year but I have been told so, and now that he has a family, he will do like many others and myself remain till he is unfit to do any thing for himself when it will please his employers to turn him on the wide world with little money he may be able to scrape together from his Salary - I certainly think he would have done better to come at least as [far as] Sault St. Marys where he might have joined our old acquaintance Mr. Gabriel Franchere, who is now in a fair way of getting thru the world, he being now a partner in the American Fur trade Company and sworn in a citizen of that Government upon which he was made a Magistrate and Justic of Peace, when will the Hon. H. Bay Company do as much for servants who have only been eight years in their employ - Several Gentlemen have come down this year but I have only seen Mr. Mc Murray* who is now [at] the Upper Province with Mr. Angus Bethune* Richard [Grant]* remains at Three Rivers with his mother and his children [paper torn - words missing as above this] Mr. Connolly* is coming up from below Quebec to pass the Winter in Montreal with his family and Mr. Mc Kintosh has bought Property and is settled upon it at Lachine, he has his family with him there - I am still labouring to keep myself above want and though I cannot expect to make a fortune I hope my Maker who has hitherto protected me will not allow me to want although to my shame I never served him so faithfully as I did my earthly employers who cast me off when they thought I could not act for them with the same activity I had formerly done, My Daughter is still with me, is well and desires to be remembered to you and with sentiments of Regard I remain My Dear friend/Yours unaltrably/James Mc Dougall"

John Stuart Esq. "

James Mc Dougall

THE WESTERN MAILS



NOTES:

JAMES LEITH. See Fort William letter "27th August 1815" in this collection.

NORMAN McLEOD was with Simon Frazer in the Northwest Company in 1804. Later in the Hudson's Bay Company after 1821.

Sir GEORGE SIMPSON was born at Loch Broom, Ross-shire, Scotland in 1787. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1820. Within a year he became Governor of the Northern Department and eventually Governor-in Chief of Rupert's Land - the man in charge of all the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America to his death September 7, 1860. More than any other man, George Simpson shaped and built the Hudson's Bay Company into the fur trade empire that it became.

GEORGE McDOUGALL, the brother of the writer, James McDougall, joined N.W.Co. in 1816 and became a clerk with the H.B.Co. in 1821. At the date of the letter he was in charge at Lesser Slave Lake. Retired in 1849 and died in 1850.

GABRIEL FRANCHERE was a French Canadian who was born about 1786. In 1810 he sailed in J.J. Astor's ship TONQUIN via Cape Horn and the Sandwich Islands to Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River. He continued in the employ of the American Fur Co. until its failure in 1842. See Gabriel Franchere's letter of Feb. 23, 1847 in this collection.

THOMAS McMURRAY was with the XY and N.W.Co. until 1821 when he became a Chief Trader with the H.B.Co. He retired in 1843 and died in 1849.

ANGUS BETHUNE was born in Ontario, Canada in 1783. He joined the N.W.Co. in 1814 and became a Chief Factor with the H.B.Co. at the coalition in 1821. Retired in 1841 and died in 1858.

RICHARD GRANT born in Montreal about 1783. Joined N.W.Co. in 1816; then H.B.Co. in 1821; Chief Trader 1836; retired in 1853 and died on June 21, 1862.

WILLIAM CONNOLLY was born at Lachine, Canada in 1787; joined N.W.Co. in 1801; became Chief Trader of the H.B.Co. in 1821; then Chief Factor in 1825; retired in 1843 and died in 1849.

WILLIAM McINTOSH was born at Grand Rapids, Canada in 1784; joined the N.W.Co. in 1816; Chief Trader H.B.Co. 1821; retired in 1837 and died Feb. 16, 1842.

Names listed above in the order of appearance in the letter.

Marion Mo Sept 8th 1871
Mr Kenneth McKenzie
Dr Sir

You sent us one
Kg Ground Ginger by the Satan which we cannot
sell at any price we sent for Raw Ginger instead of
Ground, we will pay Freight on it so you will be at
no expense. Give our account credit with the Amt.
You will also write me what the following articles
can be sold for Bees Wax Raw Hides New Skins
Wheat & Feathers as I have some idea of buying
them we will be down about the 10th Oct

Yours Respect
Dr J. McKenzie

Bees wax 25 to 26
Raw Hides 4 to 5 cts
dry Hides 4 to 4 1/2 cts
Wheat 70 cts to 75 cts
Feathers 3 1/4 to 4 or dull 5 cts

That like Birmingham
to the center Sicily Museum
in every room of good quality

W. J. Jackson

Mrs. J. Smith
St. Louis

Mrs. J. Smith
St. Louis

W. J. Jackson
St. Louis
Sept 11 1850

Princess of Geneva

Tuesday March 10th 1841.

My dear Sir,

I have long been in expectation of leaving you and yours, but I think if I do not break the silence, I shall be considered as never settling. — I cannot however congratulate you both, on the birth of another son of the house of Saxe-Coburg, which intelligence was recently communicated to our English friends. — I hope with its Mother, the same blessing will. — How all thanks be to God for the health at present; I have had several attacks of illness this Winter, for indeed this place, although one of the healthiest in Europe, has not seem to agree with me as well as the South, but perhaps it may be in some measure owing to an unusual amount of labour done and responsibility, which will not be sufficient to counterbalance the constitution of course the strongest. — I have entered a most important, extensive, and unending field of labour committed to my entire and sole responsibility; and to do it, any thing the justice requires my constant care and vigilance. — My congregation, I have now 3 within a group of about 8 miles, one increasing both in numbers and I hope piety. I have had members who have joined in four

521

Handwritten signature

~~PAID~~

*Misses a form from (L.A. 2) mine
1967*

DM PA S
MAY 1967
O. J.

ST. LOUIS
E. 18

Handwritten address:
Franklin Square
Lake Michigan
Chicago

SAT 10 AM '67
MARE
MIG.



RECEIVED
MAY 1840

Wm. Murray
King's Arms

The British Legion

Inde. Street

AP 25
Stam 25
Pr 9
3/3

LONDON
NOV 17
1840

Capt. W. Murray R.N.
Kinpark Cottage
Kilmun
by Greenock
Scotland N.B.

The letter reads:

Quebec October 10th 1840

Dear Father & Mother

We arrived safe here yesterday (1) after a rather tedious passage but altogether we made a good passage from the strong westerly winds we got - we are very happy and comfortable together. I trust you have received my letter from opposite Newfoundland - which I sent by a ship for Wales. My Journal is not yet completed or it would have been sent now. I lunched with Captain Miller but he had so many things to do that I did not wait for him to introduce me Thom. The house was soon found and I got him busy asitting in his office. He did not know me of course until I told him when I got a most hearty welcome - it was a most joyful and happy meeting with both of us - I find Thom to be the same kind and warm-hearted fellow he used to be - for a couple of hours we were engaged relating to each other all news. I have given him all I can about all of you at home - he is very glod I came out now a letter is on its way home now for me to come out in the spring which I hope you will receive safe - the business season I find is almost over here at Montreal and Thom thinks that a situation could get in Upper Canada fast now as business there is carried on all winter - and through Archibald Keir And William could get employed at once. Thom has written today some letters of introduction for me to influential people there and everything looks well. I can assure you I am a happy man.

Thom has arranged for me to leave this tonight for Montreal by the steamboat and proceed direct to London - with the exception of two days at Montreal which I have promised to do with Mrs Bane a fellow passenger by the Mohawk (2) - her husband is in business there. I was asked also to spend a day at Kingston with Major Logie but that I will not attempt at present... ..

I ever am

*Your affectionate son
Alex Murray.*

PS Dear Father... ..I learn that there are splendid Salmon and trout fishing in this country. I dined yesterday on some fresh trout - although the season is out they were good.

Notes:

- (1) This indicates he arrived from Liverpool on the *Caledonia*.
- (2) Possibly the steamer from either Halifax or Pictou to Quebec.

France, En l'ann

Dans la Nouvelle

Decouverte de plusieurs Nations

LA BAYE DE LA CATALE



A Monsigneur
 Le Comte de Frontenac Coms du
 Roy en ses conseils, Gouvern et Lieutenant
 general par Sa maj en Canada, Acadie, Ile.
 Terre neuve & autres pays de la nouvelle France

TO THE QUEENS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The Petic(i)on of the Governor and
Company of Adventurers of England
Trading into Hudsons Bay

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That yo(ur) Pet(itioners) are farr from Enquiring into the great affairs of of your Glorious Government especially in what relates to Warr or peace both w(i)ch they know your high wisdom will so order as shall be most for the good of your whole People. But believing the Justice of your Cause and the Terror of your arms - must soon reduce the French King to sue for such a Peace as all Europe desires & wants - Your Pet;rs Crave to aire with the profoundest Duty to Submitt the hard shipp of their Case to your Royall Consideration -

That the French in a time of perfect amity between the Two Kingdoms (viz:) Anno 1682, did arbitrarily Invade the Companys Territories at Port Nelson, burn their Houses & size their Effects -

That in the years 1684 & 1685 they continued ye Depredations -

That in the year 1686 They forcibly took from the Company Three Factorys viz Albeny Fort, Rupert Fort & Moose River Fort, w(hi)ch violent Proceedings they continued the years 1687 & 1688. The whole Damages done by the French to the Comp. in times of Peace amounting to f108 514. 1g. 8(p) as yo(ur) Pet. are ready to make besides Interest for the same.

That in the year 1685 They Supplicated his Hon Majesty King James the Second to Interpose in their behalfe & by his Ambassador at the French Court to Demand Reparation for the damages done to the Compa. & Restitution of their places unjustly taken from them by the French in times of Peace. Whereupon Commissioners were appointed by his Majesty viz: The Earle of Sunderland, the Earle of Middleton & the Lord Godolphin (now Lord High Treasurer of Great Britaine to Treat with the French Commissioners, before whom the Compa; clearly made out their Rights to the whole Bay & Straights of Hudson, to the Satisfaction of the English Commissioners who on the 16 of November 1687 Reported the Right of your Pet: upon which King James was pleased to Declare That we Conceived the Compa: well founded in their Demands, and therefore did insist upon his owne Right and the Right of his Subjects to the whole Bay & Straights of Hudson & the Sole Trade thereof as also upon the Demand of full Satisfaction for the Damages They had Received &c: The Copy of which Report and of his Majesties Resolution there upon is hereunto annexed. This was Transacted & Declared towards the latter End of 1687, at which time the Lord Churchill (now Duke of Marleborough) was Governor of the Company & Memorials were repeated by the said Kings Command at the French Court so posingly for Satisfaction & Restitution, That yo. Pet: had certainly been Relieved & restored to their Rights but for the warr which soon after broke out between the Two Kingdoms -

That upon his late Majesty King Williams accession to the Throne the Compa. renewed their Claim to their Territories & for Reparation of Damages suffered from the French in times of full peace of which his said Majesty was so sensible that he was pleased to make the Proceedings of France in that affair One of the Causes & Articles of his Declaration of Warr against the French King IN HAC VERBA,, But that the French King should "Invade our Islands & possess himselfe of our Territories of the province of New Yorke & of Hudsons Bay in a Hostile Mannor Seizing our Forts, burning our Subjects Houses & Enriching his People with the Spoyle of their Goods & Merchandizes - detaineing some of our Subjects under the hardshipp of Imprisonment, causing others to be Inhumanly Killed & driving the rest to Sea in a small vessell without food & necessarys to Support them are actions not becomeing even an Enemy And yet he was so farr from Declaring himselfe so, That at that very time he was Negotiating here in England by his Ministers a Treaty of Neutrality & good Correspondence in America." So that yo. Pet: did patiently Await the End of that Warr not doubting but to have Justies done us when a Peace was Concluded.

But so it is may it please your most Excellent Majesty That the Comp. found their Interest not Comprehended in the Treay of Roswick; which they are farr from attributing to any want of Care in that Gracious Prince of the Kingdoms Honour & Trade, & rather think their Right & Claime was then over weighed by Matters of Higher Consequence depending in that Juncture, For by the said Treaty they found their Condition much worse than it was before by the 8th article where of the French were to be left in the possession of such places Situated in Hudsons Bay as had been taken by them during the Peace which preceeded that Warr.

That at a meeting of Commissioners on both sides (as Directed by the said Treaty against those Differences) the Company did againe sett forth the undoubted Right of the Crowne of

sleep in the same room which is very pleasant for both of us. I find him to be a very able and
 active man, and much respected by his employers. Why this is going well, has built a new
 and extensive store, and keeps Backers Hall, where I look for a few days. He and all of the
 folks here have shown me every attention and kindness, and I have every expectation of doing well
 in the place. I am in the best of health, and I shall write you particularly on them, although I
 have had so little time lately, but in my heart, I am sure, I shall be able to do so. I have not heard from any of
 you since I left. I am writing you every day, until a letter comes. I hope you are all as I would wish
 you to be, also that our friends here find some about the same time, but I am sure, I shall be able to do so.
 I should like to know what your intentions are, regarding your journey to the country. Willie will
 write you as a first step, more particularly on this subject. He has attended to the settlement of the
 place, and great numbers of letters, and little difference from home. I have already met with a good number of
 your friends from the country. There was this is a very healthy and pleasant place, but the greatest work here
 is a debt to church. There is a meeting house, the Minister is a radical and is not respected. I attended
 the English church and once first opportunity to become a member. The minister is a very good man,
 and I think I am going to share in all that he has done. However, a debt to church is about to be built, even here.
 The country is mainly level, covered entirely with tall trees, except those that stand when a road passes. The
 air is fine, clear, and every one here will. There is a fine river runs just this side the
 place. I have excellent trout fishing in the hole, which would suit my father's will. - All the particular
 will give in my next. It is now about time for bed, I shall write you again, and I
 think you will be pretty tired before you get it all over, and may stay reading it in. I have given you
 a regular memorandum of all particulars in my way out as I plan. I shall before leaving, and I hope you
 will receive my father's compliments, and baby's letters. I shall write you in about a fortnight, unless some
 health will prevent it. Willie is the same as I have written you in about a fortnight, unless some
 great opportunity to attend home, Mrs. M. Pomeroy and girls made a visit to Mr. Pomeroy & Mr.
 Sumner. Sumner & Eliza, and to Mrs. M. Pomeroy. It is good enough to tell her that I must have
 McKellar, he will attend her yesterday, he is now an independent farmer, is building a new house, and
 going to get on with it. He sends his respects to you. I hope Eliza & Sumner will both write
 me soon, and as I can't before, you will not have to complain of me for not writing regularly. I do
 wish you were all at home, a person feels so independent and comfortable. No person if he is inclined
 to experimentally, but I am sure, it is his own fault, I believe if he is not so, as for Eliza & Sumner, there
 is no danger, but he will get employment and for Sumner, I think the same, although I have not yet
 been able to obtain the best information. He will think me very kind. He will be sure to be
 and we in this country, as it matters all the things. I have not time to write that letter, so I
 will not write it. I shall be sure to write soon from you. I must close for now. I am not heard of
 I can get to you this side or not. I hope to write at present address.

My dear Father & Mother & the
 Yours ever affectionately
 Alex. T. H. Munroe

To the Queens most Excellent Majesty

The Petition of the Governor and Company of
Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay.
Humbly Sheweth

That yo. Pet: are far from Enquiring into the great
Affairs of Your Honors Government especially in what relates to
War or Peace both w^{ch} they know your high Wisdoms will so
order as shall be most for the good of your whole People. But
observing the Justice of your Cause and the Terror of your Arms
must soon reduce the French King to sue for such a Peace as
all Europe desires sheweth Your Pet: have leave with the
profoundest Duty to submit the hardship of this Case
to Your Royal Consideration

That the French in a time of perfect Amity betwixt
the Two Kingdoms (viz: Anno 1682. Did arbitrarily Inroads
the Companys Territories at Post Nelson, burnt their
Houses & Laid their Efforts

That in the Years 1684 & 1685 they continued their Depredations
That in the Years 1686. They forcibly took from the Company
Three Factories viz: Albany Fort, Rupert Fort & Moose River
Fort, w^{ch} violent Proceedings they continued the Years 1687 & 1688.
The whole Damage done by the French to the Comp: in times of
Peace amounting to \$108517. 19. 8 as yo. Pet: are ready
to make appear besides Interest for the same

That in the Year 1685 They supplicated his then Majesty King
James the Second to interpose in their behalf & by his Ambassadors at
the French Court to Demand Reparation for the Damage done to the
Comp: & Restitution of their places unjustly taken from them by
the French in times of Peace. Whereupon Commissions were
sent to his Majesty viz: The Earls of Sunderland, the Earls of

England to the whole Bay & Straights of Hudson against which nothing but Sophistry & Cavill were offered on the French side & the matter remained undetermined.

That the only Settlement now remaining to the Comp. in those parts (of Seven they formerly had) is Albany Fort or Chechechewan where they are Surrounded by the French on every Side viz: By their Settlements on the Lakes and Rivers from Canada to the Northward towards Hudson Bay as also Port Nelson (alias York Fort) to the Southward. The French likewise have lately made another Settlement between Port Nelson & Albany Fort whereby the Indians are hindered from coming to Trade with the English Factory at the Bottom of the Bay & if they are Suffered to fix & fortify in those parts beyond all question they will Deprive yo. Majesties Subjects of that Tract of Land which is so large a part of Your American Dominions & rightfully belongs to the Crowne of Great Britaine -

That not only your Majesties Glory is concerned to preserve those Plantations but it very much Impoets the Generall Trade of your Kingdome Since Yol.Pet(itioners) not withstanding the Loses & Discouragements they have laboured under and during the Warr have brought from thence between 30 & 40 Thousand Skins and doubt not that if they were Reinstated in their Rights according to their Charter to bring the said Importation to One Hundred Thousand Skins

That the said Country doth abound with severall other Commodities (of which your Petitioners have not been able to begin a Trade by reason of the Interuptions they have mett with from the French) as with whale, oyle, whale bone (of which last) Your Subjects now Purchase from Holland and Germany to the value of about f26000 which maybe had in your owne Plantations besides many other Valuable Commodities which may be Discovered.

That if the French come once to be intirely Possessed of Hudsons Bay they will undoubtedly Set up a whale Fishing in those parts which will greatly bond to the Enervate of their Navigation & to their Breed of Seaman -

That there is Carryed thither & Consumed there nothing but of the product & Manufactures of England Your Peticoners & dayly bringing the Indians to ware Course Cloth in instead of Skins which in process of time will considerably advance the woolen Trade at home -

That it must needs reflect upon the Honour of Great Britane to Relinquish to the French that Territory of which their Violent usurpation in a time of peace was alledgd as a main article in the First Declaration of Warr against that Kingdome -

That if the French could pretend to any Right to the said Territories by the Peace of Roswick, This Right much needs be Determined by their notorious In fraction of the said Treaty -

THE PREMISES CONSIDERED when your Majesty in Your High Wisdome shall think fitt to give Peace to those Enemys whome your Victorious Armes have so Reduced & Humbled & when Your Majesty shall judge it for your People's good to Enter into a Treaty of Peace with the French King - Your Petitioners Pray That the said Prince be Obliged by such Treaty to Renounce all Right Protutions to the Bay & Straights of Hudson to Quitt & Surrender all Forts & Settlements by the French or which are now in their Possession as likewise not to saile any Shipp or Vessell within the Limitts of the Company's Charter & to make Restitution of the f 108514.19.8 of which they Robb'd & Dispoyled Yon Petitoners in time of perfect amity between the Two Kingdomes - -

That yol.Pete. as in Duty bound shall ever /
pray &c.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS REPORT made in the YEAR 1687.

WEE Your Majesties Commissioners Appointed to Treat with the Ambassadour & Envoy of his most Christian Majesty concerning the Differences that have happened or may to your Majesty & the French in America have had frequent Conferences with the said Ambassadour & Envoy Extraordinary in order to Obtain Satisfaction for the Damages Your Majestie's subjects have lately sustained from the French in Hudsons Bay with the Restitution of the Three Forts which by Surprise was Seized on by them as also touching severall other Differences depending between the Two Crownes and as the Business of Hudsons Bay having already acquainted Your Majesty with our Proceedings therein, Wee do further add as our humble Opinion That it plainely appears Your Majesty & your Subjects have a Right to the whole Bay & Straights of Hudson & to the Sole Trade there of so it may be fitt for your

Majesty to support the said Compa. of Hudsons Bay in Recovery and Maintanance of their Right Since otherwise that trade will be Totally lost & fall into the Hands of the French if they be permitted to continue in the possession of those Forts or of any Fort or place of Trade within the said Bay or Streights.

HIS MAJ:ties RESOLUTION there upon.

WHERE UPON his Hon Majesty did Declare That having maturely Consider his own Right & the Right of his Subjects to the whole Bay & Streights of Hudson, and having been also Informed of the Reasons Alledged on the part of the French to Justify their late proceed- ings in Seizing 3 Forts which for many years past have been possessed by the English & in Committing severall acts of Hostility to the very great Damage of the English Compa. of Hudsons Bay.

HIS MAJESTY upon the whole matter did considirre the said Compa. well founded in their Demands & therefore did insist upon his owne right & the Right of his Subjects to the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson and to the Sole Trade & thereof as also upon the Demand of full Satisfaction for the Damages they have Received & Restitution of the 3 Forts Surprised by the French in the Bottom of the Bay -

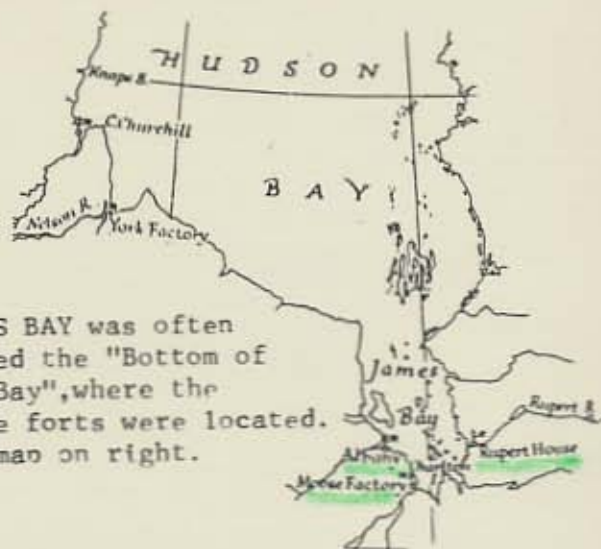
Docket: Hudson's Bay Company's Petition to her Maty. Enclosed in their lettr. of ye 17th Feby. 1709/10 -

*A DOCUMENT THAT INFLUENCED THE
PEACE OF UTRECHT.*

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—To the Queens most Excellent Majesty. The Petic[i]on of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay. *MANUSCRIPT, 6 pages, written in a legible hand. Folio, unbound.*

Endorsed: "Hudson's Bay Company's Petition to Her Majesty Endorsed in their lettr. of ye 17th Feby., 1709/10"

The Company presents a list of grievances against the French which Her Majesty is petitioned to redress, while negotiating the peace treaty (the Peace of Utrecht). As a result of this petition "the country around Hudson's Bay and the forts on James' Bay were restored by the French to the Company" (Robinson: COLONIAL CHRONOLOGY, p. 86). One of the grievances put forward is that "they forcibly took from the Company Three Factories, vizt. Albany Fort, Rupert Fort, and Moose River Fort."



^*****

From Henry Hudsons tragic death in 1610, on the bay that bears his name, France and England struggled over the control of the fur trade and that vast domain that is now Canada. It was not until March 1713, at Utrecht, Holland, that France gave up her claims to what then became British North America. This petition to Queen Anne was written out at a Committee meeting of the H.B. Company on Feb. 17 1710. The following quote is from that meeting: "At this Comittee a Draught of a Letter to my Lord Marlborough as also one to my Lord Sunderland were agreed to, which are to be wrote out faire, with all Convenient Speed, Likewise a Copy of the Company's Petition to her Majesty Presented about Twelve months since (1709) which is to be inclosed in my Lord Sunderlands Letter." - Thus the date "17th Feb'y. 1709".

10

flag was lowered at New Orleans signifying the completion of the Louisiana Purchase and the end of the French Empire in North America.

27 September 1977

MANIT^{BA}

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM,
RECREATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Provincial Archives
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P8

Mr. John Parker
Curator
University of Minnesota
James Ford Bell Library
Minneapolis, Minnesota
55455
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Parker:

Thank you for your letter of 21 September.

We have a copy of the petition sent by the Company to the Queen of England on 24 April, 1709 (O.S.) (HBCA A.9/3, fos. 51d-53d.) You apparently have the copy that was made on 17 February, 1709 (O.S.).
10

My thinking is based on the following taken from a Committee meeting on 17 February:

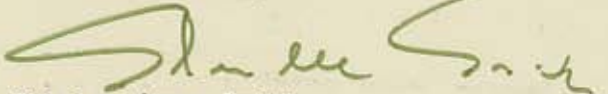
"At this Comitte a Draught of a Letter to my Lord Marlborough as also one to my Lord Sunderland were agreed to, which are to be wrote out faire, with all Convenient Speed, Likewise a Copy of the Company's Petition to her Majesty Presented about Twelve months since which is to be inclosed in my Lord Sunderlands Letter."

(HBCA A.1/321, fo.7)

Furthermore, the Petition in A.9/3 is similar to yours. There are variations in spelling.

We shall be pleased to welcome you again to our Archives.

Yours sincerely,



Shirlee Anne Smith
Archivist
Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

SAS/ek

6
Dear Sir

I wrote you two days ago at which time I
consigned you Sixty Six Packs Trawls & Skins to sell for my %
I at same time sent you a list of Sundry Dfts. I had drawn
on you & begd you would pay W^m Kay whatever Balance
might remain after said Dfts. were paid.

But since, I find that I shall be under the
necessity of drawing upon you for One hundred pounds & if
more I must therefore request that you will retain that sum
of the Balance afterwards you will pay to Kay as before
mentioned.

I am with Compl^t W^{ts} to Mrs. Dobie of the family

Dear Sir

Yours M^t Obed^t Serv^t

David M^r Grace

Michilimackinac 14 Aug: 1780

Ms. A.



Reproduced by courtesy of the Dominion Archives, Ottawa.

Original by Mrs. Edward Hopkins.

CANOT DE MAÎTRE

As used on the Trip of Viscount Monck (and Lady Monck), Governor-General of Canada, 1861-1868

Mr. Richard
Mrs.



300-37

[1800]

PARDEVANT les **NOTAIRE**s de la Province
du Bas Canada, à *Berthier* y réfidant, Souffignés, Fut présent *Prisque*
Lazabon, demeurant au dit Berthier

lequel s'est volontairement Engagé et s'Engage par ces Présentes à
Messrs. M^cTAVISH, FROBISHER & Co. Mr. *Jean Marie Boucher*
à ce présent et acceptant, pour à leur première ré-
quisition partir de Montréal en qualité de *souvernail avec le dit Boucher*
dans un de leurs Canots pour faire le voyage, tant
en montant *qu'en descendant avec le dit Boucher et aller avec*
lui ou il ira sans exception de lieu ou de place

et passer par Michilimakinac si il en est requis, passer huit Pièces sur le
Grand Portage en entrant, et *quatre* Paquets en sortant, ou rabattre
Six Livres ou Chelins ancien cours par chaque pièce ou paquet, à
l'option des dits Sieurs M^cTAVISH FROBISHER & Co. ou leur
représentant et de travailler six jours à tous autres ouvrages, excepté de
passer encore des pièces. ~~S'oblige d'aller au Lac de la Pluie s'il est né-~~
~~cessaire, en augmentant les gages et après de~~
~~livres ou chelins, et avoir bien et dûment soin pendant les routes, et~~
étant au dit lieu ~~de~~ des Marchandises, Vivres, Pelle-
tries, Ustensiles et de toutes les choses nécessaires pour le voyage; servir,
obéir et exécuter fidèlement tout ce que les dits Sieurs Bourgeois ou tous
autres représentans leurs personnes auxquelles ils pourroient transporter
le présent engagement, lui commanderont de licite et honnête, faire
leur profit, éviter leurs dommages, les avertir s'il vient à sa connoissance,
et généralement tout ce qu'un bon engagé doit et est obligé de faire; sans
pouvoir faire aucune traite particulière, s'absenter ni quitter le dit ser-
vice, sous les peines portées par les Loix de cette Province et de perdre ses
gages. Cet engagement ainsi fait, pour et moyennant la somme de
Six cents Livres ou Chelins,
ancien courant de cette Province, qu'ils promettent et s'obligent de
bailler, payer au dit engagé un mois après son retour en cette ville, et
à son départ l'équipement simple; reconnoit avoir reçu d'avance à
compte *trois cents livres* s'oblige de contribuer
d'un par cent sur ses gages pour le fonds des Voyageurs. Car ainsi, &c.
Promettant, &c. Obligéant, &c. Renonçant, &c.

Fait et passé à *Berthier* en l'Etude du Notaire Souffigné, l'an mil
deux cents ~~deux cents~~ *vingt-neuf* de
Decembre à *près* midi; et ont signé à l'exception
du dit engagé qui, ayant déclaré ne le savoir faire, de ce enquis,
a fait sa marque ordinaire après lecture faite. *vingt-neuf*

Prisque Lazabon

Joseph P. Duvernay fils
Ant. Amable Pict.

Maurice L. P. de la Plante
Notaire public

300-77

PARDEVANT les **NOTAIRES** de la Province du Bas-Canada, à Montréal, y résidant, soussigné; fut présent

Thomas Deslauriers du Faubourg
S. Laurent

lequel s'est volontairement engagé et s'engage par ces présentes à Messrs. William M'Gillivray, William Hallowell, Roderick M'Kenzie, Angus Shaw, Archibald Norman M'Leod et James Hallowell, de Montréal, Négocians et associés, sous le nom de M'TAVISH, M'GILLIVRAYS & Co. et JOHN OGILVY et THOMAS THAIN,

Ecuyer, à ce présent et acceptant pour, à leur première réquisition, partir de Montréal, en qualité de *Gouverneur* dans un de leurs

canots ou bateaux, pour faire le voyage, tant en allant qu'en revenant du Fort William sur la Rivière Kaministiquia; passer par Michilimackinac et aller au Lac de la Pluie, s'il en est requis, donner six jours de corvée, faire deux voyages du Fort William au Portage de la Montagne, ou au lieu d'iceux donner six jours de tems à d'autres ouvrages à l'option des dits Sieurs, aider à porter les canots à trois dans les terres, et avoir bien et dument soin pendant les routes, et étant rendu aux dits lieux du Fort William ou du Lac de la Pluie, des marchandises, vivres, pelleteries, ustensiles, et de toute les choses nécessaires pour le voyage; servir, obéir, et exécuter fidèlement, tout ce que les dits Sieurs Bourgeois ou tous autres représentans leurs personnes auxquels ils pourroient transporter le présent engagement, lui commanderont de licite et honnête; faire leur profit, éviter leur dommage, les en avertir s'il vient à sa connaissance; et généralement tout ce qu'un bon engagé doit et est obligé de faire, sans pouvoir faire aucune traite particulière, s'absenter ni quitter le dit service, sous les peines portées par les loix et ordonnances de cette Province, et de perdre ses gages. Cet engagement ainsi fait pour et moyennant la somme de *Quatre cents*

livres ou chelins, ancien cours de cette Province pour le voyage au Fort William, et de *deux cents*

dit cours, s'il fait le voyage du Lac de la Pluie, qu'ils promettent et s'obligent de bailler et payer au dit engagé un mois après son retour à Montréal; et avoir pour équipement une couverture de trois points, trois aunes de coton, une paire de souliers de bœuf et un collier; reconnoît avoir reçu à compte *deux piastres*

s'oblige de contribuer d'un par cent sur ses gages pour le Fonds des Voyageurs. Car ainsi, &c. promettant, &c. obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c.

Fait et passé à *Montréal* en l'étude du Notaire soussigné l'an mil huit cent *vingt* le *vingt quatre* de *Mars* à *pres* midi, et ont signé, à l'exception du dit engagé qui, ayant déclaré ne le savoir faire, de ce enquis, a fait sa marque ordinaire après lecture faite.

Thomas Deslauriers

D^e feu Joseph Nobidoux Son Compte Cour.

1808			
9 ^{bre} 30-	660 L de peau de chevreuil . . . a 40 ^o . . .	224	-
30-	payé votre mand. favoreur de St Paul . . .	16	.
26 ^{bre} 6-	payé am ^e Comor . . .	16	25-
13.	1. Robe de Boeuf Livré a L. Gasseur . . .	2.	50
	1. 6 ^{bre} de Souliers a isidore . . .	3	"
20	payé a Joseph Le Blond . . .	66.	50
29.	payé a Jean B ^{te} Bouvette . . .	9	"
	3. B ^{te} de Vin . . .	3	"
	payé a Louis marc . . .	12.	"
	1. Papier d'Epingle . . .		50-
	5 B ^{te} de Vin . . .	6	.
17-	L de poudre . . .	25.	50
	1. 6 ^{bre} Souliers Livré a michel . . .	3.	"
	payé a La fabrique . . .	14	40
10.	L de peau de chevreuil Livré le 29. 9 ^{bre} . . .	4	-
	1808 et omis de porter dans son tems . . .		
		<u>403.</u>	<u>65</u>

6. Balance cy haut 312. 7. 1/2

Je Certifie Le Cressens Compte Veritable Sauf

Louisiana Territory District & Township of St. Louis 3^d Set
 Before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace in & for the Township aforesaid
 personally came etiquette houteau, Esq^r who being duly sworn says that the above account with
 Ballance in his favor amount to three hundred Twelve Dollars Seven & half Cents is just &
 true as it stands stated. —
 Sworn to & subscribed before me Justice
 of the peace this 21st day of April 1810.

Aug. Houteau

No. 5. Prouce

ant avec Aug.^e Chouteau

avoir

1808 -
 9^{bre} 29^e
 1809 J. 24

6 ^m Erreur sur du Suif	20	"
5 ^m Le Beau	4	"
47 - L de peau de hermin	18	80
pour faire de Biscuit	2	37 1/2
1. 6 Couverts	8	"
3 Sains	"	75
Cuissons de 118 L de Biscuit	2	36
5 ^m M ^{re} Labadie	14	46
1. de mes Bons	17	8
1 J	3	0

Feb. 3.

Balance du Present 90 - 82 1/2
 312 - 7 1/2
 403 - 66



Erreur ou omission St. Louis 1^{re} avril 1810

Aug. Chouteau