



[Lawrence Taliaferro papers.](#)

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The original document, of which this is a photocopy, is filed in the Correspondence, at the beginning of 1858.

[1858]

47

In 1823 & 24-

I built at my own Cost, paying the
 Mechanics for Lumber & Labour—
 \$875. This House was 70 by 16 feet.—
 Basement of Stone up for Story of Woods
 containing 6 Rooms - Center 24 feet square

In 1825

Clark had a quantity of lumber
 hauled on to a Site - very near my
 Council house - Colonel Snelling as
 soon as he learnt of Clark's object - at
 commanded him to desist - that he (Clark)
 should persist in his enterprise - that
 he - Snelling would Report the same
 on his Dr. Martin's Return of property -

Said Clark did desist - and Orley
 purchased his lumber & Stone - with
 which - & other Materials & Stone -
 said Orley & Taliaferro caused the
 building to erected on the Site afore
 said - It being previously known
 and understood - that when the
 Troops should leave Fort Snelling -

Ortley was to transfer his own and any rights Clark might have to any portion of said house and grounds - to L Taliaferro. This transfer was made for a valuable consideration in good faith - and fully approved by Col Snelling -

When Lieut (then a Captain) Clark went on to Washington to close his official connections with Company General Aftz -

Taliaferro & Ortley by special request of Clark - placed Mrs C (who was in bad health) in their house until the return of said Clark (her husband) from the City of Washington - said Clark did return, and after some time removed his family to Fort Winnebago. - To show that Clark & Ortley transferred their interests respectively to Taliaferro. Neither

These two individuals nor their heirs ever let a claim to my home or any portion of it, from 1826 to 1858—

Now Malcom Clark whom I met & consulted with at St Paul Minnesota in July 1856—stated at once that his family had no claim whatever (Mr C is 43 years of age—but said "you need fear no one—but a set of Land Speculators in and around Fort Snelling—your claim is just & valuable—and you may count on opposition from the Quarter interested!" I wish you may succeed for you deserve it from the Government!!

My buildings were never demolished any one of them—until the Land became very valuable.—

I subsequently found all that Mr Clark surmised to be true to the letter—

Saml Eliason

Pieces of property bought of others,
and built by myself from 1820
to 1828-inclusive

1	of Lewis Beethoven Saller	\$45.00
2	Addition July 1820 to help	65.00
	Swept off high water 1822	\$110.00
3	Large house 76 by 16 feet 1833	875.00
4	Stone House Super 10 by 1826	175.00
5	Log House of board 1827	10.00
6	W.C. of W. & Cole 1827	10.00
7	House for my servants	15.00
	Addition by Perron	25.00
8	Temporary house for 2	
	addition by A. S. Munn	45.50
9	Stable for four horses	23.00
	Shed for Cows	
10	2000 Rails - Purson	35.00
11	1900 lbs Moque	32.50
12	Plank Lumbering	84.00
	Ocratic 1830	
14	Plank Shingles &c	
	of J. H. Lockwood 1836	69.75
15	out Builders	75.25
		\$7695.00
	Rebuilds & Repairing	1.033
	Cash paid	27287.21
		21.44

[March 3, 1823]

224

Washington 3^d March

Sir

I shall do myself the pleasure
to call on you on Friday Morning next for
such instructions as you may deem proper to
give upon the subject of the hostile feelings of
the Sissetons, and the depredation of the Upper
Siou and Chippeways this fall to the Seat
of Government. A letter from Col Snelling on the
subject of La. Batte's misfortune will at that time
be shown to you. —

I leave this for a day or two on a visit
to my mother who is still very ill. —

I have the honor to be
your Obedt^t servant

Hon^{ble} J C Calhoun
Secretary of War
Washington

Law^d Taliaferro
Indian Agent
Upper Mississippi
C. H.

War Department

Extract

April 25th 1823

Sir

The route of the expedition will be as follows, commencing at Philadelphia, thence proceeding to Wheeling in Virginia, thence to Chicago, via Fort Wayne, thence to Fort Armstrong or Dubuque lead mines, thence up the Mississippi to Fort St Anthony, thence to the source of the St Peter river, thence to the point of intersection between Red River, and the 49th degree of North latitude, thence along the Northern boundary of the United States to Lake Superior and thence homeward by the Lakes

The object of the expedition is to make a general survey of the country, on the route pointed out, together with a topographical description of the same, to ascertain the latitude and longitude of all the remarkable points, to examine, and describe its productions, animal, vegetable and mineral and to enquire into the character, customs &c of the Indian tribes inhabiting the same. In order to accomplish these objects, you are authorized to call upon the Commanding Officers of any post, in the contemplated route, for such supplies, and assistance, whether of men, horses, camp equipage, provisions, boats, clothing, medicines, or other aids as you may deem essential to the success of the expedition, and on the Indian Agents for such goods (not exceeding in the aggregate the

of three hundred Dollars) as you may deem expedient as presents for the
Indians =

I am Sir respectfully
Signed D. C. Calhoun

Major Stephen H. Long
Topographical Engineer

(A true copy from the original
(Extract) S. H. Long Maj. T. Eng.

Lewwina Taliasno Bay.

byt. of Indian Affairs

Fort. St. Anthony.

— 1823.
Camp Injunction

Dear Sir,

Prairie du Chien
May 22 - 1823

Mr. Don Darius has the
honor to inform you that Scott Campbell's
ap & Dureau's Note will be
sent you for collection. In the
mean time any arrangements
they may wish to make with
you immediately for a part pay
of their claims, you can decide
to or not as you think proper.

Make my respects to your
Brother & other friends.

Yours &c

L. L. Taliaferro
Ind on Agt

Thos W Darnall

Calcutta to Scott & Co Company
apd with the Factor
Pa ching

L. Taliaferro Esq
Ind Agent
H Peters

Indian Agency
 Prairie des Chaux 7th July 1823

Sir

I received Yours of the 3rd Inst last evening on the subject of a Saw Mill siting on the Chippewa River, stating that You did not know by what authority the Mill its question was undertaken; Now your satisfaction I have to inform You that I granted to Harding Perkins a permit to erect a Saw Mill on Chippewa River, provided the Indians laying claim to that part of the Country were willing; believing the same to be within my Agency, being on the East Side of the Mississippi and within the Territory of Michigan, considering moreover the great necessity of a Saw Mill in some part of this Country as we cannot get plank for the most trifling use without resorting to the Indian Country, and regarding (from my Instructions) that any thing conducive to the Civilization of the Indians as forwarding the views of my Government.

I have from these motives considered it my duty to encourage this establishment, for which I am accountable to my Government.

I have written the Secretary of War on the subject laying before him the state of the Country and my proceedings in every respect as connected with this Mill.

Whether Mr Perkins will leave the Mills agreeable to your directions I cannot say as I have heard nothing from

from him of late. - I remain very respectfully

Sir

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq.
Ind. agent
St. Louis

Your very obedient
Humble servant
Ch. Boilwin
a Gent

7th July

I last evening received Yours of the
4th by Lieut. Scott and am happy to learn that you
are acquainted with my sanction to the construction
of the Mill, and it also gives me satisfaction to find
that you intend a Report to the Superintendent of
Indian affairs at St. Louis which has already been done
by me as well as to the Secretary of War

Law. Taliaferro Esq.
Ind. ag.
St. Louis

Very respectfully

Yours
Ch. Boilwin
a Gent
Devising agent

July 1823
Copied

Recd. by
Lieut. Hobart }

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq.
Indian Agent
St. Peters



Prairie des Chien

45

1 Aug^r 1823 -

Sir

Yours of the 20th by Mr Finlay I received last night stating the determination of the Sioux with regard to the Menomories - altho' these Indians do not come under my Agency I have spoken to them several times and told them of the intentions of the Sioux. They have now & all expressed their determination to effect a passage up the Mississippi - Some of them leave this to morrow I shall call them together to day & do all in my power to prevent them -

Mr Finlay informs me that a party of Wabasha's young men about thirty or 40 are gone to war against the Chippewags & Wabasha says it was not in his power to stop them -

I would be extremely obliged to you if you would see my watch (which Dr. Young took with him to St. Peters) sent down. Mr Whitney has promised to bring it

Very respectfully

Sir

Your very ob^d Humble Serv^t

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq^r
Ind agent
St. Peters

A. B. Boileau
a - 3

Lucius

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq^r
Ind. Agent
Upper Mississippi
St. Louis

paid by
Mr. Whitney }

Prairie du Chien

46

Dear Sir

4th Oct 1823

I am sorry to hear that your intentions of going with the Indians to the Seat of Government this fall has failed. I depended on your coming down as I intended to have availed myself of Company to have proceeded to ~~Washington~~ ^{St. Louis}, but I shall now have to undertake the journey alone and altho' prohibited from taking such a step I find it necessary to go myself and shall start in the beginning of next month.

I have just given Mr. Powell a permit to pass to your Fort. he is on a hunting excursion, and if consistent with your duty to let him pass for that purpose I would add my recommendation to that effect. I remain

Sir

Your very obedient
& humble servant

Lorenzo Selisferro Esq^r
Indian Agent
Upper Mississippi

C. P. Barlow
a Lt

Have the goodness to offer my best respects to Col Snelling & family and all my best friends the officers

Express

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq.
Indian Agent
St. Louis

Dept of War, Off: Ind. affairs.
20. July, 1884.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that it is made a part of the duty of the Army Surgeon, (Dr. Brereton,) stationed in Washington, to attend all Indians who may be sick and require medical aid while at the Seat of Government, and that no Citizen Physician will, therefore, be employed. You will be pleased to communicate this information also to Mr. Kummerly.

Very respectfully &c.
(Signed) Saml. S. Hamilton.

Major Lawrence Taliaferro,
Indian agent,
now in Washington.

Dear Sir.

St Anthony Oct. 19th 1824

Your letter of the 4th inst was received by Mr Gibson yesterday; the whisky, flour, and tobacco, came safe to hand at the same time.

I had previously heard of a disposition on the part of Miss P. to break her engagement with you, but it was considered an idle report: without flattery I think you deserve a good wife, for you will make a good husband, but I would by means accept her hand, if her affections do not go with it, where dislike, or even indifference exists no happiness can be expected in married life; report says that Miss Choteau (a mischievous jade) has been busy in the affair, and has told the young lady some tales to your disadvantage.

I have been compelled to grant eight licences before having received your authority to do so, and for the last week my quarters have scarcely for an hour been free from Indians; finding it impossible to do justice to my command and attend to the affairs of the agency I have engaged Mr John Marsh the gentleman who came here as a tutor, to reside at the Council house & attend to their calls, with instructions to keep me informed of all important events; I have given him no assurance of compensation for his services, but have encouraged him to

to believe that while he does the duty you will allow him the pay of a sub-agent, I consider him fully competent to fill that office and beg leave to recommend him for the appointment if Mr Soudard declines. Mr Marsh had an unfortunate affair with ^{your} brother, but Muscoe was so decidedly in the wrong that I am sure your liberality of feeling will prevent your harbouring any prejudice against him on that account.

Our Indian affairs remain with but little variation as when you left us, the murders on Lake Pepin were undoubtedly committed by Chippewas from the lakes.

Marksee-mané and his banditti are the only enemies we have on the St Peters, this marauder destroyed about thirty head of Muscoe's cattle, merely he said because his men wanted powder horns; the carcases were left to the wolves; two families of Swiss emigrants who arrived here yesterday were robbed of almost every thing they possessed by him, and I expect daily to hear that Robinson has shared the same fate.

As I am restricted to defensive measures it is impossible to correct these abuses; to demand the surrender of the robbers, or the property unsupported by a military force would only excite their laughter, and even supposing the robbers were surrendered, they could not be convicted by any evidence I could procure, or their own confessions out

of court, made in a language we do not understand. The truth is our judicial code is not adapted to these people; they should be dealt with as the Scotch say "by the strong hand", on the commission of the next murder, let me be authorized to proceed to their camp, inflict summary punishment on the offenders on the spot, and we should hear no more of it, this is the mode of proceeding best suited to their ideas and they would submit without a murmur; but our present defensive attitude only invites aggression, if an Indian murders a white man we are not to retaliate but appeal to the Courts of law, that is to say if the Indian will be pleased to appear before such a tribunal, two years ago one of Marksee-mané's men shot La Batt, his surrender was required, but the demand was not enforced and the band continue to outrage the rights, and destroy the property of persons travelling through their country with impunity.

It gives me pleasure to assure you of the general good disposition of the Sioux with the exception of this little band of marauders, supposed to consist of nine or ten men only.

The effect produced by the visit of their chiefs to Washington is wonderful, since their return, the power, wealth, and numbers of the American people have been

their constant themes, many of their stories approach so near
the marvellous as to ^{be} discredited, such for example is the account
of casting a cannon which they witnessed, and the magnitude
of our ships. Old black dog shakes his head & says, "all
travellers are liars."

We are all well. M^{rs} S. joins me in wishes for
your health & happiness.

truly your friend

Shilling

L. Galiaferro Esq^r

To
Lawrence Taliaferro, Esq.
Ind: Agent, &c.

War Department ⁵¹
Off: Ind: Affairs
29th Novr 1824.

Sir,

Your letter of the 3rd Inst: dated at
St Louis, to the Secretary of War has been received.
The reasons you assign therein for the employ-
ment of Doctr. Blake instead of the army
Surgeon, are deemed satisfactory, and Doctr. Blake's
account is ordered to be passed, as a charge against
the Ind: Department - and as a credit to the debit which has been made
of it to your account. ~

Very Respectfully
Yr Obedt Servt

Wm. Luckenney

Letter from War Dept

29th of November 1824

Dr. Blake's of allowed



52
Saint Louis December 13th 1824

Sir/

Under the 2^d Section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th of May 1824- It becomes the duty of the Indian Agents to reside at their respective Agencies, to which my attention has been called. I have the honor to remark that it has ever been my earnest desire to meet the views of our Government as well as to forward them in every instance. - My present visit to this place cannot but be well known to you. - I have heretofore as guest private expenses attended in person to the purchase and transportation of all Merchandise, intended for the use of my Agency. - It now becomes necessary to employ a safe and faithful Agent to furnish and transport all the articles that may hereafter be required yearly for the St. Peters Agency - and let me have further to state, that as soon as my arrangements shall be made and the season ~~will~~ permit - I shall set out for my Post and proceed with ^{the least possible delay} all possible despatches.

I have the honor to be
To Genl. William Clark with the highest respect Sir
Support of Indian Affairs
at St. Louis

Your Obedt Servt
Saml. Taliaferro
Indian Agent
at St. Peters

particularly in relation to the settlements of
my accounts for the accomplishment of which
Object I have been favored with your sanction

Leop^d. Talcaferros

Report 13th Dec^r. 1824

a Copy forw^d. to War Dept

Wm. Taliferro

[Decr 14, 1824]

Sir

Mr. Wm. S. Pilton, Mem

ber of the Columbia Free B^oz informed me
this morning that, Genl Duff Green, has stated
to you, that, he can prove by me that Mr
Kenneth Mc Kenzie is the head of the Columbia
Free B^oz.

Send me to Duff in contradiction
of the assertion, that I do not remember
to have had any conversation with Genl
Duff Green relative to Mr. Kenneth Mc Kenzie
that could warrant the conclusion
stated in the premises, on the part of
Genl Green. I have known Mr.

K. Mc Kenzie since his arrival in the
United States, and believe that he is
sincerely desirous to become an American

Citizens; and since he has taken post
within the United States limit: he has
industriously used his influence with the
several tribes of Indians, bordering on said
post, to harmonize, and Conciliate in
favor of the United States Government:—
and I am induced to believe his efforts
have not been fruitless. In my opinion
Mr H. M. Kenner is a worthy, enterprising
honorable man: and would soon
take "American protection" ~~at~~ ^{at} the
limited objects.

I am sincerely
Yr very obt^d serv^t
J. M. Smith

Paris Dec: 14. 1824 —

Decr 14th 1824 - Copied

To

Maj. Salafino

Present

John Smith
at the

[Jan 1, 1825]

54

Board of Commissioners under the St. Petersburg
Convention, December 29th 1824

Ordered, That depositions shall be deemed duly
authenticated which shall be taken before a
Notary Public, Judge or Justice of the Peace, provided
they be accompanied by a certificate of the Clerk
of the County or District Court within the
Jurisdiction of which the officer resides under
the seal of the court and the signature of the
Clerk certifying that such Notary Public, Judge
or Justice of the Peace, is bona fide the Character
he represents himself to be, and provided also
that in all cases when a regular seal of office
has not been affixed, such certificate may certify
the signature of such officer to be genuine, or by a
certificate under the signature and seal of a
Governor of a State or Territory of the United States
or a Consul, vice Consul or other British func-
tionary to the same effect.

Jan 1st 1825 (ssd)

James Baker
Secy.

Labelled for use
before the end of
run (in slow case)
April 21st 1929

Dept. of War, Off. Indian Affairs.
21st Feby. 1825.

Sir,

I herewith enclose, by direction of the Secretary of War, a commission for Mr. Souland as your sub-agent, agreeably to your recommendation and request. The Commission is dated the 1st of March, at which time the duties of the present sub-agent will, agreeably to his resignation, cease, and those of Mr. Souland commence.

I am, very respectfully,

Your mo. Ob^l. Serv^t.

W. L. Kenney

Lawrence Taliaferro, Esq.

Indian agent,

Upper Mississippi

J. G. Leonard
Asst. Secy. Genl. Agent
At New York
L. J.

Dear Sir

Detroit July 25th 1825

I received your letter of May 24th by the schooner Tiger which arrived here yesterday. How Mr Marsh obtained possession of your letter to me I am at a loss to conceive, he certainly never received it from me and if he has it, it has been clandestinely taken. I remember on the morning of my departure he asked me if you had not in a letter from St Louis, said you would compensate him for his services from your own funds; I told him you had, and at his request read the passage in your letter; after reading it, I placed it on my files, I have a distinct recollection of the circumstance as I placed it in the right hand corner on the top of the file; no person but Mr Marsh was left alone in the office afterwards until my departure. The letter is of no consequence, as it contains no pledge or promise, to pay Mr M. a specific sum; he was in my employ during the winter as a tutor, for which service I gave him his board, and seventy five dollars. He also received forty dollars for carrying the express mail to St Louis in February last. I apprehend serious consequences from the murder of the Chippewa; after such an event you

can hardly expect to take any of the Chippewas to the
great Council. The murderers of Hindley and his party
are now on trial at Mackinaw. Nothing important of
recent date has occurred in the great world. We are living
on the farm, and are all well. I propose to leave this
for St. Peters in about ten days. Mrs. S. desires to be remem-
bered to you. truly your friend J. Melling
S. Galiafero Esq.

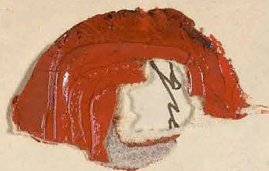
The bearer of this is our Asst. Surgeon, you
will find him a worthy man and an agreeable
companion. J. S.

Continentals, 30. note within
- 1778.

L. Taliaferro Esqr
Indian Agent

favoured by Dr Wood
of the U.S. Army.

St Peters



Prairie du Chien.

57

July 28th 1828.

Sir,

During the continuance of the treaty at this place, the necessary supplies of fresh beef for the Indians will be drawn from Col^l. David Bailey, and all other requisite supplies will be drawn from Capt. Gooding, as the agent of Mr O'Fallon. These supplies will be issued upon returns, to be drawn and signed by the different Agents, and countersigned by General Clark or myself, or by some person to be appointed by us for that purpose. The Sioux, being within your agency, will be supplied upon your returns.

Until other instructions may be given, one pound of bread or one pint of Corn, and one pound of beef, will be considered as a daily ration for each Indian. When pork is issued, the daily allowance will be three quarters of a pound. You will ascertain with as much precision as possible, the number of Indians to whom you issue, and whenever you have reason to suppose that there is any increase or diminution of this number, you will carefully recount them. You must recollect that their numbers will be greatly exaggerated unless great caution is used. And to prevent serious losses to the United States, your utmost vigilance will be required.

It is a duty in which your interpreter, can be daily engaged. Your returns will express the number of Indians as well as the quantity required, and will be drawn for different bands or for the whole body of the tribe, as may be found most convenient for them. The quantity of Beef, Pork and flour, will be expressed in the returns by pounds and parts of pounds.

Very respectfully, Sir,

I am Your Obedt. Servt.

Lawrence.

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq.

Ind. Agent.

Prarie du Chien July 28. 1825
Instructions from Gov Cass-
at the Treaty
" "

W Pritch 2 Fishes from
 J Pritch Lac ^{you} Pritch
 C Dumas Lac. Tarn
 W Dickson Riv. Chien
 Louis Beyer. Trans. des. Tarn
 Francis Grandin Lake Rapids
 Dr Lament ——— St. Peter near T. Pritch
 Francis Franer. ——— Devils Lake

A copy
 of an Abstract of Journals
 granted at St. Peter
 By Louis P. Talbot
 from April
 for 1822

were
 weighed
 weighed
 Pouch

in the St. Peter near Lake Pritch

A list of Licenses granted at the Indian Agency
 1822 Specifying to whom, for what time amount of Bonds taken

N ^o	Names	When granted	Where granted	For what time	Amount of Bonds
		1822.			Dollars.
1	James R. Stubbs	14 th Aug ^y	St. Peters	one year	1000.
2	Francis Frierens	26 th " 26	" "	" "	1000.
3	Philander Prescott	15 th September	" "	" "	1500.
4	Joseph Smelling	16 th "	" "	" "	1000.
5	Duncan Campbell	1 st October	" "	" "	1000.
6	John B. Fairbault	1 st "	" "	" "	1000.
7	Ezekiel Lockwood	3 ^d "	" "	" "	1500.
8	Daniel de Wight	3 ^d "	" "	" "	1500.
9	Ala. Fairbault	4 th "	" "	" "	1000.
					\$10500.00

To / Genl. William Clark
 Supt of Indian Affairs

St. Louis—

ian Agency St. Peters. Upper Mississippi in the year
Bonds taken, and the Capital of each Trade. —

Amt of Bonds	Capital: —		Remarks —
	Dollars.	Cents	
1000.	"	"	Trading for the Columbia Cpy Capital entered
1000.	"	"	Trading for Columbia Cpy Capital entered
1500.	2050	"	at St. Louis. by William P. Tilton.
1000.	"	"	Trading for Columbia Cpy Capital entered by
1000.	1911	71	William P. Tilton at St. Louis.
1000.	1911	71	
1500.	2036	90 1/4	
1500.	2036	90 1/4	
1000	"	"	
10500.00	9947	22 1/2	

Sant. Talarero
Main Agent
at St. Peters.

Upper Mississippi

1825

58

Sir

Indian Agency St. Peters
September 28.th 1823—

In consequence of the wide range of this Agency
The enclosed copy of a letter from the Department of War
was addressed to me on the 17.th of November 1821. and it was
expected that a copy of the same had been forwarded to you.—
My having informed you of its existence, and bearing at
the late Treaty of Prairie du Chien— induces me at this time
to lay the views of the war before you.— It at once
puts to rest any ideal claim which Mr Schoolcraft, or any
other Agent may suppose they have as to the direction of
the affairs of the Chippeways residing on the waters of the
Upper Mississippi—

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt Servt

Levi Polioferro
Indian Agent
at St. Peters

His Excellency
Lewis Cass
Gov. & Sup. in Affairs
at Detroit

Over for a copy of the Sec of war letter
refers to above—

Sir

58
Department of War
17th November 1821.

As the Indians of your Agency are intimately connected, with those under the Superintendency of Governor Cap, you will receive his instructions upon all points of duty growing out of such connection, which you will ~~obey~~ if not incompatible with those you have, or may hereafter receive from this Department.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Gov Cap -

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt Servt

Signed

J. C. Calhoun

Laurens Taliaferro Esq
Indian Agent
St Louis -

Sept 25. 1825

Chippeways of this Agency
Copy of a letter to Gov
Cass. enclosing letter
of Sec of War Nov. 17 1821.

Called out by certain feelings
& transactions of individuals
at Treaty of 1825 of Peace
Am Chums - do.

Department of War
17th November 1821

Chippeways of this Agency
Copy of a letter to Gov
Cass. enclosing letter
of Sec of War Nov. 17 1821.

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& transactions of individuals
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Am Chums - do.

[Sept. 30 1825]

Invoices of Goods
of Indian Traders
taken into the Country
in the year - 1825 -

\$37023.78

no acc. no

Invoice of Goods
intended for the trade of
Sells River of Francis
Crawford

2 pieces of broad
1/2 - Seamed cloth
1/4 - Green
4 - 3 ft. 6 in. cloth
8 - 2 1/2 - cotton
3 - 2 - cotton
4 - 1 1/2 - cotton
4 doz. knives
3 Guns
1/4 doz. Gun Powder
1 piece Calico
1 doz. Horn Combs
100 Gun Flint
1/2 doz. Gun Powder
1/2 doz. Looking Glasses
6 B. G. 1/4 lb
1/2 doz. Turkey Fan
200 lb Lead
400 - Powder
1 Bag Shot
200 grains of Gunpowder
1/2 doz. Ring
200 grains of Gunpowder

no acc. no.

2 furs from bands
1 full Gorge
1 doz. Hair Goggles
2 furs Ribbon

The whole amounting
to five hundred and one
54/100 Dollars.

Francis Judine

Fort Snelling

31st Aug 1825

Invoice of Goods entered
for trade at the Falls
of St. Croix of Geo
Campbell

2000 Indian Arrows

18 Indian Axes

9 1/2 lb White Beads

28 Bunches Gany ~~roths~~

4000 Indian Beads

4 fair 3 ft Blankets

16 ~ 2 1/2 ~ ~~roths~~

3 ~ 2 ~ ~~roths~~

3 ~ 1 1/2 ~ ~~roths~~

3 ~ 1 ~ ~~roths~~

4 fair Blue Gany

1 fair Gany

1 fair Mottom

1 ~ Green cloth

3 ~ Collied

2000 Combs

200 Gun Flint

1 Gross Gartering

1 1/2 doz Looking Glasses

1 doz Wash Tubs

1 fair Black Gilt M³

300 Indian Gany

1 doz Tin Kettles

250 lb Tea

200 Beads

150 lb Gun Powder

no acc no

4 pieces Ribbon
1 G. p. Ring
1 pair Arm Bands
1 pair Mitts
1 pair Garters
200 Hair Combs
10 Branches large
200 small Branches
3000 Fine Sticks
1 Bag Shot
70 lb Tobacco
2 v. Tomillan
3000 Gun Powder
3000 ~~Gun Powder~~ ~~Powder~~
The whole including
provisions amounting to
Twenty Hundred Dollars

J. Campbell

J. L. Snelling 31st Aug
1827

Francis Waller
Pierre Vasseur
Glaude Campan

Invoiced for Goods
 for trade at Devils
 Lake by Francis Tremier
 3 pieces Iron
 1/2 - Lead
 1/2 - Green
 5 lbs 3/4 - Blank
 1/2 - 1/2 - 1/2 -
 2 - 2 - 2 -
 3 - 1/2 - 1/2 -
 2 - 1 - 1 -
 1 doz. Knives
 1 Gun
 10 Grog Gun (Barrels)
 1 piece Callie
 1 doz. Horn Combs
 200 Gun Flint
 20 Grog Gun (Barrels)
 2 doz. Flat Blades
 1 piece B. G. 1/2 lb
 3 Flat Tin Bells
 400 lb Lead
 200 - Powder
 6 Bag Shot
 500 grains Brass
 2 Grog Ring
 150 grains Gun
 1 - Ann. bands
 10 - 10 -
 2000 - 1000

For: Two Steel
4 pieces Ribbon

The whole amounting
to seven hundred &
thirty four ²⁸/₁₀₀ dollars

J. H. Snelling

31st May 1825

Invoice of Goods for
 the trade at the upper
 Mouth of the River de
 Mouron of Wright
 Presents

2 pieces Iron
 1/2 - 1 cask
 5 p. 3 p. 13 cask
 10 - 3/2 - other
 4 - 2 - other
 3 - 1 - other

2 doz Knives
 2 Guns
 1 piece Callen
 1 doz Iron Casks
 100 Gun Flint
 1 doz Iron Clasp
 1/2 piece B. I. W. H.
 1 cask Tin Kettle

300 lb Tea
 100 - Powder
 3 Bags Shit

4000 grains Powder
 1 Box Rings
 45 lb. Candles
 3 - Arm bands

no acc no

5 ps. Mist Bands
1 lute Goggles
2 d. of Hair Sheet
3 pieces Ribbon

The whole amounting
to Eight Hundred and
Twenty five 99/100 Dollars

For Shelling

31st Aug. 1823

J. W. Prescott

Invoice of Goods for
Trade of River Cheyenne

by William Dickson

5 pieces Ground

2 - Pearl } oth
1 - Green }

10 lb. 3 lb. 1 lb. 1 lb.

15 - 3/4 - oth

6 - 1/2 - oth

5 - 1/4 - oth

4 - 1 - oth

12 doz. Knives

6 Guns

8 Grog Gunrooms

1 piece Callicoe

2 doz. Horn Combs

500 Gun Flint

3 Sharp Gunting

2 doz. Steel Blades

1/2 piece B. G. W. H.

3 Kites Tin Kites

500 lb. Tea

300 - Powder

6 B. G. Hook

600 grains Bampum

2 Sharp Rings

100 pairs Carrels

no acc no

1 pair Arm bands
50. worth ✓
3 palls Engrs
Covers the Shells
10 lines Ribbon
The whole amounting
to the Treasurer
Three Hundred & thirty
five \$345.00 Collected

For Shelling

3rd May 1895

William Dickson

Invoice of Goods
intended for the trade of
Havanna de Juncos of

Louis Pergam

6 pieces Cotton

1/2 - Beards Cloth

1 - Green

45 pairs 3/4 13 Blankets

20 - 1/2 - cotton

4 - 2 - cotton

4 - 1 - cotton

6 pairs Knives

10 Guns

1 Pair Gun Powder

3 pieces Calico

2 pairs Horn Combs

300 Gun Flint

2 Pairs Sauter

2 pairs Steel Blades

1 piece B. G. Wk

2 pairs Tin Plates

500 lb Lead

200 - Powder

4 Bags Shot

1 Pair Rings

500 pairs Cartridges

4 - Arms bands

12 pairs (Mink Bands)
12 sets Goggles
3 sets Fur Hats
1 pair Ribbons

The whole amounting
to One Thousand One
hundred & ten $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 Cents

Louis Bergan
For Snelling
J. B. M. 1885

[77]

Invoice of Goods for
Trade at La Guay-Paul
by Joseph Benoit -

Office Hours

4. Scrub 3

From 20th

15/10 3 per Blue Rods

25. 24. 23.

4. 2. 1. 2. 3.

[Faint handwritten marks]

Dear General Morris

4 Rivers

Yours

James Callaghan

Wm. H. Combs

Regem & Hinc

2/2 G. & L. L. L.

2 mi. F. to G. L. 1895

Sept 25th In Kitter

Free B. G. H. W.

500 H. Gen. 2

300 Powder

1. Buy 1 lb

600 Grains Pumpum

2 Prof. Kemp

John C. C. C.

1 pair Arm bands
10 Mitt ✓
2 sets Goggles
2 ✓ Throats
1 pair Fine Hats
1 pair Ribbons

The whole amounting
to Two Thousand
One Hundred & Seven
17/100 Dollars.

Wm. J. Snelling

31st Aug 1823

Joseph Reinvill

Invoiced 7 Boxes
for trade of Lacy
Barren of Charles
Du Mont

7 pieces Brown

2 - Green

1 - Green

15 pieces 3/4 Blankets

25 - 1/2 - other

10 - 2 - other

8 - 1/2 - other

5 - 1 - other

12 pairs Skives

10 pairs

4 Gross Gun Pouches

3 pieces Callicene

30 Gun Skives

3 Gross Gun Pouches

3 pairs Steel Blades

1 piece B. G. Skives

3 Skives Gun Pouches

50 lbs Gun

300 - Powder

10 lbs Shot

5000 grains (Tramp) Powder

3 Gross Gun

341 pair Earbobs

10 " Arm bands

20 " wrist "

2 sets Earrings

1 pair Hair Steel

15 pieces Ribbons

The whole amounting

to one Thousand Nine

Hundred Eighty six $\frac{3}{4}$ 100

Dollars

Wm. Snelling

31st Aug 1825

Charles Dumont

Invoice of Goods from
the trader of Leaf Lake
by Philman Prescott.

Don: Auld

31 Inoran Reed

10 lb White Beans

8 pairs 3 pt Blankets

40 ~ 3 1/2 ~ rittig

4 - 2 - 017

A ~ 1 1/2 - orth

Am 1. Oct.

3 - 4 - other

3 - 3 1/2 - Pitt. American

2 - 3 - ortho

11 fms Scarlet 225 703

Green 23

3. *Isurus Gallione*

1 1/2 doz Combs

300 Gen. Hunt

3 Gross Garterung

1/2 doz Looking Glasses

8 North West Ground

1/2 price Black & White

1 Gross Sculpting Knives

3 Herts Fin Kettles

100th Bulls

by 5th Gun Powder

Lucas Ribbans

Gross Ring

222 222 222

Spain Arms Band
6. Mith
2 Indian Crowns
100 Fair Embroes
1 Little Gorgon
6000 Fine Steel
4 Bags Shot
2th Throat
4th Hornellion
1 Gross Gun Powder
12,500 grains Rampum
2th Worted Gun
180th Tobacco
The whole including
provisions for the
Torys amounting to
Two Thousand two
Hundred & twenty five
Dollars.

Hands
Bapt. Fortier
Francis Socie
Bapt. Lea
Joseph Sanjacon
Pats Quinn
O. Prescott

Sept - 23rd 1825

Invoice of Goods
intended for the trade of
Seneca Lake upper Miss-
issippi by Rev. J. B. Allen

4000: Tools

24 Indian Axes

30 lb Small White Beads

5 pr. 3 ft Blankets

20 - 2 1/2 - other } English

6 - 2 - other

6 - 1 1/2 - other

4 - 1 - other

2 - 4 - other } American

5 - 3 1/2 - other

1 - 3 - other

5 pieces Blue Threads

1 piece Green 19 1/2 lb

1 - Green 10 lb

2 - Indian Calliope

2000: Combs

300 Gun Flints

2 Goss Sauter

2000: Looking Glasses

5 North West Guns

1/2 piece B. S. 18 1/2 lb

8 Garden Hoes

6000: Scalping Knives

2 Nets Fine Kittles

150 lb Balls

no acc no

150 lb Powder
7 pieces Ribbon
1 Gross Rings
2 doz Ann Bands
2 v. Mith
1 set of Goggles
4 pairs Ear wheels
100 v. w. Robs
1000s Fine Steel
4 Bags Shot

175 lb Tobacco
2 v. Vermillion
1/2 Gross Gun Powder
6,800 grains Ram powder

The whole including pro-
visions amounting to fifteen
Hundred & seventy six Dollars.

And

William Stitts
Joseph Du Stan
Paul Bonvion
Louis Amner

John Mulling J. S. Sept 1785

B. P. Baker

Ino of Goods for the Indian Trade at the Entry of St Peters.

- 15prs 3/4 Blankets
- 20 " - 2 1/2 " do
- 6 " - 2 " do
- 6 " - 1 1/2 " do
- 6 " - 1 " do
- 7 pcs Cloths & Strouds
- 1 " Scarlet Clo.
- 1/2 " white Molton
- 2 " Indian Calico -
- 2 " Canton Silk Hdkfs.
- 7 Rolls Taffeta Ribbon
- 2 1/2 Gro. Gartering
- 2 1/4 " Wadded
- 2 Bunches Mock Garnet
- 2 200 Blk & White Wampum
- 1/2 doz Fox tail feathers
- 1/4 " Cock do
- 1 " Box wood Combs
- 1 " Horn do
- 1/2 Gro Ind. awls
- 1 doz fine Sticks
- 1/2 Gro. Guns Worms
- 2 papers Hawk Bells
- 2 Gro. Path Rings
- 7 doz Indian Knives
- 500 Gun Flint
- 3 lbs Vermillion
- 8 pierced Broaches
- 6 Embossed do
- 363 Com. do
- 200 fish eye do
- 600prs earbobs
- 2 must Tin Kettles
- 20 Beaver & 20 Rat do
- 8 St. W. Gun
- 1 Key Tobacco

over

no acc 700

Brought Over
24 axes Large & Small
3 pipe Tomahawks
10 Rat spears
300 lbs powder
1 Gallon St Lawrence shells

The whole amt. to. \$1500-00

A Peters 31st Sept^r 1825

Shaw, Parly

8

In^o of Goods taken by
Louis Provencalle for the
Trade of the Indians at
the Little Rapids

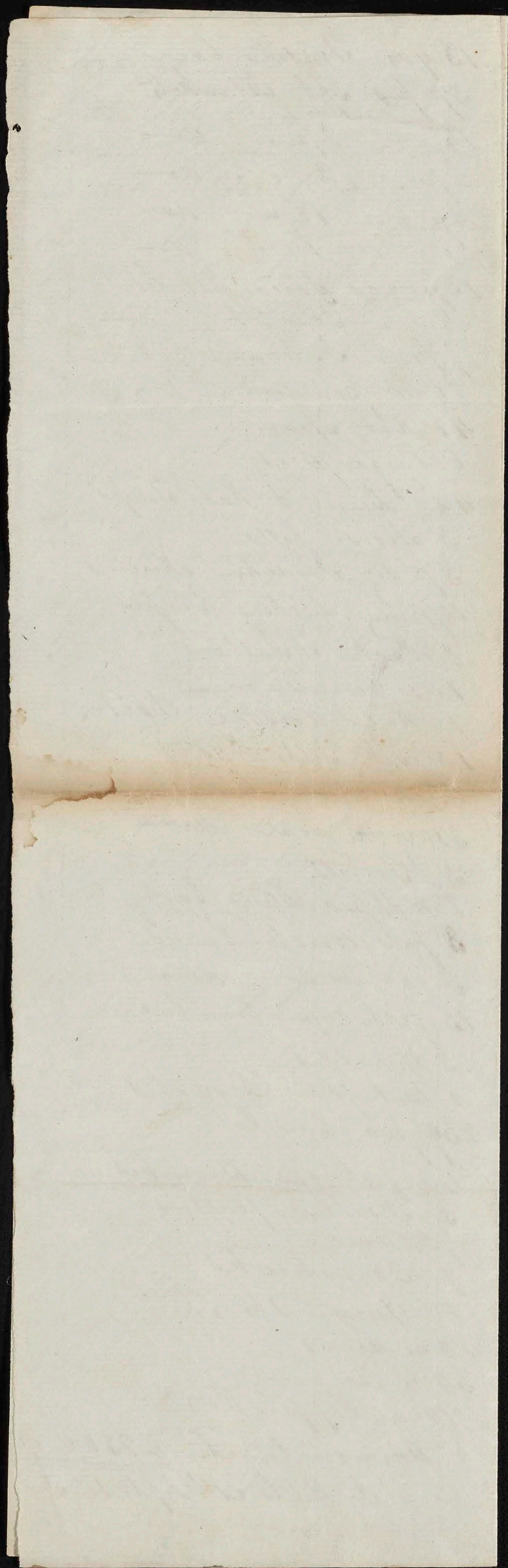
3 prs 3/4 Blankets.
26 " 2 1/2 " do—
4 " 2 " — do—
4 " 1 1/2 " — do—
4 " 1 " — do—
10 pds Com: blue Strouds
1 " Grey List Clo: 24 1/4 yds
1 " Sarsa do do 18 1/2 "
1 " Scarlet — do 23 p
1 " Red flannel 45 "
1 " blue Molton
1 1/2 " white do—
5 " Indian Calico
1 " Navy blue do— 28 yds
2 " Domestic Stripes 86 "
1 " Turkey Striped Cotton
1 " Blk Silk Stkps
10 Striped Cotton Shirts
2 Cloth Capots
2 prs Trowsers
1/2 doz Country Socks
1/4 " Red Caps
6 rolls Taffeta ribbon
2 1/2 Gro: Garters
10 oz worsted yarn
1 doz Pap: Look: Glasses
1/2 lbs Candle wicks
2 lbs threads
1/2 " Holl and twine
1 Bunch Cord line
2 packs playing Cards
2 Quins Foolscap paper
2 doz Box wood Combs
2 Gro: Sath rings
over

Brought Over

1th Blk Wampum
 1 mass Large blue Beads
 12 do Barley Corns
 15 do mock Garnets
 3⁴ do Green Beads
 2 papers Hawk bells
 6 h^a Gun Flint
 4 doz In. Knives
 2 phials peppermint
 1 Box Thoriae
 4¹/₂ do China Vermillion
 1²/₂ do Gun Worms
 2 doz Indian awls
 1²/₂ do Iron Steels
 2 h^a Corn. Needles
 2 flat Files
 1 Cut Saw file
 2 Hand saw do
 3^{rs} wrist Bands
 350^{rs} Earbobs
 250 Corn. Broaches
 250 Fish eye do
 120 double Crosses
 4 pierced Broaches
 1 punt Jack
 8th nails
 6 Corn Axes
 15 Beaver & 15 Rat Traps
 25 North West Guns
 25th Shot
 6 Kys Gun powder say 300th
 4th Oakum
 10th pitch
 63th Lead
 337th Tobacco
 2⁸⁰th Lead
 25 Large & small axes
 1 nest Tin Kettle
 1 quart St Lawrence Shells

15 yds Tinsel Lace
 3¹/₂ yds 3¹/₂ Blankets
 14¹/₂ " 2¹/₂ " do
 2¹/₂ " 2 " do
 2¹/₂ " 1¹/₂ " do
 1 " 1 " do
 13¹/₄ yds Sarsaparilla list clo.
 6 " Scarlet do
 7³/₄ " Indian Calico
 80th powder
 41 Rat Spear
 6 Large Axes
 48 Beaver & Rat Traps
 3 Horse bells
 5¹/₂ doz Indian Knives
 10¹/₂ doz Looking Glasses
 8 Cock Feathers
 1th Vermillion
 1 Red worsted Belt
 10 Blk Silk Hanks
 3th mock Wampum
 3100th seal do
 3 Gorgets
 8 malpes Blue Barley Corns
 3^{rs} wrist Bands
 3 " arm do
 13 fish eye Broaches
 25 thimbles
 6 Embossed Broaches
 239^{rs} Earbobs
 40 fish eye Broaches
 5 Fox tail feathers
 7¹/₂ axes
 7 Tomahawks
 8 Guns. 1th Thread
 80th Lead
 30th Tobacco
 10th Copper Kettle

Amounting to \$2500.⁰⁰
 St Peter 31st Sept 1825



Prairie du Chien 20th Octr 1825

M^r Lawrence Taliaferro

Dear Sir

I with pleasure received your letter by L^t Russell of the date of the 14th Octr and I am very thank full to you for the Potatoes & Onions you had the goodness to send me, Since you left this place the whole of this Country has been very Sickly. we have had a great many Deaths, Specially the manominies have died at this Place to the number of thirty men, women & Children. there was one day died in this Place, Six manominies & M^r Boletts Sister. and a Child of M^r Jason. and I my Self was very near going with them. my health at this present time is not very good, I suffer yet with pains. and I can get no Sleep at nights, I am Sorry to learn by your letter that the red wing is dead.

if they Sioux have that Superstition of having been Poisoned at the Council of Prairie du Chien what then will they manominies say. for ^{they} have died a greater number. all ^{that} was there Sicknefs. was the Billious fever & all those which was buried here were yellow in the face. Some were brought here which had been dead three

days, one Specially from the Mountain in the Waters
and one from the fur river, among the death of the
Manominis. was the old Chief Big nose, which died
in Mr Bristol's Lot. we had an inquisition over his body
of twelve Jury. and it was found that he came by his death
by Sickness, if you should come down this fall to the
Prairie du Chien. on a visit. I hope you will come
and make your home with me, it will be a great satis-
faction to me to have such good company to pass the
Winter. the Sickness yet continues. at the place day
was buried one of Mr Sason's Children a boy about two
years of age. has for the locations for trader up the
Mississippi. you have the knowledge of those which
were given. the location is not at the mountain it
is below. we have had lately news of the Wisconsin
above the Portage. the wine traders from the portage on
the way with these traders. have had the same
Sickness that prevailed among the manominis: at this
place. it is reported that Eleven of them died. Mr
Lockwood has just arrived from green bay. he fetches no

news worth mentioning, we have had one mail from
St Louis. but no Letters for this place. the whole mail
is for St Peters. which you will receive by this boat
we expect daily another mail from St Louis very
soon, has for Sickness & death. it has been going
all over the globe, My best respects to Col
W. B. Morgan. Hoping that I shall see him soon
Back to Prairie du Chien it is reported here that
Col Snelling will be here in a few days on his return
to St Peters. I remain with Respect

Dear your most Obedt humble Servt

A. B. Borwick
a Gent

Copied

To Law^r Taliaferro Esq^r

Indian Agent

Mon^d by

L^t Russell

J^t Peters

Upper Mississippi

63

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 15, 1826.

To

SIR :

It is the intention of the Government to collect and preserve such information as may be obtained concerning the Indian languages.

The subject naturally divides itself into two parts : ETYMOLOGY, or the vocabulary of the several languages or dialects, and their GRAMMARS or structure.

For the first purpose, an uniform comparative vocabulary is necessary ; and one has accordingly been prepared, and is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) consisting, principally, though not exclusively, of those primitive words which can hardly have been borrowed from other languages ; and which, when similar in different dialects, afford a strong proof of the common origin, at no very remote period, of the tribes speaking such dialects. This vocabulary has been arranged according to the several objects which it embraces ; and, also, with a view to prevent substantive nouns, adjectives, and verbs, from being confounded one with another. And it has been made copious, in order to have a better chance of obtaining for all the dialects a sufficient number of the same words, and for the purpose of offering a greater facility in discovering the affinities which may exist between the several Indian, or between them and other languages. It was also deemed proper to include, in it, all the words contained in that of the empress Catharine.

It is therefore desirable that this Vocabulary should be obtained for every Indian dialect spoken within the United States : but, in cases where this is not practicable, such one as may be procured, though less comprehensive and containing different words, will still be acceptable, and should be transmitted to the Department.

The second object is attended with much more difficulty. It is known that, in general, the Indian differ in their grammatical forms and structure from the English and most other European languages : and it has been suggested that there is, in these respects, a great similarity between those several Indian languages themselves. It would be interesting to ascertain what are their general features and peculiarities ; to what extent they resemble each other ; in what particulars they differ from the English, and other languages familiar to us. There is not sufficient knowledge on that subject, at least at the Seat of Government ; to give specific instructions. The intelligence and knowledge of its officers, to whom the inquiry is committed, must supply that defect. A literal translation of the verbal forms and sentences contained in the paper herewith enclosed, (No. 2.) will throw some light on the subject. But the list is necessarily very imperfect ; and, on a very important point—the manner in which derivative, and particularly in which compound, words are formed ; as it was impossible, *a priori*, to know which were and which were not, no sentences could be devised for that purpose. The paper has been drawn by way of illustration, and not with a view of prescribing any rule. Other sentences may be added or substituted, if thought necessary or preferable. To the conjugation of the verb *to tie*, that of any other may be substituted ; and, as far as practicable, one of the most regular which each language affords should be preferred. It is hardly necessary to add, that, whilst vocabularies of every different dialect are desired, the translation of the verbal forms and sentences, or of any others which may be substituted or added, and the inquiries respecting the grammar and structure of the languages, need not be extended, by any means, to every dialect, but only to one or two of the most important in each great family of radically distinct languages.

Uniformity in the orthography is an important object, and most essential in a comparative vocabulary. The plan proposed by Mr. Pickering, with some slight alterations, is recommended as the most simple, and as having generally been found sufficient in practice. A sketch of it is annexed ; but it may not always be possible to find, amongst the interpreters and other persons who must be employed in taking down the words from the Indians, men who could adhere to that plan. You will give such directions in that respect, as your knowledge of the capacity and habits of the men you employ will suggest, such as you think may be carried into effect. What is essential, is, that a *key* to the orthography adopted should accompany each vocabulary ; and to avoid, as far as practicable, the use of the same letter, or of the same combination of letters, to express different sounds ; and the use of different letters, or of different combinations of letters, to express the same sound. But, after all, it may often be necessary to let the interpreters write the Indian words according to their own habits of English orthography, and without attempting to give them directions, which, however simple in themselves, might puzzle them.

It will also be useful to obtain the proper name of each tribe—such as each gives to itself—together with the signification of that name, when it has any. It is still more important to know the name, and the meaning of the name, (when it has any,) given by each tribe to the rivers known to them. And there are some rivers which, could we know by what nation, or in the language of which nation they are called by the name they now bear, or which they did bear when first known to us, would assist us in finding out the ancient boundaries of certain tribes. Such are the Susquehannah, Conodogwinet, Conogochage, Potomak, Shenandoe, Roanoke, Pamptico, Allegheny, Conemaugh, Monongahela, Youghogheny, Swikley, Kanhawa, Ohio, Scioto, Poketaliko, and, generally, all the waters having Indian names, west of the Blue Ridge, in Pennsylvania and Maryland ; and, in Virginia, both east and west of that Ridge. This may be the best mode of finding out, with certainty, to whom debatable country did belong, and to what class lost languages did pertain.

The paper No. 3, which has been prepared by the Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, is an attempt, with the materials already within his reach, to arrange the Indian tribes of the United States East of the Stony Mountains, according to languages and dialects.

You will report to the Department, at as early a period as you can, the information required.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

No. II.—VERBAL FORMS AND SELECT SENTENCES.

to tie	he has tied them	that we (two) may tie him
tie him	they have tied me	that they may tie him
tie them	they have tied thee	if I tie thee
I tie	they have tied him	if I tie him
thou tiest	they have tied us (two)	if I tie them
he ties	they have tied us (all)	if he tie thee
we (two) tie	they have tied you (two)	if he tie him
we tie	they have tied you (all)	if he tie them
you (two) tie	they have tied them	I make him tie them
you tie	I have tied him	I make them tie thee
they tie	I have tied them	he makes me tie them
he ties me	thou has tied me	he makes me tie thee
he ties thee	thou has tied him	he does not tie me
he ties him	thou has tied us (two)	he does not tie thee
he ties her	thou has tied us (all)	he does not tie him
he ties us (two)	thou has tied them	they do not tie me
he ties us (all)	we (two) have tied him	they do not tie thee
he ties you (two)	we (all) have tied him	they do not tie him
he ties you (all)	you (two) have tied him	he has not tied me
he ties them	you (all) have tied him	he will not tie me
they tie me	he will tie me	he shall not tie me
they tie thee	he will tie thee	that he may not tie me
they tie him	he will tie him	if he does not tie thee
they tie her	he will tie us (all)	I will make him tie thee
they tie us (two)	he will tie you (all)	I will not make him tie thee
they tie us (all)	he will tie them	he made me tie thee
they tie you (two)	they will tie me	he did not make me tie thee
they tie you (all)	they will tie thee	I am tied
they tie them	they will tie him	thou art tied
I tie thee	they will tie us (two)	he is tied
I tie him	they will tie you (two)	we (two) are tied
I tie you (two)	they will tie them	we (all) are tied
I tie you (all)	I will tie him	you (two) are tied
I tie them	I will tie them	you (all) are tied
we (two) tie thee	thou wilt tie me	they are tied
we (two) tie him	thou wilt tie him	I was tied
we (two) tie you (two)	thou wilt tie them	I was tied by thee
we (two) tie you all	we (two) will tie him	I was tied by him
we (two) tie them	we (all) will tie him	he shall be tied
we (all) tie thee	you (two) will tie him	that he may be tied
we (all) tie him	you (all) will tie him	I am not tied
we (all) tie you (two)	I would tie thee	he is not tied
we (all) tie you (all)	I would tie him	I was not tied
we (all) tie them	I would tie them	he shall not be tied
thou tiest me	he would tie thee	he who is tying thee
thou tiest him	he would tie him	he who is tying him
thou tiest us (two)	he would tie them	he who did tie him
thou tiest us (all)	I might tie thee	he who will tie him
thou tiest them	I might tie him	we tie each other
you (two) tie me	I might tie them	you tie each other
you (two) tie him	he might tie thee	they tie one another
you (two) tie us (two)	he might tie him	I tie myself
you (two) tie us all	he might tie them	he ties himself
you (two) tie them	I ought to tie thee	we tie ourselves
you (all) tie me	I ought to tie him	they tie themselves
you (all) tie him	I ought to tie them	does he tie thee?
you (all) tie us (two)	he ought to tie thee	has he tied thee?
you (all) tie us (all)	he ought to tie him	shall he tie thee?
you (all) tie them	he ought to tie them	do they tie him?
he has tied me	that I may tie thee	have they tied him?
he has tied thee	that I may tie him	will they tie him?
he has tied him	that I may tie them	shall I tie him?
he has tied us (two)	that he may tie thee	shall I tie them?
he has tied us (all)	that he may tie him	wilt thou tie him?
he has tied you (two)	that he may tie them	wilt thou tie them?
he has tied you (all)		

SELECT SENTENCES.

1. good morning
2. how is it with thee
3. He is a good man
4. I know him
5. she is a good woman
6. I love her

7. it is a large tree
8. I see it
9. I give you this canoe
10. take it
11. I give you this deer
12. take him
13. give me meat

14. give me that dog
15. bring water
16. bring the prisoners
17. This is my father's canoe
18. I gave corn to my father
19. I planted corn for my father

20. I love my father	50. my daughter	83. he came horseback
21. I took corn from my father	51. my child	84. he came by land
22. I came with my father	52. my head	85. he came by water
23. I saw a deer	53. my feet	86. he came in a canoe
24. I killed a deer	54. my dog	87. he came before me
25. I killed him with my hatchet	55. my shoes	88. he came after me
26. I took the skin from the deer	56. I saw thee	89. he came with me
	57. I love thee	90. he came without me
	58. I will marry thee	91. he came from afar.
27. This dog		92. he came from the village
28. these dogs		93. he came across the river
29. this is mine	59. He is taller than me	94. he came yesterday
30. that is thine	60. he is the strongest man in the village.	95. we came both together
31. the man whom he saw	61. my wife is handsomer than thine	96. I struck him
32. whose dog is this?	62. thy wife is younger than mine	97. I struck him with my foot
33. to whom shall he speak?		98. I struck him with my hand.
34. what is thy name?	63. my brother is with his wife	99. I struck him with a stone
35. what doest thou call this?	64. my hatchet is in my house	100. I struck him with an hatchet
36. which of us (two) shall go?	65. where is he?	
37. either of us may go?	66. I am here	101. I gave it to him
38. which of us (all) shall go?	67. I am a man	102. I did not give it to thee
39. either of us may go.	68. I am a good man	103. he gave it to me
40. who saw thee?	69. thou art a woman	104. what I gave him
41. he.	70. there is a God	105. what he gave me
	71. I am that I am (ex. 3d. 4.)	106. did he give it to thee?
	72. he sings well	107. hast thou given it to him?
	73. he sings ill	108. wilt thou give it to me?
	74. he sings slow	109. may I give it to him?
	75. he sings quick	110. I wish to go with thee and catch his horse
	76. he sings his death song	111. give me some venison to put in his kettle
42. My father	77. I see him	112. we conquered our country by our bravery, and we will defend it with our strength.
43. my brother	78. I see a man	113. the Lord's prayer
44. my elder brother	79. I see a stone	
45. my younger brother	80. I see near me	
46. my sister	81. I see far off	
47. my elder sister	82. he came on foot	
48. my younger sister		
49. my son		

NOTES.

1. to 2. GOOD MORNING, &c. intended to ascertain the common mode of salutation.
3. to 16. Intended to discover whether the difference of genders, or between animate beings and inanimate objects, is attended with varied inflexions in the pronouns or in the verbs.
- 17 to 26. Intended to ascertain whether there are any *cases* designated by inflexions of the nouns.
42. to 58. Intended particularly to ascertain whether women, on certain occasions, use different words from those used by men for the same purpose.
63. to 71. Intended to ascertain whether the substantive verb *to be*, is in the Indian language a distinct verb, or whether it is found only as a compound. It is therefore requested that it be distinctly stated, whether the Indian word used, as giving the meaning of the English *is, I am*, &c. has not some other meaning, such as, *I stand, there*, &c.
72. to 100. Intended to discover how far verbs are subject to inflexions, not only, as in European languages, on account of numbers, persons, tenses and moods, as usually understood, but also by reason of the circumstances of the action and of its several modifications.
- The Lord's prayer has been generally adopted as a specimen of every known language; and the sentences 110 to 112 have been added on account of their having already been published in three Indian languages radically different from each other.
- In every instance, a literal re-translation, word, by word, into English of the Indian translation of the Lord's prayer and select sentences, is absolutely necessary.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

<i>a</i> as <i>a</i> in fat, far, father;	never to be used for the sound of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ in made,} \\ ai \text{ in maid.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>e</i> as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e \text{ in met, where,} \\ a \text{ in made,} \end{array} \right.$	never	for <i>e</i> in mete.
<i>i</i> as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \text{ in pin,} \\ ee \text{ in seen,} \end{array} \right.$	never	for <i>i</i> in pine.
<i>o</i> as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o \text{ in not, note,} \\ oa \text{ in boat,} \end{array} \right.$	never	for <i>o</i> in move.
<i>u</i> , or <i>u</i> , as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \text{ in full,} \\ oo \text{ in good,} \end{array} \right.$	never	for <i>u</i> in pure.
<i>u</i> , or <i>ü</i> , as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \text{ in thus, nut, fur,} \\ i \text{ in sir, bird,} \\ o \text{ in potatoes,} \end{array} \right.$	You may allow. <i>ee</i> for <i>ee</i> in seen. <i>oo</i> for <i>oo</i> in good or food. in which last case <i>u</i> instead of <i>ü</i> may be used for <i>u</i> in thus, nut, fur, &c. <i>aw</i> for <i>a</i> in all may be dispensed with. <i>ch</i> may be used in lieu of <i>tsh</i> . <i>j</i> instead of <i>zh</i> .	
<i>aw</i> as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ in all,} \\ aw \text{ in law,} \end{array} \right.$		
<i>au</i> as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ow \text{ in now,} \\ ou \text{ in our,} \end{array} \right.$		
<i>iu</i> as <i>u</i> in pure,		
<i>yu</i> as <i>you</i> in you,		
<i>zh</i> as <i>s</i> in measure,		
<i>tsh</i> as <i>ch</i> in church,		
<i>kh gh</i> guttural sounds,		
<i>ng</i> nasal sounds,		
<i>s</i> always as <i>s</i> in sir, never to have the sound of <i>z</i> .		
<i>g</i> always as <i>g</i> in go, never as <i>g</i> in gin.		
<i>c</i> never to be used; above all, <i>ch</i> never to have the sound of <i>ch</i> in ache.		
All other letters as in English.		

GRAMMATICAL QUERIES.

- Are nouns, whether substantive or adjective, indeclinable?
- If declinable, do the varied inflexions apply to number, gender, tense, or case?
- How many numbers? Is there a dual, or definite plural, or both, besides the general or indefinite plural?
- Of what inflexions are pronouns susceptible? Do they depend on number, gender? Do those used in the conjugation of verbs differ from those used in an absolute sense? Who saw thee? *He—he saw*: Does the word *he* differ?
- Besides pronominal combinations, and the inflexions depending on number, person, tense, and mood; of what other inflexions are verbs susceptible?
- In what manner are words compounded? And are there a great many compound words?
- Same question as to derivative words.
- Is there much irregularity in the same dialect in the conjugations, verbal forms, or transitions, and in the various species of inflexions?
- Are adverbs, and other words, indeclinable in the European languages, declinable, or susceptible of inflexions, in the Indian dialect? and for what purpose?
- Do women use, in any case, and if any, in which, different words or inflexions from men?
- Does the substantive verb *to be* exist in the Indian languages in a distinct form, and not as a compound?
- In what particulars, exclusive of those above alluded to, does the dialect differ from the English or other languages familiar to us?

No. I.—VOCABULARY.

GOD	shoulder	club	wave
a spirit	back	hatchet	lake
bad spirit	belly	knife	shore
worship	elbow	pipe, calumet	island
ceremony (religious)	knee	canoe	river
initiation (1)	feet	boat	rivulet
sacrifice	skin	ship	up the river
sacred thing (2)	flesh	a paddle	down the river
idol	bone	oar	falls of a river
priest	heart	net	rapids
conjurer	blood	fishing hook	source of a river
soul	milk	snare	a spring
country of souls	a wound	trap	a ford, crossings
	a scalp	Indian shoes	banks of a river
		coat	branch or fork
MAN (homo) (3)	NATION	blanket	left hand fork
an Indian	tribe	a post, a stake	right hand fork
a white man	clan (6)	palissade	portage
man (vir) (4)	country	ditch	hill
woman	territory	a fort	mountain
men	town, village	fortifications (ancient)	valley
women	council	rampart (ancient)	path
boy	council place	tumulus (ancient grave)	war-road
girl	speaker	grave (modern)	stone
child	a speech, a talk	parched corn	rock
father	king	boiled corn	sand
mother	chief	meal, flour	clay
grand father	hereditary chief	bread	dust
grand mother	his heir, successor	spirituous liquor	mud
husband	warrior	wine	cave, cavern
wife	hunter	virtuals, food	salt
son	confederacy		salt spring
eldest son	treaty	SKY	a lick
youngest son	allies	sun	metal
daughter	friend	moon	gold
brother	friends	ray of light	silver
brothers	messenger	eclipse	copper
brother's son	belt	day	lead
sister's son	peace	night	iron
uncle	enemy	light	
aunt	enemies	darkness	FOREST
cousin	a quarrel	star	prairie (without trees)
relation	war	the stars	tree
nephews	battle, a fight	north star	trunk of a tree
cousins	victory	north	branch of a tree
ancestors	a defeat	south	bark
relation	prisoner	east	leaf
male (5)	death song	west	flower
female (5)	adoption	morning	fruit
	a spy	noon	seed
HEAD	a feast	evening	nut
hair	a dance	winter	berry
face	thief	spring (the)	a plant
beard	murderer	summer	grass
nose	avenger	autumn	shrub
nostrils		year	corn or grain
eye	HOUSE, hut	month	maize
eyes	houses	air	wheat
eye-lids	door	wind	rye
eye-brows	hearth, fire place	whirlwind	oats
mouth	floor	storm	roots
tongue	thresh-hold	lightning	potatoes
teeth	court yard	thunder	pumpkin, squash
ear	garden	rain	water melon
ears	field	snow	wild oats (zizania)
face	meadow	hail	oak
forehead	a hoe	rain-bow	pine tree
cheeks	a plough	aurora borealis	birch
neck	a harrow		chestnut tree
throat	a yoke	FIRE	sugar-maple
arm	a cart	smoke	plumb tree
hand	kettle	water	acorn
hands (both)	tub	ice	walnut
right hand	earthen ware	earth	grapes
left hand	arrows	land	strawberries
fingers	an arrow	a tract of land	sugar
nails	a bow	sea	wood
body			

No. I.—VOCABULARY—Continued.

WILD BEAST	pain	ugly	never
meat	shape	healthy	to day
skin (of animal)	breath	sick	yesterday
horn	sleep	alive	to morrow
tail	a person	dead	long ago
beaver	a thing	witty, sensible	formerly
deer	something	silly, foolish	hereafter
buck	nothing	happy	before
doe	noise	cheerful	after
fawn	a shriek	cold (adj.)	once
elk	howling	warm	twice
moose	voice	thirsty	how
buffaloe (bison)	a word	hungry	well
bear	a name	first	ill
panther	cold (subst.)	second	quickly
wolf	heat	long	slowly
fox	dampness	wide	why
dog	length	deep	with
raccoon	breadth		without
opossum	depth	I (EGO)	from
squirrel	height	thou	towards
mouse	a circle	he	yes
rabit, hare	a square	she	no
bear skin	a ball, sphere	it	as
deer skin	a measure (vessel &c.)	we (two)	if
beaver skin	a hole	we (here)	and
fat, tallow	calamity	we (all)	or
horse	wonder	you (two)	also
ox	harmony, union	you and I	perhaps
cow	affection, liking	you (all)	
calf	offspring	they	ONE
sheep	source, cause	them	two
hog	an evil	my	three
cat	trouble, anxiety	thy	four
snake	labour, work	his	five
rattle snake	laziness	its	six
turtle	strength	our	seven
worm	power, dominion	your	eight
fly	ability (of doing)	their	nine
honey-bee	time	this	ten
honey		that	eleven
bird	WHITE	this person	twelve
birds	black	this thing	twenty
feathers	red	these	thirty
wings	blue	who	hundred
bill	yellow	which	thousand
egg	green	what	
eggs	great, big	that which	TO EAT
goose	greater	he who	to be hungry
duck	greatest	both	to drink
pigeon	small	either	to walk
eagle	tall	other	to run
partridge	strong	all	to sit
turkey	stronger	many	to lie down
cock	strongest	much	to stand
hen	heavy	few	to stay, to stop
fish	light	a little	to dance
fish	high	more	to go
whale	low	some	to come
sturgeon	damp	several	to ride (in a boat)
perch	dry		to ride (horseback)
pike	thick	WHERE	to hunt
trout	sharp (as a razor)	here	to fight
cat fish	weak	there	to smoke
chub fish	brave	at	to sing
frog	coward	above	to sleep
fish-bone	old	below	to die
	older	over	to say
BIRTH	young	under	to speak
death	younger	within	to confer, to treat
love	youngest	near	to marry
hatred	good	far	to think
marriage	better	when	to know
pregnancy	best	now	to wish, to want
lying in	bad (in quality)	soon	to see
sickness	wicked	then	to hear
hunger	handsome	always	to taste

No. I.—VOCABULARY—Concluded.

to smell	to plough	I am sick	he eats
to touch	to conceal	it rains	I eat
to love	to cook	it snows	I came
to hate	to melt	it is cold	he came
to kill	to subdue (a nation)	go (imp.)	we came
to scalp	to have	stay (imp.)	I have eat
to give	to be	bring (imp.)	thou hast eat
to take	he is	give (imp.)	he has eat
to bring	I am	give me (imp.)	he saw
to carry	I am cold	take him (imp.)	he is dead
to cut	I am warm	take it (imp.)	he has been seen
to strike	I am young	he drinks	he shall speak
to plant (corn)	I am old	he runs	he shall go
to burn	I am good	he sings	he may go
to bury	I am strong	I sing	we may go
to sow	I am hungry		

NOTES.

- (1.) INITIATION. Trials to which young men, and sometimes warriors, are subjected, before going to war.
- (2.) SACRED THING. Something supernatural, believed to afford protection, to which a sort of worship is paid, and certain things dedicated, such as the representation of the object which designates the clan; such as, on the West of the Mississippi, has been translated "Medicine."
- (3.) MAN HOMO. As contra-distinguished from other animals.
- (4.) MAN VIR. As contra-distinguished from woman.
- (5.) MALE, FEMALE. As generally applicable to all animals.
- (6.) CLAN. Artificial sub-division of a nation or tribe, without relation to localities or to the division into towns &c.; distinguished by the name and insignia of some animal or other visible object; generally characterized by two features, that no one can marry one of his own clan, that the children are of the mother's clan, (a literal translation.)

OBSERVATIONS.

Whenever the Indian word is known to be compound, or figurative, or not to have the precise meaning of the English word, a literal translation of such Indian word is wanted.

Should the Indian word have a possessive pronoun affixed, or differ in species, number, mood, tense, or person, from the corresponding English word or words, the difference should be noted.

The words generally, and particularly those pertaining to religious subjects, or to the social state of the Indians, are to be understood as applying to their former notions, opinions, and habits. The words of visible objects not known to them, previous to their intercourse with white men, are intended to ascertain in what manner new words have been formed or adopted, to express such objects.

It is wished to have an uniform vocabulary, similar to this, of every Indian dialect that can be obtained. But when this will be unattainable, for the dialect of any tribe, such as can be procured, though less extensive or containing different words, must be forwarded.

A table of the sounds belonging to each dialect, and one of such English sounds or letters as are not found in it, should be always given, as well as an explanation of the orthography followed in writing the Indian words. That orthography should be uniform, at least for each dialect; and care must be taken to avoid whatever might produce doubts or mistakes: the great principle, so far as it is practicable, being that each sound should always be expressed by the same letter or letters, and that each letter or combination of letters should always express the same sound. [It is particularly recommended never to use the letters *ch* for the purpose of expressing the sound of *ch* in the word *ache*; which last sound should always be expressed by the letter *k*; and also so to write that the letters *k* and *h* may never be mistaken one for the other.] And it appears also important that the syllable, on which the accent is laid in Indian words, should be designated by some sign or mark, such as ' placed above.

E. J. Langham Esq
Sub Agent
St Peter

[July 16, 1826?] 43

Dear Sir

These people that come from Red River have lodged about a hundred head of cattle in the Bottom where we had inclosed for our stock and they are destroying the Pasture - I wish you would direct them to move them over on the opposite side of the Mississippi

July 16 3

Yours &c P. J. Baker

Major Duleifens
Indian Agent
a very soon

62
Fort Snelling 19 Aug 1826

Dear Major,

Mr. Baker having informed me this evening that he will send off a party of men early in the morning of tomorrow to Traverse de Sioux, I embrace the opportunity to inform you that I am at home, and to relate to you the occurrences that have taken place since my arrival, which was on the 14th Inst. in company with Col. Croghan the Inspector Gen^l and the Rev^d John Marsh of Prairie du Chien.

On the night of the 16th Black Dog gave information to Mr. Campbell, that the Winibagoes were, and had been for sometime past, endeavoring to induce the several bands of the lower Sioux, to join them in an attack on Fort Crawford — From what he disclosed on that occasion, it appears that some of the chiefs of the Winibagoes held a council for the purpose with Wapishaw, previous to that which they held with Col. Morgan, and having failed to engage him to embark in their cause, they determined on the course which they pursued at the latter council, and declared and delivered

if the murders; but finding that an unpopular measure with their people, and perhaps impelled by the renovated hope of ultimately prevailing or through fear of the relations of the guilty, they have lately renewed their application to Wapshaw, who told them that they must first obtain from the bands above him, the promise of cooperation, and then he would decide whether he would or would not join the conspiracy. How the bands of this neighborhood obtained a knowledge of these facts, if they are facts, was not disclosed, but they expect a messenger to arrive among them in a few days with the war belt and pipe. Should he come you may rest assured I shall do all in my power to secure him.

On my way up I saw at the villages of Wapshaw and Red Wing, certain things which indicate that hostile movements are meditated by those bands, but I believe that they will be directed against their old enemies the Chippewas and not against the U. States.

Upon these matters being made known to Col. Sapping, he deemed it advisable to strengthen Fort Crawford, and accordingly

three companies have been detached for that purpose. They are A. B. & I, and the officers are Capt. Wilson & Lieuts. Denny & Harris. They got under way in the afternoon of yesterday. By Col. Croghan, who departed with the troops, I have reported the matter to Genl. Clark.

Some Sioux have reported to me that a Chippewa war party is hovering in this neighborhood, but I do not believe it. I have also heard that Michigamoo is about to lead a war party against the upper Sioux.

I attempted to return from Prairie des Chiens over land with a guide, and after being out 8 days we arrived at the river in sight of Wapshaw's village, and being unable to prevail on the Indians there to assist me in any way, either for love or money, I embraced the opportunity of descending to Fort Crawford in the canoe of Sergeant Dailly & Smith, who ~~was~~ very luckily for me made their appearance there early in the morning of the day succeeding.

that on which I had arrived - Indeed I could not have proceeded further by land, even if my confidence in the competency of my guide had been unimpaired, for I had lost my pack horse, and one of my legs was so much swollen and inflamed at the ankle, from a hurt rec^d on the 3^d day after my departure, as to make ~~it~~ walking on it extremely painful.

Black Dog and Penitence have been told that you intend to remove them, and they are so unhappy ~~at~~ about it, that Black Dog says he might as well join the Winnebagoes and die at once, for he is sure he could not exist if driven from the place which has been his home all his life - I have directed Mr. Campbell to say to them that they must not give credit to such stories, for I take it for granted that you have no such thing

62
in contemplation, as to remove them
without their consent; and that it
is a story invented by some evil
disposed person

Baker did not inform
me of this opportunity until about
dark, and I have written in haste
you will therefore I trust make all
due allowances

Be pleased to tender to Mr. Lindlaw
& to Lieut. Johnson my respects & good
wishes — To the latter I forwarded two
letters brought by me from Rainier
Chiefs. There has been no mail
since you were here

Capt. John Garland of the 3^d. an
old acquaintance and friend of yours
has arrived at this place with his fam-
ily having received the staff appointment
of Adj^t Genl. Mr.

I am dear Major

Yours sincerely

E. J. Langham

Maj. L. Taliaferro

AD There was a

report at Prain de Champs when I left
that McGinnis had killed Rogers
by stabbing him with a dirk
in open Court and I believed
it was accented

Extract copied from this

Maj. L. Taliaferro
Indian Agent -
Traverse des Sioux

19th Aug 1881

Dr Sir

64
Ft Snelling Aug 26th 1826

Your letter of the 24th was received last evening. I have directed Corp^t Watkins to take twenty days rations, it will be better to have a surplus than a deficiency.

Col Croghan has been here & departed very well satisfied. Mr Marsh accompanied him & left a letter for you which I now send. It seems that Mr Secretary Barbour took no other notice of your letter than to send it to Gov^t Cass, & he gave it to Marsh, "and so we go". I have no serious apprehensions

for the safety of Ft Crawford, but the reports afloat were of such an imposing character that I thought it my duty to reinforce it. If it ~~had~~ had fallen for want of aid, I should have lost my military reputation forever. I trust you will

agree with me that Capt^r Wilcox was a good selection for the command. Nabasha is said to have agreed to join the confederacy, if the Sioux of the St Peters would do it, & they have declined. We have no mail or news. Your affairs

go on very well under Mr Sp who is a general favourite.

My family is about as usual. Joseph's wound is doing well. Madam desires to be sincerely & cordially remembered to you. Capt^r Garland is here with a very interesting family. Remember me to Lt Jamison. Truly your friend

J Snelling
Maj L Taliaferro Agent for the Sioux of the St Peters

Copied —

Lawrence Taliaferro Esqr

Indian Agent

Fort Union

Expedition to Traverso des Sioux on the St. Peters
In Council - August 30-31. 1820

67

Yanctons, Wahpetons, Sissetons - Wahpacowas and
Mackinac Hurons. -

My Friends My Children -

The Great Spirit has been pleased at length to
permit me ^{to meet} you all here this day in General Council

I well know how long and how anxiously you have
expected me in your lands - but you also know that
the Great Spirit controls the destinies of all men, therefore
we must all submit to his will -

What has been in the power of Man, has been by
me accomplished to fulfill the promise made you
last summer - at Peam des Chens. -

My Children

It is my duty to tell you of what you must all be
sorry to hear. -

Had it not have been for my promise to meet you
on this important occasion - you would ^{not} have seen me
nor heard my voice in your lands -

A dark Cloud has commenced to rise again - which must
if not checked, spread over and obscure in perpetual
darkness - the whole of your flourishing Nations: -

The French Crow of the Wahpacowas with a handful
of men - has been the cause of this. It will be

Remember that he was the first to bring on the war between you and the Sacs & Foxes - which caused the loss of so many of your valuable Warriors - besides nearly a hundred of your women & children -

My Children

I have shut my door forever against the French crew & his small Band - ~~It is now for you to~~ ~~and am only waiting to see if the Chippewas - to see how~~ ~~you will~~ ~~for this year with close with the war.~~ ~~What is to be finally done with this old disturber of the peace.~~ My Children -

We are now opened under a bright sky, let our hearts be equally so - that the sound of my voice may reach your ears and touch your hearts -

For seven summers and seven winters, have I toiled and labored with all my heart and strength - to clear your lands of every evil thing - which disturbed your peace and filled your houses with fears that snatched you at every step - that you might rest quietly and be in the morning prepared for the show -

My Children

My heart beats strong for the welfare and happiness of every soul of your Nation - and it has been to accomplish these great objects that you find me remaining so long with you - and all of you will know what it is, that I have done, that your lands might be made safe and your blood cease to stain the green grass of the Prairies -

My Children

We will now proceed for the information of all those who did not attend the Treaty at Pease Lake last Summer - to explain all its provisions & stipulations entered into and agreed upon in formal Convention by the Chiefs and Head Men of all the Sioux gathered in behalf of the Nation at La P. -

Here the Treaty was fully
and explicitly explained

My Children

You may not agree that this is the best possible treaty that could have been made - and that your Chiefs and Head Men did all that they properly could in running the lines around your Nation and they are fully entitled to your approbation and thanks

I endeavored to show every possible openness in my power, and used every exertion to secure to you your ^{just} rights and prerogatives -

You have all the different tribes opposed to you and I had to bear them all on my shoulders but succeeded in establishing your lines on a just and liberal footing -

My children

Let what has been talked over this day
take deep root in your hearts - remember

this spot (The Haven for the Sinner) wherein you
have ~~seen~~ my flag heard my voice & seen my
flag wave under a bright sky over you -

On returning to your Villages let the old men
touch their crowns that the young men may
strong and dand and your women children
leaf with joy for the peace ^{Secured} and safety of your
Nation. —

Expedition to
In Council August

[Aug 30-31, 1826]

1826

68

The Great Spirit has at length been pleased to
permit me to meet you all here this day in
general Council. —

I well know how long and how anxiously you
have expected me in your lands — and you
also know that the Great Spirit carries in his
hands the mighty winds and great waters and
directs the storm — therefore we must all obey
his will. —

My Children

You received and heard my talk thro
your 2^d Father at St. Peters. who I left to commu-
nicate my views in regard to my absence to
the Village of the Red Head ^{at St. Louis} — and of my deter-
mination in relation to my ^{visit} to you this day. —
You now behold me in your own lands, and
this too — by request of all your principle Chiefs
made at the Great Council at Pease and last
last Summer that I would do so. —

My Children

We are now assembled under a bright sky
let our hearts be equally so. That the sound
of my voice may reach your ears and
touch your hearts. -

For seven winters and seven summers
have I toiled and laboured with all my
heart and strength to clear your lands
of every evil thing - which heretofore dis-
turbed your peace and kept you constantly
on the watch day and night & that ^{you} might
find the ~~legal~~ ^{right} road to the Village
of your great Father the President of the
United States. -

My Friends & Children

It is with feelings of great pleasure and
delight to me - to behold my labours so far
crowned with success. -

Go on my children in the right path -
which I have made for you - do not look
back - nor think on what has past. -

That the great Spirit may smile upon you
& your Nation. -

This is not the part of a brave or poor man
man - if any portion of the Sioux were war
like then seek it when they can meet men
who are accustomed to carry ~~arms~~ guns in their
trains - and not attack - defend by tactics who
enter your country - with peaceable views, to trade
on a just & fair grounds with you. -

This is not the first of a series of papers
presented of any portion of the series which were
written but as there they can have been
to be accounted to some persons in this
series - and are attached - especially to those who
to your country - with pleasure being to have
- your a fair chance with you

[Sept. 21, 1826]

The original document, of which this is a photocopy, is filed in the Correspondence under date of March 1, 1827.

Estabrook's Tapes [March 1, 1827] [Sept 1, 1826]
My Father — although I am a young man I have
listened to you Council — I heard what you
said in the Council at P. La Chien last
Summer and I listened to it well I heard
what you told us to day — you repeated what
mad said in that Council — it made my
heart ^{beat strong} — I hope all the rest of my nation
will open their ears and listen to you well
I see you are bent on the welfare of my
nation from I have seen and from
what I have heard —

Speech of "Red Eagle"
My Father — last year you advised us to attend
the Council at P. La Chien — we went and were
much pleased — To day you have repeated
our memories with what mad said last year
and we listened to you well —
My Father you mention that some of us did
not treat the traders well — it is true some of
us have not treated them as we ought to
do — this year we see them erecting Buildings
this is a good thing as they have never done

this before - My Father - there is one wish I want
to make - and see that the traders are not
permitted to build where they please - I think
it would be better for us if they could build
where they like -

[27]

My Father - I feel glad that you have given
council this morning to all the Indians around
this place - and that our nation from a
great distance have listened to you here - I
hope they will listen to you well - My Father
so long as you have been with us - we have
seen the proof of your good will - and that
you have now agreed to work for our good
My Father this morning you spoke of the traders
you told us that there were some who act as
not pay proper attention to them - you have
spoken of this in good time - it is true
some of us do not respect them as they
ought - as the Chief of the Band of "People
who shoot upon the leaf"

I Black. Dear
My Father — I heard of the work that was
done for as last counted at F. B. C. I thank
my nation for the good work they have done
for as — we are all one nation and when
God is not present the rest ought to
look to them and labor for them —
I claim from the Forks of the river as far as
to Dear river and from that to where
it empties into the Missouri — and I will
never give it up — My Father I thank
you for what I have heard in this country
I will now hope to live another day —
I will take for what I have heard back to my
nation and expect it to my people —

Speech of
You came into the country to live the land
and create a bright day over us — that
is what I believe you came to do —
My Father — although my situation above
was very unfortunate — I determined to come
down and hear what you say to us in Council
— he —

Speech of "Le Petit" the Small
 My Father — It is true you have given good
 Council to your people, and I hope they will
 listen to you now — My Father you men-
 tioned one thing this morning that hurt
 my feelings a little — (although it is not
 in my hands I hope it will soon be wiped
 off — My Father you have made me shake
 hands with the Chippewas, and keep peace
 with them —

Speech of —
 My Father — at the great Council last summer
 all the arms and other weapons of war — ~~now~~
 of all the nations around were burnt — and
 you told us with the other two great chiefs
 remain at peace with each other —

last summer you told us you would come
 up among us — on our return from the
 great council — we left many small trails
 on the way — they gave us great grief
 My Father this man by me and my self
 and the two who have always taken up
 the war club against our enemies

whenever they came to interfere with our hunting
grounds — we have followed your Council
since last summer — to remain at peace
with all — but now my Father what-
ever he has to do — all the game has gone
from us and we have nothing to live upon
my Father we hope you will interest your-
self in our fate —

My Father you told us to make peace
with the Chickpines and be friends — after
my return from the Council last summer
they came over to see me, and gave me
this pipe — I have brought it that you
might make use of it to ~~give~~ not to
give it you my Father — but to show you
your Council had been abused by us —
it is the pipe of my Brother who died at
P. D. C. last year — these things that
you gave me for him I have done with
you desired — here is a young man whom
I suspect and taken as my adopted brother
to him I have given them a quality to
your wish —

Speech of Petur Corbo the little crow^[6]
My Father - Some years ago you sent
word among our nation for the first time
to accompany you to the land of our great
Father - there was but one from among
those sent with me, but he soon returns
as for my self I has fast to your hand
and the crown of your coat - I heard of
the arrival of my great Father - I hasten
to him now - I came home to my
people - I instruct them in what he
said and have since followed him
in all his words -

[7]
Letter to Wm. Lays
15th March 1827

Indian Talk

J. A. Spurr

Travels and Pioneers

Sept 15th 1825

65
Prairie du Chien Sept 16th 1826

Dear Sir
The boat which brings this has a permission from Mr Taliaferro to carry thirty-two gallons of whiskey to St Peters to be reported to the Comng officer - Two or three other boats will arrive in two or three days after without any permissions. I have little doubt that they will attempt to carry liquor at all hazards & I have no doubt that if they are met below the Pine Bend it will be found on board. I believe it has been the custom of the traders to land smuggled whiskey at that place & introduce it into the country either across the land to some place between Pine shon's & the Sir's village or to carry by the fort in canoes at night. I send you this information that you may be apprised of what I have little doubt will be attempted —

The only news at this place is that J. Sulling was married last night to a Swiss girl who lately passed St Peters —

I am sir with

Much respect

Your Friend

J. Marsh
Sub. Agt.

E. T. Langham Esq
Sub. Agt. St. Peters —

E. T. Langham Esq
Indian Agency
St Peters

70

Elms & Langhorn Esqrs }
Sub. Agent - St. Peters }

Sir,

The purport of this is merely to inform you in your official capacity, that licenses from Col Boyd Indian Agent at Mat^{he} have been sent by Mr Joseph Snelling for Messrs. Fisher, Moore and Fremont, I feel sorry that doubts have been entertained on their validity and that our boats have been stopped to the injury of the American Fur Co. Rest assured that you will be before long-time elapsed be convinced that Col Boyd is fully authorized to grant licenses. I think that your excuse for refusing me as strictly on him say evidence is frivolous, and ought to have had no weight in the discharge of your duty.

Respectfully
your old Serv^t
Joseph Molette

Copied

Elias T. Langum Esqr

Sub. Indian Agent

Mr. Bailly }

A. Peters