

Journal

No. 1.

Wednesday May 24.
1820.

This Expedition is fitted out at the suggestion of Gov. Cass by the Secretary at War, Mr. Calhoun.

Its objects are understood to be the attainment of certain information of the ^{moral, of physical} Situation of the Northern Indians, their divisions, names, important men, of what numbers the tribes are composed, the country and its extent which they inhabit, and their history, manners and customs, as also what their feelings and dispositions are as respects the United States & Great Britain.

The topography of the country is to ^{be} accurately observed and noted and collect all the information possible necessary to form a complete map of this section of the Union.

Eligible sites for forts are to be selected and purchased, and particularly one at the Sault de Ste. Marie.

The geological and mineralogical aspect of the country are to be examined, especially the copper mines, lead mines and gypsum quarries, their quality and quantity, and the facilities of obtaining them.

To effect these objects such route is to be pursued as shall be deemed most advantageous after having arrived at the

head of Lake Superior. To ascertain the sources of the Mississippi may be considered another object.

The canoes which were to convey us had been bargained for with the Indians of Sagina, but as they did not arrive two others were obtained. The wind for two weeks has been from the East very strong which has also been an impediment to our departure. The Governor's ill health has also retarded our movements, and on the whole circumstances may be considered rather unfavourable.

As we were loading our canoes, having determined to proceed to day at all hazards, those from Sagina came down

and it was not until 4 P.M.
that we had every thing pre-
pared. The canoes put off
from the shore opposite the
Governor's house, while the
most of the party proceeded
in carriages attended by
most of the citizens of
Detroit, to Grosse Point.

We arrived at the Point at 6
but the wind being down the
river the canoes did not
reach until in past 7. Our
tents were pitched on the
bank of the Lake St. Clair
below Huddong, 9 miles from
Detroit.

The feelings of us all may
be justly appreciated on their
leaving our friends, and the
civilized world too, on a
voyage of such length, down

ger & difficulty, and it will not be thought strange that our spirits were a considerably depressed.

Our party consisted of His Excellency Lewis Cass Governor of Michigan Territory, under whose direction and guidance the Expedition was placed,

Capt. David B. Douglass of the Corps of Engineers and Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy at West Point,

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Mineralogist & geologist,

Dr. Alexander Nodcott Jr. Indian Agent at Chicago,

Lieutenant Aeneas Mackay of the Artillery,

Robert A. Forsyth, private Secretary to the Governor,

Charles C. Frowbridge and

Alexander R. Chase Asst
Sistants to Capt. Douglass,
James Ryley Interpreter,
Engagies and Soldiers.
One of the Frenchmen named
Roy is to be our pilot across
Lake Superior, and one of the
Soldiers (Baptiste) attend
as a cook, and myself.

Thursday May 25.

The wind continued strong
from the N. E. and the smells
were very high so that we
remained encamped during
the day. The men were occu-
pied in gumming and fixing
the canoes, and it was found
necessary to arrange many

other things, as the tents &c.
In the morning the Governor
returned to Detroit. Ther-
mometer at 6 A.M. stood at
56. -

Friday May 26.

Mercury at day light at 51 in
the tent - at 7, 56 in the shade
Wind ahead.

At 12 o'clock the Governor
arrived and the wind having
ceased, we embarked, steering
N. N. E. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 passed Mill
River point - 6 m. - Landed at
4 o'clock below Huron point.
Dined, re-embarked for the
river St. Clair. The point is
about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, imme-

directly above which the river
empties itself. Crossed the lake
- miles high and ahead.
The waves broke over the canoes
very fast and one man was
kept continually baling and
we were all considerably exci-
ted by the danger. The most
of us were unused to canoes,
and the traverse was very un-
pleasant. Our course was
about north. We arrived at
Lansons Island at 1/2 past 9 in the
evening, where we found the Gov.
cannon, from whom we had parted,
on the Lake, and who had
taken a different channel of
the river, encamped. Both chan-
nels were east of the Ship Chan-
nel. We were shivering with
cold when we landed.

Distance from Detroit 60
miles. This Island is supposed
to belong to the English.

Saturday May 27. Rose at 4.
breakfasted, and at 8 A.M.
embarked. In a short time
came into the Ship channel.
Hurons Island lies opposite
to our encampment. Passed
several hours. The land
appears fertile and the
summers comfortable. The
river is beautiful; the
banks descend gently
to the water edge, covered
with fine thrifty timber.
course E. Passed Point O'Chene
at 8 o'clock - course N. E. - Passed
South Channel - South Island to
the west - kept main channel.
Fove's Creek to the left - small -
Got out of the canoe and walked
to the settlement. Wind changes
to the South - for the first time
fair. Passed Belle River, 10 miles
from encampment. Traveled 5 miles
farther put in and dined at 12.

Proceeded on course N. 15 E.
River about 1000 yds wide - banks
from 1 to 15 ft. course changed
due N. Passed Town of H. Clair
1/4 of 2 P.M. dist. 6 M. Considerable
pine timber on the shore above
and below the town. Came
to Elk Island, 4 M. at 7 P.
M. At the foot of the Island
on the Canadian shore on
which we popped up, is a large
Indian Village. On the
American Indian Parks
3 or 4 rapids. The chan-
nel on either side of the
Island is good - that on the
Am. is rather the largest.
Course N. The Island is
fine land, about 1 1/2 miles long
and 1/4 broad. There are a
few Indian huts on it.
Came up to Beaver plain
1/2 past 5. to which we had

Kept nearly a N. course.
From thence our course lay
N.E. until doubling a point
near to Gratiot, we resumed
our course W. The timber
is generally from a short
distance below the town
of St. Clair to Gratiot, oak,
hickory, birch, beech, maple,
white wood and pine.
We arrived at Gratiot at 6
P.M. It is situated on a Bay
the water of which is a strong
rapid. It is with great dif-
ficulty that any craft passes
the point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below
the fort, the current passing
around it with great velocity.
The point and the whole of
the bank around the Bay
appears to be made land

It being composed first of blue clay, then about 2 feet of sand on which lies another strata of blue clay of about 4 ft. which is covered by 6 ft. of sand. Between the sand and clay are logs found stuck into the bank their whole length. There are few rocks. In many places a chalybeate is discovered running from the bank.

Three miles below Gratiot ^{black river} empties itself into the St. Clair. For a distance below its waters are distinguishable, they being dark and of the color of strong dye. The difference in the water appears very singular - as much so as the waters of the Grand River and the St. Lawrence.

On our arrival a salute was
fired from the Fort. Took tea
with Maj. Cummings and his
lady. He appears to be an
excellent and vigilant officer.
There are no buildings except
those belonging to the military.
We were kindly recd. by the officers
generally.

From the situation of this
Post, I should think government
must be ill advised to
abandon it.

Our encampment was in a
field above the Fort.

The land on both sides
of the river appears rich
and fertile. The military
cultivate about 40 acres.

We dischd. of our Soldiers &
ord. from Maj. Cummings.

Sunday May 28. Rose at $\frac{1}{2}$
past 5. Wind fair but weather
damp - rain expected. At $\frac{1}{2}$
past 8 we embarked, mind
ahead. After passing a rapid
of near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, entered Lake
Huron. Passed Green Point,
Deer Point, and 4 o'clock Pom
Oisabite 30 m. from Gratiot.
About 6 m. beyond this
point ^{before sunset} we encamped. The
whole of the country from
Gratiot appears to be poor
land. The timber is pine,
oak, Hickory, beech, maple,
poplar, hemlock, cedar
and spruce and cherry
intermixed. From Deer
Point to this the banks are
high - composed of clay &
sand

Monday May 29. Rose at
half after 4. Breakfast and
embarked at 6. Wind ahead.

Came N. 20 W. to Kish-Kah-bah-
no-me-pa-gong. (High clay bank
banks of later clay & sand
for miles from there to an-
other point 1 1/2 miles N. 20 W. After
paddling a distance of sixteen
miles we landed and dined
below a point on the upper
side of which white river
opposite to where we dined at considerable
crank trees stood. The then
distance in the lake had a large white line
proceeded on about 1/4 m.
stone rock from which I took a specimen. It is
composed of granite. In this the Indians
before a fair breeze. The course
afterwards is the great spirit. The breeze
the night of the storm. I found
on the rock.

Storm rising ahead compelled
us to put in and encamp
at 6 o'clock
at a very rocky point.
It was with great difficulty
we landed. For the first
16 m. the land & timber same
as yesterday. The 16 miles ap-
pear very good - some parts
of the land have been
where distance 30 miles.

Tuesday May 30. - In the middle of the night a heavy wind arose which has continued all this day, from the N.E. - The Smells & wind were so powerful that it was impossible to get out. Several vessels passed the point on which we were encamped, apparently in distress.

The land back from this point is low and marshy, and too sterile for cultivation.

Took a specimen of black mica I found on this point.

Wednesday May. 31. Wind N.E. Waves high. continued encamped all day. 7 A.M. Ther 49, sun set 48.

Thursday June 1. Rose at 4.
breakfasted, and the mind having
partially subsided, struck our
tent & embarked. ^{Elm St.} brogged a
day 3 m. to another point, the
mind increasing compelled stand.
I walked back into the country
and after crossing a slight mor-
rass, found the land high and
dry, generally timbered with
beech, birch, maple, Elm, ash,
sycamore, basswood, hemlock
& spruce & pine. About 3 miles
above the point on which we
encamped, came to a stream
of running water, of a darkish
colour, about 2 rods wide,
called ~~Abbeys~~ ^{Elm} creek. The stone
on its banks & bottom are chiefly
a snuff coloured slate. It is
from two to half ^{deep} ^{morning} ^{bar} ^{bars}
sent out to black river for
game and fish. Returned in the

Friday June 11. Breakfasted
at the Return and in the after-
noon without either. Indians
came in from hunting but obtained
no game. Two bears were shot by
them, but both escaped. The wind
subsiding got on board, and steered
from this pt. to another course N.
30 W. dist. 2 m. After passing
the creek the land appears dry.
One or 2 miles above the creek
is a small island behind which
boats & canoes find a secure
harbor. From this point to an-
other at the distance of 9 miles
our course was N. 35 30 W.

The ~~point~~ ^{high pine} ~~point~~ ^{from} this
side Black River ^{thence to black}
river which empties its df. at the
foot of a bay ^{course same as the last} is 3 miles. This
river is about 3000 wide.
From Black River to Point au
Barquet is six miles, course
N. 35 W. This point receives
its name from the resemblance

which some of its rocks bear to
the stern of a ship. There are several
caves on the South side of the
point. To this point the shore and
points have been so rocky that
it is with great difficulty they are
approached. In passing the points
have been compelled to keep
from 1 to 200 rods out in the lake.
In crossing from Pt. to Pt. large flat
rocks are seen for ten or twelve
miles, at the bottom - generally ^{1/2 to 1} mile
from shore. Two miles from
Pt. au B. put in shore and encamped
at the setting of the sun, at the bottom
of the bay, a few rods above a
small Creek which empties in here
called Point au Barque creek.
The rocks here are chiefly sand
stone - very soft.

Friday June 2. Embarked at
5. Steered to a point 1 mile from
the creek, from which to Sugar Loaf
point the distance is four miles.
~~some 5 miles~~ At the bottom of
the bay between these points is
Pigeon River, a small stream
not navigable. Two miles farther
is point du Chapeau, to which from
the first point our course was S. 70° W.
The next pt. we made was point
au Chene on the same course, dis-
tance 5 miles. We landed in the
bay between these two points, &
breakfast. Picked many winter-
green berries - most and largest I've
saw - size of a red cherry - 5 to ten
on a stem. The land is white sand
ridges & swamps intervening at the
distance of from 1 to 2 miles. The
timber is pine, hemlock, poplar,
sugar maple, birch & oak.
From point au Chene we steered

across the Bay, making first to
Mackinac Island of the Bay, distant
15 miles - course N. N. W. From
point on shore "Grand Pt. au Sa-
ble on the E. of Sag. Bay" is seen
farther up the bay the course to
which is S. 50 W. Distant about 15
miles. Off the Pt. lies an Island
which is easily mistaken for the
point at this distance. In fact the
point is hardly distinguishable
from it until you have crossed
nearly over to Mackinac, when
their distance from each other is
discovered. There being little wind
we had a fortunate time in crossing
the Bay - the mists were very light.
But if a storm comes can cross them.
The Island of Mackinac is an ob-
long figure, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Its soil is good but not
deep - the limestone, of which the
island is composed approaches
nearly to the surface. There is
scarcely any timber on it - but
hickory and pine. Large quantities

sties of fish are caught on the shores. We passed at the foot of the Island. Two miles above this a small island, and on the west side within 1/2 mile another.

Leaving the Harb we made "Petite Pointe au Gray" corner N.W. distant 9 miles. Above this point is seen "Grand Point au Sable" on the west of the bay 3 miles distant. From there the highest point up the bay discernible is "Grand Point du Gray" (~~Point au Sable~~ ^{Point au Sable}) distant 12 miles, corner S.W. At the foot of the bay above point au Sable the "Point au Sable" river empties in. In crossing from the Harb to the west shore the two points are discovered (Point au Barre on the E. & Point au Sable on the west) distant from each other about 40 miles.

From Grand Point au Sable we steered N.E. to point A. Shet-a-gai-gau, nine miles. Above this point and in a direction nearly N.E. the river of the same name empties. This river is about 50

miles long, navigable for boats & canoes, and takes its rise in a lake about 20 miles in circumference. The point makes out around the mouth of river in the form of a half circle. If the water is deep enough (which I had not an opportunity to examine) it is well situated for a safe & convenient harbor. It is said, however, the water is shallow.

Passing around this point we entered ^{the 2d. name Mangassung-gung,} Red Sand Bay, which is about 2 miles deep. At the foot of this bay the Indians find a red clay which they use in painting their faces and canoes. It is near the color of Spanish red.

The next point we headed to was Cranberry point (Indian name Mish-Ke-ge-me-ne-cong-ing) course N.E. from 1st to 2nd distance 12 miles. From this to river on Table point our course was N. distance 4 miles. We landed in the River on Table about the point a little before sunset.

and encamped in the sand
among swarms of black flies
& mosquitoes. Found a few In-
dians here of whom we obtained
a Steeple. This relished very
well with me having nothing
from 5 in the morning until 9 at
night.

There were five Indian lodges
on the river - one Chipewyan chief &
his family. A Mr. Chevalier
a Frenchman from Michilimackinac
was here trading with the
Indians. His establishment was
higher up the river.

This is a fine stream - its water
is deep. One mile up the bottom
is pebbly, but at its mouth, sandy.
Sand bars obstruct the entrance
so that boats can with difficulty
pass.

The lands on its banks do not
appear to be good being a entire
bed of sand. The timber at its
mouth is pine, spruce, cedar,
and tamarack. ^{stunted birch} The sand cherry
grows here, and a bush bearing
a berry similar to the Juniper.

Saturday June 3. Early this morning we embarked, steering a N. course to Tamerack point, distance 4 miles, thence N. to a point 3 miles. From this to Rush point (Puck-mt-cowling) course N. distance 9 miles. The land is high - apparently mountainous. In the middle of the bay on the shore is seen a large black rock - one of the Indian stopping places. At this point there were several Indian loaves. At a considerable distance off, and on each side of the point the water is very shallow - bottom rocky - shore sandy. To Island point our course was N. 10. W. 8 miles distant. For the first 4 miles of this course the land continues high, after which the country becomes flat & swampy. The point receives its name from a small Island which lies near it.

In a mile & a half farther we came to the coast point at the mouth of Thunders Bay. Between these points,

and about 2 miles distant from
there lies an ^{of good size} island called

We steamed directly across the bay, strong
wind from the South, course N. N. E.
distance 14 miles. The bay is about
16 miles deep - has three islands, ^{the first named Frog Island,} 2
near its mouth, and 1 at the foot. We
were an hour & 45 minutes traversing
it.

From Thunder Bay point on the N. ^{side},
to the point at Little Sturgeon Bay is
2 miles. Off here lie what are called
the Thunder Bay Islands. This Bay
is about 5 miles long and 3 deep.
It contains 2 ~~Islands~~ ^{Islands} - 1 about 2
miles long and 1 broad, the other small.
The course from pt. to pt. is N. 20 W.,
which line also touches the outer
edges of the large Islands. The N.
point has the appearance of an
island - it is nearly a peninsula.

The next point we made was distant
miles on a course N. 10 W.
continuing the same course
we made another point in
miles, on which we encamped.

This point is a bed of limestone,
with so light a soil that there
is scarcely an vegetation. Cedar
is the only timber. Many beautiful
and intelligible specimens
of marine remains were on the
shore and in the rocks. The
stone is of a dark color, and that
lying in the water is very soft
broken.

June 4. Sunday. We rose at
day dawn, breakfasted and
embarked steering N. 20° W. to
a small point. From our en-
campment Middle Island lay
in a North course, about 6 M.
off. We had not crossed the
bay, or from our encampment
either point 3 Miles distant,
before a severe thunder
storm burst upon us, and
compelled us to land imme-
diately, which we did not
effect however until we
were all completely drenched
with rain. We landed a few
rods above the entrance of a
stream heretofore unspoken of,
and not to be found on the
maps. At its mouth it is about
2 rods wide. I followed it up

Just a mile to a large Pond
or Marsh through which its
water appears to rush. Whether
however it has its rise in the
Marsh or beyond it, I could
not ascertain. Within the
quarter of a mile I traced
the fall of water I should
suppose was as much as
18 feet. It being the first
swift water I had seen in
this country, I named it
Roaring River - some of the
gentlemen called it Beaver
creek from some faint appear-
ances of Beavers around it.

After the storm had abated
we put out again making a
point 2 miles distant, N. 30 W.
nearly opposite to which lies
Middle Island 3 m. from shore.
It is 2 long $7\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. broad.

From this our course was N.
8 miles to a Point I called "Por-
tage Point". The bay on the
south side affords a good har-
bor; its water is from 4 to 5 feet
deep. A river here empties it
self in a southerly direction, &
runs so near the shore above
the point about 2 miles as to
leave a carrying place of
only 40 paces. When the tides
and winds run high on the
lake this portage is frequently
resorted to.

A short distance the point we
encamped on the stone, the
whole point being a bed of
round stone, apparently hove
up by the waves. On some parts
a little soil has gathered which
is entirely covered with cedar and
spruce. In some spots the moss
was half leg high.

Cold rain, wind & waves high.

Monday, June 5. The wind continuing boisterous, at 8 Am. we started on foot for Presque Isle distant 8 miles, course nearly N., while the canoe men proceeded with the canoes.

On the lower side of Presque Isle is a large bay, which apparently affords good harbor for shipping. Across the Isle is a portage of 1200 Yards, which we availed ourselves of, the waves being so high as to render it impracticable to go around.

We encamped until near evening when the wind subsiding we embarked steering nearly N.

The Indian name for Presque Isle is She-bah-tah-nah-goy.

The first bay west of the Isle is called O-chip-pen-way-mah-ske-mo-toh, or Chippenway bag - taking its name from a small bay in the center of the large one. The small one furnishes the Indians with fish, they say, when they can find them no where else. About 1 mile from the N. W. point of the bay is Trout creek (Nah-ma-goo-see-canning.) In the autumn the Indians resort to this place to fish. It is not navigable.

A short distance farther is Swan river, "Wah-be-se-kah-ning," which empties into a bay of the same name, and is navigable one or two miles for boats and canoes.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 at night we encamped on a high sandy beach, 20 miles from Presque Isle.

Tuesday June 6. We rose at day break & embarked. Fifteen miles from Man River is Wan-gui-og, or Dap bay, into which a river of the same name empties, navigable for boats & canoes only, a short distance. This river is frequented by the Indians for hunting beaver.

Pois Blanc, or white wood Island, called by the Indians Ké-tine-angung, is 18 miles long and 6 miles wide. Nearly opposite to this Island on the West Shore is Shabaw-c-gung-ing bay into which empties a river of the same name, it rises in a lake.

Although the wind was high,
we determined if possible to
reach Mackinac this day. At
the head of Bois blanc, Miles
round Island on which Frow-
bridge, Chase, Riley & myself were
and walked across opposite to
Mackinac, where we again
got into the canoe and passed
over to Mackinac ^{two miles}, where
we arrived at sunset. Whole
distance of travel this day
60 miles.

Off the upper end of Bois Blanc
about 10 miles distant, on the main
is a saw mill. The timber around
it is pine.

June 7. Wednesday. Mackinac
is situated nine miles from point
St Ignace on the N.W. and twelve
miles from the shore on the S.E.
From the Island the entrance
into Lake Michigan is plainly
seen at about 15 miles distant.

The summit of the Island is 265
feet ^{as measured by Capt. Douglass} above the water, and on it is
situated Fort Holmes, now a
bandoned by our troops. Fort
Holmes commands the ^{entrance into the} harbor,
Four is the post now occupied.
It was erected by the British
when they conquered Mackinac
during the late war.

The whole Island appears to be
a composite of broken limestone. The
stone is whiter than any I ever
saw. Organic remains are found
in it. Many of the rocks are covered
over with calcareous sparry particles
culled by at Robinsons Folly.

One far half mile, above the
Town is the Arch Rock.
Between Fort Holmes and the
Town is Skull Rock. At the
mouth of this cave, and in
it, human bones, are still
found. Beyond the Fort on
the N. E. side of the Island
is Sugar Loaf Rock. The
rock is in the shape of a sugar
loaf, and is about 800 ft. high.

Tuesday June 13. We left
Mackinac at 10 o'clock this morn-
ing, accompanied by Lieut. Pierce
in a barge with a command of
22 soldiers. The traverse to
Goose Island is 12 miles. It is
considered dangerous from
the waves and wind being gener-
ally very high - the wind has
a sweep of 200 miles on the lake.

Leaving this Island our course
was generally east. The
whole of this coast appears to
be sheltered by Islands.
The pilot in the Govs. canoe
mistook the mouth of the
River St. Mary and led us into a deep
bay below the River. We
passed the "De Tour" steering
N. 10 E. to a small point 3 miles
and encamped. It is 45 miles from De
Tour to Mackinac. On our

tering the river the foot of
two Islands appear - one
of which is Drummonds. —
On this the British have
fortifications & a garrison. At
night we heard their music play-
ing.

Wednesday June 14. At 5 we
rose & embarked. We kept
to the American shore, steering
about N. 30 W. This river
is so full of Islands that it is
almost impossible to say when
you are in sight of the main
land. One on which we
stopped to allow the men
an opportunity of breakfas-
ting is 3 m long & 1 m wide.

the paper St. Joseph where there was a village destroyed by Col. Croghan during the war. On the British shore some highland is seen.

The channel we took had two rapids - the first although short is ^{about 5 feet, and} very dangerous; the bottom being large limestone rocks. — Three of the canoes were damaged in ascending them. The second one 2 miles below the Saut, is less dangerous, but much swifter ^{The fall is about 4 feet.} water. For 10 minutes our canoe, with all of the men at the oars and paddles, did not stir 3 feet either way. There is some good land on the river.

We arrived at the Saut at sunset, and encamped opposite to Mrs. Armitage's house.

June 17. Saturday. We left the
Sault at 1 o'clock. We walked
across the portage of rather
more than one mile in length,
while the canoes at several
places took up the provisions
and baggage. This is
a rapid fall of 22 ft. 10 inches
according to Col. Grant. From
the head to the foot of the
fall there are 5 islands - 3
large and 2 small. The rapid
is run with an empty canoe
in less than 5 minutes. Below,
the river is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile
wide. The rapid extends rather
more than halfway across.
It affords a beautiful prospect
when approached on the river
below.
At the foot of the rapid im-

mens quantities of White fish
are taken, and of a superior qual-
ity - their flavor is delicious.
They are the chief food of the in-
habitants & Indians of the place
during the year.

The inhabitants are Frenchmen
chiefly married to Squaws, by
whom they have families. There
are 8 or 10 houses. On the Brit-
ish shore there are several good
farms - the settlers appear to be
industrious. At the foot of the
rapids and the commencement
of the portage on the British
side the North West company
have a large extensive establish-
ment. This portage is
much better than that on the
American. The traders resident
here have always exercised
great influence over the Indians
of our country. They can

sider it (and very justly) the
line of communication into the
upper country, and hence
have greatly opposed the es-
tablishment of a post at the Sant.
Our Government at present
seems to entertain the same
view of it. On the 18th inst.
a Council was held by Gov. Buff
with the Chiefs who claim the
land around the Sant. They
are of the Chipewyan Nation.
By virtue of a grant made to
the French Govt. when this country
was owned by France, which
grant, among many others, was
confirmed by the Treaty of New
ville, does our Govt. claim the
site of a tract of land situated
at the Sant. Though this claim
was of a doubtful nature, yet
for some few presents a Treaty
of cession was concluded

between the United States and
these Indians, for 16 square
miles situate on the River; com-
mencing at the mile mark pla-
sant and extending two miles
below the village at the foot of
the rapids. This Treaty is of
great importance to the U. S.;
it will probably be ratified,
and a Fort established here
next season.

During the Council a British
flag was hoisted by one of the
chiefs at his lodge. As soon as
it was discovered the Gov. went
up to the lodge alone, and at
some distance from our camp,
jerked down the flag and
treading it on the ground told
him the United States could crush
him and his nation in the same
way. He sent the Indians

more much frightened, and I think it in a great measure
conducive to the Treaty. For pre-
sently, when the chiefs
were entering to reflect of the Gov.
proposals, as the presents offered
lay on the ground in the tent;
some of the Indians as they passed
kicked them one side very con-
temptuously. That night
some trouble was apprehended
from the offended chief, or Count
as he was called. Even one
lay with his fire arms beside
him, but no disturbance was
made.

The son and daughter of Col.
Johnson were very polite to the
party. They are well educated
and accomplished. Their
mother is a large fleshy Squaw
of the Chipewyan tribe.

During the time we were at the
Sault, day light did not

disappear until after 9 o'clock
at night. It was the same
at Mackinac.

At 4 we got on board above
the Saut, and in rather less
than a mile passed the White rock,
the upper boundary of the ces-
sion made by the Indians. We
steered S. 60 W. 3 miles to a
Point, and continued the same
course across the river to Point
au Pins on the British shore, 3
miles farther when we encamped
near 3 or 4 Indian lodges. On the
spot where we encamped it ap-
peared several dwelling houses had for-
merly been erected, but long since destroyed.
This was the ship yard of the company
formed in England for working the mines
of Lake Superior.

The bed of
the river at the Saut is white
red and grey sand stone.
There is no lime stone seen.

The land back of the settlement
is good timber pine, hemlock,

cedar, spruce, birch & soft maple.
From the point on the American
shore the course up the shore
was S. 80 W.

June 6 mile.

Sunday June 18. We rose
early and embarked, though
we were threatened by a thunder
storm. On turning the point
above our encampment, the
British shore at the mouth of
the river was N. 70 W.
The land appeared very high and
mountainous. We steered west
across the river, leaving
a very deep bay to the left,
and off a small point, an Island.
The storm approaching, we went
on shore and encamped.

Journal No. 2.

Sunday June 18. 1820.

The storm having passed over, we embarked again at 1 o'clock P.M., steering S. 80 W. to Point J. 9 miles, at the mouth of the River St. Mary. On entering Lake Superior the British shore is visible at a great distance, as well as the land on the American shore, forming apparently deep bays on both sides.

We steered a S. W. course ten miles to the Tanguemanon River, off the mouth of which lies on the land of the same name. From Point J. to White Fish point the course is S. 75 West. It is the farthest land run on entering the Lake. The banks are high and sandy. The timber pine (white & yellow) hemlock spruce, Mountain ash & the leaf

of which resembles that of the
mild locust tree, birch & maple.

We proceeded 9 miles farther to Shell
Snake Creek and encamped. The wa-
ter is very shallow off this creek,
and we found great difficulty in
landing. A small dead stream en-
ters at the mouth of this creek,
~~we were~~ piloted in by some In-
dian, who were encamped here, on
their return from the war with the
Tiontation.

Day - 18.

June 19. Monday. As we were
about starting several of the
B. W. Co. boats came in, under the
charge of Mr. Morrison. Of him
we obtained much useful infor-
mation relative to the upper coun-
try and of the course most advisable
for us to steer.

From the creek to the point our
course was N. 15 E. distance
9 miles. In passing out we met

18 or 20 bark Canoes loaded
with Indians. There were upwards
of 200 souls. On this point are
several high sand hills. From
White fish point to another point
ahead 12 miles distant, the course
is S. 60 W - that into the bay is S.
70 W. A thick fog coming on
and the wind rising, we put in
shore & encamped. Here we re-
mained until the afternoon when
the wind ceasing and the fog
passing off, the canoes were re-
loaded, and we being about to
embark, a canoe came up
with 12 voyageurs, sent by Mr.
Brooks, with letters for the
Party. I however did not

Proceeding on the beach we
came sandy and the banks
at least 30 ft. high. We en-
camped in the sand (for it was
half a leg deep) before six o'clock.

Between our encampment and
the bank is a pool of water, which
can scarcely be passed.
Capt. Douglass & myself crossed
it however, and ascended the
bank with difficulty it being at
most perpendicular though
covered with timber. Arrived
at its summit we descended into
a hollow and then rose on the
bank about the same height of the
first. In like manner they rose
successively as far as the eye could
reach ~~without~~ nearly upon an
equal level. The land was
timbered with pine, hemlock,
spruce, mountain ash, birch
& soft maple..

Tuesday June 20. - Our course
this morning was S. 80° W. 3 miles to a
point, then S. 75° W. to a point 1 m.
then S. 70° W. 3 miles to a point, then S.
55° W. to the point at the Grand Mar-
rais, 21 miles from the two hearted
river. The kind of timber which
most predominates on this shore
is pine, white and yellow. It is oc-
casionally interspersed with birch.
The shore is in no instance high or
bold. If there is a marais here,
it is not seen in passing along the
shore of the lake. Boats and Canoes
might find a safe and convenient
harbor here, sheltered also except
from winds from the lake opposite
the lower point, and directly to-
wards it runs a point composed
of gravel from 5 to 12 feet high. To
the left of the large bay which is
formed within the points, the en-
trance into which appear sufficiently
deep and wide, enters a large
river as I was informed by an

Indian well acquainted with
this country, which runs from the
east and is about 55 miles long.

Immediately after passing this
bay the timber is chiefly birch &
larch; and wherever for 9 miles
any soil appears it is good and the
timber continues the occasionally
mixed with pine. Here also
commences the Grain Tables or
Sandy hills, gradually rising to
the astonishing height of 250 feet.
After they have risen to about
100 feet they become bleak and
bare, and seem to be continually
changed by the wind. A person
passing along at their base looks
to their summit with astonishment.
He can scarcely believe it pos-
sible that such a quantity of wood
could by any means have been
collected and raised to such an
height. I was informed there are
several small lakes on their sum-

mit, and are nearly on their level.

The course of these banks is S.

They extend nine miles to a point,
Passing which was a separate Guard
Island located distant from the
Point. A current is plainly seen
setting down between the Island
and Union. Almost midway of the
Island are outside islets, and are
conspicuous. From this to one discover-
ed ahead is S. 58 W. - Our course
into the bottom of the bay between
these points was S. 58 W. We however
went only 3 miles and en-
camped on the beach in the sand
by the side of a rapid stream
of water 2 rods over. This stream
rises in a lake. I counted it
for about 1 mile, in which
distance the fall was at least
20 feet. Its bed is red sandstone.
This stone commences at the termin-
ation of the hills.

June 21. Wednesday. At 10 o'clock last night the most tremendous storm arose I ever witnessed. It came on from the N. W. and directly on the shore where we were encamped. From the continued flashes of lightning the Lake appeared on fire. The wind was so strong it was with the utmost difficulty we kept up our tents the Governor's was blown down and also one or two others. Lightning struck several times near us. The waves rolled up to the mouth of our tent, and completely over the Governor's, getting all his baggage and the gentlemen with him. I sat at the mouth of our tent until after 3 to see that the waves did not reach our baggage.

Between 10 & 11 A.M. we embarked.
In 9 miles we came to what are
the Pictured (portaille) rocks. These
are 42 miles in extent. They are gray
-wacke, or sand and pebbles cemented
by lime; and the minerals and other
matter between the strata have run
out, and given the rocks various
and very singular colours. A green
like that running from copper is seen
in several places. The appearance
of Iron is more frequent. These
rocks are generally from 2 to 300 feet
high. They present the most appalling
spectacle I ever witnessed. From the
deep caverns underneath the rocks
a roar like that of cannon is
continually reverberated, occasioned
^{by the waves} rolling in. In passing along under
them the sensations ~~excited~~ used to be
excited on viewing the Cataract of
Niagara. About midway of the rocks
a stream of water is seen pouring over
a perpendicular bank 75 feet high.
The sheet is about 10 feet wide. Passing
this we soon come to an arched rock
separated apparently entirely from the
bank. It is 10 feet from the water's edge
to the top of the bank on which it is based.
The arch then rises about 35 feet high.

right supporting the arch ^{pillars} 2 well formed
are seen, on the left but one was dis-
covered. The rocks however obstructed the
view. The arch appeared smooth and
elegantly shaped. On its top and un-
der it ~~thin~~ trees were growing - one
very large directly on its centre.
Around this the mountain made a
bend of several miles leaving a sandy
bottom towards the lake - this lies to
the right of the arch. The mountain
rose close upon the rear of the arch
gradually, to their usual height, &
was timbered with birch, beech & fir
&c. This arch we named the Doric
Arch from the resemblance which it
bears to that order of architecture.

The arches under ^{these} rocks are very
frequent. The largest is under the
first high rock after leaving the
Doric arch. Immediately after this
is another passing through the base
of one of the highest cliffs, and under
which we might have passed in our
canoe to the opposite side with
safety.

Papine the East bluff point of
these rocks in approach Grand
Island, 6 miles distant. I think
however we do not lose sight
of this range. About the mid-
dle of the Island we came to a
bay and ^{before we set} encamped. A little be-
low this on the Main land was
a bay about 2 miles deep.

I never saw in harbor as well formed
and guarded as this. No wind can
reach it. From the opposite point of the
of the bay ~~to~~ our encampment, to the
main is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. To that point of the bay
from the encampment $\frac{1}{2}$ m. course
N. 60 E. To the point on the Main from
the Encampment about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. course S.
70 W. The bay is about 2 miles deep,
and something in the shape of one
corner of a half moon. I should think
the land on this Island is fertile - some
of it is oak opening - some is covered
with maple & beech, other parts with pines.
A current is found setting down be-
tween the Island and Main. Visited
an Indian lodge & saw a canoe on the

stocks. It was swung at the ends on two stakes, and two or 3 on each side towards the middle to support it. They commenced building at ^{the top}.

Thursday, June 22. We rose and embarked early steering south 75 W. 4 miles to a point, off which lay a small island near Grand Island. The first point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from our encampment was N. 60 W. The next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. 20 W. From the point to which we steered the extreme point of Grand Island was in a west course. I should think the length of this island at least 10 miles - its width I could not judge of.

To the next point we went N. 85 W. a short distance. We then turned into a ^{deep} bay steering S. 70 W. to its bottom. The course across to the next point was N. 65 W. from which to the island above Presque Isle the course is N. 50 W. In the first bay is the riviere an train 9 miles from G. Island. Off the mouth of this river is an island of the same ^{name}, 2 miles perhaps from the mouth of the river. We put into next bay and landed in the mouth of Laughing fish river and dined, 6 miles from train Island. We steered directly from this to Presque Isle

leaving the shore 12 or 14 miles.
The Chocolate river is 15 miles from
the laughing fish river, and 6 miles
farther is the river of the dead a
little below Presque Isle. Iron pyrites
is found on this stream. We passed
around the Islands of the 9 miles
and encamped on another penin-
sula. All the land we passed this
day appeared good and well timbered.
The land around these peninsulas
is very high & mountainous. The large
sand stone appears to predominate.
Large, confused masses of granite is
interspersed with the blint, of which
all the high peaks of the mountains
appear to be composed. They are
thrown up in a very singular man-
ner, and one can scarcely believe they
were so raised except by some volcanic
eruption. Some of them are upwards
of 400 feet high. A stream of good
fire came in when we encamped.

Friday June 23. At half past 5 we
rose breakfasted & embarked. The course
from the point on which we encamped,
to one about 12 or 14 m. distant is N. W.
About the middle of this Point Garlie
river enters, 15 miles from dead river.
We then crossed a bay 2 miles deep
and 12 across, course N. 20 W. in the
bottom of which Rivière St. Jean
enters, 15 miles from Garlie river.
Crossed another bay 5 miles $7\frac{1}{2}$ deep
course N. 52 W. - Another $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep &
4 miles from pt. apt. N. 74 W. Salmon
river or Burnt wood river empties.
In crossing the next bay we steered
from Point to Point N. 72 W. 3 miles,
depth 1 mile. At the foot of this bay
Tine river empties. The same course
continued across a small bay 2 miles.
The next bay we ^{3.6}crossed was 5 m.
long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. deep N. 68 W.
From this we could see a long point
across which is the portage. We
then steered S. 80 W. 2 miles, pass

ing several small points and one creek, to a point around which we turned and steered to the foot of a small bay, ~~and~~ landed and encamped in a pine grove at the mouth of the Huron river. The water of the river is dark & deep, though the entrance into it is obstructed by sand bars. It is about 50 yards wide, and runs in a S. westerly direction. Off its mouth, or rather a little below, lie 5 small islands called the Huron Islands. They are about 2 miles from shore. The country which we have passed today is timbered with a larger quantity of pine than that of yesterday. In some places however the sugar maple entirely predominates.

Here was an Indian grave handsomely picketed in, with a cross raised over it.

Picked a few ripe strawberries today.

Saturday, June 2^d. We en-
barked 20 minutes before 6. The
thermometer last night stood at 70°
- this morn. at 58. After passing
out of the bay, 1 mile, we steered
N. 70° W. 3 m. To point at the en-
trance of the bay about 2 miles
which we traversed. The steers
to Point au Baie N. 40° W. This
bay appears to be about 12
miles deep. About the same
distance from the shore a range
of mountains is seen. This point
is 6 miles from Huron river. From
Point au Baie we steered N. 80° W. to a
point 1 mile, then S. 60° W. 1/8 of a m., then
S. 55° W. 2 miles, then S. 45° W. 5 miles, then
S. 50° W. 4 miles, from which the bearing
into the bay was ~~S. 35° W.~~ S. 35° W. 5 miles.
The bearing to an Island about 8 miles
off the bay was S. W. From the 4 mile
point we commenced a traverse along
the bay steering
of the point 8 miles. ^{to the entrance}
^{the bay. Called by the point}
^{is called Negeenawoni}

In crossing, a violent gale of wind
arose, and separated our little fleet.
I never experienced so heavy a wind.
The smells ran high dashing over
our canoe - two or three from stern
to stern. We were in imminent danger
of breaking across them. Three of the
canoes turned before the wind,
and ran their course back. The
four canoe having gone ahead of
us about 1/2 an hour we were left
alone, and without any one on board
possessed of the least knowledge of the
shore we were steering to. After 3 hours
of the hardest rowing & paddling in which
our Schoolcraft & myself joined we for-
tunately reached the shore at the en-
trance of the Portage. I was met 3 or 4
times from head to foot by the waves dashing
over the canoe. I think were I again
to pass this way, I would never make
the canoe in this place. Our steersman,
who was a Frenchman, was less daunted
than I expected he would have been. We
landed and found the Gov. & those with him
had already arrived at the same place
encamped. This never is compared to sea

21 miles from Point au Baie, 45 miles from the bottom of the bay into which it empties, and 45 miles from the point which runs out above it into the lake, so that it is considered in the middle of a Peninsula. I noticed in range with the mouth of the river and the point which we left, a high bluff mountain, situate a number of miles back of to the left of the river. On crossing from that point to the river it is the best object which can be selected to steer to. The land to the right appears low, and thinly timbered. Each side of the small bay into which the river empties the shore is bold, the banks are composed of dark red sand stone. The waters of the river, which are of the same color, are seen far in the large bay. They are warm & very palatable. On returning to rest, large fires were built up, that those persons in the canoes who were driven back, might find our camp.

There were several Indian ^{the positions of} camps, ~~on~~ which it would appear by the crosses men of Roman Catholic Faith.

Sunday, June 25. The three canoes
crossed the bay early this morning,
and by 8 o'clock we were ready to as-
cend the river. This river runs nearly
a southe course through a marsh country
on each side by high lands. In winding
its course along it frequently makes
right angles. In a few places the
current is strong, but generally it is
weak. Six miles brought us to the lake.
Its waters are rather darker than those
of the river. This lake is 14 miles long
and from a half to six miles broad. For
the first 4 miles it is about 3 m. wide.
It then enlarges to the right forming a
bay near 6 miles deep. Passing the bay
which is 2 miles wide, the lake becomes
very narrow & is not more than the half of
a mile over. - It continues nearly this
width until it opens to a river again.
From this to its source is 6 miles. 3 of this
the river was 2 or 3 ft. over, but entering
its opening, the canoe completely filled up the
stream. From this it became difficult
It was obstructed by logs, brush, grass and
beaver dams, over all of which the canoe
was lifted by the men.

This stream runs in a marsh, through
which there was no channel but that
made by forcing the canoe along through
the mud and rushes. At the head
of this the canoes were discharged
and then the baggage carried over
the portage by hand. I took my
baggage weighing about 100 lbs. I may
it on my back and marched camp with
great ease. (in no instance was I in the
line over my knees.) This portage
cannot be a mile over, though it is
generally reckoned $1\frac{1}{2}$ & sometimes 2.
One third of the distance the land
is very wet & marshy, the residue is
high and dry. - Fir, hemlock, pine,
spruce & birch.

Monday June 26. This morn I was
at 4, and walking on the shore of the
lake found several fine specimens of corn-
elian and agate. A piece of copper
was found by Mr. T. Most of the stone
on shore indicate they are in the neigh-
borhood of copper. This piece was
enclosed in stone.

The whole of this day was occupied
in removing the residue of our bag-
gage and canoes across the por-
tage. Some of the Esquimaux took
a keg of 90 lbs and a bag of wheat
flour besides on their back and
brought them over, apparently with
great ease.

High ranges of mountains are
seen running out on this point.

The mosquitoes are very thick here
but the sand fly, a small insect, is
more numerous and much more an-
noying. It is impossible to sleep when they
are. Their bite is like the prick of a needle.

Tuesday June 27. Everything being
in readiness we embarked this mor-
ning before 4 o'clock. The range
of the points on Point Kew-an-na-
nah along the portage are N.
10 E.. We steered from the point S. 70
W. 3 miles to a point then S. W. 27 1/2
to another. Having a fair strong
wind we did not approach the
shore but kept out in the lake.
We arrived at the River Ontonagon
a few minutes past 1 o'clock,
having sailed 51 miles before break-
fast!

Nine miles from the portage we passed
Salmon Trout river, and six miles farther
Gravesend river. This is a small stream,
and is only particularly noticed from a
trader by the name of Gravesend being
murdered on it many years since. His
son now resides at Mackinac, an int. in the
Ind. Dept. - Opposite its mouth are large
flat rocks. Riviere au Merisier is 12 miles
farther, the Fire steel river 18 miles, and
the Ontonagon 6 miles, making in the whole a dis-
tance of 51 miles.

We landed on the opposite side
of the river to the Indian loogies, of
which there are 4 or 5 very large,
and had not completed our meal
before the Indians had painted &
dressed themselves, and crossed the
river to pay us a visit. From
fear they were rather shy at first,
having, as we learned, heard of our
affair with the Indians at the In-
dians at the last. We wished some
of them to accompany us to the copper
on this river. After a talk and
some presents 4 of them consented,
with whom, the Gov. Capt. Douglass,
Mr. Schoolcraft, ~~Dr.~~ Dr. Wolcott, Lieut.
Mackay and myself departed
in two canoes (our smallest) up the
river. We had proceeded about 16
miles when we came to a weir
made by the Indians across the
river, on which there were 6 Indians
fishing for sturgeon. Here they set
a hook fastened on a long pole

and when they feel a fish running
against it, they draw it up suddenly
which force the hook into the belly
of the fish. In this manner they
take great quantities, and in fact,
the Indians around here appear
to subsist entirely upon Sturgeon.
Still they are the most fleshy and
best looking Indians I have ever
seen. We obtained 3 Sturgeon
for a little tobacco, and proceed-
ed on 2 miles farther, and en-
camped at sunset. Sand flies
& Mosquitoes in abundance.

Wednesday June 28. We rose and
embarked at half past 3 o'clock. Hav-
ing gone about 2 miles up a very
strong current, and frequently a rapid,
the Indians informed us there was a
path leading across from that place to
the copper mine that it was a good

level path, ^{there} being but one hill in
the whole distance - that it would
be impossible to reach ~~the~~ ^{mine} ~~canoe~~
and that we should be compelled to
walk at least 6 miles. It was there-
fore concluded that Capt. Douglass, Mr.
Schoolcraft, Doct. Wolcott and myself
with 2 of the men & 2 Indians ~~agreed~~
should take the path, but before the
Indians would consent they were very
anxious to know our numbers. In this
and frequently on our route they showed
how very suspicious they were of us.
A few minutes before I started
taking a few pieces of biscuit in our
pockets, and without having eaten a
morsel of any thing for breakfast.
We immediately found ourselves at
the foot of a very high mountain
which we ascended. For the whole dis-
tance we kept the Indian pace and
did not walk 2 miles over level ground.
- it was continually ascending and de-
scending mountains from 5 to 600 feet high.
The Indian who acted as guide lost the
path soon after leaving the river, &
we did not regain it until we came
to ^{the} Sugar Camp of his father within

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the whole distance - that it would
be impossible to reach ~~the~~ ^{mine} ~~canoe~~
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we did not regain it until we came
to ^{the} Sugar Camp of his father within

and crackers he had brought one part
on until we came to a Spring where
we set down and made a most ex-
cellent meal. We ate here and
we crossed one ravine and then
commenced our descent towards
the river. They led us directly
to the rock or mass of copper which
lies at the foot of the bank & close
to the water. The men greatly dis-
appointed as to size its length being
but ~~4~~ ^{8 inches} ~~3~~ ^{3 feet} feet & its breadth ^{3 feet} ~~4~~ feet & its
thickness about ¹⁰⁰ ~~12~~ inches. ^{containing 11 cubic feet} The copper is
as ^{as measured & computed by Capt. R. G. Young} ~~as measured & computed by Capt. R. G. Young~~ ^{as measured & computed by Capt. R. G. Young} ~~as measured & computed by Capt. R. G. Young~~
embedded in stone, of which I should
think it did not compose one half.
The ~~stone~~ & copper might weigh per-
haps one ton. With great difficulty
we cut off some very small pieces.
What this mass might have been
I cannot say, but at ~~at~~ present it in
no respect equals the ~~the~~ account
heretofore given of it. It may have
rolled from the mountain back of it,
but ^{of this} there is no appearance ~~of this~~ - I
should as soon believe it was deposi-
tited where it is by some freshet with the
other rocks. It appears to be no stranger
as to situation, for it has a regular place
among them.

Perhaps this is not the map generally spoken of, but is the only one of which we could obtain any information.

The distance from the mouth of the river to the rock is about 30 miles. I think it might be approached in light canoes, but they usually make a portage of 600 yds. Any man in his senses having crossed this once will hardly venture again. The mine lies in a S. easterly direction from the place where we landed to walk.

We returned from the mine to the camp a little before sun set, and were much surprised to find the Fox had not yet returned with the men who accompanied him. In no way could we account for his absence, and we all felt very anxious for his safety. Firing guns and hooting were resorted to, but without effect. One of the canoes was manned and sent up the river in search of him. Having proceeded about 3 miles up the river we were answered by

a pistol, and soon the Indian, who
had went with the Gov. ^{stretched} at length
floating down the rapids on 2 logs
of which he had made a raft.

In a short time they all arrived
safe at the camp to the great satis-
faction of every one. When cross-
ing over the Mountains I had blamed
myself for bringing my pistol, pro-
viding I had not with me. When we left
the Gov. I gave them to a soldier to
carry ~~to camp~~ to the camp. But when
I found the Gov. was absent I felt
satisfied with myself knowing of
what service they would be to
him. He found them all of use.

After these adventures it was
with pleasure we found ourselves
comfortably in camp together
at night.

Thursday June 29. Early this morning we rose and embarked, determined if possible to leave this river before farther difficulties & disappointments should reach us.

A short distance above the copper rock, the Menagon is divided into 2 forks of an equal size, one coming from the country towards the Mississippi, and perhaps interlocking with the Chippeway, the other from Green Bay and interlocking with the Menominee riv. Three miles below the rock it receives the waters of a large stream running ~~from~~ ⁱⁿ an Easterly direction. The general course of the river from the rock to the point on which we encamped was S.E. The following are its courses from our camp to its mouth with its rapids and Islands, though its current is very strong until you are

river within 8 miles of its mouth, when
is current is scarcely perceptible.

N. 20 W. - N. 70 W. - N. W. - N. 30 W. - Rapid. N. 80 W.
S. 75 W. strong rapid. N. 10 W. rapid. N. 10 E.
N. 20 E. N. 70 E. rapid. N. 35 E. rapid. Here a
stream makes out of the river to the
right $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. N. 20 W. - N. W.
50 W. - W. - S. W. an island, at the head of
which is an island. N. W. N. 25 W. rap.
N. 55 W. - W. - S. W. - rap. N. rap. N. 50 W.
S. 20 W. - N. 20 W. - S. W. S. 10 W. rap. N. 20
W. - S. 65 W. N. 50 W. N. 80 W. rap. an is-
land. N. 10 W. a large island. S. 80 W. - N.
60 W. an island. N. 70 E. N. 15 W. S. 60 W.
N. 20 W. - N. 15 E. N. 10 W. N. 40 W. W.
60 W. N. 20 W. N. W. N. 70 E. N. 15 E. N.
80 W. N. 55 W. - W. - N. 25 E. N. 85 E. - W.
N. 70 W. - E. - N. 30 W. - N. - N. 80 W. - E.
N. 20 W. N. 15 W. N. N. 15 W.

The banks of the river and the sur-
rounding country is timbered with
Sugar maple, beech, birch, hem-
lock & spruce.

The latitude of the mouth of this river
is $N. 46^{\circ} 52' 2''$.

None of its courses exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and
in few instances 70 rods. It is 160 yards wide
at its mouth, and continues about the same width 8 miles
up. In no place that I saw it do I think it less than 90.

The Indian who acted as guide told us he would point out a small piece of copper on the banks of the river near the lake. In about 150 yds of the camp he jumped on shore and said he would go a short distance & get it. We then suspected him of not intending to show it, and he soon returned without it, saying the late frost, etc. must have covered it with mud. However on reaching camp, which we did about 11 o'clock for a few moments he was prevailed upon to find it - that is, bring it from his lodge where it had been all the time! It weighed about 3 lbs. - It was virgin copper.

Few traders visit these Indians - the whiskey we gave them was the first they had had for a long time. It appears to exhilarate very well. I did not learn what are the animals of the country. The Indians spoke of hunting the beaver & bear as though they were in plenty. In returning we stopped at one of their traps and found a very large ~~beaver~~ caught. They took him in

one of the canoes to their lodge with the intention of making the graves bear feast of him. As soon as he was shot one of the Indians very politely stepped up & shook his hand, condoling in a very feeling manner with him for his misfortune! He kept a cautious distance however while he was alive.

The Indians we met at this place have in general a better appearance than any I have seen. They are large and fleshy, have a tight copper coloured skin, and generally good features. Their subsistence is sturgeon, large quantities of which they had hung up on poles in the sun to dry.

They began to be very free and sociable before our departure, and the evening before we left they gave us several dances. At these they always expect a little tobacco and whiskey, and that is the sole object of one, called the begging dance.

One young fellow dressed himself up - that is painted and decorated his person with ornaments - went into the Govs. tent and made

a long speech to him. He closed very unexpectedly by saying - "he did not know that he had spoken correctly or as he ought, he had spoken his thoughts. His father, he said, died when he was very young, and before he had taught him how to speak to his great Father. If any thing was badly said he hoped it would be forgiven." His countenance, his address, his whole appearance was so modest and unassuming that there were none present who did not admire and respect him. A flag and a medal were given to him, with which he appeared much pleased, and pledged his friendship for our country by giving us about 2 fathoms of man-purra.

Thursday June 30. Killed a great number of pigeons this morning. Strong wind ahead all day.

Saturday July 1. Early this morning we embarked, the wind ahead though not very strong. In 15 miles we came to Iron river a stream of good size being about 4 rods wide at its mouth. It empties at the bottom of a bay 4 miles deep & 15 across. The next stream of size we passed was Carp river 15 miles farther, not as large as the Iron. It is particularly noted for passing over the Porcupine mountains. This range of mountains is from 900 to 1000 feet high as computed by Capt. Douglas, and extends the whole of this days travel. We saw them from the portage at Kewasannigh.

Six miles from this is Presque Isle river. This stream appears to have formerly emptied by 2 mouths with a small island in the middle one of which appears to have been obstructed & almost joined the island to the main land. On the left side the water still makes up a considerable distance. In passing the channel a fall of about 8 feet is seen a short distance up. The river is about 2 rods wide.

From this it is six miles to Black river larger than Presque Isle, and of a dark muddy color. We went 8 miles beyond this river and encamped. The banks at the bottom of the bays we passed to day have been sandy, but the banks chiefly have been red sand stone dipping to the N. W. in different angles of from 30 to 60, covered with a red clay mixed with sand. In low

ding we took shelter behind a large rock which protected our canoes from the waves. Much of the timber today has been young white birch & poplar - the other white & yellow pine. Still the timber a few miles from the shore is the same as on the Menagon.

Granite is almost the only rock found on the tops of the mountains, while they are basins with red sand stones -

Passed several small streams today.

At 7 AM. merc. stood at 54° in air & water. at 1 P.M. at 80° the air. The temperature of the water thus far has been from 54 to 62 - average for the mo. of June $59\frac{7}{10}$ - the air 59 .

Sunday July 2. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 AM. we embarked steering S. 65° W. to a point, from which, S. W. to the Montreal river, 13 miles from our encampment, where we breakfasted. The course from the point below the river to point Chequamegon is S. 80° W. This stream is generally very rapid, and at its mouth where we landed a beautiful fall is seen of about 70 ft. - the banks are 100. From the fall the banks widen, forming a ~~fine~~ ~~good~~ bottom through which the river meanders $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, in the middle of which the Indians have erected a weir for the purpose of taking white fish and sturgeon. Almost unlimited numbers of pigeons came flying over the banks into the gulf, from

whence they ascended to the opposite. They flew so low that 30 or 40 more killed by our men with clubs & sticks thrown into the flocks as they passed. A little above the river on the lake shore there are several lodges of Indians on a piece of level ground bounded on 3 sides by mountains, through which a small creek runs.

From the river our course was N. 70° W. to a point, thence ^{the same course} ~~to the lower end~~ of point Chegoamegon. In a bay below this Mauvais or bad river enters, 12 miles from Montreal river, from which to the end of the point is 6 miles. This point is scarcely 300 yards over. It forms a bay 15 miles deep & from 3 to 5 wide. We crossed over 3 miles to the lower end of St. Michaels Island and landed a short time near our Cadott's Establishment. We met several Indians here who informed that many years since a young Indian had found about 3 miles from this on the Island a large piece of pure copper - that they had never been to the place nor had they heard from him or others whether there was any more there. He carried away the piece. Also that about 80 years since an English gentleman with several attendants came up and he must be informed of all the mines in the country. The Indian who told this said he was then so small he did not go with them

but that he recollects they crossed
over to one of 2 creeks on the main
nearly opposite the Island, and which
he does not know, where they found
a silver mine. The Gent. left the Island
saying he should come back the next
spring and work both the silver and
copper he had found, but he died on
his passage home. Since that time the
Indian had heard nothing of them.

The Gov. did not deem this information
sufficient to warrant a search and
we proceeded on.

The land through which these streams
mentioned run is high and mountainous
and in many respects would favor the
assertion frequently made by the Indian
that they contain silver.

This Island appears to be large - I should
say not less than 10 miles long. Mr. Cadot
was absent from his establishment below.
He has a house on the Island which he
brought from the Sant in a Galley.

We steered a north course 6 miles to a
sandy point on which we encamped
opposite to the "Ile au desprit" (Island
of the Holy Ghost). The Islands, called
by Charlevoix "the 12 Apostles", extend
about 20 miles from point Char-
goiamagon.

Monday July 3. We rose early
& embarked, mint ahead, steering N.
33 E. to a point beyond raspberry river
which empties at the foot of a sandy bay
9 miles from our encampment. Our
course was then N. 40 W. a short distance
then N. 70 W. & then S. 70 W. to the point be-
low sandy river, from which to the opposite
point is S. 80 W. - that to the mouth of the
river is S. 50 W. The sand stone rapid
to day appears to have regained its level
& the mountains have disappeared. Timber
rather more pine today than yesterday.
At this river, 8 miles from raspberry river,
we stoped and breakfasted, when a very
severe storm of rain rising we were com-
pelled to encamp. It rained until the middle
of the afternoon when the wind was so high
it was impracticable to get out. Distance
this day 15 miles.

Tuesday July 4. Rose at sun rise - mint
still ahead. at 7 AM air at 57 water at 58.
In the afternoon the wind abating we
struck our tents and embarked, steering
N. 75 W. 2 miles out of the bay. From the
point, off which lay a large island the
course to the most distant point seen

is S. 70 W. Our course was S. 58 W.
touching the points in the bay. The
~~deepest~~ part of this bay is directly
around the upper point, and is
about 7 miles deep. It is bounded
by mountains. It is 12 miles across.

We went about 18 miles farther &
encamped at the mouth of a stream
5 rods over. Banks today sand
stone in regular strata - timber prin-
cipally Birch & poplar of a young
growth.

From our encampment could see
the opposite shore in a westerly di-
rection.

Wednesday July 5. - We embarked
at 1/2 before 3 this morn., and with the
aid of a little fair wind we reached
the Fond Du Lac river at 12 o'clock,
48 miles from the river Poulie or
Burnt wood which we passed yes-
terday. The mouth of the river is
S. 60 W. a short distance ~~at the mouth~~
a forest of good timber.

The stretch of 70 M. miles, in which
it widens from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile. We came
to an Indian village of 7 lodges
where Indians were obtained to assist
us in conveying our things over the por-
tage. This river is very crooked, and
is enclosed on both sides by mountains.
About 5 miles up we kept an old
establishment of the U. S. Co's which
they deserted during the late war. We
reached the U. S. Co's establishment
an hour before sunset where we
camped, 21 miles from the m. of the
river, and making 63 miles travel this
day. In ascending the river the wind
was frequently fair.

This place was first occupied 3 years
since, during which several buildings
have been erected. It is pleasantly
situated on the brow of a high hill and at
the head of several small islands formed
in the river, a spot of land of 3 or 4 acres
from which the timber had been cut for
fire is tilled, and is now bearing very
fine potatoes. The soil is a rich black
mould. The Co. with great difficulty have
transported to this place 3 horses, 3 cows, one

yoke of oxen and 2 bulley. They also have
the implements of husbandry. It was
a great treat to obtain milk at the
distance in the wilderness.

A young crane about 3 ft. high had been
tamed and was running around here.

Mr. Cote had charge of the establishment.
He informed me that Fort William at which
the S. M. Co. have a house lies 78 leagues from
this within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of Lake Superior and at
the junction of 3 Rivers. These rivers rise in
a high range of mountains which extend ^{along} the whole
western shore of the Lake. Vessels may go up with
safety to the Fort.

Notwithstanding the river Brulé is a rapid stream
it is frequently used in gaining the waters of
the Mississippi. It is ascended until it interlocks
with the St. Croix river where a portage is made
to the branch of that river. On both rivers por-
tages are made around the rapids. Goodard's
River lies between the river Brulé and the
Fond du Lac, as Mr. Cote stated to me.

There is scarcely any current perceptible in
this river until you arrive at this place.

Thursday July 6. Early this morning we embarked and proceeded up the river against a strong rapid for 2 mile when the gent. of the party landed, the rapid becoming more difficult, and crossed over by land. The path lay over very rugged hills, 1 mile. This is called the "women portage," because the women are generally let on shore here to lighten the canoes. Here the "grand portage" commences. It has 19 pauses and is estimated at 9 miles. A pause is the voyagers resting place and is generally computed $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, though they all fall short of this. They seem to be calculated from the labor of carrying from one to another, and not with any relation to the actual distance, as one that is hilly or marshy is not half the distance of one on level smooth ground. The first pause was at the top of the bank, and about 200 feet above the level of the river. I carried my own baggage weighing

80 or 85 lbs. Some of the gent. who had
said much of their intention of per-
forming this feat were careful to
leave most of their effects to be
brought by the men. At the end
of the second pause the bank of the
river was a strata of breccia. It
lay in an acute angle shelving
towards the river. To this 5 of the
smallest canoes came up by water,
Our 2 largest were left, to be taken
back by the Indians who assisted us
to the Establishment. We crowded
on very hard to the end of 7 pauses
where we encamped before sunset
much fatigued. There were fre-
quent minifalls across the path which
~~made~~ the portage much more dif-
ficult. The frenchmen stated there
was a great hurricane through this
country this last spring. They repre-
sent its effects to have been terrible in
some parts. - Nothing but Swamp wa-
ter to drink at the places. This is called
the "Maple pause". Nearly opposite this
is the highest fall in the river - supposed to
be about 30 feet.
Weather fair.

Friday July 7. Rained all day.
Yoyaguns and Indians complained
bitterly. They were all astonished
at the determination to proceed to day,
they never having been accustomed
to ~~move~~ in such weather.

The 12th pause is called "the grave,"
from a Frenchman named Machon
having buried his wife there. A cross
is standing at the head of her grave.
Four pauses beyond this we encountered
on the bank of a stream, ^{called Six pause river} about 1
+ 1/2 m. over which empties into the
river Fond du Lac. It has a rocky bot-
tom. ^{There is a piece of land, 7 or 8 leagues from the starting}
A level path this day, but
wet and marshy.

Saturday July 8. By 4 o'clock we
had every thing across the portage, for
all which we were blessing our stars
^{and a piece of ham & a good deal of chocolate.}
This is considered a difficult portage
and it is ^{reckoned} ~~considered~~ fortunate to pass
it in 3 days. We had 20 Indians to
assist us - a long talk was held with
them this afternoon and many valuable
presents made, with which they ap-
peared highly pleased.
Weather clear all day & intensely hot.

Within a short dist. of the end of post. crops a small
 stream of good water or brook.
 Sunday July 9. The rapids
 in the river continuing strong
 the gent. and surplus of Soldiers
 over the number requisite to
 man the canoes walked across
 a point of land 1 mile wide by
 a bend in the river. At the
 point we reached the river is a
 short or sudden fall of about 3 ft.
 When the canoes came up this,
 the bows were entirely out of
 water while the men in the stern
 were not visible. It requires
 great exertion to raise a canoe
 up them. The river presents a
 beautiful prospect, greatly bright-
 ened by a number of small isl-
 ands singularly formed by large
 high rocks at their heads ~~and~~
~~which~~ on the lower side of which
 a soil seems to have gathered
 by the eddies, and are now cov-
 ered with large hardy trees.
 We embarked and proceeded

up against a strong current, 2 m.
where we again landed and walked
1 mile to the Portage du Coteau.
At the foot of this portage is a very
singular island of rocks in the middle
of the river about 100 ft. high
on which a few pine trees and bushes
scarcely find soil sufficient to
support them. It is said this
heap of rocks is lime stone. I could
not get across to examine them.

This portage was represented to
be ~~the~~ the worst on the river, but
it was found the easiest. It is
called the Knife Portage because
of its being entire ledges of slatted
stone lying nearly on an angle
of 90°. They are sharp and point-
ed and pierce the feet at almost
every step. It has 3 pauses and
is about 1 mile long. I walked it
in less than an hour with my baggage.
At the head of the Portage
is a fall of about 12 ft. mostly
perpendicular, and extending nearly
across the river. I think it pro-

sents one of the finest views I
have seen on the tour.

The layers of slate stone commencing
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below the head of the
Grand Portage, and extend to the
head of the Coteau. They lie in
the same range, with, and shelving
from, the mountains which run
through here and I suppose are
connected with the Chippewa
mountains.

W. fair.

Journal No: 3.

Sandy Lake,
Thursday, July,
13. 1820.

Early on the morning of the 10th Mr. S., Lt. M., Mr. G., Mr. J., and myself with a party of the Soldiers and two Indian guides left the Portage to cross the country on foot to Sandy Lake. While the residents of the party accompanied and managed the canoes. This measure was adopted, on the representation of the Frenchmen, of the great difficulty and labor in ascending the Fond du Lac river, to lighten the canoes, which they said was absolutely necessary, or we should be compelled to walk on the banks of the river.

Though I was well satisfied
the walk we undertook would
be very tedious and laborious,
at the earnest request of the
Gov. we consented, I feeling
well satisfied with the walks
I had already had.

For the first 2 miles we steered
west, and nearly the course of
the river, until we gained a
path leading from Plain Island
to the interior, some particular
hunting ground of these Indians.
We continued on this path until
our last course this day. We next
steered N. 70 W. 1 mile, S. 20 E. 2
miles to a small pond or lake,
the lower part of which we
waded through, - the waters being
high it was impossible to follow
the path; and probably in a com-
mon season there is little or

no water here. We then went
S. 70 W. 1 mile to a lake of con-
siderable size. Thus far the
land has been low, - timber
birch, maple, bass wood, and elm.
Next we steered S. 20 west 6 miles
over a ridge one half (the first
covered chiefly with pine the
residue the sugar maple. The
Indians had a large establish-
ment in this wood, this last spring
where from every appearance
they must have made great
quantities of sugar. We stopped
and dined on raw ham and
sea biscuit, the only provisions
we had brought with us. Each
man carried his own provisioning
and blanket. A short distance
from ^{perhaps 14 1/2 miles and} where we rested, we came
upon the banks of a lake about
3 miles long and two broad, of pure
water, and containing 4 Islands.

I think I never beheld a Lake more beautiful. In walking on its beach some of the finest cornelians and agates were found which had been picked up on our voyage. They must have been abundant for in half an hour we obtained a great quantity. From this circumstance we named this water "Cornelian Lake." We passed on towards the head of the lake steering S. 20° W. 4 miles, and arrived on the bank of another small lake near its outlet which was not a step over. We took a portage path made by the Indians, across ~~the~~ of a mile to a Lake apparently 5 or 6 miles long and 2 broad. Its water was muddy and warm. Our guides killed a large green turtle on which they feasted.

at night. They boiled it and gave us one of the fore legs - it was very sweet and delicious. And

our troubles and severest toils commenced. They stated this was the end of the path, and requested we should not be angry with them if we found the road bad after leaving this lake. They must either have intended to take us a more direct course, or they were unacquainted with the country. I have since learned that had we passed around the head of the lake to opposite side to where we left the path our course would have been over a country high and dry and by which we might have gained the lake a day sooner. Far different from such a country was that we crossed. We staid N. 20 W. 5 miles along the bank

of this lake nearly to its head
where we encamped a little
before sunset, some of us much
fatigued. We had not proceeded
a mile on this course before we
were led into swamps and morasses
which one would think impenetra-
ble were he not led on by an In-
dian. We seldom found footing
before we had sunk to our knees in
mud and frequently to our hips.
We encamped on a slight rise
of ground, but it was with great
difficulty water was procured
at all palatable. Rain with
thunder and lightning during
the night. Whole distance 24 m.

Tuesday July 11. Early in the morning we rose shouldered our packs and commenced our route, which the whole of this day laid over mindfalls and through cranberry and Tamarack Swamps. It is impossible to describe the fatigues of this days march, and I believe there are even few savages who would for any consideration encounter them. We steered N. S. W. 2 miles, then N. 20 W. 5 miles, N. 40 W. 3 miles, W. 5 miles - whole distance 15 miles. We encamped at sunset.

Wednesday July 12. In our journey today we had not all the difficulties to encounter we had yesterday - still they were not relaxed in any very sensible degree. We were animated during the day with the hopes of arriving at this place, so that we walked more rapid than any day, making in the whole distance 26 miles. Our courses were N. W. 3 miles, N. 70 W. 3 miles to a small and beautiful

lake. Then W. 10 miles to a branch
of Kettle river about 1000 over,
which empties into the Mississippi.
It ran nearly south. Then S.W. 4 miles,
W. 3 miles, and S.W. 3 miles. In the
afternoon there were frequent show-
ers, and between them the sun was
intensely hot. About 4 P. M. we came
upon an old Indian trail, which one
of the guides recognized, having been
on it the last season. It was a source
of great rejoicing with us, because it
ensured good walking for the residue
of the distance. We soon came to an In-
dian encampment by the side of a stream
where we thought of encamping,
but the guides stating we should pass
four more only before we should reach
the lake, and that the next was in a short
distance we proceeded on, and ar-
rived at it, at dusk. It is on the same
stream above mentioned which at this
place is considerably enlarged. This
river rises in wild rice lake and en-
ters into Sandy Lake. Here we found
a spring of better water than I have tasted
since leaving Detroit.

Thursday (alone). Before sunrise
we commenced our march, though
some were complaining of lame-
ness, others of blistered feet. One
of my own was blistered from the toe
to heel, notwithstanding which I kept
my pace with the rest of the party.
We steered west 10 miles to a small
lake, the borders of which was cov-
ered with wild rice. We passed
along on the borders of this about
1 mile when we struck upon another
small one, or perhaps nothing
more than a pond, which was
nearly divided in the middle by
a sand bank. From there our
course was N.W. 4 miles to Sandy
Lake when we arrived at 12 o'
clock. We struck the lake about
50 rods below the mouth of the Little
Savannah. The first several guns, taking
some one from the establishment on the
opposite side of the lake. In about an
hour and a half the 2 gent. who have the
line of the Lt. Mr. Johnson & Mr. Fairbanks
came over in a canoe in which they
were not enough to take us across.

It is 4 miles to the Establishment,
which is the length of the lake. Its
average breadth may be 2 miles.

Thus our journey instead of being
light and easy and capable of being
performed in less than 2 days has
proven one of the most fatiguing
marches I ever underwent, and
even far beyond any idea I ever
entertained, and has also redoubled
the proof of the ^{little} faith and reliance
which may be placed on the gene-
rality of Indian guides. I there
learned that the path on which we started
continued the whole distance & went
entirely over dry land. Perhaps the
good thought to follow by a shorter route!
Friday July 14. This morning Mr.
S. Mr. & Mr. C. left for the Postage
to meet the residue of the Party. I was
well enough pleased to remain in
a house among ^{half} civilized beings
and gain a little rest.

Saturday July 15. The Gov. arrived
this afternoon. He appeared nearly
overcome with heat and fatigues

Sunday July 16. Spent in reading
and walking. Found several old copies
now made in the small library kept
at this fort. These young gentlemen
had no communication with the
civilized world for more than a
year, and the narration of the events
which have occurred during this
period, while it pleased, seemed
to astonish them. I very much
doubt whether the desire to accu-
mulate wealth could ever so
strongly predominate in one as
to induce me to forsake the pleasant
the comforts and elegance of civil-
ized life for a residence in this dre-
ary wilderness, where men gener-
ally suffer their passions to go
at large or totally unrestrained
that they fall far below the bar-
rages on the which they associate.
There are certainly few situations
which fortune could compel me
to endure more dreadful than
this. Starvation has few horrors which
are not at some season or other felt
in a greater or less degree by the natives
here. Even at this season these people

are living on dried buffalo meat
and Labrador tea! without bread or
vegetables. They have a few Potatoes
growing which if ~~the~~^{the soil} were not very
rich would not yield a bushel to
the acre. And even of this the
Indians take much the larger
share.

This lake is surrounded by hills
of sand and gravel in which I
found great numbers of conchoidal,
agates and jaspers. Many dry
beds run out from the lake between
the hills. There are 6 or 8 small
lakes or ponds adjacent to this. From
a hill back of the Est. I may be
seen within 2 miles.

The timber is chiefly white and
yellow pine, interspersed in the
valleys with a little maple, oak
and ash.

The Mississippi runs within
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the lake.

~~Monday July 23~~. This morning
the Gov. with some of the party & party
left her for the sources of the Mis-
sissippi. The difficulty of navi-
gation precluded the possibility
from accompanying him.

During his absence I occupied
myself in surveying the lake and
acquiring information relative to
the country. (see also Journal.)

Monday July 24. This day
the Gov. & party returned quite
exhausted while those who re-
mained were greatly recruit-
ed. They did not go to the upper
sources of the river, only to red cedar
Lake the highest navigable m-
ile at this season, and 345 miles
from Sand Lake. The whole of
the country is low & marshy and
much of it covered with wild rice.

The river above Sandy Lake becomes very crooked - so much so that the river in one instance in the short distance of 1 mile would cross a straight line 15 times. Frequently by making a portage of the length of the canoe 3 or 4 miles was saved.

St. Peters, Camp cold water,
Saturday ~~Aug.~~ July. 31. In the afternoon of this day we arrived at this post, having left Sandy Lake about 10 o'clock of the 25th inst. One 1/2 of these days were spent in hunting buffalo on the scrub oak prairie. Four buffalo 1 Elk & 1 deer were killed. These were very grateful this being the first fresh meat we have obtained on the tour. The buffalo meat is rather inferior to that of the deer - the deer and elk are nearly equal. We saw many large herds feeding on the prairie.

Until we arrived at these prairies
the banks of the river were generally
low bottoms covered with a stout gro-
wth of timber principally Elms. These
were occasionally intercepted by
sand ridges approaching to the banks
covered with pines, both white and
yellow. One of them afforded us
a fine encamping ground the second
night after leaving the lake. It
was at the foot of a rapid on the
left shore. These prairies commence
about 300 miles above St. Peters and
continue much the same the whole
way. Some are elevated to a con-
siderable height; and there is a grad-
ual rise discernible after the first
100 miles. They are frequently from
1 to 200 feet above the river. This
may be owing however to the de-
scend of the river, which is very rap-
id, and can now be but with great
difficulty, labor and expense be as-
cended. For miles it is but a con-
tinued succession of rapids, and if
the waters had not been at more

than their usual height, we could not have run them as easily ~~and with the~~ security we did, nor have went from 140 to 150 miles in a day with birch canoes. The only timber growing on the prairies is oak, and this but a mere shrubbery. When a prairie extends to the River, the opposite side is generally a bottom thickly covered with elm, maple, birch and some large oak. Wherever the banks were sandy or gravelly we found cornelians and agates in abundance. On one of these Mr. F. found a piece of agate in wood.

In this distance the river receiving seven tributary streams. The river de Corbeau (Crow) is a large stream navigable for boats and canoes. It is sometimes used as a channel of communication with the Red river of the North. The Pine, Elk and St. Francis rivers are also of good size. A short distance above the falls of St. Anthony a river

empties in, which Carver calls
Run river. The Indians say it
is the residence of gods and bad
spirits. Carver not understanding
them must have entirely mistook
their meaning; and instead of its
waters being filled with aerial
things, he has made them ^{waters} real
old Samaria! -

A short distance above the falls
of St. Anthony is a large Island: We
had passed some way down on the
right hand side, and were rapidly
approaching them, before we as-
certained the falls were near.
We soon gained the other side of the
Island and descended to the first
break in the river where we land-
ed on the rocks. Here white sand-
stone overlaid with secondary
limestone appears for the first
time since leaving L. Superior.
The water falling over this rock
must rapidly wear it away. The
falls are about 30 ft. perpendicular.
There are 3 Islands at about equal
distances, at the foot of the perpen-
dicular fall. The river below
is 171 yards wide.

Few cataracts present as pleasing a view as this. The scenery is grand and beautiful; the green groves which cover the Islands and the west bank, a verdant prairie rising on the east, and the broken rapids below the falls, add greatly to the view.

It is 9 miles by water and 27 by land from St. Peter's to the Falls.

The Encampment of the 5th Regt. Infy. wintered last season in log huts which they flung up on their arrival, on the lower bank of the St. Peter's. It is on a rich bottom which produces luxuriantly. The prairie rises gradually in the rear to the usual height of the country, and has strongly the appearance of well cultivated farms. During the last winter the troops were taken with the scurvy, with which 40 out of 160 men died, before the least relief was found. It was at length arrested and cured

by making strong decoctions
of hemlock boughs. The troops
subsisted entirely on salted
provisions, without any vega-
tables, which is supposed to
have caused their ill health.
Not certain however but the
situation of the encampment
and the waters of the St. Peters
which they were compelled to
use, might also, in part, ori-
ginate the sickness, early in
the Spring Col. Leavenworth dis-
covered the fountain of water
where the troops now are, &
to which they moved as soon
as the ice would permit. It
is a healthy situation, about
200 feet above the river, and
the water gushing out of a lime
stone rock is excellent. It is
called "Camp cold water".
Preparations are making to
erect a Fort on a high bluff

at the junction of the Mississippi
and St. Peters. Its ~~is~~ latitude
 $44^{\circ}54'$ as calculated by Capt.
Smyth, & Lieut Talcott Engineer
to ^{the} Yellow Stone Expedition. He
had arrived at this post a few
days before we did, having been
2 weeks from the Council Bluffs.
His object was to ascertain the
practicability of making a
road from the Bluffs to the
St. Peter, distance about 300
miles. He states the whole
country to be almost an en-
tire prairie.

The Sioux, who inhabit the country
around the falls, had been up the
Mississippi before our descent, to
negotiate a peace with the Chip-
peways. They made 23 camps
from the falls to the place
where they stop. They advanced
a short distance into the country
claimed by the Chippeways - it
might have been 100 miles.

Here they left a letter for the
Chippeways, informing of their
readiness to cease hostilities. It
was a piece of birch bark, on which
was marked with the point of a
knife the rivers Miss. & St. Peters,
the American camp, the journey
of the Sioux, their numbers, a few
Chippeways and the leaders of
the 2 bands shaking hands.
It showed also the Chiefs present,
and where those absent, who
were willing to join, had gone.
The Gov. forwarded the letter.
The Chief at Sandy Lake and
several other Indians came
down with us. A treaty of peace
was entered into between them
and the ~~Sioux~~ that could
be collected around the fort,
about 300. In such a treaty
those particular tribes or bands
unrepresented in the Council
are not considered bound by
it. It is to be hoped these wretch-
ed creatures will no longer war
with each other for causes unknown
to the present generation, but

cease their deadly hostilities. The country inhabited by either is sufficient to supply all their necessities and wants.

The River St. Peters, at its mouth, is a sluggish stream, about $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of the Mississippi. Its waters are of a yellowish colour, apparently filled with alluvial soil. It rises near the tributaries of the Red & Missouri rivers, and altho in many parts rapid, is ascended by the traders 600 miles in batteau. It is used also as a ^{principal} channel of communication with the Red river. It runs through a fertile country well watered and generally well timbered. The wood-land is bounded by prairies of vast extent. 600 miles from its mouth are 2 trading houses in opposition - one is owned by the S. W. Co. -

A fort is to be erected on the N. bank of the St. Peters at its junction with the Miss. on a very high and elevated bluff. It will command both rivers.

Wednesday, August, 2.

Before 9 this morning we bade the gentlemen of the garrison farewell, and embarked. They had been very polite and attentive to us during our stay. At the mouth of the St. Peter is a large island of alluvial soil, heavily timbered and very fertile. Immediately below it are many very beautiful islands. These and the banks afford a pleasing view. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a cave generally called "the New Stone house". Several of us entered it 350 yds. with great difficulty, being compelled to creep the whole distance on our knees, and brace up on each side to avoid falling into a stream of water which runs on its bottom, and by which the cave appears to have been formed. In some places its depth could not be ascertained. Some entered the cave 400 yds. and did not find its extremity. About 100 yds. from its mouth it expands into an opening of near 15 by 20 feet, and has the appearance of an arched room. Nearly on a level with when the head of the stream once was, and between the strata

of white sand stone, is a strata of alluvial
soil in which are still found roots of
trees. It can scarcely be supposed
a deposit, for it has every appearance
of having been placed here regularly
with the sand stone. Three $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
farther is another cave similar to this,
and is called the Stone house. At the
mouth of the first cave it is said
Cavers name can be traced on the
rock and the year in which he visited
it. Nothing of this could we find.

Two miles farther is the Little Crow
village. It has 12 lodges, 10 of them
substantially built. The little Crow
was absent, but a talk was held
with the chiefs for and here, and some
presents made. They gave us great
quantities of green corn in return.

We proceeded on and encamped
on the right bank of the Mis. at $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Past 6. - Weather clear & warm.

Thursday, August 3.

Embarked at 5. Having descended 3 miles we came to the mouth of the St. Louis river, off which is an island. This river is very wide for 12 miles from the Mississippi, and is sometimes called a Lake. Six miles ~~thence~~ ^{further} we came to an Indian village of 4 fixed lodges, immediately below which rises a very high promontory where rattlesnakes were found in abundance. At the head of Lake Pepin, 3 miles, are a great number of islands forming different channels some of which are very circuitous & are almost impassable. It is therefore very difficult to ascertain which are the correct ones. This Lake is 21 miles long and ~~from~~ and its average breadth is about 2 miles. Its waters are very shallow. We landed on a point, 3 miles, while an Indian was endeavoring to spear a fish of a Mugilidae kind which is found here, called the shovel nose sturgeon, but he obtained none. Found

large pieces of carnelian and
agate. Two miles farther is a
high promontory which projects
into the lake. It is told that
many years since a young and
beautiful Sioux girl was much
attached to a young indian of the
same band, and who would have
married her but for the interference
of her relatives. They insisted upon
her marrying another one whom
she despised, and ^{she} contrived to
avoid the connexion for near a
year. At length her relations, having
sent away the young man she loved,
on this point they compelled her to
marry the one they wished. It was
evening, and she had not been united
more than an hour, before they missed
her from the lodge. Nothing could
be found of her until morning, when
they discovered her at the foot of this
precipice, down which she had prob-
ably precipitated herself!

Sandy point, which is eight miles from the promontory, is very long, and extends farther into the lake than any other point. It is low & in its middle is a pond of considerable size. A short distance below a stream empties into the lake.

We went 4 miles farther and encamped on a gravelly point on the north shore.

Clear and very warm during the day. In the night a severe thunder storm arose, and it rained very hard all night.

Friday, August 4. Embarked at 5. - weather cold & cloudy. Proceeded on 3 miles to the foot of the Lake, where the Chippeway or Sauter river empties in. Stopped a short time at The Wings village. It has eight lodges, and is situated on a very large prairie which is bounded in the rear by the bluff which appears to conduct the

Mississippi in its course, and at this place they present a beautiful and pleasing prospect. Although now they are a considerable distance from the river, it is not perhaps too much to presume that these waters once flowed at their base, while the prairie was entirely covered with water and forming a part of Lake Pepin.

The King is the chief of all of the Sioux bands and is considered their Emperor. A party of Sacs and Foxes had a short time previous fallen upon a few of the Sioux and killed them. He stated the circumstances to us, and before he should proceed to revenge it, wished to have the advice of the Americans. "For myself," said he, "I wish to have it amicably and speedily settled. I hope they will do justice to us. If they do not - I can command

many men - I may do something for which I shall afterwards be sorry, and by which they will long remember me? The Gov. advised him, and he promised, to settle the difficulty without shedding any more blood.

We had not proceeded far before we ran upon several sand-bars in the middle of the river which we passed with some difficulty. These bars are continually rising in the middle of the river, and in some places putting almost across it, so as to throw the water against the banks on each side.

At 7 we encamped on the S. W. side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Black River. I ascended the hill which rose directly in rear of our tents, and it was 1000 paces from the waters edge to its summit. From this point I had a view of the country to the East. The bottom through which the Black River ran, ap-

peared to be about 10 miles long
and 5 broad, and heavily timbered
with hard wood. It appeared al-
so as though two streams joined this
river, one from the South and the
other from the North, before its con-
fluence with the Mississippi, and
a short distance above its mouth.
About 12 miles up this river is a
saw mill, at which a considerable
lumber is cut.

Whole distance today 72 miles.

Saturday, August 5.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 we embarked, as
day was dawning.

Names of the Indians.
Mac-a-tawa-sin, Black dog. Pot.
disch? at Grape point

Ky-aug-ding, Sources of the winds
Chipewa.

O-shash-e-ba-gua-to, many openings
in the clouds. Chip.

Ky-aug-boye-au-sha, scattered
by the wind. Chip.

Kan-bou^e-quet, pale cloud. Chip.

O-me-ze-ke-ke-zohie, the rays
of light striking the earth.
Chip.

Mani-ton-naba, the devils view.
Ottawa ~~Chip~~

Ke-na-cho-shun,
Ottawa, chief.

Mac-pa-an-ze
Ottawa

Their marks.



A-nas-see-se, a
small cat fish



Pike

Kenon-jai.

Pike



White fish
Tichining



White fish
Tichining



The Bears hind legs
& parts.

Kish-con-groo

PAPERS OF JAMES DUANE DOTY.¹

OFFICIAL JOURNAL, 1820.

EXPEDITION WITH CASS AND SCHOOLCRAFT.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1820.

This Expedition is fitted out at the suggestion of Gov. Cass by the Secretary at War, Mr. Calhoun.

Its objects are understood to be the attainment of certain information of the moral & physical situation of the Northern Indians, their divisions, names, important men, of what numbers the tribes are composed, the country and its extent which they inhabit, and their history, manners

¹It may be necessary to explain to non-Wisconsin readers that Mr. Doty was the second Wisconsin Territorial governor. Born at Salem, N. Y., November 5, 1799, he was in his twenty-first year when, at that time secretary of the Territorial legislature of Michigan, he was selected by Gov. Lewis Cass to be official secretary of the United States exploring expedition whose record is here given. Of the party was Henry R. Schoolcraft, who published a detailed and very readable *Narrative of the expedition* (Phila.: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1855), covering 596 large octavo pages. In his introduction, Mr. Schoolcraft recites the documentary history of the expedition. The official journal, kept by Doty, has not heretofore been published; it admirably supplements Schoolcraft's popular work, which has long been an authority among Western historians. In *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii., pp. 195-206, is a report on the topography, resources, and Indian trade of Northern Wisconsin, made by Doty to Cass, under date of September 27, 1820, which shows him to have been a close observer; this report has been of much practical value to writers on Wisconsin history.

We are indebted to Governor Doty's son, Charles Doty, of Alton, Ill., for the originals of all the Doty papers presented in this volume.—Ep.

and customs, as also what their feelings and dispositions are as respects the United States & Great Britain.

The topography of the country is to be accurately observed and noted and collect all the information possible necessary to form a complete map of this section of the Union.

Eligible Scites for forts are to be selected and purchased, and particularly one at the Sault de Ste Marie.

The geological and mineralogical aspect of the country are to be examined, especially the copper mines, lead mines and gypsum quarries, their quality and quantity, and the facilities of obtaining them.

To effect these objects such rout is to be pursued as shall be deemed most advantageous after having arrived at the head of Lake Superior. To ascertain the sources of the Mississippi may be considered another object.

The canoes which were to convey us had been bargained for with the Indians of Sagina, but as they did not arrive two others were obtained. The wind for two weeks has been from the East very strong which has also been an impediment to our departure. The Governor's ill health has also retarded our movements, and on the whole circumstances may be considered rather unfavourable.

As we were loading our canoes, having determined to proceed to-day at all hazzards, those from Sagina came down and it was not until 4 P. M. that we had everything prepared. The canoes put off from the shore opposite the Governor's house, while the most of the party proceeded in carriages attended by most of the citizens of Detroit, to Grosse Point. We arrived at the Point at 6 but the wind being down the river the canoes did not reach until $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7. Our tents were pitched on the bank of the Lake St. Clair below Hudsons, 9 miles from Detroit.

The feelings of us all may be justly appreciated on thus leaving our friends, and the civilized world too, on a voyage of such length, danger & difficulty, and it will not be thought strange that our spirits were a considerably depressed.

Our party consisted of His Excellency Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, under whose direction and guidance the Expedition was placed,

Capt. David B. Douglass of the corps of Engineers and Professor of Mathematics at the Military academy at West Point,

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Mineralogist & geologist,

Doct. Alexander Woolcott, Jr., Indian Agent at Chicago,

Lieutenant Aeneus Mackay of the Artillery,

Robert A. Forsyth, private Secretary to the Governor,

Charles C. Trowbridge and Alexander R. Chase, Assistants to Capt. Douglass,

James Ryley Interpreter,

Engagées and soldiers,

One of the Frenchmen named Roy is to be our pilot across Lake Superior, and one of the Soldiers (Baptiste) attended as a cook, and myself.¹

THURSDAY, May 25.

The wind continued strong from the N. E. and the swells were very high so that we remained encamped during the day. The men were occupied in gumming and fixing the canoes, and it was found necessary to arrange many other things, as the tents &c. In the morning the Governor returned to Detroit. Thermometer at 6 A. M. stood at 56.

FRIDAY, May 26.

Mercury at day light at 51 in the tent—at 7, 56 in the shade. Wind ahead.

At 12 o'clock the Governor arrived, and the wind having ceased, we embarked, steering N. N. E. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 passed Milk River point—6 m. Landed at 4 o'clock below

¹ Besides the gentlemen mentioned as constituting the traveling party, ten Canadian *voyageurs* were taken to manage the canoes, ten United States soldiers to serve as an escort, and ten Ottawa, Chippewa, and Shawnee Indians to act as hunters, under the direction of James Riley, an Anglo-American, and Joseph Parks, a Shawnee captive (at present [1855], head chief of the Shawnee nation), as interpreters. This canoe contained a chief called Kewaygooshkum, a sedate and respectable man who, a year afterwards, played an important part at the treaty of Chicago."—(Schoolcraft's *Narrative*, p. 48.)—Ed.

Huron point. Dined, re-embarked for the river St. Clair. The point is about 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, immediately above which the river empties itself. Crossed the Lake—wind high and ahead. The waves broke over the canoes very fast and one man was kept continually baling and we were all considerably excited by the danger. The most of us were unused to canoes, and the traverse was very unpleasant. Our course was about north. We arrived at Lauson's Island at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 in the evening, where we found the Governor, from whom we had parted, on the Lake, and who had taken a different channel of the river,¹ encamped. Both channels were east of the ship channel. We were shivering with cold when we landed.

Distance from Detroit 60 miles. This Island is supposed to belong to the English.

Names of the Indians.

Mac-a-tawa-sim, Black Dog. Pot.

disch^d at Grosse point.

Wy-ang-ding, Sources of the winds.

Chipewa.

O-shash-e-ba-qua-to, many openings in the clouds. Chip.

Wy-amg-boye-au-sha, scattered by the wind. Chip.

Wau-bon-e-quet, pale cloud. Chip.

O-me-ze-ke-ke-zchie, the rays of light striking the earth. Chip.

Mani-tou-waba, the devils view.

Ottawa.

Ke-wa-cho-skum,

Ottawa, chief.

Haep-san-ze.

Ottawa.²

¹ Here follow the crude totem marks of six of the Indians, evidently scrawled in Doty's note-book by the tribesmen themselves: "A-was-se, A small catfish;" "Ke-non-jai, Pike" (two); "Tickiming, White fish" (two); "Kish-con-quo, the Bears hind legs & parts." — Ed.

² Schoolcraft and Major Forsyth were in the governor's canoe. Schoolcraft says (p. 50): "We had three canoes in our little squadron provided

SATURDAY, May 27.

Rose at 4, breakfasted and at half p. 6 embarked. In a short time came into the Ship channel. Hursons Island lies opposit to our encampment. Passed several houses. The land appears fertile and the farms comfortable. The river is beautiful; The banks descend gently to the waters edge, covered with fine thrifty timber.

Course E.—Passed point O'Chene at 8 o'clock — — course N. E. Passed south channel, South Island to the west, kept main channel. Foxe's Creek to the left, small. Got out of the canoe and walked to the settlement. Wind changes to the south — — for the first time fair. Passed Belle River, 10 miles from encampment. Sailed 5 miles farther put in and dined at 12.

Proceeded on course N. 15 E. River about 1000 yards wide—banks from 3 to 15 ft. course changed due N. Passed Town of St. Clair $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2 P. M. dist. 6 m. Considerable pine timber on the shore above and below the Town. Came to Elk Island, 4 m. at 3 P. M. At the foot of the Island on the canadian shore on which we passed up, is a large Indian Village. On the American [side] Meldrim & Parks creek empties in. The channel on either side of the Island is good, that on the Amer. is rather the largest. Course N. The Island is fine land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad. There are a few indian huts on it. Came up to Bunce's place $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5, to which we had kept nearly a N. course. From thence our course lay N. E. until doubling a point near to Gratiot, we resumed our course N. The timber is generally from a short distance below the Town of St. Clair to Gratiot, oak, hickory, birch, beech, maple, whitewood and pine. We arrived at Gratiot at 6 P. M. It is situated on a Bay, the water of which is a strong rapid. It is with great difficulty that any craft passes the point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the fort, the current passing around it with great velocity. The point and the whole of the bank

with masts and sails, and a small United States pennant to each, so that the brigade, when in motion, and led as it usually was, by the chanting canoe-men, had a formidable and animated appearance."—Ed.

around the Bay appears to be made land, it being composed first of blue clay, then about 2 feet of sand on which lies another strata of blue clay of about 4 ft. which is covered by 6 ft of sand. Between the sand and clay are logs found stuck into the bank their whole length. There are few rocks. In many places a chalybeate is discovered running from the bank. Three miles below Gratiot Black river empties itself into the St. Clair. For a distance below its waters are distinguishable, they being dark and of the color of strong lye. The difference in the water appears very singular, as much so as the waters of the Grand River and the St. Lawrence.

On our arrival a salute was fired from the Fort. Took tea with Maj. Cummings and his Lady. He appears to be an excellent and vigilant officer. There are no buildings except those belonging to the military. We were kindly recd by the officers generally.

From the situation of this Post, I should think government must be ill advised to abandon it.

Our encampment was in a field above the Fort.

The land on both sides of the river appears rich and fertile. The military cultivate about 40 acres.

We dischd [2] of our Soldiers & recd 5 from Maj. Cummings.¹

SUNDAY, May 28.

Rose at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5. Wind fair but weather damp—rain expected. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 we embarked, wind ahead. After passing a rapid of near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, entered lake Huron. Passed Green point, Deer point, and 4 o'clock Point O'Sable 30 m. from Gratiot. About 6 m. beyond this point we encamped before sunset. The whole of the country from Gratiot appears to be poor land. The timber is pine, oak,

¹ Schoolcraft says (pp. 50, 51): "At Fort Gratiot we were received by Major Cummins, U. S. A., who occupied the post with sixty men. The expedition was received with a salute, which is due to the Governor of a Territory. Two soldiers who were sickly, were here returned, and five able-bodied men received to supply their places, thus increasing the aggregate of the party to forty persons."—Ed.

hickory, beech, maple, poplar, hemlock, cedar and spruce and cherry intermixed. From Deer point to this the banks are high, composed of clay & sand.

MONDAY, May 29.

Rose at half after 4. Breakfasted and embarked at 6. Wind ahead. Course N. 20 W. to Kish-kah-bah-no-ne-ka-gong—(high clay bank) four miles—banks slate, clay and sand, from thence to another point $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. 2 W. After paddling a distance of sixteen miles we landed and dined below a point on the upper side of which white river empties itself. Opposite to where we dined at considerable distance in the Lake lies a large white lime stone rock,¹ from which I took a specimen. It is surrounded with granite. On this the Indians offer sacrifices to the great Spirit. The breech of a gun, a part of the remains of one, I found on the rock. We then proceeded on about 14 ms. before a fair wind, course N. 15 W., until a thunder storm rising ahead compelled us to put in and encamp at 4 o'clock on a very rocky point, it was with great difficulty we landed. For the first 16 m. the land & timber same as yesterday, then 14 mls. appeared very good—some parts of the banks handsome. Whole distance 30 miles.

TUESDAY, May 30.

In the middle of the night a heavy wind arose which has continued all this day from the N. E. The swells & wind were so powerful that it was impossible to get out. Several vessels passed the point on which we were encamped, apparently in distress. The land back from this point is low and marshy, and too sterile for cultivation.

Took a specimen of *black mica* I found on this point.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

Wind N. E. Waves high, continued encamped all day.
7 A. M. Ther. 49, sunset 48.

¹The town of White Rock, Huron Co., Mich., takes its name therefrom.—ED.

THURSDAY, June 1.

Rose at 4, breakfasted and the wind having partially subsided, struck our tents & embarked. Crossed a bay 3 m. to another point (Elm pt.), the wind increasing compelled to land. I walked back into the country and after crossing a slight morass, found the land high and dry, generally timbered with beech, birch, maple, Elm, ash, Sycamore, basswood, hemlock, spruce & pine. About 3 miles above the point on which we encamped, came to a stream of running water, of a darkish colour, about 2 rods wide, called Elm Creek. The stone on its banks & bottom are chiefly a snuff coloured slate. It is from two to 4 ft. deep. This morning Canoe sent out to black river for game and fish. Returned in the afternoon without either. Indians came in from hunting but obtained no game. Two bears were shot by them, but both escaped. The wind subsiding got on board, and steerd from this pt. to another, course N. 30 W. dist. 2 m. After passing the creek the land appears dry. One or 2 miles above the creek is a small island behind which boats & canoes find a secure harbor. From this point to another at the distance of 9 miles our course was N. 33°: 30 W. Thence to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. this side Black river High & pine bank. Thence to black river which empties itself at the foot of a bay is 3 miles course same as the last. This river is about 3 rods wide. From Black river to point au Barques is six miles, course N. 35 W. This point receives its name from the resemblance which some of its rocks bear to the stern of a ship. There are several caves on the south side of the point. To this point the shore and points have been so rocky that it is with great difficulty they are approached. In passing the points have been compelled to keep from 1 to 200 rods out in the Lake. In crossing from pt. to pt. large flat rocks are seen for the 2 last courses, at the bottom, generally $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from shore. Two miles from pt. au B. put in shore and encamped at the setting of the sun, at the bottom of the bay. a few rods above a small creek which empties in here

called Point au Barque creek.¹ The rocks here are chiefly sandstone — very soft.

FRIDAY, June 2.

Embarked at 5. Steered to a point 1 mile from the creek, from which to Sugar Loaf point the distance is four miles. At the bottom of the bay between these points is Pigeon River, a small stream not navigable. Two miles farther is point du Chapeau, to which from the first point our course was S. 70 W. The next pt. we made was point au Chene, on the same course, distance 5 miles. We landed in the bay between these two points, to breakfast. Picked many wintergreen berries, most and largest I ever saw — size of a red cherry, 5 to ten on a stem. The land is white sand ridges swamps intervening at the distance of from 1 to 2 miles. The timber is pine, hemlock, poplar, sycamore, birch & oak.

From point au Chene we steered across the Bay, making first to Mackinac Island of the Bay,² distance 15 miles, course N. N. W. From point au chene "Grand pt au Sable on the E. of Sag. Bay" is seen farther up the bay the course to which is S. 50 W. distant about 15 miles.³ Off the pt. lies an Island which is easily mistaken for the point at this distance. In fact the point is hardly distinguishable from it until you have crossed nearly over to Mackinac when their distance from each other is discovered. There being little wind we had a fortunate time in crossing the Bay — the swells were very light. But [it] is seldom canoes can cross here. The Island of Mackinac is an oblong figure about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Its soil is good but not deep, the limestone, of which the island is composed approaches nearly to the surface. There is scarcely any timber on it but *hickory* and *pine*. Large quantities of fish are caught on its shores. We passed at the foot of the Island. Two miles above this a small Island,⁴ and on the west side within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile another.

¹ About the site of the present Port Austin, Huron Co., Mich. — Ed.

² Charity Island, on modern maps. — Ed.

³ Apparently the present Sand Point. — Ed.

⁴ Little Charity Island. — Ed.

Leaving the Island we made "Petite point au Gray"¹ course N. W. distance 9 miles. Above this point is seen "Grand point au Sable on the west of the bay" 3 miles distant.² From thence the highest point up the bay discernible is "Grand point du Gray." (*Great Grind stone point*) distant 12 miles, course S. W. At the foot of the bay above point au Sable the "Grand Point au Gray" river empties in. In crossing from the Island to the west shore the two points at the mouth of Sinaum [Saginaw] bay are discovered (Point au Barque on the E. & point au Sable³ at the mouth of the river of the same name on the west) distant from each other about 40 miles.

From Grand point au Sable we steered N. E. to point A shet-a-moi-yaun, nine miles. Above this point and in a direction nearly N. E. the river of the same name empties. This river is about six miles long, navigable for boats & canoes, and takes its rise in a lake about 20 miles in circumference. The point makes out around the mouth of river in the form of a half circle. If the water is deep enough (which I had not an opportunity to examine) it is well situated for a safe and commodious harbor. It is said, however, the water is shallow.

Passing around this point we entered Red sand bay — Ind. name Me-sqau-ung-gung — which is about 2 miles deep. At the foot of this bay the Indians find a red clay which they use in painting their faces and canoes. It is near the color of Spanish brown.

The next point we headed to was Cranberry point (Indian name Mish-ke-ge-me-ne-cong-ing) course N. E. from pt. to pt. & distance 12 miles. From this to river au Sable point our course was N. distance 4 miles. We landed in the River au Sable above the point a little before sunset and encamped in the sand among swarms of black flies and musquetoës. Found a few Indians here of whom the Gov. ob-

¹ Point Aux Grés.— Ed.

² Now Gravelly Point.— Ed.

³ Here, Doty refers to the true Point au Sable of to-day, in Iosco county.— Ed.

tained a Sturgeon. This relished very well with me having ate nothing from 5 in the morn. until 9 at night.

There were six Indian lodges on the river, one Chipawy chief & his family. A Mr. Chevalier a Frenchman from Michilimackinac was here trading with the Indians. His establishment was higher up the river.

This is a fine stream, its waters are deep. One mile up its bottom is pebble, but at its mouth bars obstruct the entrance so that boats can with difficulty pass.

The lands on its banks do not appear to be good being an entire bed of sand. The timber at its mouth is pine, spruce, cedar and tamarack & white birch. The sand cherry grows here, and a bush bearing a berry similar to the Juniper.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Early this morning we embarked, steering a N. course to Tamarack point, distance 4 miles, thence N. to a point 3 miles. From this to Rush point (Puck-wi-e-con-ing) course N. distance 9 miles the land is high—apparently *mountainous*. In the middle of the bay on the shore is seen a large black rock, one of the Indian stopping places. On this point there were several Indian lodges. At a considerable distance off, and on each side of the point the water is very shoal, bottom rocky, shore sandy. To Island point our course was N. 10 W. 8 miles distant. For the first 4 miles of this course the land continues high, after which the country becomes flat & swampy. The point receives its name from a small Island which lies near it. In a mile & an half farther we came to the south point at the mouth of Thunder Bay. Between these points and about 2 miles distant from shore lies an Island of good size called¹

We steered directly across the bay, strong wind from the south, course N. N. E. distance 14 miles. The bay is about 16 miles deep, has three Islands, 2 near its mouth the first

¹ Blank left by the writer, doubtless with the intention of filling it later, when the name was learned. He probably has reference to Solus Island.— Ed.

named Frog Island and 1 at the foot. We were an hour & 45 minutes traversing it.

From Thunder Bay point on the N. side to the point at Little Sturgeon Bay is 2 miles. Off here lie what are called the Thunder Bay Islands. This Bay is about 5 miles long and 3 deep. It contains 2 Islands, 1 about 2 miles long and 1 broad, the other small. The course from pt. to pt. is N. 20 W., which line also touches the outer edge of the large Islands. The N. point has the appearance of an island—it is nearly a peninsula. The next point we made was distant—miles on a course N. 10 W. Continuing the same course we made another point in—miles, on which we encamped. This point is a bed of limestone, with so light a soil that there is scarcely an[y] vegetation. Cedar is the only timber. Many beautiful and intelligible specimens of marine remains were on the shore and in the rocks. The stone is of a dark color, and that lying in the water is very soft & rotten.

JUNE 4. SUNDAY.

We rose at day dawn, breakfasted and embarked steering N. 20 W. to a small point. From our encampment Middle Island lay in a north course, about 6 m. off. We had not crossed the bay or from our encampment to the point 3 miles distant before a severe thunder storm burst upon us, and compelled us to land immediately, which we did not effect however until we were all completely drenched with rain. We landed a few rods above the entrance of a stream heretofore unspoken of, and not to be found on the maps. At its mouth it is about 2 rods wide. I followed it up $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to a large pond or marsh through which its waters appear to rush. Whether however it has its rise in the marsh or beyond it, I could not ascertain. Within the quarter of a mile I traced the fall of water I should suppose was as much as 18 feet. It being the first swift water I had seen in this country I named it Roaring River—some of the gentlemen called it Beaver creek from some faint appearances of Beaver around it.

After the storm had abated we put out again making a

point 2 miles distant, N. 30 W., nearly opposite to which lies Middle Island 3 m. from shore. It is 2 long & $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. broad.

From this our course was N. 8 miles to a Point I called "Portage point." The bay on the south side affords a good harbor; its water is from 4 to 5 feet deep. A river here empties itself in a southerly direction, & runs so near the shore above the point about 2 miles as to leave a carrying place of only 40 paces. When the wind and swells run high on the Lake this portage is frequently resorted to.

A short distance [up] the point we encamped on the stone, the whole point being a bed of round stone, apparently hove up by the waves. On some parts a little soil has gathered which is entirely covered with cedar and spruce. In some spots the *moss* was half leg high.

Cold rain, wind & waves high.

MONDAY, June 5.

The wind continuing boisterous, at 8 A. M. we started on foot for Presque Isle distant 8 miles, course nearly N., while the canoe-men proceeded with the canoes. On the lower side of Presque Isle is a large bay, which apparently affords a good harbor [for] shipping. Across the Isle is a portage of 120 yards, which we availed ourselves of, the waves being so high as to render it impracticable to go around. We encamped until near evening when the wind subsiding we embarked steering nearly W.

The Indian name for Presque Isle is She-bah-tah-wah-gog. The first bay west of the Isle is called O-chip-pe-way-mah-ske-mo-tosh, or Chippeway *bag* — taking its name from a small bay in the center of the large one. The small one furnishes the Indians with fish, they say, when they can find them no where else. About 1 mile from the N. W. point of the bay is Trout creek (Nah-ma-go-see-can-ning). In the autumn the Indians resort to this place to fish. It is not navigable.

A short distance farther is Swan river, "Wah-be-se-kah-ning," which empties into a bay of the same name, and is navigable one or two miles for boats and canoes.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 at night we encamped on a high sandy beach, 20 miles from Presque Isle.

TUESDAY, June 6.

We rose at day break & embarked.

Fifteen miles from Swan river is Wau-qui-og, or Deep bay,¹ into which a river of the same name empties, navigable for boats & canoes only a short distance. This river is frequented by the Indians for hunting beaver.

Bois Blanc, or white wood Island, called by the Indians Ke-tin-a-gung, is 18 miles long and 6 m. wide. Nearly opposite to this Island on the west there is Sha-baw-e-guning² bay into which empties a river of the same name. It rises in a lake.³

Although the wind was high, we determined if possible to reach Mackinac this day. At the head of Bois blanc lies round Island on which Trowbridge, Chase, Riley & myself landed and walked across opposite to Mackinac, where we again got into the canoe and passed over to Mackinac, two miles, where we arrived at sun set. Whole distance of travel this day 60 miles.⁴

Off the upper end of Bois Blanc about 10 miles distant, on the main [land] is a saw mill. The timber around it is pine.

June 7, WEDNESDAY.

Mackinac is situated nine miles from point St. Ignace on the N. W. and twelve miles from the shore on the S. E. From the Island the entrance into Lake Michigan is plainly seen at about 15 miles distant. The summit of the Island is 265 feet above the water, as measured by Capt. Douglass, and on it is situated Fort Holmes, now abandoned by our troops. Fort Holmes commands the entrance into the har-

¹ Now known as Hammond's Bay.—ED.

² Cheboygan.—ED.

³ Mullet Lake.—ED.

⁴ *Schoolcraft* (p. 58): "The distance by ship [from Detroit] is usually estimated at three hundred miles; by following the indentations of the coast, and entering Saganaw Bay, we found it three hundred and sixty."—ED.

bor, Town & the post now occupied. It was erected by the Brittish when they conquered Mackinac during the late war.

The whole Island appears to be a composite of broke[n] limestone. The stone is whiter than any I ever saw. Organic remains are found in it. Many of the rocks are crusted over with calcareous spar, particularly at Robinson's Folly.

One & a half miles above the Town is the Arch Rock.

Between Fort Holmes and the Town is Skull Rock. At the mouth of this cave, and in it, human bones are still found. Beyond the Fort on the N. E. side of the Island is Sugar Loaf Rock. The Rock is in the shape of a Sugar Loaf, and is about 100 ft. high.

TUESDAY, June 13.

We left Mackinac at 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Pierce in a barge with a command of 22 soldiers.¹ The traverse to Goose Island is 12 miles. It is considered dangerous from the waves and wind being generally very high—the wind has a sweep of 200 miles on the lake. Leaving this Island our course was generally east. The whole of this coast appears to be sheltered by Islands. The pilot in the Govs. canoe mistook the mouth of the River St. Mary and led us into a deep bay below the River. We passed the "De Tour" steering N. 10 E. to a small point 3 miles and encamped. It is 45 miles from De Tour to Mackinac. On entering the river the foot of two Islands appear, one of which is Drummonds.² On this the Brittish have fortifications & a garison. At night we heard their music playing.

¹ A twelve-oared barge. This brought the strength of the party up to 64. The additional protection, under Lieut. John S. Pierce, brother of President Franklin Pierce, was only for the journey to Sault Ste. Marie.—Ed.

² "A name," says Schoolcraft (pp. 74, 75), "bestowed in compliment to the bold leader, Col. Drummond, who led the night storming party, and was blown up on the bastion of Fort Erie, in 1813." The British first occupied the island upon their withdrawal from Mackinaw, in 1815; see McDouall's remarks on this project, *ante*, p. 139.—Ed.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

At 5 we rose & embarked. We kept to the American shore, steering about N. 30 W. This river is so full of Islands that it is almost impossible to say when you are in sight of the main land. One on which we sto^pt to allow the men an opportunity of breakfasting is 3 m long & 1 wide.

We passed St. Josephs¹ where there was a village destroyed by Col. Croghan during the war. On the Brittish shore some highland is seen. The channel we took had two rapids—the first altho' short is about 5 feet and very dangerous; the bottom being large limestone rocks. Three of the canoes were damaged in ascending them. The second one 2 miles below the Saut, is less dangerous but much swifter water. The fall is about 4 feet. For 10 minutes our canoe, with all of the men at the oars and paddles, did not stir 3 feet either way. There is some good land on the river.² We arrived at the Saut at sun set, and encamped opposite to Mrs. Armintingers house.

June 17, SATURDAY.

We left the Saut at 1 o'clock. We walked across the portage of rather more than one mile in length, while the

¹Isle St. Josephs, on which Fort St. Josephs was first erected by the British in 1795, the year before Mackinaw was evacuated under the Wayne treaty. This Fort St. Josephs, which was abandoned and burned by the British under Col. Croghan in 1814, must not be confounded with the old French St. Josephs, on St. Josephs river, emptying into Lake Michigan on the southeast. At the time of Doty's visit, the "ruined chimnies and buildings" could still be seen — Ed.

²*Schoolcraft* (p. 76): "We were now within two miles of our destination. The whole river is here embodied before the eye, and is a mile or three-fourths of a mile wide, and the two separate villages on the British and American shores began to reveal themselves to view, with the cataracts of the Sault de Ste. Marie in the distance; and a beautiful forest of elms, oaks, and maples on either hand. We ascended with our flags flying, our little squadron being spread out in order, and the Canadian boatmen singing one of their enlivening songs. Long before reaching the place, a large throng of Indians had collected on the beach, who, as we put in towards the shore, fired a salute, and stood ready to greet us with their customary *bosho*." *Bosho* is a corruption of Fr. *bon jour*. — Ed.

canoes at several trips took up the provision and baggage. This is a rapid fall of 22 ft. 10 inches according to Col. Gratiot. From the head of the foot of the fall there are 5 Islands—3 large and two small. The rapid is run with an empty canoe in less than 5 minutes. Below, the river is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide. The rapid extends rather more than half way across. It affords a beautiful prospect when approached on the river below.

At the foot of the rapid immense quantities of Whitefish are taken and of a superior quality—their flavor is delicious. They are the chief food of the inhabitants & indians of the place during the year.

The inhabitants are Frenchmen chiefly, married to *squaws* by whom they have families. There are 8 or 10 houses. On the British shore are several good farms, the settlers appear to be industrious. At the foot of the rapids and the commencement of the portage on the British side the North West company have a large & extensive establishment. This portage is much better than that on the American. The traders resident here have always exercised great influence over the Indians of our country. They consider it (and very justly) the key of communication into the upper country, and hence have greatly opposed the establishment of a post at the Saut.¹ Our Government at present seems to entertain the same view of it. On the 16th inst. a council was held by Gov. Cass with the chiefs who claim the land around the Saut. They are of the Chippeway Nation. By virtue of a grant made to the French Govt. when this country was owned by France, which grant, among many others, was confirmed by the Treaty of Grenville, does our Govt. claim the fee of a

¹ Schoolcraft says (pp. 76, 77) that the village of St. Mary's consisted of "fifteen or twenty buildings of all sorts," and that "the principal buildings and outhouses were those of Mr. John Johnson, and the group formerly occupied by the Northwest Company. Most of the French habitations stood in the midst of picketed lots. There were about forty or fifty lodges, or two hundred Chippewas, fifty or sixty of whom were warriors." — Ed.

tract of land situated at the Saut. Though this claim was of a doubtful nature, yet for some few presents a Treaty of cession was concluded between the United States and these Indians for 16 square miles situate on the River; commencing at the white rock above Saut and extending two miles below the village at the foot of the rapids. This Treaty is of great importance to the U. S.; it will probably be ratified, and a post established here next season.

During the Council a British flag was hoisted by one of the chiefs¹ at his lodge. As soon as it was discovered the Gov. went up to the lodge alone, and at some distance from our camp, jerked down the flag and treading it on the ground told him the United States could crush him and his nation in the same way. He and the Indians were much frightened, and I think it in a great measure conduced to the Treaty. For previous to this, when the chiefs were retiring to reflect of the Govs. proposals, as the presents offered lay on the ground in the tent, some of the Indians as they passed kicked them one side very contemptuously. That night some trouble was apprehended from the offended chief, or *count* as he was called. Every one lay with his fire arms beside him, but no disturbance was made.

The son and daughter of Col. Johnson were very polite to the party. They are well educated and accomplished. Their mother is a large fleshy Squaw of the Chippeway tribe.² During the time we were at the Saut, day light

¹ Sassaba, who had lost a brother in the Battle of the Thames, under Tecumseh.—Ed.

² The chief trader was John Johnston, an educated Scotch-Irishman, who had settled at the Sault in 1793, and "espoused a squaw in Christian marriage." Says our author: "Although now absent on a visit to Europe, his family received us with marked urbanity and hospitality, and invited the gentlemen composing the travelling family of Governor Cass to take all our meals with them. Everything at this mansion was done with ceremonious attention to the highest rules of English social life; Miss Jane, the eldest daughter, who had received her education in Ireland, presiding." See further references to Johnston, in article "The Story of Chequamegon Bay," *post*.—Ed.

did not disappear until after 9 o'clock at night. It was the same at Mackinac.

At 4 we got on board above the Saut, and in rather less than a mile passed the White rock, the upper boundary of the cession made by the Indians. We steered S. 60 W. 3 miles to a point, and continued the same course across the river to point au Pins on the British shore, 3 miles farther where we encamped near 3 or 4 Indian lodges. On the spot where we encamped it appeared several dwelling houses had formerly been erected, but long since destroyed. This was the ship yard of the company formed in England for working the mines of Lake Superior.¹ The bed of the river at the saut is white, red and grey sand stone. There is no lime stone seen. The land back of the settlement is good—timber pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce, birch & soft maple. From the point on the American shore the course up the shore was S. 80 W.

Day 6 miles.

(Copy of Let. to the Editors of the *Detroit Gaz. St. Ste. Mary* June 17, 1820.)²

SAUT OF ST. MARY

June 17, 1820.

GENTLEMEN:—A Treaty of cession at this place was yesterday concluded by the Governor, with some of the chiefs of the Chippeway nation. The absolute necessity to the preservation of peace and friendship with the upper nations, renders this cession highly important and advantageous to our Government. The facilities which this point has always afforded to men not well disposed towards the American Government, to enter its Territory, and disturb its tranquility by poisoning the minds of the Indians with the most insidious counsels and with presents, have been too long and effectually practised. By establishing a

¹ See Butler's "Early Shipping on Lake Superior," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1894, pp. 88, 89.—ED.

² Paper found folded within the leaves of the journal.—ED.

post at this place these facilities are entirely destroyed — this point may be considered the true key to the upper country. We guard the only channel of communication, protect our traders, give confidence to those savages favorably disposed, and intimidate and chastise those men who have heretofore not been affected by a distant force. For these reasons, the Saut of St. Mary must be considered a station quite as important as any out post now established, and it is presumed Government will soon realise every advantage expected from the occupation of this position.

The lands around the Saut appear to be susceptible of cultivation. I should think the soil well adapted to wheat & corn.

The white fish taken at these rapids are delicious. Great quantities are caught daily — they are the chief food of the inhabitants.

News was received yesterday of a peace having been concluded between the Sioux and Chippeway nations. It is hoped the information is correct.

We shall leave the Saut this afternoon for Fon du Lac,¹ at which we may expect to arrive in 18 or 20 days.

I am Gentlemen

very respectfully

Your obdt. Servt.

J. D. DOTY.

Messrs. Sheldon & Reed

Detroit.

N. B.—This is written at the request of the Gov., he not having time to address you.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

We rose early and embarked, though we were threatened by a thunder storm. On turning the point above our encampment, the British shore at the mouth of the river was N. 70 W. The land appeared very high and mountainous. We steered west across the river, leaving a very deep bay

¹ Meaning the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior.—Ed.

to the left, and off a small point, an Island. The storm approaching, we went on shore and encamped.

The storm having passed over, we embarked again at 1 o'clock P. M. steering S. 80 W. to Iroquois point 9 miles, at the mouth of the River St. Mary. On entering Lake Superior the Brittish shore is visible at a great distance, as well as the land on the American shore, forming apparently deep bays on both sides.

We steered a S. W. course ten miles to the Tauquamanon¹ River, off the mouth of which lies an Island of the same name. From point Iroquois to White Fish point the course is S. 75 West. It is the farthest land seen on entering the Lake. The banks are high and sandy. The timber pine (white & yellow) hemlock, spruce, mountain ash the leaf of which resembles that of the wild locust-tree, birch & maple. We proceeded 9 miles farther to Shell Drake Creek and encamped. The water is very shallow off this creek and we found great difficulty in landing. A small dead stream enters at the mouth of this creek. We were piloted in by some Indians who were encamped here, on their return from the war with the Sioux Nation.

June 19, MONDAY.

As we were about starting several of the S. W. Co. boats came in, under the charge of Mr. Morrison.² Of him we obtained much useful information relative to the upper country and of the course most advisable for us to steer.

From the creek to the point our course was N. 15 E. distance 9 miles. In passing out we met 18 or 20 bark Canoes loaded with Indians. There were upwards of 200 souls. On this point are several high sand hills. From White fish point to another point ahead 12 miles distant, the course is S. 60 W. that into the bay is S. 70 W. A thick fog coming on and the wind rising, we put in shore & encamped. Here

¹ Taquamenon.—Ed.

² Doubtless William Morrison, agent of the Southwest Company at the Fond du Lac of Superior.—Ed.

we remained until the afternoon, when the wind ceasing and the fog passing off, the canoes were reloaded, and we being about to embark, a canoe came up with 12 *voyageurs*, sent by Mr. Brooks, with letters for the party. I however recd. none.

Proceeding on, the beach became sandy and the banks at least 70 ft. high. We encamped *in the sand* (for it was half leg deep) before sun set. Between our encampment and the bank is a pool of water, which can scarcely be passed. Capt. Douglass & myself crossed it however, and ascended the bank with difficulty it being almost perpendicular though covered with timber. Arrived at its summit we descended into a hollow, and then rose another bank about the same height of the first. In like manner they rose successively as far as the eye could reach nearly upon an equal level. The land was timbered with pine, hemlock, spruce, mountain ash, birch & soft maple.

TUESDAY, June 20.

Our course this morning was S. 60 W. 3 miles to a point, then S. 75 W. to a point 1 m. then S. 70 W. 3 miles to a point, then S. 55 W. to a point at the Grand Marais 21 miles from the Two hearted river. The kind of timber which most predominates on this shore is pine, white and yellow. It is occasionally interspersed with birch. The shore is in no instance high or bold. If there is a marrais here it is not seen in passing along the shore of the lake. Boats and Canoes might find a safe and convenient harbor here and vessels also except from winds from the lake. Opposite the lower point, and directly towards it runs a point composed of gravel from 8 to 12 feet high. To the left of the large bay which is formed within the points, the entrance into which appear[s] sufficiently deep and wide, enters a large river as I was informed by an Indian well acquainted with this country, which runs from the east and is about 50 miles long. Immediately after passing this bay the timber is chiefly birch & beech; and wherever for 9 miles any soil appears it is

good and the timber continues the [hard] occasionally mixed with pine. Here also commences the *Grand Sables* or Sandy hills, gradually rising to the astonishing height of 250 feet. After they have risen to about 100 feet they become bleak and bare, and seem to be continually changed by the wind. A person passing along at their base looks to their summits with astonishment. He can scarcely believe it possible that such a quantity of sand could by any means have been collected and raised to such an height. I was informed there are several small lakes on their summit, and are nearly on their level. The course of these banks is S. They extend nine miles to a point. From this to one discovered ahead is S. 58 W. Our course into the bottom of the bay between these points was S. 50 W. We however went only 3 miles and encamped on the beach in the Sand by the side of a rapid Stream of water 2 rods over. This stream rises in a lake. I coursed it for about 1 mile, in which distance the fall was at least 20 feet. Its bed is red sandstone. This stone commences at the termination of the hills.

June 21 WEDNESDAY.

At 10 o'clock last night the most tremendous storm arose I ever witnessed. It came on from the N. W. and directly on the shore where we were encamped. From the continued flashes of lightning the Lake appeared on fire. The wind was so strong it was with the utmost difficulty we kept up our tent—the Governors was blown down and also one or two others. Lightning struck several times near us. The waves rolled up to the mouth of our tent, and completely over the Governors wetting all his baggage and the gentlemen with him. I sat at the mouth of our tent until after 3 to see that the waves did not reach our baggage. Between 10 & 11 A. M. we embarked. In 9 miles we came to what are the pictured (portaille) rocks. These are 12 miles in extent. They are graywacke, or sand and pebbles cemented by lime; and the minerals and other matter between the strata have run out, and given the rocks various and very singular colours. A green like that running from

copper is seen in several places. The appearance of Iron is more frequent. These rocks are generally from 2 to 300 feet high. They present the most appalling spectacle I ever witnessed. From the deep caverns underneath a roar like that of cannon is continually reverberated, occasioned by the waves rolling in. In passing along under them the sensations exceed those excited on viewing the Cataract of Niagara. About midway of the rocks a stream of water is seen pouring over a perpendicular bank 70 feet high. The sheet is about 10 feet wide. Passing this we soon came to an arched rock separated apparently entirely from the bank. It is 10 feet from the waters edge to the top of the bank on which it is based the arch then rises about 35 feet. On the right supporting the arch 2 pillars well formed are seen, on the left but one was discovered—the woods however obstructed the view. The arch appeared smooth and elegantly shaped. On its top and under it pine trees were growing—one very large directly on its centre. Around this the mountain made a bend of several miles leaving a sandy bottom towards the lake—this lies to the right of the arch. The mountains rise close upon the rear of the arch gradually to their usual height & are timbered with birch, beech & maple. This arch we named the Doric Arch from the resemblance which it bears to that order of architecture.

The arches under these rocks are very frequent. The largest is under the first high rock after leaving the Doric arch. Immediately after this is another passing through the base of one of the highest cliffs, and under which we might have passed with our canoe to the opposite side with safety.

Passing the last bluff point of these rocks we approach Grand Island, 6 miles distant. I think however we do not lose sight of this range. About the middle of the Island we came to a bay and encamped before sun set. A little below this on the main land was a bay about 2 miles deep. I never saw an harbor as well formed and guarded as this. No wind can reach it. From the opposite point of the bay

to our encampment, to the main [land] is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. To that point of the bay from the encampment $\frac{1}{2}$ m.—course N. 60 E. To the point on the main from the encampment about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. course S. 70 W. The bay is about 2 miles deep, and something in the shape of one corner of a half moon. I should think the land on this Island is fertile—some of it is oak opening—some is covered with maple & beech, other parts with pine. A current is found setting down between the Island and main. Visited an Indian lodge¹ & saw a canoe on the *stocks*. It was swung at the ends on two stakes, and two or 3 on each side towards the middle to support it. They commence building at the top.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

We rose and embarked early steering south 75 W. 4 miles to a point, off which lay a small Island near Grand Island. The first point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from our encampment was N. 60 W. The next $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. 20 W. From the point to which we steered the extreme point of Grand Island was in a west course. I should think the length of this Island at least 10 miles—its width I could not judge of.

To the next point we went N. 85 W. a short distance. We then turned into a deep bay steering S. 70 W. to its bottom. The course across to the next point was N. 65 W. from which to the Island above Presque Isle the course is N. 50 W. In the first bay is the *riviere au train* 9 miles from G. Island. Off the mouth of this river is an Island of the same name, 2 miles perhaps from the mouth of the river. We put into next bay and landed in the mouth of laughing fish river and dined, six miles from train Island. We steered directly from this to Presque Isle² leaving the shore 12 or 14 miles. The Chocolate river is 15 miles from the laughing fish river, and 6 miles farther is the river of the dead a little

¹ *Schoolcraft* (p. 87): "We came to Grand Island at a seasonable hour in the evening, and encamped on the margin of its deep and land-locked harbor. Our camp was soon filled with Chippewas from a neighboring village. They honored us in the evening with a dance."—Ed.

² Near the present city of Marquette.—Ed.

below Presque Isle. Iron pirites is found on this stream. We passed around the Islands of the Isle 9 miles and encamped on another peninsula. All the land we passed this day appeared good and well timbered. The land around these peninsula's is very high and mountainous. The red sand stone appears to predominate. Large, confused masses of granite is interspersed with hornblend, of which all the high peaks of the mountains appear to be composed. They are thrown up in a very singular manner, and one can scarcely believe they were so raised except by some volcanic eruption. Some of them are upwards of 400 feet high. A stream of good size came in where we were encamped.

FRIDAY, June 23.

At half past 5 we rose breakfasted & embarked. The course from the point on which we encamped to one about 12 or 14 m. distant is N. W. About the middle of this point Garlic river enters, 15 miles from dead river. We then crossed a bay 2 miles deep and 12 across, course N. 20 W. in the bottom of which Riviere St. Jean enters, 15 miles from Garlic river. Crossed another bay 5 miles [wide] & 1 deep course N. 52 W.—Another $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep & 4 miles from pt. to pt. N. 74 W. Salmon Trout or Burnt Wood river empties. In crossing the next bay we steered from point to point N. 72 W. 3 miles, depth 1 mile. At the foot of this bay pine river empties. The same course continued across a small bay 2 miles. The next bay we crossed was 5 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. deep, N. 68 W. From this we could see the Long (Keeweenau) point across which is the portage. We then steered S. 80 W. 2 miles passing several small points and one creek, to a point, around which we turned and steered to the foot of a small bay, landed and encamped in a pine grove at the mouth of the Huron river. The water of the river is dark & deep, though the entrance into it is obstructed by sand bars. It is about 50 yards wide, and runs in a S. westerly direction. Off its mouth, or rather a little below, lie 5 small Islands called the Huron Islands. They are about 2 miles from shore. The country which

we have passed to day is timbered with larger quantities of pine than that of yesterday. In some places however the sugar maple entirely predominates.

Here was an Indian grave handsomely picketed in, with a cross raised over it.

Picked a few ripe *strawberries* to day.

SATURDAY, June 24.

We embarked 20 minutes before 6. The Thermometer last night stood at 70°—this noon at 58. After passing out of the bay, 1 mile, we steered N. 70 W. 3 m. to a point at the entrance of a bay about 5 miles wide which we traversed. We steered to Point au Baie¹ N. 40 W. This bay appears to be about 12 miles deep. About the same distance from the shore a range of mountains is seen. This point is 6 miles from Huron river. From point au Baie we steered N. 80 W. to a point 1 mile, then S. 60 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m., then S. 55 W. 2 miles, then S. 45 W. 5 miles, then S. 50 W. 4 miles, from which the bearing into the bay was S. 35 W. 5 miles. The bearing to an Island about 8 miles up the bay was S. W. From the 4 mile point we commenced a traverse across the bay steering S. [N. W.] to the entrance of the portage 8 miles. The bay after the point is called Keweenauneigh.² In crossing, a violent gale of wind arose, and separated our *little fleet*. I never experienced so heavy a wind—the swells ran high dashing over our canoe—two or three from stem to stern. We were in imminent danger of breaking across them. Three of the canoes turned before the wind and ran their course back. The Govs. canoe having gone ahead of us about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour we were left alone, and without anyone on board possessed of the least knowledge of the shore we were steering to. After 3 hours of the hardest rowing & paddling in which Mr. Schoolcraft & myself joined we fortunately reached the shore at the entrance of the portage. I was wet 3 or 4 times from head to foot by the waves dashing over the

¹ Now known as Point Abbaye; at the entrance of Huron Bay.—Ed.

² Now shortened to Keweenaw.—Ed.

canoe. I think were I again to pass this bay, I would never make the traverse in this place. Our steersman, who was a Frenchman, was less daunted than I expected he would have been. We landed and found the Gov. & those with him had already arrived at the same place & encamped. This river¹ is computed to be 21 miles from point au Baie, 45 miles from the bottom of the bay² into which it empties, and 45 miles from the point which runs out above it into the lake, so that it is considered in the middle of a peninsula. I noticed in range with the mouth of the river and the point which we left, a high bluff mountain, situate a number of miles back and to the left of the river. In crossing from that point to the river it is the best object that can be selected to steer to. The land to right appears low, and thinly timbered. Each side of the small bay into which the river empties the shore is bold—the banks are composed of a dark red sand stone. The waters of the river, which are of the same color, are seen far in the large bay. They are warm & very unpalatable. On retiring to rest large fires were built up, that those persons in the canoes which were driven back, might find our encampment.

Here were several Indian graves the possessors of which it would appear by the crosses were of Roman Catholic faith.

SUNDAY, June 25.

The three canoes crossed the bay early this morning, and by 8 o'clock we were ready to ascend the river. This river runs nearly a south course through a marsh bounded on each side by high land. In winding its course along it frequently makes right angles. In a few places the current is strong, but generally it is weak. Six miles brought us to the lake.³ Its waters are rather darker than those of the river. This lake is 12 miles long and from an half to six miles broad. For the first 4 miles it is about 3 m. wide.

¹ Portage River.— Ed.

² A slip in the entry; the distance is nearer 15.— Ed.

³ Portage Lake.— Ed.

It then enlarges to the right forming a bay near 6 miles deep. Passing the bay which is 2 miles wide, the lake becomes very narrow & is not more than the half of a mile over. It continues nearly this width until it lessens to a river again.¹ From this to its source is 6 miles. 3 of this the river was 200 yds. over, but entering its source, the canoe completely filled up the stream. From this it became difficult. It was obstructed by logs, brush, grass and beaver dams, over all of which the canoe was lifted by the men.

This stream rises in a marsh, through which there was no channel but that made by forcing the canoe along through the mud and rushes. At the head of this the canoes were discharged and them and the baggage carried over the portage by hand. I took my baggage weighing about 100 lbs., swung it on my back and marched across with great ease (in no instance was I in the *mire* over my knees.)² This portage cannot be a mile over, though it is generally reckoned $1\frac{1}{2}$ & sometimes 2. One third of the distance the land is very wet & marshy—the residue is high and dry. Timber, hemlock, pine, spruce & birch.

MONDAY, June 26.

This morn I rose at 4, and walking on the shore of the lake found several fine specimens of cornelian and agate. A piece of copper was found by Mr. S. Most of the stone on shore indicate they are in the neighborhood of copper. This piece was embedied in stone.

¹ The cities of Houghton and Hancock are now situated at this point.—Ed.

² *Schoolcraft* (pp. 89, 90): "Each of the gentlemen of the party was to carry his own personal baggage across the portage. This was an awkward business for most of us. The distance was but two thousand yards, but little over a mile, across elevated open grounds. I strapped my trunk to my shoulders, and walked myself out of breath in getting clear of the brushy part of the way, till reaching the end of the first *pause*, or resting-place. Here I met the Governor [Cass], who facetiously said: 'You see I am carrying *two* pieces,' alluding to his canoe slippers, which he held in his hands. 'A piece,' in the trade, is the back-load of the *engagée*.'—Ed.

The whole of this day was occupied in removing the residue of our baggage and canoes across the portage. Some of the *Engagees* took a keg of 90 lbs. and a bag of wheat flour besides on their backs and brought them over, apparently with great ease.

High ranges of mountains are seen running out on this point. The musquitoes are very thick here but the sand fly, a small insect, is more numerous and much more annoying. It is impossible to sleep where they are. Their bite is like the prick of a needle.

TUESDAY, June 27.

Everything being in readiness we embarked this morning before 4 o'clock. The range of the points on point Kee-aw-wee-nah above the portage are N. 10 E. We steered from the point S. 70 W. 3 miles to a point then S. W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to another. Having a fair strong wind we did not approach the shore but kept out in the lake. We arrived at the River Ontonagon a few minutes past 1 o'clock, having sailed 51 miles *before breakfast*!

Nine miles from the portage we passed Salmon Trout river, and six miles further Graverod's river. This is a small stream, and is only particularly noticed from a Trader by the name of Graverod being murdered on it many years since. His son now resides at Mackinac, an int. in the Ind Dept. Opposite its mouth are large flat rocks. Riviere au Mésiere¹ is 12 miles farther, the Fire steel river 18 miles, and the Ontonagon 6 miles, making in the whole a distance of 51 miles.²

We landed on the opposite side of the river to the Indian lodges, of which there are four or five very large, and had not completed our meal before the Indians had painted & dressed themselves, and crossed the river to pay us a visit. From fear they were rather shy at first, having as we learned, heard of our affair with the Indians at the Saut.³

¹ Rivière au Misère.— Ed.

² Schoolcraft computes that the party had now traveled 416 miles from Mackinaw.— Ed.

³ Schoolcraft (p. 94): "A small Chippewa village, under the chieftainship

We wished some of them to accompany us to the copper on this river. After a talk and some presents 4 of them consented, with whom, the Gov. Capt. Douglass, Mr. Schoolcraft, Doct. Wolcott, Lieut. Mackay and myself departed in two canoes (our smallest) up the river. We had proceeded about 4 miles when we came to a wier made by the Indians across the river, on which there were 6 Indians fishing for sturgeon. Here they set with a hook fastened on a long pole and when they feel a fish running against it, they draw it up suddenly which forces the hook into the belly of the fish. In this manner they take great quantities, and in fact, the Indians around here appear to subsist entirely upon sturgeon. Still they are the most fleshy and best looking Indians I have ever seen. We obtained 3 sturgeon for a little tobacco, and proceeded on 2 miles farther, and encamped at sun set. Sand flies and musquitoes *in abundance*.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

We rose and embarked at half past 3 o'clock. Having gone about two miles up a very strong current, and frequently a rapid, the Indians informed us there was a path leading across from that place to the copper mine—that it was a good level path, there being but one hill in the whole distance—that it would be impossible to reach the mine in canoes and that we should be compelled to walk at least 6 miles. It was therefore concluded that Capt. Douglass, Mr. Schoolcraft, Doct. Wolcott and myself with two of the men & 2 Indians as guides should take the path, but before the Indians would consent they were very anxious to know our numbers. In this and frequently on our rout they showed how very suspicious they were of us. A few minutes before 7 we started taking a few pieces of biscuits in our pockets, and without having ate a morsel of anything for breakfast. We immediately found ourselves at the foot of a very high mountain which we as-

of Tshweetshweesh-ke-wa, or the Plover, and Kundekund, the Net Buoy, was found on the west bank of the river, near its mouth, the chiefs and warriors of which received us in the most friendly manner."—Ed.

cended. For the whole distance we kept the Indian pace and did not walk 2 miles over level ground—it was continually ascending and descending mountains from 5 to 600 feet high. The Indian who acted as guide lost the path soon after leaving the river, & we did not regain it until we came to a sugar camp of his fathers within 4 miles of the mine. In going this distance he led us wherever his fancy dictated, and with a swiftness of pace which accorded better with his strength than ours. I never underwent as great fatigue. The mercury in the Thermometer stood at 90 in the canoe—on the mountains the heat was oppressive. To see the wind waving the tops of the trees, without a single breath reaching us rendered the heat more intolerable. We passed several fine springs of water but our blood was so heated that we dared not taste them. At length we became so completely overpowered with fatigue & heat, the Doct. particularly, that we were obliged to rest every 90 or 100 rods, and when we arrived at the path I could not have gone 40 rods farther. It was about one o'clock when we stopped. Here we rested half an hour when the Gov. Lt. Mackay & several of the men arrived on their way across the portage to the mine, 2 miles from the canoes. We left 2 men and an Indian to return with the Gov. to the canoes,¹ while we took the ham and crackers he had brought and went on until we came to a spring where we set down and made a most excellent meal. We ate ham raw. We crossed one ravine and then commenced our descent towards the river. They led us directly to the rock or mass of copper which lies at the foot of the bank & close to the water. We were greatly disappointed as to size, its length being but 3 feet 8 inches its breadth 3 feet 4 in. & its thickness about 10 or 12 inches & containing 11 cubic feet as measured & computed by Capt. Douglass.

¹ *Schoolcraft* (p. 96): "The Governor had been so much exhausted by clambering up the river hills, that he determined to return to his point of landing in the river. In this attempt he was guided by one of the Ontonagon Indians, named Wabiskipenais, who missed his way, and wandered about he knew not whither." — Ed.

The copper is embedded in stone, of which I should think it did not compose one half. The copper might perhaps weigh one ton. With great difficulty we cut off some very small pieces. What this mass might have been I cannot say, but at present it in no respect equals the account heretofore given of it. It may have rolled from the mountain back of it, but of this there is no appearance—I should as soon believe it was deposited where it is by some freshet with the other rocks. It appears to be no stranger as to situation, for it has a regular place among them.¹

Perhaps this is not the mass generally spoken of, but is the only one of which we could obtain any information.

The distance from the mouth of the river to the rock is about 35 miles. I think it might be approached in light canoes, but they usually make a portage of 6 ms. Any man in his senses having crossed this once will hardly venture again. The river lies in a S. Easterly direction from the place where we landed to walk.

We returned from the mine to the canoe a little before sun set, and were much surprised to find the Gov. had not yet returned with the men who accompanied him. In no way could we account for his absence, and we all felt very anxious for his safety. Firing guns and halloing were resorted to, but without effect. One of the canoes was manned and sent up the river in search of him. Having proceeded about 3 miles up their gun was answered by a pistol and soon the Indian who had went with the Gov. was seen stretched at length floating down the rapids on 2 logs of which he had made a raft.² In a short time they all arrived safe at the camp to the great satisfaction of every one. When crossing over the mountains I had blamed myself for bringing my pistol, powder and hatchet with me.

¹ Schoolcraft gives a sketch of the stone, and its surroundings (*Narrative*, p. 97).—Ed.

² *Schoolcraft* (p. 97): "This canoe had not proceeded a mile, when the object of search was discovered, with his companions, sitting on the banks of the river, with a real jaded air, with his Indian guide standing at no great distance."—Ed.

When we left the Gov. I gave them to a soldier to carry to the camp. But when I found the Gov. was absent I felt satisfied with myself knowing of what service they would be to him. He found them all of use. After these adventures it was with pleasure we found ourselves comfortably in camp together at night.

THURSDAY, June 29.

Early this morning we rose and embarked, determined if possible to leave this river before farther difficulties & disappointments should reach us.

A short distance above the copper rock, the 'Ntenagon'¹ is divided into 2 forks of an equal size, one coming from the country towards the Mississippi, and perhaps interlocking with the Chippeway, the other from Green Bay and interlocking with the Menomine riv. Three miles below the rock it receives the waters of a large stream running in an Easterly direction. The general course of the river from the rock to the point on which we encamped was S. E. The following are its courses from our camp to its mouth with its rapids and Islands, though its current is very strong until you arrive within 6 miles of its mouth, when its current is scarcely perceptible. N. 20 W.—N. 70 W.—N. W.—N. 30 W.—Rapid. N. 80 W. S. 75 W. strong rapid—N. 10 W. rapid. N. 10 E. N. 20 E. N. 70 E. rapid. N. 35 E. rapid. Here a stream makes out of the river to the right 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide. N. 20 W.—N.—N. 80 W.—W.—S. W. an Island, at the head of which is an Island. N. W. N. 25 W. rap. N. 75 W.—W.—S. W. rap. N. rap. N. 50 W. S. 20 W.—N. 20 W.—S. W.—S. 10 W. rap. N. 20 W.—S. 65 W. N. 50 W. N. 80 W. rap. an Island and N. 10 W. a large Island. S. 80 W.—N. 60 W. an Island. N. 70 E. N. 15 W. S. 60 W. N. 20 W.—N. 15 E. N. 10 W. N. 40 W. N. 60 W. N. 20 W. N. W. N. 70 E. N. 15 E. N. 50 W. N. 55 W. W.—N. 25 E. N. 85 E.—W.—N. 70 W.—E.—N. 30 W.—N.—N. 80 W.—E.—N. 20 W. N. 15 W. N. N. 15 W.

¹Ontonagon River.—Ed.

The bank of the river and the surrounding country is timbered with Sugar maple, beech, birch, hemlock & spruce.

The latitude of the mouth of this river is N. $46^{\circ} 52' 2''$

None of its courses exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and in few instances 70 rods. It is 160 yards wide at its mouth and continues about the same width 9 miles up. In no place that I saw it do I think it less than 90. The Indian who acted as guide told us he would point out a small piece of copper on the banks of the river near the lake. In about 150 yds of the camp he jumped on shore and said he would go alone a short distance & get it. We then suspected him of not intending to show it, and he soon returned without it, saying the late freshets must have covered it with mud. However on reaching camp which we did about 11 o'clock for a few presents he was prevailed upon to find it—that is, bring it from his lodge where it had been all the time! It weighed about 3 lbs. It was virgin copper.

Few traders visit these Indians—the whiskey we gave them was the first they had had for a long period. It appeared to relish very well. I did not learn what are the animals of the country. The Indians spoke of hunting the beaver & bear as though they were in plenty. In returning we stopped at one of their traps and found a very large bear caught. They took him in one of the canoes to their lodge with the intention of making the grand bear feast of him. As soon as he was shot one of the Indians very politely stepped up & shook his paw, condoling in a very feeling manner with him for his misfortune! He kept a cautious distance however while he was alive.

The Indians we met at this place have in general a better appearance than any I have seen. They are large and fleshy, have a light copper colored skin, and generally good features. Their subsistence is sturgeon, large quantities of which they had hung up on poles in the sun to dry.

They began to be very free and sociable before our departure, and the evening before we left they gave us sev-

eral dances. At these they always expect a little tobacco and whiskey, and that is the sole object of one, called the begging dance.

One young fellow dressed himself up—that is painted and decorated his person with ornaments—went into the Govs. tent and made a long speech to him. He closed very unexpectedly by saying—"he did not know that he had spoken correctly or as he ought, he had spoken his thoughts. His father, he said, died when he was very young, and before he had taught him how to speak to his great Father. If any thing was badly said he hoped it would be forgiven." His countenance, his address, his whole appearance was so modest and unassuming that there were none present who did not admire and respect him. A flag and a medal were given to him, with which he appeared much pleased, and pledged his friendship for our country by giving us about 2 fathoms of wampum.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Killed a great number of pigeons this morning. Strong wind ahead all day.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Early this morning we embarked, the wind ahead though not very strong. In 15 miles we came to Iron river a stream of good size being about 4 rods wide at its mouth. It empties at the bottom of a bay 4 miles deep and 15 across. The next stream of size we passed was Carp river 15 miles farther, not as large as the Iron. It is particularly noted for passing over the porcupine mountains. This range of mountains is from 900 to 1000 feet high as computed by Capt. Douglass, and extended the whole of this days travel. We saw them from the portage at Ke-weenauneigh. Six miles from this is Presque Isle river. This stream appears to have formerly emptied by 2 mouths with a small Island in the middle, one of which appears to have been obstructed and almost joined the Island to the main land. On the left side the water still makes up a considerable distance. In passing the channel a fall of

about 8 feet is seen a short distance up. The river is about 3 rods wide.

From this it is six miles to Black river larger than Presque Isle, and of a dark muddy color. We went 8 miles beyond this river and encamped. The banks at the bottom of the bays we passed to day have been sandy, but the banks chiefly have been red sand stone dipping to the N. W. in different angles of from 30 to 60, covered with a red clay mixed with sand. In landing we took shelter behind a large rock which protected our canoes from the waves. Much of the timber to day has been young white birch and poplar—the other white and yellow pine. Still the timber a few miles from the shore is the same as on the 'Ntenagon.

Granite is almost the only rock found on the tops of the mountains, while they are based with red sand stone.

Passed several small streams today.

At 7 A. M. merc. stood at 54° in air & water—at 1 P. M. at 80° the air. The temperature of the water thus far has been from 54 to 60—average for the mo. of June $59 \frac{1}{16}$ —the air 69.

SUNDAY, July 2.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 A. M. we embarked steering S. 65 W. to a point, from which, S. W. to the Montreal river, 13 miles from our encampment, where we breakfasted. The course from the point below the river to point Chegoiamagon is S. 80 W. This stream is generally very rapid, and at its mouth where we landed a beautiful fall is seen of about 70 ft.—the banks are 100.¹ From the fall the banks widen, forming a fine bottom through which the river meanders $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, in the middle of which the Indians have erected a wier for the purpose of taking white fish and sturgeon. Almost unlimited numbers of pigeons came flying over the banks into the gulf, from whence they ascended to the opposite. They flew so low that 30 or 40 were killed by our men with clubs & sticks thrown into the flocks as they

¹ *Schoolcraft* (p. 103): "It throws itself from a high precipice of the vertical sand-rock, within sight of the lake, creating quite a picturesque view." — Ed.

passed. A little above the river on the lake shore there are several lodges of Indians on a piece of level ground bounded on 3 sides by mountains, through which a small creek runs.

From the river our course was N. 70 W. to a point, thence the same course to the lower end of point Chequamegon. In a bay below this Mauvais or bad river enters, 12 miles from Montreal river, from which to the end of the point is 6 miles. This point is scarcely 600 yards over. It forms a bay 15 miles deep & from 3 to 5 wide. We crossed over 3 miles to the lower end of St. Michaels Island and landed a short time near Mr. Cadottes Establishment.¹ We met several Indians here who informed [us] that many years since a young Indian had found about 3 miles from this on the Island a large piece of pure copper—that they had never been to the place nor had they heard from him or others whether there was any more there. He carried away the piece. Also that about 60 years since an English gentleman with several attendants came up and he must be informed of all the mines in the country. The Indian who told this said he was then so small he did not go with them but that he recollects they crossed over to one of 2 creeks on the main nearly opposite the Island, and which he does not know, where they found a silver mine. The Gent. left the Island saying he should come back the next spring and work both the silver and copper he had found, but he died on his passage home. Since that time the Indian had heard nothing of them. The Gov. did not deem this information sufficient to warrant a search and we proceeded on.

The land through which those streams mentioned run is high and mountainous, and in many respects would favor the assertion frequently made by the Indians that they contain silver.

¹ The fur trade station of Michel Cadotte, on what is now Madeline Island. See "The Story of Chequamegon Bay," *post*. Schoolcraft gives (p. 105) an excellent map of Chequamegon Bay; he styles the Apostle Islands the "Federation Group," and names the several islands after each State then in the Union,—but his nomenclature was not adopted by any subsequent geographer.—Ed.

This Island appears to be large—I should say not less than 10 miles long. Mr. Cadot was absent from his establishment below. He has a horse in the Island which he brought from the Saut in a batteau.

We steered a north course 6 miles to a sandy point¹ on which we encamped opposite to the "Isle au d'esprit" (Island of the Holy Ghost). The Islands, called by Charlevoix "the 12 Apostles,"² extend about 20 miles from point Chegoiamegon.

MONDAY, July 3.

We rose early & embarked, wind ahead, steering N. 33 E. to a point beyond raspberry river which empties at the foot of a sandy bay 9 miles from our encampment. Our course was then N. 40 W. a short distance, then N. 70 W. & then S. 70 W. to the point below sandy river, from which to the opposite point is S. 80 W.—that to the mouth of the river is S. 50 W. The sand stone passed to day seems to have regained its level & the mountains have disappeared. Timber rather more pine to day than yesterday. At this river, 6 miles from raspberry river, we stopt and breakfasted, when a very severe storm of rain rising we were compelled to encamp. It rained until the middle of the afternoon when the wind was so high it was impracticable to put out. Distance this day 15 miles.

TUESDAY, July 4.

Rose at sun rise—wind still ahead—at 7 A. M. air at 57 water at 58. In the afternoon the wind abating we struck our tents and embarked, steering N. 75 W. 2 miles out of the bay. From the point, off which lay a large Island the course to the most distant point seen is S. 70 W. Our course was S. 58 W. touching the points in the bay. The deepest part of this bay is directly around the upper point, and is about 7 miles deep. It is bounded by mountains. It is 12 miles across. We went about 18 miles farther & encamped at the mouth of a stream 5 rods over. Banks to

¹ Point Chequamegon, now an island.—ED.

² So called by Jonathan Carver in the map to his *Travels*.—ED.

day sand stone in regular strata—timber principally birch & popular of a young growth.

From our encampment could see the opposite shore in a westerly direction.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.

We embarked at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 3 this morn, and with the aid of a little fair wind we reached the Fond Du Lac river¹ at 12 o'clock, 48 miles from the river Brulé or Burnt wood which we passed yesterday. The mouth of the river is S. 60 W. a short distance. We steered N. 70 W. 2 miles, in which it widens from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. We came to an Indian village of 7 lodges where Indians were obtained to assist us in conveying our things over the portage. This river is very crooked, and is enclosed on both sides by mountains. About 5 miles up we passed an old establishment of the N. W. Co's which they deserted during the late war. We reached the S. W. Co's establishment an hour before sunset where we are encamped, 21 miles from the m. of the river, and making 63 miles travel this day. In ascending the river the wind was frequently fair.

This place was first occupied 3 years since, during which several buildings have been erected. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a high hill and at the head of several small Islands formed in the river. A spot of land of 3 or 4 acres from which the timber had been cut for fires, is tilled, and is now bearing very fine potatoes. The soil is a rich black mould. The Co. with great difficulty have transported to this place 3 horses, 3 cows, one yoke of oxen and 4 bulls. They also have the implements of husbandry. It was a great treat to obtain milk at this distance in the wilderness.

A young crane about 3 ft. high had been *tamed* and was running around here.

Mr. Cotes² had charge of the establishment. He in-

¹ Named St. Louis River, on modern maps.—Ed.

² In Warren's "History of the Ojibways" (*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., pp. 381-383), the name is spelled "Cotte."—Ed.

formed me that Fort William at which the S. W. Co. have a house lies 78 leagues from this within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of Lake Superior, and at the junction of three rivers. These rivers rise in a high range of mountains which extend along the whole western shore of the Lake. Vessels may go up with safety to the Fort.

Notwithstanding the river Brulé is a rapid stream it is frequently used in gaining the water of the Mississippi. It is ascended until it interlocks with the St. Croix river where a portage is made to a branch of that river. On both sides portages are made around the rapids.¹ God-

¹The Bois Brulé is now famous as a trout stream. Du l'Hut and other French fur traders were wont to ascend it and then portage over to the headwaters of the St. Croix, by the latter waterway reaching the Mississippi. The present writer made this trip in a canoe during the summer of 1890. For ten miles up from Lake Superior, the Bois Brulé is deep and quiet, but at the present Northern Pacific railway town of Brulé are the first falls and rapids, and these continue at frequent intervals for about twenty miles; there is an abundance of water, but the work of poling up the picturesque little cataracts is one involving great labor. The Bois Brulé and the St. Croix have their origin in the same swamp; doubtless the uppermost waters are a common pool, but the former stream becomes at last so overgrown with the brush of the willow-herb that it is impossible to push a canoe farther than within two miles of Upper St. Croix Lake, which is the nominal head of St. Croix river: a more popular portage path commences somewhat lower on the Brulé than that to which the writer penetrated, but it involves a carry of four miles. The intervening country on the upper portage is quite rugged. Upper St. Croix Lake, on which is now situated the railway village of White Birch, is a beautiful pine-locked sheet of water. Rapids and falls commence not far below, and continue all the way to St. Croix Falls, where a portage is necessary; a skillful canoeist can, in a good stage of water, "shoot" all those above that, save where dammed for logging purposes. The Upper St. Croix, above the mouth of the Namakagon (a much larger stream), is the victim of drouth in summer, and canoes must then be lightened to successfully "make" many of the shallow rapids. This was a favorite old-time fur-trade route between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river, but could have little about it to attract the trader save its wild picturesqueness. Either in going up the St. Croix or the Brulé, whichever way the route lay, the passage must always have been slow and laborious, in painful contrast to the easy Fox-Wisconsin route between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.—Ed.

dards river lies between the river Brulé and The Fond du Lac, as Mr. Cotes stated to me.

There is scarcely any current perceptible in this river until you arrive at this place.

THURSDAY, July 6.

Early this morning we embarked and proceeded up the river against a strong rapid for 2 miles when the gent. of the party landed, the rapid becoming more difficult, and crossed over by land. The path lay over very rugged hills, 1 mile. This is called the "women portage," because the women are generally set on shore here to lighten the canoes. Here the "grand portage" commences. It has 19 *pauses* and is estimated at 9 miles. A *pause* is the voyageurs resting place and is generally computed $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, though they all fall short of this. They seem to be calculated from the labor of carrying from one to another and not with any relation to the actual distance, as one that is hilly or marshy is not half the distance of one on level smooth ground. The first pause was at the top of the bank, and about 200 feet above the level of the river. I carried my own baggage weighing 80 or 85 lbs. Some of the gent. who had said much of their intention of performing this feat were careful to leave most of their effects to be brought by the men. At the end of the second pause the bank of the river was a strata of breccia. It lay in an acute angle shelving towards the river. To this 5 of the smallest canoes came up by water. Our 2 largest were left, to be taken back by the Indians who assisted us to the Establishment. We crowded on very hard to the end of 7 pauses where we encamped before sun set much fatigued. There were frequent wind falls across the path which made the portage much more difficult. The frenchmen stated there was a great hurricane through this country this last spring. They represent its effects to have been terrible in some parts. Nothing but swamp water to drink at this place. This is called the "maple

pause." Nearly opposite this is the highest fall in the river—supposed to be about 30 feet.¹

Weather fair.

FRIDAY, July 7.

Rained all day. Voyageurs and Indians complained bitterly. They were all astonished at the determination to proceed to day, they never having been accustomed to move in such weather.

The 12th pause is called "the grave," from a Frenchman named Machone having buried his wife there. A cross is standing at the head of her grave. Four pauses beyond this we encamped on the bank of a stream called Six pause river about 2 & $\frac{1}{2}$ rods over which empties into the river Fond du Lac. It has a rocky bottom, rises in plke lake, 7 or 8 leagues from its entrance. A level path this day but wet and marshy.

SATURDAY, July 8.

By 4 o'clock we had every thing across the portage, for all which we were blessing our stars over a piece of ham & a good dish of chocolate. This is considered a difficult portage and it is reckoned fortunate to pass it in 3 days. We had 20 Indians to assist us—a long *talk* was held with them this afternoon and many valuable presents made, with which they appeared highly pleased.

Weather clear all day & intensely hot. Within a short distance of the head of port. crossed a small stream of good water 1 rod over.

SUNDAY, July 9.

The rapids in the river continuing strong the gent. and surplus of Soldiers over the number requisite to man the canoes walked across a point of land 1 mile made by a bend

¹ *Schoolcraft* (p. 111): "We now found ourselves, at every step, advancing into a wild and rugged region. Everything around us wore the aspect of remoteness. Dark forests, swampy grounds, rock precipices, and the distant roaring of the river, as it leapt from rock to rock, would have sufficiently impressed the mind with the presence of the wilderness, without heavy rains, miry paths, and the train of wild and picturesque Indians, who constituted a part of our carriers."—Ed.

in the river. At the point [where] we reached the river is a shoot or sudden fall of about 3 ft. When the canoes came up this, the bows were entirely out of water while the men in the stern were not visible. It requires great exertion to raise a canoe up there. The river presents a beautiful prospect, greatly heightened by a number of small islands singularly formed by large high rocks at their head on the lower side of which a soil seems to have gathered by the eddies, and are now covered with large handsom trees. We embarked and proceeded up against a strong current, 2 m. when we again landed and walked 1 mile to the portage du Coteau.¹ At the foot of this portage is a very singular island of rocks in the middle of the river about 100 ft. high on which a few pine trees and bushes scarcely find soil sufficient to support them. It is said this heap of rocks is lime stone. I could not get across to examine them.

This portage was represented to be the worst on the river, but it was found the easiest. It is called *the knife* portage because of its being entire ledges of stone lying nearly on an angle of 90°. They are sharp and pointed and pierce the feet at almost every step. It was 3 pauses and is about 1 mile long. I walked it in less than an hour with my baggage. At the head of the portage is a fall of about 12 ft. mostly perpendicular, and extending nearly across the river. I think it presents one of the finest views I have seen on the tour.

The ledges of slate stone commence $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below the head of the Grand portage, and extend to the head of the Coteau. They lie in the same range with, and shelving from, the mountains which run through here and I suppose are connected with the Chippewa mountains.

W. fair.

SANDY LAKE, Thursday, July 13, 1820.

Early on the morning of the 10th Mr. S., Lt. M., Mr. C., Mr. T., and myself² with a party of the soldiers and two

¹ *Schoolcraft* (p. 111): "Portage aux Coteaux, so called from the carrying path lying over a surface of vertical argillite."—Ed.

² Messrs. Schoolcraft, Mackay, Chase, Trowbridge, and Doty.—Ed.

Indian guides left the portage to cross the country on foot to Sandy Lake while the residue of the party accompanied and managed the canoes. This measure was adopted, on the representation of the frenchmen, of the great difficulty and labor in ascending the Fond du Lac river, to lighten the canoes, which they said was absolutely necessary, or we should be compelled to walk on the banks of the river. Though I was well satisfied the walk we undertook would be very tedious and laborious, at the earnest request of the Gov. we consented, I feeling well satisfied with the walks I had already had.

For the first 2 miles we steered west, and nearly the course of the river, until we gained a path leading from Plain Island to the interior, some particular hunting ground of these Indians. We continued on this path until our last course this day. We next steered N. 70 W. 1 mile, S. 20 E. 2 miles to a small pond or lake, the lower part of which we waded through,—the waters being high it was impossible to follow the path; and probably in a common season there is little or no water here. We then went S. 70 W. 1 mile to a lake of considerable size. Thus far the land has been low,—timber birch, maple, bass wood, and elm. Next we steered S. 20 west 6 miles over a ridge one half (the first covered chiefly with pine the residue the sugar maple). The Indians had a large establishment in this wood, this last spring where from every appearance they must have made great quantities of sugar. We stopt and dined on raw ham and sea biscuits, the only provisions we had brought with us. Each man carried his own provisions and blanket. A short distance from where we rested, perhaps 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ miles and course S. 30 W. we came upon the banks of a lake about 3 miles long and two broad, of pure water, and containing 4 Islands. I think I never beheld a Lake more beautiful. In walking on its beach some of the finest cornelians and agates were found which had been picked up on our voyage. They must have been abundant for in half an hour we obtained a great quantity. From this circumstance we named this

water "cornelian Lake." We passed on towards the head of the lake steering S. 20 W. 4 miles, and arrived on the bank of another small lake near its outlet which was not a step over. We took a portage path made by the Indians across $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to a Lake apparently 5 or 6 miles long and 2 broad. Its water was muddy and warm. Our guides killed a large green turtle on which they feasted at night. They boiled it and gave us one of the fore legs—it was very sweet and delicious. Here our troubles and severest toils commenced. They stated this was the end of the path, and requested we should not be angry with them if we found the road bad after leaving this lake. They must either have intended to take us a more direct course, or they were unacquainted with the country. I have since learned, that had we passed around the head of the lake to opposite side to where we left the path our course would have been over a country high and dry and by which we might have gained the lake a day sooner. Far different from such a country was that we crossed. We steered N. 20 W. 6 miles along the bank of this lake nearly to its head where we encamped a little before sunset, some of us much fatigued. We had not proceeded a mile on this course before we were led into swamps and morasses which one would think impenetrable were he not led on by an Indian. We seldom found footing before we had sunk to our knees in mud, and frequently to our hips. We encamped on a slight rise of ground, but it was with great difficulty water was procured at all palatable. Rain with thunder and lightening during the night. Whole distance 24 m.

TUESDAY, July 11.

Early in the morning we rose shouldered our packs and commenced our rout,¹ which the whole of this day laid over

¹*Schoolcraft* (p. 113): "[This] morning, as we were about to depart, we observed near the camp-fire of our guides a pole leaning in the direction we were to go, with a birch-bark inscription inserted in the top of the pole. This was too curious an object not to excite marked attention, and we took it down to examine the hieroglyphics, or symbols, which

wind-falls and through cranberry and tamerack Swamps. It is impossible to describe the fatigues of this days march, and I believe there are even few *savages* who would for any consideration encounter them. We steered W. S. W. 2 miles, then N. 20 W. 5 miles, N. 40 W. 3 miles, W. 5 miles — whole distance 15 miles. We encamped at sunset.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

In our journey to day we had not all the difficulties to encounter we had yesterday — still they were not relaxed in any very sensible degree. We were animated during the day with the hopes of arriving at this place, so that we walked more rapid than any day, making in the whole distance 26 m. Our courses were N. W. 3 miles, N. 70 W. 3 miles to a small and beautiful lake. Then W. 10 miles to a branch of Kettle river about 1 rod over, which empties into the Mississippi. It ran nearly south. Then S. W. 4 miles W. 3 miles, and S. W. 3 miles. In the afternoon there were frequent showers, and between them the sun was intensely hot. About 4 P. M. we came upon an old Indian trail, which one of the guides recognized, having been on it the last season. It was a source of great rejoicing with us, because it ensured good walking for the residue of the distance. We soon came to an Indian encampment by the side of a stream where we thought of encamping, but the guides stating we should pass four more only be-

had been inscribed with charcoal on the bark scroll. We found the party minutely depicted by symbols. The figures of eight muskets denoted that there were eight soldiers in the party. The usual figure for a man, namely, a closed cross with a head, and one hand holding a sword, told the tale that they were commanded by an officer. Mr. Doty was drawn with a book, they having understood that he was a lawyer. I was depicted with a hammer, to denote a mineralogist. Mr. Trowbridge and Mr. Chase, and the interpreter, were also depicted. Chamees [one of the Indian guides] and his companion were drawn by a fire apart, and the figure of the tortoise and the prairie hen denoted the day's hunt. There were three hacks on the pole, which leaned to the N. W., denoting our course of travel. Having examined this unique memorial, it was carefully replaced in its former position, when we again set forward." — Ed.

fore we would reach the lake, and that the next was in a short distance we proceeded on, and arrived at it, at dusk. It is on the same stream above mentioned which at this place is considerably enlarged. This river rises in wild rice lake and empties into Sandy Lake. Here we found a spring of better water than I have tasted since leaving Detroit.

THURSDAY (above).

Before sunrise we commenced our march though some were complaining of lame knees, & others of blistered feet. One of my own was blistered from the toes to the heel, notwithstanding which I kept my pace with the rest of the party. We steered west 10 miles to a small lake, the borders of which was covered with wild rice. We passed along on the borders of this about 1 mile when we struck upon another small one, or perhaps nothing more than a pond, which was nearly divided in the middle by a sand bank. From thence on our course was N. W. 4 miles to Sandy Lake where we arrived at 12 o'clock. We struck the Lake about 50 rods below the mouth of the little Savannah. We fired several guns to bring some one from the Establishment on the opposite side of the Lake. In about an hour and a half the 2 gent. who have the care of the Est. Mr Ashmen¹ & Mr Fairbanks came over in a canoe, in which they were polite enough to take us across.

It is 4 miles to the Establishment, which is the length of the lake. Its average breadth may be 2 miles. Thus our journey instead of being light and easy and capable of being performed in less than 2 days had proved one of the most fatiguing marches I ever underwent, and even far beyond any idea I ever entertained, and had also redoubled the proof of the little faith and reliance which may be placed on the generality of Indian guides. I here learn that the path on which we started continued the whole distance & went entirely over dry land. Perhaps the guides thought to take us by a shorter rout!

¹ Samuel Ashmun, one of John Jacob Astor's fur-trade agents.—Ed.

FRIDAY, July 14.

This morning Mr. S. Lt. M. & Mr. C.¹ left for the portage to meet the residue of the party. I was well enough pleased to remain in a house among half civilized beings and gain a little rest.

SATURDAY, July 15.

The Gov. arrived this afternoon. He appeared nearly overcome with heat and fatigue.

SUNDAY, July 16.

Spent in reading and walking. Found several old curious works in the small library kept at this Est. These young gent. have had no communication with the civilized world for more than a year, and the narration of the events which have occurred during this period, while it pleased, seemed to astonish them. I very much doubt whether the desire to accumulate wealth could ever so strongly predominate in me as to induce me to forsake the pleasures, the comforts, and elegancies of civilized life for a residence in this dreary wilderness where men generally suffer their passions to go at large so totally unrestrained that they fall far below the savages with whom they associate. There are certainly few situations which fortune could compel me to endure, more dreadful than this. Starvation has few horrors which are not at some season or other felt in a greater or less degree by the resident here. Even at this season these people are living on dried buffalo meat and Labrador tea! without bread or vegetables. They have a few potatoes growing which if the soil were not very rich would not yield a bushel to the acre. And even of these the Indians take much the larger share.

This lake is surrounded by hills of sand and gravel in which I found great numbers of cornelians, agates and jaspers. Many deep bays make out from the lake between the hills.² There are 6 or 8 small lakes or ponds adjacent to this. From a hill back of the Estb. 4 may be seen within 2 miles.

¹ Mr. Schoolcraft, Lient. Mackay, and Mr. Chase.—Ed.

² Schoolcraft gives a good sketch of Sandy Lake (Narrative, p. 116.)—Ed.

The timber is chiefly white and yellow pine, interspersed in the vallies with a little maple, oak and ash.

The Mississippi runs within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the lake.

This morning the Gov. with some of the party & 3 canoes left here for the sources of the Mississippi. The difficulty of navigation precluded the residue from accompanying him.

During his absence I occupied myself in surveying the lake and acquiring information relative to the country—(See ad. Journal.)¹

MONDAY, July 24.

This day the Gov. & gent. returned quite exhausted² while those who remained were greatly recruited. They did not go to the extreme source of the river, only to red cedar Lake the highest navigable water at this season, and 350 miles from Sandy lake. The whole of the country is low & marshy, and much of it covered with wild rice. The river above Sandy Lake becomes very crooked—so much so that the river in one instance in the short distance of 1 mile would cross a straight line 15 times. Frequently by making a portage of the length of the canoe 3 or 4 miles was saved.

ST. PETERS, CAMP COLD WATER, SATURDAY, July 31.

In the afternoon of this day we arrived at this post, having left Sandy Lake about 10 o'clock of the 25th inst. One & $\frac{1}{2}$ of these days was spent in hunting buffalo on the scrub oak prairies. Four buffalo 1 Elk & 1 deer were killed. These were very grateful this being the first fresh [meat] we have obtained on the tour. The buffalo meat is rather inferior to that of the bear—the deer and elk are nearly equal. We saw many large herds feeding on the prairies. Until we arrived at these prairies the banks of the river

¹ The information then acquired by Doty was in September following written out in detail in a letter addressed to Gov. Cass. It will be found in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii., pp. 195 *et seq.*—Ed.

² They had been as far as the sources of the Mississippi, and had suffered much from mosquitoes and fatigue.—Ed.

were generally low bottoms covered with a stout growth of timber principally elm. These were occasionally intercepted by sand ridges approaching to the river covered with pine, both white and yellow. One of them afforded us a fine encamping ground the second night after leaving the lake. It was at the foot of a rapid on the left shore. These prairies commence about 300 miles above St. Peters and continue much the same the whole way. Some are elevated to a considerable height; and there is a gradual rise discernible after the first 100 miles.—They are frequently from 1 to 200 feet above the river. This may be owing however to the descent of the river, which is very rapid, and can never, with but great difficulty, labor and expense be ascended. For miles it is but a continued succession of rapids, and if the waters had not been at more than their usual height, we could not have run them as easily and with the security we did, nor have went from 140 to 150 miles in a day with birch canoes. The only timber growing on the prairies is oak, and this but a mere shrubbery. When a prairie extends to the river, the opposite side is generally a bottom thickly covered with elm, maple, beech birch and some large oak. Wherever the banks were sandy or gravelly we found cornelians and agates in abundance. On one of these Mr. S. found a piece of agateised wood.

In this distance the river receives seven tributary streams. The river de Corbeau (Crow) is a large stream navigable for boats and canoes. It is sometimes used as a channel of communication with the Red river of the North. The Pine, Elk and St. Francois rivers are also of good size. A short distance above the falls of St. Anthony a river empties in, which Carver calls Rum river. The Indians say it is the residence of good and bad *spirits*. Carver not understanding them must have entirely mistaken their meaning; and instead of its waters being filled with aerial things he has made the waters *real old Jamaica!*

A short distance above the falls of St. Anthony is a large Island: We had passed some way down on the right hand side, and were rapidly approaching them, before we ascer-

tained the falls were near. We soon gained the other side of the Island and descended to the first break in the river where we landed on the rocks. Here white sand stone overlaid with secondary limestone appears for the first time since leaving L. Superior. The water falling over this rock must rapidly wear it away. The Falls are about 30 ft. perpendicular. There are 3 Islands at about equal distance, at the foot of the perpendicular fall. The river below is 171 yards wide.

Few Cataracts present as pleasing a view as this. The scenery is grand and beautiful; the green groves which cover the Islands and the west bank, a verdant prairie rising on the east, and the broken rapid below the fall, add greatly to the view.

It is 9 miles by water and 7 by land from St. Peters to the Fall. The encampment of the 5th Regt. Infy. wintered last season in log huts which they flung up on their arrival on the lower bank of the St. Peters.¹ It is on a rich bottom which produces luxuriantly. The prairie rises gradually in the rear to the usual height of the country, and has strongly the appearance of well cultivated farms. During the last winter the troops were taken with the scurvy, with which 40 out of 100 men died, before the least relief was found. It was at length arrested and cured by making strong decoctions of hemlock boughs. The troops subsisted entirely on salted provisions, without any vegetables, which is supposed to have caused their ill health. Not certain however but the situation of the encampment and the waters of the St. Peters which they were compelled to use, might also, in part, originate the sickness, early in the Spring Col. Leavenworth discovered the fountain of water where the troops now are, & to which they moved as soon as the ice would permit. It is a healthy situation, about 200 feet above the river, and the

¹ The troops, under Col. Leavenworth, left Detroit in the spring of 1819, and proceeding by the way of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, where garrisons were left, ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the St. Peters, reaching there just in time to erect huts for the winter.—Ed.

water gushing out of a lime stone rock is excellent. It is called "Camp Cold Water." Preparations are making to erect a Fort on a high bluff at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Peters.¹ Its latitude $44^{\circ} 54'$ as calculated by Capt. Douglass, & Lieut. Talcott Engineer to the Yellow Stone Expedition. He had arrived at this post a few days before we did, having been 2 weeks from the Council Bluffs. His object was to ascertain the practicability of making a road from the Bluffs to the St. Peters, distance about 300 miles. He states the whole country to be almost an entire prairie.

The Sioux, who inhabit the country around the falls, had been up the Mississippi before our descent, to negotiate a peace with the Chippeways. They made 23 camps from the falls to the place where they stopt. They advanced a short distance into the country claimed by the Chippeways—it might have been 300 miles. Here they left a *letter* for the Chippeways, informing of their readiness to cease hostilities. It was a piece of birch bark, on which was marked with the point of a knife the rivers Miss. & St. Peters, the American Camp, the journey of the Sioux, their numbers, a few Chippeways and the leaders of the 2 bands shaking hands. It showed also the Chiefs present, and where those absent, who were willing to join had gone. The Gov. preserved the letter. The Chief at Sandy Lake and several other Indians came down with us. A treaty of peace was entered into between them and the Sioux that could be collected around the fort, about 300. In such a treaty those particular tribes or bands unrepresented in the Council are not considered bound by it. It is to be hoped these wretched creatures will no longer war with each other for causes unknown to the present generation, but cease their deadly hostilities. The country inhabited by either is sufficient to supply all their necessities and wants.

The River St. Peters, at its mouth, is a sluggish stream, about $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the Mississippi. Its waters are of a yellowish colour, apparently filled with alluvial soil. It

¹ Fort Snelling.—Ed.

risers near the tributaries of the Red & Missouri rivers, and altho' in many parts rapid, is ascended by the traders 600 miles in batteaux. It is used also as a principal channel of communication with the Red river. It runs through a fertile country well watered and generally well timbered. The woodland is bounded by prairies of vast extent. 600 miles from its mouth are 3 trading houses in opposition—one is owned by the S. W. Co.

A fort is to be erected on the N. bank of the St. Peters at its junction with the Mis. on a very high and elevated bluff. It will command both rivers.

WEDNESDAY, August 2d.

Before 9 this morning we bade the gentlemen of the gar-rison farewell, and embarked. They had been very polite and attentive to us during our stay. At the mouth of the St. Peters is a large island of alluvial soil, heavily timbered and very fertile. Immediately below it are many very beautiful islands. These and the banks afford a pleasing view. It is $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to a cave generally called "the new Stone house." Several of us entered it 350 yds. with great difficulty, being compelled to creep the whole distance on our knees, and brace up on each side to avoid falling into a stream of water which runs on its bottom, and by which the cave appears to have been formed. In some places its depth could not be ascertained. Some entered the cave 403 yds. and did not find its extremity. About 100 yds. from its mouth it expands into an opening of near 15 by 20 feet, and has the appearance of an arched room. Nearly on a level with where the bed of the stream once was, and between the strata of white sand stone is a *strata of alluvial soil* in which are still found roots of trees. It can scarcely be supposed a deposit, for it has every appearance of having been placed here regularly with the sand stone. Three & $\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther is another cave similar to this, and is called the Stone house. At the mouth of the first cave it is said *Carvers* name can be traced on the rock and the year in which he visited it.

Nothing of this could we find.¹ Two miles farther is the Little Crow's Village. It has 12 lodges, 10 of them substantially built. The little Crow was absent, but a *talk* was held with the Chiefs found here, and some presents made. They gave us great quantities of green corn in return. We proceeded on and encamped on the right bank of the Mis. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6. — Weather clear & warm.

THURSDAY, August 3d.

Embarked at 5. Having descended 3 miles we came to the mouth of the St. Croix river, off which is an island. This river is very wide for 12 miles from the Mississippi, and is sometimes called a Lake. Six miles farther we came to an Indian village of 4 fixed lodges, immediately below which rises a very high promontory where rattlesnakes were found in abundance. At the head of Lake Pepin, 3 miles, are a great number of Islands, forming different channels some of which are very circuitous & and almost impassable. It is therefore very difficult to ascertain which are the correct ones. This Lake is 21 miles long and its average breadth is about 2 miles. Its waters are very shallow. We landed on a point, 3 miles, while an Indian was endeavoring to spear a fish of a singular kind which is found here, called the shovel nose Sturgeon, but he obtained none. Found large pieces of cornelian and agate. Two miles farther is a high promontory which projects into the lake. It is told that many years since a young and beautiful Sioux girl was much attached to a young indian of the same band, and who would have married her but for the interference of her relatives. They insisted upon her marrying another one whom she despised, and she contrived to avoid the connexion for near a year. At length her relations, having sent away the young man she loved, on this point they compelled her to marry the one they wished. It was evening, and she had

¹ The party found, later, that the cave wherein Jonathan Carver claimed to have held a council with the Indians was four miles below, on the same side of the river, "but obstructed by fallen rocks and debris."—ED.

not been united more than an hour, before they missed her from the lodge. Nothing could be found of her until morning, when they discovered her at the foot of this precipice, down which she had probably precipitated herself.¹

Sandy point, which is eight miles from the promontory, is very long, and extends farther into the lake than any other point. It is low & in its middle is a pond of considerable size. A short distance below a stream empties into the lake. We went 4 miles farther and encamped on a gravelly point on the north shore. Clear and very warm during the day. In the night a severe thunder storm arose, and it rained very hard all night.

FRIDAY, August 4.

Embarked at 5. Weather cold & cloudy. Proceeded on 3 miles to the foot of the Lake, where the Chippeway or Sauter river empties in. Stopt a short time at *The Wings*² village. It has eight lodges, and is situated on a very large prairie which is bounded in the rear by the bluffs which appear to conduct the Mississippi in its course, and at this place they present a beautiful and pleasing prospect. Although now they are a considerable distance from the river, it is not perhaps too much to presume that these waters once flowed at their base, while the prairie was entirely covered with water and forming a part of Lake Pepin.

The Wing is the Chief of all of the Sioux bands and is considered their *Emperor*. A party of Sacs and Foxes had a short time previous fallen upon a few of the Sioux and killed them. He stated the circumstances to us, and before he should proceed to revenge it, wished to have the advice of the Americans. "For myself," said he, "I wish

¹ Now styled Maiden Rock. Schoolcraft says (*Narrative*, p. 164): "A tragical love tale, which . . . has been so differently told to travellers visiting this region, that nothing but the simple tradition appears worth reading. Olaita and Winona have been mentioned as the names of the Dakota Sappho."—Ed.

² Doty refers to Red Wing (or Tarangamanai), but his village was above Lake Pepin, near the site of the present town of Red Wing, Minn. The village visited Aug. 4 was undoubtedly Wabasha's, and so Schoolcraft records it (*Narrative*, p. 165).—Ed.

to have it amicably and speedily settled. I hope they will do justice to us. If they do not—I can command many men—I may do something for which I shall afterwards be sorry, and by which they will long remember me." The Gov. advised him, and he promised, to settle the difficulty without shedding any more blood.

We had not proceeded far before we ran upon several sand-bars in the middle of the river which we passed with some difficulty. These bars are continually rising in the middle of the river, and in some places putting almost across it, so as to throw the water against the banks on each side.

At 7 we encamped on the S. W. side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Black River. I ascended the hill which rose directly in rear of our tents, and it was 1000 paces from the waters edge to its summit. From this point I had a view of the country to the East. The bottom through which the Black River ran, appeared to be about 10 miles long, and 5 broad, and heavily timbered with hard wood. It appeared also as though two streams joined this river, one above the South and the other from the North, before its confluence with the Mississippi, and a short distance above its mouth. About 12 miles up this river is a saw mill, at which a considerable lumber is cut.¹

Whole distance to day 72 miles.

SATURDAY, August 5.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 we embarked, as day was dawning.

Latitude of Prairie du Chien $43^{\circ} 3' 20''$.²

¹ Schoolcraft (p. 166): "At the rapids of Black River, which enters opposite our encampment, a saw-mill, we were informed, had been erected by an inhabitant of Prairie du Chien. Thus the empire of the arts has begun to make its way into these regions, and proclaims the advance of a heavy civilization into a valley which has heretofore only resounded to the savage war-whoop"—ED.

² Doty's journal here ceases; further particulars are obtainable from Schoolcraft's *Narrative*. The party arrived at Prairie du Chien at 6 P. M. "The prairie," says Schoolcraft (p. 167), "is most eligibly situated along the margin of the stream, above whose floods it is elevated. It consists of a heavy stratum of diluvian pebbles and boulders, which is