

NAME

Goddard J. S.

DESCRIPTION

Journal 1766-67

DATE

[1767?]

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CH2. S38a (see also S38B - typescript copy)

Return of such of the Western Indians as are now at this Post

	Men	Women	Child	Total
Kikapoo	90	80	64	234
Sawkees & Mosquakes	60	58	15	163
Wlandots	8	6	4	18
Mikipiokos Band Shawnees	9	10	11	30
Waywcohtenothis Ditto	2	1	4	7
Ottowas Chipowas & Pottowatomies	226	259	228	713
The Prophets Band Shawnees	71	74	85	230
Ditto Ditto Creeks	4	"	"	4
The Black Chief Band Muncies & Delawares	74	82	44	200
Muncies & Delawares from Muncie Village	69	71	66	206
Moravian	51	59	71	181
Senkees & Kyugas	23	13	9	45
Nemepieys Band Shawnees	1	1	6	8
Total	688	714	637	2039

Signed M. Elliot  
 J. S. G.  
 J. H.

True Copy

W. H. P. Major  
 1792



Return of such of the  
Western Indians as  
are now at this Post



Journal of a Voyage under the Command of  
Captain James Fute, James Stanley Goddard Second, and  
Secretary to the Detachment; Joseph Neaume, Interpreter,  
Andrew Stewart Commissary, Augustus Ange,  
Lorange and Gabriel Loring Engages.

Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock the  
17<sup>th</sup> September, 1766, set out in a Bark Canoe with Goods &  
proper necessaries from Michilimackinac with a light  
Breeze from the North East up Lake Michigan: This  
Lake is so well known, that it would be needless to say  
anything; only that it's the worst Navigation for Boats,  
of any Lake in the up Country.

About thirty Leagues West and be South of  
Michilimackinac, there is a River called Amanistick,  
which the Indians winter in, and has a communication  
by several small carrying places with Lake Superior:  
about Thirty Leagues W. S. W. of this River, is an Island  
called Little Detroit, on which there is a small Indian  
Town, consisting of about Twenty five Warriors <sup>Co.</sup>, mostly  
Ottawas, of which Mamickquoine is Chief.

During the Summer Season, the Indians of  
this place live on Fish, Indian Corn, Squashes &c. of  
which they raise large quantities. — We having had  
weather on the Lake, caused our arrival at this place so  
late, the Indians were set off for their Winter hunting  
before we arrived; however we overtook the Chief a few  
Leagues from the Town, gave him a little Rum, and inticed  
him to come in the Spring to Michilimackinac to see his  
Father.

Twelve Leagues to the West North West of this Island,  
is a River called Menomonecon: about two miles up this  
River, on the North Shore, is an Indian Village of the  
Menominies, consisting of eighty Warriors: Nekick, or  
the Otter, is Chief. — This River also has a Communication  
with



2.  
with Lake Superior: many Indians winter in the neighbourhood of this River, being plenty of Beaver, Martins, Beavers &c.

Eighteen Leagues to the W. S. W. of this River, is the entrance of the River du Renard: a mile up this River on the North Shore, is a small Squatted Post, which in the French time was garrisoned with an Officer and a few men, who were paid by the person who farmed the Post of La Puye: Every winter the Officer, with the men, went out wintering with the Indians.

About half a mile up this River on the same Shore, is another Town of the Minominies, containing about 150 Warriors. — In this Town live the principal Chiefs of this Nation; the head of which is called the Horse, or Econeme, — Baron, who acts for him, having more sense, Le Ne Coupe, or Ecowene, Bagueton: These are Chiefs of the Village; the War Chiefs are, Chichiconawa, Tabasha, Whychet.

The Minominies are the bravest Warriors, and best Hunters of all the Indians in the upper Country, of which, when they are in Company with other Nations, they don't forget to boast, by telling them they have killed and bound all other Nations, at the same time saving theirs; not an Indian on Earth can boast of taking a Minominies Prisoner, not even a Woman.

The 16<sup>th</sup> October 1761, this Post was garrisoned by Captain Belford, of General Gage's Infantry. He left Lieutenant James Gorrell of the Royal Americans, a Sergeant, Corporal and fifteen Soldiers, who continued unmolested till all the Posts were cut off in 1763, and then the Chiefs, with some young Warriors, escorted the Garrison, with their Arms, Traders with their Goods &c. Down to Michilimackinac; and by their care and influence opened the Road through the Ottawas, and Chippawas for the English that came from La Puye,

as



as well as all other English Prisoners in that Country, and persuaded the Ottawas to carry them to Montreal.

The Current of this River is very strong, having several Rapids, and one carrying place of about one mile long.

Fourteen Leagues from the Fort is a small Lake, 7 Leagues from East to West, and about two Leagues from North to South. — In the entrance of this Lake is an Indian Town of the Whynipicons, or Buxants, in which are near 80 Warriors; the Chiefs of the Village are two, called Labra and Caramane: The War Chiefs, Waconhaw and Huchemaupelo. — This Nation are brave and intrepid, but very indifferent hunters.

Five Leagues to the West and to the North of this Town the same River du Renard falls into this Lake: In this River are several small Lakes; the first takes its name from the River, the next is called Lake Apogwoy. On the South side of this Lake, is another small Village of the Whynipicons: In this are thirty Warriors; the Chiefs of the Village are named Changepau and Whynschuk: War Chiefs Huchemaucemon and Whynschiga.

Fifteen Leagues up this River is another small Lake, called Lake le Boeuf, six Leagues from East to West, and one League from North to South. — On the South Shore are two Indian houses who raise Indian Corn. From this Lake to the carrying place is fifteen Leagues: This River is very Serpentine, and makes every point of the Compass several times cross the Country to Fort la Baye, being but 36 hours march.

The above Carrying place is near three miles over; half of which is a Swamp, the other half high Champion Land: When over this Carrying place we fall into a fine River called Quisconsang, which takes its source from a Lake called the Tallovine Lake,

(Distance)



A.  
Distance 40 Leagues bearing North. as this River's course is North and South; a strong Current, and is one hundred Leagues long; about one Mile across: The River is full of Islands and Sand banks, which makes the Channel crooked and difficult to sail in.

Two Leagues distant from the Carrying-place, on the West side, is a small River called River de Paratoux, so called from a Frenchman of that Name, wintering in it many Years ago: The Indians frequently go up this River to their winter Hunting, in which they make a tolerable Hunt, having plenty of Deer, Beavers, Raccoons, Beaver &c.

Twelve Leagues down Ouisconsang on the West Shore is a large Indian Town of Sacton<sup>jin</sup>, in which are Three hundred Warriors. — The principal Chiefs of the Town are Beshepan & Cagigameg: The War Chiefs are, Sigeto, Otokgick & Washhone. This Nation are Warlike, and good Hunters, have a quantity of Horses which they use to hunt Buffeloes on in the Summer Season. This Town is situated on the Banks of Ouisconsang: Behind the Town is a very extensive Plain, on which the Indians raise large quantities of Indian Corn, Squashes, Mellons & Tobacco; they raise sufficient to supply themselves, and sell vast quantities to the Traders. — They have a perpetual War with the Illinois Indians, which I have heard the War Chief declare should endure as long as the Sun, Moon and Stars.

A French Officer endeavouring to make a Peace betwixt these two Nations, the War Chief answered, Father, how can you expect we can be at Peace, for was it possible our bones should meet after death, they would fight together till they would be broke to pieces; how then Father can you expect

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I should be at Beau while I am living, and have any  
flesh on my bones. —

Twenty five Leagues down the River, on the same  
side, is the Town of Otagamies, or Menards, containing  
about 300 Warriors: Chiefs of the Town are Macketoick  
and Chekequey: The War Chiefs, La Port, or Pipahone &  
Wasala; this Nation raise a good deal of Corn &c: have  
much the same Language and manners of the Sackies.

Eighteen Leagues below this Town Busconsang  
falls into Mississippi, or the Superior River: The season  
was so far advanced that the Indians were all on their  
Hunting Ground before we past their Towns, so that we  
had no opportunity of speaking with them. — We  
concluded to Winter on a River, called River du Dard, on  
the West side the Mississippi 12 Leagues below Busconsang.

This River comes from the Westward, is very rapid,  
many Indians Winter in it, as well as Traders; We got our  
house built; Just as it was finisht M<sup>r</sup>. Bruce came  
down and persuaded Captain Tute to go and winter in  
a River, called Sone: Accordingly Captain Tute left me  
some Goods; sent off the Canoe with the other Goods the  
29<sup>th</sup> November to the River Sone, and on the 30<sup>th</sup> he and  
M<sup>r</sup>. Bruce set out on foot for the above River, leaving  
M<sup>r</sup>. Deaume, Stewart and L'Orange with me.

Nothing material happened till about 1<sup>st</sup>  
January, when M<sup>r</sup>. Pratt and Cagigamang, Chief of  
the Sackies, came to see me, by whom I heard the said  
Cagigamang had received Presents with a Belt of  
Wampum from Mons<sup>r</sup>. St. Ange, French Commanding  
officer of the Illinois, in order to get the Neighbouring  
Indians to leave their Towns, and Establish themselves  
on the West side of the Mississippi. — I used every method  
in my power to persuade them to the contrary, and  
likewise



6.  
likewise to go to Michilimackinac the Spring following.  
During the winter I made him several visits and at last with much difficulty got his promise to take his young men to Michilimackinac: We had a very fine winter; saw a great many Indians; amongst the rest the Chief of the Menards: I made use of the same arguments to him to go to Michilimackinac with his young men: I got his promise much easier than the other, he being an old acquaintance of mine.

The 16<sup>th</sup> of April we left Winter Quarters for La Prairie de la Huron an Indian Town on the East side of the Mississippi, two Leagues above where Ourconsang falls into the Mississippi: The Chief of this Town is La Port, or Kapatane. — This Town was Established in 1763 by the above named Chief, since which there are 12 large Huts of Autagamies and Sackies, in which may be one hundred Warriors; the Chief's name is —

When we arrived at the place, the Indians were not returned from hunting: Captain Tute asked me if I would fetch some Liquor from La Bay; as I thought it would strengthen our endeavours to get the Indians to Michilimackinac: I accordingly set off the 28<sup>th</sup> April with a small Canoe and five Men: I got to Fort La Bay in eleven days; bought one Keg of common Brandy, being all that was to be got, and two Kegs of Wine; made the Menominies that wintered about La Bay a present of two Gallons of Brandy, and desired them to go see their Father at Michilimackinac, which they promised.

On my return I met the different Nations of Indians who had held Council with Capt. James Tute, and had orders for Liquor on me; I contented them as well as possible; bought some Indian Corn and grease with half the Brandy for our Voyage: — as the Menominies had no order on me for Liquor, I had a Keg of wine for my own use, I gave it them,

and



7  
and begd them to go see their Father at Michilimackinac.

I was 23 days on this Voyage; at my return I found Capt. Jon.<sup>a</sup> Carver had joined the Detachment, and that Captain Tute had engaged Charles Gaultier as Interpreter, he being the Interpreter at La Bay the year the Posts was cut off, and was Instrumental to the saving that Fort. — It gave me great pleasure to find a person so capable had joined the Detachment: Capt. Tute had also engaged five Indians and two Frenchmen to go as far as the great Carrying-place in Lake Superior; from this place I wrote to Major Rogers, and inclosed him the different Speeches of the Indians.

This Town is the place where all the different Indians meet every Spring and Fall, as well as the Traders. — a fine situation for a Fort, being the center of Trade in this Country, both from Canada and the Illinois; and if a Fort was Established on this Spot, it would greatly augment Trade, and keep the Indians in our Interest: There is plenty of Venison, Wild fowl, Fish, Corn &c. &c. so that to make it a Garrison might be kept at little expence.

The 25.<sup>th</sup> May set out on our Voyage in two small Canoes up the Mississippi: This River is large, an easy Current and full of Islands, abounding with Animals, Fish and Fowl at the proper Seasons; many small Rivers on each side where the Indians go to Winter in. — The fourth night after our departure, we were alarmed about Midnight with a Party of Indians coming upon us well Armed, and I verily believe had we not been superior in Number, they would have Blundered us, if not kill'd us.

The eighth day we arrived at the Chippawa River; held a Council what road to take as our Pilot was a Chippawa, and the other road must have past us thro' the Souse Country, who have a perpetual War together: We concluded it the safest way to proceed up this River; accordingly the next morning we set off.

This



8.  
This is a fine River, on the North side of the Mississippi, 70 Leagues from the La Prairie du Chine in the entrance of Lake Superior, runs near North and South, the Current very strong, Serpentine very much, as it's an Enemies Country; there is plenty of Animals, such as Stag, Deer, Bears & Buffeloes, of which we killed every day one sort or other.

Thirty Leagues of this River is a strong & regular Current, and fine Sand, and about thirty Leagues is Rocky and Rapid with several carrying places; the Navigation is so difficult that very few Traders attempt it: It has a Communication by several carrying places with La Pointe in Lake Superior; however we took a small Branch of a River to the Southward; in order to visit an Indian Village situated on Lake Ottawa, so called from one of the Ottawas being buried there.

The Indians of this Town are looked upon by Traders to be the worst Indians in the Country, and it's my opinion they really are so. — This Town consists of 60 Warriors; the Chiefs of the Town are Andickweas, Migose and Ochick; the War Chief Acopewine, who was our Pilot: They live in continual fear, being so near the Sioux Nation. — They raise within these few years sufficient Corn &c. for themselves: We staid six days at this Town; made them a considerable present, and got some of their young people to help us over two carrying places.

This Country is well watered by several small Lakes; it's little known, we being the first white people that ever passed this road. — The last carrying place is near two Leagues across, and falls into a small River called Mickagan: Where we joined this River it is 50 Leagues, Course S.W. & N.E. It is a very pleasant Country, and plenty of Deer in it; when



we left this we fell into a branch of St. Croix, our course N. W & W. West: This River is very shallow with a small Current: We mounted this River about fifty Leagues and fell into a small Lake, called Lake St. Croix about five Leagues long, and one League across. — at the end of this Lake we made a Carrying place of 2 Miles, which brought us to the head of a River called Nacisaquoit; we were obliged to stay and make Dams to stop the River, in order to get water enough to pass our Canoe. — This River is narrow and rapid; we had two small Carrying places; is forty Leagues long, and falls into Lake Superior.

About seven Leagues to the S. E. of the bottom of the Lake to which we proceeded the next day, expected to find a great many Indians; when we got there, we only found one Hut, the rest of this Village were a hunting: They have no Established houses, but move them occasionally; they consist of near 100 Warriors; the head of the house we found there, was brother to our Pilot: We made him a small present, and invited him and the people of his Town to see the Commandant of Michilimackinac. — Our Provisions were very low, neither could we purchase any at this place: We set out along the North Shore of the Lake for the great Carrying place; this Shore is Mountainous, well watered, having many small Rivers. The sixth day got to the great Carrying place; it's about 70 Leagues from the bottom of the Lake, to our great Joy, as we had not one Mouthfull of Provisions left.

We found 14 or 15 Huts of Christianos and some of the Chippawas; they told us, had they had Provisions for their Voyage they would have gone to see their Father at Michilimackinac.

We got now and then a few Fish and a little Tallovine, or wild Rice; we sent a canoe off to meet the French Canoes from Michilimackinac, which returned the sixth day with a small replenish of Provisions; the



the next day six Canoes came in, we assembled the  
Christinos and Chippawas, gave a Stand of Colours to  
the Chief of the Carrying-plain, invited him to go see  
his Father, as well as the Christinos, which they promised  
the next Spring.

We had a meeting, consulted, and found we had  
not necessaries to proceed, we agreed to return to  
Michilimackinac. — Captain Tule set off with  
M<sup>r</sup> Carver and M<sup>r</sup> Authournton two days after  
myself; Mons<sup>r</sup> Neaume & Gaultier embarked in two  
Canoes which Mons<sup>r</sup> Boyiz sent to M<sup>r</sup> Grovesbeck;  
we met several French Traders along the Lake.

The North Shore of this Lake is very Rocky;  
notwithstanding you meet frequently small Bays,  
so that you march without much fear. The Sea in  
this Lake is more regular than in any of the other  
Lakes I've been in. — On the 29<sup>th</sup> August 1767, we  
arrived safe at Michilimackinac.

[Signed] James Stanley Goddard  
Secretary to the Detachment



Copy of Mr. Goddard's  
Journal - 29<sup>th</sup> August

1767

*Mr. Goddard*