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A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE JOURNEYS OF DAVID THOMPSON IN NORTH-WESTERN AMERICA.

BY J. B. TYRRELL, B. A., F.G.S.

Field-Geologist of the Geological Survey of Canada.

The following brief sketch of the journeys of David Thompson has been drawn from his Field note-books and journals which are preserved in the office of the Crown Land Department of Ontario. Unfortunately some of the books in the series are wanting, leaving blanks in the record of his travels. Wherever any of these breaks occur the fact is stated, but in some cases I have been able to partially fill them in from records of astronomical observations evidently often dotted down in the book that was most convenient, or sometimes tabulated apart from his journal. This latter is especially the case in regard to his later journeys in the mountains, for which time his journal is not among the books preserved, but there is a carefully tabulated series of a great number of astronomical observations taken during these years, from which his course can be followed with considerable certainty.

For the dates of his birth, marriage and death, I am indebted to the kindness of his daughter, Mrs. Shaw, who is now living in the town of Peterboro', Ontario.

David Thompson was born in the parish of St. John, Westminster, England, on the thirtieth of April, 1770. Of his early life, all that I have been able to learn is that he was educated at Christ's Hospital, or the "~~Blue~~ Coat School," London, and was perhaps for a short time a student at Oxford. When about nineteen years old he must have entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, as in October, 1789, when in the middle of his twentieth year, his journal opens at this Company's establishment at Cumberland House, on the south

shore of Pine Island Lake, in the Canadian North-West Territories. He states in a letter written in 1817, that a large brass sextant of Dollond's, of 10 inch radius, and reading to 15″ had been his constant companion for twenty-eight years; so that he had doubtless brought this instrument with him from England in the summer of this year. That he had been trained in its use, and that he also took a lively interest in general natural phenomena is shown by the fact, that during the winter, from October 10th, till the summer of 1790, he kept a careful meteorological journal, in which were noted the readings of the thermometer three or four times a day, the direction and force of the wind, and general remarks on the climate. During the same time he took a series of astronomical observations, six being meridian altitudes of the sun for latitude; and thirty-five lunar distances for longitude. The result of these observations as worked out by him, placed the House in Lat. 53° 56′ 44″, Long. 103° 13′, a position almost identical in latitude, and only about three to the east of the position given for Cumberland House in the latest Dominion Lands map.

On the ninth of June, 1790, he left Cumberland House, and descending the Saskatchewan, entered "Great Lake" (Lake Winnipeg) on June 15th, passing through which he entered Play Green Lake, and followed the Hudson's Bay Company's regular route through Trout River, Knee Lake, and Hayes River to York Factory where he arrived on July 7th. Throughout the whole of the distance from Cumberland House, he made a careful track-survey of his course, taking his bearings with a compass, and estimating the distances by the rate of travel, checking the survey by numerous observations for latitude and longitude, taken with the above-mentioned sextant and an artificial horizon.

Between July 1790 and September 1791 the note-books do not show any entries, so that his whereabouts during that time are uncertain, but from this latter date to April, 1792, he was at York Factory, as is shown by the record of a number of astronomical observations taken by him during this period.

The next entry is in September of the latter year, on the 5th of which month, at 8 a.m., he left York Factory with two canoes, and

rounding the Point, entered the Nelson River, which he ascended, making as careful a survey as possible of the route, till he reached Seepaywisk House, on October 8th, which he places in Lat. 55° 3′, 15″, Long. 94° 41′ 30″. Here he remained till May 28th, 1793, trading with the Indians and keeping a careful meteorological register. On the above date he left Seepaywisk and crossed to Chatham House, on Chatham Lake, which house he places in Lat. 55° 23′ 40″, Long. 97° 45′ 34″. On May 31st, he left Chatham and travelled in a westerly direction to Burnt-wood River, up which he travelled to Burnt-wood Lake, then round to Missinippi River, which he ascended, intending to proceed to Reindeer Lake. He was, however, unable to find the Indians whom he expected to meet, and in Latitude, 55° 35′ 20″, Longitude, 102° 10′ 49″, he turned back and made his way down the Churchill and Nelson Rivers to York Factory, which he reached on July 21st. This is the only instance that I can find in his long career of travel and adventure where he set out with the intention of reaching a certain point and returned before he had accomplished his purpose, though, as will shortly appear, he performed the journey a few years afterwards. On September 1st, of this year, (1793) he started to ascend the Hay's River on his way to the Saskatchewan, the mouth of which he reached on September 22nd, and Cumberland House, on October the 5th. On October the 8th he left Cumberland House, and ascended the Saskatchewan to the Forks, when he turned up the South Branch, and after three days travel, reached South Branch House on October 18th. Here, he took horses and journeying overland reached Manchester House on October 18th, and Buckingham House on October 31st. Of these three places, the first was situated on the South Saskatchewan River, not far from Batoche's Crossing, while the other two were on the North Saskatchewan; Manchester House, being three-and-a-half miles below the mouth of Horse Creek, in Tp. 48, R. 21st, west of the 3rd Initial meridian and Buckingham House. four miles above the mouth of Moose Creek, about the line between Ranges five and six, west of the fourth Initial meridian. He afterwards rode out to the Beaver Hills and reached Buckingham House again on November 29th. There he remained till the following Spring, keeping, as usual, a meteorological register, taking observations for latitude and longitude, and working out his former traverses by latitude and departure when not engaged in trading with the Indians.

In the following Spring, on May 16th, 1794, he left Buckingham House for York Factory, making a survey of the Saskatchewan River on his way down. Besides Manchester House, he mentions two places named Hudson House, which he places respectively 3 and 14½ miles below the lower Crossing Place, the latter being 15 miles above Setting (Sturgeon) River. This would place them respectively in Ranges 3 and 2, west of the 3rd Initial meridian. On the 27th, he passed the mouth of the South Branch, which he calls Pekakemew, below which were several houses kept by Canadians, probably belonging to the North-West Company, namely: Isaac's House, 9¾ above Nepoïn House, kept by Messrs. Porter & McLeod; and Hungry Hall, by Messrs. Ross & Thorburn, 14 miles above the mouth of Sturgeon River. On reaching Cumberland House he did not again return to the Saskatchewan, but followed up and surveyed Sturgeon-Weir and Goose Rivers and Goose and Athpupuskow Lakes, from which he crossed Cranberry Portage into Cranberry Lake, and from this lake he went north-east, down Elbow River to Ithenoostosequan Lake, then south, down Grassy River, and then east to Reed Lake. Here he left Mr. Ross and proceeded on his journey by Crooked and File Rivers and Burnt-wood Lake to York Factory, where he arrived on July 5th.

On July 26th, he started on his return to Reed Lake, where he built a house in Lat. 54° 36′ 17″, Long. 100° 36′ 50″. There he remained, as shown by his meteorological journal, till May 28th, 1795.

In the Autumn of 1795, he built a house on the south side of the Duck Portage, in Lat. 55° 40′ 36″, Long. 102° 7′ 37″; and his meteorological register shows him to have remained there from September 6th to May 23rd, 1796.

Having gone from here to Fairford House on the Missinippi, one mile below the mouth of Deer River, in Lat. 55° 33′ 28″, he left this latter House on June 10th, 1796, and ascended Deer's River to Deer's Lake, thence into Hatchet Lake, and down the Black River to its mouth in Athabasca Lake, which he reached about July 2nd, and returning, he reached Fairford House on July 21st. With regard to the survey made during this journey, he states that the course was

worked out from rough sketches which were saved when most of his notes were lost in a wreck on Black River. Returning to Deer Lake he built Bedford House in Lat. 57° 23′; Long. 102° 58′ 35″, and remained there till May 23rd, 1797, keeping his customary meteorological journal, and taking a long series of observations for latitude and longitude.

On Tuesday, May 23rd, 1797, he left the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and entered that of the North-West Company, the following entry being written in his journal of the above date. "This day left the service of the Hudson's Bay Co., and (entered) that of the Company of Merchants from Canada. May God Almighty prosper me." On the same date he left Bedford House, and on May 28th, arrived on foot at Alex. Fraser's house at the head of the Deer's River. On June 7th, he left this House and descending the Deer's River, proceeded as quickly as possible to Cumberland House, meeting on the way Messrs. McLeod, Roderick McKenzie and Simon Fraser, members of the North-West Company for which he was now working.

He reached Cumberland House on June 23rd, and left it on the 27th, reached Lake Winnipeg on the 28th, and travelling by way of Winnipeg River, he reached Lake Superior on July 22nd, having as usual, made a survey of his route.

Here, being thrown among new associates, he makes a note of the men composing the North-West Company, and having charge of the different districts. The following list includes the most of those named:

Wm. McGillivray and Alex. McKenzie, agents; Rod. McKenzie, Angus Shaw, and James Finlay for Montreal; Cuthbert Grant, back of Red River; Wm. Thorburn, Red River; Daniel McKenzie, Fort Des Prairies and Red Deer River; Wm. McKay, Muskeiko Country; Simon Fraser, Grand Portage; Sayer, Lake Superior. 1797

Clerks; Donald McTavish, Beaver River; Alex. McKay, Isle a la Crosse; John McGillivray, Muskrat River Country; Duncan McGillivray, Upper Fort Augustus; John McDonald and J. Hughes, Fort George; Arch. Todd, Lower Fort Des Prairies; McGillis, Red Deer River; John McDonald and George McKay, Red River and back countries.

On August 9th he left the "Grand Portage," at the mouth of Pigeon River near Lake Superior, in company with Mr. McGillis, and descended through Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg, which he reached on September 1st. Crossing this Lake and ascending the Litte Saskatchewan or Dauphin River, he reached Lake Manito (Manitoba) on September 10th. He crossed this lake and reached Lake Winnipegoosis by way of the Meadow Portage. On September 17th, being camped near the mouth of the Little Dauphin River, provisions were received from Fort Dauphin, on or near Dauphin Lake. They immediately started northward, and on the 19th, Mr. McGillis left to go up the Red Deer River, while he himself went on, and reached the mouth of "Swan"(Shoal) River. Ascending the Shoal River and passing through Swan Lake he ascended the Swan River for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, by the windings of the stream, to Swan River House.

Setting out from here on horseback in company with Mr. Grant, he ascended to Swan River valley and reached Belleau's House on Snake Creek on the following day. From here he turned south, and passing the H. B. Fort at the elbow of the Assiniboine, descended to Grant's House on the Assiniboine, near the mouth of Little Boggy Creek. Here he remained till Oct. 14th, when he returned to Belleau's House on Snake Creek, in order, if possible. to obtain guides to take him up the Swan River to the Red Deer River, and around to the head waters of the Assiniboine. From this date to November 28th his journal was lost, but he states, "I surveyed the Stone Indian (Assiniboine) River upward, and its sources, and the Red Deer River and its sources, and from thence returned to the house of Mr Cuthbert Grant, at the Brook's, on the Stone Indian River," or as before stated, near the mouth of Little Boggy Creek. He however worked out traverses by latitude and departure which show his course to have been from Belleau's House on the Assiniboine and thence to where he arrived on November 4th From here he travelled down the bank of the valley to Grant's House, then to Thorburn's House on Calling River, and on to McDonald's House near the mouth of the Souris River, after which he made a short traverse of the Assiniboine, above McDonald's House. He also incorporates a survey made by Mr. McGillis from the Upper to the Lower Settlement on the Red Deer River, giving at the same time the latitudes and longitudes of all the above places as obtained by observation.

On November 28th, he left McDonald's House on his way to the Mandan villages on the Missouri River. On Dec. 7th, he reached old Ash House on the Souris River, "settled two years ago and abandoned the following Spring." Having been unable to procure a guide here, he himself assumed the lead, and struck across to Turtle Mountain, beyond which he again crossed to the Souris or Mouse River, which he followed up to its "bight" whence he crossed the plains, a distance 37 miles to the Missouri River, reaching it on Dec. 29th at a point six miles above the upper of the Mandan villages. These villages are stated to have been five in number, and contained in all 318 houses and 7 tents, inhabited by Mandan and Willow Indians in about equal numbers; and the number of Willow Indians in another place in his notes (there called Fall Indians) is placed at 2,200—2,500. He remained at these villages till January 10th, trying to induce the Indians to come north to trade, but with very little success, as they were afraid of the Sioux. While here he wrote down a vocabulary of the Mandan language, containing about 375 words.

On January 10th, 1798, he left the villages, but being delayed by severe storms, it was the 24th before he reached the Souris River, and February 3rd when he arrived at McDonald's House at the mouth of Souris River.

There he remained till Feb. 25th, plotting his work and preparing for a long trip on foot to connect the waters of the Red River and the Mississippi, and thence over to Lake Superior, a trip which his companions ridiculed as being impossible to accomplish before the advent of summer. On Feb. 25th, however, he started out on foot with a dog team, and descended the Assiniboine to its mouth, making as he always did, a survey of his route; passing on his way Pine Fort and Popular House both of which had been abandoned, and some houses a little below the portage to Lake Manitoba. On March 7th he reached the mouth of the Assiniboine, and, walking on the ice, turned up Red River: and on the 9th reached Rat Brook, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up which was the N. W. Coy's House of Mr. Chaboillez. On March 14th, he reached the house of Mr. Charles Chaboillez, at the mouth of the Summerbury or Pembina River, in Lat. 48° 58′ 29″, where he stayed till March 21st. He then continued up the Red River past a N. W. Coy's House, kept by M. Roi, and turning into Red Lake River, ascended it to

the mouth of Clear River where there was a N. W. Coy's Post, kept by Baptiste Cadotte. After trying for several days to proceed further on foot, he was obliged to return to this place and wait for the breaking up of the ice. He places this Post in Lat 47° 54′ 21″, Long 97° 45′. On 9th April he started up the Clear River with three men in a canoe, on the 11th passed the mouth of Wild Rice River; on the 15th, carried across to the Red Lake River, and reached Red Lake the 17th, at a point which he places in Lat. 47° 58′ 15″, Long. 96° 30′. From here he turned southward, and after carrying over several portages and through small brooks and lakes he reached Turtle Lake on April 27th, from which flows "Turtle Brook" which he states to be the source of the Mississippi, since it is from here that the river takes the most direct course to the sea. Thus to this indefatigable but hitherto almost unknown geographer belongs the honor of discovering the head waters of this great river, about whose source there has been almost as much discussion as about those of the Nile itself. His course is well laid down on his "Map of the North-West Territory of the Province of Canada, made for the North-West Company in 1813-1814;" on a scale of about 15 miles to an inch, and now in the possession of the Government of the Province of Ontario.

An excellent account of the early expeditions to the head waters of the Mississippi is given by Mr. N. H. Winchell, in his Historical Introduction in the Final Report on the "Geology of Minnesota," 1884. In giving an account of Lieut. Pike's journey to Red Cedar (Cass) Lake 1806, he there states that "Mr. Thompson's maps and papers never having been published, Lieut. Pike is to be accredited with the first authenticated examination of the Mississippi valley from the St. Francis River to Red Cedar Lake." The first who is stated to have travelled through the country north of Red Cedar Lake was J. C. Beltrami, an Italian gentleman, who accompanied Major Long's expedition as far as Pembina. He ascended Bloody (Red Lake) River to Red Lake and from thence followed Thompson's route to Turtle Lake whence he descended the Mississippi to its mouth. This was in the summer of 1823, nine years after Thompson had recorded his discoveries on the above mentioned map, and twenty-five years after he had made the survey of his course.

In a note at the end of this Historical Introduction however, it is

stated that Neil in the 4th edition of his History of Minnesota gives a short account of Thompson's journey across the State in A.D. 1798, which appears to be approximately correct. I have not been able to see a copy of this edition of Neil's History and cannot speak further of it.

From Turtle Lake, Thompson descended Turtle Brook to Red Cedar (Cass) Lake, on which there a N. W. Coy's House kept by Mr. John Sayer, which he places in Lat. 47° 27' 56″; Long. 95°. Remaining here from April 29th to May 3rd, he again embarked and struck across to the head of the Mississippi River, down which he travelled through "Winnipegoos" Lake to the mouth of Sand Lake River, where he left the main stream and turned up Sand Lake River to Sand Lake, on which was a House of the N. W. Co., S 14° E. 1¼ mile from the head of the river, and in Lat. 46° 46′ 39″.

From this House he crossed the Lake to the mouth of Savannah Brook, which he followed up to Savannah Carrying Place, a deep bog four miles across. Crossing this portage to a small creek that flows into the St. Louis River, he descended the latter stream to Fond du Lac House, two miles and a half up the river from Lake Superior. He reached this Post on May 10th, 2 months and 18 days after leaving the mouth of Souris River.

From here he surveyed the south shore of Lake Superior, arriving at the Falls of Ste. Marie on May 28th. Leaving here in a light canoe with 11 men, he reached the Grand Portage on June 7th, and remained there till July 14th. The time was a very busy one at this, the central Post of the Company; and he gives a very interesting account of the men who were almost daily arriving from and departing for many widely separated points throughout the west.

On July 14th he started for the interior reaching the Fort at the mouth of the Winnipeg River on July 31st, and on August 5th, the mouth of Saskatchewan, having travelled along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg. On the 18th of August he reached Cumberland House, where he states that Mr. Peter Fidler was stopping at the time. This gentleman was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and travelled and made extensive surveys throughout the North-West. His journal has been stated to be still in existence, and if

made public, might be almost as absorbingly interesting as that of David Thompson himself. On August 19th he again set out, his destination being Lac la Biche or "Red Deer Lake." Ascending the Sturgeon-Weir River and passing through Beaver Lake he reached the Missinippi by way of the Trade Portage, on August 24th. He ascended the Missinippi to Lac la Ronge, on which he mentions an old House where Simon Fraser and Versailles wintered in 1795-96. He crossed the Lake and came to a House kept by Versailles at the mouth of Rapid River, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond which is an English House. From here, ascending to Isle a la Crosse Lake, he reached the N. W. Coy's House on September 6th. Thence, travelling south, up Beaver River as far as the mouth of Green River, he ascended this latter stream to Green Lake, on which was a Post which he places in Lat, 54° 17′ 9″, Long. 107° 40″ 35′. There he took horses and travelled westward to Fort George on the Saskatchewan, a short distance above the mouth of Moose Creek and close to the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, Buckingham House. From here he again turned northward and reached the Beaver River at the mouth of Mouse Lake Creek, from which point he ascended the Beaver River, and crossing the water-shed reached "Red Deer Lake" or Lac la Biche on October 4th. Here he built a House in Lat. 54° 56′ 30″, Long. 112° 12′, and remained through the winter trading with the Indians. His journal states that he was here on March 14th, 1779; but on April 4th he was at Fort Augustus on the north Saskatchewan, and remained there till April 19th. On this date he set out with 3 men and 5 horses, and travelling north-west-ward, reached the Pembina River. Here a canoe had been built for him, so that, sending back the horse he started down the river and reached the Athabasca on April 25th, down which he paddled to the mouth of Lesser Slave Lake River. He turned into this stream and surveyed it up to the lake, and then returning he continued down the Athabasca River to the Fort at the mouth of the Clearwater, where he remained for a few days. On May 10th, however, he again set out and ascending the "Methy Portage" (Clearwater) River, crossed the Portage, and descending through Buffalo Lake, reached Isle a la Crosse on May 20th.

Here he was married on June 10th, to Charlotte Small, a young girl who had not yet entered on her fifteenth year.

From Sept. 11th to the 28th he was at Fort George, and on March

25th of the following year, 1800, he started from this fort overland to Fort Augustus, travelling along the north side of the "Chain of Lakes." After staying here for a few days he set out on March 31st for RockyMountain House, travelling to the east of Bears Hills, across two branches of Battle River, down the Wolf's trail and across Wolf Creek (Blind Man River), to a crossing of Clearwater River two miles above its mouth, arriving at Rocky Mountain House on April 7th. The old House of the North-West Company was situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, a mile-and-a-quarter above the mouth of Clearwater River. From here he had intended to cross over to the Red Deer River and descend it in a boat, but having been lamed in some way, he sent four men, Chauvette, La Gasse, Clement and Jacco Cardinal on this journey. As he records the fact that they started from Rocky Mountain House and that a boat had been built for them beforehand, and as some of them at all events are afterwards mentioned in his journal, it seems probable that these men sucessfully descended the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers, being in all probability the first white men to accomplish this journey. He himself descended the North Saskatchewan. Five miles below the Elbow, where there are very high banks he "found the English encamped for building" at the mouth of a creek flowing in from the right which he calls Sturgeon Creek (Buck Lake Creek), and passing White Mud House, a fort of the North-West Company with Mr. Hughes in charge, he reached Fort Augustus on May 9th, and on May 12th arrived at Fort George. On May 18th he left Fort George and on May 21st passed the Island House, a mile-and-a-half above the mouth of Birch Brook, and the next day passed Turtle River House, a mile-and-a-half below the mouth of Turtle Brook. On June 7th he reached the mouth of the Saskatchewan.

From this time till the Autumn nothing is seen of him, but he evidently returned up the Saskatchewan to Rocky Mountain House, as on Oetober 5th he set out from this place on horseback with five men and three pack-horses, up the Clearwater River and over to the Red Deer River, which he ascended till he reached the mouth of William's Creek. a small brook in Lat 51° 41′ 41″, Long 114° 56′ 40″. There he pitched his camp for several days, and during the time he states that he rode 22 miles due west to the foot of the abrupt cliffs of the Rocky Mountains where some Kootanie Indians were camped.

Inducing them to return with him to the fort, he again reached Rocky Mountain House on October 19th.

There he remained till November 17th, when accompanied by Duncan McGillivray, and attended by four men, he set out from the above fort, and travelling on horseback southward along the trail up Clearwater River, he crossed Red Deer River and reached Bow River at a point opposite to where the town of Calgarry now stands in Lat. 51° 2′ 56″, Long. 113° 59′. From here he followed the north-east side of the river to a short distance below the bend, where he crossed it and went on to the Spitchee or Highwood River, which he reached two miles above its mouth. From herc he turned a little west of south, and reached a camp of the Pikenows or Peikans in Lat. 50° 35′ 30″; probably on Tongue Flag Creek. After stopping here for a short time in order to establish friendly relations with the Indians, he turned northwestward and again reached Bow River at a point which he places in Lat. 51° 13′ 57″, Long. 114° 48′ 22″, apparently a short distance above the mouth of Ghost River. From here he ascended the south side of the Bow River to the Gap, which he places in Lat. 51° 3′ 4″, Long. 115° 21′. From here he returned to his old camp on the Bow River, and crossing the stream, struck northward to Rocky Mountain House, which he reached on December 3rd.

During the same year Duncan McGillivray is stated to have made a traverse westward from Rocky Mountain House, up the north side of the North Saskatchewan to the small lake at its head three miles beyond which he crossed the centre range of the Rocky Mountains, beyond which he travelled four miles down a stream flowing towards the south-west, from which point he returned to Rocky Mountain Housc. His traverse is carefully laid down in Thompson's note book.

During the winter of 1800-1801 Thompson remained at Rocky Mountain House trading with the Indians, working out old observations and taking new ones, though the last record that I can find for the winter is dated March 18th.

In June he made a "journey into the Rocky Mountains by land," which is found in his note books worked out by latitude and departure. Starting from a point on the Saskatchewan River in Lat. 52° 27′ 39″, Long. 115° 30′ 50″, he travelled at first a little south of west,

and then a little west of south, to a point in Lat. 51° 57′ 21″, Long. 116° 27′ 54″, from which point he returned to the fort.

Between August 30th and September 2nd he travelled on horseback from Rocky Mountain House to Fort Augustus passing by the south end of Long (Gull) Lake.

He is now lost sight of for a considerable time, and it is not till November, 1802, that we find him travelling from the head of Lesser Slave River to the Fort on the west end of Lesser Slave Lake, which he places in Lat. 55° 32′ 36″. By the beginning of the following year he has reached the Fort on the Peace River, five miles above the mouth of Smoky River, which he places in Lat. 56° 8′ 17″, Long. 117° 13′ 14″,with a variation for the compass of 23½° east.

From January 18th to June 5th he kept a meteorological journal at this Post, jotting down at the same time many interesting notes, one being that he had measured the river opposite the fort and had found it to be 420 yards and 2 feet wide. On the latter date he states that a canoe of the X. Y. Company arrived and put up 100 yards above them where they are going to build.

From June 5th to 24th he was hunting, &c., in the vicinity, and from June 25th to December 11th the meteorological journal is kept regularly. Between the latter date and Dec. 29th he made a trip with dogs to Lesser Slave Lake and back. From this latter date to February 28th 1804, he continued his meteorological journal. In it are many notices of the X.Y. men.

On February 29th he started on foot with dogs and ascending on the river reached Rocky Mountain House on March 6th. This house he places in Lat. 56° 12′ 54″, Long. 120° 38′ with a variation of the compass of 25° east. On March 13th he again arrived at the Forks, and on the 15th started down the river on the ice and reached Horse Shoe House on the 20th. This House he placed in Lat. 57° 8′, Long. 11° 39′ 49″, with variation 24° east.

On April 30th the ice had broken and he left Horse Shoe House in a canoe, passing Fort Vermilion on May 2nd, and descended the river to Lake Athabasca, on which Athabasca House was situated in Lat. 58° 42′ 50″, Long 111° 8′ 30″. He arrived here on May 12th, and

leaving it on 15th, embarked for Isle a la Crosse, keeping a survey in the Forks of the Athabasca River, where he arrived on May 19th. From Isle a la Crosse he proceeded directly to Kaministiquia, afterward known as Fort William, to which place the North-West Company had lately removed its headquarters from Grand Portage. On July 25th he again left Kaministiquia and proceeding now through Lac Mille Lacs and Lac la Croix instead of down the St. Francis and Rainy Rivers, he reached the mouth of the Saskatchewan River on September 1st and Cumberland House on September 8th. From here, on September 10th, he proceeded through Sturgeon Goose and Athapupuskow Lakes to Cranberry Portage. At the narrows in Cranberry Lake he left men to build a house. He himself went on through Reed Lake, up the Little Swan River, and through Burnt-wood Lake, reaching the Missinippi on September 30th, down which he travelled for a short distance to an old fort, which was reached on 1st. After provisioning a house here he set off down the river and arrived at Musquawegan on October 6th in Lat. 56° 13′ 7″, Long. 100° 25′ 50″, Var. 12° 30′ east. He remained here till the following spring, and his journal during the winter is filled with remarks about the X. Y. and H. B. Companies and the fur trade generally.

On May 27th and 28th, 1805, he made a journey to the post on Indian Lake, in Churchill River, which he places in Lat. 56° 48′ 20″. On June 1st he left Musquawegan and ascended to the forks of the Missinippi, and from there, by Burnt-wood Portage, &c., to Cumberland House, where he arrived on June 17th. Here he heard that the N.W. and X.Y. Companies had united. Leaving Cumberland House on June 23rd he returned to the fort on Cranberry Lake, where he stayed till July 25th. On this date he set out for Deer Lake. He carried across Cranberry Portage, paddled through Arthapupuskow and Goose Lakes, up the Sturgeon-weir River to Beaver Lake, and on to Trade (Frog) Portage, then down the Missinippi and up the Deer River to Deer Lake, where he arrived on August 4th. Leaving Mr. Frobisher at the lake to build a house, he returned to Cumberland, where he arrived on August 24th- He remained here till September 10th, on which date he set off to Rat River by Cranberry Portage, arriving at his destination on September 19th. Here he built a house and remained during the winter up till June 10th, 1806. On this date he set out for Cumberland, where he arrived on June 14th. He

immediately proceeded eastward to Kaministiquia. There is now a break in his journal till October 10th, but Harmon states he met him at Cumberland House on September 11th on his way west from the New Fort (Kaministiquia) to Fort des Praries. This latter appears to have been a general name used for the principal fort for the time being on the North Saskatchewan. On October 11th he is just arriving at Rocky Mountain House, where he remained trading with the Indians throughout the following winter.

On May 10th, 1807, he set off on horseback for the Rocky Mountains, along the north side of the Saskatchewan, while Mr. Finnan McDonald took a canoe with provisions up the River. On June 3rd they reached the Kootanie Plain, a wide, open flat on the north side of the river within the mountains, which he places in Latitude 52° 2′ 6″, and on June 6th they reached the Forks. They turned up the south branch of the stream, but, after ascending it for three miles, were obliged to stop as they could take the canoe no further. They remained here till June 25th, when packing everything that they wished to take with them on the backs of their horses they started to cross the mountains. At one o'clock on the above day they reached the height of land in Lat. 51° 48′ 27″, from which point they descended along the banks of a mountain torrent to "Kootanie" (Columbia) River, which they reached on June 30th in Lat. 51° 25′ 14″, Long. 116° 52′ 45″, having thus come through the mountain by what is now known as the Howse Pass down the Blaeberry River; a pass that was afterwards examined by Dr. Hector in 1859, and described by him in Palliser's Report to the British Government. This pass was not used by Howse till 1810, three years after Thompson made his first trip over it. He remained at his camp near the mouth of the Blaeberry till July 12th, repacking the stuff and building canoes. On this date, having placed all the trading goods in canoes, he set out and ascended the river, reaching the Lower Columbia Lake on July 18th. At the north end of this lake he began to build in Lat. 50° 31′ 24″; but finding the place unsuitable, on July 29 he moved down the river to about a mile from the lake, and built Fort Kootanie on the west side of the Columbia River, in Lat. 50° 32′ 15″, Long. 115° 51′ 40″ Var. 24½° E. There is now a village of Shuswap Indians about opposite to where the old fort used to stand.

He remained at this for the rest of the year, and till April 20th, 1808, trading with Kootanie Indians, and, as usual, taking meteorological and astronomical observations. He also carefully measured the heights of some of the neighboring mountains, from a measured base of 6,920 ft. Mt. Nelson, to the west of the fort, he found to be 7,223 ft. above the surface of the lake, which would give it a height of 9,900 ft. above the sea; a height 100 ft. lower than that given on Dr. Dawson's map of 1885. On April 20th, 1808, he set out with canoes towards the south, and the next day reached the portage to the "Flat Bow" or "McGillivray's" (Kootanie) River, which he calls McGillivray's Portage. From here he descended the "Flat Bow" (Kootanie) River in a canoe, making a careful survey with a compass, by latitudes. On April 24th, he passed the mouth of the "Torrent" (St. Mary's) River, and on the 27th reached the mouth of the "Fine Meadow" (Tobacco) River. On May 6th, he reached the Falls and portaged past them, and on the 8th reached a camp of Flatheads Kootanies in Lat. 48° 42′ 52″, Long. 116°. Having induced these Indians to promise to trade with him, he again set off on the 13th, and on the next day reached Flat Bow or Kootanie Lake. From here he returned up the river to the camp of the Flatheads, whence he took horses and travelled in a north-easterly direction up "McDonald's" (Moyie, or Choecoos, or Grand Quête River; and on May 18th reached McGillivray's (Kootanie) River, which he crossed and following up the Bank of this stream across Skirmish and Lussier Rivers, the latter called after one of his men, reached the Fort on June 5th. From here he continued northward down the Columbia to the mouth of Blaeberry River, from which place he crossed the mountains with the furs obtained during the year, reaching the height of land on June 21st, and Kootanie Plain on June 22nd. On this journey they were obliged to kill and eat several of his horses, as he was unable to obtain other provisions.

1808

At Kootanie Plain he embarked in a canoe and descended the Saskatchewan, passing Rocky Mountain House on 24th; Muskako Fort on the 26th, four and a-half hours after passing Wolf Brook; and reaching Fort George on June 30th, having passed "Old Island Fort" three hours and a half before. Next day he descended to Fort Vermilion, to which place the head-quarters of the district had been removed from Fort George. This fort is stated by Alexander Henry to have been situated in Lat. 53° 51′ 7″, on the north side of the

Saskatchewan River, "in a long flat bottom of meadow directly opposite the Vermilion River." On July 3rd he again embarked, and on the following day passed "burnt Fort de L'Isle." On July 6th he reached the Crossing Place (at or close to Fort Carlton) at 2 p.m., Fort de Milieu at 4.30 p.m., old Hudson House at 6.30 p.m. On July 7th he reached the Forks at 2 p.m., Fort St. Louis at 5 30. p.m., and Fort la Corne at 6.15 p.m. On July 9th he arrived at Cumberland House, and on August 2nd Rainy Lake House. On August 4th he again set out for the west reaching Cumberland House on the 26th, Fort Vermilion on September 14th, and Fort Augustus, on the 23rd. On October 1st he passed old Muskako fort and on October 3rd arrived at Boggy Hall, in Lat. 53° 1′ 19″. This fort according to Alexander Henry was abandoned in the fall of this year. Writing in 1811 he says:—"The remains of the buildings stand upon a small plain on the north side of the river, about half a mile from the river, through thick woods. The situation of the house is very pleasant, having a beautiful meadow on one side, sufficiently large for a horse-race, the whole is bound in by tall poplars aspen and pine." Here, sending on the canoes he took men and horses, and on October 9th passed old Rocky Mountain Fort, and travelled till 17th, when sharp frosts setting in the canoes could be brought no further. Having therefore camped for a few days to arrange the packs, he set out with pack-horses on October 22nd, passed the Kootanie Plain on the 24th, and on the 27th crossed the height of land.

Here he killed two buffaloes, and he states that there was a herd of cows still ahead of them; being, therefore, some distance down on the western side of the water-shed. On Oct. 31st, he again reached the Columbia River. From here he sent the horses southward through the woods, while he ascended the river in a boat as far as a hoard that had been built beside the river the year before, in Lat. 50° 53′ 34″, which must be not far from the mouth of the Spilimichene River.

In this course he speaks of the "Rapid" (Kicking Horse) River. From here he sent Mr. Finnan McDonald southward with the canoes, who established a fort and wintered near the falls on Kootanie River, while he himself went on horseback to the old Kootanie Fort where he arrived on November 10th. He remained here during the winter trading with the Kootanie Indians.

1818-9

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On April 17th, 1809, he removed a short distance down the river and camped till the 27th. He then descended the Columbia River in a canoe, the horses being at the same time driven through the woods to the Mountain Portage, and crossed the Mountains to the Saskatchewan, reaching Kootanie Plain on June 13th. During the winter he had obtained in all, about 40 packs of furs. At the Kootanie Plain a canoe was built and some of the furs being put into it he started down the river reaching Fort Augustus on June 24th. On the 27th two canoes were sent eastward with his furs, but he himself remained at the fort till July 18th. On this date having sent the canoes up the Saskatchewan a day or two before him, he set off on horseback towards the mountains and caught up to and joined the canoes near the mouth of Wolf Creek, sending the horses back as they had come. Travelling up the river he reached Kootanie Plain on August 3rd. Here he remained till the 8th, arranging the packs for the journey across the mountains, and on this date he started westward on horseback. Next day he met Mr. Howse, an officer of the North-West Company, who had left Fort Augustus a short time before on an exploring trip, returning again to the east. On the 11th he crossed the height of Land, and on the 13th reached the "Kootanie" (Columbia) River. Ascending this river he reached McGillivray's portage on the 20th and started down the Kootanie River, and on the 29th reached the Great Road of the Flatheads, where he had come to the large camp of these Indians in the spring of 1808. On September 6th, having obtained horses from the Indians he set out towards the south and reached Pend d' Oreille Lake on the 8th, and next day the mouth of Clark's Fork, where it empties into the lake, near which there was a large camp of Indians. On the 10th he found a spot on a peninsula on the east side of the lake in Lat. 48° 12′ 14″, where he built a house. He himself remained here for about two weeks to see that building operations were being pushed on as quickly as possible. On the 27th he rode around the south side of the lake and a short distance down the river flowing from it, returning to the house on October 6th. On the 11th he again set off on horse-back, and travelled for a considerable distance in a south-easterly direction up the Seleesh River or Clark's Fork. Turning from this river he travelled first north-east and then north-west, till he reached the Kootanie River above the Falls, where having obtained canoes he descended

to the Flat Head Road and crossed to the House on Pend d' Oreille Lake which he reached on October 30th.

On November 2nd he again set off up the river, and on November 9th reached a point where he built a house in Lat. 47° 34′ 35″, Long. 115° 22′ 51″. He remained at this point till February 23rd, on which date he left it to travel among the Indians, returning on March 6th. Setting off again immediately he journeyed on horse-back till March 13th, when being a considerable distance up the Saleesh River he embarked in a canoe and came down to the House, which he reached on the following day, making, as usual, as careful a survey as possible of his route. He then remained here till March 24th, when he again started down the river and the next day reached the "House Road," where he remained till April 19th, when he embarked and reached the House on Pend d'Oreille Lake on April 23rd. From here he crossed to the Kootanie R ver, ascending which he reached McGillivray's Portage on June 6th, and descending the Columbia reached the Mountain Portage on June 16th. From here he crossed to the Saskatchewan arriving at the Forks in the mountains, on the 19th, having left the men to come after with the pack-horses.

Embarking in a canoe from here he soon passed the ruins of Fort Augustus, which, since he left it in the previous July, had been destroyed by the Blackfeet, and on the next day reached White Mud Brook House, where Mr. Henry was in charge for the N. W. Co. and Mr. Hellet for the H.B. Co. This house appears to have been at the mouth of White Earth River, a short distance below the present site of Victoria. On July 4th he reached Cumberland House, and on July 22nd Rainy Lake House.

From this date to May 6th, 1812, no journal could be found in the offices of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, but a long series of astronomical observations is given from which his course has been traced out as follows :—

Having returned from the east he was at the site of Boggy Hall on the Saskatchewan on October 23rd of this year (1810). From here he took a north-westerly course across the country, being on November 2nd in Lat. 53° 8′ 3″, Long. 115° 3′ ; on November 13th,

in Lat. 53° 16′ 36″, and on November 21st in Lat. 53° 24′ 42″, Long. 116° 50′. On November 26th he left McLeod River, in Lat. 53° 30′ 39″. and on November 28th was at a Brook in Lat. 53° 37′ 54″. On December 1st he reached Athabasca River, and on the 5th and 6th was at the depot in Lat. 53° 33′ 33″, Long. 117° 30′. From here he ascended the Athabasca River, and crossing the mountains by the Athabasca Pass reached the Columbia at the mouth of the Canoe River, where he spent the remainder of the winter, and where the N. W. Co. had a Post, perhaps built by himself after his arrival. From here, in the spring 1811, he ascended the Columbia River to its source, crossed McGillivray Portage, and, descending the Kootanie River, was at the "Great Kootanie Road" on May 19th, which road strikes up a stream from the south-east bend of the Kootanie River. He crossed on this road, or on the "Lake Indian Road," north of the Pend d'Oreille Lake to the Saleesh (Clark's Fort) River, and then on the "Sheetshoa Road," which runs north-west from Saleesh River, about ten miles below Pend d'Oreille Lake, to the "Sheetshoa" (Spokane) River, and on June 15th he was at Spokane House on this river, which house he places in Lat. 47° 47′ 4″. He then descended the Spokane River to the Columbia and ascended the Columbia to "Ilthkoyape" or Kettle Falls, near the present site of Colville, which he places in Lat. 48° 37′ 30″., Long. 117° 55′. Here he remained for a few days, and then descended the Columbia to its mouth, where he arrived on July 15th or 16th. Alexander Ross and Gabriel Franchère state that it was on the 15th, but Thompson's record of his observations seems rather to point to the 16th as the date of his arrival. The "Pacific Fur Company," under which the two gentlemen above named were clerks, had in the spring of this same year founded a fort at the mouth of the Columbia which they named Astoria, a name that was afterwards changed to Fort George, when it was sold to the North-West Company in the autumn of 1813.

After spending a few days with Mr. McDougall, the hospitable commander of Astoria, Thompson started back up the Columbia and on July 24th was camped in the mouth of the Willamette River, near the site of the present town of Portland. From here he continued his ascent of the Columbia (several observations being given) to the mouth of "Shaupatin" (Lewis or Snake) River, which he ascended to

Lat. 46° 36′ 13″, Long. 118° 50′, where he was on Aug. 8th and 9th. Here he says, "we laid up our canoes," and he must then have crossed by land to Spokane House, where he was from Aug, 12th to 15th. The trail that he probably took was not far from the present line of the Northern Pacific Railway. From Spokane House he followed the Spokane River to its mouth, after which he ascended the Columbia to Boat Encampment, at the mouth of the Canoe River, and thus completed the survey of the stream from its source to its mouth. On October 4th he was at "Mr. Wm. Henry's Campment," at the headwaters of the Athabasca River in Lat. 52° 53′, Long. 118° 35′.

From this date till the beginning of the following May all that we know of his whereabouts from his notes is that he records two observations for longitude at Ilthkoyape Falls on April 21st, 1812, so that it appears not impossible that he wintered either at that or at Spokane House.

On the 6th of May of this year he set out on foot from Boat Encampment on the Columbia River, and travelling eastward by the Athabasca Pass crossed the height of land on May 8th, and on the 11th reached the house of Mr. Wm. Henry on the Athabasca River, in Lat. 52° 55′ 16″. On the 13th he started down the river from here in a canoe, making his last survey in the North West Territories. On the 20th he reached the mouth of Lesser Slave River, up which he pushed to the house at its head. Descending the river again he left its mouth on May 24th, and on the following day reached the Red Deer or La Biche River,, which he ascended, reaching Red Deer Lake or Lac la Biche on May 27th. Crossing the portage from this lake he descended the Beaver River at least as far as Lat. 54° 22′ 14″, Long. 110° 17′, where the survey that we have been following is broken off. It is not certain by what course he travelled to Cumberland House, but below this he doubtless followed on the ordinary trade route to Lake Superior. On August 12th he left Fort William and resurveyed the northern shore of Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie where he arrived on the 24th of the same month. Before October 20th he had arrived at Terrebonne, in Lower Canada, where he took up his residence, and the two following years were spent in preparing a map of Western Canada for the North West Company, on a scale of about fifteen miles

to an inch, from the observations and surveys that he had made during the previous twenty years. This map, which is in possession of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Ontario is entitled "Map of the North West Territory of the Province of Canada, 1792-1812, embracing region between Latitudes 45° and 56°, and Longitudes 84° and 124°;" "Map made for the North West Company in 1813-1814."

Referred to by Cox Columbia River vol 2 p. 25-2

And now our notice must be drawn to a close as quickly as possible, as the object of this paper is to trace Mr. Thompson in his travels through the North-west rather than to write a sketch of his life, though such a sketch would undoubtedly be of absorbing interest.

From 1816 to 1826 he was engaged in surveying and defining the Boundary Line, on the part of Great Britian, between Canada and the United States, being employed in 1817 in the St. Lawrence, and having proceeded westward around the shores of the great lakes, he reached the Lake of the Woods in 1825. In 1834 he surveyed Lake Francis. In 1837 he made a survey of the canoe route from Lake Huron to the Ottawa River and a few years later he made a survey of Lake St. Peter.

His last years were spent either in Glengarry County, Ontario, or in Longueil, opposite Montreal, where he died on the 10th of February, 1857, at the ripe old age of nearly 87 years. His wife survived him by only about three months, dying on the 7th of May of the same year, and they are both buried in the Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal.

He died in extreme poverty, and it was due to the kindness of some of his old friends that he received a Christian burial.

H. H. Bancroft, who has collected very many interesting details about the old travelers and traders in the west, but to whom the labors of this remarkable man have, up to the present, remained almost entirely a mystery, gives the following account of his personal appearance; "David Thompson was an entirely different order of man from the orthodox fur-trader. Tall and fine looking, of sandy complexion, with large features, deep-set, studious eyes, high forehead and broad

shoulders, the intellectual was well set upon the physical. His deeds have never been trumpeted as those of some of the others, but in the westward exploration of the North West-Company no man performed more valuable service, or estimated his achievements more modestly.'

LIST OF FORTS AND TRADING POSTS, THE POSITIONS OF WHICH ARE GIVEN BY DAVID THOMPSON IN HIS FIELD NOTE-BOOKS

BELONGING TO THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, in Lat. 57° 1′ 26″, Long. 92° 29′ 20″.

Seepaywisk House, on Seepaywisk Lake, in Lat. 55° 3′ 15″. Long. 97° 41′ 30″, Var. of Compass (1792) 12° 30′ east.

Chatham House, on Chatham (Wintering) Lake, in Lat. 55° 23′ 40″, Long. 97° 44′ 34″.

Reed Lake House, on Reed Lake. in Lat. 54° 36′ 17″, Long. 100° 36′ 50″, Var (1795) 10¾° east.

Duck Portage House, on the south side of Duck Portage, in Lat. 55° 40′ 36″, Long 102° 7′ 37″. Var. (1796) 15° east.

Fairford House, on the Missinippi, one mile below the mouth of Deer River, Lat. 55° 33′ 28″, Long. 103° 10′.

Bedford House, on the west side of Deer Lake, in Lat. 57° 23′, Long. 102° 58′ 35″.

Cumberland House, on the south side of Pine Island Lake, in Lat. 53° 56′ 44″, Long 102° 13′ Var. (1790) 11° 30′ east.

South Branch House, on the South Saskatchewan River, (probably near Batoche).

Lower Crossing of the North Saskatchewan River, Lat. 52° 57′ 48″, Long. 106° 30′ 30″.

Upper Hudson's House, on the North Saskatchewan, 3 miles below the Lower Crossing, (in Sec. 32, Tp. 46, R. 3, west of the 3rd Initial Meridian).

Lower Hudson's House, on the same river, 11½ miles below the last named place.

Manchester House, on the same river, 3½ miles below the mouth of Horse Creek, and 25 miles above the mouth of Turtle River.

Buckingham House, on the same river, about 4 miles above Moose Creek, in Lat. 53° 52′ 7″, Long. 110° 41′ 7″, Var. (1794) 18° east.

White Mud Brook House, close to the N. W. Co's post of the same name on the North Saskatchewan river.

Swan River House, on Swan River, near the N. W. Co.'s house of the same name, Lat. 52° 23′ 40″, Long 100° 36′ 53″.

BELONGING TO THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY.

West of the Rocky Mountains.

Kootanie Fort on the west bank of the Columbia River, 1 mile below the Lower Columbia Lake, in Lat. 50° 32′ 15″, Long. 115° 51′ 40″, Var. (1807) 24½° east.

"Hoard," on the River in Lat. 50° 53′ 34″.

Kullyspel House on the east side of Kullyspell or Pend d' Oreille Lake in Lat. 48° 12′ 14″.

Saleesh House on the Saleesh River or Clark's Forks in Lat. 47° 34′ 35″, Long. 115° 22′ 51″.

Boat encampment near the mouth of Canoe River on the Columbia, in Lat. 52° 8′ 1″, Long. 118° 18′ 18″.

Spokane House on the Spokane River, in Lat. 47° 47′ 4″, Long. 117° 27″.

Ilthkoyape Falls on the Columbia River in Lat. 48° 37′ 30″; Long. 117° 56′.

East of the Rocky Mountains.

Rocky Mountain House on Peace River in Lat. 56° 12′ 54″, Long. 120° 38′ Var. (1804) 25° east:

Fort on Peace River 5 miles above the mouth of Smoky River in Lat. 56° 8′ 18″, Long. 117° 13′ 14″, Var. (1803) 23½° east.

Horse Shoe House on Peace River in Lat. 57° 8′, Long. 117° 39′ 49″, Var. (1804) 24° east.

Vermilion Fort on Peace River below Horse Shoe House.

Athabasca House on Athabasca Lake in Lat. 58° 42′ 50″, Long. 151° 8′ 30″.

Old Athabasca House (by Mr. Turner) Lat 58° 38′, Long. 110° 26½.

Wm. Henry's campment at the head waters of the Athabasca River in Lat. 52° 53′ 24″.

Henry's House on the same river in Lat. 52° 55′ 16″.

Depot on Athabasca River in Lat 53° 33′ 33″, Long. 117° 30″.

Lesser Slave Lake House at west end of Lesser Slave Lake in 55° 32′ 36″.

Fort "on the west point" on Athabasca River at the mouth of the Clearwater in Lat. 56° 44′ 6″.

Lac la Biche House on Lac la Biche in Lat. 54° 56′ 30″, Long. 112° 12′.

Green Lake House in Lat. 54° 17′ 9″. Long. 107° 40 35″, Isle a la Crosse House in Lat. 55° 26′ 15″, Long. 107° 46′ 40″.

Versailles House on Lac la Ronge at the mouth of Rapid River.

Fraser's House at the head of Deer's River in Lat. 56° 20′ 22″, Long 103° 18′ 47″.

Indian Lake House, Churchill River, Lat. 56° 48′ 20″.

Musquawegan on the Missinippi (Churchill) River in Lat 56° 13′ 7″, Long. 100° 25′ 50″, Var. (1805) 12° 30′ east.

Rocky Mountain House on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River, 1¼ mile above the mouth of Clearwater River, in Lat. 52° 21′ 30″; Long. 114° 52′.

Boggy Hall on the same river between the mouths Brazeua River and Wolf Creek in Lat. 53° 1′ 19″.

Muskako Fort on the same river, 4½ hours journey below Wolf Creek.

White Mud Fort on the north bank of the same river, at the mouth of White Mud Creek.

Fort Augustuss on the same river, a mile and a half above the mouth of Sturgeon River, in Lat 53° 44′ 52″, Long. 103° 11″, Var. (1799) 20° east.

White Mud Brook Fort on the same river, a days journey below Ft. Augustus.

Isle of Scotland or Island Fort 3¼ hours journey above Fort George.

Fort George, close to the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments of Buckingham House.

Vermilion, 5 hours journey below Fort George.

Fort de l' Isle, a mile and a half above the mouth of Birch Brook, (apparently not far from Manchester House.)

Turtle River House a mile and a half below the mouth of Turtle Brook.

Fort de Milieu, two and a half hours journey below a Crossing Place (Ft. Carlton).

Hudson's House, two hours journey below the last, aud 15 miles above Setting (Sturgeon) River.

Fort St. Louis, three and a half hour's journey below the Forks.

Fort la Corne, three-quarters of an hour's journey below the latter.

Isaac's House, 38′ Long below the Forks,

Nepoin House, 9¾ miles below Isaac's House.

Hungry Hall, on this same river 14 miles above the mouth of Sturgeon River.

Cumberland House, near the H. B. Co's. Post.

Upper House on Red Deer River, Lat. 52° 47′ 44″, Long. 102° 14′.

Lower House on Red Deer River, 60 miles below the Upper House.

Upper House on Stone Indian (Assiniboine) River, Lat. 51° 46′ 58″, Long. 102° 24′ 55″, Var. (1797) 14° 40′ east.

Belleau's House on Snake Creek, half a mile north of Lat. 51° 51′ 9″.

Swan River House on the Swan River, 4¾ miles above its mouth, Lat. 25° 24′ 5″, Var. (1797) 9° 47′ east. Two other houses are mentioned on Swan River one 33½ and other 35½ miles above Swan River House.

Fort Dauphin on Dauphin Lake.

Grant's House on the east bank of the Assiniboine near the month of Little Boggy Creek, in 51° 26′ 10″, Long. 101° 57′ 3″ Var. (1797) 13° east.

Thorburn's House, on Calling River a few miles above its junction with Assiniboine River, in Lat. 50° 28′ 57″, Long. 101″ 45′ 45″.

McDonald's House on the Assiniboine near the mouth of Mouse (Souris) River, in Lat. 49° 40′ 26″, Long 99° 27′ 15″. Ash House on the banks of Mouse River, in Lat 49° 27′ 32″. Principal Mandan village on the Missouri in Lat. 47° 17′ 26″, Source of Missouri, worked out from accounts of the Mandan Indians, Lat. 45° 11′ 7″, Long 110° 17′ 8″. (A very good result for so rough a method).

Pine Fort, on the Assiniboine River, 16½ miles below the mouth of the Mouse River.

Poplar House, on the Assiniboine River, 16½ miles below the mouth of the Mouse River.

Popular House, on the same river, 53½ miles below the last, and 5 miles above Portage la Prairie.

Cheboillez's Old House, on Rat Creek, ¼ mile up from its mouth in Lat. 49° 33′ 58″.

Cheboillez's House, at the mouth of Summerberry (Pembina) River, in Lat. 48° 58′ 29″.

Baptiste Cadotte's House, on Red Lake River, in Lat. 47° 54′ 21″, Long. 97° 45′

Cadotte's old House, on Red Lake, in Lat. 47° 56′ 15″, Long. 95° 37′.

Sayer's House on Red Cedar (Cass) Lake, in Lat. 47° 27′ 56″, Long 95°.

Sand Lake House, on Sand Lake, in Lat. 46° 46′ 39″, Long, 93° 20′.

Fond du Lac House, 2 miles up the St. Louis River from Lake Superior, in Lat. 46° 44′ 2″, Long. 92°.

Lake Superior, in Lat. 46° 44′ 2″, Long. 92°.

Mille Lac Fort in Lat. 48° 48′ 37″, Long. 90° 49′ 31″.

Also a number of other forts between Grand Portage or Fort William and the mouth of the Winnipeg River.

Ottawa, February 25th, 1888.