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The Seigneury of Sault St. Louis

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RAPPORT de l'ARCHIVISTE
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PROCÈS-VERBAUX DU PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL COLLET SUR LE DISTRICT DES PAROISSES DE LA NOUVELLE-FRANCE, ANNOTÉS PAR M. L'ABBÉ IVANHOË CARON

Les bases de l'organisation paroissiale dans la province de Québec furent jetées par Mgr de Laval, dès son arrivée à Québec.

Des missionnaires qui avaient leur résidence au Séminaire furent d'abord chargés de visiter les colons disséminés sur les deux rives du Saint-Laurent.

Peu à peu, des établissements, formant des groupes plus ou moins nombreux de population, s'organisèrent autour des manoirs seigneuriaux et les habitants réclamèrent des curés résidant au milieu d'eux. Ils alléguait, avec raison, que les missionnaires ne pouvaient les visiter que rarement et qu'ils demeuraient privés de la messe et des secours de la religion pendant de longs mois. Mgr de Laval, toujours soucieux du bien de ses ouailles, érigea, en 1678, un certain nombre de paroisses ou de missions et mit des curés aux endroits les plus convenables.

De concert avec l'intendant de Meulles, il prépara, en 1683, un "Plan général des missions" où il donnait une liste d'environ quarante districts paroissiaux en bonne voie d'organisation.

Mgr de Saint-Vallier continua d'ériger de nouveaux centres pour l'exercice du culte. On comptait, en 1720, au-delà de quatre-vingts districts paroissiaux dans les trois gouvernements. Les limites de chacun de ces districts n'avaient pas encore été fixées d'une manière régulière et l'incertitude où l'on était de l'étendue des cures entraînait souvent des disputes oiseuses au sujet de la dîme.

Depuis longtemps la cour demandait un état des paroisses et des missions qu'il était possible de créer dans la colonie. On voulait quelque chose de clair et d'exact; M. de Vaudreuil avait justement auprès de lui l'homme qu'il fallait pour remplir fidèlement cette charge: Benoit-Mathieu Collet, procureur général du Conseil Supérieur.

1721/01/30

Le gouverneur le nomma commissaire pour régler les districts des paroisses. C'était une rude besogne, car il s'agissait de visiter, à une époque et dans un temps de l'année où les communications étaient loin d'être faciles, tous les établissements. M. Collet ne recula pas devant la tâche.

Accompagné d'un greffier, Nicolas-Gaspard Boucault, il parcourut les deux rives du Saint-Laurent, du 4 février au 3 juin 1721.

Dans chaque établissement, les habitants, convoqués d'avance, vinrent exposer leurs demandes, leurs raisons et leurs plaintes. Le commissaire consigna ces dispositions en une série de procès-verbaux qui furent remis à M. de Vaudreuil. Ces procès-verbaux ont été conservés et nous croyons que leur publication sera bien accueillie de tous ceux qui s'occupent d'histoire. Ils y trouveront des renseignements précieux sur les origines de nos plus anciennes paroisses. Les notes que nous ajoutons serviront à faire mieux saisir l'état de la province à cette époque déjà lointaine. C'est un peu l'histoire primitive du régime seigneurial que nous faisons.

M. de Vaudreuil fut fort satisfait du travail de M. Collet. Le 8 octobre 1721, conjointement avec l'intendant Bégon, il écrivait au roi que, d'après les procès-verbaux dressés par M. Collet "de la commodité ou incommodité", ils avaient réglé avec M. l'Evêque les districts des paroisses. Ils envoyaienr ce règlement avec la copie des procès-verbaux. "M. Collet, disaient-ils, a fait ce travail avec un ordre et une attention qui leur fait espérer que Sa Majesté qui a ordonné cette dépense aura la bonté de le traiter favorablement sur ce sujet."

En récompense de leurs bons offices et pour les dédommager de leurs frais de voyage, le commissaire et son greffier reçurent chacun une gratification: M. Collet, de 1200 livres et, M. Boucault, de 300 livres.

Le règlement des districts de paroisses, daté du 20 septembre 1721, fut confirmé par un arrêt du Conseil d'Etat, le 3 mars 1722, et enregistré au Conseil Supérieur, le 5 octobre de la même année. Il créait quatre-vingt-deux districts paroissiaux dont il déterminait les limites et l'étendue. Plusieurs de ces districts n'avaient

pas encore de curé résident, un grand nombre n'étaient "tout simplement que des cadres dans lesquels il n'y avait encore rien, ou presque rien. Mais ces cadres n'en avaient pas moins une grande valeur; ils appelaient, ils invitaient les colons à venir se grouper autour d'une église en construction, auprès d'un prêtre qui allait s'occuper incessamment de leur avenir, de l'avenir de leurs enfants. Ces cadres vont tous se remplir, avec le temps; il faudra même les élargir, les étendre; la vie déboradera tout autour, elle rayonnera jusqu'aux extrémités du pays." (1)

IVANHOË CARON, *pître*

PROCÈS-VERBAUX SUR LA COMMODITÉ ET INCOMMODITÉ DRESSÉS
DANS CHACUNE DES PAROISSES DE LA NOUVELLE-FRANCE PAR
MATHIEU-BENOIT COLLET, PROCUREUR GÉNÉRAL DU
ROI AU CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DE QUÉBEC

L'an mil sept cents vingt un, le trentième jour de janvier, nous Mathieu-Benoist Collet, escuyer, seigneur de la Fortière, conseiller du Roy en ses Conseils, et son procureur-général au Conseil Supérieur de la Nouvelle-France, ayant reçus une commission de Messieurs de Vaudreuil et Bégon, gouverneur-général et intendant du dit pays, en date du vingt de ce mois, par laquelle l'intention de Sa Majesté estant que les districts des paroisses de cette colonie soient réglés avec les mêmes formalités que celles qui s'observent en France, ils nous ont député commissaire pour nous transporter dans chacune des d. paroisses y entendre les seigneurs et habitans sur la commodité et incommodité, et en dresser nos procès-verbaux pour iceux à eux rapportez estre l'étendue des districts réglée suivant et conformément aux intentions de Sa Majesté. Nous avons estimé nécessaire d'accélérer nostre départ pour ce voyage; c'est pourquoi nous déterminons de partir de cette ville le quatre février prochain avec le sieur Nicolas Gaspard Boucault que nous avons choisi pour notre greffier, et pris de luy le serment au cas requis. Fait à Québec en nostre hostel les an et jour susd.

Signé: COLLET ET BOUCALUT

SAINTE-FOY

Et le dit jour quatre février mil sept cents vingt un, nous commissaire susdit estant parti de la ville de Québec accompagné de nostre dit greffier sommes allez à la paroisse de Ste-Foy (1) où estant avons fait convoquer les Srs. Curé seigneur et habitans de la dite paroisse par le sieur Louis Gaultier de la Pigeonnière, capitaine de milice de la dite

(1) L'Abbé Aug. Gosselin, *L'Eglise du Canada, Mgr de Saint-Valier*, p. 360.

Perrot et de Montréal, est la seigneurie de Vaudreuil (46) appartenant à Monsieur le marquis de Vaudreuil, contenant quatre lieues de front sur pareille profondeur en tirant dans le lac des Deux Montagnes vis à vis l'establissement fait par le séminaire de Saint-Sulpice pour les sauvages Algonkins et Iroquois qui estoient au Sault aux Recollets sur laquelle seigneurie il y a actuellement vingt concessions faites, que dans le dit lac des Deux Montagnes joignant la ditte seigneurie est une isle appellée l'isle aux Tourtes dépendante de la ditte seigneurie contenant quarante deux arpents de long sur quatorze de largeur, sur laquelle isle est estable la mission des sauvages Nipissings, que joignant la ditte seigneurie sur le fleuve St. Laurent est aussy la seigneurie de Soulange (47) qui est de quatre lieues de front sur pareille profondeur, sur laquelle il y a environ vingt cinq concession faites, et que la ditte mission de Sauvages et les dites seigneuries sont desservies par voie de mission par le dit sieur curé de Ste. Anne, Et sur la commodité ou incommodité pour venir à l'église de cette paroisse les d. sieurs comparans et habitans et Jacques Arrivé capitaine de milice de la ditte coste de Ste. Anne, qui est présentement survenu, nous ont dit que tous ceux de la ditte coste de Ste. Anne n'ont point d'église plus commode et sont contents d'en estre paroissiens, et à l'égard des habitants de la ditte isle Perrot ils nous ont dit qu'ils souhaiteroient une chapelle dans la ditte isle pour y avoir un aumonier et qu'en attendant que la ditte chapelle soit construite, et que leurs établissemens soient assez considérables pour l'entretien du chapelain, ils consentent de rester paroissiens de cette paroisse estant plus à leur commodité que celle de St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, par rapport qu'ils n'ont qu'une traverse fort peu spacieuse pour venir à cette église au lieu que pour aller à celle de St. Joachim ils ont une lieue et demye de traverse sur le lac de St. Louis qui est très difficile dans le mauvais temps, que les habitants des dits fiefs de Vaudreuil et de Soulange ne pensent estre desservis autrement qu'ils le sont n'y ayant point d'autre paroisse au dessus d'eux, et n'estant pas assez nombreux pour en former une; Desquels dires, déclarations et représentations nous avons dressé le présent procès verbal, duquel nous avons fait faire lecture et ont les dits sieurs de Perrot et de Coulombe et les dits Delisle et Daoust signez avec nous les autres sus-nommez ayant déclarer ne scavoient écrire ny signer de ce interpellé suivant l'ordonnance, fait en la ditte paroisse de Ste. Anne de la maison presbiterale les jour et an que dessus ainsy signé Elie de Perrot prestre, Daillebout, Jacques Arrivé, Delisle, Daoust, Collet et Boucault.

*Il s'agit
d'un original
des originales*

Et le dit jour sommes partis du dit lieu de Sainte-Anne du bout de l'isle de Montréal pour aller coucher en la d. ville de Montréal. Fait le dit jour et an, signé Collet et Boucault.

LAPRAIRIE

Et le vingt troisième du dit mois de février, nous commissaire susd. sommes partis accompagné de nostre greffier de la ville de Montréal pour aller à la paroisse de la Magdelaine (48) située en la coste ditte la Prairie de la Magdelaine où sont comparus par devant nous sur les neuf heures du matin Monsieur Paul Armand Ulric, curé fixe de la ditte paroisse faisant pour le R. P. Dheu, supérieur de la résidence des Pères Jésuites de Montréal et gérant les affaires des R. P. Jésuites de Québec, seigneurs du dit lieu de la prairie de la Magdelaine, sieur Clement Lerriget de la Plante, officier dans les troupes du détachement de la Marine en ce pays, François Le Bert, lieutenant de marine de la ditte coste, Antoine Boyer, enseigne de la ditte compagnie, Monsieur Guillaume Baret, notaire de la dite seigneurie, Charles Mercier, Jean Gervais, Toussaint Trudeau, Estienne Trudeau, Mathieu Gervais, Joseph Robidou, Charles Dielle, Laurent Surprenant, Antoine Rousseau dit la bonté, Louis Baron, Jean La Roche, Jean la Fontaine,

Jean Poupert, Jacques Hertault dit St. Pierre, René Longtint, Pierre Caillet, Pierre Dumay, Michel Ste. Marie, Pierre Brosseau, Benoist Plomondeau, Pierre Senequal, Pierre Gagnié, François Gagnié, Jacques Dumay, René Bourassa, Jean Lefort dit la prairie, Jacques Poisseaux, Pierre Hervé, et Jean La fetière, tous habitans du dit lieu de la Prairie de la Magdelaine, faisant tant pour eux que pour les autres habitants de la mesme seigneurie qui n'ont pû venir en cette assemblée auxquels nous avons exposé le sujet de nostre commission, et les avons interpellez de nous dire l'étendue présente de cette parroisse, le nombre des chefs de famille qui la composent, et de nous déclarer si eux ou quelqu'uns de ceux qui ne sont point venus en cette assemblée sont incommodez pour venir à l'église de cette paroisse, soit par la difficulté des chemins ou par l'éloignement, sur quoy ils nous ont dit que l'estendue présente de la ditte paroisse est de deux lieues et demye ou environ le long du fleuve St. Laurent qui est l'étendue du front de cette seigneurie sur environ quatre lieues de profondeur, la ditte étendue divisée, scavoir, cinq quarts de lieue ou environ à prendre du costé d'en bas à la ligne qui sépare cette seigneurie d'avec celle de Longueil en remontant jusqu'à l'église de cette paroisse, et que la première habitation qui est de cette seigneurie joignant la ligne qui la sépare d'avec celle de Longueil appartient à Joseph Robidou, habitant de la ditte seigneurie de Longueil, que depuis l'église de cette paroisse en remontant le fleuve jusqu'à la ligne qui sépare cette seigneurie d'avec celle du Sault St. Louis, il y a aussy environ cinq quarts de lieue, qu'au dessous de l'église de cette paroisse à la distance de vingt arpens, il y a la rivière St. Jacques qui vient des profondeurs, le long de laquelle à la hauteur d'environ une demie lieue il y a des habitans estableis, qu'il y a aussy au dessus de l'Eglise à la distance de quarante arpens une rivière nommée de la Tortue, sur laquelle il y a quelques estableisements, qu'il y a vingt neuf habitans depuis le bas de cette seigneurie jusqu'à l'église de cette paroisse, qu'au dessus de l'église de cette paroisse jusques aux terres de la seigneurie du Sault St. Louis il y a treize habitans; que dans la rivière St. Jacques il y a quinze habitans les autres concessions appartenantes à huit habitans du fort de cette paroisse, et qu'à la hauteur d'une lieue ou environ dans la rivière il y a encore un habitant, que dans la rivière de la Tortue il y a trois habitans et d'autres concessions non encore estableis, que la ditte seigneurie du Sault St. Louis a été accordée aux Jésuites pour y placer leur mission des sauvages Iroquois et contient trois lieues et demye de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, le dit front à prendre du costé d'en bas depuis la ligne qui la sépare d'avec cette seigneurie, en remontant jusqu'à la seigneurie de Châteauguay (49) qui appartient au sieur Lanoue qui est la dernière de ce costé du fleuve et est de trois lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur et qu'il y a sur la ditte dernière seigneurie dix chefs de famille, et le domaine du d. sieur de Lanoue qui sont desservis par voye de mission, par le missionnaire des dits sauvages du Sault St. Louis, et sur la commodité ou incommodité pour venir à l'église de cette paroisse les dits habitans nous ont dit qu'ils sont tous très contents d'estre paroissiens de cette paroisse n'en ayant pas de plus commode, que la distraction qu'on a voulu en faire du costé d'en bas de cette Seigneurie jusques chez Charles Dielle luy compris ce qui fait quarante deux arpens d'estendue, ne leur paroist pas raisonnable, d'autant plus que ces habitans là comme les autres ont contribué à la bâtisse de l'église du presbiterre et de la maison des Sœurs de la Congrégation, qu'ils ont toujours esté de cette paroisse et qu'ils y ont leurs parents et amis, et sont tous de la mesme seigneurie, que les habitans de Châteauguay ne peuvent estre desservis autrement qu'ils le sont, n'y ayant point de paroisse ny estableissement au delà. Desquels dires, déclarations et représentations nous avons dressé le présent procez verbal duquel avons fait faire lecture et ont les dits Sieurs Ulric et Laplante et les dits Lebert, Gagnié frères, Baret,

Bourassat, Dumay, Jean François Dumay, et Brosseau signez avec nous, les autres cy devant nommez ayants déclarez ne scavoir escrire ny signer de ce interpelliez et suivant l'ordonnance Fait en la maison presbiteralle de la ditte parroisse les jour et an que dessus, ainsy signé Ulric curé fixe, Laplante, Le Bert, Pierre Gagnié, F. Gagnié, P. Brosseau, Bourassat, Pierre Dumay, François Dumay, G. Barette, Collet et Boucault.

BERTHIER

Et le vingt quatrième du dit mois de février en la ville de Montréal où nous commissaire susd. sommes revenus le jour d'hier accompagné de nostre dit grefvier est comparu par devant nous sieur Pierre Lestage, seigneur de Berthier, qui nous a dit que n'ayant pu se rendre à Berthier lors de nostre passage sur les lieux, il vient nous faire ses représentations sur la commodité ou incommodité pour aller du d. Berthier à l'église paroissiale de l'isle du Pas, et qu'il a esté informé par le sieur Cazobon, sergent dans les troupes et capitaine de milice de la coste de Berthier, que le Sieur Arnault, curé de l'isle du Pas, se prétend aussy curé de Berthier, que pour establir sa prétention, il a fait signifier ses provisions aux habitans de Berthier, que ses provisions sont nulles par deux raisons, la première parce que Berthier n'a pas esté érigé en cure et n'a esté déservy par le curé de l'isle du Pas que par mission, la seconde parce que si Berthier avoit esté érigé en cure il auroit falu qu'il y eust eu une union de cette cure à celle de l'isle du Pas qui eust précédé les provisions du sieur Arnault et qu'il en eust esté pourvu, comme d'une seule et même cure, au lieu que ses provisions luy conférant la cure de l'Isle du Pas et la cure de Berthier comme deux cures distinctes sont nulles estant contraires aux règles ecclésiastiques qui ne permettent pas qu'un même prestre puisse estre pourvu de deux cures à la fois par un même titre, qu'il a aussy esté informé que le dit sieur Arnault se prétendant curé de Berthier, fait tous ses efforts pour détourner les habitans du dit Berthier de continuer à tirer de la pierre pour la construction de l'église que Monsieur l'evesque de Québec lui a permis de bâtrir, pour lequel bastiment outre la somme de trois cent livres que mon dit sieur l'eveque a permis de donner sur les fonds destinez par Sa Majesté pour la construction des églises en ce pays luy sieur Lestage a promis et s'est engagé de payer la moitié des dépenses de la main d'œuvre et façon de toute la maçonnerie, que cette église a été commencée il y a plusieurs années et n'a esté discontinuée que par les difficultés qu'il y eust alors entre le seigneur de Berthier et le missionnaire qui desservait cette seigneurie qui demandoit la propriété du terrain qui y estoit destiné, ce qui fut cause qu'il se retira à l'isle du Pas, après qu'il eut obtenu des seigneurs de cette isle la propriété du terrain où est présentement l'église de cette isle que les habitans de Berthier n'ont aydé à la construction de l'église de l'isle du Pas que pour la promesse qui fut faite par les habitans de cette isle qu'ils ayderoient aussy les habitans de Berthier à construire leur église, qu'il est si vray, que les habitans de Berthier ne sont pas considerez comme paroissiens de l'isle du Pas, que les marguilliers et habitans de l'isle Dupas se sont plaints l'esté dernier à Monsieur l'Intendant qu'on avoit concédé des bancs dans leur église à des habitans de Berthier à leur préjudice disant pour principal moyen que les habitans n'estants pas paroissiens de l'isle du Pas, ils ne doivent avoir des bancs dans l'église qu'après que tous les paroissiens en auroient eu, que l'église de l'isle du Pas est très petite, mal construite, n'est qu'en bois, et menace ruine, quelle est très incommode aux habitans de Berthier, tant par l'éloignement, que par la difficulté des chemins, surtout pendant les degels du printemps, et les glaces de l'automne qui interrompent entièrement la navigation qui est même très difficile pendant le cours de l'esté les habitants estant le plus souvent obligez de trainer ou porter leurs

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DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

COLONIAL HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK;

PROCURED IN

HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

BY

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,

AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO
PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY
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Mr. Colden's Memoir on the Fur Trade.

[New-York Papers, Cc., 151.]

A Memorial concerning the Fur Trade of the Province of New York, presented
to His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r Captⁿ Gen^l & Gov^r &c. By
Cadwallader Colden, Surveyor General of the said Province Nov 10th 1724

It has of late been generally beleived that the Inhabitants of the Province of New York are so advantagiously situated with respect to the Indian Trade and enjoy so many advantages as to Trade in General, that it is in their Power not only to rival the French of Canada who have almost entirely engrossed the Fur Trade of America, but that it is impossible for the French to carry on that Trade in competition with the People of this Province—The enquiring into the Truth of this Proposition may not only be of some consequence as to the riches and honor of the British Nation for it is well known how valuable the Fur Trade of America is, but likewise as to the safety of all the British Colonies in North America

New France (as the French now claim) extends from the mouth of the River Mississippi to the Mouth of the River St Lawrence by which the French plainly shew their intention of enclosing the British Settlements and cutting us off from all Commerce with the numerous Nations of Indians that are every where settled over the vast continent of North America—The English in America have too good reason to apprehend such a design, when they see the French Kings Geographer publish a Map by which he has set bounds to the British Empire in America and has taken in many of the English Settlements, both in South Carolina and New York within these Boundaries of New France—And the good Services they intend us with the Indians but too plainly appear at this day by the Indian War now carried on against new England

I have therefor for some time past endeavoured to inform myself from the writings of the French and from others who have travel'd in Canada or among the Indians how far the People of this Province may carry on the Indian Trade with more advantage than the French can, or what disadvantage they labour under more than the French do. As all Endeavors for the good of ones country are excuseable I do no doubt but my intention in this will be acceptable to your excellency, Tho I be not capable of treating the subject as it deserves

I shall begin with Canada and consider what advantages they have either by their situation or otherwise Canada is situated upon the River of St Lawrence by which the five great Lakes which may be properly called the five inland Seas of North America empty themselves into the Ocean The mouth of this Great River is in the Latitude of 50 Deg over against the body of Newfoundland—It rises from the Cataracqui Lake, the Eastermost of the five great Lakes about the Lat of 44 deg and runs from thence about North East to the Ocean, and is about 900 miles in length from that Lake to the Ocean—The five great Lakes which communicate with each other, and with this River extend about 100¹ miles Westward further into the Continent—So far the Indians have^{*} already discovered and their discoveries make it probable that an Inland Passage may be found to the south sea by the Rivers which run into these Lakes and Rivers which run into the South Sea. The method of carrying goods upon the Rivers of North America into all the small Branches and overland from the Branches of one River to the branches of an other was learned from the Indians and is the only method practicable through

¹ 1000. *Colden's Five Nations*, ed. 1750, Part III, 27.—Ed. * the French have, &c. *Ibid.*

such large Forests and Deserts, as the Traders pass through in carrying from one Nation to the other, It is this The Indians make a long narrow Boat made of the Bark of the Birch Tree, the parts of which they join very neatly—One of these Canoes that can carry a dozen men can itself be easily carried upon two mens shoulders, so that when they have gone as far hy Water as they can which is further than is easily imagined hecause their loaded Canoes don't sink 6 inch into the water, they unload their Canoes, & carry both goods and Canoes upon their Shoulders over land into the nearest branch of the River the intend to follow

Thus the French have an Easy communication with all the Countrys bordering upon the River of St Lawrence and its Branches with all the countrys bordering upon these inland Seas and the Rivers which empty themselves into these Seas and can thereby carry their Burden of Merchandise through all these countrys which could not by any other means than Water carriage be carried through a vast Tract of Land

This however but half furnishes the view the French have as to their commerce in North America many of the Branches of the River Misissipi come [so] near to the Branches of several of the Rivers which empty themselves into the great Lakes that in several places there is but a short land carriage from the one to the other as soon as they have got into the River of Missisipi they open to themselves as large a feild for Traffic in the Southern Parts of North America as was before mentioned with respect to the Northern Parts If one considers the length of this River and its numerous branches he must say that by means of this River and the Lakes there is opened to his view such a scene of inland Navigation as cannot be paralleled in any other part of the world

The French have with much industry settled small Colonys and built Stockada Forts at all the considerable Passes between the Lakes except hetween Cataracqui Lake (called by the French Ontario) and Lake Erie, One of our five Nations of Indians, whom we call Sinnekes and the French Sonontouons having hitherto refused them leave to erect any buildings there. The French have been indefatigable in making discoveries and carrying on their Commerce with Nations whom the English know nothing but what they see in the French Maps and Books. The Barrenness of the Soil and the coldness of the Climate of Canada, obliges the greatest number of the Inhabitants to seek their living hy travelling among the Indians or hy trading with those that do travel. The Governour and other officers have but a scanty allowance from the King, & could not suhsist were it not by the perquisites they have from this Trade Neither could their Priests find any means to satisfy their ambition and Luxury without it So that all heads & hands are employed to advance it, and the men of hest parts think it the surest way to advance themselves by travelling among the Indians and learning the Languages even the Bigotry & Enthusiasm of some hot heads has not been a little useful in advancing this commerce. For that Government having prudently turned the Edge of the Zeal of such hot spirits, upon converting the Indians many of them have spent their lives under the greatest hardships, in endeavoring to gain the Indians to their religion, and to love the French Nation whild at the same time they are no less industrious to represent the English as the ennemis of Mankind

So that the whole Policy of that Government, both civil and religious are admirably turned to the general advancm^t of this trade—Indeed the Art & Industry of the French especially that of their religious Missions has so far prevailed upon all the Indians in North America that they are every where directed hy French Council even our own five Nations (the Iroquois) who formerly were mortal ennemis to the French and have always lived in the strictest Amity with the English have of late hy the Practises of the French Priests been so far gained

that several of the Mohawks who live nearest the English have left their habitations, and are gone to settle near Montreal in Canada and all the rest discover a dread of the French Power—that much of this is truly owing to the Priests appears from many of the Sachims of the Iroquois wearing crucifixes when they come to Albany and those Mohawks Indians that are gone to Canada are now commonly known both to the French and English by the name of the Praying Indians it being customary for them to go thro the Streets of Montreal with their Beads praying & begging alms

But notwithstanding all these advantages the French labor under difficultys that no art or Industry can remove The mouth of the river of St Lawrence and more especially the Bay of St Lawrence lyes so far North and is thereby so often subject to tempestuous weather and thick Fogs that the Navigation there is very dangerous and never attempted but during the summer months the wideness of this Bay, together with the many strong currents that run in it the many shelves and sunken Rocks that are every where spread over both the Bay and River, and the want of Places for anchoring in the Bay all increase the danger of this Navigation so that a Voyage to Canada is justly esteemed much more dangerous than to any other part of America The many shipwrecks that happen in this Navigation are but too evident Proofs of the Truth of this particularly the miscarriage of the last expedition against Canada. The Channel is so difficult & the Tides so strong, that after their shipping get into the River they never attempt to sail in the night tho the wind be fair and the weather good—These difficultys are so considerable that the French never attempt but one voyage in a year to Europe or the West Indies tho' it be really nearer Europe than any of the English Colonies where the shipping that constantly use the Trade always make two voyages in y^e year

The Navigation between Quebec and Montreal, is likewise very dangerous & difficult. The tide rises about 18 or 20, feet at Quebeck, which occasions so strong a Stream that a Boat of Six oars can not make way against it, the River in many places is very wide, and the Channel at the same time narrow and crooked, there are many shelves and sunken Rocks, so that the best Pilots have been deceived, for which reason the vessels that carry goods to Montreal, are always obliged to anchor before night, tho' both wind and tide be fair, The flood goes no further than Trois Rivieres, half way to Montreal, and about 90 miles from Quebec after they pass this place, they have a strong stream always against them which requires a fair wind and a strong gale to carry the vessels against the Stream and they are obliged in this part of the River as well as under the Trois Rivieres to come to an anchor at night tho' the wind be good—These difficultys make the common passages take up 3 or 4 weeks and some times six weeks, tho' if they have the chance of a wind to continue so long they may run it in 5 or 6 days After they pass Montreal they have a strong stream against them till they come near the Lakes so that in all that space which is 150 miles in length, they force their Canoes forward with setting Poles or drag them with Ropes along shoar and at five or six different Places in that way the river falls over Rocks with such force, that they are obliged to unload their Canoes, and carry [them] upon their shoulders, they never make this voyage from Montreal to Cataracqui in less than twenty days and frequently twice that time is necessary Now we are come so far as the Lake my design leads me no further for at this Lake all the Far Indians that go to Canada, must pass by our Traders, and from thence the road to the Indian Country is the same from Albany that it is from Montreal

Besides these difficultys in the Transportation the French labor under greater in the purchasing of the principal goods proper for the Indian Market for the most considerable & most valuable part of their Cargo, consists in Strowds, Duffils Blankets and other Woollens,

which are bought at a much cheaper rate in England than in France—The Strowds which the Indians value more than any other Clothing, are only made in England, and must be transported into France before they can be carried to Canada, Rum is an other considerable Branch of the Indian Trade which the French want, by reason they have no commodittys in Canada fit for the West India Markets—This they supply with Brandy at a much dearer rate than Rum can be purchased at New York tho of no more value with the Indians, generally all the goods used in the Indian Trade except Gunpowder, and a few trinkets are sold at Montreal for twice their value at Albany To this likewise must be added the necessity they are under of laying the whole charge of supporting their Government on the Indian Trade, I am not particularly informed of their duties or imposts, but I am well assured that they commonly give six or 700 Livres for a Licence for one canoe in proportion to her largeness to go with her loading into the Indian Country to trade

I shall next consider the advantages the Inhabitants of New York have in carrying on this Trade

In the first place the ships that constantly use the Trade to England, perform their voyage too and from London twice every year, and those that go to Bristol, (the Port from whence the greatest part of the Goods for the Indian Trade are exported) frequently return in four months. These goods are bought much cheaper in England than in France—They are transported in less time with less charge and much less Risque as appears by the Premio for ensurance between London and N York being 2 P' Cent Goods are easily carried from New York to Albany up Hudsons River the distance being only 140 miles, the river very straight all the way and bold and very free from Sandbanks as well as Rocks—So that the Vessels always sail as well by night as by day and have the advantage of the Tide upwards as well as downwards, the flood flowing above Albany It may therefore be safely concluded that all sorts of Goods can be carried to Albany at a cheaper rate than they can be to Quebec which is three times further from the Indian countrys than Albany is.

To put the Truth of this Question out of all dispute, I need only observe what is well known both at New York & Albany viz: that almost all the Strouds carried by the French into the Indian Countrys as well as large quantittys of other goods for the use of the French themselves are carried from Albany to Montreal—There has been an account kept of 900 Pieces of Strouds transported thither in one year besides other commodittys of very considerable value. The distance between Albany & Montreal is about 200 Miles all by water except 12 miles between Hudsons River and the wood Creek where they carry their Bark Canoes over Land and about 16 miles between Chambly & La Prairie over against Montreal, and tho the Passage be so short and easy, these Goods are generally sold at double their value in Albany

But as this Path has been thought extreemly prejudicial to the Interests of this Colony I shall leave it to go on to an other that leads directly from Albany into the Cataraqui or Ontario Lake without going near any of the French Settlements from Albany the Indian Traders commonly carry their Goods 16 miles over land to the Mohawks River at Schenectady, the charge of which carriage is 9^{sh} New York money or five Sh: sterling each Waggon Load; From Schonectady the carry [them] in Canoes up the Mohawks River to the carrying place between the Mohawks River and a river that runs into the Oneida Lake which carrying place is only 3 miles long except in very dry weather when they are obliged to carry [them] two miles farther, from thence they go with the Current down the Onnondaga River to the Cataracqui Lake the distance between Albany and the Cataraqui Lake this way is nearly the same with that between Albany & Montreal, and likewise with that between Montreal and the

Cataracqui Lake and the Passage much easier than this last because the Stream of the Mohawks River is not near so strong as the Cataracqui River between the Lake and Montreal and no fall in the River save one short one, whereas there are as I have said, at least five in the Cataracqui River where the Canoes must be unloaded, Therefore it plainly follows that the Indian Goods may be carried at as cheap a rate from Albany to the Cataracqui Lake as from Albany to Montreal so that the people of Albany have saved¹ all the charge of carrying Goods 200 miles from Montreal to that part of the Cataracqui Lake which the French have to carry before the bring them to the same place from Montreal Besides the advantage which the English have in the Price of their Goods

I have said that when we are in the Cataracqui Lake we are upon the Level with the French because here we can meet with all the Indians that design to go to Montreal—But besides this Passage by the Lake there is a River which comes from the Country of the Sinnekes and falls into the Onnondage River, by which we have an easy carriage into that country without going near the Cataracqui Lake. The head of this River goes near to Lake Erie and probably may give a very near Passage into that Lake, much more advantagious than the way the French are obliged to take by the way of the great fall of Iagara because narrow Rivers are much safer for Canoes than the Lakes where they are obliged to go a shoar if there be any wind upon the water but as this [passage] depends upon further discovery I shall say nothing more of it [at this time]

Who ever then considers these advantages New York has of Canada in the first buying of their Goods and in the safe speedy & cheap transportation of them from Britain to the Lakes free of all manner of Duties or imposts, He will readily agree with me that the Traders of New York may sell their Goods in the Indian country at half the price people of Canada can and reap twice the profit they do—This will admit of no dispute with those that know that Strouds (the staple Indian commodity) this year are sold for £10 a piece at Albany and at Montreal for £25 notwithstanding the great quantity of Strouds said to be brought directly into Quebec from France and the great quantity that have been clandestinely carried from Albany It cannot therefore be denied that it is only necessary for the Traders of New York to apply themselves heartily to this Trade in order to bring it wholly into their own hands for in every thing besides diligence & Industry and enduring fatigues the English have much the advantage of the French and all the Indians will certainly buy where they can at the cheapest rate

It must naturally be objected, that if these things be true, How is it possible that the Traders of New York should neglect so considerable & beneficial a Trade for so long a time In answering this objection I shall show the difficultys New York has laboured under, by giving a short History of the Country, so far as it relates to this Trade which method I think can be liable to the least objection, and will put the whole in the truest light

When this country (the Province of New York) came first under the Crown of Great Britain, Our five Nations were mortal ennemis of the French at Canada, and were in a continental war with them and all the Nations of the Indians round the Lakes so that then it was not safe for the English to travel further than the Country of the five Nations nor would our Indians permit the Far Indians with whom they had constant War to pass through their countrys to Albany—Besides y^e Five Nations of Indians were at that time so numerous (consisting of ten times the number of fighting men they now do) that the Trade with them

¹ plainly save. *Colden's Five Nations*, Part III., 34.—Ed.

alone was very considerable for so young and small a Colony In the latter end of King Charles's Reign when the Duke of York and Popish Councils prevailed, the Governor of New York (who was likewise a Papist) had orders to use all his endeavours to make up a Peace between our Nations (the Iroquois) and the French that he should persuade the five Nations to admit French Priests among them in order to civilize them The consequence of which was that the French thereby obtained a free commerce upon the Lakes and obtained leave to build Cataracqui Fort upon the North side of Cataracqui Lake and [have] two vessels of force upon the same Lake From this time during all King James' Reign the French when ever they had any differences with our five Nations, threatened that the English of New York would join with them and destroy the five Nations by which and the Practises of the French Priests our five Nations became very much alienated in their affections from the English and looked upon them as a people depending on the French—The consequences of this seemed so dangerous to Coll Dongan the Governor of New York (tho' as I said a Papist) that he again and again complained to his Master of the ill offices the French Priests did the English among our Nations— When the English had thus procured a Peace for the French they thought they may justly reap some advantage from it and its hardly to be doubted but that they had promises of that kind they were therefore encouraged to send forty men with great quantities of Goods into the Lakes under the command of Major M^cGregory to trade with the Far Nations At this time M^r Denonville Governor of Canada was gathering together all the force of Canada and of the Indians ennemis of the five Nations, in order to surprize the five Nations and destroy them at the time they thought themselves secure by the Peace so lately made, Major M^cGregory & his company were met by a French officer on Lake Erie coming with a Great number of men to the General Rendezvous of the French and he with all the English were all made Prisoners

They were used with such severity as has never been practised between Christian Nations in open war tho' the two crowns at that time were not only at Peace but under the strictest Tyes of mutual Friendship for the French used these people as Slaves, in building Cataracqui Fort and a poor French man that had conducted them was publickly shot dead as if he had brought an enemy into their country—Such was their apprehensions then of the English getting any footing among the Indians

The French Governor surprized a village of the five Nations, who on the French Faith lived in great security but 7 or 8 leagues from the French Fort and sent these miserable people to the Galleys in France He afterwards fell upon the Sinnekes and burnt their villages, but without any advantage to the French they having lost more men than the Indians did—This renew^d the War with greater Fury than ever, between the French and our Indians for some time afterwards our Indians in a great body fell upon the Island of Montreal was Mr Denonville¹ was in the Town they burnt & destroyed all the villages & houses round Montreal and killed some hundreds of Men Women & Children afterwards they came into the open fields before Montreal and there defied the French Governor who did not think it proper to fight them and when they had done all the mischeif they could they retired without any Loss

About this time the Revolution happened in Britain which was succeeded by a War between Britain & France In Feb^r 16⁸⁸ a Party of 300 men consisting of equal numbers of French and Indians surprized Schonectade in the night time when the poor people were in their Beds

¹ while Mr. Denonville, &c. *Colden's Five Nations*, Part III, 37.—Ed.

in the greatest security where they barbarously murdered 63 men, Women & Children in cold blood laid the village in Ashes & then retired without reaping any other advantage besides this cruel Revenge on innocent People for the mischeif our Indians had done them This raised a cruel war between the two Colonys in which there was much mischeif done and blood shed without any advantage to either side In time of this war the most Christian Kings Governor of Canada was so much provoked that he thought fit to follow the example of our barbarous Indians and burn his Indian Prisoners alive in the most cruel manner in sight of all the inhabitants of Quebec, and to deliver up the English Prisoners to the French Indians who indeed had more mercy for they killed none of them

King Williams Peace put an end to this War, but the Peace lasted so short a while that the people of this Province had hardly time to resettle their Farms on the Frontiers which they had deserted in the time of War, much less to adventure trading in the Indian Countrys so lately the Scene of so much Cruelty

But both Colonys have now an abhorrence of the crueltys of the last war, agreed on a kind of Neutrality for the Indians during Queen Ann's War. since which time we lost much ground with our own Indians. For the French having learned by dear Experience that it was not possible for them to conquer our five Indian Nations resolved to try all means to gain their affections, and in this art the French are always more successful, than in that of War, and the English failing in two ill concerted expeditions against Canada the Indians lost much of the opinion they had of the English Power and Valor—

In the time of this last war the clandestine trade to Montreal began to be carried on by Indians from Albany to Montreal This gave rise to the Konuaga or praying Indians who are entirely made up of Deserters from the Mohawks and River Indians and were either enticed by the French Priests or by our Merchants in order to carry goods from Albany to Montreal or run away from some mischeif done here These Indians now consist of about 80 fighting men and live about four leagues above Montreal: They neither plant nor hunt but depend cheifly upon this private Trade for their subsistence these Indians in Time of War gave the French intelligence of all designs here against them By them likewise the French engaged our Five Nations in a War with the Indians Friends of Virginia, and from them we might expect the greatest mischeif in time of war seeing every part of the Province is as well known to them as to any of the inhabitants, But if this Trade were entirely at an end we have reason to beleive that these Indians would return to their own Tribes for they [then] could not long subsist where they now are

As soon as the Peace was proclaimed, an open Trade with Montreal was carried on with such earnestness that Montreal was filled with Indian Goods and Albany exhausted by which means, Montreal became the principal, if not the only Indian Market, and the Indians depended entirely on the French for what they wanted]

Our Merchants were fond of the Canada Trade because they sold large quantitys of Goods without any trouble the French taking them from their Doors whereas the trade with the Indians is carried on with a great deal of Toil and Trouble and as to the Interest of the Country they either never thought any thing about it or if they did, had no regard to it

Now I have brought this account to the time your Excellency arrived, what has happeued since your Excellency know better than I can by any means inform you

From the whole it seems plain that any difficulties or disadvantages this Province has been under, have only proceeded from the Wars which have continued since the first settling of the Province to the beginning of the last General Peace

But now that not only this Province but likewise our six Nations of Indians are at Peace & in amity both with the French and all the Indians Nations with whom we can have any commerce—These difficultys are all removed, and we now enjoy the most favorable time that at any time can be hoped for in order to extend the British commerce in North America while the French not only labor under the Difficultys which I have shewn to be inseperable from the situation of their Colony but likewise under an other disadvantage (not before taken notice of) by the Fur trade of Canada being confined to one company—This company is obliged to pay heavy duties in France upon the importation of Beaver or any other Fur for which reason they always fix a price upon Beaver and their other furs in Canada and the Indian Traders in Canada being restrained from selling to any but the Companys Agents there, they cannot raise the Price of Indian Goods as the Price of European rise, or as their Profit on the Goods they sell to the Indians is lessened. The Merchants of New York allow our Indian Traders double the Price for Beaver that the French company allow their Indian Traders, The Price established by the Company for Beaver in Canada between¹ 2 livres or 18 pence Sterling the pound weight and the Current Price of Beaver in New York being 5 Sh: New York money or 3 Sh: sterling the pound weight—Therefore it plainly follows that our Indian Traders could undersell the French Traders, tho they were to give as great a Price for European Goods as the French do, & did transport them at as great Charge because of the double Price they have for their Furs in New York—But as our Indian Traders not only have a double Price for their Indian Goods but likewise buy the Goods they sell to the Indians at half the Price the French Indian traders do—The French Traders must be ruined by carrying on this trade in competition with the English of New York and the French Indian Traders had been ruined before now if they had not found means to carry their Beaver to Albany where they get double the Price they must have sold for in Canada It may be objected against this Argument that the Canada Company as soon as they find that the Traders can not sell at their established Price will allow a greater Price—but if we consider the Dutys the French Company is obliged to pay to the King they can not allow so great Price as the English can at New York & if it should be insisted that the French company may obtain a remission of those yet if the clandestine Trade with Albany be entirely stopped the French Traders will be ruined before such Remission can be obtained and their Trade will be at an end

My Inclinations lead me to shew what advantages not only the Indian Trade would reap by extending our Frontiers as far as the Lakes, but likewise the British Trade in some other Branches, which the Parliament of Great Britain seem to have much at heart viz Naval Stores, for the Soil on both sides the Mohawk River being as rich as it is possible (I beleive) for any land to be will be found the most proper for raising of Hemp of any part in America, and the whole country round it being full of the largest Pines, the Royal Navy is as likely to be well provided with masts there, and at as cheap a rate as any where else. But I have already too far presumed on your Excellencys patience

CADWALLADER COLDEN²

¹ being. COLDEN, *ut sup.*, 41. ²The words within [], in the above Memorial, are added from the printed copy in Colden's *History of the Five Nations*, ed. 1759, Part III. —Fd.

general des hautesse. ou dans — — — mon temps sera continué en exécution des
de son excellence monseigneur le Gouverneur d'Edme du 22 mars de
terres concédées hui ci-jour et sur lesquelles à l'époque présente et leur
Dalles de la morte.

21 juillet 1732 Barette — Henry Bouaire professeur d'une terre située à la tortue concédé à Jean Laurent

29 juillet 1737 Barette — Véronique Dupuy à une terre à la tortue de Barp. Sur 30 arp. de profondeur concédé
à menard

15.7.6^e 1738 Barette Job. Riala 3 arpens de terre à la tortue sur 30 arpens concédé à au moins Roy

30 mai 1719 Barette Pierre Lemire avue terre de 3 arpens à la tortue sur 30 arpens de profondeur concédé à ses frères

26 avril 1739 Barette Job. Riel à 3 arpens de terre à la tortue sur 30 arpens concédé à Etienne Denau

27 mai 1739 Barette François Bagueau à 3 arpens de terre à la tortue sur 30 arpens concédé à lui-même

16.8.6^e 1737 Barette — François Dupuy et Augustin Jerome ont 4 arp. de terre à la tortue concédé à Augustin Dupuy

30. juillet 1723 Barette François Lancelot a 3 arp. à la tortue sur 30 arp. concédé à Jacques Dupuy

5. juillet 1737 Barette Joseph Gagnier à 3 arp. de son ou a M. Gagnier à la profondeur qu'il peut avoir
à aller aboutir aux terres de la Côte et St. Pierre concédé à Jean François Dumay

13. juillet 1741 Adhemard V. François Dupuy a 1. arp. et Deny de Con^{on} sur 3 arp. à la tortue concédé à ses frères

3.9.6^e 1739 Barette Joseph Beaume à 3 arp. Sur 20 arpens ald. St. Pierre acquis de François Dumont

9. juil. 1743 Barette Michel Longtin a 3 arp. Sur 30 à la Côte St. Pierre concédé à lui-même

25. aout 1722 Barette Job. et Louis Laurent Roy à une terre de 3 arp. sur 30 arpens à la tortue concédé à
audre Roy ~~au bout de la morte~~

4. mars 1736 Barette Le meyer ont la continuation de cette terre

19. juillet 1720 Barette audre Perron à une terre de 3 arp. sur 30 arpens à la Côte de la tortue concédé à un certain

31. mai 1748 Adhemard François Lemire avue terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens sur 20 concédé à lui-même

29. mars 1754 Salanne Michel Rodin 3 arpens de terre à St. Pierre acquis de Louis le Roy sur 20

27. mai 1743 Barette Louis Bisson a 2 arpens de terre à la tortue concédé à Pierre Roy sur 30 arpens

26. juillet 1756 Salanne audre Roy a 16 arpens en superficie concédé à lui-même située à la tortue

12. aout 1726 Adhemard Joseph Dominierville a 3 arpens sur 60 concédé à Guillaume Barette

3. mai 1727 Barette — amable Guérin à 3 arpens sur 30 à la Côte St. Pierre concédé à Jacques Boutin

24. juil. 1727 Barette Dominique Bourdeau et Robidou ont 3 arpens de terre à St. Pierre concédé à Gagnier sur 30

16.9.6^e 1726 Barette Job. Gervais à 3 arpens sur 20 a St. Pierre concédé à Louis Bouchard

5. aout 1732 Barette audre Bourdeau et Borel ont 3 arpens sur 30 à la Côte St. Pierre concédé à François Boret

5. juillet 1739 Barette François Beaume ^{on} de terre à la tortue concédé à Pierre Roy sur la profondeur
quelle peut avoir jusqu'à la terre de St. Pierre

15.8.1726 Barette — acheté de l'atelier de pierre
15.8.6^e 1726 Barette — Joseph Beaume Sila avue ter
15.8.6^e 1726 Barette — Roy Gayette remarie avec
19.7.6^e 1725 Barette — Louis Le Febvre avue terre
21.9.6^e 1736 La lame — François Delucis avue ter
23. mai 1755 La lame André Dupuy avue terre à la
30. mars 1723 Barette — Job. Dupuy avue terre à
21. juillet 1720 Barette — François Denau avue ter
9.7.6^e 1725 Barette — Jeanne Pâle à une terre à
20. juillet 1720 Barette — François Roy avue terre à
2.8.6^e 1755 à la lame — Joseph Robidou érrectat
28.8.1727 Job. Barette — Sébastien Marie à la Côte
concédé à Etienne Campau

5. février 1727 Barette — pierre Etienne Bizaillon

27. juillet 1733 Barette — François Bizaillon terre

21. juillet 1720 Barette — Louis Bientourne et p^rre. St.
adouïs Bientourne

1.8.3^e 1726 Barette — Job. Dupuy St. Pierre
13. juil. 1723 Barette — Claude Dupuy St. Pierre

3. aout 1721 Barette — Joseph Robidou avue terre

10.9.1746 Adhemard V. Louis la morte Marie et
de Joseph Laplaule

20. mai 1746 Sainte Joseph Lebelacq avue terre

9. aout 1732 Barette — François Le miuy avue le

12. mai 1746 Sainte Jacques le miuy avue terre

27.8.1749 La lame — Demure avue terre à St.
15.7.6^e 1725 Barette — Job. Guérin La fontaine a
25.8.1752 Robidou — Noëlle Robidou avue terre à

13.8.1754 La lame — Antoine Rousseau avue ter

10. mars 1747 Sainte Etienne Denau avue terre

16.7.6^e 1726 Barette — pierre Bétourne avue ter

10. juillet 1725 Barette — Antoine Belleroche marié a

4 mai 1720 une arme
 19 juillet 1720 Barette andre Perral a Viretre de 3 arp^t 30 arpens a la côte de la tortue concedé a lui
 31 may 1748 adhemard francois le muijx armettre a la pierre de 3 arpens fuc 20 concedé a lui même
 23 mars 1754 Salanne michel Bodin a 3arpens de terre a la pierre acquise de Louis le fevre fuc 20
 27 may 1743 Barette Louis Bisson a 2 arpens de terre a la tortue concedé a pierre Roy fuc 30 arpens
 26 juillet 1756 Salanne andre Roy a 16 arpens en superficie concedé a lui même soit au tortue
 12 aout 1726 adhemard Joseph Dominienville a 3arpens fuc 60 concedé a Guillaume Barette
 3 may 1727 Barette - amable Guerin a 3arpens fuc 30 a la côte St Louis concedé a Jacques Bouter
 24 juil 1727 Barette Dominique Bourdeau et Robidou ont 3arpens de terre a St Regis concedé a gagnier fuc 30
 16. 9^{me} 1726 Barette J. Gervais a 3arpens fuc 20 a St Pierre concedés a Louis Douchard
 5. aout 1732 Barette andre Bourdeau et Bute ont 3arpens fuc 30 a la côte St Regis concedé a francois Barette
 5 decembre 1739 Barette francois Beaume com^{me} d'ette a la tortue concedé a pierre Roy fuc la profondeur
 quelle pour avoir jusquaup tortue de St Pierre
 11 may 1726 Barette Pierre Gagnier armettre a la côte St pierre de 3arpens fuc 20 concedé a francois gagnier
 16. avril 1755 Salanne amable Barette arme terre a St Regis par lui a quine de pierre Barette de 3arp fuc 20
 20 juil 1756 Salanne J. marie Longtin 3arp^t fuc 30^t acquis des heritiers gagnier en la piqu^e du sault
 28 aout 1726 Barette J. quac Longtin arme terre a la pierre concedé a michel Longtin 3arp^t fuc 20
 6. mars 1749 Barette J. Jerome arme terre a la tortue par lui a quise de andre Jerome fuc 30
 12 mars 1749 Barette J. gagnier biterre a 45 arp^t en superficie a la forte St Catherine concedé a J. gagnier
 2. juillet 1720 Barette J. gagnier a 2 arpens a la tortue concedé a Joseph Denivrais fuc 30
 20. mars 1749 adhemard augustin Barette armettre de 3arpens fuc 60 concedé a guillame Barette
 9. 7^{me} 1725 Barette Laurent Lanzon arme terre a la tortue de 4 arp^t a lui concedé fuc 30
 9. may 1743 Barette Joseph Bisson arme terre a la tortue de 6 arpens a lui concedé fuc 30
 20. mars 1723 Barette Joseph Rochereau arme terre a la tortue de 3arpens concedé a Roy fuc 30
 5. mars 1730 Barette J. Batenot per arme terre a la tortue de 3 arp^t concedé a meunier domay fuc 30
 21 juillet 1720 Barette J. Boisbrié arme terre a la tortue de 3arpens concedé a jacques lapistole fuc 30
 30 mars 1723 Barette M. francois Dupuy armettre a la tortue de 3arpens concedé a son defunt mariage fuc 30
 1. juillet 1725 Barette Antoine Lautot armettre a la tortue de 4 arp^t fuc 20 concedé a guillame Longtin
 29 may 1736 Daumbault Pierre surgnan arme terre a la tortue de 3arp^t fuc 30 par lui acquis de de trion
 13. decembre 1725 Barette Louis Du puy arme terre a St pierre de 3arpens fuc 20 concedé a Jean francois Dupuy
 23 aout 1725 Barette M. francois Denon arme terre a la pierre concedé a l'ainé Dupuy fuc 20
 28 aout 1725 Barette paul francois cardinal arme terre a St Regis de 3arp^t fuc 30 concedé a Denon
 18. X^{me} 1754 Barette Etienne Bizaillon arme terre a la tortue de 3arpens fuc 30 a lui concedé

10. 7. 1746 adhemard J. Barette armettre a la pierre de Joseph Laple
 20 may 1746 souste Joseph Lehuix arme et
 9. aout 1732 Barette francois Le muijx arme
 12 may 1746 souste Jacques Lemuyx arme ter
 27. 6. 1749 La lame de Deniere arme terre a
 17. 7. 1725 Barette J. Gagnier la fontaine
 25. 8. 1752 hodecine. Meisse Baudin armettre
 13. 7. 1756 La lame antoine Roufcau arme
 10 mars 1747 souste Etienne Deniere arme ter
 16. 7. 1725 Barette pierre Betourne armettre
 1. juillet 1725 Barette antoine Bellrose marie
 de 6 arp^t fuc 30 conc
 22. 9. 1730 Barette jacques La Soumeraye
 24 aout 1733 Barette francois Robert arme ter
 26. aout 1741 Barette jacques la Soumeraye
 12 juillet 1733 Barette J. Robidou arme ter
 15. 7. 1725 Barette francois Béouf Jean arme
 26 mars 1725 Barette les mineurs Roy out vnu
 9. X^{me} 1758 Faust Paul Desroches ou Jean
 Jean Bourdeau arme ter
 francois Denon Detaint
 Jacques Boyer arme terre
 26 juin 1756 Faust Le St Boileau arme terre
 3. mars 1731 Barette andre Roy arme terre a la tortue
 29. 6. 1730 Barette Barette armettre arme
 4. juillet 1746 adhemard J. Barette armettre a lui
 1. juin 1746 adhemard Jerome armettre arme
 1. juin 1746 adhemard Jerome armettre arme
 1. juin 1746 adhemard Jerome armettre arme
 1. X^{me} 1733 Barette Joseph Boyer armettre a

droit des louettes

- 15 x. 1726 Barette - achau dit l'atua avue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o concedé au p^r p^r en la force
- 15 x. 1726 Barette - Joseph de laune sile avue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o concedé au p^r p^r en la force
- 15 x. 1726 Barette - V^e l'oy fayette remarie avec Michel le clerc avue terre de Barp^e suo 3o concedé au p^r p^r en la force
- 15 x. 1726 Barette - Soilio le febre avue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o concedé au p^r p^r en la force
26. 9. 1736 La lame François Detallis avue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé a la jument
- 23 may 1735 La lame André Dupuy avue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o par lui acquis de Baze de Boel
- 30 m^r 1735 Barette - V^e Joffe Dupuy avue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé a son mary
- 21 Juillet 1730 Barette - François Denau a vuue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé a M^r Lapiotole
9. 7. 1725 Barette - Ignace Colle a vuue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à François Demont
9. 7. 1720 Barette - Ignace Colle a vuue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à Laurent le febre
2. 8. 1735 La lame Joseph Roublon terre a la tortue Barp^e suo 3o a lui concide
28. X. 1727 Barette - Jeanne Marie a la^m Corriveau et gabriel Gibault ont vuue terre a la tortue de Chacau Barp^e concedé à Estienne Campault suo 3o
- 5 fevrier 1727 Barette pierre et Estienne Bizaillon a vuue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à paul hautepe
- 27 Juin 1733 Barette Francois Bizaillon terre a^m Regis Barp^e suo 3o concedé à Estienne Bizaillon
- 21 Juillet 1730 Barette Louis Bioutourne et p^r Griville ont vuue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé
- 13 juin 1733 Barette - a Louis Bioutourne
- 13 juin 1723 Barette Claude Rousant La saline a vuue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à p^r Roismund
- 3 aout 1721 Barette - Joseph Roublon a vuue terre à la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o a lui concide
10. 7. 1746 Achimard V^e Louis la marine Marie et Jean boyer a vuue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o acquis de Joseph Laplante
- 20 may 1746 Barette Joseph Lehoux a vuue terre a^m Regis de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à François Dumay
9. aout 1732 Barette Francois Le maux a vuue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à Jean Maquillou
12. may 1746 Barette Jacques Lemay a vuue terre de Barp^e suo 3o a lui concide
27. 8. 1769 La lame M^r Demere a vuue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o acquis de Jean de fort
20. 8. 1725 Barette Joffe Guerin La fontaine a vuue terre a^m Catherine de Barp^e suo 3o a lui concide
25. 8. 1752 Hodeme Moise Brodin a vuue terre a^m pierre de Barp^e suo 3o a lui concide
13. 8. 1755 La lame Antoine Roujeau a vuue terre a^m Catherine de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à famalle Roujeau
- 10 mars 1747 Barette Estienne Denau a vuue terre a la tortue de Barp^e suo 3o concedé à andre Roy

166 Richard le Denier aumenu
de Joseph Laplante
20 may 1730 jointe Joseph le Denier avec terre a l'legis de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Jean Lemire
19. mai 1732 Barlette françois Lemire avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Jean Maquillon
12 may 1740 jointe Jacques Lemire avec terre de Barp^t suo 30 a luy concedé
27. 5. 1749 Le Denier aumenu avec terre a l'legis Lieure de Barp^t suo 30 acquit de Jean le fort
27. 5. 1755 Barlette ffr. querin La fontaine avec terre a St Catherine de Barp^t suo 30 a luy concedé
25. 5. 1752 Hodeme Noëlle Robelin avec terre a St pierre de Barp^t suo 30 a luy concedé
15. 5. 1756 Le Denier Antoine Rouleau avec terre a St Catherine de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Jeanne d'oufau
10. mars 1761 jointe Le Denier avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Andre Roy
16. 7. 1726 Barrette pierre Belourie avec terre a St pierre de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a son pere
1. juillet 1726 Barrette Antoine Bellrose marie a l'abt Salenote Les p^r magau ont vue terre a la tortue
de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Jean Diday Beauceron
22. 9. 1730 Barrette Jacques La Soumeraye avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a St Boyer
27. avr. 1733 Barlette françois Robert avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé françois pellier
26. aout 1741 Barrette Jacques La Soumeraye avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a gabriel lemire
12 juillet 1733 Barrette ffr. Roubidou avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 a luy concedé
15. 7. 1725 Barrette françois Boiffau avec terre a St pierre Boicourt
26. mars 1725 Barrette Les mineurs Roy ont vue terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a leuoy pere
9. X^{me} 1758 Saint Paul derochere ou Jean Boutin ont vue terre a St Catherine de Barp^t suo 30
Jean Bourdeau avec terre a la tortue sou contrat mangue
Francois Denier Detallis avec terre au nomme Le droit sou contrat mangue
Jacques Boyer avec terre sou contrat mangue
26. juin 1756. Saint Le St Boileau avec terre a l'legis de Barp^t suo 30 acquit de antoine pique ton
3. mai 1731 Barrette andre Roy avec terre a la tortue de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Jean Faron
22. 9. 1730 Barlette Barrette avec terre au nomme Lieu de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a Louis Gervais
4. juin 1746 adhemard ffr. diel avec terre au nomme lieu de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a pierre oüdesmet
1. juin 1746 adhemard lemenre a la tortue au memelieu concedé a luy meme
4. juin 1746 adhemard lemenre avec terre au memelieu concedé a luy meme
16. X^{me} 1733 Barrette Joseph Boyer avec terre a l'legis de Barp^t suo 30 concedé a jacques Boutin

Table des contrats

- 4 Janvier 1748 Barette J. B. Boisbordre avue terre a la tortue de Barp^s a tuy concède
 18 avril 1757 Saint Charles Denau avue faveur concède a la S^r de Bujion projette
 27 mars 1759 Saint Francois Lemieux avue restant de terrerelle tortue
 9 X^e 1759 Barette L'espain Boisbordre avue terre a la tortue de Barp^s suo acquise de Jean Chapelot
 26 juillet 1760 Barette Joseph Gaye avue terre de Barp^s suo & aqcuise de Joseph Bujion a la faveur
 3 Juin 1760 G. adhemard Louis monut avue faveur de Barp^s suo 30 a tuy concède
 19 février 1761 Adhemard Pierre Bourdeau avue terre a f^r Regis de Barp^s suo 30 a tuy concède
 22.9 1761 Barette Jaquier la pommeraye avue terre a la tortue de Barp^s suo 30 concède a autoine Bayen
 15 mai 1761 Bodiensme Dame Loton a vuete a affirme de Barp^s suo 7. 1/2 acquis de l'espain Bodin
 20 juillet 1762 La lame Charles marcel avue faveur acquis de pierre Compte
 4 Juin 1766 Dame françoise d'oy avue terre a pierre de Barp^s suo 30 concède a tuy menu
 16 aout 1768 Barette Rene Boisbordre avue terre a la tortue concède a f^r Et. Laviolette
 13 mars 1768 La lame Francois Faillé avue terre a f^r Regis a tuy concède de Barp^s suo 30
 9 X^e 1768 Barette Paul Boileaud desroches avue terre a f^r Regis de Barp^s suo 30 acquise de Jean Baudin
 7. juillet 1769 Adhemard L'espain Bodin avue terre a pierre de Barp^s suo 30 acquis de michel Baudin
 22.9 1769 Barette Pauline Rose avue terre a la tortue de Barp^s suo 30 concède a et. Royer
 3 mars 1771 Barette Laurent Lazonne avue terre a affirme de Barp^s suo 30 concède a et. Caron
 6 may 1766 souste Bonnarencere Baudin Barp^s a toine a mard Barp^s françois a longtuy Barp^s
 9. I^e 1763 au f^r Regis concède a p^r D'enville
 Barette J. Gaspar dit Champagne et andre Perrault terre a boutifaut a pierre concède a et. Champagne Barp^s de frond pierre profondeur quellorans avoir jusqu'a terre de St Pierre
 16 avril 1761 Barette J. L'aguier restant de terrerelle a St Altherine concède en total a Joseph marcel
 Continuation 3/4 arp^s de frond suo 15 de profondeur
 25.9^e 1763 Barette françois Denau de telle terre a pierre concède a f^r Bujion de Barp^s suo proj
 26. f^r 1761 Monut françois Lemieux terre a Stude Barp^s suo 30 concède a pierre pierre
 10 mars 1767 Barette J. Moy Eterre a la tortue Barp^s suo 30 a tuy concède
 11 mars 1767 souste Louis Laurent Moy Eterre a la tortue Barp^s suo 30 a tuy concède
 27.8 1769 Barette J. Huot dit de laudie terre a la tortue Barp^s suo 30 concède f^r montreuil
 ... a la lame Eterre a un peu lice de Barp^s concède a Claude d'caillou

- Etat general des concessions donne par la
 contrale qui suont toutes les Concessioneer
 Gouvernement du dale de 22. mars dernier
 Date de la contrale - Concession obatia
 12.9 1761 Sainte -- françois Bourel dit ja
 12.9 1761 Sainte -- Pierre Barbier dit fred
 15 fevrier 1762 La lame J. Bujion avue terre au
 22. fevrier 1762 La lame Charles Denau avue terre
 20. fevrier 1762 La lame françois Bujion avue
 12.9 1761 Sainte -- Jean lame avue terre a
 12.9 1761 Sainte -- Dame du puy avue terre
 20 fevrier 1762 La lame Joseph Barette avue ter
 8. juillet 1762 Sainte -- Joseph Marie Et. Fran
 16 fevrier 1762 La lame Jean Salenote avue terre
 15. X. 1761 La lame Et. a boite avue terre a
 29. juillet 1762 Sainte -- michel happe dit Laf
 13 juillet 1762 Sainte -- Jean forte dit La fleure
 15 juillet 1762 La lame françois du puy avue ter
 16 fevrier 1762 La lame Jacques montplaisir av
 11. juillet 1762 Sainte -- autoine Boisbordre avue
 30 fevrier 1762 La lame Joseph Jerome avue ter
 18 juillet 1762 Sainte Pierre Dumand La perle
 4 fevrier 1762 Sainte Jolte Gervais avue terre
 29. juillet 1762 Sainte Pierre Dumay avue terre a
 12 fevrier 1762 La lame gabriel Gibault avue
 14 fevrier 1762 La lame pierre La ferriere avue
 25 fevrier 1762 La lame a goux gibault avue le
 11 juillet 1762 La lame Pierre Lemieux avue le
 18 juillet 1762 La lame Pierre et Joseph Gaye o
 ... La lame J. B. Boisbordre avue terre

5 may 1743 souste. Bonnarenture Baudouarp^s bineunardarp^s prascov longtus tay
 au R^e Regis Concede^r ap^r de la ville
 9. 9^{me} 1743 Barette P^r Gaspar dit Champaguet autre Perrat et reaboute paut au R^e pierre
 Concede^r au Champaguet 3 arp^s de froid su la proffond sur quelques m^s
 avoir jusqua^m Terre de St Pierre

15 avril 1741 Barette J. B. gagnier restant de terre a St Althierne Concede^r en total a Joseph Marcele
 Continuation 3/4 arp^s de froid su 15 de proffondeur

23. 9^{me} 1743 Barette françois donau et taillie terre a St pierre Concede^r au R^e Buisson de carp^s su la proffond
 26. 9^{me} 1751 Simonot françois binecup terre a Staudie Barp^s suo 30 Concede^r a pierre pierre
 10 mars 1747 Barette J. B. l'oy Terre alatortue carp^s suo 30 aly Concede^r
 11 mars 1747 souste Louis Laurent l'oy Terre alatortue carp^s suo 30 aly Concede^r
 27. 8^{me} 1731 Barette P. Huet dit de laude terre alatortue 3 arp^s suo 30 Concede^r a montreal
 29. 9^{me} 1746 Barette l'emeine Terre au menue lieu de carp^s Concede^r a Claude d'caillon
 25 may 1757 Saut M^r Vrueauville avue terre au bout de celles de St pierre
 10 mars 1761 Saut Joseph Billeto avue terre a St Catherine prisant la boue de la terre su la
 quelle il a fait feu et l'au

Je certifie avio tiré le present extrait su les feuillets qui mons appartiennent
 les habitants du fault et sur leurs déclaration assujet le 12^e aout 1762
 signé Saut

13 juil 1762 Saut - - Jean Forte de la plen
 15 juil 1762 la laume - françois dupuy avue
 15 fevrier 1762 la laume Jacques montplaisir
 11 avrier 1762 Saut - - antoine loupeau avue
 30 fevrier 1762 la laume Joseph Jerome avue
 18 avrier 1762 Saut Pierre Simard Lapie
 4 fevrier 1762 Saut J. P. Gervais avue
 23 juil 1762 Saut Pierre Dumay avue terre a
 12 fevrier 1762 la laume gabriel gibault avue
 14 fevrier 1762 la laume pierre la ferrerie avue
 25 fevrier 1762 la laume alexis gibault a vnu
 11 juil 1762 la laume pierre Lemire avue
 18 juil 1762 la laume pierre et Joseph Gay
 18 fevrier 1762 la laume J. B. Boivin avue
 12. 9^{me} 1761 Saut - - Jacques amiable gagnier
 12 fev. 1762 la laume Jean pitre avue terre a
 11 juil 1762 Saut - - Joseph Bartieu avue
 30 juil 1762 la laume Augustin e Marie avue
 19 juil 1762 la laume andre faillie avue terre
 18 fev. 1762 Saut - - Joseph Boyer per avue
 13 juil 1762 Saut - - Joseph Boyer fils avue
 10 juil 1762 la laume Hippolite amiable Biza
 4 juil 1762 la laume P. de la ville avue terre
 5 juil 1762 la laume L. L. Berthier avue
 13 juil 1762 Saut - - Charles Denon avue
 28 juil 1762 la laume - P. Lemire avue terre
 13 juil 1762 la laume Augustin Dombidon a
 9 juil 1762 la laume Jacques Boyer avue
 14 juil 1761 la laume P. La pommeraye a
 16 juil 1761 la laume - Jacques le grand du
 16 juil 1762 la laume P. Bertrand d holas
 15 juil 1761 la laume P. La pommeraye avue
 90 juil 1761 la laume Charles mondoravue

Etat général des concessions donné sur la séigneurie du Sault le 28^e Octobre 1760 suivant les
contrats qui meurent dans les Concessions faites pour l'assister à l'arrest de son Excellence le Gouverneur en date du 22 mars dernier.

Date des contrats - Concessions faites

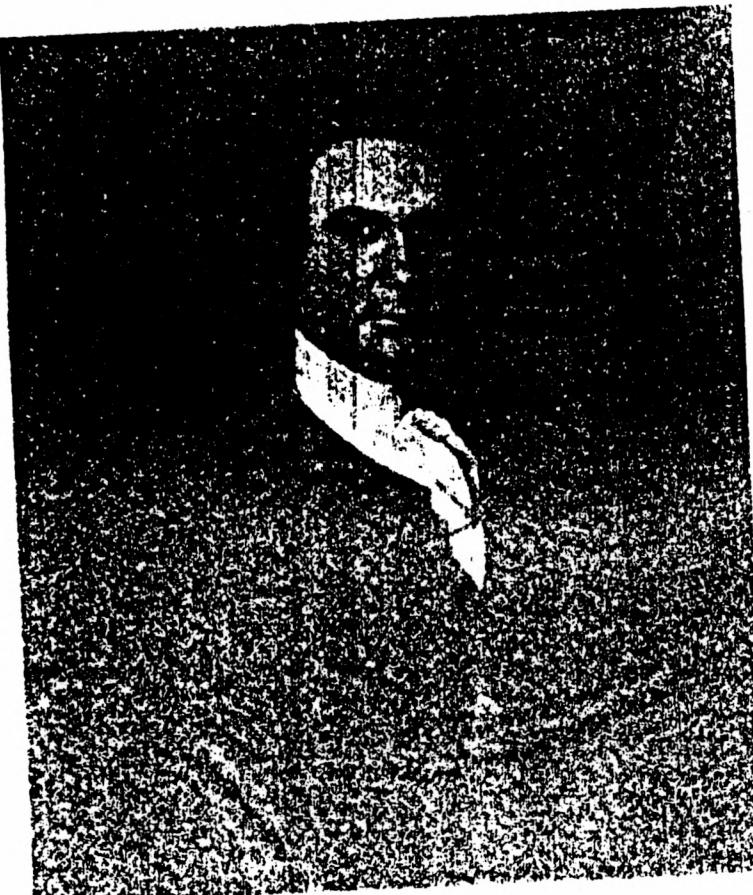
12. 9^{me} 1761. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit François avue terre à St Pierre est Baty Lantonine 9^{me}
12. 9^{me} 1761. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit François avue terre au nom de son père est Baty il y a sans permission
15. fevrier 1762. La lame J. B. Bisson avue terre au Ruisseau faille est Baty depuis la concession
22. fevrier 1762. La lame Charles deau avue terre au Ruisseau la Salline est Baty sans permission, le contrat
20. fevrier 1762. La lame François Bisson avue terre au Ruisseau la Salline est Baty lamede son père à son échelle
12. 9^{me} 1761. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit François avue terre à St Pierre est Baty il y a sans permission

Concession non établie

12. 9^{me} 1761. ... Anne Dupuy avue terre à St Pierre
20. fevrier 1762. La lame Joseph Baril avue terre au Ruisseau la Saline
8. 3^{rme} 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit François Cardinal ont vu terre à St Pierre
16. fevrier 1762. La lame Jean Deneuve avue terre au nord de la tortue
15. X. 1761. La lame Stéphane Boisard avue terre au Ruisseau faille
29. Janv. 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit La Croix avue terre à St Regis
13. Janv. 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit La Pêche avue terre à la Rivière St Pierre
15. Janv. 1762. La lame François Dupuy avue terre au Ruisseau la faille
16. fevrier 1762. La lame Jacques Montplaisir avue terre au Ruisseau faille
11. Janvier 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit La Pêche avue terre à la Rivière St Pierre
30. fevrier 1762. La lame Joseph Jérôme avue terre au nom de lui
18. Janvier 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit La Pêche avue terre au Ruisseau faille
4. fevrier 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit La Pêche avue terre à la Rivière St Regis
23. Janv. 1762. Sainte-Élisabeth Bourcet dit La Pêche avue terre à St Regis
12. fevrier 1762. La lame Gabriel Gibault avue terre au nord de la Rivière de la tortue
1. fevrier 1762. La lame Pierre La Ferrière avue terre au Ruisseau faye
25. fevrier 1762. La lame Alexis Gibault avue terre à la Côte St Regis
11. Janv. 1762. La lame Pierre Lemieux avue terre à la Côte St Pierre

- 16 juillet 1762 Lacluse Jacques montez
a la maine de Sainte Anne avec terre a la pierre.
20 juillet 1762 Lacluse Joseph Denon avec terre au meuble
18 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne d'Alouette avec terre au Ruisseau faitte
4 octobre 1762 Sainte Anne j' avais arme terre a la Côte St Regis
25 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne avec terre a St Regis
18 juillet 1762 Lacluse que moi j' avais avec terre a la Riviere de la tortue
31 juillet 1762 Lacluse que moi j' avais avec terre au Ruisseau faye
25 juillet 1762 Lacluse que moi j' avais avec terre a la Côte St Regis
10 juillet 1762 Lacluse Pierre Lemire avec terre a la Côte St Pierre
18 juillet 1762 Lacluse Pierre et Joseph Gaye ont vue terre vera pierre
15 juillet 1762 Lacluse j' avais arme terre a la pierre
12 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne Jacques au ma ble gagnier arme terre a St Pierre
12 juillet 1762 Lacluse Jean pitre avec terre au Ruisseau la saline
11 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne Joseph Bastien avec terre a St Pierre
20 juillet 1762 Lacluse Jean Justin et Marie avec terre a la R. pierre
19 juillet 1762 Lacluse Andrej faitte avec terre a St pierre
18 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne j' avais avec terre faisant la fin des terres de P. Bourdeau
13 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne Joseph Royer fils avec terre joignant celle de son pere
10 juillet 1762 Lacluse Signolite au ma ble Bizaillon arme terre de carp a la maine au Ruisseau la saline
4 juillet 1762 Lacluse P. Driville arme terre de carp faisant la fin des terres de Joseph Royer
5 juillet 1762 Lacluse Lezotius Detourne avec terre a St Regis
13 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne Charles Denon arme terre a St Regis Pierre
28 juillet 1762 Lacluse P. Lemire avec terre au Ruisseau la saline
13 juillet 1762 Lacluse Augustin Doubidou arme terre a St Pierre
9 juillet 1762 Lacluse Jacques Dayer avec terre a St pierre
14 juillet 1762 Lacluse P. La pommeraye arme terre au nord de la tortue
15 juillet 1762 Lacluse Jacques Legrand dit Dufresne avec terre vers le ruisseau la saline
16 juillet 1762 Lacluse Bertrand d holasse avec terre a la R. la tortue
15 juillet 1762 Lacluse P. La pommeraye arme terre au nord de la R. la tortue
22 juillet 1762 Lacluse Charles mondau arme terre au meuble
20 juillet 1762 Sainte Anne Charles Ventrain d Bienvenne arme terre au Ruisseau faye
27 juillet 1762 Lacluse P. La Chapelle arme terre au Ruisseau La saline

THE PAPERS OF
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON



1762/08/17

Prepared for publication by
The Division of Archives and History

JAMES SULLIVAN Ph.D.
Director and State Historian

VOLUME III

511

ALBANY
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
1921

1762/08/17

RETURN OF FORT PITT DEPARTMENT¹

Return of the Persons Necessary for the Department of Indian Affairs at Fort Pitt &c with An Estimate of their Annual Pay in Sterling, in which, Some Officers And Expences are retrenched.

Officers	Stations	Sallary	Sterling
	Fort Pitt		
One assistant with the Deputy....	100—..—..	
One Surgeon.....		36—10—..	
One Interpreter....		50—..—..	286—10—..
One Smith & Assistant	100—..—..	
	Fort Detroit		
Two Interpreters...	100—..—..	
One Surgeon.....		36—10—..	236—10—..
One Smith & Assistant	100—..—..	
			523—..—..
Johnson Hall August 14 th : 1762:			
Remarks			

¹ In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 188. London, England. A draft in the Library Collection was destroyed. Dated Aug. 14.

To be Employed in Making Tours throughout the Several Nations in that Quarter, &c.¹

If a Surgeon's Mate Resides there, that Sallary will be a Sufficient addition to his pay, otherwise not.

Former Estimate Pensylvania Curr^y:..... £1377—17—6
Present Estimate in D^o. Currency..... 840—10—9

Retrenched from former Estimate.... £537— 6—9

N: B: Mr. Croghan's Sallary, as Deputy Agent Being £200 Sterling p^r. Annum is not Included in Either of the Estimates.

(Signed)

W^m. Johnson.

Head Quarters

New York, 28th Augst 1762 } A True Copy X

ARTHUR MAIR, Sec'y

INDORSED: Copy X

Estimate of the Indian
Expences in Mr. Croghan's
Department, as Settled by Sir
W^m. Johnson— 1762.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.²

Montreal 17th Augst. 1762.

HONoured SIR

Mr. Welles arrived here the 14th Inst. and delivered me your Favour of 22^d ult^r.³ by which I saw to my great Joy that you returned safe from Easton after completely settling a tedious

¹ This defines the duty of the Deputy's assistant.

² Destroyed by fire.

³ Not found.

affair with a set of people who under the cloak of their Religious principles take the assurance to insult every Body that does not clash with them to their cause just or unjust. Mr. Welles gave me some particulars of their Insolence to you during the Treaty which he tells me when they found you shunned & guarded against they were sorry and ashamed of.

By last Saturdays Post came Gen^l. Amhersts answer to Lt. Collo Munster¹ upon my Resignⁿ. by which I have his leave to quit the army and dispose of my Company to Lieut. Carr of 1st Batt^r. who is the oldest Lt. to purchase in the Regim^t. and will be soon here from Niagara where he is posted, to settle with me and take my Company into his charge by which Time (w^{ch}. will be ab^t. the Beginning of Sept^r.) I shall likewise be better able to leave this Country with Regard to Indⁿ. Matters as then they will be mostly gone upon the Hunt.

Since I published the Sentence ab^t. the Indⁿ. Lands I had a wrangling with the Jesuits, as they merely blame me with their Loosing it, and when I came to have it surveyed I found so many errors and Frauds of theirs in running their Line so as to add to their Grant joining the Caghaw^a. that I have not been able to come upon the true line as yet but hope to please the Ind^d. the next time w^{ch}. will be in a few days.

The Deputies that are gone to the general Congress to be held at Cayouga are not yet returned.

Otquandageghe has been with me some days ago and told me that the Caghaw^a. & Caneghs^s: summoned him to appear before me to clear up last Winters Reports and alarms; as it appeared to me he cleared them up candidly, and then professed before the Gen^l. & me his hearty Repentance of his past Behaviour during the War, and declared his Sincere Resolution of repairing his past Fault by such a Behaviour as to convince us of his real Sentiments of Friendship.

¹ Herbert Munster, of the 60th regiment.

I have taken down his Declaration and my Conference with him in my Journal.

As I am in hopes of soon wating upon you I deferred sending my acco^r. of Indⁿ. Expences as something may be added during my Stay.

I have the honor to be with the utmost Respect, Honoured Sir

Your most dutyfull
and obedient humble Servant

DAN CLAUS

The Hon^{ble} SIR WM. JOHNSON Bar^t.

TO ROBERT MONCKTON

A. L. S.¹

Johnson Hall August 18th. 1762

SIR

As Notice hath been sent to me of the Death of Lieu^t. Col^l. Jacob Glen of the 1st. Battallion of the Militia Regiment of which I am Col^l., I take the liberty to recommend Lieu^t. Col. David Van Derheyden of the 2^d. Battallion to Succeed him, & Major Jacobus Vanslyke being the oldest Major to Succeed Lieu^t. Coll^o. Van Derheyden. I have not as yet got the name of the oldest Captain for Major Vanslykes Majority, which when I do, I beg leave to request that Mr. Duncan formerly of the 44th. Regiment who is Settled in Schenectady may Succeed to his Company, tho I am realy of Opinion, if it would be done with propriety, He could make a much better Major than any of the Capt^m.

As soon as I can possibly procure a Return of the Regim^t. for which I have given Orders, I shall transmit it to your Excellcy. for the filling up of the other Vacancys.

¹ In Chalmers Collection, New York Public Library. The draft, dated the 10th, entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 142, was destroyed in the fire.

Dubuque. 1762. ce 9^e Septembre.

Conseiller

Quelques réflexions faites sur l'énorme force de la Sénatrice portée en faveur des Sauvages, nous faisaient penser à une similitude. De ce qu'en Dieu entendre pour les Batiscans cest que Dieu a y donné la propriété aux Sauvages, et l'usage aux Batiscans. Votre Excellence entendez celle pour les Batiscans cest que les Sauvages qui pourraient se trouver sur les terres reprises au Batiscan, et l'écurie de pierre que la M. d'U. nous a fait faire en remplacement du fort qu'on nous a pris pour le fort ou comprendez elle aussi l'autre nom, et bien il est facile d'abord de François, soit de Sauvage, ? Je ne sais pas, mais si ne nous en ayant jamais disputé la propriété, si j'aurai l'autorisation de Mr. Elms de les demander en leur nom ? Pour l'intelligence de ceci, je prie votre Excellence de faire attention que le Roi même nous a payé pendant plusieurs

Wett to Gage
1762 Sept - 9

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années le loyer d'une Cabane occupée par un Sauvage; Cabane vendue aux Missionnaires par une Sauvagessé. Pendant le cours du procès, deux Chefs d'ici ont vaincu l'acheteur, et l'acheteur n'aient encore de nous, si nous voulions la vendre; tant ils sont persuadés que les Sauvages n'y ont aucun droit, non plus qu'à la Maison bâtie par les demoiselles Desauvignier, qui occupe M^r Desmussieux. Ces demoiselles ayant demandé à s'établir au Sault, comme à la fin de la guerre sans Cabaret, elles y bâtrirent une maison sur Notre Terrain, obligées ensuite par ordre du Gouverneur général, de passer en France, parce qu'on les soupçonnait de faire passer des pochettes à Orange; elles trouvèrent dans une espèce de nécessaire de leur paix à la maison pour les indemniser. Cette maison et celle Cabane sont-elles données par la sentence aux Sauvages; comme le doit le Président et ce qui en dépend; on pourra nous faire justice. Comme cy devant c'est à Volter Excellence à en juger.

Pour ce qui est de la forge, nous ne savons bâti, que par ce que les Sauvages demandaient une forge en résidant; Notre Condescendance à pourvoir selon leur grande commodité, dont elle nous écriera aujoued'hui préférable? aussi, de quelque façon qu'on interprète cette loi du Sault, il paraît que ce bâtiment fait nous rester,

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Puisque le dit Titre permet aux François de Sy Libellier, sans
Cabaret, et par conséquent aux Désinlers, qui sont les propriétaires
de l'île de Vire. Excellence, j'y traiter pour eux, pour leur
y fournir des Emplacements.

La Sentence de dit Titre des Prairies Distichées à nos bras, donne
les fauvages en l'environs; il nous appartiendra donc que faire.

Excellence, nous trouvons dans ma main que nous en disposerons.
Comme le devant, et étant pas l'islande que lequel n'a
aut huit quarts de République jusqu'à une dizaine de lieues
Condition qu'il est plus petit à l'usage qui fait l'islande
Prairie à long gris, où, et avec grande difficulté à propos.
Je me repose en tout cela sur l'ordre de l'île.
Excellence, et Inspirez, monseigneur, que les Maures
bien avoir égard aux humains représentations que
vous fait Celer, qui va bientôt à l'île avec un grand
Profond Respect

Le Sieur P. de l'Isle

Monseigneur

à la Sainte Etienne Brissard
Laval, le 15 Juillet, 1762.

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sous peine de désobéissance de plus à l'avenir
plaider pour la terre dont est question dans aucune
chambre de cette Gouvernement. Mandons, &c
donné au Château de Montréal le 20 juillet 1762.

(Signé) Thos Gage.

Par Son Excellence. (Signé) G. Mathurin.

Par Son Excellence Thomas Gage &c.

Etat Général des commissions données sur
la Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis depuis le 8^e
juillet 1760. Suivant les contrats remis au Sr.
Panet 1761 par les concessionnaires, pour satisfaire
à l'ordre de Son Excellence Monsieur le Gouverneur
en date du 21^e Mars dernier, ainsi qu'il
suit :

Searvis

Date des Contrats et
noms des homs qui les
ont passés.

François Bouré dit Dangouster une terre à la côte
St. Pierre, 12^e. 9^{me} 1761. Panet.

Pierre Barbier dit Lafre daine, une terre idem
Joseph Besson, une terre au Ruisseau La faille
15^e Fevrier 1762. Lafleure.

Charles Denau, une terre au Ruisseau La faille
Salué 22^e. Août 1762. idem.

François Besson une terre idem 20 aout 1762 J.E.
Jean Réaume, une terre à St. Pierre 12 9^{me}
1761. Panet.

Rene Dupuy, une terre à St. Pierre 12^e 9^{me} 1761. Panet.

Joseph Barette, une terre au Ruisseau Pa Laline

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Saline,
Joseph Marie et Francois Cardinal ont une terre
à St. Pierre 8^e Jan^r 1762. Panet.

Jean Patinot, une terre au Nord de la Tortue 16 fev 1762.

Prié à louer une terre au Ruisseau la faille 15^e 1761.

Michel Hupé dit Lacroix, une terre à la côte St. Régis
29^e. Janvier 1762. Panet.

Jean Côté dit Lafleur, une terre à la Rivière St. Pierre
13 Jan 1762. Idem.

François Dupuy, une terre au Ruisseau faille 15^e
1762. Idem.

Jacques Monplaisir, une terre. Idem. 15 fev^r 1762.

Antoine Rousseau, une terre à la côte St. Pierre 11^e
Jan^r 1762. Panet.

Joseph Gérôme, une terre Idem 30 fevrier 1762.

Pierre Pineau dit Laporte, une terre au ruisseau
faille 18 Jan^r 1762. Panet.

Jean Bé^t Gérais, une terre à la côte St. Régis.
4 fev. 1762.

Pierre du May, une terre idem, 23 Jan^r 1762.

Gabriel Gibault, une terre au Nord de la rivière
à la Tortue 12 fev^r. Idem

Pierre La Fenicié, une terre au Ruisseau faille
4 fev. Idem.

Alexis Gibault, une terre à la côte St. Régis.
25 fev. Idem.

Pierre Lemieux, une terre à la côte St. Pierre 11^e
Jan^r. Idem.

Pierre et Joseph Baye, ont une terre à St. Pierre 18 Jan^r.

Jean Baptiste Boisdon^r une terre à St. Pierre 18 fev^r.

Jacques Amable Gagnier, une terre idem 12 fev^r 1761.

jean

- Jean Pître une lettre au Ruisseau La Saline 12 fcr. 1762.
- Joseph Bastien, une lettre à la côte St. Pierre 12 Jan 1762.
- Augustin St. Marie, une lettre à la Rivière St. Pierre, 30 Jan. "
- André Faillé, une lettre à la côte St. Pierre 19^e. Idem
- Joseph Boyer, une lettre joignant celle de son père 13 Jan. idem.
- Hippolite Amable Bisallion, une lettre de 84 arpens aboutissant au Ruisseau la Saline 10 fcr. Idem.
- Pierre Deville, une lettre de 84 arpens faisant la continuacion des lettres de Joseph Boyer 4 fcr. 1762.
- Louis Belvourne une lettre à la Côte St. Pierre 5 fcr. Idem.
- Charles Denau, une lettre idem 13 Jan^e. 1762. Panet.
- Pierre Lemire, une lettre au Ruisseau La Saline 18 fcr. "
- Augustin Robidoux, une lettre à St. Pierre 13 Jan^e 1762.
- Jacques Boyer, une lettre idem. 9 fcr. 1762.
- François Pommieray, une lettre au bord de la Tortue 14^e 1761.
- Jacques Légrand dit Dufrene, une lettre au Ruisseau la Saline 15-9^{me} 1761.
- Pierre Bertrand dit Bolane, une lettre Rivière de la Tortue, 16 Jan^e 1762.
- Pierre Lapommeray, une lettre au bord de la Rivière de la Tortue 15-9^{me} 1762. Idem.
- Charles Mordor, une lettre au bord de la Rivière à la Tortue, 22 fcr 1762.
- Charles Vautrain dit Bretonne, une lettre au Ruisseau Faillé, 20 Janvier 1762. Panet.
- Jean Bl. Lachapelle, une lettre au Ruisseau la Saline. 27 Janvier 1762.
- Michel Bussié, une lettre. Idem 13 Aout 1762.
- Louis Brisson une lettre idem 10 Aout 1762.

Alexis Biron, une bête idem 17 Jan^r. 1762
Joseph et Aleyis Lantot, une bête idem 13 fcr^r
René Dupuis fils, une bête au Ruisseau. Idem 9 fcr. "
Jean Dupuy, une bête à la côte St. Pierre 14 fcr. 1762.
Ignace Dupuy, une bête idem 11 fcr. 1762.
Augustin Galameau, une bête à la côte St. Régis
13 Jan^r 1762.
André Perras, une bête à la côte St. Pierre 10 fcr. 1762.
Joseph Lemieux fils, une bête idem 10 Jan^r. 1762
Jean Mégis, une bête Idem 9 fcr. 1er juin? 1762.

Je Soussigné certifie avoir tenu le présent acte sur les contrats que monsieur appelle les habitans du Sault. En foi de quoi j'ai signé à Montréal le 12^e Août 1762. (Signé) Pant.

Par Son Excellence Thomas Gage &c

Vu l'Etat Général cy dessus des concessions données par les P.R.P. Jésuites sur la Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis depuis le 8^e Juillet 1760 jusqu'à ce jour, Ensemble d'avert par nous rendus entre les d. révèrend P.P. Jésuites et les Iroquois du Sault St. Louis le vingt deux mars dernier par lequel nous avons ordonné que les dites concessions soient annulées en quelqu'un état qu'elles soient. Nous ordonnons que ledit avert sera exécuté, en conséquence faisons défense aux habitans mentionnés du dit état, de meire que ceux qui ont pu obtenir des billets particuliers ou autres qui n'auront pas présenté leurs contrats, de faire aucun harangue sur les dites terres; Enjoignons à ceux qui y sont établis d'en déposséder sous peine de 10 ans

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Jours d'atte des présentes, sauf leur recours à eux accordés par l'edit-arrest sur lesd. Recerends P.P. Je suis assuré qu'ils assentront. Mandons aux capitaines et autres officiers de milice de la prairie, et dudit lieu du Sault St. Louis de tenir la main à l'exécution de l'ordre présente ordonnance, laquelle afin qu'aucuns des dits habitans n'en ignore sera avec l'edit Etat L. p. publié et affiché à la porte des Eglises des dits lieux de la prairie et du Sault St. Louis. En témoin de Guoy nous avons signé ces présentes et à celles fait apposer le sceau de nos armes, et contre-signé par notre Secrétaire. Donné au Château de Montréal le 15^e g. Ju. 1762. /.

(Signé) Thos. Gage.

Par Son Excellence. (Signé) G. Mathurin.

Etat Général des habitants du Sault St. Louis qui ont remis au S. Panet leurs contrats des terres anciennement concédés par les Réverend P.P. Jesuites en exécution de l'arrest de Son Excellence Monsieur le Gouverneur en date du vingt deux^e Mars dernier, assuré qu'il suit,

Savoir

Date des Contrats
et noms des personnes
qui les ont passés.

Henri Bonnaire, possesseur d'une terre Située à la Tortue, concédée à Jean Laurent le 21^e Juillet 1732. Barrette.

Pierre Vieu et Jérémie Dupuy une terre idem de cinq arpents concédée à Menard, sur hôte de

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- de profondeur 99^e. juillet 172^m. Barette.
Jean Blé Riel, une terre idem de bois arpens sur hente de profondeur concédée à Antoine Boyer 15^e. 7^{me} 1738. Barette.
Pierre Lemire, une terre idem de bois arpens de front sur hente de profondeur concédée à Jean Don poie 30 may 1714.
Jean Blé Riel, une terre idem de bois arpens de front " sur hente de profondeur concédée à Etienne Denau 10 Aout 1739. Barette.
Francois Aquin, une terre de bois arpens sur hente de profondeur idem à lui concédée 27^e. may 174. Barette.
Francois Dupuis et Augustin Jerome, une terre de quahé arpens idem concédée à Jacques Dupuis. 4^e 8^{me} 1737. Barette.
Francois Landolt, une terre idem de bois arpens sur hente de profondeur concédée à Jacques Dupuis 30 mars 1723. Barette.
Joseph Gaquier, une terre de con^{on} à St. Catherine de bois arpens sur la profondeur qui elle peut avoir à aller aboutir aux terres de la côte St. Pierre concédée à Jean Francois Dumucy 5^e. juillet 1737. Barette.
Jeuse Francois Dupuis, une terre d'un arpent et demi de con^{on} à la Tortue sur cinq arpents de profondeur concédée à son Jeu mary 13^e. May 1741. Adde.
Joseph Réaume une terre de bois arpens sur vingt de profondeur à la côte St. Pierre acquis de Francois Dumont. 3^e 9^{me} 1739. Barette.
Michel Longtair, une terre de bois arpens sur hente de profondeur à la Côte St. Regis à lui concédée 9^e. juillet / Janvier 1743. Barette.

Joseph

Joseph Boyer pere et pierre Guevin dit Lafontaine
une terre faisant les Comuns des terres de Bod-
deau le 12^e. Juin 1762. Antérieurement concedé
à Louis Gagnier. 14^e. Juin 1723. Bavette.

Jean Blé et Louis Laurent Roy, une tene de trois
arpens sur hente de profondeur à la tortue con-
cedée à André Roy avec la com^{on}. 25 Août 1722.
Les mêmes ont les continuations de cette terre
4^e. Mars 1734. Barette.

André Perron, une terre à la tortue de trois arpens
sur hente de profondeur concedée à René
Bodin 19^e. Juillet 1720. Barette.

François Lourieux, une terre à St. Pierre, de trois
arpens sur enig de profondeur concedée à
lui même. 31^e. May 1748. Adhémar.

Michel Bodin, trois arpens de terre sur enig
de profondeur à St. Pierre, acqut de Louis
Lefèvre. 23 Mars 1754. Adhémar.

Louis Bisson, une terre à la tortue de deux
arpens sur hente de profondeur concedée
à pierre Roy. 27 May 1743. Barette.

André Roy, une terre situee idem de seize
arpens en superficie concedée à lui même
24 Juillet 1756. Lalanne.

Joseph Pommairille, une tene de trois ar-
pens sur enig concedée à Guillaume Ba-
rette. 12 Août 1726. Adhémar.

Amable Guevin, une tene de trois arpens sur
hente de profondeur à la Coste St. Louis
concedée à Jacques Boutin 3 May 1727. Barette.

- Dominique Bordeau et Robidou, une terre de bois arpens sur hauteur de profondeur à St. Régis concédée à Pierre Gagnier. 24 Jan^e. 1727. Balette.
- Jean Bte Gorrais, une terre de bois arpens sur égale de profondeur à St. Pierre concédée à Louis Bouchart 16^e g^{me} 1726. Balette.
- André Bordeau et Boire, une terre de bois arpens sur hauteur de profondeur à la côte St. Régis concédée à françois barreau. 5^e Août 1732. Balette.
- françois Réaume, une continuation de terre à la Tortue, concédée à Pierre Roy sur la profondeur qu'elle peut avoir jusqu'aux terres de St. Pierre. 5^e f^{er} 1739. Balette.
- Pierre Gagnier, une terre à la Côte St. Pierre de bois arpens sur égale concédée à françois Gagnier 11^e May 1725. Balette.
- Amable Barret, une terre à St. Régis de bois arpens sur égale de profondeur acquise de Pierre Balette 16 Avril 1753. L'alarme.
- Joseph Marie Longtin, une terre de bois arpens sur hauteur de profondeur à la Seigneurie du Sault, acquise des héritiers Gagnier 20 Jan^e. 1754.
- Jacques Longtin, une terre à St. Pierre de bois arpens sur 20 concédée à Michel Longtin. 28 Août 1725. Balette.
- + Jean Bte Jerome, une terre à la Tortue par lui acquis d'andré Jerome 6^e Mars 1749. Soulté.
- Pierre Gagnier titulaire, une terre à la côte Sté. Catherine de quarante cinq arpens en superficie concédée à Louis Gagnier 12^e Mars 1749.
Ballette
Pierre

- Pierre Gagnier, une terre de deux arpens sur trente de profondeur, à la Tortue, concédée à Joseph Beaureau . 2^e. juillet 1720. Barette.
- Augustin Barette, une terre de trois arpens sur quarante trois concédée à Guillaume Barette 20^e mars 1709. Achémard.
- Laurent Lauzon, une terre à la tortue de quatre arpens sur trente à luy concédée . 9^e. 7^{me} 1725. Barette.
- Joseph Bisson, une terre idem de 4 arpens au 30 à luy concédée . 28 May 1743. Barette.
- Joseph Rochereau, une terre idem de 3 arpens sur trente concédée à Pierre Roy . 30 Mars 1723.
- J. Patenote , père, une terre idem de trois arpens sur trente concédée à Maurice Dumay 5^e mars 1730. Barette.
- Jean Blé Bois doré, une terre à la tortue de 3 arpens sur trente concédée à Jacques La pistole . 20 Juillet 1720. Barette.
- Veuve François Dupuis, une terre idem de 3 arpens sur trente concédée à son defunt mari 30^e. mars 1723. Barette.
- Antoine Landolt, une terre à la tortue de quatre arpens sur 30 concédée à Guillaume Tongas . 1^e. Juillet 1725. Barette.
- Pierre Magnan, une terre à la tortue de trois arpens sur trente de desennous 27 May 1733. Rainbault.
- Louis Dupuy a une terre à St. Pierre de trois arpens sur 30 concédée à Jean François Dupuy . 23 Août 1725. Barette.

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- H^e. françois Denreau, une terre à St. Pierre con-
cédé à Louis Dupuy. 23 Août 1725. Barette.
- Paul François Cardinal, une terre à St. Regis
de Zarpens sur hente concédée à Louis Belou
né 28^e Août 1725. Barette.
- Etienne Bisailly, une terre à la Tortue de
Zarpens sur 30 a^r lui concédé 18^e 1744. Barette.
- Achim dit Catin, une terre à St. Pierre de 3
arpens sur 20, concédé au L^e Pepin Lafosse
15^e 4^{me} 1726. Barette.
- Joseph Réaume fils, une terre à St. Pierre de
Zarpens sur 20 concédé à Pierre Monet.
- Fr^e. Roy Jayette, remarié à Michel Lelair,
une terre de trois arpens sur 20 concédé à Pier
Monet de St. Pierre. 15^e 4^{me} 1726. Barette.
- Louis Lefebvre, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens
sur 20 concédé à lui-même. 1^{er} 7^{me} 1725. Barette.
- Francois de Taulis, une terre à la Tortue de trois
arpens sur hente par lui acquise de Joseph
de Taulis 21 9^{me} 1754. Lalarme.
- André' Dupuy, une terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens
sur 30 C par lui acquise de Bazile Riel
23 may 1755. Lalarme.
- Fr^e. Jean Blé Dupuy, une terre à la Tortue de
3 arpens sur 30 concédé à son mary 30 Mars 1725.
- Francois Denreau, une terre Idem de 3 arpens
sur 30 concédé à Nicolas L'apostole.
21 Juillet 1720. Barette.
- Ignace Gâté, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens
sur 20 concédé à Francois Dumont 9^{me} 1725. Barette.

- François Roy, une lèvre à la Tortue de 4 arpens sur vingt concédée à Laurent Lefebvre, 20 juillet 1720. Barette.
- Joseph Robidou, une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur hente à lui concédée. 28^e 1755. l'alarme.
- Palenote Marie à la fe. Carrignant et Gabriel Guibault ont une lèvre à la Tortue de chacune 3 arpens Sur hente concédée à Etienne Lam-pault 28^e 4^{me} 1727. Barette.
- Pierre et Etienne Biscaillon, une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur hente concédée à Paul hotesse 5^{me} 1727. Barette.
- François Bisaillon, une lèvre à St. Régis de 3 arpents Sur 30 concédée à Etienne Bisaillon 27 Juin 1733. Barette.
- Louis Bitourne et Pierre Daurille une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur 30 à lui concédée 21 juillet 1720. Barette.
- Claude Poisson Lasaline, une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur hente concédée à Jean B.^e Poisson fils, 13 Juin 1723. Barette.
- Joseph Robidou, une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur hente à lui concédée 3 Août 1721.
- Veuve Louis Lamare mariée à Jean Boyer une lèvre à Saint Pierre de 3 arpens Sur 30 a cquis de Joseph Laplante 10 Jan^r 1746. Achémard.
- Joseph Lemire, une lèvre à St. Régis de 3 arpents Sur 30 concédé à François Dumay 20 may 1746. Lousté.
- François Lemire, une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur 30 concédé à François Dumay 20 may 1746. Lousté.
- François Lemire, une lèvre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur 30 concédé à François Dumay 20 may 1746. Lousté.

3 arpens Sur 30 Concedée à Jean Graguille 19^e Août 1746. Barette.

- Jacques Lemieux, une terre de 3 arpens Sur 30 à luy Concedée 12^e may 1749. Barette.
- Pierre Demers, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens Sur 30 acquise de Jean Lefort 2^e fcr^e 1749. Lalarue.
- Jean Bl^e Guérin Lafontaine, une terre à l^e la bherrie de 3 Arpens Sur herlé à luy concedé 25^e Ju^e 1752. Baudierne.
- Broise Bodin, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens Sur 30 à luy concedée 25^e Ju^e 1752. Baudierne.
- Antoine Poureau, une terre à l^e Catherine de 3 arpens Sur 20 concedée à Joseph Amable Roneau 13 fcr^e 1754. Lalarue.
- Etienne Denau, une terre à la Tortue de Lape Sur 30 Concedée à Andre Roy 10 Mars 1747. Barette.
- Pierre Bilourne, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens Sur 20 concedée à son pere 16^e Ju^e 1725. Barette.
- Antoine Bellrose marié à la fe. Patinot et Pierre Magnan, ont une terre à la Tortue de 1 arpens Sur herlé concedée à Jean Ridai Bauceron. 1er. Juillet 1725. Barette.
- Jacques Lapommere, une terre à la Tortue de trois arpens Sur 30 concedée à Joseph Boyer 22^e Ju^e 1730. Barette.
- Francois Robert, une terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur 30 concedée à Francois filion 24 Avril 1733. Barette.
- Jacques Lapommere, une terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens Sur 30 concedée à Gabriel Lemire 21

26 Août 1741. Barette.

- Jean Blé Robidou, une Terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur 30 à lui concédée. 19 juillet 1733 "
- "François Robidou, une Terre à St. Pierre concédée à Pierre Bucquet 15^e. 7^{me} 1725. Barette.
- Les minneurs Roy ont une Terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur 30 concédée à leur père 30 mars 1723.
- Paul Devché et Jean Boutin ont une Terre à M^e. Catherine de bois arpens sur 44 9^{me} 1758. Panet.
- Jean Bordeau une Terre à la Tortue son contract manque.
- François Denau de Tailly a une Terre au même endroit, son contract manque.
- Jacques Boyer a une Terre, son contract manque.
- André Roy a une Terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur 30 concédée à Jean Caron. 3 mars 1731 Barette.
- Barette une Terre au même lieu de 3 arpens sur 30 concédée à Louis Garrais 22^e 9^{me} 1730 Idem.
- Jean Blé Riel, une Terre au même lieu de 3 arpens sur 30 concédée au père Bimet 4 Juin 1746. Adhémar.
- Le même, une Terre idem à lui concédée, même date idem.
- Le même une Terre idem à lui concédée idem.
- Joseph Boyer, une Terre à St. Régis de 3 arpens sur 30 concédée à Jacques Boutin 14^{me} 1733. Barette.
- Joseph Robidou une Terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens à lui concédée, 4 Jan^{me} 1743. Idem.
- Charles Denau, une continuation concédée à la fe. Roy Fayolle 18 avril 1757. Panet.
- François Lemire, un restant de Terre à l'a. G. L. 1762.110.115

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Vol. 1

Tortue, 27 Mars 1759. Idem.

- Toussaint Robidou, une terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur 30 acquit de Jean Chaplet 8^{me} 1757 houblon.
- Joseph Faye, une terre de 3 arpens sur 25 à la Tortue acquise de Joseph Brisson 26 juillet 1746 Idem.
- Louis Monnet une concession de 3 arpens sur trente à lui Concedée 8 Juin 1746. Adrien.
- Pierre Bordeau, une terre à St. Régis de 3 arpens sur 30 à lui Concedée 19 fev 1748. Idem.
- Jacques L'apommerai, une terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur 30 concedé à Ambroise Boyer 22 9^{me} 1750. Barrette.
- Edmond Colou, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens sur 72 acquit de Toussaint B. le 15 May 1754 houblon.
- Charles Marceil, une concession à St. Cathérine de deux arpens sur 15 acquit de Pierre Bonté 20 Janvier 1762. Salarme.
- François Roy, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens sur 20 Concedée à lui même en valleur 4 Juin 1746. Danré.
- René Boisdon, une terre à la Tortue concedé à Jean Blé Larolette 16 Août 1742 Boute.
- François Caillé, une terre à St. Régis à lui concedé de trois arpens sur 30. 13 Mars 1754. Salam.
- Paul Bertrand desroches, une terre à St. Régis de 3 arpens sur huitte acquit de Jean Boulin 9 x^{me} 1758. Panet.
- Toussaint Bodin, une terre à St. Pierre de 3 arpens sur 20 acquise de Michel Bodin 7 fev 1749. (Edouard) Adrien.

J. Palenote prie, une terre à la Tortue de 3 arpens sur huité concédée à M^e Boyer 22^{me} 1730.
L'aumant Lasson, une terre à St. Ignace Tortue
de 3 arpens sur 30 concédée à M^e Lasson 3
mars 1731 Barette.

- Bonaventure Bodin 3 arpens, Antoine Lemard 2
arpens, Francois Longtari 1 arpent, terre à St.
Regis concédée au père Gravel 5^{me} may 1746. Courte.

- Pierre Gaspar dit Champagne et Andre' Perron
Terre aboutissant à St. Pierre concédée au dit
Champagne de 3 arpens de front sur la profon-
deur qu'il peut avoir jusq'm au bord à St
Pierre non séparable. 9 Jan^{me}. 1743. Barette.

- Joseph Gagnier, restant de terre à St. Ca-
therine concédé en total à Joseph Gagnier
3/4 arpens de front sur 15^{me} de profondeur 4 Avril
1741. Idem.

François Denau de Taillis, une terre concédée
à Joseph Bisson de six arpens de front sur la
profondeur qu'ils ont jusq'm à la côte St. Pierre
25^{me} Janvier 1743. Idem.

- Francois Lencuy, une terre à St. Andre'
de 3 arpens sur 30 à Pierre Serrier 25^{me} Jan^{me} 1743.
Jean Bé^{me} Roy, une terre à la Tortue de 2
arpens sur 30 à lui concédée 10 mars 1747. Courte.
+ Louis Laurent Roy, une terre à la Tortue de
2 arpens sur 30 à lui concédée 10. Idem.

- Pierre Huot d. duLude, une terre à la Tortue
de 2 arpens sur huité à lui concédée à
Francois Montreuil. 27 8^{me} 1739. Barette.

1762/10/15

- décrète une terre au même lieu de 2 arpents
contiguë concédée à Claude Bizardon le 2^e Juillet 1744
— Mr. Hornanville une terre au bout de celle de St.
Pierre, 25 may 1757. Panet
— Joseph Sedillot, une terre à Ste. Catherine faisant
la continuation de la terre sur laquelle il a feu
et lieu. 1 Mars 1761. Panet.

Je certifie avoir lire le présent extrait
sur les Contrats que m'ont apportés les
habitans du Sault, ce, leurs leurs déclarations.
A Montréal le 12^e Août 1762. (Signé) Panet.

Par Son Excellence Thomas Gage. &c.

Neu l'Estat-ay contre, et des autres parts, à nous
semis par le Sr. Panet nosd. Contrats de conces-
sions accordées aux habitants du Sault-St-Louis,
en conséquence de l'aurest par nous rendu, assent
de notre conseil, entre les seigneurs père Jérinette et
les sauvages iroquois dudit Sault le 12 mars de,
nous avons accordé aux habitants dénommés au-
dir l'Estat des titres nouveaux des Terres en la
concession dudit Sault, pour par Eux, et leurs
ayant causes, en joir aux mêmes charges, condi-
tions et réserves, portes par les contrats de con-
cessions des dites Terres. Leur ordonnons à pa-
rvenir de payer les rentes au receveur des dits sau-
vages iroquois qui sera par nous nommé.

Donné au Château de Montréal le 15^e Juillet 1762.

(Signé) Thos. Gage.

Par Son Excellence. (Signé) G. Mathurin.

Par Son Excellence Thomas Gage. &c.

20 octobre 1762

Tho^s Gage colonel du vingt deux^e regiment D'Infanterie
maréchal des camps et armés du roy Gouverneur de Montréal
et de ses dépendances & & &

En consequence de Larret par nous Rendu assisté de
notre Conseil Entre les R.R.P.Jesuites et les Sauvages
Iroquois du Sault Le vingt deux^e Mars dernier,nous avons
accordé et accordons au nommé Paul Desrochers Un Titre
nouvelle de la Terre de Trois arpents de front Sur qua-
rante-quatre de profondeur quil possede en partie a
Ste Catherine En la cncession du Sault pour par luy
et Ses ayants causes En jouir aux mèmes charges condi-
tions et Reserves portés par le contract de concession
de la dite Terre consentie a (un blanc) premier posses-
seur devant d'Icelle devant (un blanc) No^{re} Le (un blanc)
luy ordonnons alaVenir de payer les rentes dont Est
chargé la dite Terre au receveur des dits savages lequel
sera par nous nommé fait au chateau de Montreal Le
20 me 8bre 1762.

S
THO GAGE

Par son Excellence

G. Maturin

ARCHIVES NATIONALES
DU QUÉBEC
MONTRÉAL

ANQ E21
Loc. 3A05-3208B
Dossier "Sault St. Louis"

1762/10/20

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DU QUÉBEC

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DES AFFAIRES INDÉPENDANTES ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT
INDIEN ET NORDIQUE
9 GEORGE V SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

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REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

FOR THE YEAR 1918

ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY

Keeper of the Public Records

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 29a—1919]

1762 12124

9 GEORGE V, A.-1919

etaire. Donné au Chateau

Tho^s GAGE.

Gage &c.

par Nous rendu assisté de
y devant propriétaire de la
le lad^e propriété, et que les
lad^e. Concession, Comme a
accordé par Sa Majesté Tres
nsequence ayant par Notre
nts établis en la Concession
Eux mis en Valleur en lad^e.
s aux mesmes charges, con
Concession desd^e Terres, et
Nous avons Nommé le S.
uvages, et pour Ce, Ordon
de payer Incessamment aud.
jusqu'a ce jour, Sous peine
pour ce faire, et faire faire
ir laquelle la presente Sera
qui sera lue publiée et Affiché
ain Scellé du Sceau de Nos
. Mandons &c. Donné au

Tho^s GAGE.

Gage &c.

'au Prejudice des différents
s personnes de Cette Ville
i y Viennent menent leurs
e que les Gens depieds aqui
posé a Estre dengereusement
fetes la plus grande parties
la porte des Eglises pendant
ue ceux qui N'en ont point
les Chevaux, et Estant No
uvent Estre facheux comme
ui conduiront des Cariolles,
hevaux de les faire Galoper
xbourg de Cette Ville Ni de
nnons lorsquils Trouveront
et mesmes de se detourner,
u Outre aux charretiers, et
davoir des Guides ou Cor

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

and caused it to be countersigned by our secretary. Given at the Chateau
at Montreal November 29, 1762.

THOMAS GAGE.

By His Excellency
G. MATURIN.

By His Excellency Thomas Gage, etc.

Whereas by the decree of March 22 last rendered by us, by the advice
of our council, the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, formerly proprietors of the
concession of Sault St. Louis had forfeited the said concession and that
the Indians of the said place have entered into possession of the said
concession, as appertaining to them in virtue of titles formerly granted by
His Most Christian Majesty in favour of the said Indians. In consequence
whereof, having by our ordinance of October 15, last, granted to the
inhabitants settled in the concession of the said Sault new titles to the
lands cultivated by them in the said concession, to enjoy them, they and
their assigns, with the same charges, conditions and reservations as were
established by the contracts of concession of the said lands, and to
provide means for the collection of the rents due thereon, we have
appointed Mr. Panet receiver of the said rents in the name of the said
Indians, and to this end We order the inhabitants settled on the said
concession to pay without delay to the said Panet, the rents which may be
owing from the past until this day, under penalty for disobedience,
authorizing the said receiver to effect this, and to cause all prosecutions
and compulsion necessary to be made, for which the present ordinance
will be sufficient authority without there being necessity for further.
This ordinance will be read, published and posted up in the customary
manner.

Signed by our hand, sealed with the seal of our arms and countersigned
by our secretary.

We require &c. Given at the Chateau at Montreal December 24, 1762.
By His Excellency

THOMAS GAGE.

G. MATURIN.

By His Excellency Thomas Gage, etc.

On the report which has been made to us that, in violation of
different police regulations, carters and other persons of this town and
even the inhabitants of the country, who come here, drive their sleighs
and carioles at so great a speed that foot travellers to whom they do not
give time to get out of the way, are exposed to be dangerously wounded,
as also on Sundays and Holy days, the majority of people who have
carriages, leave them at the doors of the churches during divine service,
with so much confusion that those who have not carriages are in danger,
in going out, of being crippled by the horses, and it being necessary to
provide against such accidents, which may be distressing as already has
been the case.

We prohibit any persons, who drive carioles or other vehicles, or who
are on horseback, to make their horses gallop or trot fast in the streets
or suburbs of this town, or to stand their vehicles at the door sof the
churches. We order them when they observe foot travellers in their way,
to stop or even turn aside, in order to give them time to get out of the
way. Moreover, carters and inhabitants who have carriages with two horses

1762/12/24

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(12 janvier 1732)

BOITE XXII

III-216; 217

V-268

ANQ, FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DU SAULT SAINT-LOUIS

(29 mai 1680)

Exh. 17a

1732/01/12

66

ORDONNANCE POUR PROCÉDER A LA RÉUNION DE PLUSIEURS TERRES DU SAULT
ST. LOUIS (12 JANVIER 1732)

Gilles Hecquart Sur ce qui nous a été représenté par le R. Père D'heu au Nom et comme Procureur du Rev^d Père Duparc Supérieur Général de la Compagnie de Jésus en Canada, qu'ils auroient concédé des Terres à plusieurs particuliers dans leur Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis Sur lesquelles les dits particuliers ne tiennent point feu & lieu & n'ent fait aucun désarts ni découverts à leur voisin, et dont la plus part n'ent point encore payé les Cens & rentes, Nous requerant le dit Rev^d Père D'heu de vouloir bien Sur ce y puevoir, En prononçant la Réunion des dites Terres au domaine de la dite Seigneurie conformément à l'arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Rey du six Juillet 1711, qui ordonne à tous les habitans de tenir feu & lieu dans L'an & jour sur leurs Concessions, sous les dites Peines, à quoi ayant Egard vu le dit arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Rey, Ensemble L'Etat contenant les noms des dits Particuliers à qui il a été concédé des Terres dans la dite Seigneurie depuis plusieurs années Et qui ne tiennent point feu & Lieu, Savez, Nicelias Gagnier pour une terre, Soize à la Côte Regis de trois arpens de front sur trente de profondeur. Joseph Bauvais pour une Terre à la Côte du St. François Xavier d'un arpent de front sur trente de profondeur à lui concédée depuis onze ans, les Mufans de feu Paul Ketasse pour une Terre de trois arpens de front sur trente de profondeur, dans la même Côte concédée depuis quatre ans, René Viger pour une terre de trois arpens de front sur trente de profondeur dans la même Côte, la dite Terre concédée depuis plus de quatre ans, au bas duquel Etat est le Certificat du Sr. François Nicelias Albert Couturier missionnaire à la Prairie & des Sieurs LeBer & René Dupuy premier & secund Capitaine de milice du dit Lieu, & tout Considéré, Nous avons ordonné Et ordonnons que

1732/01/12

tous les Habitans de la Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis dénommés en L'Etat cy dessus et autres de la dite Seigneurie qui sont dans le même Cas tiendront feu & lieu sur leurs terres, & seront tenus de les désérer & y faire du déceouvert dans le délai de neuf mois à compter de la publication de notre présente ordonnance, passé lequel temps & sur les Certificats des Curés & Cap. de Milice de la dite Seigneurie comme ils n'y auront point tenu feu & lieu dans le dit temps, il sera par nous procédé à la réunion des dites Terres au Domaine des Rev^d. Pères Jésuites, Et sera la présente ordonnance lue & publiée en la manière accoutumée par trois dimanches consécutifs à la Porte de L'Eglise paroissiale de la dite Seigneurie, à ce que personne n'en ignore. Mandens & fait à Québec le douze Janvier mil Sept Cent trente deux, Signé Hecquart. Cellationné sur l'Enregistrement, Enregistré dans les Ordonnances de Hecquart No. 20 Félic 6 par moi seussigné Secrétaire et Greffier des Archives de la Province de Québec le 8^e Juillet 1700. Signé George Pennall Sec: & Grife. délivré à la Réquisition de Gabriel Elzéar Taschereau et Thomas Scott Ecuyer, deux des Commissaires établis pour L'Enquête des Biens immeubles des Jésuites en cette Province, Signé

Gee. Pennall Sec. plus

G. Taschereau Thomas Scott,

ANQ, Fief et Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis (29 mai 1680)
Boîte XXII III-216; 217 v-268

1733/03 04

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FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DE LAPRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE

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4 mars 1733.

AVEU ET DENOMBREMENT du Révérend Père Claude Dupuy,
prêtre, religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus et procureur
des missions établies en la Nouvelle-France, pour le fief
de la PRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE concédé aux dits religieux
par M. de Lauzon le 1er avril 1647.

—
Aveux et dénombremens, régime français, cahier 2,
folio 403.

—
Concessions en fief - Fois et Hommages - Aveux et dénombremens - par P.-G. Roy, Archives de Québec, Vol. I, p. 227.

Aveux et dénombremens, régime Français, cahier 2, folio 403.
Concessions en fief-Fois et Hommages-Aveux et dénombremens,
par P. G. Roy, Archives de Quebec, Vol. 1, p. 227

1733/03/04

FIEF DE LA PRAIRIE DE LA MADELAINE

Du quatre Mars mil sept cent trente trois

EN PROCEDANT a la confection dud. papier terrier est comparu
par devant Nous Gilles hocquart Con. du Roy en ses Conseils Inter-
dant de Justice police et finances en la Nouvelle france le R. P.
Claude Dupuy prestre Religieux de la Comp. de Jesus et Procureur
des missions de la d. Comp. Establies enced. pais de la Nouvelle
france et de leur college etably en cette Ville, lequel R. P. Dupuy
au nom et comme fondé de procuration du R. P. de Lauzon prestre
Religieux Superieur desd. missions et Recteur dud. College en
date du seize Jan. d. , demeurée jointe et annexée a la declaracion
dud. R. P. Dupuy dud. jour seize Jan. , a dit et declaré que
des vingt cinq articles de terres et concessions mentionnées etc.
lettres patentnes d'amortissement accordées par Sa Ma. aux d. R.
P. dud. College le douze May mil six cent soixante dix huit enre-
gistrées au Conseil Superieur de ced. pais le trente un octobre
mil six cent soixante dix neuf, il y a seulement dans l'Etendue e
Ressort du Gouvernement de Montreal l'article 23 de Deux Lieues à
front sur quatre Lieues de profondeur relevant du domaine de Sa
Ma. et possédé par les d. R.P. dud. College suivant les titres
qui seront cy apres expliqués; led. R. P. ayant fait le seize Jan
er re es
d. sa declaration particu. des a rticles portés etd. Lettres
d'amortissement et qui sont dans le Ressort et Etendue du Gouvern-
ment de Quebec et le vingt f. d. aussy sa declaration particuli-
re du surplus des articles portés etd. Lettres et qui sont dans
l'étendue et ressort du gouvernement des trois Rivieres.

Lesd. deux lieues de terre de front sur quatre lieues de
profondeur scituées dans le Ressort du Gouvernement de Montreal l
long du fleuvd S. Laurent du costé du sud a commencer depuis l'Is
te s. helenne jusqu'à un quart de lieue au dela d'une prairie d. la
ne mad. vis a vis des isles qui sont proches du sault de l'isle de
Montreal, Ensemble les bois, prairies, Lacs, Rivieres, Etangs et
carrières qui se trouveront dans lesd. terres; lesd. deux lieue

de front et dependances cydessus designées données auxd. R. P.
re er
par Concession de M. françois Lauzon Con. au Parlement de Bo
re deaux en datte du p. Avril mil six cent quarente sept et faise
e ie partie des terres concedées aud. S. de Lauzon par la d. Comp.
de la nouvelle france; En outre led. R. P. Dupuy aud. nom a dec
ré que M. Duchesneau cydevant intendant en ce païs lors de la
confection d'un precedent papier terrier du Domaine de sa Ma.
en ce païs en consequence d'arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy
du quatre juin mil six cent soixante quinze et de l'ord. dud.
Duchesneau rendue pour l'execution dud. arrest le neuf fevrier
mil six cent soixante seize, a Expliqué le titre de concession
cydessus sur la remontrance a luy faite alors par le R. P. Clar
e ie Dablon superieur general des missions de lad. Comp. de Jesus e
ce païs et Recteur de leur College en cette Ville, et en conse
quence a donné et accordé auxd. R. P. les d. deux Lieües de te
re de front sur quatre Lieües de profondeur et dependances avec
droit de peche dans le fleuve s. Laurent, les Isles Bocquet et
foquet, Islets de Jonsa, Battures et Carrieres qui sont audevar
es desd. Lieües de front pour en jouir par lesd. R. P. a lavenir
en fief avec tous droits de seigneurie et Justice, haute et moy
ne et basse, la copie collationnée de laquelle concession faite
par led. S. Duchesneau en explication et augmentation de celle
cydevant dud. S. de Lauzon est signée dud. S. Ducheneau et se
trouve a la page Cent quarente-six et suivantes d'un Registre
dont les feuillets sont en parchemin contenant copies collation
nées des titres de propriété des terres et seigneuries que lesd
R. P. possedent en ce païs, led. Registre certifié en teste le
treize Avril mil six cent soixante-dix par M. de Boutrouë lors
Intendant en ce païs;

Lesquelles deux Lieües de front et dependances portées tan
e par lad. donation de M. de lauzon que par la concession de M.
Duchesneau, composent aujourd'huy la terre fief et seigneurie V
gairement appellée la prairie de la Mad.^{ne} scituée au sud du fle

t
ve S. Laurent, dont le front joint au Nord'est la Baronne de Longueuil appartenant a M. le Baron de longeueil et au sudest la terre et fief du Sault S. Louis.

Qu'en la Censive dud. fief terre et seigneurie de la prairie de la magd. ne sont les habitans qui suivent en commençant au Nor est a la ligne qui separe led. fief d'avec la Baronne de Longueuil et remontant au sud'ouest le long du fleuve s. Laurent, et sur la coste appellée mouilpied, sçavoir

JOSEPH ROBIDOU possede une petite pointe de terre en triangle contenant deux arpens et demy et dix perches en superficie chargée de deux deniers de cens et deux deniers de rentes, lequel a une maison, toute lad. terre est en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est GUILLAUME ROBIDOU pere qui possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur environ six arpens de profondeur rduction faite jusqu'a la ligne de la Baronne de longueuil, chargés de trente sols quatre deniers de rente et quatre deniers de cens lequel n'a aucun batiments et quinze arpens de terre labrable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN GERVAIS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur environ onze arpens de profondeur, chargés de trente sols, trois chapons de rente et trois deniers de cens, quel n'a aucun Batiments sur cette terre mais seulement seize arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE HACHIN d. S. ANDRE qui possede des arpens de terre de front sur environ treize arpens de profondeur chargés d'un demy minot et un boisseau de bled de rente et deux deniers de cens, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ANDRE MARSIL qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur environ quinze arpens de profondeur chargés d'un demy minot et un boisseau de bled de rente, et deux deniers de cens, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre, mais seulement six arpens et demy de terre labourable et un arpent et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est CHARLES MARSIL frere du precedent qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur dix sept arpens de profon-

deur, chargés de vingt-quatre sols six deniers de rentes et trois deniers de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN GERVAIS qui possède un arpent et demi de terre de front sur dix-huit arpens de profondeur chargés de quinze sols et un chapon et demi de rentes et deux deniers de cens, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre, mais seulement sept arpens et demi de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BETOURNE qui possède un arpent trois quarts de terre de front sur Environ vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de dix sept sols six deniers et d'un chapon trois quart de rente et deux deniers de cens, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments mais seulement neuf arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS BETOURNE qui possède un arpent trois quarts de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes et rentes que led. Pierre Betourné, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN GERVAIS qui possède deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt sols et deux chapons de rente et deux deniers de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et seize arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est TOUSSAINT TRUTTEAU qui possède trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de trente sols et trois chapons de rente et trois deniers de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE TRUTTEAU qui possède quatre arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de quarante sols, quatre chapons de rente et quatre deniers de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est NICOLAS VARIN d. LA PISTOLLE qui possède trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de trente sols et trois chapons de rente et trois deniers de cens, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement neuf arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est MATHIEU GERVAIS qui possède un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé de trois sols

quatre deniers et un tiers de chapon de rente et d'un denier de cens, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus led. CHARLES MARSIL qui possede un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des mêmes cens et rentes que led. Mathieu Gervais cydессus, lequel n'a sur cet terre aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. MATHIEU GERVAIS qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de dix sols, un chapon et un denier de cens et rentes par arpent de front lequel a maison, grange, Etable et vingt deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN BIBO qui possede un arpent et un tiers de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et quinze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH ROBIDOU, qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, et vingt huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve d'EUSTACHE DEMERS laquelle possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle a maison, grange, Etable et vingt arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est MAURICE DEMERS qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix-huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. NICOLAS VARIN D. LAPISTOLE qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES RIEL qui possede un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments mais seulement

un arpant et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JULIEN LAMARCHE qui possede pareillement un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur la d^e profondeur chargé des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucuns batiments mais seulement un arpant et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la nommée GRANDMAISON jeune fille laquelle possede pareillement un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a aucun batiments, mais seulement un arpant et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. JACQUES RIEL qui possede un arpant de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Suit les habitans de la COSTE appellée S. Lambert

Qu'audessus et joignant led. RIEL est PIERRE VERRAT qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiment mais seulement huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ANTOINE BOYER qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et vingt quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT SURPRENANT qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, et trente arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est GABRIEL LEMIEUX qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LOINGTAIN qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente deux arpens de

terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN LAROCHE qui possede quarente pieds de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batiments mais seulement trois arpens de terre Labourable.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS LEDUC qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, quel a maison, grange, Etable et dix-sept arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN PERRAT d. LAFONTAINE qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES MOQUIN qui possede quatre arpens et quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et soixante cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de JEAN MAGNAN d. LESPERANCE remariée, au nommé CHESNE laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a aucuns batiments mais seulement dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est LEONNAR HERVIEUX qui possede huit perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batiments mais seulement huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN GIGUIERES qui possede quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batimens mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEBER qui possede quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batimens mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE TRUTTEAU qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et

-rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucuns batiments mais seulement neuf arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prair

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH DUMAY qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et cinquante arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve d'ANDRE BABEU qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle a maison, grange, Etable et vingt arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. francois LOINGTAIN qui possede un arpent six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES HERTAUT d. S. PIERRE qui possede quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés mêmes cens et rentes au Prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun Batiment mais seulement dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN PERRAT d. LAFONTAINE qui possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, vingt huit arpens de terre labourable et deux arpens de prair

Qu'audessus est JEAN POUPART qui possede un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment, mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH POUPART qui possede un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun Batiment, mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN POUPART qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES HERTAULT d. S. PIERRE qui posséde trois arpens et un quart de terre de front sur lad. profonde chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Eble et trente deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE PERRAT qui possède trois quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batim. mais seulement six arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE SURPRENANT qui possède deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE DENIGE qui possède trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et seize arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. Pierre SURPRENANT qui possède un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment, mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de JACQUES DUMAY laquelle possède deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment, mais seulement dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve d'ANTOINE CAILLE d. BISCORNET, laquelle possède deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES CAILLE d. BISCORNET qui possède un arpent et demy de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et neuf arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN BOYER qui possède un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment.

mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de JEROME LOINGTAIN, laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, laquelle a maison, grange, Etable et seize arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN BOYER qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mesmes cen et rentes, lequel n'a qu'une méchante maison et dix arpens d'terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est le fils mineur et orphelin de feu René LOINGTAIN qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maiso grange, Etable et douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS GUY qui possede un arpent de e terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore qu'une maison nouvellement constru et huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est Jacques FAYE qui possede un arpent de t re de front sur la d. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments, mais seulement huit arp de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve d'ANDRE BABEU dont il a été p lé cy devant, laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, laque n'a sur cette terre aucuns Batiments mais seulement huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH FAYE qui possede un arpent de te re de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et re tes, lequel commence a se batir et a quatre arpens de terre bourable et un demy arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est françois FAYE qui possede un arpent de e terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucuns batiments mais ser ment quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE CAILLE d. BISCORNET qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de

memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et de ze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN MOSSARD d. LA BRISÉE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur quihze arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt deux sols six deniers, trois chapons de rente et trois deniers de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, et vingt arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JULIEN LAMARCHE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de quinze arpens, chargés des memes cens et rentes que led. Mossard, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, et vingt huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve dud. JEROME LOINGTAIN dont a été parlé cydevant laquelle possede trois arpens moins un tiers et un douzieme de terre de front sur environ seize arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt huit sols et trois chapons de rente et trois deniers de cens, laquelle n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments, laquelle terre est toute défrichée et sur laquelle il y a quatre arpens de prairie et le surplus en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est le fils mineur et orphelin dud. René LOINGTAIN et petit fils dud. JEROME LOINGTAIN dont a été par cydevant, lequel possede un tiers et un douzieme d'arpent de terre de front sur environ seize arpens de profondeur, detac de la terre precedente dont les cens et rentes sont compris e partie dans celles de lad. terre precedente lad. portion n'est seulement chargée que de six sols huit deniers et d'un denier de cens et rentes par chacun an et de cinq chapons de douze ans en douze ans, laquelle portion de terre est toute en valeur et sur laquelle il ny a aucun batiment.

Laquelle portion de terre avec celle precedente, de laquelle Elle est demembrée font la fin de la Coste d. S. Lambert et joint au sud'ouest une Riviere appellée la petite Riviere de s. Jacques des deux costés de laquelle il y a des habitans dont il sera parlé cy apres attendu que les habitations courrent un Rumb de vent different.

Qu'a vingt quatre arpens ou Environ audessus de
lad. Riviere est le fort de la prairie

Qu'audessus dud. fort est la Commune qui est de vingt
huit arpens et demy et demy perche de terre de front sur
cent arpens de profondeur.

Qu'audessus de lad. Commune en continuant le Long du
fleuve s. Laurent est la Coste d. la prairie de la mag. pos-
sédée par les habitans cy apres dont les lignes en profondeur
courant au sud moins un degré de la boussole savoir

JEAN HERVE possede deux arpens de terre de front sur
trente arpens de profondeur, charges de trente sols et un
chapon de rente et un denier de cens par chaque arpent de
front, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix arpens de terr
labourable.

Qu'audessus est CLEMENT LERIGE Ecuier s. de la plante
qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profonde
chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, E-
ble et vingt quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE ROY qui possede quatre arpens de
terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et
rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente deux arpen
de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve d'ANTOINE ROUGIER D. LAFRANCE,
laquelle possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur lad.
profondeur, chargés des même cens et rentes, laquelle a mai-
son, grange, Etable et quinze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de MATHURIN MOQUIN dont est pa-
lé cy-devant, laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front
sur la d. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, la-
quelle n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments mais seulement hu-
arpens de terre labourable.

TE
Qu'audessus est JEAN BAP. RAYMOND D. TOULOUZE qui possé-
de deux arpens de terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargé-

des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable,
quinze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est RENE DUPUIS qui possede deux arpens de
terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargés des memes cens
rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et dix huit arpens e
terre Labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN LEFORT D. LAPRAIRIE qui possede qu
tre arpens de terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargés e
mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et vir
huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES POISSAN D. LASALINE qui possede
deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés e
memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et sei
arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus sont les heritiers de JACQUES LACROIX qui p
sident encore par indivis onze arpens de terre de front sur
cinquante arpens de profondeur, chargés de vingt six livres
dix sols et douze chapons de rente et d'onze deniers de cens
lesquels nont sur cette terre aucun Batiments, mais seulement
dix arpens de terre labourable et deux arpens de prairie.

QU'audessus est ANTOINE CAILLE D. BISCORNET premier hal
tant de la Coste appellée s. Catherine qui possede trois ar
pens de terre de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, char
de trente sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et
d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel a maison, grang
Etable et quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH ROUSSEAU d. LABONTE qui possede
trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de trente
arpens chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a qu'une
maison et six arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES BOUTIN qui possede trois arpens
de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens
et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments mais seulement
sept arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEFEBVRE qui possede trois ar
pens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes

cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH LEFEBVRE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel na encore aucuns batiments ny defrichement sinon un arpent de desert.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de FRANCOIS DUMAY laquelle possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a sur cette terre aucun Batiment, mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est GUILLAUME BARRETTE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des même cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment, mais seulement neuf arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS GAGNIER qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE GAGNIER qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et vingt un arpens de terre labourable. fils

Qu'audessus est RENE BOURASSA qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de deux minots de ble de rentes et d'un sols de cens, lequel n'a encore aucun batiment mais seulement neuf arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS PRESLEAU D. BARRAUX, qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés de trente sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et d'un sols de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore qu'une maison, neuf arpens de terre labourable et un demy arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS BOUCHARD qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cer-

et rentes que led. Barraux, lequel a maison, grange, Etable neuf arpens de terre labourable et un demy arpent de prairie

Qu'audessus est NICOLAS GAGNIER qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS GAGNIER d. BELAVANCE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, quatre arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH GAGNIER qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun Batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est CLAUDE BIZAILLON qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés d'un minot et demy de bled et quatre Livres dix sols de rentes et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre nouvellement prise aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS BIZAILLON qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de quatre Livres dix sols et trois chapons de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens lequel a maison, grange, Etable, et cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. PIERRE GAGNIER dont est parlé cy-devant qui possede trois arpens quelques perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés d'un minot et demy de bled et quatre livres dix sols de rente et deux sols marqués de cens, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est VINCENT LENOIR qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de quatre Livres dix sols et deux d'indes de rentes et un sol marqué de cens lequel a maison, grange, Etable et huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est CATHERINE CUSSON Epouse du S. Jacques

Thibierge, laquelle possede six arpens de terre de front si
lad. profondeur, chargés de neuf Livres et quatre dindes de
rente et deux sols marqués de cens, laquelle a maison, gran-
Etable et douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'au bout des profondeurs des terres du premier, cy
devant expliquées Il y a un second Rang en commençant au
Nord'est à la ligne qui separe led. fief terre et seigneurie
de la prairie de la Mad. ^{ne} d'avec celuy de Longueuil lequel
second rang est possédé par les cy apres nommés sçavoir

TOUSSAINT TRUTTEAU qui possede trois arpens de front
sur deux arpens et quelques perches de profondeur en continua-
tion de la terre qu'il possede au premier Rang, lesd. trois
arpens chargés de sept sols six deniers de rente et six den-
ies de cens, et sur laquelle terre il n'a aucuns batiments ny de-
frichements.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE TRUTTEAU dont est parlé au pre-
mier Rang qui possede en continuation quatre arpens de terre
de front sur quatre arpens et quelques perches de profondeur
reduction faite jusqua la susd. ligne de separation, lesd.
quatre arpens chargés de seize sols et un boisseau de bled
rentes et six deniers de cens, lequel na sur ce morceau de
terre aucuns batiments ny defrichement

Qu'audessus est NICOLAS VARRIN qui possede en continua-
tion de sa terre du premier Rang trois arpens de terre de
front sur sept arpens de profondeur reduction faite jusqua
lad. ^e ligne de separation chargés d'un demy minot de bled et
vingt un sols de rente et d'un sols de cens, sans aucuns de-
frichements.

Qu'audessus est MATHIEU GERVAIS qui possede en continua-
tion de sa terre du premier Rang quatre arpens de terre de
front sur huit arpens dix perches un quart de profondeur re-
duction faite jusqua' lad. ^e ligne de separation, chargés d'un
demy minot de bled et trente cinq sols de rente et de deux
sols marqués de cens, sans aucuns defrichements

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH ROBIDOU qui possede en continuation de sa terre du premier Rang deux arpens de terre de front sur environ dix arpens de profondeur reduction faite jusqu'à lad. ligne de separation chargés d'un demy minot de bled et vingt sols de rentes et six deniers de cens, lequel n'a aucun defrichements sur cette terre.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT SURPRENANT qui possede en continuation de sa terre du premier Rang, quatre arpens de terre front sur environ douze arpens de profondeur reduction faite jusqu'à lad. Ligne de separation, chargés de vingt quatre sols et quatre chapons de rente et d'un sols marqué de cens, lequel n'a encore aucuns defrichements sur cette terre.

Qu'audessus est MAURICE DUMAY qui possede en continuation de sa terre du premier Rang deux arpens de terre de front sur quatorze arpens et demy ou Environ de profondeur, chargé de trois quarts de blé et vingt neuf sols de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a aucun defrichements sur cette terre.

^T
Qu'audessus est JACQUES HERAULT d. S. PIERRE dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede quatre arpens de terre de front : environ seize arpens de profondeur, chargés de trois livres quatre sols et trois chapons de rentes et deux deniers de ce lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JULIEN LAMARCHE dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur environ dix huit arpens de profondeur chargés de dix huit sols et deux chapons de rente et six deniers de cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun defrichements étant Etably sur une autre terre au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH DUMAY dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur dix huit arpens et demy de profondeur, chargés de trente sept sols et deux chapons de rentes et six deniers de cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiments étant Etably sur une autre terre au premier Rang, mais a seulement trois arpens de terr

labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN POUPART dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede trois quarts d'arpent de terre de front sur dix huit arpens et demy de profondeur chargé de treize sols onze deniers et trois quarts d'un chapon de rente et d'un denier cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns defrichements Etant Etably sur autre terre au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH POUPART dont a été parlé cydevar qui possede un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur dix huit arpens et demy de profondeur, chargé de quatre sols six deniers et d'un quart de chapon de rente et un denier de cens, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucuns defrichements.

Qu'audessus est led. LAURENT SURPRENANT dont a été parlé cydevant deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de vingt sols et deux chapons de rente et six deniers de cens lequel n'a encore aucuns defrichements sur cette terre étant etably sur celle du premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES MOQUIN dont a été parlé cydevar qui possede deux arpens de terre de front lad. profondeur de vingt arpens, chargés d'un minot et demy de blé de rentes et d'un sols marqué de cens lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments étant etably sur celle du premier Rang, mais a seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LOINGTAIN dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés d'un minot de blé et quarente sols de rentes et d'un sols marqué de cens, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun defrichements en ce quelle est en continuation de celle du premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est JEAN LAROCHE dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés d'un minot et demy de blé de rentes et de six denier de cens, lequel n'a aucun batiments sur cette terre mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable, et est baty sur sa terre du premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est JEAN PERRAT D. LAFONTAINE dont yl a été

parlé cydevant qui possede en continuation de sa terre du Rang deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chae de quarante sols et un minot de bled de rentes et d'un sols marqué de cens et sur laquelle terre il n'a encore aucuns defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES MOQUIN dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede huit arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de huit livres et quatre minots de bled de rentes, de deux sols marqués de cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun Batiments ny defrichements

Qu'audessus est JACQUES s. MICHEL qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés d'un minot et demy de bled et de trois livres de rentes et d'un sols marqué de cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH DUMAY dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes que led. s. Michel, quel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichement en ce quelle est en continuation de celle quil possede au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est la veuve d'ANDRE BABEU dont a été parlé cydevant, laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front, sur lad. profondeur, chargés de quarente sols et un minot de bled de rentes et un sols marqué de cens, il ny a sur cette terre aucun Batiments ny defrichements en ce quelle est en continuation de celle que la d. veuve possede au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LOINGTAIN dont a été parlé cydevant qui possede un arpent six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés de trente sols et trois quarts de minot de bled de rentes et d'un sols marqué de Cens lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun Batiments ny defrichements

Qu'audessus est JACQUES HERAULT d. s. Pierre dont il a été parlé cy-devant, qui possede onze arpens et quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés de douze livres et six minots de blé de rentes et de cinq sols marqué

et six deniers de cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns batimens ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE SURPRENANT dont il a été parlé cydevant qui possede deux arpens et trois quarts de terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargés de cinquante sols et un minot, et demy de bled de rentes et dix huit deniers de cens et sur laquelle il n'a encore aucuns Batiments ny defrichements etant pour la plus grande partie la continuation de celle qu'il a au premier Rang.

Que le surplus des terres de ce second Rang jusqu'à ce le dont va etre parlé cy apres est encore non concedé

Qu'audessus est Louis GAGNIER d. BELAVANCE dont il a été parlé cydevant qui possede six arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur au derriere de la terre de CATHERINE CU SON derniere habitation du p. Rang du Costé du sud ouest, lesd. six arpens chargés de six livres et trois minots de bled de rentes et de deux sols marqués de cens et sur laque le terre led. BELAVANCE n'a encore aucuns Batiments mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'en reprenant la Rivière s. Jacques qui est entre la terre de la veuve de Jerome Loingtain et son petit fils et le fort de la prairie ainsy qu'il est dit cydevant des deux costés de laquelle Riviere qui court dans les terres il y a des habitans et en commençant à son Embouchure dans le fleu t s. Laurent remontant icelle sont les cy apres scavoir

Du costé du Nord'est de la d. Riviere est une coste appellée Coste des prairies dont le front des habitations pre sur le bord de la d. Riviere et la profondeur court vers l'est ou environ et dont le premier Rang est possedé par le cy apres.

Premièrement a l'embouchure lesd. R. P. possedent en domaine un restant de terrain d'environ quarente arpens en superficie presque tout en prairie dans un terrain fort inegé

le long de lad. Riviere qui tourne beaucoup et sur lequel ny a aucuns batiments.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de JEAN MAGNAN d. LESPERANCE dont il a été parlé cydevant, laquelle possede un arpenter de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargé de vingt sols et un chapon de rente et d'un denier de cens, la quelle n'a sur cette terre aucuns batiments mais seulement sept arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LEONARD HERVIEUX dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possede quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées de huit sols par an et de deux chapons en cinq ans de rentes et d'un denier de cens, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns batiments mais seulement trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JEAN GIGUIERES dont il a été parlé cydevant qui possede deux perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées de quatre sols par an et un chapon en cinq ans de rente et d'un denier de cens, lequel na sur cet terre aucun batiment, mais seulement un arpenter de prairie

Qu'audessus est françois LEBER, dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possede deux perches de terre de front sur la profondeur, chargées des memes cens et rentes que le precedent, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement un arpenter et trois perches de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES MOQUIN, dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possede deux perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a su cette terre aucun Batiment mais seulement un arpenter et de de prairies.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH DUMAY dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de vingt sols et un chapon de rente et un denier de cens par arpenter de front, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment, mais vingt cinq arpens de ter labourable, et cinq arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est Louis BOUCHARD, dont il a été parlé cy devant, qui possede un demy arpant de terre de front sur la profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et un demy arpant de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE BOURDEAU laquelle possede un demy arpant de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, laquelle n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre, mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est GABRIEL LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpant de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des même cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable trois arpens et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpant de terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargé des mem cens et rentes, au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourabl et trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy e pent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourabl et trois arpens et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JEAN GERVAIS qui possede un demy arper de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cer et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEFEBVRE, dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possede un demy arpant de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment, mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH LEFEBVRE, dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possède un demy arpente de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE DUMAY qui possède quatre arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, quarente cinq arpens de terre labourable et quinze arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DUMAY qui possède deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, vingt deux arpens de terre labourable et huit arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE MOQUIN laquelle possède six arpens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur, chargés de vingt cinq sols et un chapon de rent et d'un denier de cens par arpente de front, laquelle a maison, grange, Etable, quatre vingt dix arpens de terre labourable et dix arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN GERVAIS dont il vient d'être parlé qui possède deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens, chargés des memes cens et rentes que lad. veuve Moquin lequel a maison, grange, Etable, vingt huit arpens de terre labourable et deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES MOQUIN, dont il a été parlé cydevant, qui possède trois quarts d'arpente de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement onze arpens de terre labourable et un arpente et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT LEFEBVRE qui possède un quart d'arpente de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

rable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est RENE RIVET qui possede trois arpens e
terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens
rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, soixante arpens de
terre labourable et six arpens de prairie.

TE
Qu'audessus est MICHEL MARIE D. S . MARIE qui possede
deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés e
mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, qua-
rente arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de FRANCOIS DUMAY laquelle p
sede un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, cha-
gés des memes cens et rentes laquelle n'a sur cette terre
aucuns Batiments mais seulement vingt arpens de terre labo-
rable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS BIZAILLON qui possede trois
quarts d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur char-
ges des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel a maison, gran-
Etable et quinze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE BIZAILLON qui possede un qua-
d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des
mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a sur lad. terre
aucuns batiments mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labou-
rable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BOURDEAU qui possede deux arpe-
e
de terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargés des memes
cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns
batiments mais seulement trente arpens de terre labourable

Qu'audessus est JEAN POTIER D. LA VERDURE qui possed
un arpent de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur
chargé de vingt sols, un chapon et un denier de cens et re-
tes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments, mais seulement dix huit
arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS BOURASSA qui possede sept pe-
ches, quatorze pieds et demy environ de terre de front sur
vingt cinq arpens de profondeur, chargés de dix neuf sols
sept deniers de rente et d'un denier de cens par an et de
trois chapons en quatre ans, lequel n'a aucuns batiments e

lad. terre, laquelle est toute en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN DEMERS qui possede pareillement sept perches quatorze pieds et demy de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes que led. BOURASSA lequel n'a aucuns batimens sur la terre, laquelle est toute defrichée et en terres labourables.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DETAILLIS qui possede pareillement quantité de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur lad. terre, laquelle est toute défrichée et en terres labourables.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE DESTAILLIS qui possede pareille quantité de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes sur lad. terre, laquelle est toute defrichée et en terres labourables.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE QUET d. DESROCHERS qui possede pareille quantité de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur lad. terre, laquelle est toute defrichée et en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de Jacques DETAILLY qui possede un a rpent et une perche de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens chargé de vingt cinq sols et un chapon de rentes d'un denier de cens par arpent de front, laquelle n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre laquelle est toute defrichée et en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEBER qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes que lad. DETAILLY lequel na encore aucuns batimen sur cette terre mais seulement six arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement vingt arpens de terre labourable et quatre arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE BOURDEAU laquelle p

sede deux arpens de terre sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mem cens et rentes, laquelle na sur cette terre aucuns batiments n seulement quarante arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucuns batiments, mais seulement seize arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve dud. Pierre BOURDEAU laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, laquelle na sur cette terre aucuns batiments, mais seulement quatorze arpens de terre labourable et deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est DOMINIQUE BOURDEAU qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns batiments, mais seulement sept arpens de terre labourable et sept arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est CHARLES DESNO qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes pour l'argent et d'un minot de bled, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns batiments, mais seulement quinze arpens de terre defrichée encore presque toute en prairie.

Qu'audessus est JULIEN LARRAIRIE qui possede treize arpens de terre de front dont les trois premiers ont vingt cinq arpens de profondeur et les dix autres seulement vingt arpens de profondeur chargés de treize livres quinze sols et treize chapons de rentes et de cinq sols marqués de cens, lequel na encore qu'un maison, quarante arpens de terre labourable et dix huit arpens prairie.

Qu'audessus est BENOIST PLAMONDON qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de quarante sols et un minot de bled de rentes et d'un sols marqué de cens, lequel n'a encore aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JEAN LAROCHE dont il a déjà été parlé cy devant, qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt arpens, chargés des memes cens et rentes que

led. Flamondon, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'au bout des profondeurs des terres du premier Rang du Costé du Nord'est de la petite Rivière s. Jacques cy devant expliquées est un second Rang d'habitations possédé par les cy ap en commençant vers l'embouchure de lad. Riviere et remontant da les terres scavoir

LOUIS BOUCHARD dont a été parlé cy devant qui possede en continuation de la terre qu'il possede au premier un demy arpent de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargé de doze sols six deniers et d'un quart de minot de bled de rentes et de trois deniers de cens sans aucun batiments ny defrichement.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE BOURDEAU laquelle possède un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt c arpens chargé des memes cens et rentes que led. Bouchard laquelle n'a sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements en ce quelle est en continuation de celle qu'elle possede au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est GABRIEL LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements, en ce quelle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements en ce quelle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements en ce quelle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est JEAN GERVAIS qui possede un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et ren-

lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucuns batiments ny defrichements en ce qu'elle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment ny defrichement sur cette terre en ce qu'elle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH LEFEBVRE qui possede un demy arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements, en ce qu'elle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE DUMAY qui possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur trente arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt cinq sols et un demy minot de bled par arpent de front et de deux sols marqués de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements en ce quelle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DUMAY qui possede deux arpents de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de trente arpens. chargés des memes rentes que led. Pierre Dumay et d'un sols marqué de cens pour le tout lequel n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements, en ce quelle est en continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE MOQUIN laquelle possede six arpens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés des memes rentes que dessus et de deux sols marqués de cens pour le tout, laquelle n'a pareillement sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements en ce quelle est en continuacion de celle quelle possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est led. JEAN GERVAIS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur chargés de deux minots de bled de rentes et d'un sols marqué et demy de cens, quel n'a pareillement aucun batiment ny defrichements sur cette terre en ce quelle est pour la plus grande partie en continuacion

er
de celle qu'il possède au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est RENE RIVET qui possède trois arpens de terre de front sur la d^e profondeur de vingt arpens chargés des même cens et rentes que led. GERVAIS, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments ny defrichements sur cette terre qui est la continuation de celle qu'il possède au premier Rang.

TE

Qu'audessus est MICHEL MARIE D. S. MARIE qui possède deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés de cinquante sols et un minot de bled de rentes et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a pareillement aucuns batiments ny defrichements sur cette terre qui est la continuation de celle qu'il possède au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS BISAILLON qui possède deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de quarante sols et un minot de bled de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a aucun batiment ny defrichements sur cette terre, qui est en partie la continuation de celle qu'il possède au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE BOURDEAU, laquelle possède deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt cinq sols et un demy minot de bled de rentes par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout laquelle n'a aucun batiment ny defrichements sur cette terre qui est la continuation d'une terre du p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est JEAN POTIER d. LAVERDURE qui possède un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens chargé des memes cens et rentes que lad. veuve BOURDEAU, lequel n'a aucun batiment ny defrichements sur cette terre qui est la continuation de celle qu'il possède au premier Rang.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS BOURASSA qui possède deux perches un pied et demy de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens chargés à de huit sols deux deniers de rentes et d'un denier de cens lequel na aucun batiment sur cette terre qui est la continuation d'une partie de celle qu'il possède au premi Rang.

Qu'audessus est JEAN DEMERS qui possède pareillement deux perches un pied et demy de terre de front sur lad. profondeur

chargés des mêmes cens et rentes que led. BOURASSA, lequel n'a sur lad^e terre aucun batiments, mais seulement quatre vingt t perches en superficie de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DETAILLIS qui possede pareillement deux perches un pied et demy de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur, chargées des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre vingt trois perches en superficie d'terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE DETAILLIS qui possede pareillement deux perches un pied et demy de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur, chargées des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre vingt trois perches en superficie d'terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE DEQUET D. DESROCHERS qui possede pareillement deux perches un pied et demy de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur, chargées des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre vingt trois perches en superficie de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de JACQUES DETAILLIS laquelle possede quatre arpens mais sept pieds et demy de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens chargés de vingt cinq sols et un demy minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sols marqué de cens pour le tout laquelle n'a aucun batiments sur cette terre, qui est en partie la continuation de celle que le possede au p. Rang, mais elle a quinze arpens de terre laborable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEBER qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, que la d. veuve DETAILLIS, lequel n'a aucun batiments defrichements sur cette terre qui est la continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a sur cette terre aucun Batiments ny defrichements sur cette terre qui est la continuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

Qu'audessus sont deux arpens de terre de front sur lad.
profondeur encore non concedées.

Qu'audessus est led. PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede deux arp
de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens e
rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur lad. terre qui est la
tinuation de celle qu'il possede au p. Rang.

QUE le long du Costé du sud'ouest d'une petite Riviere ap
pellée Rivière de S. Jacques et de la fourche a commencer a so
Embouchure et remontant icelle dans les terres sont les habitat
qui suivent sçavoir

PIERRE GAGNIER pere qui possede deux arpens de terre de fi
sur environ vingt arpens de profondeur peu s'enfautfaisant en 1
tal trente neuf arpens en superficie, chargés de trente neuf se
deux chapons de rente et d'un sols marqué de cens lequel n'a ai
cuns batiments sur cette terre qui est toute defrichée scavoir
trente cinq arpens de terre labourable et quatre arpens de pra
irie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de FRANCOIS DUMAY laquelle possed
deux arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur,
chargés de vingt sols et un chapon de rente par chaque arpent e
front et d'un sols marqué de cens pour le tout, laquelle a mais
-grange, Etable, trente trois arpens de terre labourable et sep
arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de JACQUES DESTAILLIS, laquelle p
sede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés
des mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a aucuns batiments sur cet
terre qui est toute defrichée scavoir trente cinq arpens de ter
labourable et cinq arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est une terre de quatre arpens de front sur vi
arpens et demy ou Environ de profondeur appartenant a l'hôpital
des pauvres malades, lad. terre chargée de quatre livres douze
sols et quatre chapons de rente et de deux sols marqués de cens
il y a maison, grange, Etable sur cette terre, quatre vingt hui
arpens de terre labourable et quatre arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus les SOEURS DE LA CONGREGATION possedent six ar

pens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés de sept livres dix sols et six chapons de rente et six deniers de cens pour le tout il y a maison, grange, Etable sur cette terre qui est toute defrichée et en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BRION qui possede un arpent et un tiers de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens chargé de trois livres de rente et de deux deniers de cens lequel a maison, grange, Etable, deux arpens de prairie et tout le reste de lad. terre en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est RENE DUPUY qui possede pareillement un arpent et un tiers de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes que led. BRION, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre qui est toute en terre labourable a l'exception de deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est MOYSE DUPUIS qui possede pareillement un arpent et un tiers de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes lequel a maison, grange, Etable sur cette terre qui est toute en terre labourable a l'exception de deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE DESTAILLIS qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de vingt cinq sols et un chapon de rente par chaque arpent de front et de deux deniers de cens pour le tout, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et cinquante arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiments sur cette terre qui est toute en terre labourable excepté six arpens en paturage ou prairies.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de FRANCOIS DUMAY laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur laquelle n'a encore aucun batiment mais seulement trente arpens de terre labourable chargés des memes cens et rentes.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE GAGNIER pere qui possede un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des mêmes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette

terre, mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN GERVAIS qui possède un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS BOUCHARD qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE LEFEBVRE qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT LEFEBVRE qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est GABRIEL LEFEBVRE qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEFEBVRE qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH LEFEBVRE qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE BOURDEAU qui possède pareillement un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, laquelle n'a aucun batiments mais seulement quatre arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE GAGNIER fils qui possède deux arpents de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et

rentes lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seuler trente arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. LAURENT LEFEBVRE, qui possede un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement quinze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN LAFAITIERE D. JASMIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et quarente cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. PIERRE LEFEBVRE qui possede un arpent six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement vingt cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est MICHEL MARIE D. S. MARIE qui possede quatre perches de terre de front sur lad. profond. chargés des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est CLAUDE BIZAILLON qui possede un quart d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes au prorata lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE BIZAILLON qui possede un quart d'arpent de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de FRANCOIS DUMAY laquelle possede un arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE ROY qui possede un demy tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargé des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement deux arpens et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus sont les representans le nommé S. COSME qui possedent un tiers d'arpent de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lesquels n'ont au

cuns batiments mais seulement cinq arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BOURDEAU qui possede un arpent et e de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, et vingt quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN POTHIER D. LA VERDURE qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trente six arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE DUMAS D. RENCONTRE qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et vingt quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est la veuve LAFONTAINE laquelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement vingt quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LEBER qui possede trois arpens et demy de terre de front sur lad. profond. chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et un moulin a scie soixante arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede un terrain en triangle contenant quatre vingt arpens en superficie, chargé de quatre livres, quatre chapons de rente et quatre deniers de ce lequel a maison, grange, Etable, quinze arpens de terre labourable et un demy arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de PIERRE BOURDEAU qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, laquelle a maison, grange, Etable et quize arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement trente arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est BENOIST PLAMONDON D. LAFLEUR qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des

mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trent deux arpents de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est lad. veuve de PIERRE BOURDAU laquelle possède deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés mêmes cens et rentes, laquelle n'a sur cette terre aucun batiment mais seulement six arpens de terre labourable.

(?) Qu'audessus est LOUIS BERTRAND AUPRIX D. LARAMEE qui possède quatre arpens de front sur deux(?) arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt sols un chapon de rente et un denier de cens par chaque arpent de front, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement vingt arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE SENECAU qui possède quatre perches de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargées des mêmes cens et rentes que dessus au prorata sur le pied de vingt cinq sols et un chapon de rente et un denier de cens par arpent lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JULIEN LAMARCHE qui possède un arpent et six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt cinq arpens chargés d'un chapon de rente et deux deniers de cens et de cinq en cinq ans trois autres chapons et quarante sols, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est led. Pierre SENECAU qui possède six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées d'un denier de cens par an et de trois chapons et quinze sols de rentes en cinq ans, lequel n'a aucun batiment mais seulement un arpent et demy de terre labourable et un arpent et demy de prairie.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possède un arpent et six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées de quarante sols et un chapon de rente et de deux deniers de cens par année et de trois autres chapons de cinq en cinq ans aussy de rentes lequel a seulement sur cette terre une grange et douze arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possède six perches de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargées de

quinze sols de rentes et d'un denier de cens par an et de trois chapons en cinq ans, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est NICOLAS BRAZO qui possede six perches de terre de front sur la d^e profondeur chargées des mêmes cens et rentes que le d^e PIERRE PINSONNEAU, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur lad^e terre mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possede six perches de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur, chargées de mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur lad^e terre mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable et un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JEAN HERVE qui possede quatre arpents de terre de front sur lad^e profondeur chargés de vingt cinq sols et un chapon de rente et un denier de cens par arpent de front lequel n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre, mais seulement six arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'about des profondeurs des terres cydessus designées est un second Rang possédé par les cy après scavoir

La veuve de JACQUES DESTAILLY laquelle possede une petite continuation de sa terre qui est près le fort de la prairie jusqu'à la ligne de la Commune dont est parlé cydevant consistait en trois arpens ou Environ de terre en superficie chargés de cinq sols six deniers de rente et six deniers de cens, led^e, terrain en terre labourable et paturage.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE LEFEBVRE qui possede cinq arpens et demy de terre en superficie qui est un restant de terre about de celle de l'hôpital, dont a été parlé cydevant jusques à la ligne de la Commune led^e. terrain chargé d'onze sols de rentes et d'un sols de cens, led^e. terrain tout en terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possede trois arpens de terre de front allant en Elargissant jusqu'à

quatre arpens au bout de la profondeur de douze arpens, led. t rain faisant en total quarente deux arpens en superficie, char d'un minot de bled de rente et d'un sols marqué de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et six arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE SENECAL qui possede cinq arpens de terre de front allant en Elargissant jusqu'à neuf arpens au bout de la profondeur de douze arpens et trois perches, faisant en t environ quatre vingt dix arpens en superficie, chargés de deux nots de bled de rente et d'un sols marqué de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et onze arpens de terre labourable.

Que dans les terres est une Coste appellée de fontarabie, le devant des terres de laquelle coste de fontarabie joint le costé des terres de la coste precedente et est lad. coste de fontarabie possedée par les cy apres scavoir

JACQUES LEBEAU D. LALOÜETTE possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt cinq sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et deux sol marqué de cens pour le tout lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucuns Batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR fils qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés d' memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur la terre, mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PAUL PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est Jacques Guerin d. lafontaine qui possede d'arpens de terre de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, chargé de trente sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et de huit deniers de cens pour le tout lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre ne fait que commencer a y travailler et a environ un arpent de terre defrichée.

Qu'audessus est la veuve de CLAUDE GUERIN D. LAFONTAINE le

quelle possede deux arpens de terre de front sur lad. profonde de trente arpens, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes que led. Ja ques Guerin laquelle n'a pareillement aucun batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement un arpent de terre defrichée.

Qu'audessus est JEAN HERVE qui possede trois arpens et de de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes rentes et de deux sols marqués de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments sur lad. ^eterre, mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES CHARLAN qui possede deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées de neuf sols neuf deniers de rente et dun denier de cens, lequel n'a aucun batiments sur cette portion de terre mais seulement un arpent de terre defrichée.

Qu'audessus est ANDRE BANLIE D. LAPERLE qui possede pareillement deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des memes cens et rentes que led. Charlan lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments sur lad. ^eterre mais seulement un arpent de terre défrichée.

Qu'audessus est CHARLES DESNO qui possede deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargées des me cens et rentes, lequel na pareillement aucun batiments sur la portion de terre, mais seulement un arpent de terre defrichée.

Qu'audessus est Paul Desno qui possede deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des même cens et rentes, lequel n'a aucun batiments sur lad. portion de terre, mais seulement un arpent de terre labourable et un arpen de prairie.

Qu'audessus est CLAUDE DESNO qui possede quatre perches moins deux pieds de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des memes cens et rentes au prorata, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur lad. ^eterre, mais seulement deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DESNO qui possede deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargées des me mes cens et rentes que led. CHARLAN, lequel n'a aucun batimen sur lad. ^eterre, mais seulement un arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS DESNO qui possede deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargées des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment sur lad. portion de terre mais seulement un arpent de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est MARIE ANNE DESNO laquelle possede deux perches moins un pied de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargée des memes cens, laquelle n'a aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement un demy arpent de terre labourable et un demy arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est CLAUDE DESNO qui possede un arpent et trois quarts de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de trente arpens chargés comme dit est cydevant de trente sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et d'un demy sols marqué de cens pour tout, lequel a maison, grange, Etable, six arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BROSSEAU qui possede trois arpens demy de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes rentes et d'un sols marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore aucun batiment sur cette terre mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS MARIE D. S. MARIE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes que dessus, lequel n'a encore aucun batiment sur lad. terre mais seulement un arpent de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE DESNO qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur vingt cinq arpens de profondeur chargés de vingt cinq sols et un demy minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sols marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encor sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JEAN BAP. GUERIN D. LAFONTAINE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes que led. ESTIENNE DESNO, lequel n'a encor aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus de la Commune ^{dont est parlé cy devant} est une Coste ^t appellée s. Jac-

4

ques, laquelle est possedée par les cy apres nommés scavoir

PIERRE LEFEBVRE possede quatre arpens de terre de front trente arpens de profondeur, chargés de trente sols, un demy not de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sols marqué Cens pour le tout, lequel na encore aucun Etablissement ny de frichement.

Qu'audessus est JEAN MESNY qui possede trois arpens de e de front sur lad. profondeur de trente arpens chargés des mēmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucuns batiments ny de frichements.

Qu'audessus est GUILLAUME BAUDIN qui possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens rentes, lequel n'a encore aucuns batiments sur lad. terre ma seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ANDRE BABEU qui possede trois arpens de e terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucuns batiments sur lad. terre, ma seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN BAUSSERON qui possede trois arpens e de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucuns batiments sur cette terre ma seulement un demy arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BERTRAND D. DESROCHERS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucuns batiments ny de frichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE DUMATS D. RENCONTRE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur lad. terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'en reprenant audessus et contre lad. Commune sur le t bord de la Riviere s. Jacques et du costé du nord d'icelle, t mence la coste s. Joseph, laquelle est possedée par les cy apres nommés scavoir.

PIERRE LEFEBVRE possede quatre arpens de terre de front

sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de vingt sols et un minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué Cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est Moyse Dupuis qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur trente arpens de profondeur, chargés de trente sols et un demy minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre qu'une grange et dix arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est CHARLES DUPUY qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre, mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et quatre arpens prairie.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BRION qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes rentes et d'un sol marqué et demy de cens, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre, mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable et quatre arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est CLEMENT LERIGE Ecuier S. DE LA PLANTE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés de vingt sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement huit arpens de terre labourable et deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS LEDUC qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt arpens de profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes que led. S. LAPLANTE lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement quatre arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JEAN OLIVIER, fils, qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE PINSONNEAU D. LAFLEUR qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés

aucuns batiments sur lad. terre, mais seulement six arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est RENE DUPUIS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur lad. terre mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES POISSAN D. LA SALINE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés de vingt sols et un demy minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout lequel n'a enco aucuns batiments sur cette terre, mais seulement trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'aubout de la profondeur de la terre de RENE DUPUY cy devant expliquée Leonnard HERVIEUX possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt arpens chargés de vingt sols et d'un chapon de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a aucuns batiments sur cette terre mais seulement douze arpens de prairie.

QUE dans la RIVIERE DE LA TORTUE il y a des habitans des deux costés d'icelle, le costé du Nordest est appellé la Coste de s. FRANCOIS-XAVIER et le Costé du sud'ouest la COSTE de S. IGNACE.

Lad. COSTE DE S. FRANCOIS XAVIER est possedée par les cy apresnommés en commençant a lembouchure de lad. Riviere et remontant icelle scavoir

LAURENT PERIER D. OLIVIER possede trois arpens de terre front sur lad. Riviere sur trente arpens de profondeur, chargé de trente sols et un chapon de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel a maison, grange Etable et huit arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS MONET D. LA VERDURE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de trente arpens chargés des memes cens et rentes que led. OLIVIER, le.

quel a maison, grange, Etable et sept arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JEAN DUMONTET D. LA GRANDEUR qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et quat arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ESTIENNE BIZAILLON qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur cette terre mais seulement un arpent de terre defrichée.

Qu'audessus est CLEMENT LERIGE Ecuier S. DE LA PLANTE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de trente sols et un demy minot de bled par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a aucun batiment sur lad. terre mais seulement deux arpens de terre laborable et deux arpens de prairie.

Qu'audessus est GUILLAUME BARETTE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés de trente sols un chapon de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE LEFEBVRE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes que led. Barette, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS LOINGTAIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur cette terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JOACHIM DESTAILLIS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore aucun batiment ny defrichement sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est CLAUDE BIZAILLON qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur la d. profondeur chargés de trente sols et un demy minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un

sol marqué de cens pour le tout, lequel na encore sur cette terre aucuns Batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE GAGNIER fils qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur la d^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes que led. BIZAILLON, lequel n'a encore aucuns batiments sur la d^e. terre ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH BOURRON qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur lad^e. terre aucuns batiments defrichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BAUDIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur lad^e. terre aucuns batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE BAUDIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur lad^e. terre aucuns batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est RENE BAUDIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur lad^e. terre aucuns batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est MICHEL BAUDIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun Batiments ny defrichements sur lad^e. terre.

Qu'audessus est TOUSSAINT BETOURNE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur, chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel na pareillement aucun batiments ny defrichemts sur lad^e. terre.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS BETOURNE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments ny defrichements sur lad^e. terre.

Qu'audessus est MICHEL JOLICOEUR qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad^e. profondeur chargés des mèmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments ny defri-

chem^{ts} sur lad. ^eterre.

Qu'audessus est NICOLAS LAPISTOLE qui possede trois arp^e
de terre de front sur lad. profondeur, chargés des memes cen
rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments ny defriche
ments sur lad. ^eterre.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH ROBIDOU fils qui possede quatre
arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes
cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur lad. ^eterre aucun
batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est CHARLES MARSIL fils qui possede trois arpen
t^es de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cen
s et rentes lequel n'a pareillement sur lad. ^eterre aucun
batiments n'y défrichements.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES LEMIEUX qui possede trois arpens
de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cen
s et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur lad. ^eterre aucun bat
ments n'y defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES BOISDORE qui possede trois arpens
de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens
et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement sur lad. ^eterre aucun bat
ments n'y defrichements.

QUE du Costé du Sud'ouest de la d. Riviere de la T^e
t^etie est la Coste d. de s. Ignace possedée par les cy apres e
commencant a l'embouchure de la d. Riviere et remontant icel^e
scavoir

DOMINIQUE DESTREILLES d. SANSSOUCY qui possede dix-huit
arpens et demy de terre de front sur environ neuf arpens de
profondeur chargés de huit livres deux sols et cinq chapons
rente et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel a maison, grange, E^b
ble, douze arpens de terre labourable et trois arpens de prairie.

Qu'au bout de la profondeur de laquelle terre cy dessus
ANTOINE BISCORNET possede trois arpens de terre de front sur

environ vingt sept arpens de profondeur, chargés de trois livres et quatre chapons de rente et d'un sol marqué et demy d'cens lequel n'a encore aucun batiments sur la d^e. terre mais seulement quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus et joignant led. SANSOUCY et PIERRE BAUDIN qui possede quatre arpens de terre de front sur douze arpens et demy de profondeur, chargés de cinquante sols et un minot bled de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment sur lad. terre, mais seulement deux arpens de terre labourable et un demy arpent de prairie.

Qu'audessus est LOUIS BERTRAND AUPRIX D. LARAMEE qui possede trois arpens et demy de terre de front sur environ dix et demi arpens de profondeur, chargés de trois livres, trois chapons de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment sur lad. terre mais seulement un arpent et demy de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est MICHEL LOINGTAIN qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur seize arpens de profondeur chargés de cinquante sols et deux chapons de rente et d'un sol de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ANDRE LOINGTAIN qui possede sept arpens de terre de front sur seize arpens de profondeur, chargés de cinq livres, un sol, six deniers, deux chapons et un minot et demy de bled de rente et d'un sol marqué et demy de cens, lequel a maison, grange, Etable et quatre arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est ANTOINE BOYER qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de seize arpens chargés de quarante huit sols et un minot et un quart de blé de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens lequel n'a encore sur lad. terre aucun Batiments ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JEAN BOYER, fils, de celuy cydессus, qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rentes que son pere, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment ny defrichements sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH LEMIEUX qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur vingt arpens de profondeur, chargés trois livres et d'un minot et demy de bled de rente et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a aucun batiments sur lad. mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE LEMIEUX qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de vingt arpens chargés mêmes cens et rentes que led. JOSEPH LEMIEUX, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment sur lad. terre, mais seulement trois arpens de terre labourable.

Qu'audessus est JOSEPH BEAUV AIS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur lad. terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est LAURENT LEFEBVRE qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a encore sur lad. terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DESNOYERS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur trente arpens de profondeur chargés de trente sols et un demy minot de bled de rente par arpent de front et d'un sol marqué de cens, lequel n'a encore aucun batiment ny defrichements sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est FRANCOIS DUPUY qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur de trente arpens chargés des mêmes cens et rentes que led. Desnoyers, lequel n'a encore sur lad. terre aucun batiment ny defrichements.

Qu'audessus est JEAN RAP. DUPUIS qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur la d. profondeur, chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment ny defrichements sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est JACQUES DUPUY qui possede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des mêmes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiment ny defrichements sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE ROY fils qui possede trois arpens

e
de terre de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes ce
et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun batiments ny defri
chements sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est PIERRE ROY père qui possede trois arp
e
de terre de front sur la d. profondeur chargés des memes ce
et rentes, lequel na pareillement aucun batiments ny defri
chements sur lad. terre.

Qu'audessus est ANDRE ROY qui possede six arpens de te
e
de front sur lad. profondeur chargés des memes cens et rent
lequel n'a pareillement aucun Batiments ny defrichements :
e
lad. terre.

TE
Qu'audessus est JEAN BAP. POISSAN D. LA SALINE qui po
sede trois arpens de terre de front sur lad. profondeur cha
gés des memes cens et rentes, lequel n'a pareillement aucun
e
batiments ny defrichements sur la d. terre.

Laquelle declaration led. R. P. DUPUY a dit contenir
vérité et a signé

HOCQUART

DU PUY ptre

Archives Nationales (France),
aussi: Archives Nationales du Québec
Localisation 3 A05 - 3208 B
Dossier "Sault St. Louis"

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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES CULTURELLES

DIRECTION DES ARCHIVES DE FRANCE

ARCHIVES NATIONALES

SECTION OUTRE-MER



DÉPOT des Papiers publics des Départements et Territoires d'Outre-Mer,
créé par édit du mois de Juin 1776

EXTRAIT des aveux, dénombremens et déclarations des seigneurs et propriétaires de fiefs et de censives au terrier du Domaine du Roy en la Nouvelle France
Tome 4ème (G1 vol. 453, p. 2211)

244, fief du sault Saint Louis, dudit jour vingt avril 1733
En procédant à la confection du dit papier terrier est comparu par devant nous Gilles HOCQUART chevalier, conseiller du Roy en ses conseils, intendant de justice, police et finances en la Nouvelle France, le R.P. Claude DUPUY prestre religieux de la compagnie de Jesus, procureur des missions de la dite Compagnie, établies en ce dit pays de la Nouvelle France et de leur collège établi en cette ditte ville, lequel R.P. DUPUY au nom et comme fondé de la procuration spéciale à l'effet de ce qui suit du Révérend Père Picrre DELAUZON prestre religieux de la dite Compagnie, supérieur des dites missions et recteur du dit Collège, la dite procuration en datte du seize janvier dernier demeurée jointe et annexée à la déclaration du R.P. DUPUY du dit jour seize janvier dernier, lequel, R.P. DUPUY es dits noms a déclaré que les dits Révérends Pères Jésuites jouissent et possèdent une étendue de terre de trois lieues et demie ou environ de front sur deux lieues de profondeur avec deux isles et islets et batures au devant d'icelle, nommée "le Sault Saint Louis" scituée au sud du fleuve Saint Laurent, le dit terrain appartenant aux dits R.P. Jésuites, scavoir deux lieues de front sur la dite profondeur par lettres patentes du Roy du vingt neuf may mil six cent quatre vingt de don d'icelles aux dits Révérends Pères pour contribuer à la conversion instruction et subsistance des Iroquois et à la charge que la dite terre appartiendra à Sa Majesté toute défrichée lorsque les dits Iroquois l'abandonneront et autres clauses et conditions portées es dites lettres patentes, enregistrées au Conseil supérieur de ce pays, le vingt quatre octobre au dit an et une lieue et demie de front ou environ sur pareille profondeur de deux lieues par concession faite aux dits Révérends Pères Jésuites par Messieurs de Frontenac et Duchesneau gouverneur général et intendant en ce pays le trente un du même mois d'octobre et an pour en jouir par les dits Révérends pères aux mêmes charges clauses et conditions portées par les sus dites lettres patentes, la dite concession confirmée par brevet de Sa Majesté du quinze juin mil sept cent dix sept, sous les mêmes charges et conditions, le dit Brevet enregistré au dit Conseil supérieur le deux octobre mil sept cent dix neuf, les dites deux concessions étant contigues et tenant dans leur totalité du costé du Nord Est à la terre et seigneurie de la Prairie de la Magdelaine et à costé du Sud Ouest à la seigneurie de Chateauguay appartenant aux héritiers ou représentans le feu sieur Lanoue, par devant le fleuve Saint Laurent et par derrière aux terres non concédées sur laquelle terre les dits Iroquois son établis en conformité du dit don et peu vent avoir environ deux cent cinquante arpens en superficie de terre défrichée servant à cultiver leurs blcd d'Inde sur lequel terrain les dits révérends Pères Jésuites ont fait construire en pierre une église de cent pieds de lon sur trente cinq pieds de large, une maison aussy construite en pierre de quarante pieds de long sur trente de profondeur à l'usage des missionnaires, une écurie, cour et jardin

laquelle déclaration le dit Révérend Père DUPUY a dit contenir
vérité et a signé, ainsi signé DUPUY et HOCQUART

Pour copie conforme, Paris, 7 juillet 1978
Le Conservateur en chef



Archives Nationales du Québec
Localisation 3405 - 3208 B
Dossier "Sault St. Louis"

1733/04/20

this letter is
mention in our
beginning claim

TRANSLATION

July 10 1978

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Sir,

I am sending you an attached copy of the consent made the
26th April 1733 by Father Dupuy of the Sault St. Louis deed.

Chief Custodian
In charge of the Overseas Section

Extracts from the admissions, counting and declarations of the lords and proprietors of deeds and the land census
Tome 4th (G1 Vol. 453, P. 2211)

244, Sault St. Louis deed, the said 20th day of April, 1733.
In proceeding with the making of said territorial (land) paper appeared before our Gilles Hocquart, knight, the King's councillor in his council, Steward of justice, police and finances of New France, the Rev. Father Claude Dupuy religious priest of the Order of Jesus, attorney (procurer) of the missions of the said Order, established in said country of New France and their College established in that said town, which the Rev. Father Dupuy in name and with the special power of attorney in effect that which follows that of Rev. Father Pierre Delauzon religious priest of said Order, superior of said missions and rector of said College, the said power of attorney dated last 16th January, which Rev. Father Dupuy and said names declared that the said Rev. Jesuit Fathers enjoy and possess a stretch of land of three and one-half leagues or thereabout of frontage on two leagues in depth with two islands and inlets and shores in front of these, called "The Sault St. Louis" situated at the south of the St. Lawrence River, the said land belonging to said Rev. Father Jesuits having two leagues frontage on the said depth by patent letters from the King of 29 May 1680 the gift of these to said Rev. Fathers to aid them in the instructional conversion and livelihood of the Iroquois and in charge of that said land belonging to his Majesty, all cleared when the said Iroquois will leave it and other clauses and conditions stated in said patent letters, registered at the Superior Council of this country, the 24 October of said year and one league and one-half in front or thereabout on same depth of two leagues by claim made to said Rev. Father Jesuits by Messrs. de Frontenac and Duchesneau, governor-general and superintendent in that country the 31st of the same month of October and year for the enjoyment of the Rev. Father's of the same duties, clauses and conditions carried in addition to the said patent letters, the said confirmed concession by certificate from his Majesty the 15 June 1717, under the same duties and conditions the said certificate registered at said Superior Council the 2nd October 1719, the said two claims being contiguous (adjacent) and holding in their entirety from the southwest coast to the Chateauguay

Seignory belonging to the hiers or representing the shooter Lanoue, in front of the Saint Lawrence and behind the nonconsigned lands on which land the said Iroquois have settled and conformed themselves of said gift and could have approximately 250 arpens in surfaced cleared land serving to cultivate their corn on which land the said Rev. Father Jesuits have constructed a stone church - 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, a house also constructed of stone - 40 feet long by 30 feet wide for the use of the missionaries, a stable, yard and garden to which declaration the said Father Dupuy said the contents were true and signed,

thus signed Dupuy and Hocquart

For confirmed copy, Paris July 7, 1978
Chief Custodian

1733/06/25

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CHS. LEMOINE BARON DE LONGUEUIL, POUR LA BARONIE
DE LONGUEUIL, 25 juin 1733

DU VINGT CINQ JUIN MVII. trente trois

EN PROCEDANT a la Confection dud. papier Terrier Est com-
paru par devant nous Gilles hocquart Ch^{er} Conseiller du Roy
en Ses conseils Intendant de Justice police et finances en la
nouvelle france, Charles Lemoine Ch^{er} Baron de Longueuil Cap.ⁿ
d'une Comp^{ie} des troupes du detachement de la marine entretenu
en ce pais pour le service de Sa Ma^{té} propr^e de la terre et Ba-
ronnie de Longueuil cy apres Expliquée tant en son nom comme
fils aisné et principal heritier de defunct Charles Lemoine
Ch^{er} Baron de Longueuil Ch^{er} de l'ordre militaire de St. Louis
Vivant Gouverneur de la ville et Gouvernement de Montreal, que
comme aux droits de Joseph lemoine Ecuier Ch^{er} de Longueuil
aussy Cap.^{ne} d'une Comp^{ie} desd^{es} troupes frere puissé dud. S. Com-
parant, par transaction passée. (blanc) lequel sieur Com-
parant Nous a dit qu'il comparoist pour rendre et porter entre
Nos mains la foy et hommage qu'il est tenu de rendre et porter
a Sa Ma^{té} au Chateau St. Louis de Quebec a cause de lad^e terre
et Baronne de Longueuil appartenances et dependances d'icelle
et Nous a representé pour titre de propriété un acte de foy et
hommage rendu a Sa Ma^{té} entre les mains de M. Duchesneau cy

ANQ: Fois et hommages, Dom. François Vol. II, fol. 164

devant Intendant en ce pais par feu Charles Lemoine Ecuier S. à Longueuil ayeul dud. S. Comparant le dix Juillet MVI^C soixante seize, par lequel Mond. S. Duchesneau sur la requisition dud. feu S. Lemoine a reuny en un seul et même fief qui seroit a la venir appellé Longueuil les Etendues de terre qui luy avoient été concedées en fief vis avis la ville de Montreal par differens titres scavoir par le S. de Lauzon de la Cytiere cinquante arpens de front sur cent de profondeur par titre du 24 ^{bre} 7. 1657, par le S. de Lauzon de Charny L'Isle Ste. helene et l'I Rond par billet du 30. May 1664, et par titres des vingt Mars et douze Decembre MVI^C soixante cinq; et par M. Talon lors Intendant l'etendue de terre qui se trouvoit le long du fleuve St. Laurent depuis les terres du S. de varenne presentement nommé le fief du Tremblay en remontant Jusqua celle dud.s Lemoine et depuis celle dud. S. Lemoine consistanteauxd. cinquante arpens de front en remontant Jusquaux terres de la prairie de lad.^{ne} avec les Isles et Islets adjacents sur une Lieue et demie de profondeur par titre du trois Novembre MVI^C soixante douze pour en consequence de lad. reunion jouir par led. feu S. Lemoines hoirs et ayans cause de tous lesd. terrains, Isles, Islets et Battures en fief avec tous droits de seigneurie et Justice haute moyenne et basse a la charge de la foy et hommage a rendre et porter au Chateau St. Louis de Quebec aux droits et redevances accoutumées au desir de la Coutume de Paris que les appellations du Juge qui sera Etably a Longueuil resortiront a la Justice

Royale des trois Rivieres, Jusqua ce qu'il en ait été Etably
une plus proche de lad^e Seigneurie, qu'il continuera de tenir
faire tenir par ses tenanciers feu et Lieu sur lad^e seigneurie
qu'il conservera et faira conserver les bois de chesne propres
pour la construction des vaisseaux, qu'il donnera incessament
avis au Roy, des mines, minieres ou mineruex si aucunes se trou-
vent sur led. fief et qu'il laissera les chemins et passages ne-
cessaires, sauf a Etendre lad^e seigneurie de Longueuil Jusqu'a
deux Lieus et demies de profondeur demandées par led. feu S.
Longueuil apres la confection du papier terrier, Un acte de fo-
et hommage rendu a Sa Ma^{té} par led. feu S. Baron de Longueuil
pere dud. S. Comparant a cause du fief de Longueuil entre les
mains de M. de Champigny lors Intendant le vingt deux Juillet
MVI^C quatre vingt quinze; Le brevet de confirmation de lad^e co-
cession faite aud. feu S. Lemoine par Mond. S. Duchesneau le d'
Juillet MVI^C soixante seize, led. brevet en datte du XXIII octo-
bre mil sept cent, registré au Con^l. superieur de ce pais le
p^{er} avril MVII^C un, Les lettres patentés accordées aud. S. Bar-
on de Longueuil pere dud. S. Comparant le XXVI Jan^{er} MVII^C cent,
registrées aud. Conseil superieur le vingt huit avril MVII^C un
par lesquelles Sa Ma^{té} a crée, érigé, Elevé et decoré lad^e ter-
re et seigneurie de longueuil en titre, nom, et dignité de Baronn^e
pour en jouir par le pere dud. S. Comparant ses Enfans succe-
seurs et ayans cause et les descendans d'iceux en legitime Mari-
ge pleinement et paisiblement relevant de Sa Ma^{té} a une seule

et hommage, aveu et dénombrement requis par les Loys du Royame Coutume de Paris aux droits d'armes, blazon, honneurs, prerogatives, Rangs, prééminences en fait de guerre, assemblée de Nobles et autres ainsi que les Barons du Royaume; Sans neantmoins que ses vassaux soient tenus a plus grands droits et devoirs que ceux dont ils sont chargés un titre de concession accordé au Pe dud. S. Comparant le huit Juillet mil sept cent dix par M^{rs} de Vaudreuil Gouverneur general et Rodot Intendant de trois lieues de front dans les terres non concedées dans la profondeur Jusqu'a la Riviere de Chambly; scavoir la continuation d'une lieue et demie de front au bout de lad^e seigneurie de Longueuil Jusqua lad^e Riviere de Chambly avec une lieue et demie de même front du costé du sud'ouest au bout des terres non concedées Jusqu'a lad^e Riviere sur le même Rumb de vent des autres seignuries de ce pais pour etre lesd^{tes} trois lieues de front unies et faire partie par continuation de lad^e seigneurie de Longueuil aux memes titres et droits de haute moyenne et basse justice au droit de chasse pesche et traitte avec les s auvages dans l'Eter due de lad^e concession a la charge de porter la foy et hommage au Chateau St. Louis de Quebec duquel il relevera aux droits et redevances accoutumées suivant la Coutume de Paris suivie en ce pais, de conserver et faire conserver les bois de Chesne propre pour la construction des vaisseaux, de donner avis a Sa Ma^{te} ou aux Gouverneur et Intendant de ce pais des mines, minières, ou mineraux si aucuns se trouvent dans lad^e Etendue et d'y ten-

feu et Lieu et le faire tenir par ses tenanciers, de deserter et faire deserter incessamment lad^e terre, laisser les passages nécessaires pour l'utilité publique, laisser la grève libre à tous pêcheurs à l'exception de celle dont il aura besoin pour faire la pêche, et en cas qu'à l'avenir Sa Ma.^{té} eut besoin d'aucuns héritages pour y batir et fortifier Elle ne sera tenue d'aucun dédommagement envers les propriétaires d'iceux, le tout sous le bon plaisir de Sa Ma.^{té} de laquelle il sera tenu de prendre confirmation des présentes dans un an et après lad^e ratification prise faute par luy de tenir feu et lieu sera lad^e concession reunie au Domaine de Sa Ma.^{té}; une copie signée Rive du brevet de confirmation de lad^e concession dattée du six Juillet MVII^C onze registrée au Cont^l Supérieur le six novembre suivant, Et lacte de foy et hommage rendu au Roy entre les mains de M. Begon cy devant Intendant en ce païs par led. feu S. Barde Longueil pere dud. S. comparant le seize avril MVII^C vingt trois a cause de lad^e terre et Baronnie de Longueil et lad^e transaction dud. Jour NOUS demandant led. S. Comparant qu'il nous plaise le recevoir à rendre lad^e foy et hommage; et à l'Instant s'Estant mis end ovois de vassal, Teste nûle, sans Epée ny Espions et un genouil en terre auroit dit à haute et Intelligible voix qu'il rendoit et portoit entre Nos mains la foy et hommag qu'il est tenu rendre et porter au Roy au Chateau St. Louis de

Quebec a cause de lad. terre et Baronnie de Longueuil; à laquelle foy et hommage Nous l'avons reçue et recevons par ces présentes sauf les droits du Roy et de l'autry en toutes choses; et a fait le serment entre Nos mains de bien et fidellement servir sa Majesté et de Nous avertir et Nos successeurs s'il apprend qu'il se fasse quelque chose contre son service; l'avons dispensé pour cette fois seulement d'aller aud. Chateau St. Louis de Quebec, à la charge de bailler et fournir son aveu et dénombrement dans les quarante jours suivant la Coutume de Paris, dont et du tout le S. Comparant Nous a requis acte que Nous luy avons octroyé et a signé avec Nous;

HOCQUART

LONGUEUIL

• • • • •

(1)

(1) ARCHIVES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC: FOIS ET HOMMAGES, Dom. François Vol. II, fol. 164.

Statement by J. B. Angin, Surveyor, dated July 11, 1735

Jay [sic] sous signé arpenteur juré résidant [sic] à [sic] ville Marie certifie que le onsieme [sic] jour de juillet de lannée [sic] mile [sic] cept [sic] cent trente [sic] sinq [sic] du consantement [sic] du reverand [sic] perre [sic] [dhui?] [sic] Superieure [sic] de la residence [sic] des reverands [sic] perres [sic] Jesuite [sic] a Montroial [sic] a [sic] la requeste de gabriel [sic] lemieux [sic] Je me suis expres [sic] transporté dan [sic] la caute [sic] St. françois [sic] xavier [sic] dan [sic] la Seigneurie du Sault St. louis [sic] sur le bort [sic] de la riviere [sic] de la tortue [sic] pour bornér [sic] une abitation [sic] pour le dit lemieux [sic] de trois arpans [sic] de frond [sic] joignant [sic] dun [sic] coté [sic] a [sic] françois [sic] du bois [sic] et d'autre coté [sic] a [sic] etienne [sic] destailly [sic] par des lignes parallele [sic] qui cour [sic] au sudest un degré sud suivant la naviation [sic] de la boussole et sur lesquel [sic] ligne [sic] jay [sic] posé deux borne [sic] de pierre et jay [sic] mis pour tesmoins [sic] audit bornes des pierre [sic] cacée [sic] en foy de quoy jay [sic] signé.

[signé] J. B. Angin

[draft translation]

I, undersigned surveyor, deemed resident at Ville Marie, certify that on the eleventh day of July of the year one thousand, seven hundred and thirty five, with the consent of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers at Montreal, at the request of Gabriel Lemieux, I went to the St. François Xavier Côte in the Seigneury of Sault St. Louis, on the shore of the Rivière de la Tortue, to trace the limits of a settlement for the said Lemieux, of three arpents frontage, adjoining on one side, to François Dubois' property, and on the other side to Etienne Destailly's property, by parallel lines running southeast one degree south following the compass' navigation, and on each of the said lines, I placed two stone bounds and, as proof, I also placed broken stone on the bounds, in witness whereof I have signed.

[signed] J. B. Angin

1735/07/11

ANQ E21, Loc. 1B12-4505 A "Sault Sainte Marie."

70

Gen. Villers, 1735
1735

General de bataille
Gabriel Lamy
École publ. Rég.
St. Jeanne d'Arc
Sault St. Louis
in fortific.

ANQ E21, Loc. 1B12-4505 A "Sault Sainte Marie."

1735 lot 11

1734

Jay tout signé au porteur que je ve
liverai à ville-mairie Cen fizier quater
ordinaire pour le Ville de Lachine
mille cest constante que du constante
marche universellement que la personne
de la résidence de l'heureux que devait
amontroial et a la que que le de gabriel
lemeux j'envoyez excepté tout porteur don
la cause de son coir x que la signature
rie du bailli et Louis Jérôme Leblanc de la
mairie de la forêt pour bonnem une
abitation pour le sieur bernier de toris
au pays de prairie Vaudreuil sur coté
a prén coir du bai et d'autre coté a
etienne de tailly parer et signé manuelle
qui connue fut et une signé j'ay signé
l'assiette de la bouteille bouteille que
ligne j'ay pris deux bonne de pierre et
j'ay mis pour des morins aux de bouteille
pour me ca cée en j'ay ce que j'ay signé

J. P. Ongan

Statement by J. B. Angin, Surveyor, dated July 11, 1735

Jay [sic] sous signé arpenteur juré résidant [sic] à ville Marie certifie que le onsieme [sic] jour de juillet de l'année [sic] mil cept [sic] cent trente [sic] sinq [sic] du consantement [sic] du reverand [sic] perre [sic] [dhui?] [sic] Superieure [sic] de la residence [sic] des reverands [sic] perres [sic] Jesuite [sic] a Montroial [sic] a [sic] la requeste de françois [sic] Montreüille Je me suis expres [sic] transporté dan [sic] la caute [sic] St. françois [sic] xavier [sic] dan [sic] la Seigneurie du Sault St. louis [sic] sur le bort [sic] de la riviere [sic] de la tortue [sic] pour bornér [sic] une abitation [sic] pour le dit montreüille [sic] de trois arpans [sic] de frond [sic] joinant [sic] dun [sic] cauté [sic] a [sic] noel [sic] toupin [sic] par des lignes paralelle [sic] qui cour [sic] au sudest un degré sud de la boussole et sur chacune desdit ligne [sic] jay [sic] pausé [sic] deux borne [sic] de pierre et jay [sic] mis pour tesmoins [sic] audit borne des pierre [sic] cacée [sic] an [sic] foy de quoy jay [sic] signé.

[signé] J. B. Angin

[draft translation]

I, undersigned surveyor, deemed resident at Ville Marie, certify that on the eleventh day of July of the year one thousand, seven hundred and thirty five, with the consent of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers at Montreal, at the request of François Montreuil, I went to the St. François Xavier Côte in the Seigneury of Sault St. Louis, on the shore of the Rivière de la Tortue, to trace the limits of a settlement for the said Montreuil, of three arpents frontage, adjoining on one side, to Noel Toupin's property, by parallel lines running southeast one degree south on the compass, and on each of the said lines, I placed two stone bounds and, as proof, I also placed broken stone on the bounds, in witness whereof I have signed.

[signed] J. B. Angin

1812-4605A

71

1935

Can Juillet 1735

General Debounage de
francs monnaie
de l'Extrême
attenué
Saint Louis

ANQ Éad, Loc: 1812-4605A, "Saint St. Louis . . ."

1725/07/14

卷之三

Gay s'ob signe' au porteur que mesdams
auille manie. Certe p're que le ordine
gourde Guillet Delamme mil cest cent
frante sing. Du conseilte mank Du neve
vad p'rene que sup erieure Delambe
Dance des reueurand p'renes. Rebutte a
montreal et a la ve queute de mons. Cois
mon fruelle Germeud ex pres fress
p'orte' Dan la Cante St. Fran. Corixauie.
Dan la signeure De la Sault St. Louis que
le bont Delamme De la bontbie. pour
bonnem use abitation p'orte' Dilmor
Freuille Detrois au p'ans De l'orne l'ore
manl. Den Cante a chienne Des failli —
il D'autre Cante' a roel. Ton p'rin p'ar
Des ligues paralelle qui couv au de Det
un egné. H. De la bontbie et p'anc che
cuse des d'is ligues Gay p'as ter deux
bonne De p'erie et Gay suis pour
tel moins au D'bonne. Des p'ancie catie
on poy De guy Gay signe' et p'as

ANQ E21, Loc: 1B12-4505 A, "Sault St. Louis. - .

1735/10/31

72

ARCHIVES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

**INVENTAIRE
des
CONCESSIONS EN FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE
FOIS ET HOMMAGES
et
AVEUX ET DÉNOMBREMENTS
conservés aux
ARCHIVES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC**

PAR

PIERRE-GEORGES ROY

VOLUME QUATRIÈME

**BEAUCEVILLE
L'“ECLAIREUR”, Limitée
EDITEUR**

1928

1735/10/31

neur et intendant de la Nouvelle-France, le 20 juillet 1734, au sieur Charles-René Le Gardeur de Beauvais fils.

Insinuations du Conseil Souverain ou Supérieur, cahier no 7, folio 70.

Publié dans *Appendice HHHH de l'Assemblée législative*, 1853, p. 95.

10 mai 1741.

Ordonnance de MM. de Beauharnois et Hocquart, gouverneur et intendant de la Nouvelle-France, qui réunit au Domaine de Sa Majesté la seigneurie concédée à M. Le Gardeur de Beauvais le 20 juillet 1734, laquelle seigneurie n'a pas été mise en valeur par le dit seigneur.

Ordonnances des Intendants, cahier no 29, folio 28.

Publiée dans *Edits et Ordonnances*, vol. II, p. 555.

FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DE LANOULLIER DE BOISCLERC

31 octobre 1735.

Acte de concession du marquis de Beauharnois et de Gilles Hocquart, gouverneur et intendant de la Nouvelle-France, au sieur Lanoullier de Boisclerc, grand voyer en ce pays, d'un "terrain de trois lieues et demie ou environ de front sur deux lieues de profondeur derrière les concessions accordées aux Révérends Pères Jésuites à l'endroit du Sault Saint-Louis le 29 may et 24 octobre 1680, et sur le même front des d. concessions, laquelle estendue de terrain sera bornée du côté nord-est à la seigneurie de La Prairie de la Magdeleine sur la même ligne, et de l'autre côté au sud-ouest à celle de Châteauguay par une ligne parallèle, sur le devant par les concessions accordées aux dits Révérends Pères Jésuites sur la profondeur de deux lieues joi-

Inventaire des Concessions en Fief et Seigneurie, Fois et Hommages, et Aveux et Dénombrements conservés aux Archives de la Province de Québec. par Pierre-Georges Roy. Volume 5, pages 289-297

gnant aux terres non concédées." En fief et seigneurie, haute moyenne et basse justice.

Registre d'intendance no 7, folio 35.

NOTE — En marge de cette concession, on lit :

"Sa Majesté n'a pas voulu approuver ny ratifier cette concession ; le sieur Boisclerc en doit remettre le titre, partant, elle est nulle. Hocquart."

FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DE SAINT-MICHEL
(Départ du fief et seigneurie de la Durantaye) (1)

14 août 1736.

Acte d'adjudication de la Prévôté de Québec à dame Marie-Françoise Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, femme de Hugues-Jacques Péan, sieur de Livaudière, de la moitié au total du fief et seigneurie de la Durantaye, la dite moitié située en la paroisse Saint-Michel avec ses circonstances et dépendances.

Prévôté de Québec, 1736.

15 septembre 1738.

Ordonnance de Gilles Hocquart, intendant de la Nouvelle-France, qui oblige tous les habitants tenanciers et censitaires de Hugues-Jacques Péan de Livaudière, chevalier de Saint-Louis, major des ville et gouvernement de Québec, propriétaire actuel de la moitié du fief de la Durantaye, de faire et fournir par devant maître Dulaurent leurs déclarations fidèles et exactes de ce qu'ils possèdent de terre en front et en profondeur, la quantité de celles en valeur, les bâtiments dessus construits, les cens, rentes

(1) Pour l'histoire antérieure du fief et seigneurie de Saint-Michel, voir *Fief et seigneurie de la Durantaye*, vol. II, p. 177.

Inventaire des Concessions en Fief et Seigneurie, Fois et Hommages, et Aveux et Dénombrements conservés aux Archives de la Province de Québec. par Pierre-Georges Roy. Volume 5, pages 289-297

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Michel

Réponse

aux objections que les sieurs
Gaud Poët et Jauré furent venu
me faire s'opposer à la con-
cession accordée au Sr de
Boiselle, devant le Sault St.
Louis.

Je réponds au
premier article touchant
la concession qu'il a plu
à Messieurs de Beauparcourt
et Boiselle, Gauvin et
Héritier Général, et autres
d'autre en toute la Nouvelle
France, ou' accordée dans les
terres nous évidées, devant
le Sault St. Louis sur laquel
front de la concession des
dits Sault St. Louis, et sur
deux lieux de profondeur
en conformité de la lettre
de Missionnaire le comte
de Marly, écrit l'an
dernier, à prendre depuis
la ligne de la Seigneurie
de la Prise de la baie
luse, jusqu'à celle de chas-
teau Gary, qu'il n'y a pas
de chasse d'ordinaire, car
n'y chevauchent que mal et

projet, lesdits français, canadien et
québécois ont fait visite et
visiter à leur voisinage
le hameau de Hérouxville, qui
est un petit chef d' cahier d'
population, à cette exception,
que quelques peu niveau il
y en aient, les taonards sont
sous la Nouvelle Patrie
vivant en paix et union
avec les habitants de la seulement
quarantaine de Gatineauville qui
en est voisine, sur laquelle
ils font leur chasse tous les
jours, lorsqu'ils y peuvent
trouver quelque chose qui
leur convienne, et leur pêche
dans les lacs avoisins,
c'est ce qui se démontre par
l'union et le commerce famil
lier qui ils ont avec les fran
cais, avec lesquels ils pêchent
de couvert

Les taonards sont
héréditaires qui sont habitants
dans la terre de la Seigneurie et
terre de St François et
dans celle de Bécancourt
qui appartiennent également
à des particuliers qui ont une
parcelle voisine avec les fran
cais qui y ont des habitations

Les sauvages regrettent du
lais des Deux-Moulins et,
avant bien en fait avec
les habitants de ces environs
que ces sauvages ont été
plus dans les profondeurs
de leur ignorance.

Je réponds à
ce second article que les
sauvages ont besoin de
chasse et de pêche, que ils
ne s'établissent que mal
que eux dans les profondeurs
des terres, que les lieux seuls
mais de leurs établissements
sont où les bordes des lacs
ou les bordes d'un fleuve,
ou un peu près ceux des rivières
des rivières où ils peuvent
chasser et pêcher en tout
temps, ce qu'il ne se trouve
pas dans la concession
qu'il a plu à ces seigneurs
m'accorder, n'y ayant que
une petite rivière où il y a
eau qui assèche dans les
froids de l'hiver, et les si
cheresses de l'été, dont les
bordes sont couvertes par les
forêts de l'Oréocéan et des habi
tats français les sauvages
font une espèce de culture.

qui il leur fait faire en eau
est, et qu'il ils ne pourraient
pas faire s'ils étaient éta-
blis dans les profondeurs des
terres tout des fleuves et des
lacs.

C'est pour obvi-
er cette difficulté que en l'
année 1688, le R. M. May, huit
quarante, de Graveline mena-
ge, sur les représentations
que les Générault firent
suites lui auraient faites
que les terres de la Prairie
de la Magdelaine, à eux a-
partenantes étaient trop hu-
mides et aquatiques pour
faire le feld d'inde aux
sausages, aurait concédé
aux D'tt Générault Peu,
une concession sur le bord
du fleuve St. Laurent nom-
mée vulgairement le huit
St. Louis, de deux lieues de
front sur deux lieues de
profondeur à prendre à
la ligne de la Prairie de
la Magdelaine en remontant
vers Château Gay pour l'é-
tablissement des sausages
grossiers, si condition que
cette concession reviendrait

à Sa Majesté des armes et son
voix d'autrement abondante.
Les dits feins
rendus furent au printemps de l'année 1717 de
mauvaise à la hâte et le
reste du terrains qui n'estoit
point concédé sur le fleuve,
se tirant vers et jusqu'à la
ligne de Chateaugay sur
parelle profondeur de deux
lieues pour mettre les sauvage-
nes frangaises, au printemps alle-
gories pour leur cause que
les terres des sauvages du
Sault St. Louis estoient vides
et ne pouvoient plus apporter
le blé d'Inde, qu'il fallait
laisser les laisser repousser, et
que quand elles se virent expo-
sées lesdits sauvages y ven-
dront démeurer.

La Majesté
semble avoir pris en compte la
difficulté que l'on me fait
aujourd'hui en accordant
en l'an d'aujourd'hui 1717 aux
dits sauvages, le reste du terrains
qui n'estoit point concédé
jusqu'à ladite ligne de
Chateaugay, et que a envir-
on deux lieues de front
sur deux lieues de profondeur

sur le fleuve aux-mêmes en
 ditions du titre de 1680. En
 sorte qu'aujourd'hui, il
 est presque deux lieues de
 front sur deux de profon-
 deur à cultiver, et deux
 lieues de front sur pareille
 profondeur à laisser chasser
 pour en faire alternati-
 ment, tout pour lequel il
 est que pour la cause de
 leurs biens les dits Gouvern-
 tement n'ont donc point de
 cause pour chercher au moins
~~sauvages des terrains en pro-~~
 fondeur à moins que ce
 ne soit pour s'approprier le
 front que la partie s'est
 réservé, lorsque
 les sauvages l'abandonneront
 les allégés des Gouvern-
 tement fait la nécessité de en
 servir aux sauvages tel
 fois et terres défrichées suivant
 l'esprit des deux successions
 et dessus évoquées, influent
 sur eux-mêmes puisqu'ils
 ont concédé à ces habitants
 non seulement les Déserts
 que les sauvages ont fait
 aux veux-tout le long
 avant la concession de 1717.

mais eussent ces terres que
soit en bras de tout temps
les professeurs disent que
loult a fait.

~~Si les Geaiencts~~
~~Perez assent faire les inten-~~
~~tions de la Chapelle; et que~~
~~soit eussees dans les titres~~
~~de 1680 et 1717, ils n'assent~~
~~pas concorde ces deserts a~~
~~des francs, notamment~~
~~a J. Yves, Jean-Baptiste~~
~~la Fontaine, Claude Bi-~~
~~zaillou, René Dupuy,~~
~~Leiph et Pierre Gardiner, et~~
~~a plusieurs autres a titre~~
~~de ceux et rentes, tant sur~~
~~le fruit duquel aucun loult~~
~~que devant les professeurs~~
~~ils ont especialement entre~~
~~les dispositions même de~~
~~ces titres, passe sur les in-~~
~~eussements qu'ils font rai-~~
~~tre, est s'appropriant d'ail-~~
~~leur un terrains que le~~
~~Goy ne leur a point don-~~
~~né, et qui au contraire la~~
~~Chapelle le réserve, lors de~~
~~l'abandon qui en pourront~~
~~faire les dits louvoages.~~

Les dits Geai-
encts Perez n'ont pas crainct

pour une cause il fait
 pour autre que lesdits
 sauvages troquaient mal
 dispesce avec les frans
 que ils leus ont trouue poill-
 us, ny que les terres que
 les sauvages depachaient
 deuisseut usés et stériles
 dans la naturelle culti-
 vation et qu'il y manquas-
 sent de bois; ils n'aprecheu-
 doient pas nul pluit que
 lesdits sauvages voulent
 a abandonner la Religion
 n'y qui il fuisseut s'établir
 chez les Anglois, puisqu'il
 soit concéde les terres en
 bois de tout dans la pro-
 fondeur, et les terres depri-
 chées pour les sauvages,
 dans le front duquel
 bult - se horit; en lessels
 sauvages deuoient retourner
 lorsqu'elles seroient apposées
 suivant l'intention de Sa
 Majesté; et le titre de cou-
 rtisan de 1717; eux-mêmes
 donnent la preuve que ce
 n'est pour un obstacle à
 la Religion des sauvages,
 puisqu'il y ait place des
 habitants sur les terres que

le Roy n'a donné que pour
les Troquois.

Cesdits Feins
veus & Peres ne manqueroient
peut être pas de prétendre
que les Sauvages ny pou-
roient pas retrouver faulte
de bois, mais il est aisle
de juger que si c'est un
inconvénient pour des Sau-
vages, il ne paroîtrait pas
moins grand pour des ha-
bitans qui ne preudroient
pas des concessions dans
un endroit ou le bois man-
querait, puisque c'est une
des choses la plus necessai-
re des habitans, tant pour
le bâti que pour se chau-
fer.

Cesdits Feins
veus Peres ont allouez
pour obtenir le Privé de
ratification de 1680, que
les terres de la France de
la Haudeleine où demeure
sont les Sauvages Troquois
sont ettoient trop humides
pour la culture du blé.
A l'inde he même mesme
sont se trouve dans la
concession qui m'a été

assentée dans la province
de Sault St. Louis, les terres
étoient aussi hautes et fra-
îches, que celles de la Provi-
nce de la Nouvelle France,
et il n'y a que la côte
sous le Sault St. Louis
qui les terres soient basses.
Les dernières étoient des saan-
ges et prairies basses.

Ma réponse
aux trois difficultés que
l'on fait est tout simple-
ment: 1^e Lesdits Résidents
Pères jésuites ayant donné
et demandé aux sénateurs
tous les pouvoirs souverains
et des francs pour occi-
sion, ils ne craignent pas
qu'ils ayent des disputes
entre eux; et dans les éta-
blissements sauvages qui
sont dans des seigneuries
appartenantes à des seigneurs
particuliers, ils ont bien ce-
ux en paix et y vivent
encore; il n'y a donc rien
à craindre là-dessus.

2^e Il n'est pas
à apprehender que les terres
soient toutes vides, puisque
lesdits sauvages en ont à

laisser-chose et a cultiver
assez abondamment dans
quelque lieux de fruit, et
que lesdits Freres Pères
se soucieront sur le ter-
rain des Sauvages a des
habitans.

Si lesdits Fr.
souciens Pères ne disent
pas erouvre que dans huit
lieux de terres en superficie
de fauillet ou enroien man-
quent de bois et de terres,
puisque dans cette espace
de terrains l'on y placeroit
160 habitans, qui auocent
chaque 90 arpents de terre
en superficie a faire cultiver
que pelissoient que lesdits
Sauvages couvrent du bois
sur la concession de 1717,
il revient sur celle de
1680, que depuis qu'il sont
etablis sur cette premiere,
ils n'en ont couverte qu'
une tres petite espace, et
qu'a cette arpent du
bord du fleuve, tout est en
bois de fruit, qu'ils ont suf-
fisamment de terres pour
la culture de leur blé d'
Inde; puisque les Sauvages

Abenakis de St-Jean, où
sont établis, il y a plus long
temps que les autres au
Sault St-Louis, et que sont
plus nombreux, ne man
quent n'y de terres, n'y de
bois, quels que soient le
rôle de St-François n'ont
que deux lieues de front
sur deux lieues de profon
deur, et sur laquelle il
y a plusieurs habitants qui
ont des concessions.

Pour toutes ces
raisons on ne peut à priori
attribuer l'opposition que
les Jésuites font apportent
à la concession, qu'il a
plu à leurs seigneur
leur Général et Intendant
de n'accorder. Il semble
même qu'ils ne sont pas
d'accord avec eux-mêmes
puisque il est prouvé qu'
ils agissent non seulement
contre les aspirations qui
ils font naître, mais encore
contre la réserve que la
peste s'est faite dans les té
ttes de 1680 et 1717, en plus
que des habitants sur des
terres que la peste n'a

~~entendre considérer que pour
l'usage des sausages, et
que cette entente se trouve
lors de l'abandon d'une
telle sausages et en perdant~~

~~Enfin après
avoir demandé que ces fe-
vriards Pères ne sont n'y
faut en crante n'y étaient
l'appréhension qu'il soit
que ces sausages n'avaient
doucement leur gêlonon, ou
leur donnaient des habitudes
pour voitard, ou en doit
raporter une preuve pour
l'assurance de Monsieur
l'Intendant rendue le dou-
ze Janvier 1732, sur la re-
queste du Général Gérin.
Oh ! non, au nom et comme
Procureur du Général Gérin
Dufour, alors Supérieur Gé-
néral des Missions des Fe-
vriards Pères j'assure de ce
Pays dans laquelle il ex-
iste que lesdits Fevriards
Pères n'avoient occidé des
terres à plusieurs particularités
en leur possession du Sault
St Louis, sur lesquelles les
dits particuliers ne trouvent
pas feu et lieu, et n'ont fait~~

aucuns desirs n'avaient
à leurs voisins, et d'autant
plus fort n'ont pas encore
peuvié les leurs et veulent, en
obtenant ledit Règlement Prie
Dieu à la semence dessi-
tes terres, au Domaine de
l'adite Seigneurie. Si donc
le Règlement Prie Dieu de
montrer que ces concessions
nouvelles soient tenus de dé-
fricher leurs terres; et de
donner du débouchet à
leurs voisins, il faudra que
ces terres soient en fait de
fort autrement la semence
de tumberail d'elle-même.

Le n'est donc
que le seul intérêt qui
les fait agir, et le désir qui
ils ont d'augmenter le
nombre de plus de 150
hectares de terre qu'ils possé-
dent en Seigneurie dans
la colonie. Ils affirment
la traîte du ~~Bois~~ ^{Bois} depuis
1000^{ft} à la Demielle Boisau-
nière, et l'on croient bien
que la Seigneurie du ^{Bois}
Boiseler étaut établie, cette
ferme disparaîtra, joint à
ce qu'ils partageront avec

le Si Briseker, les Hollandais
qui se présentèrent pour s'
établir dans cet ouestier
la le soit ces deux mystes
qui ils emportent de vaines
prièretés de clameur et de
gêne pour la Religion, pour
s'appuyer à la ratification
de leur concession accordée
au Sieur de Briseker, et sur
lesquels il espere qu'il aura
aura aucun égard. Il
n'est pas étonnant que
les généraux Peres couron-
tent leur concession, puisqu'
ils font leur propre d'un
terracin que la Moyette s'
est réservé pour ces titres de
1680 et 1717.

Les dits Peres
veulent Peres pourront encore
dire que les Louvois qui
ment avec des têtes dépen-
dantes d'une Communauté
si régulière que des seigneurs
particuliers: si quas je re-
poussois que il est facile de
proposer le contraire, puis
que les Louvois et Bourauel,
Nouansieul, André le Vieux,
Laval, Jean-Baptiste, Poitier
et plusieurs autres ont vaincu

aimé prendre par couche,
des successions dans la
Seigneurie de Charnay
appartenante à la Dame
Duchesnay, dont ils payent
la rente exactement, et
qu'ils défrichent et culti-
vent pour eux aujourd'hui
que d'en prendre chez les
Prieurés de Péré, et que ils
négligent celles qui ils ont
chez eux derniers, pour culti-
tiver celles qui ils ont pris
en contract, pour des raisons
qui leur sont particulières.

^{Il} n'a été meslé
de représenter que les Prieurés
de Péré ne peuvent empêcher
de confesser la validité de
nos titres, attendu que s'il
la veut, ils avoueront la va-
lidité de celui de la Sei-
gneurie de Lillay, que le
leur a été accordé qui en
1712, sur une lettre de nos
Seigneurs le Comte de Gué-
chartouin, écrit à M. le seigneur
de Callières et de Beauhar-
ois, dans laquelle il nous
avait que l'intention de
la Majesté estoit que les

Recevant Peret émissé, j'eust
 tout au titre de secrétaire
 de la terre de Tully, pour
 que sa Majesté ne voulloit
 plus soulever aucun lit
 vain à aucune communauté établie en Languedoc,
 et ayant déjà assez
 des plus, que pourtant même
 leur titre seroit défectueux,
 ceuy qui n'a été accordé
 de sesdits lieux, et
 tant fait du consentement
 de Monseigneur le Comte
 de Marlepois, sur Mессион
 des Bartharriots et Thol
 quart, qui n'avaient
 alors aucune difficulté,
 comme ils le marquaient
 l'année dernière à Monsei
 gneur, en demandant la
 ratification que il en aoit
 fait la grâce de me pro
 mettre.

Fait à Pechel
 le 15 Octobre 1736
 L'assulier de Pechel

AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONTAINED IN FOUR FOLIO VOLUMES, TRANSACTED
IN THE COLONY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE
YEAR 1678 TO THE YEAR 1751

BY
PETER WRAXALL

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By CHARLES HOWARD McILWAIN
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

BENJAMIN BLOM  New York/London 1968

1746|02|25

(P. 218.) Albany 6 Jan^{ry} 1745/6. The Mohawk Sachems of the Two Castles come & renew the Cov^t with the Commiss^{rs} & offer some of their People to Lye this Winter at the rebuilt Fort at Seragtoga & to go on the outscout wth is thankfully accepted by the Commiss^{rs}

The next day the said Indians acquainted the Commiss^{rs} that they had made Peace & an Alliance offensive & defensive with the Flat heads or Cattabaw Indians & left in the Commiss^{rs} hand the Solemn Calumet or Pipe of Peace from the Cattawbaws.

22 Jan^{ry} Arent Stevens the Interpreter is dispatched thro the 6 Nations to acquaint them that the Attack upon & the Hostilities committed at Seragtoga by the French & their Indians has put an End to all our hopes of Neutrality & that our Gov^r therefore has taken up the Hatchet against the French & their Indians & expects the 6 Nations as our Bretheren & fellow Subjects will join in the War & for their Encouragement the Gov^r have appointed £20 — to be paid for every Male Prisoner taken from the French & £10 — for every Scalp. —

25 Feb^{ry} Arent Stevens the Interpreter returns from his Embassy & reports that he delivered his Message to the Sachems of the 6 Nations convened in a grand Meeting at Onondaga & that they had flatly refused to take up the Hatchet & assist us against the French & their Indians. They said they & the Cacknawaga Indians in Canada were One Family & one Nation that they intermarried amongst one Another & would not therefore make War upon each other, that when Indians went to War with each other they could not make Peace with that Facility white People did. They desired we should not think the Cov^t Chain broken by this Refusal as they should not if we refused to assist them in their Wars. The Interp^r reproached them with the Breach of their late & constant Engagments to our Gov^r but all was to no purpose they persisted in their Refusal.

Wraxall, Peter

An Abridgement of the Indian Affairs Contained in
Four Folio Volumes, Transacted in the Colony of New York,
From the year 1678 to the year 1751.

New York / London: Benjamin Blom, 1868. (First publ. 1915)
P. 244

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DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

COLONIAL HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK;

PROCURED IN

HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

BY

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,

AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO
PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY
OF THE STATE," PASSED MAY 2, 1839.



EDITED BY

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

VOL. VI.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1855.

1747/04/25

their Officers had received money for their whole pay, & that they were defrauded of it. Upon this the mutiny became almost universal. As these troops had been kept on the frontiers for the defence of it, the Province must inevitably be exposed to the greatest dangers from the enemy if these troops should be suffered to disband, as well as to plundering & other mischiefs from mutinous soldiers; I applyed to the Assembly for assistance on this occasion: but what an indecent refusal I received from them will appear from their answer, a copy of which I beg leave to inclose to your Grace; I was then reduced to draw bills for the whole payment of the forces at Albany. By the minutes of Council & other papers inclosed, the absolute necessity of drawing these Bills I hope will evidently appear to Your Grace; for that reason I entreat the favour of their being paid, or that care be taken that I do not suffer in my fortune by my doing what I could not omit, without exposing many of his Majestys subjects to certain ruin.

The Bills I first drew for the 40th. p^r man were drawn on Pay Office, but as I began to doubt whether these troops be upon the establishment for the pay of the army, I thought it more advisable to draw on the Treasury, who may order (as I think) the payment of them in any manner that may be proper.

Coll. Johnson who I have employ'd as Chief Manager of the Indian War and Colonel over all the Indians, by their own approbation, has sent several parties of Indians into Canada & brought back at several times prisoners & scalps, but the expedition being laid aside last year, the Indians were discouraged and began to entertain jealousies, by which a new expence became necessary to remove those jealousies & to bring them back to their former tempers; but unless some enterprize be undertaken, which may keep up their spiritts, we may again loose them. I intend to propose some thing to our Assembly for this purpose that they may give what is necessary for the expence of it, but I almost dispair of any success with them when money is demanded

I must likewise inform your Grace that by this last trip to Albany, I have got two Indian Nations to join with us, who are numerous & who were formerly allways in the French interest. They have actually fallen upon several French trading parties. They may be of singular use to distress the French trade & to cut off all communication between the French in Missesipia river & Canada.

I hope to have the honour of receiving your Graces commands with my leave to come to England to settle my private affairs. I am with the greatest respect, My Lord

Your Graces most obedient
humble servant

G. CLINTON

New York 23 July 1747.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

→
Colonel Johnson's Speech to the Indians and their Answer.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 281.]

Bretheren

I am greatly overjoyed at this time to see you all here, & to hear of the welfare of all your Bretheren, I also heartily bid you welcome in your Brother the Governour's name, whose

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. VI. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

regard for you I assure you is very great, & hope as I have the honour of managing his business relateing to Indian affairs to convince you also of my good will to serve you as far as in my power lyes.

Bretheren, I have yesterday heard your news & message, which I conceive to be this ; that you are sent here by the Seneca's, Chenondadees, & the Oghiny-yawees, to desire a little time of your Brother the Gouvernour, or that he would stop his hand a little in order to get the Coghnawayees & Scawendadeys to come among you, from the French ; which you say they firmly promised they would. You promise that as soon as that is done, you will strongly invite all the distant nations in your alliance to come & join you against the French & the rest of their Indians & totally destroy them.

Bretheren. In answer to your request of delaying the army or our forces here, I think I need not say much about, because you must be all sensible that the Great King your Father is intire master of that, & we must follow his directions. However as such a large body of men & such a number of ships takes a long time to prepare & moves but slowly on ; you may (if you exert yourselves, & the Coghnawagees bee but willing to come among you, perhaps have time to bring it about 'ere our army is in their country ; which I should bee glad to see & heartily thank you for.

Bretheren. You all very well know that your Brother the Gouvernour as also the Gouvernour of Boston desired nothing more then the coming over of Coghnawagees & Scawendadeys to their own flesh & blood from whence they derived, & as yet by right belong. You have all seen & heard for these two years past they have both severall times and severall means tryed to gett them away from the French by whom they are blindfolded & ill used, as plainly appears by their setting them on against your Bretheren here, like dogs, & still continues the same vile practice, & I am much afraid & almost positive that at last he will sett them up against you, whenever he has an opportunity ; for he is very full of design & treachery, as you all, by sorrowfull experience, have formerly found : wherefore I beg you will beware now of the same.

A Belt.

Bretheren. I can't see by any actions of the Cognawagees or Scawendadyses¹ that they mean any thing but to slaughter us, & deceive you if they can, for you see they constantly keep on murdering our people & are now several of them gone, as I am well informed, among the Ottowawaes & other foreign nations, to get more to their assistance, which does not at all look like what they promised you. However Bretheren, if you find or can think of any means or ways to gett them from there, do it, & I shall be very thankfull for it. You may well think & beleive Bretheren it would make my heart bleed to see them who are of our own flesh and blood, destroyed & slaughtered, which must be the case soon, if they are now obstinate & will not hear to this your last desire. For the Great King your Father is determined to destory & root the French out of that country entirely, before ever he stops his hand. 2 large Belts here. And he expects as does your Brother the Gouvernour & I, that you will all now rise up chearfully & make use of the ax immediately against the French & all the rest of their adherents.

A Large Belt.

Bretheren. I would also strongly entreat of you by the long friendship consisting between us that you may use your interest immediately to invite & call to our assistance all other Indians

¹ Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, Canada. *Colden.*

or Bretheren in alliance with you, who as I am sensible only wait for your call or invitation. This is the only way to convince us that you have the same regard for your Bretheren that your fam'd ancestors had.—
A Belt.

The answer of the Indians.

Brother Waraghiyaghey. In answer to your desire of using the Ax &c. We promise you that we will as soon as we get home, call together all the Five Nations & the rest of our friends, to meet at Onondaga in order to gett & send out as many warriours against the French &c. as we can possibly muster up.

Brother we are highly obliged & very thankfull to you for the regard you show for us by intreating & pressing us to gett away our Bretheren the Coghnawagees & Scawendadeys from among the French, telling & assuring us that you would not delight in spilling their blood, if you could possibly help it; wherefore to prevent which, we do assure you that we will immediately use our utmost endeavours to gett them from there, & in the mean time promise you sinclearly that we will instantly with all our forces fall upon the French & all the rest of their adherents.

(Indorsed)

"Copy of Col. Johnson's speech to
"the Indians & their answer
"thereto. 25th April 1747.
"In Gov^r Clinton's of July 23. 1747."

Colonel Johnson to Governor Clinton.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 286.]

Mount Johnson May 7th 1747.

May it please your Excellency.

I have this good while past (with the utmost impatience) expected the honour of a few lines from you with some encouragement or directions how far to proceed in this affair I have in hand which prospers better than ever could be expected, considering the bad disposition of those people at first & the many disappointments has been met with since, the tediousness of the forces marching makes them very dubious & uneasy, but I have hitherto with a great deal of fatigue & pains made them a little easy & shall still do the same as long as possibly can, but at the latter end, should things miscarry, it will be the intire ruin of me; for I can not pretend to live any where near them, as your Excellency may be sensible of they being a blood thirsty revengefull sett of people to any whom they have a regard for, should they be mislead or deceived by thein; which (as I said before) if affairs take another turn will be the case with me; which makes me very uneasy at present together with having no proper necessaries for carrying on so weighty an affair, & left quite in the dark besides, without any intelligence or

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. VI. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

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see p. 390

1747/07/17

Colonel Johnson to Governor Clinton.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 205.]

28 August 1747.

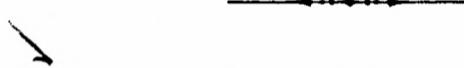
Sir

This is to acquaint Your Excell^{cy} that I am just setting off this instant for Lake Sacrament with 400 Christians mostly Volunteers and about as many Indians here present, besides vast numbers by the Road, who were met yesterday, by one of my people; he says, for about 12 miles the Road was full of them, they one and all come with the greatest speed upon a call given to some of the Six Nations, that there was a number of the Enemy approaching near us; they have also as they tell me called all the Foreign Indians even Conastogey & Susquehanas, whom they expect every day; upon which I left some people at home to fit them out with what necessarys they want, and send them after me; if we can but meet this army as they call it which is very likely, I hope to give your Excell^{cy} a good account of them. The Indians being all in great earnest as is plain by their traveling night and day to get hither; what will be done with them all after my return, which will be in about 12 days at furthest, I can't tell, having nothing left of any consequence for them, what would be worse, to let such a parcel of fine stout Fellows go back again without employing them further, wherefore I hope Your Excell^{cy} Council and Assembly will consider of it seriously before I return, otherwise, I must assure Your Excell^{cy} there will be no living for me, or any one else in this part of the world, which perhaps the Gentlemen in that part of the Country may be easy at, as it seemis to all people here they are, by their backwardness, which, doubt not will be the entire ruin of the Country.

I am with great haste— Sir, Your Excell^{cy}

most obedient humble servant

W. JOHNSON

 *Speech of the Indians to Governor Clinton.*

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 207.]

Memorandum of the Cayugas, Ottrowanees head of the Onondages and Flat nose's speech to his Excell^{cy} on the 17. day of July 1747 at Albany.

As they told his Excell^{cy}

1st They are sensible that His Excell^{cy} our Gov^r. and also the Gov^r of Boston, have tryed at two several times to bring the Cocknewagas from the French interest into our alliance, under the Five Nations, from whence they are originally proceeded, the reason therefore of some of them going to Canada, is to make a third tryal themselves, if they can by any means bring them over to the British Interest, and say if they can by no means perswade them to return, they shall make no more tryals, but shall reckon them (as they do the French) inveterate Enemies of the British Nation.)

2^{ndly} That at a Battle with the Flatheads, they lost four of their best fighters, and had news that the Flatheads were coming upon them, in three parties, of which they are fearful, one of the parties having done what they came out for, but have no news of the other two,

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. VI. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

3rd That one of their Indians in his way down from the Quitways¹ met with three other different Nations at Kichaga, where they lodged all together as they lay there, there came a Battow with nine Frenchmen and landed near them; after they had landed, a Nation called Younondadys, called a Council of all that were present, and told them they knew that the five Nations had taken up the Axe against the French from our Gov^r; but that they had not taken the Axe, but desired to use their own weapons, which was granted by the rest of the Nations then present. Then they immediately killed eight and took the Commander prisoner, whom they have resolved to return in the place of a great Trader from Philadelphia, which was killed two years ago by the French or his directions, and the scalps they resolved to send where his Excell^r our Gov^r had hung over the War kettle, but that the Indian appointed to bring them down, had lost his wife, which is the reason, they are not yet come, but they are resolved to send them to where the War kettle hung over, in order to see if they would not give the Broth a good relish to the pleasing of his Excell^r's palate. The Ottowauways and other Nations thanked them, and said they intended in a short time to make tryal, if they could not boil the same Broth.

4th That some Cocknewaga Indians were arrived at Yaugree² with a large packet of letters, part of which were for John Ceur at the Seneca's Country, and part of them were opened at Yaugree, there being Indians present who saw when they went to read the letters, they locked the door on them, which made the Indians suspicious; so one of them an Indian that understood French, stood and listened at the door, and found, that they had or was about concluding to destroy the Five Nations, particularly the Cayougas.

5th That three Nations of the Foreign Indians have agreed to destroy the Fort at Yaugree, for they say a sort of Witches about the said Fort always keep the Path foul and dirty, and for that reason they have resolved to make it clean.

N. B. The Three Nations are the Missesagues, Wawehattecooks and Ockneharuse, who have eight big Castles—the biggest of all the Nations, these people are 1500 or 2000.

Petition of Inhabitants of Coxhaukee, County of Albany.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 211.]

14. July 1747.

Sir,

As hy all your actions since the Commencement of the present War, we are well satisfyed and convinced, that you have not only the Interest but the good and quiet of the people of our Country entirely at heart, We therefore beg leave to address you that you will be so good and speak in our behalf to his Excell^r our Gov^r and Commander in chief (for whom we have the greatest regard) That his Excell^r would be graciously pleased to appoint us Officers Freeholders residing in our own Ward. We take the liberty to set down the names of a few, out of which number be pleased to recommend two, the one to be second Lieut^t and the other Ensign;

¹ Sic. Probably Quatoghees, or Hurons, settled at this time at Sandusky. See Journal, November, 1746 to October, 1747, in *Paris Documents*, post. *Sub dato*, 20 July, 1747.—Ed.

² Sic. Niagara.

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DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

COLONIAL HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK;

PROCURED IN

HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

BY

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,

AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO
PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY
OF THE STATE," PASSED MAY 2, 1839.



EDITED BY
E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

VOL. VI.

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1855.

1747/10/09

stated, Gov^r Clynton can, originally, appoint a Lieut^t Gov^r to act, in case of his absence, without taking any notice that Mr Delancey had ever been appointed L^t Gov^r— OR,— must he deliver over the Kings warr^t to Mr Delancey, and summon him to come & take the oaths and then suspend him, &, subsequent to such suspension appoint a L^t Gov^r in the stead of Mr Delancey, who had been so appointed by the King's warrant.

Upon all the circumstances of this we are of opinion, that the proper method for the Gov^r to take is to apply to His Maj^y that he would be pleased to appoint another deputy Gov^r or impower the Gov^r to appoint another.—

D RYDER
W. MURRAY

28 Febr^y 175⁰.

— — — — —

Report of the Privy Council upon the State of New-York.

[New-York Entries, B. N., p. 44.]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Hon^{ble} Privy Council.

My Lords,

As it is a long time since We received Your Lord^{pp's} order to prepare and lay before you a State of His Majesty's Government of New York, We can not but think it necessary in justification of ourselves to assure your Lord^{pp's}, that this delay has not arisen from any neglect in us, but from the nature of the undertaking; it has been necessary to consult a vast variety of voluminous papers, and to make long extracts from many opposite Representations, before the materials and evidence could be brought within any method or compass for even a general view; the whole evidence was afterwards to be considered and stated, and all this at a time when the current and ordinary business of the Office has called for immediate dispatch, and a great variety of other extraordinary matters of importance have occurred, and been referred to us, to take off our attention from this State. For these reasons we hope, that what has really occasioned this delay, in executing the orders of Your Lord^{pp's}, will in your judgement sufficiently explain and excuse it.

It will be our endeavour in this State to give Your Lord^{pp's}, as concisely as we can, a view of the present situation of the Province of New York, formed entirely upon that written evidence in our Office, and upon that only; together with our opinion what will be the most probable remedies for the several disorders and mischiefs, which we shall be obliged to set forth in the following State.

There is nothing so essentially necessary to the preservation of His Maj^y's Govern^t in the American provinces, as the careful and strickt maintenance of the just prerogative, which is the only means by which those Colonies can be kept dependant on the mother Country, or the Governors themselves representing the Crown, maintaiu any power over their Assemblies, or any agreement with them.

No Gov^r ever departed from the prerogative in one instance, but he raised in the Assembly a confidence to attack it in another, which as constantly brings on contests, which again create animosities, which in the end obstruct all Parts of Govern^t.

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Thus, and in this temper, M^r Clinton and his Assembly stand at present, and therefore it will be most regular and clear to begin our State, with informing your Lord^{ps} how this dispute has began, and how far the prerogative of the Crown has been infringed in course of it, by what degrees and what instances?—

M^r Clinton arrived at New York in Sept^r 1743., and his Assembly met on the 8th of Nov^r and after having taken such proper measures for the security of the Province as M^r Clinton was directed to recommend to them, they adjourned. Several Acts were passed by this Assembly, during their session, but as many of them relate to the private Oeconomy of the Province, we shall take notice only of such as it may be necessary to observe upon.

"An Act for the further continuance of an Act entitled: an Act for, and towards supporting "the Govern^t of this Colony by granting to His Maj^y the duties therein mentioned"

"An Act for payment of the Salaries, services and contingencies therein mentioned out of "the funds appropriated for the support of Govern^t"—

M^r Clinton in his letter to us, dated the 5th of June 1744. desires those Acts may be laid before His Maj^y for his approbation, tho' the support of Govern^t is limited to one year, and salaries, which ought to be settled on the offices, are granted to the Officers by name, by which the disposal of publick money, and the appointm^t of Officers is usurped by the Assembly, and a power of making their salaries at any time as inconsiderable or large as they please. In the last of these Acts £1000 is given to M^r Clinton as a reward for his solicitation in behalf of the Province, and the expence and loss of time occasioned by it; As M^r Clinton in his latter correspondence with us, has been very full in lamenting the inconveniences and mischiefs which have arisen to his Govern^t from these Acts, tho' at that time he so much recommended the confirmation of them, it may not be improper to state what appears to have been, in times previous to these Acts, the usage and method in granting money for the support of Govern^t. By all the Acts past for the support of Govern^t to the year 1737. the disposal of publick money is left in the hands of the Gov^r and Council, conformable to the direction of His Maj^y's Commission and Instructions; during the Administration of Gov^r Hunter, Burnet, Montgomerie and Cosby, containing about 28. years, a general provision was made for the support of Govern^t for the term of five years, at the entrance of every Gov^r upon his Administration, with one general appropriation of the money to the publick service, and without any farther special application of it to any particular salaries or services, the Treasurer and Members of the Assembly only excepted; all publick money being directed to be drawn out of the Treasury by warrants from the Gov^r with the advice and consent of His Maj^y's Council. But in 1737, the Assembly limited the support of Govern^t to one year, and by directing in the Acts what sums particular services, and what salaries particular Officers by name, should have, they took upon themselves the disposal of the money, and the nomination of the Officers. M^r Clark (who was at this time Gov^r) represented at home, in strong terms, against this proceeding of the Assembly, with the reasons of his compliance at that time. The Assembly upon M^r Clinton's accession to the Govern^t, were unwilling to lose this privilege, and accordingly, they passed their Act for the support of Govern^t, and that for the appropriation of it in the manner above stated; to this Act M^r Clinton made no objection to the Assembly, and recommended it at home for His Maj^y's confirmation; tho the greater part of those difficulties which have since embarrassed his Administration, and of those encroachments which have since been made upon the prerogative of the Crown, may perhaps be thought by your Lord^{ps} to have their foundation in this first unfortunate measure. M^r Clinton in a letter, dated the 22^d June 1747, imputes his having

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yielded to these usurpations of the Assembly, and his imprudent acquiescence, under these changes in the legal constitution of the Govr^t to the advice of M^r De Lancey Chief Justice of the Province, whom, as he says, he too far trusted at his first entrance on the Govr^t.

The Assembly met again on the 17th of April 1744. and after having made further provision for some, tho' not all of the services, recommended to them by the Gov^r, they adjourned to the Tuesday in July following, M^r Clinton having first given his assent to an Act for repairing the Fortifications etc. By this Act, Commiss^s are appointed for the services mentioned in the Act, to whom the money granted for such service is directed to be paid without warr^t from the Gov^r and Council.

On the 21st of Sept^r Gov^r [Clinton] gave his assent to the following Acts : viz^t

" An Act for regulating the Militia."

" An Act for raising £3200 for putting the province in a posture of defence"—

" An Act for raising £300. for finishing and compleating the fortifications in the City of Albany"—

" An act, further to continue an Act for, and towards supporting the Govr^t by granting to His Maj^y the duties therein mentioned"

" An act for paying out of the funds appropriated for the support of Govr^t, the salaries and services therein mentioned."

In the last of these Acts, making provision for presents to the Indians, and for an Interpreter and Missionary to be sent amongst them, and in that for raising £3200 etc. the same rule is observed, as in the Acts of the preceeding year, and the money directed to be paid without warr^t from the Gov^r, and as often as a necessity has since occurred for making provision for the publick service, and acts of supply have been passed for that purpose, this same method of appointing Commiss^s and disposing of publick money by their own authority has been kept up by the Assembly, and such encroachments gradually made by that means upon the Legal prerogative of the Crown, that many of the most essencial powers in the Gov^r have been transferred to the Assembly, who by degrees, have vested themselves with the disposal of publick money, of nominating Officers and fixing their salaries, of superceeding the Gov^r's warrant in the issuing of publick money, with the custody of the Naval Stores of the Colony, the direction of the Fortifications, and the power of regulating the Militia. They likewise assumed to themselves, independent of the Gov^r, the passing of the Muster Rolls of all the Troops, except the four Independent Companys, raised for the service of the Province, appointed paymasters, and have also impowered the Commiss^s for Indian affairs to raise and employ out scouts as they shall see a necessity.

M^r Clinton in his letters to us, excuses his acquiescence in these encroachments of the Assembly by alleging the danger which the Province would have incurred, if he had refused his Assent to Bills for the support of Govr^t in time of War when the frontiers were exposed to a powerful Enemy, the Indians not heartily in friendship with us, and when to have left the Province without Force, would have been to have left it, a prey to the French. And he observes in a letter written to us, upon the approach of peace, that the time was then coming, in which he should be able to recover the executive power of the Govr^t, and put a stop to the usurpations of the Assembly ; and accordingly the Assembly having, on the 11th Nov^r 1748. passed a Bill for defraying the contingent charges of Govr^t, in which the former usurpations were not only repeated but enlarged ; M^r Clinton refused his Assent to it, from which time the Gov^r has continued for two years, without any support, every executive part of Govr^t has

during that time stood still, several good & necessary laws have been suffered to expire, all the Officers of the Govr^t have been left without their salaries, all usual methods for securing friendship of the Indians have been entirely neglected, and in one word, every necessary and salutary measure of Govr^t for the peace and welfare of the Province, have been thus long, uniformly sacrificed to Faction and personal Quarrel.

The Assembly have been not only countenanced but supported in their unwarrantable proceedings by some Members of his Maj^y's Council, and as several very violent disputes have been carried on between the Gov^r and that party, all of which have greatly affected the General situation of the province, and must be taken into the consideration, both, of what is the State of it and what is necessary for its reestablishment. We will here insert a Remonstrance of the Assembly, and a contrary Representation of the Gov^r fully stating whatever is to be alleged in support of their particular conduct.

" To his Excellency the honourable *George Clinton*, Captain General and Governor in Chief, of the Province of *New-York*, and Territories thereon depending in *America*, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

" The humble Remonstrance of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

" May it please your Excellency,

" We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of *New-York*, take this Opportunity of laying our Sentiments before your Excellency, concerning the present deplorable State of the publick Affairs of this Colony.

" Your Excellency having been pleased, on *Tuesday* the 22d of *September* last, to prorogue the General Assembly to the 29th of the same Month ; and from thence, by Letter to our Speaker, to direct an Adjournment to the 5th Instant, whereby it was put out of our Power, to lay before you the Representation we had prepared in answer to your last Messages ; and which, in Point of Justice, we humbly conceive, we ought not to have been deprived of the Opportunity of answering, to clear up some Matters therein, which seem purposely insinuated to reflect upon our Conduct. We shall now take the Liberty not only of answering them, but laying before your Excellency, such Particulars, as, in our Opinion, requires your Excellency's most serious Reflection at this Time.

" With unfeigned Grief, and Sorrow of Heart, we bewail the surprizing Alteration in the Temper and Sentiment of the several Branches of the Legislature ; so widely differing from that Harmony and good Agreement, eminently subsisting between them some Time ago.

" We shall go no farther back than that Memorable Day the 6th of *June*, 1746, on which your Excellency communicated, by your Speech to the Council and Assembly, his Majesty's Pleasure of setting forward an Expedition against *Canada*. The perfect good Understanding between the several Branches at that Time, may evidently appear on perusal of your Excellency's Speeches, the Addresses of Council, and Assembly, and your Excellency's Answers to both. It would be too tedious to recount the several Resolutions the House came to the same Day, with the greatest Clearfulness and Unanimity, and the subsequent Steps taken in Prosecution of that intended and important Enterprize ; which were so many manifest Proofs of our warmest Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Safety and Interest of

the Country; and therefore the House content themselves with refering to their printed Proceedings on that Occasion.

" At this Time then, we presume to say, there was a promising Aspect, when every Party concerned in the Administration, were of the same Mind, and disposed to act as one Person; and hitherto we observe, the Business your Excellency was advised to recommend to us, was delivered in Terms clear, express, and intelligible, so that we were not at a Loss to draw our Conclusions.

" What Steps have been since taken, what Artifices industriously made use of, to distract and divide us, may appear by your Excellency's Speeches and Messages to the House, ever since you have thought fit to place your sole Confidence in that Person who stiles himself, "the next in Administration," and have been pleased to submit yourself to his Direction and Influence.

" We esteem it a great Misfortune to the Country, that you have fallen into such ill Hands; that the Fate of this Colony should in this Time of eminent Danger, depend solely upon the Advice and Caprice of a Man so obnoxious; who by the whole Course of his Conduct, seems to have only his own Interest in view, without any Regard to the Safety or Welfare of the Colony.

" Your Excellency in your Messges of the 28th of *August*, and 10th of *September* last, was pleased to ask Supplies of the House, for several Particulars, which they did not think it reasonable to provide for under the particular Circumstances attending them; and your Excellency had their Answer to the former, by the Resolves of the House on the 2d of *September* last, which contained Reasons whereon they were severally founded; which hitherto remain unanswered.

" But on the 9th of *September*, the House having Occasion to take into Consideration, the State of the Garrison and Fort at *Saraghtoga*, came to the following Resolution, which was laid before your Excellency, *to wit*. 'That as it appears to the House by several Informations, that Colonel *Peter Schuyler*, Commander of the *New-Jersey* Forces, posted at *Saraghtoga*, will soon be reduced to a Necessity of deserting that Fort, for want of Provisions; the Time for which the last Supply of Provisions was sent, being nigh expired, and no Dispositions, as the House is yet informed of, making towards sending any further Supply to the said Fort, for the Subsistence of the Garrison there, his Excellency be humbly addressed, that he will be pleased immediately to give Directions for the Relief of that Garrison, lest the Fort, heavy Cannon, and other warlike Stores there, fall into the Hands of the Enemy; that if there be a failure in the Supplies of Provisions, for the Use of the *New-Jersey* Forces, by Reason whereof they can no longer be continued there, that his Excellency will in such Case, be pleased to give Directions, that a sufficient Number of the new levied Forces, raised in this Colony on the Expedition against *Canada*, who are plentifully supplied with Provisions by this Colony, may be immediately sent to, and posted in that Fort, for its Security; but if the Power of disposing the said new levied Forces, be no longer in his Excellency, that he will then be pleased to give Directions, that at least One Hundred effective Men, out of the four Independent Companies of Fusileers posted at *Albany*, be timely sent to garrison the said Fort at *Saraghtoga*, and that his Excellency be assured that this House will make an Allowance for supplying so many of them with Provisions, as his Excellency shall be pleased to post in that Fort;' to which your Excellency returned no Answer.

" And afterwards on the 11th, that this Fort might be preserved in all Events, lest your Excellency should withdraw that Garrison, a second Time, the House came to the following

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Resolution, which was also laid before your Excellency, *to wit*. ‘That his Excellency be again humbly addressed, that he will be pleased immediately to provide for the Safety of his Majesty’s Fort, Cannon, and Stores of War, at *Saraghtoga*; that if the *New-Jersey* Forces now posted there, cannot be continued to garrison that Fort, by Reason of a Failure in their Supplies of Provisions, that his Excellency will be pleased to give Directions, that a sufficient Number of effective Men, either out of the new levied Forces raised in this Colony, on the Expedition against *Canada*, or out of the four Independent Companies of Fusileers posted at *Albany*, be timely sent to garrison the said Fort at *Saraghtoga*; and that his Excellency be assured, that this House will not only make an Allowance for supplying them with Provisions, but also provide for the Expence of transporting such Provisions to the said Fort;’ neither to this did your Excellency return any Answer.

“And that the Garrison and Trading House at *Oswego*, might likewise be supplied and preserved in all Events, from falling into the Hands of the Enemy; and lest your Excellency should withdraw that Garrison, the House, on the 16th of *September* last, came to the following Resolution, which was likewise laid before your Excellency. “That it is the Opinion of this House, that Col. *Johnson*, the Contractor for supplying the Garrison of *Oswego*, with Provisions, having undertaken to supply that Garrison, at a certain fixed Rate, he ought to be bound by, and perform his Contract; but if it shall appear, that by any unforeseen Accident, he has been a Sufferer, the House ought to take it into their serious Consideration, and do therein what shall appear reasonable;” notwithstanding Col. *Johnson*, had obtained the Contract from others, by Reason of his express Undertaking (as mentioned in your Excellency’s Message of the 2d of *December* last) “To supply that Garrison in Time of War, without any other Expence to the Province, than in Time of Peace.”

Your Excellency is pleased to say, “that we well know in what Temper and Disposition the six united Nations of *Indians*, were before your Treaties with them last Year.”

“Your Excellency must excuse us, if we declare instead of “well knowing,” that we knew little or nothing at all of, “the Temper and Disposition of the *Indians*, before your Treaty with them last Year,” your Excellency having kept the *Indian* Affairs a most profound Secret, the greatest Part of your Administration; and for what Reason you have thought fit to divert them from their antient Channel, *to wit*, from the Conduct of the Commissioners appointed, and still it seems remaining in Commissioners, according to the antient approved Policy of the Government (as we had Occasion to observe to your Excellency, in our late Representation) your Excellency can best tell; we conceive your Excellency was very ill advised, in the taking those Affairs out of their Hands; for *Albany* was the established Place of Treaty with those *Indians*, they have often declared and insisted upon it to be so in their Treaties; the Persons in that Commission, were the principal Inhabitants of that County, well known to the *Indians*, and had great Authority and Influence over them, which we doubt not would have continued, had it not through the Artifices of designing Men, who have private Views, been undermined by employing private Persons, to negotiate Affairs with the *Indians*, without the Knowledge of the former, which rendered the Commissioners Schemes abortive; the Commissioners were so sensible, of the pernicious Tendency of this new invented System of Politicks, that soon after they discovered this new Practice, sensible of the Affront offered to them by it, and the evil Consequences that must thence ensue, they, as we are informed, wrote to your Excellency, requesting to be excused intermeddling further in those Affairs; and surely, if your Excellency had thought any, or all the Commissioners improper Persons to be employed, as it was in your

Breast, so it seemed to have been incumbent on your Excellency, to have superceded them by a new Commission, and appointing such other Persons, as your Excellency and the Council, should have judged more fit for that Purpose; and your Excellency's Failure in this Particular, and taking such contrary Measures with the *Indians*, has, as we conceive, and have observed heretofore, been the sole Means of distracting and perplexing Affairs with the *Indians*.

Your Excellency then proceeds, "the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs, gave repeated Advice of their Unwillingness to enter into the War against the *French*; many of them had actually gone over to assist the *French*, and the Fidelity of all of them became suspected; the Success of my Treaty with them, was so unexpected, that it is well known with what Reluctance any Account of it was received, and that all Manner of Doubts were encouraged and propagated, till the Effects of their Incursions on the Enemy appeared in this City."

"We believe the Advice the Commissioners gave was true, that the six Nations were very unwilling to enter into the War; amongst other Reasons, for fear of being drawn in to shed the Blood of their own Relations the *French Indians*, part of which (the *Cochnawaghas*) are a Branch derived from the *Mohawk* Nation; and therefore those who know any Thing of *Indian* Affairs, are apprized that the six Nations, had long before your Excellency's Arrival here, and since, proposed that the *Indians* in the *British* and *French* Interest, should observe and maintain a strict Neutrality, and not intermeddle in the War between us and the *French*; and for this further Reason, as our *Indians* have declared, that in Case of War, it is not with them, as with the *Christians*; they cannot make Peace when they please, but must proceed, till the one or other Nation submits to be conquered, or is extirpated; and 'tis our real Opinion, that had such a Neutrality been strictly observed by the *Indians*, it would have been much better for us, to have been left to fight our own Quarrel with the *French*, than to have treated with them to enter into the War; and after a great Profusion of Treasure, "at the Expence of the Crown," and this Colony, to have them still upon a precarious Footing; and to be retained only by the repeated Gratification of unreasonable Expectations.

"For though your Excellency has been pleased to tell us, "that they had engaged heartily in the War against the *French* and their *Indians*," yet, as touching any Engagement with the latter, no Advice (at least as we know any Thing of) has yet been received.

"We must take the Freedom to say, we know almost as little of the Success of your Excellency's Treaty with the *Indians*, which you are pleased to say, "was so unexpected," as we do of that Reluctance, with which your Excellency tells us, the Account of it was received, or of "the Doubts which were encouraged and propagated," concerning it; and though your Excellency says, these are "also well known," we are obliged to confess our ignorance about them; and, as the Truth is, declare we know nothing of those Matters, excepting thus much, that we remember last Fall, there were a few *Indians*, making a Parade in this City, who had taken three *French* Scalps and some *French*, but no *Indians* Prisoners, who for their Encouragement, received the Bounty by Law allowed, and were handsomely treated by the Council and Gentlemen of this City, and afterwards by the Assembly.

Your Excellency says further, that "after this, the Numbers of those gained heartily to the *British* Interest, were with great Assiduity, every where represented to be very small, while, "at the same Time, the Numbers of the Disaffected were as industriously magnified, till the great Numbers of *Indians*, who have joined Col. *Johnson*, with the greatest Alacrity, in his Enterprize at this Time, against a Body of the Enemy, discovered by his Parties in *Lake Sacrement*, from whence the Enemy send out great Parties, to murder cruelly the Inhabitants

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PUBLISHED UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLISHING OF
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 TLED "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE STATE, AND THE PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION
 THEREOF," PASSED APRIL 12, 1856.

EDITED BY
E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D., LL. D.

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me to proceed with them to Quebec and to deliver them to the Marquis de Beauharnois, which I did. They are in prison, in irons, since three months. We hear no more of the enemy.

NOTE.—Before this last blow, these Indians captured and killed thirty to forty persons and scalped one, who is still living, whom they left for dead at Chateauguay. His wife, who was with him, was killed at his side and scalped.

Done at Montreal, the 8th of October, 1747.

(Signed) CHEVALIER DELACORNE.

Report of M. Boisherbert on Indian Affairs.

Expeditions against the Indians.

I shall not be able to have the honor to make a fuller report to his Grace this year, being too much troubled by the French and Indians. I shall begin with the subject of most interest to this country, namely, a great confusion caused by a general conspiracy of the red skins against the whites. Though manifestly known, we continue still to dissemble, and endeavor to arrange matters as well as possible. Our domiciliated Indians refuse us their assistance, not being willing to strike those who have killed us. One of the Iroquois cantons adjoining the Dutch, that on slender pretences came here to speak, met on their way home, loaded with presents, some carpenters at Ile de la Mothe,¹ beyond our frontiers. They were nine, who took one of our carpenters, killed one, and wounded another. Their comrads fled. The reason of this is, that our Indians of the Saut, especially, were the first to leave the Mohawks, who have established this village; as the Iroquois are most feared and respected by all the nations as well as the Hurons, they possess a great ascendancy over all the rest. The Five Nations are long since sending Belts to all the other nations as well as the Hurons, with whom they are intimately connected. At length, they have recently been wishing to raise the hatchet at Detroit, where Sieur de Longueuil commands.

The Hurons were ready to massacre all the French were it not that a Squaw, going into a garret in search of some Indian corn, overheard their conspiracy below. She went immediately to advise the Jesuit lay brother thereof, who informed M^r de Longueuil, the commander there, of the danger. They were to sleep that night in the fort, as they often did before, and each was to kill the people of the house where he lodged.

M^r de Longueuil called together all the principal chiefs; spoke to them so as to stop them and they excused themselves the best way they could. We, too, have Indians on our side who appear much attached to us. M^r d'Enyel came down with a Father; they bring news that the Sauteurs had attacked two French canoes, one of which was entirely destroyed, the men killed, and the merchandise pillaged. The other escaped by throwing the merchandise overboard, in order to be more light. M^r d'Enyel was near being destroyed also by the same Indians.

¹ In Lake Champlain. — Ed.

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. XI. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

This conspiracy is fomented by the English, who, by force of presents and lies, excite the Indians against us, insinuating into their minds that we are not in a condition to furnish them with any supplies; that we have no goods, as they take all our ships, and that Quebec has been already captured. This is their ordinary language, the falsehood of which they shall, please God, soon learn by the arrival of the convoys commanded by Ensign Dubuisson, of the infantry, who is well escorted; besides the conductors of the canoes, all the Indians return hence loaded with presents, which will have a good effect.

Shortly before the Detroit conspiracy, the Hurons had assassinated five Frenchmen at Sandesqué, sixty leagues from Detroit, where the Hurons plant, and frequently go to concoct plots against us with other Indians and, may be, with the English.

Of all the Indians who are going home, there are many very faithful ones who are most anxious to get back to their own country to labor, as was seen here, to reëstablish peace. They belong to the River St. Joseph, and are principally the Poueatamis, who are all allied with the Miamis, Sacs, Foxes and Folle Avoine. Their first harangue was delivered with energy to convince us of their fidelity and attachment to the French, whom they would rather die with than ever abandon. The Outaouas are divided. The whole of them were to come down [but] their acquaintances stopped them; otherwise they would all have descended; they had faithfully promised Mr de la Corne to do so when he visited them that winter; he was commandant at Michillimakina. Should affairs not be arranged by Father La Richarvie, ancient missionary of the Hurons, who is going to form a new establishment in that country, Canada would be to be pitied; we should be in need of great assistance from France to support ourselves here.

The French are in the midst of an immense forest, which is intersected by the great River St. Lawrence, and many others that disembogue therein. When ascending those rivers that are very rapid, 'tis necessary to go close to the shore. The enemy, lying in ambush in the woods, can easily defeat us. When they want to attack the French they descend these rivers and conceal their trail and canoes in the woods, then, marching in the rear of the settlements, they pounce on them, kill men, women and cattle of all sorts, burn the houses and barns, as we do theirs. It consequently requires a large force to preserve a country in which it can with difficulty be ascertained when and where they will strike.

Good officers are stationed at the frontier posts where we keep garrisons. As, for example, at Fort S^t Frederic, the seat, at present, of the hottest of the war; it adjoins the Dutch, and is passed also on the way into the Boston government on the east, and that of Orange towards the S. W. Mr de Celeron is commandant there; an officer of great capacity, who has commanded with distinction in several posts, at Michilimakina, where he preserved good order among the Indians, who are all around, and the French, making himself loved, both by the one and the other. He was sent thence to the Chicachas in 1739, and was the only officer commanding the party that went with the Canadians and Indians to that village. He came down to Quebec, was ordered next year to go to command at Michilimakina, and to make the establishment there such as the General desired; thence he went to command at Detroit. He came here; war broke out; was sent to Niagara, where he remained two years; returned to Montreal; was sent by the General to Fort S^t Frederic, where he has been during the last six months. He has acquired the esteem of everybody; deserves promotion, being one of the best officers we have, and even one of the oldest Captains.

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. X Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

Captain de Vercher has had orders to command at the Bay. He is a worthy officer, who has often commanded in the upper posts, and has so well acquitted himself that he has been always employed by the General, whenever his services were required. It is the opinion that he could return to Michilimakina were M^r de la Corne employed elsewhere. He has managed the Indians equally well during his sojourn, and went this winter with some influential domiciliated Indians to invite the Nations down,¹ who were very quiet.

Captain de Noyan has also been in command at Fort Frederic. He is a man of talent, who has governed well on two different occasions; a proof of his capacity.

Sieur D'Enyelle, Jun^r, commanded at Michilimakinac, M^r de la Corne, the commandant at that post, having been recalled by the General for duty. Affairs were very bad when he left, and M^r de Vercher was sent to prevent a more serious difficulty, which was caused by the Hurons of Detroit having stopped them up there; and since this officer's departure we are ignorant of the situation of affairs.

Sieur de Belletre, known and loved by the Indians of the River St. Joseph, accompanies them to that post; he is an Ensign of excellent conduct, who served through the Chicaches campaign, and marched to the villages under M^r de Celoron, an officer of whom I could not speak too highly, as he deserves great praise. Sieur de Belletre is a brave fellow, who pleases every one that is with him. He accompanies Father de la Richardie as far as Detroit. Lieutenant de St. Pierre, of the infantry, went through the Chicaches campaign, and was sent by the [French] to the village to negotiate with the Chiefs, accompanied by our domiciliated Indians; I saw some of their chiefs² at Fort L'Assomption. The negotiation seemed prosperous and pacific, and would, to all appearance, have been permanent, had not our Iroquois broken, by a foolish act, what had been so well concluded. But on quitting the camp of L'Assomption they encountered some Chicachas men and women, who were going to their hunting grounds, and killed a number of them, which left things in their previous bad condition.

Captain Duplessy, commanding at Niagara, where he fell sick of fatigue, conjoined to bad diet, having been in want of fresh meat, as the Senecas no longer supplied him with any, has been obliged, through bad health, to ask leave to come down to recruit. He is a good officer, well sustained among that nation in a very critical time, when it was impossible to calculate on anything very settled; though they have always appeared to get along very well with the French, we doubt, at present, their fidelity. Sieur de Joncaire, who has resided so long among them, having become dangerously ill, sends us scarcely any news from thence at present; they have not come down to Montreal, and some of their people have been in the parties that made attacks on us this year.

M^r de Contrecoeur, who was his Lieutenant, remains commandant of the place. He is a reliable officer, being wise, possessing a talent to command well, and to maintain good order in his fort. Of the Iroquois cantons, it is the farthest from the French. He is vigilant, and will omit nothing that can contribute to the security and preservation of his post; he may be confidently relied on.

He has good officers with him, to whom he can show a good example for the proper performance of their duty, in the execution of the orders he will have to give them. M^r Péan,³

¹ "Courirs les nations à descendre." I suppose the original is *convier*. — ED.

² "dont je vint quelques chefs." Dont je vis?

³ HUGUES PÉAN was a native of Canada; his father had been Adjutant, or Town Major of Quebec, a situation to which the son succeeded, on the arrival of M. de Jonquière. His wife was young, lively, spiritual, mild and obliging, and her conversation amusing. She succeeded in obtaining a considerable influence over the Intendant, M. Bigot, who went regularly to spend

his nephew, is in the post of Major at Quebec, since he went to Montreal, and has been on an expedition in our enemy's territory, where he behaved very well; he is very active and vigilant, as an officer ought to be on such business. He has been on all occasions in Acadia, where it was necessary to do the King good service, and acquired honor by the manner in which he acted.

Captain de Cabanac is at Fort Frontenac, where he has some good officers. He sees every day some Iroquois there, especially Onondagas, who, so to speak, occupy the front rank. Some of them even reside thereabouts who hunt, and supply the French with venison and game, for which they are paid in small wares, according to their custom. All the Five Nations appear quiet, and live in good understanding with the French. But being neighbors of the English, our rivals and enemies, they must be distrusted. Many of the Chiefs of that village came to see us; there is a number of them at Quebec who see a great many ships there.

The Mohawks began early in the summer to declare themselves, and to attack us; at the Cedars, the last settlement on the river going up, some fifteen (*quintes*) Mohawks, made an attack on as many men, women, girls and children, a portion of whom they carried away prisoners; others, who were unable to walk, they killed, and removed their scalps, which they have been as far as Orange to exhibit.

In the posts bordering on our frontier settlements we also have some small garrisons where some soldiers are stationed with their officers to maintain good order for the defence of those places. Some militia are adjoined to them, to increase the number. Lieutenant de Sablay commands at St Therèse; he is a veteran officer, considered capable of doing his duty.

Lieutenant de Rouville is at Chambly; a good officer, very vigilant and active, ever ready to do his duty exactly. Of late, there is only one officer in those small posts with a few Indians to act as scouts when they are willing to coöperate with us, for since the alliance contracted by all the Indians, they serve us so badly that they are suspected of having favored our enemies in their attack on us.

The enemy has frequently made his appearance at Chateau[guay], a small fort near the village of Sault St Louis; they have, however, killed only one woman, whose husband has been scalped, though he is not dead, notwithstanding he received several wounds as well on his head as on other parts of his body.

M. de Valterie, a brave captain and a worthy, quiet man, has had the command at Saut St Louis, with a resident officer under him. It is the largest village of our domiciliated Indians, and inhabited by Iroquois. One officer only is left in the other posts, the deputies having been withdrawn in consequence of the scarcity of officers among us. The Indians at that post had some difficulty in receiving that little garrison of twenty soldiers, owing to divers bad reasons that were alleged, into which certain secret interests entered. They live quietly there at present, only on condition that the General will withdraw that garrison so soon as peace shall be concluded; this feeling never existed before, and the majority is strongly of a contrary opinion, and [I am] very glad to see it.

his evenings with her. She became at length the channel through which the public patronage flowed. Péan in a short time saw himself worth fifty thousand crowns. Bigot, the Intendant, requiring a large supply of wheat, gave Péan the contract, and even advanced him money from the treasury with which the wheat was bought. The Intendant next issued an ordinance, fixing the price of wheat much higher than Péan purchased it. The latter delivered it to the government at the price fixed by the ordinance, whereby he realized immense profit; obtained a seigniory, and became very wealthy. *Collections of Quebec Literary and Historical Society*, 1838, p. 63. He was afterwards created a Knight of St. Louis. *Smith's Canada*, I, 221.—ED.

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. X Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

And since a very long time soldiers have constantly been there, with whom the Indians were well pleased, and [now] were any detachment ordered out, all the men would exclaim that their wives and children were abandoned; even the women join in the cry, which proves that evil councils prevail.

Lieutenant Dumui,¹ whose father had been appointed Governor of Mississippi, has been sent to command at the Lake of the Two Mountains. He is a prudent, wise and sedate man, and a very exact officer in all that appertains to the King's service. He has returned from there a few days ago, in consequence of indisposition with which he was attacked. He was well received by the gentlemen of St Sulpice, who superintend the Indians in the capacity of Missionaries, and on the part of all the Indians. His deputy, Sieur de Beaudicourt, a lad of discretion and mildness, and a good officer, remains there, in command, until further orders. He it is who carried the colors in the Chicachas expedition, and performed all those duties during that campaign with perfect correctness.

I can name some other good officers who have also faithfully performed and executed their duties, among whom are a number of gentlemen cadets, whom it has been more difficult to restrain than to stimulate. Of these are the three young Messrs Bleins, grandsons of M. Raimbeau, Lieutenant-General of Montreal, who used to return only to go back, as well in winter as in summer. Such was their ardor to go in search of the enemy that they even incurred expenses, in order to muster Indians to accompany them on war excursions. When there is question of commanders for Indians, 'tis well to bear in mind that these never submit to observe any regularity on the march; that is to say, they are not commanded like the French, and ordinarily do as they please, and it takes a good deal of persuasion to induce them to march.

We must examine what sort of people these are, and the need we stand in of them. They are conversant with the forests and the paths through those vast wildernesses, and follow the trail of men, as of wild beasts; and whether in wet or dry soil, calculate on the autumn leaves, their number pretty nearly as correctly as if they saw them. Their knowledge, in this regard, surpasses all imaginable ideas; but they often abandon you when the fancy takes them, or they have got all they can. They act bravely when they please; risk much to secure the scalp of a man they have killed, which they have sometimes taken amidst a storm of musket balls, and are very adroit in surprising their enemies. They would be a great assistance to us, were they willing to serve us faithfully, and we are always in need of some of them. But with them we must always be the strongest, and be giving them [presents].

I think I have stated that they serve us badly ever since the Red skins made a treaty some years ago not to kill one another, and to let the whites act against each other, we have a certitude that they have favored the parties of our enemies who attacked us, without putting themselves to the trouble of defending us, but we do not suspect them of having struck us on those occasions up to the present time; 'tis presumed that such will be the case even among our domiciliated tribes.

The Hurons of the Upper country have, as has been seen, killed five Frenchmen at Sandosqué; the Sauteurs have defeated one French canoe and plundered the goods, and the other has escaped; the Outaouas have killed some; the Foxes at the Bay, the Scioux and the Sacs, in a word, all the nations, so to speak, have struck whenever an opportunity presented; we dissimulate, as we are unable to do anything else; their bad excuses are received as sincere and ours refuse to do the like (*de le faire*).

¹ See IX, 670, note 2.—Ed.

O'Callaghan, E. B., Editor. Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York. Vol. X. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1858.

This Detroit conspiracy has proved it; efforts are making to re-plaster the matter as well as possible, in order to gain some repose. Sieur de Belletre is, as I have said, about to accompany the Rev^d Father de la Richardie, who is going to Detroit. I am often guilty of repetition in collecting a few of the different facts, having no time to place them together in their true point of view. I am too much beset by different persons who think only of their own interests, and not at all of what is paramount. I hope his Grace will make allowance for my embarrassment, by procuring for me, in fine, the favor I take the liberty of soliciting, that is, my discharge agreeably to my necessities and services, and not to forget therein my wife.

The Rev^d Father de la Richardie¹ left Montreal for Detroit on the 6th of 7^{ber}, 1747, as I have already observed. It is to be wished that he may succeed. Things are in a bad condition in that country; their consequences may be unfortunate if we do not obtain a reinforcement of troops.

The expenses necessary to maintain trade, and which are very heavy, are not to be thought of, and those people are always craving without its being possible to satisfy them. The Rev. Father de la Richardie told me he was so infirm as to make him fear that his arrival would be very late, and that he should suffer considerably from the lateness of the season, but that nothing had obliged him to attempt going but superior orders. Others have said, that when at Quebec he appeared to like to go, and that he goes thither only to show his importance (*pour se faire valoir*). He goes well equipped, in order not to lose his time, and will be sure to sweeten his troubles by the profits he will realize.

M^r de Perrelle is an excellent officer; he acted as Adjutant at Rochefort and Isle de Ré. I continue to employ him, having remarked great capacity and special talent in him to discharge the duties of that office; he, moreover, is a very neat draughtsman. He has executed several designs of fortifications both in whole and in part, and has been very correct in their details.

Inclosed are the military operations performed by Lieutenant Herbin, Jun^r., of the troops on the 7th of April, in the direction of the Dutch, with thirty Canadians and four Indians. They brought in four prisoners and six scalps to M^r de Noyan, commandant of Fort S^t Frederic.

On the 22^d April, with 50 Canadians and seven Indians, they took three prisoners and twenty scalps, and brought them to Montreal with a great quantity of English letters.

M^r de Lignery has made the campaigns of the Foxes, the Chicacas at Fort L'Assomption² and Acadia; was at the defeat of the Mohawks and Dutch by Chev. de la Corne and M^r S^t Pierre at the Cascade³ of the Island of Montreal. M^r de Blainville, the senior ensign of Infantry, commanded at the River S^t Joseph. He was with M^r Riguaud, when they captured a little English fort in the Boston government.

During the late troubles among the Upper Nations, there was imminent danger of being assassinated, not knowing the secrets of their hearts. They are, in truth, all very treacherous, without our being hardly able to distinguish the bad from the good, for, in fine, all are bad. It is very difficult to protect oneself against them. They are numerous, and are everywhere, frequently in the place where they are by no means expected, so cunning are those people.

BOISHERBERT.

November, 1747.

¹ Rev. JUSTINIAN DE LA RICHARDIE, S. J., came to Canada (according to the *Liste Chronologique*, No. 429) in 1716. He served many years in the Huron country, also in the Illinois, and died in February, 1758. *Ibid.*

² See VII., 777, note 1. It was called the Fort of the Assumption, because 'twas on that day (15 August, 1739) the army landed. *Mémoires Historiques sur la Louisiane, par Dumont*, II., 233.—ED.

³ en cascade. *Text.*

O'Callaghan, E. B. (Ed.) *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, Vol. X. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1958

1747/11/10

1747

Le quete de Jocque qui nom de
lent retournement de la compagnie
de Jesus adoucisse son dene teme
conceder a Pierre Moyen
a la chose que ce fut des
fortes

Le quete de Jocque qui nom de
lent retournement de la compagnie
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ANQ, E21, LDC. 1812-4505 A, "Documents concernant les cessions..."

Le Ministre Général des Finances
et le Roy exercent ensemble la
jurisdiction civile et criminelle
de la Juridiction de Montréal.

ARCHIVES NATIONALES

DU QUÉBEC

Transcript/Translation of 1747/11/30:

... tous deux chacuns separament [sic] a [sic] ce quils [sic] ne [s'ignorent?] et en vertue de la sus^d. ordonance et pour repondre [sic] et proceder [sic] [sur?] et aux fins [du] contenue en lad^t Requeste [sic] et en outre comme de [mot illisible] afin de depens [sic] je leur ay en [parlant?] que vingt, donne assignation de - Comparaois de mardy [sic] [prochain?] en huit jours neuf heures du matin [à?] la Chambre d'aud^{le}. Et Pardevant Monsieur Le Lieutenant general [sic] au siege [sic] de la Juridictⁿ. royale [sic] de montreal [sic] et leur ay baillé et laissé du tout copie le [jour?] et au sus^d.

[*draft partial translation*]

... the two being separate such that they cannot be [ignored?], and in virtue of the abovementioned ordinance and to answer and proceed [with it?] and for the purposes as contained in the said request, and moreover [illegible word] in [terms of?] costs, I had them in [unknown word] only twenty, gave an allotment of - to appear [next?] Tuesday, in eight days, at nine o'clock in the morning at the [unknown word] room. And before the Lieutenant General on the seat of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal, and [I] had given and left them a copy of it all [unknown word] and to the latter.

1747/11/30

procéder à mes affaires comme pour un
avis à mon concierge dans une autre partie
de la ville, rapporter mon état de force
Montreal le 21 juillet 1875

M. J. MORSE

Lundi 21 juillet 1875
J'arrive à Montréal avant midi et je suis dans l'office
de M. Gauthier, éditeur du Moniteur protestant, où il
me présente plusieurs documents sur affaires ecclésia-
tiques. Il me demande de faire, qu'il a
l'effet d'un journal ecclésiastique, que je
puisse faire paraître dans la Salmaie des missions
à Montréal. Je lui réponds que je ne suis pas
capable de faire ce travail, mais que je pourrai
peut-être faire quelque chose pour aider
à l'édification ecclésiastique de la ville.
Le mardi 22 juillet 1875
J'arrive à Montréal et je passe la matinée
à l'office de M. Gauthier, où je discute avec
lui de l'affaire de la Salmaie des missions.
Il me demande de faire une partie de la
matinée à l'éditeur du Moniteur protestant,
où il me parle de l'éditeur et de l'imprimeur
qui sont dans la ville, et je trouve
que l'imprimeur est assez bon pour faire
la Salmaie des missions. Je lui donne
l'adresse de l'imprimeur et je lui dis
que je vais faire tout ce que je pourrai
pour aider à l'édification ecclésiastique de la
ville.

1747111/30

1747 / 11 / 10

ANQ, E21, loc. 1B12-4505A, "Documents concernant les cessions..."

List of "Terres Communes a la prairie et au Saut S. Louis S Fr Xavier" prepared between the years 1738-1750

Terres Communes a [sic] la prairie et au Saut [sic] S^t Louis, S^t Fr. Xavier

Toussaint Betourné [c'est sa v^{ve}?] et enfans de 90 arpts il y en a 50 arpts sur la Sgnie du Saut [sic] et y doit 2^u 1^d, 20^d [numéros illisibles]
 Louis Betourné de 90 arpts il y en a 85 de la Sgnie du Saut [sic] et y doit 4^u 1^d, 11^d [numéros illisibles]
 Michel Bodin de 90 arpts il y en a environ 20 dans la Sgnie du Saut [sic] et y doit 1^u 1^d, 1[q?]d de blé

S Ignace
 André Longvin de 32 arpts 4 sur le Saut [sic] sur la registre [mot illisible] et y doit [mots illisibles] 11.1^d.1[q?] blé
 Pierre Surprenant fils a 32 Arpts dont [9?] et d sont au Saut [sic] [mots illisibles]
 Ant. Boyer puis Jean Boyer de 48 arpts. 23 sont au Saut [sic] 6^d.1^u.3 [lettres illisibles]
 Jean Boyer, Pierre Boyer de 48 arpts. 20 et d a [sic] la prairie ainsy doit au Saut [sic] 1^u.1 [lettres illisibles]

Ste Catherine
 [lettres illisibles] Boutin au Saut [sic] 3 arpts doit en surface 2^d.3 [lettres illisibles]
 V^{ve} Fr. LaTerre de 90 arpts. 14 au Saut [sic] et y doit 2^d.3 [lettres illisibles]
 [Jrs?] [Monfil?] de 90 arpts. 23 au Saut [sic] y doit 3^d.15 [lettres illisibles]
 [Jos.?] Ganier et pi [sic] dumay de 90 arpts. 34 arpts au Saut [sic] il est marqué sur le livre du Saut [sic] que [M.?] Du may a cedé [sic] sa part a [sic] son frere [sic] [notre?] Pierre n'en dit rien les [1?] possesseurs supposy [sic] doivent au Saut [sic] 3^d.8 [lettres illisibles]

[Seril?] Bovette de 90 Arpts il y en a 35 au Saut [sic] et y doit 1^u.15 [lettres illisibles]
 Fr Ganier de 90 Arpts il y en a 33 au Saut [sic] [&] y doit 1^u.3 [lettres illisibles]
 Pierre [G]anier de 90 Arpts il y en a 33 au Saut [sic] et y doir 23 [lettres illisibles]
 Pi Ganier pere [sic] de 90 Arpts il y en a 36 au Saut [sic] et y doit 2^u. [numéros et lettres illisibles] terre recédée a [sic] René Bourassa en 1716 [mot illisible] le contrat est écrit [sic] et sur notre papier 4 [ans] et 9 [derniers?] [numéros illisibles]
 Fr Batraux de 90 Arpts il y en a 39 Arpts au Saut [sic] doit [numéros illisibles] 4^d.2ch

Vve Louïs Bouchard de 90 A il y a 40 Arpts au Saut [sic] doit 7^d.2ch [1?]u3d
 Vve Louïs Bouchard et son fils Louïs de 90 Arpt il y en a 42 au Saut [sic] doit 7^d2ch 1^u4-

Louis Bellavance de 90 Arpts il y en a 45 au Saut [sic] et doit 1ch et demi 33^q [lettres illisibles]

Jos Ganier de 90 Arpts il y en a 47 au Saut [sic] et doit 1ch et d 35[P?]ch et d [lettres illisibles]

Michel puis [et?] Bisailon de 90 Arp il y en a 50 au Saut [sic] doit 1miblé 2^u.1-
 Toussaint M[onfil?] de 90 Arpts il y en a 56 au Saut [sic] doit 2ch. [et?] 1^u8 8^d
 [Pi?] Ganier de 105 Arpts il y en a 90 au Saut [sic] le livre dit 3 Arp et d. de front le contrat dit 3 arpts quelques perches doit 3^u 2- [P?] mi.

[J]aq Boutin 90 Arpts 72 au Saut [sic] et doit deux dindes 2^u12-
 Claude Bisailon [mot illisible] pi Bourdo. de 180 Arpts. 163 au Saut [sic] doit 2-7^u20-4 dindes

[to?] Barvaux [1 a?] S. Cath. [mot illisible] a [sic] la prairie 2^u2ch.8-8^d et sur 15^u[14?] [daverages?] [mot illisible] doit 2^u a donné un chapon notre au Saut [sic] en 1739. [III?] a [sic] S. ign et S. Regis vide
 Mr Courville [1 a?] S. Cath et dt au Saut [sic] 1^u15 1 chapon; apporté a [sic] [mot illisible]
 Pierre Barette pr [I?] notre a [sic] S. Joseph [donoit?] [mot(s) illisible(s)] blé la [sic] porté au Saut [sic]
 Michel Bodin doit au Saut [sic] 1tt [lettres illisibles] et 4 ans [daverages?] 1739 compté

[Pi?] Bodin dit avoit cedé [sic] sa terre [du?] Regis a Re Camarque jay [sic] les 2 cou[lettres illisibles]

Jos Beauvais a [I?] a [sic] S. ign. et en a 2 sur la prairie vide

Loui's Bellavance [lettres illisibles] S. Regis et a [sic] Ste Cath au Saut [sic] doit 5^u15-3^d2ch1[mot illisible]

Vvw Betourné [ouverages?] de ses terres au Saut [sic] doit 9^u14-11^d.4 [lettres illisibles]

[mot illisible] Betourné [I?] a [sic] S. Pierre doit 3^u2- [lettres illisibles]

Tousst Betourné doit au Saut [sic] sur [I?] S. X. 2^u14-2[0?]d 2demi min et 16

Heab ke [Ton?] dit prairie en payant ses rentes au Saut [sic] a donné de [mots illisibles] 5^u14-3^d. et sur son emplacement 3^u2-6^d [ce?] sont 8^u17-2^d

[numéros inscrits]

74

Services Communs a la paroisse de St. Louis
 Confiant Belouine est femme de 30 ans il y en a 50 ans
 son pere est mort et y doit
 Louis Belouine de 30 ans il y en a 35 il est le sieur de la
 et y doit
 Michel Robin de 30 ans il y en a 30 dans la seigneurie d'Assault
 St. Louis et y doit.
 Marie Longtin ^{signale} de 38 ans et y fait
 pierre Augerant fils a 32 ans dont 10 ans sont au service
 Ant Auger pris Jean Auger de 43 ans. 23 sont au service. 6. 11. 3. 3m.
 Jean Auger pris de 48 ans. 10 ans a la paroisse d'Auger dont au service
 10. le mire de 60 ans. 30 ans a la paroisse dont au service 11. 16. 1 min.
^{signale Catherine}
 Jean Bontin au service 30 ans dont au service
 au service de 30 ans. 14 au service y doit
 10. 11. 1 min.
 10. Janier et pi Du may de 30 ans. 32 ans au service et y fait au service
 faire au service que pi Du may a l'edifice a son frere notre sieur Ben
 dit pierre. les 2 possesseurs supposez doivent au service 30. 8. 1 ch.
 gire Boivette de 30 ans il y en a 35 au service et y doit 11. 16. 1 min
 St Janier de 30 ans il y en a 35 au service et y doit 11. 16. 1 min

1738-1750
CIRCA

frères de la Cath
Pierre Garnier de 90 Ans il y ena 39 Enfants auant droit 23 Pch
mmeij pmy
Nicolas Garnier pere de 90 Ans il y ena 36 auant droit 21 Pch 1 ch
terre résidé à quebec ouverte en 1616 j'ent le contrat est fait
— et que notre pmy f' a engagé demeuré 16. 2000
Fr. Garnier de 90 Ans il y ena 39 Enfants auant droit 19 Pch 2 ch
mme Louis Bouchard de 90 Ans il y ena 40 Enfants auant droit 40 Pch 1 ch 13 d
mme Louis Bouchard et son fils Louis de 90 Ans il y ena 39 Enfants 17 d
Louis Bellavance de 90 Ans il y ena 37 auant droit 16 ch 1 d
Jos Garnier de 90 Ans il y ena 44 auant droit 16 ch 1 d
Michel pris et Pajauillon de 90 Ans il y ena 30 auant droit 1 mble 2 Pch
Touffaint Maril de 90 Ans il y ena 36 auant droit 2 ch 11. 18 8 d
Pierre Garnier de 125 Ans il y ena 90 auant le livre dit 3 Ans et d. Depuis
le contrat fait 3 Ans quelques pches droit 3 Pch 1 mi.
Jacq Martin 90 Ans 42 auant et droit deux dimes 2 Pch
Claude Pajauillon nunc pris Bonito de 180 Ans 163 auant droit 2 Pch 10 4 d

163
2
3
1203
847
358

Le Gervaux. T. 1 L. 1. St. la prairie 2^e ch. 8.⁸ et fin 15^e ch. D'ouages et
soit 2^e a donné un chapon notre au fait le 29. 11 assigné à Regis. vid.
Pierre Courville T. 1 L. 1. et au fait 10.¹³ chapon; apposé à m^{me}.
pierre Berette p^r notre ass^t Joseph d'oit son débit la porte au fait
michel Godin soit au fait 1^e ch. 16^{ij}. et sans d'ouages 1439 longt^e
m^{me} Godin dit avoir eudi faire de Regis a St. Camerac. jay lez combien
soit Beauneig a T. assign. et enaz sur la prairie vide
louis Bellavance p^r ass^t Regis et au fait au fait soit 1^e ch. 3^o 2^e ch. 1^m
m^{me} Bertheune aurasage deff. T. assign. soit 9.¹¹ ch. 1^d. 4^e ch. 1^m
pier Bertheune T. assign. soit 3^o 2^e ch. 1^m
Tressy Bertheune soit au fait p^r T. assign. 2^e ch. 2^d idem min. et le

ANQ

Fonds: Biens des Jesuites
Cote QBC 20(27)
1738-1750 - Terriers

jean le fort dit paxivie en payant ses dettes au fait a domme de mctoy
got 14.80. et pr son emplacement 30.2.68 le tout 8.17.22.

33.6
99
18.0
24.0
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23.0
4.10
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40.00
48
6
94.10
16.10
78
36
42

TRANSCRIPT OF UNDATED MEMORANDUM ENTITLED "RÉPONSE AUX SAUVAGES DU SAULT ST. LOUIS AU SUJET DE LA CONCESSION DE LA DT. SEIGNEURIE DONT ILS PRÉTENDENT LA POSSESSION AU PRÉJUDICE DES R. PÈRES JESUISTES":

M. L'Intendant m'a envoyé, mes enfans la copies des titles de concession qui ont été accordés par le Roy pour la terre du Sault St. Louis. Après avoir examiné ces titles, je vous ay fait assemble pour vous dire ma pensée, La voicy, J'ay vu avec peine, mes enfans, l'esprit d'aigreur & de mes intelligente, avec le quel Vous m'avez parlé à cette occasion, contre Vos missionnaires, je vous rends trop de justice pour penser que Vous soyez les auteurs de ces Discours, qui ont été glissés dans Votre village par des personnes jalouses de votre tranquillité & qui veulent l'interrompre,

Je suis convaincu, mes enfans, par un nombre de preuves, que vos missionnaires vous ayment [sic--aiment] & je voie avec peine que Vous n'avez pas dans leurs discours la confiance que Vous devriez & que Je vous ay recommandée plusieurs fois,

Les Missionnaires prédecesseurs de ceux que vous avez aujourd'huy ont sollicité aupres du Roy la Concession du Sault pour former l'établissement de Votre village La dit Concession a commencer a une point qui est vis à vis les rapides St. Louis en montant le long du Lac, Le Roy la leur a accordee à leur nom mais à vostre considerations pour former l'établissement des uns & des autres, à fin qu'ils puissent vous instruire dans la religion & que vous soyez apportée de profiter de leurs instruction pour que vous poussiez ensemble des avantages que cette terre doit produire en la faisant valoir pour le bien & le profit de la Mission & du Village,

Pour vous expliquer ce discours plus nettement Je vous dirai, mes enfans, que vous devez tous jouir de cette terre premièrement vos Missionnaires comme vos Pères spirituels, Ils doivent y prendre leurs besoins former leur Etablissement & avoir la direction de la Seigneurie que vous n'este pas capable de gouverner; Les pères Jesuistes, predecesseurs de ceux à en ont concédé quelques terres de cette seigneurie, ce qui a été approuvé mais ils doivent conserver tout le reste pour fournir à chacun de Vous la terre, qui vous est nécessaire, pour Vos plantations, Votre bois, le foin que vous est utile et autres besoins indispensables & vous devez leur demander ce qui vous peut vous être utile pour ces usages Ils m'ont assuré ne vous avoir jamais refusé, vous observerez seulement que les R. Pères ny Vous ne peuvent vendre aucune portion de cette terre dont le Roy s'est réservé la propriété. Vous devez penser comme moy, mes enfans qu'aucun de vos missionnaires n'est capable d'en composer. Je voie avec peine ue vous ne leur rendez pas la justice que je leur rends & qu'ils meritent, je vous recommande d'abandonner tous ces mauvais prejugés, pour vivre dans un esprit de concorde qui puisse exciter vos Missionnaires à vous aimer comme ils ont toujours fait, afin qu'ils aient l'agrement de vous conduire paisiblement dans un esprit de religion, qui peut [illisible] vous procurer la douceur de vivre en paix sur cette terre.

Seul

1750/1760
circa

Le que je certifie véritable, en foi de quoi j'au loys le
present procès verbal pour servir ou besoin sera
(Signé) Jean Paladeau, Juri' expert
collationné sur la minute trouvée dans les registres
du fief M. J. Paladeau, arpenteur & expédicé pour
véritable copie par moi soussigné.

(Signé) P. Dizery, arpenteur
Relevé & copie 1/6 payé par M. J. G. Delisle notaire
(Signé) P. Dizery

(N.3)

Reponse aux Sauvages du Sault St Louis au sujet
de la conception de l'acte Legaurie dont ils prétendent
la possession au profit des R. Pries jésuites.

M. L'Indien dont m'a envoyé, mes enfans la
copie des titres de concessions qui ont été accordées
par le Roy pour la terre du Sault St Louis
Ayant vu ce amincé ces titres, je vous ay fait af-
ficher pour vous dire ma pensie, La voicy;
J'ay vu avec peine, mes enfans l'esprit d'aigreur
& de mes intelligentes, avec lequel Vous m'avez parlé
à cette occasion, contre Vos missionnaires, je vous
rends trop de justice pour penser que Vous gagez
les auteurs de ces Discours, qui ont été glyphsés dans
Votre village par des personnes jalouses de votre
tranquillité & qui veulent l'entre rompre,

Je suis convaincu, mes enfans, par un nombre
de preuves, que Vos missionnaires vous ayez
je vous ai vu peine, que Vous n'avez pas dans leurs
discours la confianç à que Vous devriez & que Je Vous
aurois nommé des plusieurs fois;

Les deux derniers procéesseurs de la x que Vous
avez aujord'hui ont sollicité aupris du Roy
la conception du Sault pour former l'établissement

de Votre village La ditte Seigneurie a une
pointe qui est versé vers les rapides du lac ou montagne
le long du lac, le Roy le leur a accordé à leur nom
Mais à votre considération pour former l'établissement
des uns & des autres, à fin qu'ils puissent vous instruire
dans la religion & que vous soyiez porté de profiter
de leurs instructions pour que vous puissiez ensemble
des avantages que celle terre doit produire en la fau-
sant valoir pour le bien & le profit de la Mission
du Village

Pour vous expliquer ce des cours plus nettement je vous
dirai, mes enfans, que vous devez tous faire de cette terre
premièrement vos Missionsaries comme vos Pères Span-
tucks, Je devrai y prendre leurs besoins formez leur
établissement & avoir la direction de la Seigneurie que
Vous n'êtes pas capable de gouverner; les peuples ju-
nantes, proches & de ceux-ci en ont concedé quelques
terres de cette seigneurie, ce qui a été approuvé mais
ils doivent conserver tout le reste pour fournir à
chaque de Vous la terre, qui Vous est nécessaire
pour Nos plantations. Votre soin, le fait que Vous est-
atez & autres besoins indispensables & vos devrez
leur demander ce qui peut être utile pour
les usages ils n'ont apporté ne Vous avouer j'assure
refusé, Vous observerez certainement que les R. Provi-
ny Vous ne peuvent rentrer dans une position
de cette terre dont le Roy s'est réservé la propriété
Vous devez penser comme moi, mes enfans qui accusent
vos Missionsaries n'est capable d'en empêcher Je
me suis peiné que Vous ne leur rendez pas la justice que
je leur rends & qu'ils méritent, Je vous recommande
l'abandonner tous ces mauvais projets, pour nous
dans un esprit de concorde que je prie de croire Votre

et moyennant à Vous faire comme ils ont toujours fait, à fin qu'ils aient l'agrément de Vous, conduire paisiblement dans un esprit de religion, qui peut seul Vous procurer la douleur de viser en paix sur cette terre

Pour finir sur une Expédition

Entre les mains de Monsieur le Général

M. M. M. J.

Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Comte du Roy en ces conseils, Gouverneur Amiral et Général pour Sa Majesté en la Canada, Secrétaire & Géol. de terre neuve & autres pays de la France Septentrionale & Jacques Daureaucu, Chevalier aussi Comte du Roy en ses conseils exerçant de la Justice, police & finance aux d. pays
Les es qui nous a été remonté par les R. Pères de la Compagnie de Jesus que Sa Majesté par les lettres Patenties du vingt neuf May 1680 Registres au conseil Souverain de Québec le 29 Octobre en suivant, leur ayant fait don de la terre nommée le Sault, consistant deux lieues de Pays de front à commencer à une pointe vis-à-vis des rapides de St Louis en montant le long du lac sur parcellle profondeur avec deux îles, slets & bâtures, qui se trouvent au devant & rejoignant ces terres de la Prairie de la Magdelaine pour les raisons mentionnées es d. lettres et aux clauses & conditions y portées ils réquiroient qu'il nous plust leur accorder un vestant de terre d'une lieue & demie ou environ de longueur à prendre depuis led. terre nommée le Sault en montant le long du lac vers la Saguenay de Chateau Gay sur deux lieues de profondeur, auquel leur donner soit encore plus de lieu d'y attirer les François & autres Sauvages d'en augmenter le nombre, et

M. M. M. J. / Vol. I / File II

(n°3)

*R*EFLEXION aux Sauvages du Sault St. L'Anse au
ujet de l'abandon de la Seigneurie dont il pretendent
la possession au préjudice des Fr. Sœurs jésuites.

M. Jitendaut m'a Envoyé mes Enfants la copie
des titres de l'ception qui ont été accordés par le Roi pour
l'atterre du Sault St. L'Anse,

Par ces Envoyés Examini ces titres, Je vous ay fait apprendre
pour vous dire Mapousse, à Boley,

Jay fait avec force Mes Enfants l'appréhension et
de Mes entilligence avec lequel Vous maniez partie cette
ception contre nos Missionnaires, J'ay ouïé il y a trop de
justice pour prouver que Vous forcez les auteurs de ces
Biscaus qui ont été dérobé dans votre village par des
personnes jalouses de votre tranquillité qui veulent
à interrompre,

J'ay fait faire au Sault St. L'Anse pour un Nombre de
premiers que nos Missionnaires vous ayeut dit Je vous
ai avec peine que vous Navez pris dans l'entrepiscouer
La confiance que vous me donnez et que je vous ay
reconnue plusieurs fois,

Les Missionnaires prede ceffez de ceux que vous
avez aujourd'hui fait faire au Sault St. L'Anse

l'ception du Sault pour former l'établissement de
votre village lac. Cezez a commencé au point
qui est vers ays. les Rapides St. L'Anse ou montant
le long du lac, Le Roi La leu a accordé a leur

504
Vouz voullez assister à une considération pour former la
Méthode de l'obligement des Indiens et des autres, à son quinzième
anniversaire vous instruire dans la Religion et que
vous apportez de profitez de leurs instructions; pour que
vous puissiez l'ensemble des avantages qui cette
ville produire en la fassent valoir pour le Bien et
Le profit de la Mission et du village.

Tout Vois Explique ce Discours plus Nettement. Je vous
dis tout sur tout que vous aurez tout Jour de cette tenue
particulièrement. Votre Missionnaire comme ses pères
spirituels. Ils doivent apprendre leur Religion, forme
leur Classification et avoir La Direction de la
fraternité que vous n'êtes pas capables de Comprendre.
Ils doivent aussi les Prédeceps de ceux qui en ont
échappé quelques terres de cette fraternité ce qui a été
agréable mais ils doivent conserver tout le reste
pour fournir à chaque un de vous la terre qui vous
est nécessaire pour vos plantations, Votre Bon, le pain
qui vous est utile et autres objets indispensables
que vous leur demandez ce qui pour vous faire
utile pour ces voyage. Ils m'ont assuré ne vous avoir
jamais refusé. Vous observerez seulement que
les St. Pères ne vous répondront vendre aucune
portion de cette terre dont le logis est occupé par l'propriétaire
et que vous penser comme moi que l'usage et
gouvernement de vos Missionnaires n'est pas à envier.

Je propose de faire avec joie que Vous ne nous rendez pas
à la Justice que Je leurs rends et qu'ils meritent
~~que Nous les punissons ou les abandonnions dans ces malheurs~~
meilleurs pour Vous dans un Esprit de concorde qui
puisse exciter Nos bienveillances à Vous armes comme
ils ont toujours fait, afin qu'ils ayent d'agréments
de Nous conduire paisiblement dans un Esprit de Religion
qui peut seul Vous procurer La Douceur de Vivre sur le
pays que cette terre. Sur ce propos fera une Impression
~~et je ferai faire la marche de~~
~~monter sur le général~~

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RG VOLUME
MG 11 CO 42 VOLUME 027
FILE / DOSSIER
REEL / BOBBIN B-170
DATE ... 1829
AUG AOUT 18 1994 pp. 1 Q

Letter from Bigot to Jean-Baptiste Leber de Senneville in Montreal, dated March 18, 1750

à Québec le 18 mars 1750

Je feray Monsieur, Expedier [sic] la Concession que vous me demandés [sic] au bout des profondeurs des Seigneuries du Saut [sic] St Louis et de Chatteauguay [sic], mais au prealable [sic] il faut que vous me marqués [sic] combien on peut vous accorder de profondeur en allante [sic] aux Terres du Lac Champlain, de sorte que votre Concession ne puisse anticipper [sic] sur celles desja [sic] faites dans le dit Lac, on ne peut se dispenser d'expliquer dans les Titres [sic] l'étendue et les bornes des concessions accordées.

J'ay l'honneur d'estre tres [sic] parfaitement Monsieur votre tres [sic] humble et tres [sic] obeissant [sic] serviteur Signé Bigot

M. De Senneville à Montreal [sic]

Je notaire de la ville de Montréal en la Province de Quebec [sic] certiffie [sic] avoir tiré la presente [sic] copie de la lettre originale etant [sic] entre mes mains, en temoin [sic] de quoy j'ay signé ces préésentes a [sic] Montreal [sic] Le 28 7bre 1767.

[signé] Pierre Panet

[draft translation]
Quebec, 18 March, 1750

I will, Sir, expedite the concession that you asked of me, at the edge of the depths of the Seigneuries of Sault St. Louis and Chateauguay, but first you must mark for me how much you may be granted in terms of depth, from the lands at Lake Champlain, such that your concession not encroach upon those already made at the said lake, it will be difficult to explain the extent and boundaries of the concessions in the titles.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant Signed Bigot

M. De Senneville at Montreal

I, notary of the city of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, certify to having retrieved the present copy of the original letter, having been in my hands, in witness whereof I have signed at Montreal. The 28 September, 1767

[signed] Pierre Panet

1750/03/17

Aug 18
Copy attached
Big old oak tree
near Juncville, under
which Foster claimed his
land.

à Quebec le 18 mars 1750

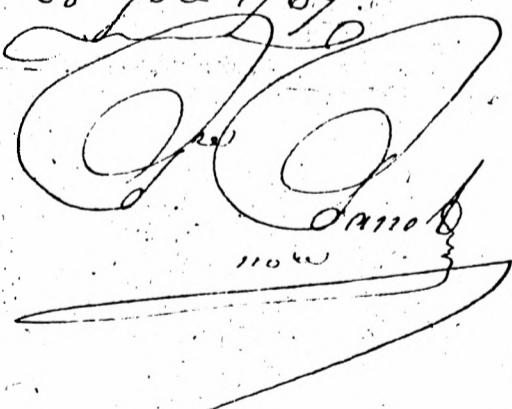
Je feray Monsieur, l'appeler la concession
que nous ne demandés au bout des profondeurs
des fréquentes du lac St Louis et de
Chalouagnay, mais au préalable il fass que
vous me marqués combien on peut vous
accorder de profondure en allant aux terres
du lac Champlain, de Sorel etc.

Concession ne pourra anticiper sur celles
déjà faites. Dans le dit lac, on ne peut
se dispenser d'expliquer. Dans les autres
étendues et les bornes des concessions
accordées.

J'ay l'honneur de faire ces parfaitemens
Monsieur votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur Segur Biçot

M. Deschênes
Montreal

J'au notaire de la ville de Montreal en la
Province de Quebec certifié avoir à
l'ea' la présente copie de la lettre
originale étant celle mes mains, en
l'envoyant j'ay signé ces presents
à Montreal le 28 juillet 1750.



DOCUMENTS
RELATIVE TO THE
COLONIAL HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK;
PROCURED IN
HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,
BY
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,
AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO
PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY
OF THE STATE," PASSED MAY 2, 1839.



EDITED BY
E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

VOL. VI.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1855.

1750/04/05

Affidavits of John H. and Geneviève Lydius.

[Plantations General Papers, XIV., (O.) No. 46.]

City of Albany, ss. John Henry Lydius of the said City Esq^r being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God maketh oath that he hath frequently heard both from the Mohawk & Caknawage Indians & that for about these twenty five years past that the Land Northward of Saraghtoga as far as the Rock Rogeo did & does belong to the Mohawks which Rock is situated on the Lake Champlain about ten leagues North from Crown Point, neither hath he ever heard of any other Rock called by the Indians Rogeo, Rogeo being a Mohawk word & the name of a Mohawk Indian who was drown'd as the Indians say in the Lake Champlain near that Rock long before the Christians came amongst them from whence the Mohawks call both the Rock and the Lake Rogeo. And this Deponent saith that he knows that the Lake Champlain is called by the French Mer des Iroquois as well as Lac Champlain, and this Deponent further saith that he himself hath long had a Conveyance from the Mohawks for Land five Leagues North from Crown Point which the said Mohawks did covenant with him to be their sole, lawfull & proper right. And he this Deponent hath always heard that the purchase made by Godfrey Dellius in the year 1696 was commonly esteemed to extend to the Rock Rogeo; And he this Deponent haveing frequently enquired of the five Nations of Indians how far their right of hunting extended hath allwayse heard them claim & assert that they the Indians of the five Nations had a right not only to the land on the South side of Cadarokoui River but also to the Land between Cadarokoui & the branch of St. Lawrence River called Le Grand Rivier. And whilst this Deponent lived in Canada he hath heard some of the French people themselves own that the lands on the South side of St. Lawrence River belonged to the English; And this Deponent further saith that he well knows that the Northern branch of Hudson's River extends at least twenty leagues further North than Crown Point running thro' the Peninsula that divides Cadarokoui & Lake Champlain, he this Deponent having been that far up the said branch of the said River.

And this Deponent further saith that at the time that M^r De Lachassagne Governor of the three Rivers was sent from Canada to treat with His Excellency William Burnet then Governor of New York against the English building a Fort at Oswego, he, this Deponent, being in Canada did at their Return hear Mons^r Demuseaux (one of the Gentlemen that had accompanied Mons^r De Lachassagne) say that Governor Burnet had convinced them that the Land of the South side of St. Lawrence River of right did belong to the English.

JOHN H. LYDIUS.

Sworn before me Jacob C. Ten Eyck Esq^r Mayor of the City of Albany in the Province of New York this fifth day of April 1750 In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Caused the Seal of the Said City to be hereunto Affixed.

JACOB. C. TEN EYCK mayor.

City of Albany ss.

M^m Genevieve Massé wife of John H. Lydius of the City of Albany Esq^r born in Canada & an Inhabitant there 'till she was the age of twenty seven Years being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God maketh Oath that while she lived in Canada she frequently heard that the English claimed the Lands on the South side of St. Lawrence River as far

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O'Callaghan E. D. (Ed.) Documents Relative to the Colonial History
of the State of New York, Vol VI. Albany Weed, Parsons & Co.,
1850. pp. 542, 570

1750/04/05

Northward as the River & that she this Deponent hath heard several of the French people in Canada own that the English Right did extend so far. And this Deponent further saith that the Settlements on the North side of St. Lawrence River were established long before there were any Settlements made on the South side of it.

GENEVIEVE MASSÉ LYDIUS

Sworn before me Jacob C. Ten Eyck Esq^r Mayor of the s^d City of Albany in the Province of New York this fifth day of April 1750. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caused the seal of the s^d City to be hereunto affixed.

JACOB C. TEN EYCK, Mayor.

Governor Clinton to the Duke of Bedford.

[New York Papers (S. P. O.) XI, 166.]

My Lord Duke.

Your Grace will perceive by the inclosed Papers, that the Gov^r of Canada, under feigned artificial pretences, keeps the English and Indian prisoners still in Canada; which I am persuaded is done, with design to lessen the esteem the Five nations of Indians have of the English strength and power, in respect to that of the French, to weaken the influence the English have hitherto had on those Indian nations, and others in alliance with us, and to withdraw their dependance on us—

This proceeding of the Gov^r continuing to be of a Piece, with what I formerly informed Your Grace by my letters of 29th May and 24th Sept^r 1749. confirms my opinion of the designs of the French Governour. It appears to me to be of the greatest consequence to the British trade, among the numerous nations on the Continent, to the Westward of the English Colonies, and the safety of these Colonies, in case of war with France, effectually to support those nations, who joined us in the late war, and who (as appears by the copy of M^r Johnson's letter inclosed) are at this time in danger, by the French exciteing the Indians, in alliance with them, to make war on them. I shall do all in my power on this occasion, but as the Assembly of this province has not granted a single farthing for any exigency whatsoever, and if I be allowed to judge from what has been the practice in former times, they will not in all probability grant money for this service, till after the Indians shall be actually attacked, and thereby, any assistance we can give them come too late—

I must intreat Your Graces serious consideration of this affair, and that such application may be made to the Court of France, as shall be thought proper, in order to restrain the French Gov^r in these attempts, inconsistent with the Amity so lately established between the Crowns of Great Britain & France.

I have communicated the intelligence I have, to the Governours, of Pensylvania and Virginia, because the Indians on the River Ohio, who seem to be most in immediate danger, are by their situation nearest to those Provinces, and trade immediately with them.

ACTE DE CONCESSION DU MARQUIS DE LA
JONQUIERE & DE FRANCOIS BIGOT... A JEAN-
BAPTISTE LEBER DE SENNEVILLE.
(20 AVRIL 1750)

Le Marq^{is} de La Jonquiere &^{ca}
François Bigot &^{ca}

Sur La Requeste a Nous presentée par Jean Baptiste Le-
Ber Ecuyer Sieur de Senneville Enseigne d'Infanterie en
ce pays, Tendant a ce qu'il nous plaise luy accorder une
Etendue de terrain, non Concedée Située au bout des pro-
fondeurs des Seigneuries du saut S^t Louis et de Chateaugué
et qui se trouve Enclavée Entre la Seigneurie de Ville
Chauve et Celle de la prairie de la Magdalaine Sur une Lieue
et demie de profondeur, a Titre de fief et Seigneurie avec
droit de haute, moyenne et basse justice, de pesche, chasse
et Traitte avec les sauvages, a quoy ayant Egard, Nous En
vertu du pouvoir a nous Conjointement donné par Sa Majesté
Avons donné, accordé et Concedé, donnons, accordons et Con-
cedons au dit S. de Senneville lad^e Etendue de terrain
cy dessus designée, a prendre au bout des profondeurs des
Seigneuries du Sault, sur une Lieu^e et demie de profondeur;

pour En jouir par luy ses hoirs et ayans Cause a perpe-
tuité a Titre de fief et Seigneurie, haute moyenne et basse
justice avec droit de pesche, de Chasse et Traitte avec
les Sauvages dans toute L'Etendue de lad^e Concession, a la
Charge de porter foy et hommage au Chateau S^t. Louis de Que-
bec duquel il relevera, aux droits et redevances accoutu-
més suivant la Coutume de Paris Suivie en ce pays de conser-
ver et faire conserver par ses Tenanciers les bois de Ches-
ne propres pour la Construction des Vaisseaux du Roy, de
donner avis à Sa Majesté des mines, minieres et mineraux si
aucuns se trouvent dans l'Etendue de lad^e Concession, que
les appellations du juge qui y Sera Etabli ressortiront en
la justice Royale de Montreal, d'y tenir feu et Lieu et le
faire tenir par ses Tenanciers, de deserter et faire de-
serter lad^e Terre, a faute de quoy, la présente Concession
sera et demeurera nulle et comme non avenue , Laisser les
Chemins du Roy et autres jugés nécessaires pour L'utilité
publique et de faire inserer pareilles conditions dans les
Concessions qu'il fera à ses Tenanciers, aux Cens, rentes
et redevances accoutumés par arpent de Terre de front sur
quarante de profondeur, Laisser les greves Libres à tous
pescheurs à l'Exception de celles dont il aura besoin pour
sa pesche, et en Cas que Sa Majesté ayt Besoin dans la
Suite d'aucune partie dudit Terrain pour y faire Construire

des forts, Batteries, Places d'armes, Magasins et ouvrages publics, Sa Majesté pourra les prendre aussi bien que les arbres nécessaires pour lesd. ouvrages et le bois de Chauffage pour la garnison des forts sans Etre tenuë à aucun dédommagement, Reservons pareillement au nom de Sa Majesté la liberté de prendre sur lad^e Concession les bois de Chesne mature et généralement tous les bois qui seront propres pour la Construction et armement de Ses Vaisseaux sans Estre également tenuë à aucune Indemnité, Le Tout sous le bon plaisir de Sa Majesté de laquelle il sera tenu de prendre Confirmation des présentes dans L'an, En temoin de quoy & ^{ca}

Signé Lajonquiere et Bigot,

Contresignés et Scellés

Pour Copie ./.

Begon

En marge est écrit: Cette Concession a été Ratifiée par Le Roy Le Brevet en à été expedié Le p^{er} 7^{bre} 1754 Elle appartient présentement au S. René Cartier.

Archives de la Province. REGISTRE D'INTENDANCE, No. 9,
fol. 58.

ANQ Registre D'Intendance No 9, Fol. 58

1750/04/20

1750/04/20

TITLES AND DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE,

IN RETURN TO AN ADDRESS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

1851.



QUEBEC :

PRINTED BY E. R. FRÉCHETTE,
13, MOUNTAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN.

1852.

the banal mill when one shall have been erected, on pain of confiscation of the said grain and of a discretionary fine; that he shall keep or cause to be kept house and home (*feu et lieu*) thereon within one year at the latest; that he shall open the clearings of his neighbours as they may require it; that he shall cultivate the said land, and leave thereon the roadways which may be found necessary for the public use; that he shall make the division fences (*clôtures mitoyennes*) as it shall be settled; and that he shall pay every year to the receiver of the King's domain in this country, or to the said receiver's clerk who shall reside at Detroit, one *sol* of *cens* for each arpent in front and twenty *sols* of *rentes* for every twenty arpents in superficies, making for the said two arpents in front by forty arpents in depth two *sols* of *cens* and four *livres* of *rentes*, and moreover one half bushel of wheat for the said two arpents in front, the whole payable yearly on the festival day of St. Martin; the said *cens* bearing profit of *lods et ventes*, *saisine et amende* and all other royal and seignioral rights, when the same become due agreeably to the Custom of the provostship and viscountcy of Paris; it shall however be at the option of the said Pierre Réaume to pay the said four *livres* of *rentes* and two *sols* of *cens* in furs at the price of Detroit, until a current coin shall have been established; hereby reserving in the King's name on the said habitation all the timber which His Majesty may require for the buildings and forts which he may hereafter erect, as well as the property of the mines, ores and minerals, if any be found within the extent of the said concession; and the said Pierre Réaume, his heirs and assigns shall be held to cause the said concession to be immediately surveyed, measured and bounded in its whole breadth and depth at his own expence, and to execute the clauses mentioned in the present title, and obtain from His Majesty a patent of confirmation within two years, on pain of nullity of these presents.

Done and given at Quebec the first day of April, 1750.

Signed, LAJONQUIÈRE, and
BIGOT.

Countersigned and sealed.

True copy,
BIGOT.

N^o 242.

20th April 1750.

THE MARQUIS DE LAJONQUIÈRE, &c.

FRANÇOIS BIGOT, &c.

On the petition presented to us by Jean Baptiste Le Ber, Esquire, Sieur de Senneville, ensign of infantry in this country, praying that we would be pleased to grant him an extent of ungranted land, situate at the depth of the seigniories of Sault St. Louis and Chateauguay, which is included between the seigniory of Ville-Chauve and that of La Prairie de la

Magdelaine, by right of superior of hunting, fishin

We, in virtue and conceded, a neville the said c of the Sault, by heirs and assigns and inferior juris the whole extent sion made to Mr

Countersigned

N^o 243.

LE MARQUIS :
FRANÇOIS BIGOT

On the petitio of a company of service, stating monly called St gnyor being ne is too narrow a tablishment suf he prays that we Denis which are the two leagues north east at the other side to the in depth to form Denis;

We, in virtue granted and con the lands in rear

Titles and Documents Relating to Seigniorial
Territory Que E. L Fréchette 1852 pp. 290

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Senneville,
an extent
and Chateau-
Prairie de la

Magdelaine, by one league and a half in depth, under the title of fief and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction (*haute, moyenne et basse justice*), and that of hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians ; having regard to the said petition,

We, in virtue of the power jointly entrusted to us by His Majesty, have given, granted and conceded, and by these presents do give, grant and concede unto the said Sieur de Senneville the said extent of land hereinabove described, to be taken at the end of the seigniories of the Sault, by one league and a half in depth ; to have and to hold the same unto him, his heirs and assigns for ever, under the title of fief and seigniory with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction and that of hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians throughout the whole extent of the said concession ; on condition &c. (The remainder as in the concession made to Mr. Daine.)

Signed, LAJONQUIÈRE, and
BIGOT.

Countersigned and sealed.

True copy,
BIGOT.

N° 243.

LE MARQUIS DE LAJONQUIÈRE, &c.

FRANÇOIS BIGOT, &c.

On the petition presented to us by Pierre Beaudry, Esquire, Sieur de Contrecoeur; captain of a company of the troops of the detachment of marines kept in this country for the King's service, stating that he has acquired from the heirs of the late M. Denoir a seigniory commonly called St. Denis, on which he has spent considerable sums of money, the said seigniory being nearly all under growing wood at the time he acquired it, and that besides it is too narrow and too limited as well in front as in depth to procure to his children an establishment sufficient to enable them worthily to serve His Majesty and their country, and he prays that we would be pleased to grant him the lands in rear of the said seigniory of St. Denis which are not yet granted, to wit: four leagues in depth to be taken at the end of the two leagues in depth which the said seigniory of St. Denis contains, on one side to the north east at the line of the seigniory of the heirs of the late M. de St. Ours, and on the other side to the south west at the ungranted lands, the said augmentation as well in front as in depth to form with the said seigniory of St. Denis but one and the same seigniory of St. Denis ;

We, in virtue of the power jointly conferred upon us by His Majesty, have given, granted and conceded, and do give, grant and concede unto the said Sieur de Contrecoeur the lands in rear of the said seigniory of St. Denis, which are not yet granted, to wit: four

*Titles and Documents relating to Seigniory. Tenth volume
Québec, R. Frechette, 1852. Pp. 273-274*

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St Quebec le 21 Juillet 1755.

Mr allelo, sonquise

Monsieur

J'ay l'honneur de vous rendre
compte par mes lettres des 20 et 22
1749 des ordres que j'avois donne pour
arrêter le Commerce que les François
de Saint St Louis ont fait de leur
travers avec les anglais, et de la conjecture
que j'avois été à cette occasion avec le
R. P. Commandant Mississimais du
dih François.

De puis certains Si, j'ay faire
l'ordre de recommander au R. P. Bourville
Commandant au dit poste et au R. P.
Mississimais par toutes les lettres
que j'leui ay écrit de ramener leur
possible paix desfoutr le diis
Sauvages du dit commerce, Je l'ay
même exhorté de ne rien négliger pour
ne faire connaitre les coupables,
afin que j'en fis un exemple, Surtout
Si Cet ouel des François a commandant
a pris tout en deure pour l'exécution
de mes ordres, Soit en lesigniant
aux Sauvages soit en prenant des
mesures pour le détruire de ceux qui
y contribueroient, Le R. P. Mississimais
paroissez travailler de son côté à

remplis mes viles mœurs les villes du
Pérou n'ont courroux ou contrarie
et que malgré mes difficultés certaines j'aurais
failli au dû commerce par la
voie des dits Sauvages, ce qui m'a
mis dans la nécessité de faire un
coup d'autorité dont je vais avoir
l'honneur de vous rendre compte
en vous faisant un détail aussi
sincère qu'exact de tout ce qui
s'est passé.

Dans le cours de l'ivain
dernier j'ay parlé maintes fois au
R. P. Marcol d'uperieur des
ressources de la Calouze au sujet
du Commerce que les dits Sauvages
du Sud font avec l'Angleterre,
et m'a toujours sollicité de relever
la garnison sous prétexte de la
guerre que feu M. de Beauharnois
avait nommée de la retraite, de
quel la paix se voit faire.

Au moment de mon départ
pour Montréal, ce supérieur me
renouvela ses instances. Je lui pro-
mis que je rappellerais les soldats
du Sud, mais que j'y laisserais
le commandant sur quoq il me dira
que c'étoit luy même qui faisoit
le commerce.

Cette réponse me surpris-
me si je rendre compte par nombre de

de personnes de position de la conduite
du C. Commandant. Et je ne pris pas
peu saligain d'aprendre qu'il étoit
~~meilleur~~
mais pas le de rien faire de contraire
aux ordonnances du Roi my ma
souverain de la Colonie.

Dès que je fus assis à l'ouest
je donnay ordre au C. Bourville
de me renvoyer des soldats manquant
de troupes pour renforcer les garnisons
des postes du Nord.

Le 15 May. le rogois
tintenu me complaisante sur mon
arrivee. Je fut reçus avec bonté et
renvoyez à la rivière que j'avois passée
dite de cui faire dans ceu village et
ceu à prendre qu'ils étoient miez nulles.
Bons voulant m'éclaircir sur toutes
cesse pour leur bien égaler ce que
J. Escrigois à eux.

Ce nommois l'escrivain de
Beauvais cheff de gendarmerie du
village me fit demander par
le P. de La Chauvoquerie. Pour
m'expliquer a me parler en secret.
vous verrez, c'escrivain, que par la
parolle des dits cheffs. dont je joins
icy une copie qui est mi instrulement
de ce que j'avois ignoré jusqu'alors.
C'est à dire que ce bon P. le P.
Deslanglet avec l'aide et l'appuy du
R. P. Missionnaire, qui ont de tout

Il fait un commerce considérable
avec les Anglais, qui sont nombreux
dans le village. Ces marchands ont dans
le village toutes sortes de marchandises,
au moyen desquelles elles traillent.
Avec l'arrivee des pelotes
de l'île d'Orléans ces pelotes sont
pour la majorité partie en carton
que ces dernières sont vendues à Orange
ou à Chambly. Par ces mêmes
cheminées, lesquelles en retour leur
raportent des marchandises d'Angleterre
comme des draps, indienne, tissus,
chocolat et autres choses qu'illes n'ont
pas pu acheter dans les bistrots
des pays d'en haut. Si on accommode
les deux avantages ensemble avec
voisins.

Ces choses suffisent pour
preuve de la vérité de ce qu'ils avancent.
C'est que depuis cinq jours de temps
elles avaient fait passer trois carrosses
sous le commandement d'Aug' Macée,
Champlain de Marchandises anglaises pour
aller au dessus du long Sault et
vendre aux voyageurs avec lesquels
elles avaient traité à Montréal.

Enfin ils me disent que toute
mettre je suis au commerce, et j'avois
que je suis un sole gambois dans
leur village. Et qu'ils ne se servent
que pour que je voulusse la relire.

Le 23 May le C^o l'Archevêque
curé de la Chine Ricciini pour
me demander justice contre deux
Clauvades du Saut qui avaient
dangerusement blessé monsieur
Jean Baptiste Raphin. Je joins
ci-joint une Copie de cette Lettre.

Lez que j'eus recus ta Lettre
laquelle j'envoyai le C^o de la Chancery
Générale au Comte pour dire de faire
épar aux Chefs de l'armée locale
et de m'amener les Compétent. Ils
vinrent tous, j'étois malade. Ils
envoyay a cez de l'ordre d'Inquisition
avec ordre de se faire faire les compa-
bles et de les faire mettre en prison
jusqu'à la guérison du dit Raphin.

M. de Longueil s'en aîna
expliqué mes intentions, il s'uy
répondirent qu'ils ne l'avoient
failli à la Compétence, que les François
devoient regarder le Prologue comme
leur force, qu'ils étoient les premiers
possesseurs des terres de la Colombie.
Et que les François ne s'y étoient
établis que par crainte des bras
d'autre la leur permette.

S'apris cette réponse au Comte,
et je l'envoyai fort M. de Longueil
de h avoir épargné dans le même instant
faut mettre en cachot l'oratour et les
Chefs pour les punir de leurs insolences

et faire des foyards de l'entretien de la settle
avant que je ne leur eusse parle.
Le lendemain le pere de compagnie, qui
garde des excedens a Mo et son voisin
les luy dit qu'il estoit fort personnel
lendemain de lui rappeler. Son pere
ou le dte Captn monsieur de la Tessera
pour que le luy fes subis tel souffre
que le Charron estoit a propos et qu'il
esperoit les grans de sa maladie
et de longueur. Il demanda de
Cte laisser le brouillier dans le village
ce que je leur accorday.

Salut que j'espriavois de
mesures pour faire tenir ce brouillier
dans leur devoir et les obliga a me
demander l'ordonnance de faire sortir,
J'ay bien de penser que leur officionnaire
et les dites demeurent bientot
travailloir a leur galles. S'espri-
er tout au pere. La fin.

Le 27 du dte mois de May
le P. Commissaire Micerin qui étoit
capitaine de son village avec ses
Chfs de guerre et autres assentis
de Micerin pere qui dans un despi-
despurs leur retour de Montreal, les
avoient pris la resolution de tenir
une medaille au S. D'Orville et
qu'ils ne changeroient point de
resolution tant que l'affaire resteroit
au village contre la parole que Mo

Le 1^{er} Juin l'officier de la ville
 assuré que je ne pourrois pas faire
 le lendemain le prie de comprendre que
 faire des excuses a M. et son conseil
 lequel il est qui d. habilité personnelle
 lequel de ne pas recongnter son p^{re}
 ou le des rapins monsieur de la bessiere
 pour que le R^e lez fes siebz t^{re} son
 que le chouveloir à propos est qu'il
 s'payroit les frais de sa maladie
 le R^e de L'industrie me demande de
 le laisser échouiner dans son village
 ce que je leur accorday.

Tandis que je prevois ce
 mesme pour faire tenir au chouveloir
 dans leur devoir et les obliga à me
 demander l'ordre de faire sortir,
 j'ay bien dépeint que leur officier
 et les dites demeure l'estuarien
 travailleroit à leur galles propres
 en voix la preuve.

Le 27 du dit mois de May
 le P^r Commissaire militaire qui trois
 Capitaines de son village avec les
 Chefs de guerre l'ont assentis
 de faire faire qui dans un dépit
 depuis leur retour de Montreal, n^o
 avoient pris la resolution de remettre
 leur medaille au L Dourville et
 que ils ne changeroient point de
 résolution tant que l'affaire resteroit
 au village contre la paroisse qui il

Le lendemain de l'escrime le P. Bourgeois
donne ce jour copie de la Lettre.

Cette nouvelle sentence a suscité
particulièrement un engouement du P. Bourgeois
et me dévoila encore mieux les vues
de l'escrime qui se tendait avec
le vendredi matin à toutes du P. Bourgeois.

Il répondit au P. Bourgeois
que les dits Sauvages possédaient vendredi
leur médailles. Et que fin et les grands
marcheurs avaient fait faire cette dimanche
ne faisaient pas à leur dépens.

J'écrivis ce même temps et
dans les mêmes termes au P. Bourgeois.

Il est de peu douteux que
c'est le P. P. Bourgeois qui ait donné
les dits Sauvages à vendredi leur médaille
que peu après qu'ils eurent tenu leur
conseil. Il fut réfuté par le chef
Arap perché pour m'écrire pour de
libération et il fut qui il avait fait
cette dimanche, ils ne possédaient
plus le décret.

Le lendemain de la Lettre
du P. Bourgeois à la ville
j'écrivis que le Chef - en question
à la tête de deux cents guerriers,
avait été chez lui le même jour
mais après midi. Il rapporta leur
médaille et l'un d'eux déclara qu'il
ne voulait désormais s'occuper que

de l'affaire de l'ur istame et qui est
privilegié les hommes de la avoir les
meilleurs établissemens qu'il y a.

C'est à Dourville que je donne
par cez ma lettres de dommages en des-
tins pour engager ces chos à
reprendre sans medaille, mais ils
seront fort inutiles. Vous avez aussi
ce sonz Coffre de la dette lettre.

Dans ces circonstances aux
occasion que critiques, Je n'hésitay
pas à prendre mon parti, etais
indisposable de faire un coup
d'éclat pour prouver à ces
dictes d'une affaire dangereuse
et obligé le R. S. au commandement à me
demander grâce.

Le 27 du dit mois de May
je donnay ordre aux dites (deux)
Assassins de partie du R. S.
pour s'alle établir à Quebec et y
faire leur résidence. Je fis auz icy
Coffre du du ordre blous & blancs
le R. S. Dourville Commandant
et le R. S. de soucain que je pris partie
contre la Execution.

A peine le R. S. de Soucain fut
arrivé au Sault que je vis paroître
le R. P. Bourgeois, il mit tout en
usage pour le justifier, ou pour mieux
dire s'excuser. Je lui ay en matière
avec lui. Et je le convaincu qu'il

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étoit eul' coupable d'in de grande
detordre. Je ne puis m'empêcher
de luy reprocher son infidélité que
je dois d'autant plus l'respecter
qu'il n'a été assuré qu'il estoit ^{l'alil}
de la Grandue Hollandaise. Enfin
luy défendis de ne plus reboursiter
au Sault et luy ordonnat de se
retirer à Québec, a quoy il obéit.

Le R. P. Saint Pie estoit
present, il luy donna envoyer au
Sault un autre jésuite a la place
du P. Gouin. Il designa sur
le champ le P. P. la Belominiere
et dans la suite luy l'auvage
me aîne demandé le R. P. Piquet
par un collier le luy ay accordé.

J'avois donné ordre au P.
Gouin de faire partir avec luy
les arigo^s du dit village pour venir
me rendre compte de l'en conduite,
il arrira le 2 juin avec eous les
Crie^s du village auxquels l'ordonnat
audience le même jour. J'ay l'hon
neur de vous envoyer ay Yonne une
Copie de leurs parolles Et de mes
reponses par lesquelles vous verrez,
Monsieur, combien ces Sauvages
sont humiliés et dessous repentis
de leur faute, qu'ils n'ont pas fait
difficulté de me dire qu'en leur
avoir gâté l'Esprit et qu'ils ne

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advertissement pour les prisonniers que
j'avois fait sortir de leur village, que
J'étois maître de faire ce que bon
me sembloit et qu'ils ne pourroient
l'amoir d'autre volonté que la
mienne.

Ces Sauvages voulurent le R.^e
Toumois hors de leur village ne
craignirent rien et me représenterent
par les mêmes paroles que les
tenu que le Roy leur avoit donné
à la prairie n'ayant pas été bannie
La Majesté voulut bien leur en
accordé l'autre depuis le Milieu
del'entrée de la rivière au Fortue
Jusqu'au Milieu de celle de Chataudie
que leur brevet de concession fût remis
au Chef de la prairie et des bonnes
affaires, l'e rapporter les leurs
et les menaces dont ce marchand
se servit pour leur arracher le dit
brevet.

Ces Sauvages n'ont au
représenté que le commandant veulent
que les Toumois tenu, qu'ils n'ont pas
pas la liberté d'agrandir leurs domaines
que s'ils veulent habiter ou ramon-
ner des leurs cabanes, lorsque
leurs pêches ou poiches sont prises
faire, les français qui ont des
échelles de fenêtres leur offrir leurs
sunades, de même que les fruits

qu'ils peuvent cueillir un peu leur
de leur disant que c'eust leur fau-
dry en un mot qu'ils des monnaies
toujours de la paix châtier par les
Témoins.

Sur le fondement de toutes
ces raisons ces Sauvages me suppliaient
de faire bonne leur tenue afin
que'ils viennent tranquilles et mesme
pas obligés d'abandonner leur
village. Je leur répondis que je
faisais chercher leur bateau à
Québec et que ~~je leur trouvais~~ pas.
J'eus demander au Roi
et qu'au attendant je déjouchois
aux François de les inquiéter.

J. Les Témoins avoient
précisé que l'autre de cette affaire
ils n'avoient engagé de l'En-
trepreneur et ils doivent se répu-
cher eux même à assuré donner
occasion aux Sauvages de me
porter des plaintes contre eux.

Le 1^{er} du dix mois de Juin.
Cefarioguin - l'un des Chefs qui
avoient rendu leur médaille, m'a
me parler et me témoigné cea
foye qu'il avoit de ne voir disposé
à lui paroître et à lui rendre
la dette médaille. Et m'a rapporté
tout minuit de quelle manière tout
s'éloit fait et il est aidé de vari par

comme dis dans ce qd j'avoie instruit a
partie nrelement a M. le Gouverneur
de l'ordre du Roi que le Comte de
Champagne et le Comte de Lorraine
en concert avec le Dernier Gouverneur
pour le Commerce

et me ^{me} répondit en i'avoie bien
l'espere de croire qu'ils y avoient tellement
attendu qu'il s'abstirent directement
du P. Missionnaire pour arriver leurs
seins et qu'il leur dormoit Mr. Bille
sur lequel les d'hs. de m. Ch. leur
delivraient une somme payante au quartier
ou en pelleteries, vous avez cejune
un copy de la parolle du dit Chy^e
et de mes cibousse.

On j'avois une recapitulation de tout
ce qd que je n'eus d'avoir l'honneur
de vous rapporter on voit avec Probleme
que le R. P. Tournais et son clerc
une parfaite intelligence avec les
B. de Lorraine et que c'eust a leur
negligence que le Comte de Lorraine
émane p. il en résulte aussi une
preuve incontestable que ces deux
ont un commerce considérable avec
les Anglais au dépens des ordonnances
du Roy. Ces preuves sont très suffisan-
tes et se renvoient a celles qui don-
nent lieu a un arrêt du Roy en date
du 1745 que j'ay trouvées dans
mon Secrétariat depuis mon arrivée

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de Montreal portant que les dites d'elles
de querperiorient du Sainte. Je leur
ay promis d'y rester jusqu'à la fin
du mois de juillet pour retrouver leurs
crédits passé lequel temps je serai
faisant retour à Quebec.

Quant au P. Comte, il
n'ay pu me dispenser de le reléver
et les Jésuites peuvent le faire le
chouvin François, qui l'a été remplacé
par un de leur Religieux

et l'Etat des représentations
des Sauvages, sur la propriété de
leur terre, j'ay fait des recherches
dans mon Secrétariat et j'ay fait
faire au greffe du Conseil sans en
avoir trouvé d'autre que celles ay
apris dont j'ay l'honneur de vous
Envoyer des copies ay l'ont scanné.

Le 29 May 1680 - L'ethspalunkie du
Roy aux R.R. S. Jésuites de
Saturne ou 2. aux Coulonnes des Indiens
départ du fort à commencer a ma
pointe qui est vis à vis les rapides
de "Louis" en montant le long du
Lac sur parcellle pris onoim avec deux
arbres, arblets et bâtiere qui se trouvent
au devant et poignants aux bords
de la prairie de la Magdelaine
à la charge quela dite terre appa-
tiendra a la Majesté toute défrichée
longue le Roquor et abandonné.

Par les dites lettres patentes, il est
ordonné à toutes personnes de porter
aux dits Troquoy les bagues etc et
Il est défendu aux frangars de tenir
sur la dite terre aucun bétail.

Y Juin 1717. Lettres patentes du
Roy par laquelle à la Majesté
faire de nouveau don aux dits R.R. & C.

Scouitter de la terre du Saill qui
contiendra d'ailleurs non seulement la
terre. Jelets et Battures mentionnées
dans les dites lettres patentes du 29

May 1680, mais aussi un certaine de la
terre sur une lieue à prendre de plus
La terre du Saill ira au Roi de la
Seigneurie de Bataanque avec deux
lieues de profondeur.

Le plaisir de ces lettres patentes
que la volonté du Roy a été dégagée
miquant d'obligement de la mission
des Troquoy et comme il ne desposse
positivement quel terrains ils devraient
occuper et qu'il importe qu'ils échangent
à quoy s'en tenir. Je vous en prie
d'obéir à ses intentions du Roy et
d'accorder des lettres patentes aux
dits Troquoy.

Yours avec profond respect, Monsieur,
votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

La Jonquière.

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DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

COLONIAL HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK;

PROCURED IN

HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

BY

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,

AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE STATE," PASSED MAY 2, 1839.



EDITED BY

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

VOL. VI.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1855.

1756707

under the present circumstances of this Govern^t and so as to have just grounds to hope for His Maj^{ty's} approbation—

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient

and most humble servant

(signed).

G. CLINTON.

Fort George 30th July 1750.

To His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Captain Stoddert to Governor Clinton.

[New-York Papers, (8 P. O.) XI, 189.]

Sir.

In obedience to Your Excell^{ys} commands I shall give as particular accounts as I possibly can of the strength fortifications etc of the different places I was in, in Canada, and as Quebec is the metropolis, shall first begin with it.

This town stands upon near as much ground as the City of New York, but does not contain above half the number of houses at most. It is situated on the west side of the River S^t Lawrence, where a small river to the Westward called by the French la petit Riviere (and emptying itself into the River S^t Lawrence) forms a point on which the Town is built, and is almost in form a triangle; it is divided into two parts, one called the upper and the other the lower town, the last lies on the River side and has two batteries of eight pieces of Cannon each, tho' of little consequence in case of an attack. In this part of the Town the streets are regular, and the houses well built; and are chiefly of Stone; from that part of the lower town, next the River S^t Lawrence, there is but one way to ascend to the upper, which is cut shelving along the hill or rather Rock, and is about one hundred and twenty feet in height, and overlooks all the lower town; it is certainly one of the strongest natural fortifications in America; being almost perpendicular (and as I said before an entire rock).

On the top of this Hill stands that part called the upper town from whence there is a beautiful and extensive prospect, of the rivers and Country about a several leagues. Here are several good buildings of stone (to wit) the Siminary and convents of Fryers of the order of S^t Francis, two Nunneries, part of one of which buildings is the King's hospital for sick and wounded, seven churches beautifully ornamented and very rich, and that called the Cathedral is much larger than the English Church of this City, but the most magnificent of any, and which deserved to be first mentioned is the College of Jesuits. On the back or South part of the Town they are building a strong Stone wall of a considerable height and thickness; which extends from the River S^t Lawrence to the Petit Riviere, they having no occasion to carry it any further as nature has fortified that part of the Town next to the two rivers, much stronger then can be done by art as before observed. On this Hill or upper Town are four batteries, the first of which is the Grand Battery, situated on that part which forms the point between the two rivers, and looks directly down the River S^t Lawrence, it has forty three pieces of Cannon,

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four, six, and nine pounders & two mortar pieces of fourteen inches diameter each, it has no peripet or Breast work to cover the guns, nor do I think there is any occasion for them, as the hill is of such a prodigious height and any access to it so difficult. To the westward of this battery at about one hundred yards distance, is another small one, of four pieces of Cannon, two of nine and two of eighteen pounders. About sixty yards further west is another of the same sort. The use of these small Batteries seem to me, designed to command the other side of the petite Riviere, in case any forces should land below the Town and take that rout to get to the back part. It is plain they can not command any part of the Rivers, where ships or vessels of any burthen can pass, neither can they do much damage to forces that should land and march that way, the opposite side of petit Riviere being a fine low Country, where the Troops might pass far enough out of reach of those Cannon. The last of the four Batteries, is to the Southward of the Grand Battery about two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards, has twenty six pieces of Cannon of four and six pounders, and a Cover or Breast work of Stone about four feet in height. The design of this Battery seems to be to prevent ships passing by the Town, to land forces above, to come down on the back part, as it only commands across the River S^t Lawrence. These are all the batteries they have in Quebec. I saw several other pieces of Cannon, besides in different part of the Town, but understood they were to be sent about three leagues down the River, to a place where they told me the Channel was so narrow and difficult, that but one ship could pass at a time, and that there were travelling carriages etc always in readiness to transport them to that place in case of a Fleet's coming up the River.

West from Quebec about three Leagues the Indian Nation of Hurons have a Castle, called by the French Lorette contains about Forty houses. The Country from Quebec to this Castle and round about, is very populous, the land hilly and broken, yet in many places produces plenty of good wheat and peas.

In my Journey from Quebec to Montreal which I made on the west side the River S^t Lawrence, I found the land near the water side fertile and good, full of Inhabitants, but this is only to be understood of the land lying within half a league of the River, for, from thence backwards, there are no inhabitants, neither indeed can there be, the land being so exceedingly barren, that it is impossible to improve it.

Thirty miles South of Quebec on this side the River, is a small inconsiderable town without any fortifications, called Trois Riviers, where resides a Deputy Gov^r. Three leagues to the Westward of this is a very fine iron mine, where they have a large furnace and five Forges, and there is a report current that they cast Cannon etc at that place; I saw the molds of several and one (Cannon) which they had attempted to cast but was spoilt in the casting. This mine is the sole property of the King, and I was told that four hundred of his men were daily employed here.

The distance from Quebec to Montreal is sixty leagues, and betwixt them are fifty eight parishes and Churches, that is, twenty nine, on each side the River S^t Lawrence.

The Town of Montreal is situated on an Island of the same name, on the west side the River S^t Lawrence, ten Leagues in length but not of any considerable breadth.

The Town is three quarters of a mile in length and one quarter in breadth, has a strong stone wall quite round, near the center is a small hill and on it a battery of twenty six pieces of Cannon, four, six, and nine pounders, called the Battery Royal, and commands the River and Country Round, besides this there is no other Battery here. There are indeed some small

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pieces of Cannon, on the ramparts but I cannot ascertain there number. The situation of the Town of Montreal is beautiful, the streets are regular and the houses neatly built of Stone and wood. 'Tis the place of residence of a Deputy Gouvernour. A fine Champain country round about a good soil and well inhabited. Four Leagues South of the Town of Montreal, on the East side the River S^t Lawrence, is an Indian Castle, called by us Cochnewagah, by the French Osault S^t Louis, they compute five hundred fighting men, and that it contains in the whole a thousand souls; it is Picketted in, has a Church, two Jesuits and an Officer posted here, as they have in every Indian Castle. Six leagues South of this Castle is another Called by the French Lac de deux Montagne, by us Conasadagah, in this are about the same number of souls as in the other, but the Inhabitants here are of two different nations, that is Orondocks and Cocknawagahs. These are all the Indian Castles I was at in Canada. On the East side the river S^t Lawrence, two leagues distant from the Town of Montreal, is a small village call Laprarie (not fortified) from whence there is a Road to Saint John's about five leagues and bears from Montreal South East.

S^t John's is a Fort situated on the River Chamblain which leads to the Lake of the same name, it is picketed in, has two block houses, but no Cannon, being designed chiefly as a magazine for the provisions and other stores, to supply the Garrison at Crown point, the carriage from hence thither is by a small brigg.—

Thirty two leagues South of S^t Johns, on the Lake Chamblain is the Fort Saint Frederic (called by us Crown point) where a Bay and small River to the Eastward forms a point on which the Fort stands. This Fort is built of Stone the walls of a considerable height and thickness, and has twenty pieces of Cannon and Swivels, mounted on the Ramparts and Bastions, the largest of which is six pounders, and but few of them. I observed the wall cracked from top to bottom in several places. At the entrance to the Fort is a dry ditch, eighteen or twenty foot square and a draw Bridge. There is a subteraneous passage under this draw Bridge to the Lake which I apprehend is to be made use of in time of need to bring water to the Fort, as the well they have in it affords them but very little. In the north west corner of the Fort stands the Citadel; it is a stone building eight square, four story high each turn'd with arches, mounts twenty pieces of Cannon & swivels, the largest six pounders, four of which are in the first story, and are useless till the walls of the fort are beat down. The walls of the Citadel are about ten foot thick, the roof high and very tant, covered with shingles.

At the entrance of the Citadel is a draw Bridge and ditch of the same dimensions of that to the entrance of the Fort. To the South South East and South west of the Fort the ground is rising and is very advantageous of erecting a battery in case of a siege, as 'tis not above three hundred yards distance from the Fort. Behind it the land is low, and some thousands of men may lie without receiving any damage from the Cannon of the Fort, as the ridge is a fine covert and lies circular so far as to flank two of the Bastions. They have a Chappel and several other wooden houses in the Fort which are put to no other use then the storing their provisions etc. The land near the Fort in general is level and good, also on each side of the Lake which they are settling, and since the peace there are already fourteen farms on it, and great encouragement given by the King for that purpose, and I was inform'd that by the next fall, several more families were coming there to settle. This Fort is of very great importance to the French; for in time of war the parties sent to our fronties, are supplyed with necessaries from hence, at the same time it serves as a place of retreat, it lying north of Albany but about 40. Leagues.

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Having been honoured by Your Excellency, with a Commission to the Governor General of Canada, I was on that account rendered the less capable of making more observations, than if I had perhaps been among them in a character not so publick. However such was my zeal for the service of my King and Country, that I let slip no opportunity of acquiring all the knowledge I could of their situation, strength etc and even of their future expectations, as our neighbours and Rivals.—I shall beg leave only to add, what possibly Your Excellency may have heard before, and that is: the whole amount of their regular troops consists of 20. independant companies. As an addition to those there were daily expected to arrive from Old France, four compleat companies of fifty men each. I should have informed you I was at Quebec, when two hundred Recruits arrived from France, and six hundred more were daily expected, to compleat the above companies to Fifty men each.—

A few days before I left Quebeck I saw an Engineer and one hundred and sixty men embark from thence, for some place, as I was told in Acadia to erect a Fort there, the common report, and I believe it to be true, was, that there was as many more to follow them to the same place, and for the same purpose as would augment the number of the whole to four hundred.

By what general conversation I had with the French, in every part of Canada where I was, it seems very certain they are more chagrined at our settling at Chebucta, than if we had even kept posession of Cape Breton, as the situation, conveniency of harbour etc, is of more importance to them than Louisburgh, and I have heard them often declare they will never think themselves secured against the English in case of a future war unless they are masters of no less than Chebucta and Newfoundland.

I wish it had been possible for me to have made any computation of the number of Inhabitants in Canada. However I did all I could to come to that knowledge which was by enquiry, and by that understood, they were about forty thousand.

I am with the greatest respect, deference
and gratitude

Your Excellency's

Most obedient, most dutiful and
most humble servant

New York, July the 30th 1750.

(signed) B. STODDERT

To His Excellency.

Attorney-General Bradley to Captain Roddam.

[New-York Papers, (S. P. O.) XI, 202.]

(Copy).

Sir

I receiv'd Your's of the 21st inst: but confess little expected any letter on that subject after my answer to your first; but as you now demand an answer in writing, that you may acquaint the Lords Commissioners of His Maj^{ts} navy of my conduct in this affair. I shall state the facts as they are come to my knowledge in order to give a more distinct answer to what you

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THE PAPERS OF
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

Prepared for publication

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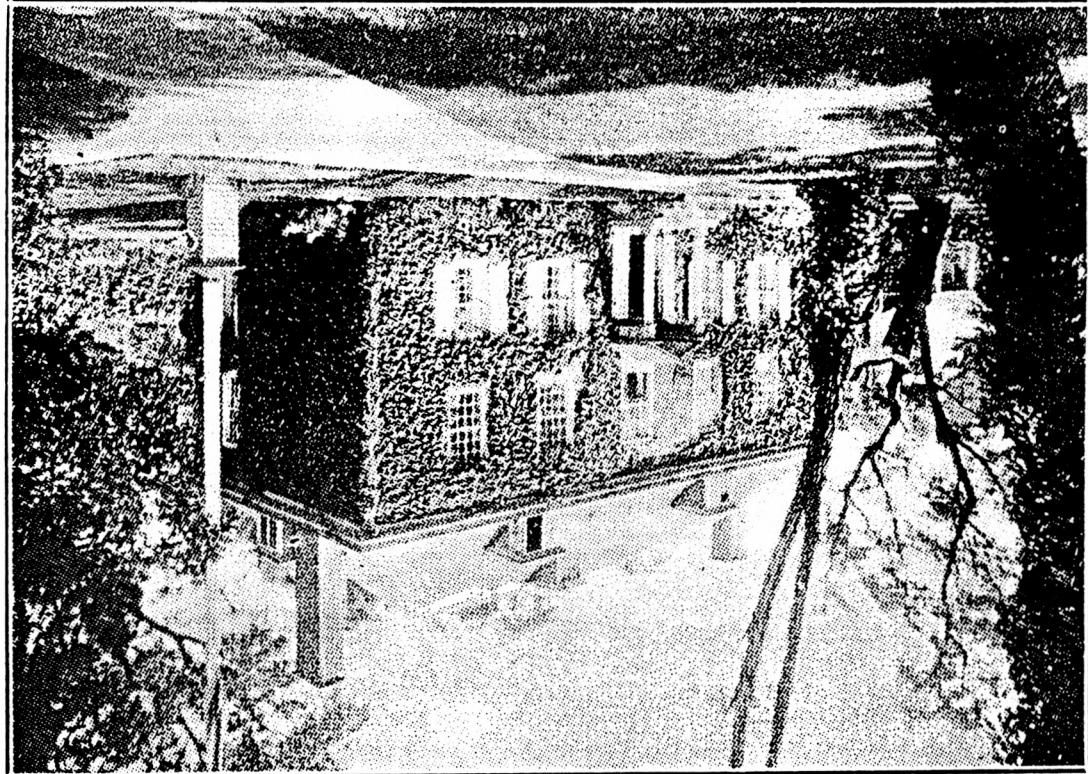
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ALBANY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1939

Courtesy of Mr. Pierrepont White, Ulster, N.Y.
PORT JOHNSON



1754/03/12

ye. Six Nations as they are now circumstanced are the best Cards we, & ye. French Can play against One another, and I believe he that has most in his Hands will be the winner in our Land Disputes.—

I hope Sir You will not forget Our freind Doctor Shuckburgh who is and has been a Sufferer here from his attachment to You. It is now more visible than Ever since your departure. he has been up with me this Winter in the Mohawks Country, and I must Acknowledge myself much oblidged to him from time to time for the many Usefull remarks he has furnished me with relating to the Indians. If there should be any New Plan concertenct for the Management of Indian affairs, I Should be extremely glad that he had some Appointment in the direction so as to be near Me, being thoroughly sensible (from an Intimate Acquaintance of many Years) of his Ability, & Integrity, besides has a middling Estate in the Government. I fear I have tired your patience with my long Scrawl, so desire leave to Conclude with my best Respects to You, Your Lady & Family.

& am

S^r. with ye. Sincerest
Attachment. Your
Most Devoted
Humble Servant

W^m. JOHNSON

ADDRESSED:¹

To
The Honrb^{le}. George Clinton

INDORSED:

12th Novr. 1754.
Coll. W^m. Johnson
to the Honourable
Adm^l. Clinton —

¹ In Johnson's hand.

TO GEORGE CLINTON

A. L. S.¹

New York
March the 12th. 1754 —

SIR

By this time I hope among the rest of Your Freinds I may felicitate Your Arríval in England with Your Lady and Miss. My being employed in the Woods laying out Lotts, and Settleing Several Families on my late purchase until December, prevented my doeing myself the honour of writeing to You sooner, there has been no opertunity but this Since my return. I have not been here Since Your departure till now oblidged by my own private business, and no sooner in Town but was Summoned to attend the Lieut. Gouvernor in Council on Accⁿ. of an Express Just come from ye. Gov^r. of Virginia, with a letter also from the French Commandant of a Fort lately built at the River OBoeuff near Ohio, declareing his intention to Mantain the Same against the English, being an Answer to that Government by Major Washington who was Sent thither as We conceive to warn the French off, or at least to see what they were doeing which I belive will be better Understood by the inclosed Examination taken by me at my House in the Mohawks Country, than from any other Acc^{ts}. yet made Publick, especially as it corresponds with a Narrative I had before of Said affair by the Indians. I would not wave the first opportunity of shewing it in Council, as the makeing of it known might be of imiediate Use to his Majesty's Service in these parts. Otherwise as I am little consulted by those who have the management of Indian Affairs at Albany, I should have contented my Self to have given You only the Information (Agreable to Your request before You Embarked) among other matters to recommend my continued diligence to the notice of the Ministry. The Inclosed Examination discovers the Actual Proceedings of the French upon a Plan long since concertenct, and the Execution

of it in great forwardness is now too Visible. You may remember Sir Some Years ago, the Indians brought me some leaden plates significantly engraved, which had been buried in Several places, on, and about the River Ohio by the French under pretence of takeing possession there. those I sent to You. they now digg up more of the same Sort, one of wh. is nailed to the Door or Gate of one of the New Forts to Shew the Indians, who are not att all pleased therewith, but afraid of the French being unsupported by Us. That the French do extend and will continue thair Settlements to the South West is most certain, being truly sensible that the Inhospitable Country of Canada to the Northward would be never able to furnish them wth. provisions to make a Continual discent upon all our Colonies, but the Fertile land on the back of us is well known to be capable of producing more than sufficient to Supply our Enenimies were they infinitely more numerous. the Settlement of Detroit on the North Side of Lake Erie, that village being near as large as Schenectady and covered by a Fort is too far from a Market to dispose of any produce, but lays verry opertune to Supply their Troops passing & repassing. I now beg leave to refer You to my letter of the 22d. of November 1749 in which are some remarks upon Indian Affairs the recital of which may be too tedious here. In the Meantime without any reflection upon present or past Management of the Indians Who are much altered from what they were Some Years ago Especially Since the French have without interruption for some time Successively been treating with them. And most States are Subject or liable to Some Accidental Vicissitudes from some cause or other, which it may be loss of time now [to] look into. It may be thought best to direct our management according to the present Exigency then can it be supposed from the present State of the Six Nations, now Eight that the miserable pittance of £ 170 York Curr^y. # Annum, with the uncertain donation of Presents is Sufficient to retain such a number of People in the Brittish Interest, while we are certainly far outbid by the French in the purchase of their freindship. A People who from their

Scituation are of the Highest Consequence to the preservation of all our Colonies on the Continent. The French being under the necessity of takeing their Rout thorough their Country in their March to the Southward, and the Eyes of all the Western and other far Indians are upon the behaviour of the Six Nations whose fame of power may in some measure exceed the reality. While they only Act a timid & neutral Part, I dont know a more practicable way to hinder the incursions of the French, and to revive the Spirit of the Indians than by establishing garrisons in the most Commodoius places among the Six Nations, for until such time that their Family's & Corn Lands &c^a. are protected 'twould be difficult to obtain their Assistance against the French on any Emergency. All Nations are at liberty to make use of their own lawful Territory. The Six Nations and their Country was allowed by Treaty to belong to Us. therefore by Vertue of that, and of the Antient League between us & them they may permit us to build Forts in Each of their Castles, or Nations where it may be Judged most requisite. and it would be highly necessary so to do to Cover us and them previous to any more active Measures, which may be with more discretion used hereafter, as in case of an Actual rupture. A proper Number of Smiths to be provided for, to repair and keep in order their Arms and planting Utensils in every Nation. Some Young People of learning, at least Grammar to reside among them in order to become good interpreters which are verry much wanted. there might be Catachists or Schoolmasters among them. A Smith also at Oswego to repair the arms &c^a of the farr Indians who come down to trade there annually. and a farther Encouragement would be proper to a more general Trade and intercourse with all the Indians at that place, as it is a general Mart, and is known to all of them. A great part of the Indian trade as it now Stands, is little more than our Goods Sold to the French at a moderate Profit, and they on resale to the Indians have a considerable advantage, whereby they have also an opertunity of a general interview with the Indians every Where, which we dont seem to be sufficiently anxious to inter-

rupt them in. nor are the Indians so reasonably dealt with as if we had carried the Goods up among them ourselves and disposed of them imediately at first hand. In this light we may look upon the Indian trade as it is carried on by certain Traders, or Handlers, & the Cognawagay Indians or French Mohawks, who are carriers for the French, and are so prejudiced in favour of it that they seem to neglect the general trade with the Indians at Oswegoe, and would imply that in that intercourse of Trade consisted the whole art of manageing the Indians. You may remember Sir it was held as a Maxim among some dureing your administration that the French Indians Should be permitted to trade even in War time. I cant think either in War or Peace it can be good in the general. it may do to Satisfie the imediate lucrative views of a few Individuals, but cutts of all communication between us, & the Farr Indians. I am convinced the French would never admit of this, if it was not an advantage to them. I have taken upon me to mention these remarks upon the Trade to Canada, as I have now before me my own Explanation of a Petition from the Handlers of Oswego to Your Excellency then in Council, in the Year 1751 which I have herewith inclosed a Copy of, wherein it may be observed that Stores are provided for the Indians at Niagara as well as at other Tradeing Houses to the Westward, and which are not sold only but given occasionally as the Indians Stand in need of them. such kind of Encouragement should be provided for by an Allowance to the Kings Officer at Oswego who should be Comissary to regulate the Trade. This Allowance should be expended in some Cloathing for presents, also Arms, & ammunition to be given by the Officer when he treats with the forreign Indians, and Stores of provisions which they while there, and on their return to their own Country are generally much in need of, and cannot be furnished with from the Garrison who have only a Competent Allowance, and the Handlers themselves in general scantly provided. A More Strict lookout at Oswego might be kept to hinder the French from passing by there up the Onondaga River among the Six Nations either to

trade with or corrupt them. This and what I have mentioned before, I belive might be effe[c]ted without giveing Umbrage to the French, & the Sooner the better I think. Here is a large Extent of Country, and intirely uncovered in case of War, and exposed to ye. Incursions of the Enemy from everry little Commanderie, which may be as fatal to the Neighbouring Colonies as Crown Point was to us in ye. late War. A Fort or Two at certain Passes in ye. way from Crown Point to New York & New England would be verry necessary, those to be built at places fixed upon by these Governments. I wont presume to say what may be necessary to be done further by the Neighbouring Colonies, but believe they by this time have reason to think that we are not the only People that must prepare to defend themselves against the French and Indians. I am in hopes from this that the different Colonies may be more united in their Councils than I am afraid they are, especially in Indian Affairs. A General encouragement from them all would convince the Indians of our Union, and be a certain caus of makeing them less divided in their Councils than they are at present, in a great measure oweing to the Uncertainty of our acting vigourously against the French, who with Their Indians are continually tampering with them, a late Instance of which, I discovered a little before I came from Home. One of our Mohawks returning from Canada brought a Message from the French Mohawks Inviteing both Castles of our Mohawks to go to Canada with their Family's, Importing farther that if they regarded their own Safety or welfare they would hear to their freindly Advice, and Invitation that if any of them were naked or bare of Cloaths as they Said they knew they often were, that It should be no hinderance for they would be Supplied with all necessarrys at the South End of Lake St. Sacrament where there would also be a Sufficient number of Boats to carry them all to Canada, that if they could but Succeed in this, as their concern was for them, whom they looked upon as their flesh & Blood, they would not then regard the five Nations, nor what the English could do. there was a great

deal more Said to induce them to go, too tedious to insert here. You will excuse Sir my giveing You so long a detail concerning Indian Affairs as in ye Course of this letter, when I tell You I could not comprise the Modern State of the Indians in those parts (which I promised to Send You) in less Compass.

There is yet something material Occurs to me which is this, that there should be if possible a Continued Correspondence between the Residents in the different Nations of Indians whether Military Officers or Others, & that both by Land & Sea quite from Georgia thorough the Country of the Indians Inhabiting both Carolinas to New York at least, that the different Colonies may be constantly Alarmed of the Actions or Designs of the French. this might be done in a great measure by the Indians from the Senecas Country, as they keep up a Strict Correspondence with the different Nations inhabiting beyond them, and that being our Frontier as well as theirs it would be very necessary to have a Fort there garrisoned by Soldiers as Soon as may be. 'twould also be highly requisite that such correspondence should be regularly Carried on by the Different Governments as well as by Indians aforesaid, that all might be fully acquainted with each others proceedings with ye Indians. The Post from Virginia should be made more certain. The necessity of such a Correspondence has been lately eminent in two Cases first when I was required last Summer by this Government to convene the Six Nations at Onondaga, the Pensilvania Interpreter was ordered at the same time to negotiate with the Indians, till I stopt him at my House by your Orders. Now the Lieut. Governour here has appointed the 14th. of next June to meet the Six Nations at Albany. Mr. Dinwidde of Virginia acquainted the Govt. here that he intended to meet the Six Nations next May in his Government, so of Course cannot attend the Conference at Albany as was expected of him as well as of the Other Governments. this shews to the Indians how disconcerted we Act, and the less prospect there is of an Union among Us, I may venture to Say the Same will be among them. However the particular Interest of the Different Prov-

ices may Clash, it would I think be absolutely necessary by Some high Act to make them more united against the Common Enemy. The French Surrounding us continually may make all the Colonies advert more to the General Interest but I believe they will never think alike in Politicks till all are included in one grand Act of the Home Legislature. You will be good enough to excuse Sir the freedom & Manner I've used in this Account of Indian Affairs, consisting partly of Facts & partly of my own opinion, which be pleased to make use of as You think proper. besides the pleasure I always take in obeying your Commands, I own I had some private Inducement in regard to myself that has occasioned me to write, being verry intimately Effect as all I have is too Near the French and Indians. So hope as You are best acquainted with those Affairs, Your Influence with the Ministry may work some Seasonable Alteration in our Indian Politicks here on the Continent. While I am writeing this Young Mr. Alexander introduces to me a Messenger from Governour Hamilton who Sends him to Connecticut to require the People of that Colony & Massachusets not to persist in their Intentions of purchaseing of the Six Nations a verry large Tract of Land upon the Borders of Susquehannah. this Gentleman without any letter from Mr. Hamilton to such purpose, desires to be Acquainted whether I knew of any Steps the Said Governments had taken towards makeing such a purchase, and begged I would hinder it if possible. on the Other Hand the New England People have applied to me for my Influence with the Six Nations to facilitate their Purchase, who want only a Hundred Miles Square. these are Affairs I should not choose to meddle in unless I was properly Authorised, tho I am certain others would make a great advantage had they the same opportunity. I believe the Indians att present will not be easily brought in to allow either of them Settleing on their Lands. before I conclude I must acquaint You that there is another Express arrived here from Governour Dinwidde, with an Account that his Government has raised ten thousand Pound for defraying the expence of Six Com-

panys to be sent forthwith to the River Ohio, there to build a Fort to Secure their Frontier &ca. If any part of the Indians should be prevailed upon to Join the French in crowding us towards the Sea, it would be necessary as Soon as possible to take Some measures as I have hinted above to secure the Six Nations and their Allies, which I believe is not quite impracticable Yet. One thing more I must remark while I am giveing my undisguised opinion of the Indians. they have told me that they would be unwilling that either the French, or We should Settle on Ohio, which is the Cheif Hunting place they have left. So that they rather expected we would join them in driveing and keeping the French off, than that we should build Forts only to restrain the French from comeing down further upon Ourselves. I believe had the French been hindered from Setteling, we could have treated with the Indians for those Lands, as they have never refused Us the preemption, which is more pleaseing to them being without Hostility than for the French to take them as it were by Force, and so treat them as tho they were conquered. this being all that occurs at present I beg leave to conclude with my best respects to You, Your Lady & Family

Sir

Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant

W^m. JOHNSON

The Honrb^{le}. GEORGE CLINTON

INDORSED:¹

Collo. Johnsons Opinion
about North America
March 1754

As soon as received I sent
to Mr. Pownell for
L^d Hallifaxes perusal
received no Answer In return

¹ In Clinton's hand.

TO JACOB GLEN

A. L. S.²

Mount Johnson
April the 2nd 1754

I am favoured with yours of the 29th ult & express inclosing Mr. Hamiltons² letter, which I shall take the first opportunity after this to answer. It being now impossible haveing a great number of the Six Nations now about me, whom I want to discharge as they waited my return from New York near three weeks with impatience.

I am Sr with kind respects to you & family
in general your most humble servt.

W^m. JOHNSON

TO JAMES HAMILTON

Copy³

Mount Johnson 6th April 1754

SIR

I cannot refuse you my friendly Offices not only in regard to your desire, which has all the weight with me it ought, but in compliance also with my own Inclinations. As my duty and Interest both conspire to oblige me to use my utmost endeavour to preserve the peace and Tranquility of a Country where my Lott is fallen.

I hear the same distant Fame of you which you are pleased to Compliment me with; and shall endeavour to preserve that Honour which may recommend me to the Esteem of Men of that same Character of which Number I am Convinc'd You are, and for that reason should be proud of Your personal Acquaintance.

¹ In collection of John E. Wyman, Fonda, N. Y.

² James Hamilton, governor of Pennsylvania.

³ In Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

1755/05/15

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DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

COLONIAL HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK;

PROCURED IN

HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

BY

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,

AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO
PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY
OF THE STATE," PASSED MAY 2, 1829.



EDITED BY

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

VOL. VI.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1855.

P 973

1755/05/15

Conference between Major-General Johnson and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Kk., No. 66.]

The proceedings of the Hon^{ble} W^m Johnson Esq^r, sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs with Nine confederate Nations of Indians, at a public meeting held at Mount Johnson in the Province of New York.

Names of the Nine Nations.

Senecas	In all 1106 Men Women and Children of which a greater number of Men than were ever before known at any public Meeting.
Cayouges	
Oneidas	
Tuscarores	
Onondages	
Tiederigroenes	
Schanadarighroenes	
Delawares & Aughquages	
Upper & Lower Mohawks	

Mount Johnson, Saturday the 21. June 1755. P. M.

PRESENT—The Hon^{ble} William Johnson.The Rev^d M^r Ogilvie Indian Missionary

Peter Wraxall Secr: for Indian Affairs

M^r Daniel Clause, Arent Stevens, William Printup, and Jacobus Clement
Interpreters.M^r Ferrall, Cap^{ta} Stoddert, Capt^a Butler and several other persons attending.The Hon^{ble} W^m Johnson's first public speech to the Indians.

N B. This speech was translated and wrote in the Indian language by M^r Daniel Clause, a German Gentleman of education who hath lived for sometime amongst the Indians of the upper Mohawk Castle in order to make himself master of their language, herein he was assisted by the other Interpreters under the inspection of Coll: Johnson. Before it was delivered in public it was read in Indian to two chief Sachims and Eminent speakers of the Onondaga and Onejda Nations, and was afterwards spoken to the whole Body of Indians with their consent and approbation, by the Onondaga Sachem called Red Head who was prompted by the Onejda Sachem to whom M^r Clause read the speech with a low voice paragraph by paragraph, Colonel Johnson having first read it aloud to all present in English.

Brethren of the Confederate Nations here present.

With this string of Wampum I wipe away all tears from your eyes, and clear your throats, that we may cheerfully look one another in the face and that you may at this meeting attend and speake without constraint. (a string of Wam:).

Bretheren, I have been lately at Virginia where I went in company with the Governors of Boston, of New York, of Pensylvania and Maryland to wait on his Excellency General Braddock (a great Warriour) whom our Father the King of England hath sent over to this

D'Callaghan, E.B. Editor. Documents Relative to the History of State
of New York Vol II. Albany : Weed, Parsons & Co., 1855. P. 973

1755/05/15

Bretheren, Here is a speech I received a few days ago from our Brother Schaaoradjady in answer to one I some time ago sent him and which I shall now read to you : viz' :

Fort Cumberland 15 May 1755.

Brother. This day I received a speech delivered me by George Croghan in your name. I have been here these four days waiting on the General with all the Warriors I had at George Croghan's house, he himself came in company with us.

Brother. I am glad to hear our Father the King of England has appointed you to take care of the Indians. You are well known to us and a Man we can trust. I answer you that I and all my people here will heartily join the General and go with him to fight the French, and I hope you will send what warriors you can spare to join us and we assure you we shall always be ready, and to confirm what we now say to you we present you this Belt of Wampum.

(Gave a Belt).

Now Bretheren. After all I have said and when you see by this speech, that our Bretheren to the Southward have joined General Braddock, and determined to go with him and fight the French, and when I tell you also that by this letter which I received at the same time from M^r Croghan who is likewise with General Braddock, that great numbers of other Indians are daily expected at the Camp with the same intentions. I say after all these things, if you our Bretheren whose courage and Bravery are known far and near, and from whom we have a right to expect the warmest Zeal towards us, should on this great occasion show yourselves cool and inactive ; shall not we have reason to think, will not the surrounding Nations believe either that you lost your ancient Bravery, or that the Covenant Chain of friendship and alliance no longer exists between the English Nation and you.— I am ordered to go myself with a considerable number of your Bretheren from the neighbouring Provinces over whom I am appointed to the Chief Command with great guns and other implements of war, to drive the French from their encroachments on your hunting grounds in this Province; if you will be dutiful to the King your Father, if you will be faithful to your Bretheren the English, if you will treat me as your Brother, Go with me. My war kettle is on the Fire, my Canoe is ready to put in the water, my Gun is loaded, my sword by my side, and my Ax is sharpened. I desire and expect you will now take up the Hatchet and join us, your Bretheren against all our Enemies. Bretheren. I well know the Coghnawagas are as your own flesh & blood. We look upon them at present as our Brethern also, and to convince you, how tender I am of every one who belongs to you, I promise you, I will take every method in my power to make the Coghnawagas sensible of their true Interest on the present occasion, and to prevent if I possibly can, one drop of their blood from being spilt by us; and to obtain this desirable end, I make no doubt you will lend me your assistance; but if neither your endeavours nor mine will perswade them to get out of the way of mischief, they must take what follows. I will treat those who go with me as Bretheren, and in their absence take care and support the Old Men, the women and Children who belong to them. Dont you already see the King your Father is resolved to secue you and your Country by sending his Troops to Oswego, and many more are getting ready to go there, so that if the French should attempt your destruction, we shall be between you and them and stand their warmest attacks. If after all these friendly exhortations and sincere promises made to you, you should be still obstinate and blind to your own Interest, I am determined to demit the management of your affairs entirely and leave this Country.

O'Callaghan, E.B. Editor. Documents Relative to the State of New York Vol VI.
Albany. Weed, Parsons &c Co., 1855. p. 973

1755/05/15

ARCHIVES NATIONALES
DU QUÉBEC

N° 2

1755. Le 30 mai
Buil a fermes
par le Père Pierre
L'herbe au Père
Poulin D'un
moulin à eau
fig auquel il a
loué.

a de mme de mme
qui doit au père
quand celle la pris
de ceu de. oral que
Mr Poulin a donné
=

Pard devant les notaires
royaux de la ville et du district
royal de Montréal y résidens soussignés
fut présent le Reverend Père J. G. —
religieux de la Compagnie des Jésus jésuite
des Reverends Pères de ladite Compagnie des Jésus
en tout ce qu'ils sont propriétaires de la seigneurie
de la Prairie de la Magdelaine et autres lieux,
résident ordinairement à Québec, et présentement
au Séminaire de cette ville dudit évent
real née Notre Dame de laquelle a continué pour
trois années consécutives, finies et accomplies,
qui commençeront au premier jour de juillet
prochain de la présente année, à Pierre Bourdeau
meunier demeurant a ludit Prairie de la
Magdelaine, étant ce jour-là assemblé
et assentant libellé à ferme et pension de grain
alors y devant fait du moulin accès garni des
deux meulanges faisant double farine affilée
le fléau g. au bout duquel g. l'ouïe
vulgairement appellé le moulin du bout,
garni des meubles, tournois et travaillois, et
autres ustenciles faire l'inventaire qui en
a été y devant fait, qui est inventé dans le
premier bail passé par devant moi joutte
notaire royal en cette dite ville les jours et an
y contenues, dans lequel moulin est assemblé
et des y devant fait ledit Bourdeau demeurant
avec ses dépendances. Le tout auxdits Reverends
Pères seignieurs dudit lieu appartenant, pour

enjoués par ledit pmeur pendant ledit tems.
 Cebail ainsi fait moyennant les deux tiers
 des moutures, et un cochon prêt à mettre a
 l'engrais pour el grav charrue desdites trois
 années, que ledit pmeur promet et s'obligé
 fournit et livrera aedil Receveur Rive audit
 nom, ou au porteur &c fauoir les grains a
 fut et amenué qu'il y en auva, et que ledit
 Receveur Rive le demandera; et ainsi continuer
 pendant ledit tems audit tems. Plus leva tenu
 ledit pmeur de toutes les reparations qu'il con
 viendra faire aedil moulin et ses dépendances,
 mettre les arbres, nouës et rivolets aedil moulin
 charres neesfaires quand befoin fera, bien
 entendre que charrue desdites reparations n'exee
 devra pas la somme de deux cens lieues; et si
 ledites reparations excedent la dite somme
 de deux cens, ledit pmeur feroi lors seule
 menue tenue de payer aedil Receveur Rive;
 La somme de cent lieues, et de fauoir
 tems pour la dite reparation en ce qu'il pourra
 faire de ses mains, et alafin d'iceluy bail
 rendre ledit moulin, festouvrans et tout avil
 lans en bon état, et conformément aedil inven
 taine qui en a été fait ne pourra ledit pmeur
 ceder ny transporter aqui que ce soit son droit
 du present bail, sans le consentement eysnes
 et par écrit dedil Receveur Rive, auquel
 il fauvera la grotte des presents aies frais

ARCHIVES NATIONALES
 DU QUÉBEC

dans huit jours prochains d'iceluy. Il pourra
 l'exécution des presents ledit pmeur a
 être son domicile irrevocable en cette dite
 ville en la maison de M. Dufresnoy tailleur
 d'habits, sis rue St Paul, auquel lieu &c
 nonobstant &c a promettant &c obligeant &c
 renonçant &c fait elgaté aedil a montreal
 en la cité de Rodriques l'underscrit notaire, san
 mil sept cent cinquante cinq le trentième
 jour de may apres midi. Leont ledit Receveur
 Rive et notaires signé en la minute des pres
 sentes d'acquise et mains des notaires
 tous signé, et ledit pmeur Declané ne
 Savoir évirer ny signé, de ce quois
 apres leterre faite juiv. Lord ainsi
 signé St Ré, St. Simonet et G. Rodriques
 notres royaux auee paraghe. 1.

G. Rodriques
 not. royal

C. B.

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175/50/5
 175/50/5

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1755/07/10

THE PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON



FORT JOHNSON
Courtesy of W. Pierrepont White, Utica, N. Y.

Prepared for publication

by

ALMON W. LAUBER Ph.D.

of

The Division of Archives and History

ALEXANDER C. FLICK Ph.D., Litt.D.

Director and State Historian

VOLUME IX

ALBANY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1939

1755/07/10

WILLIAMS

S.¹

rying Place July 4. 1755.

I these Indians disaffected to
ey want Exceedingly to hear
whether they consent to our
Express by one of their own
with Difficulty that I obtaind
the Road which by the great
lingly I have for Two Miles
& Gravel so as to thro' what
anel and hope by tomorrow
he Way to Canada Creek —

a pickett, nor brake ground
age to my Jealous Neigh-
ear what Success you have
ertaking — as also to receive
mpliments to Captⁿ. Raxall²
believe me to be with the

Obedient
nd
t Humble Servant
WM. WILLIAMS

San Marino, Cal.

FROM WILLIAM SHIRLEY

A. L. S.¹

Hudson's river July 9th. [1755]
½ an hour after 12 o'clock.

SIR,

I am now within another Tide of Albany, and expect to Land
there early to morrow Morning.

As there are several points for us to settle before I leave that
place, I should be glad if the service and your own conveniency
would permit you to give me a meeting there as soon, as may
be, after you shall recieve this; and that you would favour me
with an Answer by the return of the Express, w^{ch}. carries it.

I am

Sir,

Your Obedient, Humble Servant

W SHIRLEY

MAJOR GENERAL JOHNSON.

INDORSED:²July 9th. 1755 —Gov^r. Shirleys letter

DANIEL CLAUS TO RICHARD PETERS

Copy³

Canajoharre, July the 10th, 1755,

HOND. SIR:

I hope Jamey Kelley delivered the Letter I sent by him to
yr. Honour when he left this. A few Days after I went down
to General Johnston's to be present at the Congress of the

¹ In Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.² In Johnson's hand.³ Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 6:468-75.

which they always professed, and Who never deceived them yet in any thing, They shou'd listen to His Proposal as it was intended for their own Interest, which was that he wou'd hereby desire them to assist their Brethren the English at this present Occasion, and not to break the Chain of Friendship subsisting so many Years between them and the English Nor listen to ffrench Boastings and Lies. It was true the English had been long asleep, but now they were thoroughly awaken'd. They were slow to Spil Blood, But when they once begun to rise they were like a furious Wolf, and wou'd drive the ffrench Men afore them like Deer; wherefore they ought previously to consider how to act. It was tending to their future Happiness and Welfare.

N. B.—Here a Speech was inserted w^{ch}. Skaronyade sent from Awkwick, wrote by George Croghan, wherein he paid the Complim^t. to Gen^l. Johnson of his having the sole Management of their Affairs, And that He with his People was upon the March to join Gen^l. Braddock, under the Command of Mr. Croghan; Also that a great Number of the Western Indians were daily expected to join the Army, &c^a.

All this was clearly explained to them, and this Reflection made, that if they alone after all these Admonitions were to shew themselves cool and inactive on this Occasion and not join their Brethren the English, every Body wou'd doubt the good Character they ever sustain'd, and they openly must be charg'd with breaking the Chain on their Side.

Gen^l. Johnson then continued and sayd, That he was in a short Time going out against the ffrench with a great Body of Men given under his Command, taking along with him Great Guns and other Warlike Implements, intending to drive the French from the Encroachments on their Hunting Grounds in this Province. If, therefore, they had yet any Esteem for the King of England their Father, and also were true Brethren to him, and at the same time wou'd consider their own Interest, They shou'd take up the Hatchet, go along with him, and assist

Flick, A C Ed: The Papers of Sir William Johnson Vol IX.
Albany University of State of New York, 1939. pp. 193-197
1755/07/10

nd Who never deceived them
ten to His Proposal as it was
which was that he wou'd hereby
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Chain of Friendship subsisting
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'as true the English had been
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rench with a great Body of
king along with him Great
nts, intending to drive the
n their Hunting Grounds in
had yet any Esteem for the
also were true Brethren to
consider their own Interest,
o along with him, and assist

their Brethren against their Enemies the ffrench. Gen^l Johnson
added and sayd: Brethren, I know the Caghawagies are your
Flesh and Blood, and have lately declared themselves our
Brethren also. To shew you, therefore, what Regard I have
for them, and how I have their Safety at Heart, if they will
hear me (at the same time I expect your Advice), I am going
to send a Message to them, whereby I will take them by the
Hand and lead them aside, that their Blood may not be shed.

He proceeded and sayd, That as many as wou'd join him
he wou'd treat like Brethren, also take Care of their Families in
their Absence, And they might already see the King their
Father's Care in sending so many Troops to Oswego to defend
them from the Attacks of the French. After all this if they yet
wou'd be insensible of his sincere Promises, and like blind Men
wou'd not see their own Interest, He was fully determined to
drop the Management of their Affairs and leave this Country.

Sir William threw down the Belt of Wampum.

After this a Speech of Gen^l. Braddock's was delivered to
them written upon Parchment, with the General's Seal fixed
to it, and directed to the Chief Men and Warriors of the 6
Nations, And runs thus:

Belt 1st. That the King their Father was firmly resolved to
punish the French with the Utmost Severity for invading their
hunting Grounds in so unjust a Manner; Also, That He did
intend to punish those Indians who dared to take up the Hatchet
against the English and join the French. As the King of
England knew well the French were too treacherous to be con-
fided in and too weak to support their Indians, Wherefore He
was sent with a great Body of Men, and also all Sorts of War-
like Instruments, to recover the Lands the French had taken
from them the Six Nations, And to drive them from their Hunt-
ing Grounds; And that as they knew what Friendship and Love
ever subsisted between them & the English, and how often the
French had tried to break that Friendship, he now was resolved
to renew and brighten the Silver Chain of Friendship in such

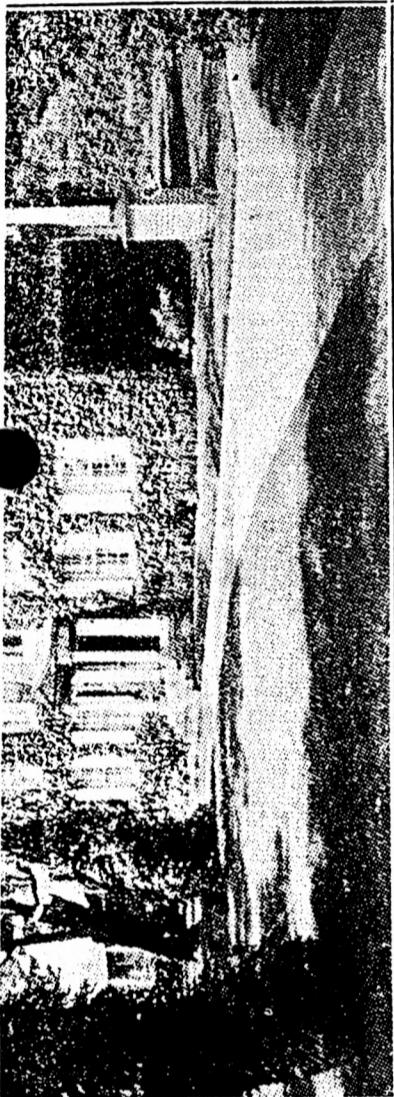
Flick A (ed). The papers of Gen. William Johnson Vol IX.
Albany University of State of New York, 1929. pp 182-183

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1755/08/21

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THE PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON



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Courtesy of W. Pierrepont White, Utica, N. Y.

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1939

1755/08/21

Fort,¹ I will write to Justice Fry² to press Men to finish it as soon as possible?

→ JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Copy*³

Head Quarters

Camp at the Great Carrying Place

21 Augt. 1755.—

Four Mohock Indians sent some time ago by General Johnson with a Message to the Cagnawaga Indians in Canada & a Belt of Wampum in order to prevail on them at least to stand Neuter between the French & us. returned & joined Gen^l Johnson this day at the Camp. They reported the following Answer of the Cagnawagas to them & to General Johnson's Message.—

Bretheren

Last Year we opened a Road for you & us to trade to Albany, but find the Annogongues have Stopped it up by Killing the English. We sent to their Sachems & expressed our uneasiness at it. We sit still & do no harm. however our said Road is now shut, & we leave it to you to find another

gave a Belt.

Bretheren

the French Priests by throwing Water upon our Heads, subject us to the Will of the Governor of Canada — but as you are a free People be careful of your safety & do not engage Your selves in the Quarrels between the English & French.

a Belt.

¹ This Fort was building by Directions of the Lieut. Govr. of New York (upon Genr. Johnson's Application) with a Fund raised by the Govr. of New York. [Note in the manuscript]

² Hendrick Frey, justice of the peace.

³ In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 4.

Flick, A. C. (Ed.) The Papers of Sir William Johnson, Vol. IX.
Albany: University of State of New York, 1939. Pp. 220-221

to press Men to finish it as

IAN AFFAIRS

the Great Carrying Place

21 Augt. 1755.—

time ago by General Johnson
Indians in Canada & a Belt
them at least to stand Neuter
d & joined Gen^l Johnson this
the following Answer of the
Johnson's Message.—

you & us to trade to Albany,
opped it up by Killing the
is & expressed our uneasiness
however our said Road is
ind another
gave a Belt.

Water upon our Heads, sub-
or of Canada — but as you
our safety & do not engage
en the English & French.

a Belt.

of the Lieut. Govr. of New York
a Fund raised by the Govr. of

wa, Canada. Indian Records,

Brother Warragheyagy

We have received your Message desiring us to stand out of
your way lest you should tread upon us. Bro^r. we return you
thanks for your warning, but it is not in our power to comply
with it, for the French & we are one Blood, & where they are
to dye we must dye also. We are linked together in each others
Arms & where the French go we must go also.

Gave a Belt for General
Johnson & returned that he
sent to them.

Vide pag 90. the Conference there
recorded should have followd, but
by Mistake the following
they were entered from the rough
Minutes in these Records before the
Error was discovered

P. WRAXALL, secr^y.

WILLIAM EYRE'S LIST OF ARTILLERY STORES

D.

[Lake George, Aug. 26, 1755]¹

Train & Stores for y^c. Second Division

Shot	Guns		
400	2	32 p ^{drs}	200 Barrels of Powder
500	2	18 p ^{drs}	
400	2	10 p ^{drs}	
400	4	6 p ^{drs}	

two Lieut^s. of Artillery with 28 Men, the
Deputy Comsserry of Stores & 30 Carpenters
with their Tools

¹ Date supplied from Johnson Calendar, p. 47.

Flick, A. C., The Papers of Sir William Johnson, Vol IX, Albany

DOCUMENTS
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STATE OF NEW-YORK;
 PROCURED IN
HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE,
 BY
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ESQ.,
 AGENT,

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO APPOINT AN AGENT TO
 PROCURE AND TRANSCRIBE DOCUMENTS IN EUROPE RELATIVE TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY
 OF THE STATE," PASSED MAY 2, 1839.



PUBLISHED UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLISHING OF
 CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE STATE," PASSED MARCH 80, 1849, AND AN ACT ENTI-
 TLED "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE STATE, AND THE PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION
 THEREOF," PASSED APRIL 12, 1866.

EDITED BY
 E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D., LL. D.

VOL. X.

ALBANY:
 WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.
 1858.

1755/09/14

In regard to funds, in addition to those carried by the frigates *La Diane* and *La Fidele*, 200,000^{ll} have been put on board the fly-boat *L'Outarde*, and the fly-boat *La Valeur* will carry out 100,000^{ll}.

I am, gentlemen, perfectly yours.

Baron de Dieskau to Count d'Argenson.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

Camp of the English army at Lake St. Sacrement, 14th 7^{ber}, 1755.

My Lord,

I have had the honor to report to you everything of interest to the service, up to my departure for Fort St. Frederic.

On the very vague intelligence of the designs of the English in that quarter, I proceeded thither with 3000 men, whereof 700 were Regulars, 1600 Canadians and 700 Indians. I arrived at Fort St. Frederic on the 16th and 17th of August; a portion of the troops had preceded me; the remainder joined me there without delay.

Before quitting Montreal, I had already various reasons for suspecting the fidelity of the domiciliated Iroquois, both of the Sault St. Louis and of the Lake of the Two Mountains, whose number exceeded 300, composing half of the Indians that had been given to me. I represented it repeatedly to M. de Vaudreuil, who would never admit it, but scarcely had I arrived at Fort St. Frederic, than I had occasion to furnish him still stronger proofs thereof.

For more than 15 days that I was encamped under that fort, I encountered nothing but difficulties from the Indians; those who were good, were spoiled by the Iroquois. Never was I able to obtain from them a faithful scout; at one time they refused to make any; at another time, seeming to obey me, they set forth, but when a few leagues from the camp, they sent back the Frenchmen I had associated with them, and used to return within a few days without bringing me any intelligence. Such has been the conduct of the Indians, caused by the Iroquois. My letters from Fort St. Frederic to M. de Vaudreuil and M. Bigot, sufficiently develop the particulars of their mischievous intrigues.

At length, on the 27th of August, a Canadian named Boileau, returned from a scout and informed me that about 3000 English were encamped at Lidius' house,¹ where they were constructing a fort that was already pretty well advanced. I immediately resolved to go forward and to post myself in an advantageous place, either to wait for the enemy, should he advance, or to anticipate him myself, by going in quest of him.

On arriving at this post, some Abenakis who had been on the scout, unknown to the Iroquois, brought me in an English prisoner, who told me that the body of the English army had moved from Lidius', and that only 500 remained there to finish the fort, but that they were expecting 2400 men, who were to march to the head of Lake St. Sacrement for the purpose of building a fort there also.

¹ Now Fort Edward, Washington county, New-York.—Ed.

On this intelligence I determined to leave the main body of the army where I was, and to take with me a picked force (*corps d'élite*) march rapidly and surprise Fort Lidius, and capture the 500 men encamped without its walls. My detachment was composed of 600 Indians, 600 Canadians and 200 Regulars belonging to La Reine and Languedoc regiments. It was four days' journey by water and across the woods to Lidius'. All exhibited an ardor which guaranteed success, but the fourth day, which ought to be favorable to the King's arms, was the commencement of our misfortune.

The Iroquois refused point blank to march to attack the fort, or rather the camp of the 500 English; but, perceiving that I was resolved to dispense with them, and that the other Indians were disposed to follow me, they sent excuses and immediately set forth to lead the van, as if to make a parade of their zeal.

Mine was a combined movement. I was to arrive at nightfall at that fort and rush to the attack; but the Iroquois, who took the lead on the march, under the pretence of zeal, caused a wrong direction to be taken; and when I was informed of the circumstance, it was no longer time to apply a remedy, so that at nightfall I was yet a league from that fort on the road leading from it to Lake St. Sacrament.

A courier that was killed, and whose despatch was brought to me, and some prisoners that were brought in, gave me the intelligence that about 3000 English were encamped near there, and that they had but a confused knowledge of the strength of my forces. I immediately gave the Indians the choice of proceeding next day to attack either the fort or this army. The vote of the Iroquois which prevailed, caused the latter course to be adopted.

On the following day, the 8th of Sept', I commenced my march. About 10 of the clock, after having proceeded 5 leagues, the scouts reported to me that they had seen a large body of troops on their way to the fort, which news was confirmed by a prisoner, taken at the time. They consisted of one thousand men or more, that had left the camp to reinforce the fort. I immediately made my arrangements, ordered the Indians to throw themselves into the woods, to allow the enemy to pass, so as to attack them in the rear, whilst the Canadians took them on the flank, and I should wait for them in front with the regular troops.

This was the moment of treachery. The Iroquois, who were on the left, showed themselves before the time and did not fire. The Abenakis, who occupied the right, seeing themselves discovered, alone with a few Canadians attacked the enemy in front and put them to flight. I immediately prepared to join them, in order to accompany the fugitives into their camp, though still more than a league off.

Meanwhile, the Iroquois collected on a hill, unwilling to advance. Some of them even wanted to force the Abenakis to release three Mohawks whom they had captured at the first encounter. I am ignorant of the result of that quarrel; but the Abenakis, seeing the Iroquois immovable, halted also, and the Canadians, seeing the retreat of the one and the other, were thereby intimidated.

As I was near the enemy's camp, and in front of the cannon, I marched forward with 200 Regulars to capture it, [expecting] that the Canadians would not abandon me, and that the Indians would perhaps return; but in vain. The Regulars received the whole of the enemy's fire and perished there almost to a man. I was knocked down by three shots, none of which were mortal, but I received a 4th that passed from one hip to the other, perforating the bladder.

I know not at present what will be my fate ; from M^r de Johnson, the General of the English army, I am receiving all the attention possible to be expected from a brave man, full of honor and feeling. Sieur de Bernier, my Aid de Camp, is a prisoner with me ; he has been fortunate enough to receive only a slight bruise from a splinter. I know not of any other officer taken.

Should the nature of my wounds destroy the hope of returning to Europe, and should Sieur Bernier go there, he will be able to give you, my Lord, the fullest details of this affair, and of everything that my situation prevents me explaining to you.

I beg of you, my Lord, to have regard for his zeal for the service, and for his attachment to me.

I have the honor to be respectfully, My Lord,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

BARON DE DIESKAU.

Baron de Dieskau to M. de Vaudreuil.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

Camp of the English army at Lake St. Sacrament, 15th 7^{ber}, 1755.
Sir,

I am defeated ; my detachment is routed ; a number of men are killed and thirty or forty are prisoners, as I am told. I and M. Bernier, my Aid de Camp, are among the latter. I have received for my share, four gunshot wounds, one of which is mortal. I owe this misfortune to the treachery of the Iroquois. Our affair was well begun, but as soon as the Iroquois perceived some Mohawks, they came to a dead halt ; the Abenaquis and other Indians continued some time, but disappeared also by degrees ; this disheartened the Canadians, so that I found myself with the French troops engaged almost alone. I bore the attack, believing that I might rally the Canadians and perhaps the Indians, in which I did not succeed. The Regulars received the whole of the enemy's fire, and were almost cut to pieces. I prophesied to you, Sir, that the Iroquois would play some scurvy trick ; it is unfortunate for me that I am such a good prophet. I cannot too much acknowledge M^r de Johnson's kindness and attention to me. He is to send me to Orange to-morrow. I know not my fate, either as regards my health or the disposition of my person.

I have the honor to be

M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Machault.

Montreal, 25th 7^{ber}, 1755.

My Lord,

Having had the honor to report to you in my letter of the 16th August, the departure of Baron de Dieskau to meet the English, who were preparing to seize on Fort St. Frederic, I

O'Callaghan, E. B. (Ed.) Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Vol. X. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1958. Pp. 316-318

DOCUMENTS
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EDITED BY
 E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D.

VOL. VII.

ALBANY:
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 1856.

see p. 240

1756/11/22

service, when they can by any means get it, yet almost all their young men are now out, and going out, to distress the French settlements in Canada, beat up their quarters, and obtain intelligence of their numbers & motions.

I have taken a great deal of pains to bring about a peace between the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, settled in the Susquehanna and the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished, in which Governor Denny's candid behaviour and fair proposals, if continued and carried into effect, will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a copy of my proceedings last April with a number of Shawanese Nanticokes and Mohickander Indians, who came hither and are settled on one of the west branches of the Susquehanna. Also the original minutes of M^r Croghan my Deputy, and Gov^r Denny's proceedings at a meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. I think it also proper to transmit to your Lordships herewith, some original papers put into my hands by the said M^r Croghan relative to some former Indians management of his for the Southern Governments, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some original causes of recent events relative to the present war in America.

I have the honor to be most respectfully

My Lords

To the Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners
of Trade & Plantations

Your Lordships most obedient
& most humble Servant
(signed) W^m JOHNSON.

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVI, No. 8.]

Fort Johnson 20 Sept^r 1756

Sixty nine Indians of several Nations who had been compleatly cloathed and armed, marched with M^r Croghan to join the Army at Fort Edward.

17 of October. Sixty three Indians of several Nations marcht with S^r William Johnson thro' the woods to join the army at Fort Edward, which Indians had been also cloathed and armed.

25 of October. M^r Arent Stevens Chief Interpreter spoke to the Mohawks of the Lower Castle, acquainting them that Sir William Johnson had waited expecting them and the Upper Castle to have joined & marcht with him.

They replyed that they had waited for their Bretheren of the Upper Castle, who not coming in time had prevented their accompanying S^r William that they were now come, and both parties were ready to follow.

27 October. Some Seneca Indians arrived, to whom M^r Stevens also spoke and told them that S^r William had waited expecting them, according to his Summons. They told him, several of their chief men who went to Canada and were not returned, had delayed their coming.

O'Callaghan, E. B. (Ed.) Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. VII. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1958. Pp. 229, 239-240

cheerfulness and gratitude, and thereupon we give you this Belt of Wampum to deliver to the Chickasaws, and by them to be sent to the rest Gave a Belt

Gave a Belt

Brother. We beg you will carry our message to the Chickasaws with the utmost speed and deliver it in our own words. They sent us word two months ago they would be with us by the latter end of next May; but the Senecas have sent another message since to them, to hasten them sooner, so that we may be all ready in good time to join our Brother Warraghiyagey when he may call upon us, and we desire you will with this String of Wampum press this message of the Senecas upon them. Gave a String of Wampum.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother. We have spoke to you after mature deliberation, and we hope that we shall, both of us, act with a friendly prudence and conduct.

Mr Atkin replied.

Bretheren. I have given close attention to all you have said, and I shall be carefull to deliver your message in your own words, and I am sure your bretheren to the Southward will be pleased therewith, and that it will rejoice your hearts on both sides. I shall make all the haste possible; when I have business to do I sleep but little. If you are as well inclined as the Southern Indians & will act unanimously, I am sure you may laugh at the French.

Thus ended the Fourth Day's Conference.

Fort Johnson 22 Nov^r 1756.

The information of Ottrawāna one of the Chief Sachems of Cayouga, and who is and has always been a steady friend to the English interest; given to S^r W^m Johnson in a private Conference : M^r Stevens the Interpreter being present:—

Ottrawāna says, that a friend of his who has lived several years at Cadaracqui was with Mons^r M^r Calm at Tiyondaroga, and told him that on their arrival there he sent out two Caghnawagas, two Schwendadies, and one Western Indian to discover what numbers &c the English had at Lake George: on their reporting the numbers were great, he asked whether there were many Indians; they told him there were a great many. On which there was a Council held, when it was thought too great a risque to attempt Fort William Henry, lest they should be beat as they were last year; so it was resolved upon to wait for the English and see if they would come. After some time he called the Indians together and told them it was too late for the English to attempt any thing that way therefore they might return home, but not to go far off as he intended to call upon them about the middle of winter when the lakes and rivers were frozen & snow on the ground to go with snow shoes and sleds & destroy Sr William Johnson's house, which he told them he would easily accomplish as there were but few men there. Upon which 40 of the Missisaga Indians left him and went home telling him their families must suffer in their absence. When the Missisagas arrived at Cadaraghqui in their way home, their Chief (who was here last year) spoke to the aforesaid Indian friend of Ottrawana, who lives at Cadaraqui, and desired he would tell him what intentions the French had against Sr William Johnson, and begged that Ottrawāna would apprise Sr William of it, that he might be on his guard.

Hereupon Ottrawana delivered S^r William a Belt of Wampum to confirm the above Account.

He further added that the said Missasaga Chief sent to let him (Ottrawāna) know, that if it was in his power he would come with him in the Spring & join Sr William Johnson.

O'Callaghan, E. B. (Ed.) Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. VII. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1958. Pp. 229, 239-240

Ottrowana further informed, that just before he left his habitation to come down here, a Cayouga Indian arrived from Niagara which he had left 5 days before and told him that there were but 100 men at Niagara that there and at all the other out posts of the French they were making snow shoes, Indian shoes and Indian sleds. They make snow shoes of the hides they got at Oswego; the Indians are also employed in making beaver caps with Capes for the officers, two caps for a French blanket; that the small pox was at Niagara, Cadaraqui and Swegachie; there were 90 barr^t of pork left for the Indians.

[Ottrowana further said, that when the Deputies of the Six Nations were lately in Canada and reproached the Caghawaga Indians with their forwardness to join the French; they answered they could not help it, being so much in their power that they must go along with the French to Lake George; but when they came to fight they would only fire with powder and hurt neither the Six Nations nor the English.]

Upon S^r William asking him what part he thought the Six Nations would hereafter act, he said he knew they were determined not to break the Covenant Chain.

The same day M^r Stevens the Interpreter had a private conference with Schanārady, also one of the Chief Sachems and warriors of Cayouga, and upon the Interpreters asking him what was the cause of the Six Nations shewing such a backwardness as they had done to assist and join with their bretheren the English in the present war: he said he had been in all their public and private Councils, and that it was in part owing to our ill success, and that they thought we did not seem in earnest in our designs & proceedings, and they were afraid we should soon make a peace, and if they should heartily engage, they would then be left in the lurch and exposed to the revenge of the French; but that if they saw us once truly in earnest, he was positive the whole Six Nations would fall on.

Fort Johnson 23 Nov^r 1756 A. M.

Sir William Johnson's third speech to the Six Nations.

PRESENT—	as before; Capt. Peter Wraxall Sec ^r Lieu ^r Claus Dep ^r Sec ^r M ^r Stevens & Capt. Montour Interpreters
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Bretheren of the Six Nations.

By the Messengers who arrived here three days ago from Onondaga, you have heard that some of our people who went up to trade at your Castle, have been attacked and wounded by some French Indians. Now Bretheren I must tell you that unless you take care to protect our people who may come upon business amongst you, you can have no trade with us, nor any smiths sent up to your Castles, the want of which you are sensible will greatly distress you. He that wounds my friend and brother wounds me, and I ought to treat him as my enemy. The Covenant Chain between us speaks this language, and if you do not prevent or properly resent such violences, you will be guilty of breaking that Covenant Chain. A Belt . . .

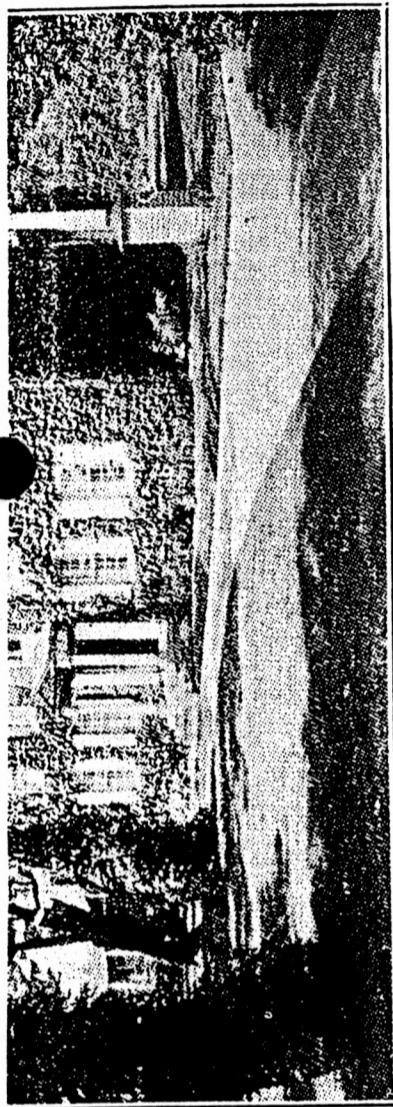
In the next place I must tell you Bretheren that for this year past many of your people and particularly the River Indians have killed a great number of the inhabitants Cattle, destroyed their fences, and done a deal of mischief. When you have been down at my house and several Indians who have stayed here, tho' the King your Father hath plentifully supplied you with provisions of the best kinds, with cloaths arms and ammunition, and every thing necessary

O'Callaghan, E. B. (Ed.) Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. VII. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1958. Pp. 229, 239-240

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THE PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON



FORT JOHNSON
Courtesy of W. Pierrepont White, Utica, N. Y.

Prepared for publication

by

ALMON W. LAUBER Ph.D.

of

The Division of Archives and History

ALEXANDER C. FLICK Ph.D., Litt.D.

Director and State Historian

VOLUME IX

ALBANY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1939

1757/02/14

Flick, A.C. (Ed.) The Papers of Sir William Johnson, Vol.IX.
Albany: University of State of New York, 1939. P. 605-607

which we find that the last time
when said which gave offence &
which we are sorry for & hope
satisfied for what they said to
us they never meant it as Sir
their Declaration now made
they never intended any thing
for they had not the least
they look any other way but
as they confirmed by giving a

& said concerning the Tree
we never had a thought of
would hurt either — you may
ght unless accompanyd with
with none & therefore beg
was inconsiderately said by
i know we have been always
Bretherens Cause & you may
same Resolution, but this we
id (in order to prevent our
m being Jelous) to see them
ay as they have already said.
this You may depend upon
lease we will be ready to join

e a Belt of Wampum

t be drunk or suffer our Heads
hip so long subsisting between
upon it beware of that as we
idicial to us both.

e 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William spoke & told them That as they had declared
their Innocence in so solemn a manner, he was thoroughly satisfied,
but desired they would be more cautious for the future & not
speak to him on matters of Moment unless it was the Voice of
the whole.

gave 4 Strings Wampum

Bretheren of Conojohary.

I must earnestly recommend Unanimity to you, be strong &
stodfast in your Resolutions as you have hitherto been & I
assure you, you will have His Majestys Care of & regard for
you continued.

Sir W^m. gave them 6 Barr^s. of Pork & flour — a Barrel of
Powder 1st. of Lead — 3 Casks of Rum, a Chest of Pipes &
a Bag of Cut Tobacco &c.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

D.¹

Fort Johnson 14 Feby. 1757.

Two Onondaga Indians, who accompanyd the Deputies of
the Six Nations that went to Canada last November, as far as
Sweegachie arrived here in 20 days from the latter place in Com-
pany with Seven Sweegachie Indians who were sent by the
Priest & Officer there by order of the Gov^r to enquire of the Six
Nations, Whether what their Deputies said & desired in Canada
were the Sentiments of the whole Confederacy. These
Onondagas say,

When the Deputies arrived in Canada, they found there was
a Body of 200 French & 300 Indians of different Nations pre-
paring to set out for the German Flatts & the Mohock River
with the first Snow — They asked the Gov^r. General whether
he was detirmined to put said Scheme in Execution. being

¹ In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records,
Vol. 4.

answered in the Affirmative they spoke to the French Indians & told them it would absolutely breed a Quarrel & that immediately between them & the Six Nations were they to join the French in it, they afterwards desired the Governor to drop the Scheme & not molest that part of the Country. On which the Gov^r. told them he thought their Bro^r. Warraghyjagey had put those Words into their Mouths — They assured him it was their own desire & Sentiments, adding that, as that was a Road of Peace which their Forefathers had always used when they came to speak with their Bretheren the English, they would not have it stopped or covered with Blood. On this the Gov^r. told them it should not be done, and that he would acquaint all his Children the Indians with it & forbid them going that way.

The Informant says that the Cheifs who went to Montreal were on their way home & near Sweegachie when he left it but thought they would stay & hunt some time. he says there are but 100 Soldiers at Sweegachie & 300 at Cadaraqui. The French officer & Priest at Sweegachie, told them that if the English should build another Fort at Oswego they would destroy it. He further added that he heard it commonly reported at Swegachie that before the Snow was all gone the French would take the Field with a great Number of Indians from the Westward who use Bows & Arrows, also Arondacks, Squightarighroenes &c. & attack us in our Forts at the Lake & Carrying Place (meaning Fort Edward) since we do not come to them. He says that the Six Nation Deputies & Cagnawagas spoke very smartly to the French Gov^r. & told him it appeared to them that he wanted nothing more than to set them who were Friends & Relations by the Ears & have them destroyed, as he was always for having them the advanced Party — he says the Cagnawagas are endeavouring all they can to keep out of the Scrape alledging they know not what the Quarrel is for. Provisions at Cadaraqui pretty plenty since they took Oswego, Ammunition & Arms also — but he thinks in general Provisions are pretty scarce in Canada. Goods very plenty. they like the General very well. There are many German & Dutch amongst the Troops who are much more

spoke to the French Indians & ed a Quarrel & that immediately were they to join the French in Governor to drop the Scheme & ity. On which the Govr. told aghyjagey had put those Words ed him it was their own desire at was a Road of Peace which l when they came to speak with ' would not have it stopped or e Govr. told them it should notaint all his Children the Indians way.

Cheifs who went to Montreal Sweegachie when he left it but some time. he says there are 300 at Cadaraqui. The French told them that if the English o they would destroy it. He mmonly reported at Swegachie ne the French would take the dians from the Westward who cks, Squightarighroenes &c. & & Carrying Place (meaning me to them. He says that the gas spoke very smartly to the red to them that he wanted were Friends & Relations by as he was always for having says the Cagnawagas are out of the Scrape alledging for. Provisions at Cadaraqui o, Ammunition & Arms also — are pretty scarce in Canada. General very well. There are e Troops who are much more

Tender to the Indians than the French are. he says that some of the Swegachie Indians tho much against their Inclinations, joined the French last year & that they & the Cagnawagas were detirmined now not to join if they can avoid it. Lastly he says the French are detirmined (as he heard) to build several Forts between Montreal & Ticonderogo early in the Spring.

Sir William gave them Four Kegs of Rum & sundry other Trifles & so dispatched them.

TO WILLIAM DENNY

Copy¹

Fort Johnson, February 16th, 1757.

SIR:

I have the Honour of your Favour of the 6th of December last with a Copy of the Two Conferences held at Easton, and am well pleased with the Strong Professions of Friendship made by Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief. I sincerely wish we may be able to remove the Cause of those Indians' Discontent, and effectually bring them back to his Majesty's Interest.

Sensible of the Importance of this Affair, I charged Mr. Croghan upon his going into your Province to sound the Disposition of those Indians who still live in the Province, and by all means to spirit them up to continue their Friendship and join his Majesty's Arms here, or anywhere else they may be wanted next Spring; and above all to enquire into the Cause of the cruel Behaviour of the Shawonese and Delawares to their Bretheren, the English. I am extremely glad to find that Mr. Croghan's Opinion given to you was unanimously approved of, and that there is a general Disposition in the different Branches of the Legislature to bring this unhappy Affair to a peaceable Issue. The Meeting now proposed will be a favorable Opportunity for that Purpose, and, therefore, by this Conveyance, I send proper Instructions to Mr. Croghan how to act upon this Occasion, and have given him particular Directions to apply to Lord

¹ Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 7:434-35.

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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 7

THIRD SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1906-7



1760/09/08

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67 EDWARD VII. & 1907

Bravouy par l'Article 11.

Art. 52. Les Troupes et Autres Sujets de Sa Majesté
Très Chrétienne, qui doivent passer En france,
Seront Embaques Quinze Jours au plus
tard, après La Signature de la présente Cap-
itulation.

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Très Chrétienne, qui doivent passer En france,
Seront Embaques Quinze Jours au plus
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Les Troupes de Autres Sujets de Sa Majesté
chrétienne, qui devront passer En
France, resteront Logées ou Campées dans la
Ville de Montréal. Et Autres postes qu'Elles
occupent présentement Jusqu'au moment où
Elles seront Embarkées pour le départ. — Il
sera néanmoins Accordé des Passports à
Ces qui En auront besoin, pour Les différences
Lieux de La Colonie pour Aller Vouer à leurs
Affaires.

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Afrique.

Arr : 34.

Tous les Officiers et Soldats des Troupes aux Services de France qui Sont prisonniers à la Nouvelle Angleterre, ou faits En Canada, Seront renvoyés La plus tôt que il Sera possible En France, ou Il Sera Traité de leur Remise, ou Echange, Suivant Le Cartel ; Si quelques Unas de Ces Officiers avoient des Affaires En Canada, Il leur Sera permis d'y Venir.

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of St. Omer, or at Arras, who are in garrison in one, or two, or three fortresses, and in
the towns of St. Omer, and other fortresses, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall
enjoy the same honours; and these troops shall go to Monsieur, or to the Three Rivers or
to the port where they embarked for the first sea port in France, by the shortest way,
and shall be received by the King, who is in our ports, situated on our frontier, on the side of Acadia, at
the port of Quebec, or at Trois-Rivières, and other ports, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated
in the same manner. All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and

Article IV^e.

JEFF: AMHERST.—Articles of Capitulation—Copy—Granted to the Marquis de Vaudreuil—on Sept. 1780
VAUDREUIL.

JEFF: AMHERST.
Copy— Articles of Capitulation—
Granted to the Marquis de Vaudreuil—
on Sept. 1780
at Montreal le 6 Sept 1760
VAUDREUIL.

ARTICLE VI.

The Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and of his most Christian Majesty, Soldiers, Militia or Seamen, who shall have deserted or left the service of their Sovereign, and carried arms in North-America, shall be, on both sides pardoned for their crime; they shall be respectively returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is without being sought after or molested.—“Refused.”

ARTICLE VII.

The Magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and, in general every thing that belongs to his most Christian Majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal and Three Rivers, as in the forts and post mentioned in the Third article shall be delivered up, according to exact Inventories, to the commissioners who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannic Majesty. Duplicates of the said Inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.—“This is every thing that can be asked on this article.”

ARTICLE VIII.

The Officers, Soldiers, Militia, Seamen and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well as in the hospital, as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.—“The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.”

ARTICLE IX.

The British General shall engage to send back, to their own homes, the Indians, and Morsignans, who make part of his armies, immediately after the signing of the present capitulation, and, in the mean time, the better to prevent all disorders on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said Generals shall give safe-guards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country. “The first part refused.”—“There never have been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army: and good order shall be preserved.”

ARTICLE X.

His Britannic Majesty's General shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops, and shall oblige them to pay the Damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country.—“Answered by the preceding article.”

ARTICLE XI.

The British General shall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before.....and no person shall be quartered in his house till he is gone. The Chevalier de Lévis, Commander of the land forces and colony troops, the Engineers, Officers of the Artillery, and Commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal till the said day, and shall keep their lodgings. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, Intendant, the Commissioners of Marine and writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for, and no person shall be lodged at the Intendant's house before he shall take his departure.—“The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these gentlemen, shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark, when the King's ship shall be ready to sail for Europe; and all possible conveniences shall be granted them.”

ARTICLE XII.

The most convenient vessel that can be found shall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, the Governor of Montreal, and the suite of this General, by the straitest passage to the first sea port in France; and every necessary

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accommodation shall be made for them. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty: and the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers, without their being examined, and his equipages, plate, baggage, and also those of his, retinue.—“Granted, except the archives which shall be necessary for the Government of the country.”

ARTICLE XIII.

If before, or after, the embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, news of Peace should arrive, and, that by treaty, Canada should remain to his most Christian Majesty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal; every thing shall return to its former state under the Dominion of his most Christian Majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.—“Whatever the King may have done, on this subject, shall be obeyed.”

ARTICLE XIV.

Two ships will be appointed to carry to France, le Chevalier de Lévis, the principal officers, and the staff of the Land forces, the Engineers, officers of Artillery, and their domestics. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodation provided in them. The said officers shall take with them their papers, without being examined, and also their equipages and baggage. Soe of the said officers as shall be married, shall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.—Granted, “except that the Marquis de Vaudreuil and all the officers, of what ever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver to us all the charts and plans of the country.”

ARTICLE XV.

A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of Mr. Bigot, the Intendant, with his suite; in which vessel the proper accomodation shall be made for him, and the persons he shall take with him: he shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined: his equipages, plate, baggage and those of his suite: this vessel shall be victualled as before mentioned.—“Granted, with the same reserve, as in the preceding article.”

ARTICLE XVI.

The British General shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the Commissary of the marine; they shall embark therein their families, servants, baggage and equipages, and they shall be properly victualled, during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XVII.

The officers and soldiers, as well as of the Land-forces, as of the colony, and also the Marine Officers, and Seamen, who are in the colony, shall be likewise embarked for France, and sufficient and convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The Land and sea officers, who shall be married, shall take with them their families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage. As to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of them shall embark their haversacks and baggage; these vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Officers, Soldiers and the followers of the troops, who shall have their baggage in the fields, may send for it, before they depart, without any hindrance or molestation.—“Granted.”

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ARTICLE XIX.

An hospital ship shall be provided by the British General, for such of the wounded and sick officers, soldiers and seamen as shall be in a condition to be carried to France, and shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty. It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick officers, soldiery and sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered. They shall have liberty to carry with them their wives, children, servants and baggage; and the said soldiery and sailors shall not be solicited nor forced to enter into the service of his Britannic Majesty.—"Granted."

ARTICLE XX.

A Commissary and one of the King's Writers, shall be left to take care of the hospitals, and whatever may relate to the service of his most Christian Majesty.—"Granted."

ARTICLE XXI.

The British General shall also provide ships for carrying to France the officers of the supreme council, of justice, police, admiralty, and all other officers, having commissions or brevets from his most Christian Majesty, for them, their families, servants and equipages, as well as for the other officers: and they shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty to stay in the colony, if they think proper to settle their affairs, or to withdraw to France whenever they think fit.—"Granted, but if they have papers relating to the Government of the country, they are to be delivered up to us."

ARTICLE XXII.

If there are any Military officers, whose affaires should require their presence in the colony till the next year, they shall have liberty to stay in it, after having obtained the permission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.—"All those whose private affaires shall require their stay in the country, and who shall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affaires are settled."

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Commissary for the King's provisions shall be at liberty to stay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furnished; but, if he should prefer to go to France this year, he shall be obliged to leave, till next year, a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off, all his papers, without being inspected. His Clerks shall have leave to stay in the colony or go to France; and in this last case, a passage and subsistence, shall be allowed them on board the ships of his Britannic Majesty, for them, their families, and their baggage.—"Granted."

ARTICLE XXIV.

The provisions and other kind of stores, which shall be found in the Magazines of the commissary, as well in the towns of Montreal, and of the Three-Rivers, as in the country, shall be preserved to him, the said provisions belonging to him, and not to the King; and he shall be at liberty to sell them to the French and English.—"Every thing that is actually in the magazines, destined for the use of the troops, is to be delivered to the British commissary, for the King's forces."

ARTICLE XXV.

A passage to France shall likewise be granted, on board of his Britannic Majesty's ships, as well as victualls to such officers of the India company as shall be willing to go thither, and they shall take with them their families, servants and baggage. The Chief

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agent of the said Company, in case he should chuse to go to France, shall be allowed to leave such person as he shall think proper till next year, to settle the affairs of the said Company, and to recover such sums as are due to them. The said chief agent shall have the possession of all the papers belonging to the said company, and they shall not be liable to inspection.—"Granted."

ARTICLE XXVI.

The said company shall be maintained in the property of the Ecclesiastes, and Clerks, which they may have in the town of Montreal; they shall not be touched under any pretence whatever, and the necessary Licences shall be given to the Chief Agent, to send this year his Castors to France, on board his Britannic Majesty's ships, paying the freight on the same footing as the British would pay it.—"Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private persons; but if his Most Christian Majesty has any share in it, that must become the property of the King."

ARTICLE XXVII.

The free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, shall subsist entire, in such manner that all the states and the people of the Towns and countries, places and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner, directly or indirectly. These people shall be obliged, by the English Government, to pay their Priests the tithes, and all the taxes they were used to pay under the Government of his most Christian Majesty.—"Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion, the obligation of paying the tithes to the Priests will depend on the King's pleasure."

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Chapter, Priests, Curats and Missionaries shall continue, with an entire liberty, their exercise and functions of cures, in the parishes of the towns and countries.—"Granted."

ARTICLE XXIX.

The Grand Vicars, named by the Chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the Episcopal see, shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes, as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to visit the different parishes of the Diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the French Dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of the death of the future Bishop, of which mention will be made in the following article.—"Granted, except what regards the following article."

ARTICLE XXX.

If by the treaty of peace, Canada should remain in the power of his Britannic Majesty, his most Christian Majesty shall continue to name the Bishop of the colony, who shall always be of the Roman communion, and under whose authority the people shall exercise the Roman Religion.—"Refused."

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Bishop shall, in case of need, establish new parishes, and provide for the rebuilding of his Cathedral and his Episcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in the towns or parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his Diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the French Dominion, save that an oath of fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his Britannic Majesty's service, may be required of him.—"This article is comprised under the foregoing—"

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ARTICLE XXXII.

The communities of Nuns shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges; they shall continue to observe their rules, they shall be exempted from lodging any military; and it shall be forbid to molest them in their religious exercises, or to enter their monasteries: safe-wards shall even be given them, if they desire them.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The proceeding article shall likewise be executed, with regard to the communities of Jesuits and Recollects and of the house of the priests of St. Sulpice at Montreal; these last, and the Jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.—“Refused till the King's pleasure be known.”

ARTICLE XXXIV.

All the communities, and all the priests, shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the Seignories and other estates, which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they be; and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XXXV.

If the Canons, Priests, Missionaries, the Priests of the seminary of the foreign Missions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits, and the Recollects, chuse to go to France, a passage shall be granted them in his Britannic Majesty's ships, and they shall have leave to sail, in whole, or in part, the estates and moveables which they possess in the colonies, either to the French or to the English, without the least hindrance or obstruction from the British Government.—They may take with them, or send to France, the produce of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the XXVIIth. article; and such of the said Priests, who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; and they shall take with them their baggage.—“They shall be masters to dispose of their estates and to send the produce thereof, as well as their persons, and all that belongs to them to France.”

ARTICLE XXXVI.

If by the treaty of Peace, Canada remains to his Britannic Majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, Merchants and other persons who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave to do so from the British General, who shall procure them a passage; and notwithstanding, if, from this time to that decision, any French, or Canadian Merchants or other persons, shall desire to go to France; they shall likewise have leave from the British General. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The Lords of Manors, the Military and Civil officers, the Canadians as well in the Towns as in the country, the French settled, or trading, in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of the goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immovable, merchandises, furs and other effects, aye their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatever. They shall have liberty to keep, let or sell them, as well to the French as to the British; to take away the produce of them in Bills of exchange, furs, specie or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the XXVIIth Article. They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal; and, for this purpose, they shall have leave to send, this year, or the next,

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passes fitted out, to fetch each of the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.—“Granted as in the XXVIIth article.”

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

All the people who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michillimackinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be carried or transported into the British colonies, or to Great Britain, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.—“The King is to dispose of his ancient Subjects; in the mean time, they shall enjoy the same privileges as the Canadians.”

ARTICLE XXXIX.

None of the Canadians, Acadians or French, who are now in Canada and on the frontiers of the colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michillimackinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be carried or transported into the British colonies, or to Great Britain, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.—“Granted, except with regard to the Acadians.”

ARTICLE XL.

The Savages or Indian allies of his most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the Lands they inhabit; if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms, and served his most Christian Majesty; they shall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and shall keep their missionaries. The actual Vicars General, and the Bishop, when the Episcopal see shall be filled, shall have leave to send to them new Missionaries when they shall judge it necessary.—“Granted except the last article, which has been already refused.”

ARTICLE XLI.

The French, Canadians, and Acadians of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian Majesty, or his Allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatsoever; the British Government shall only require of them an exact neutrality.—“They become Subjects of the King.”

ARTICLE XLII.

The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the customs of Paris, and the Laws and usages established for this country, and they shall not be subject to any other imposts than those which were established under the French Dominions.—“Answered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the last.”

ARTICLE XLIII.

The Papers of the Government shall remain without exception, in the power of the Marquis de Vandreuil and shall go to France with him. These papers shall not be examined on any pretence whatsoever.—“Granted, with the reserve already made.”

ARTICLE XLIV.

The papers of the Intendancy, of the offices of Comptroller of the Marine, of the ancient and new treasurers, of the Kings magazines, of the offices of the Revenues and forces of St. Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the Intendant; and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him; these papers shall not be examined.—“The same as in this article.”

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ARTICLE XLV.

The Registers, and other papers of the Supreme Council of Quebec, of the Prévôté, and Admiralty of the said city; those of the Royal Jurisdictions of Trois Rivières and of Montreal; those of the Seignioral Jurisdictions of the colony; the minutes of the Acts of the Notaries of the towns and of the countries; and in general, the acts, and other papers, that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the Citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these paper depend.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XLVI.

The inhabitants and Merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the same favours and conditions granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, as well as in the countries above, as the interior of the colony.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XLVII.

The Negroes and paixs of both sexes shall remain, in their quality of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony or to sell them; and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman Religion.—“Granted, except those who shall have been made prisoners.”

ARTICLE XLVIII.

The Marquis de Vendreuil, the General and Staff Officers of the land-forces, the Governors and Staff officers of the different places of the colony, the Military and Civil officers, and all other persons who shall leave the colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint Attorneys to act for them, and in their name in the administration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace; and, if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return under the French dominions, these officers, or other persons, or attorneys for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses, and other estates, their moveables and effects, &c. to carry away or send to France, the produce thereof, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs or other returns, as is mentioned in the XXXVIIth Article.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE XLIX.

The inhabitants, and other persons, who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the British Government, who shall render them due justice against the person to whom it shall belong.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE L. and last.

The present capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and bona fide, on both sides, notwithstanding any infraction, and any other pretence, with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making use of reprisals.—“Granted.”

POSTSCRIPT.

ARTICLE LI.

The British General shall engage, in case any Indians remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the town, and that they do not, in any manner, insult the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty.—“Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty.”

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ARTICLE LII.

The Troops and other subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, who are to go to France, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen days after the signing of the present capitulation.—“Answered by the XIth Article.”

ARTICLE LIII.

The Troops and other subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure: passports, &c. shall be granted to those who shall want them, for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE LIV.

All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New-England: and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible, to France, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada, they shall have leave to come there.—“Granted.”

ARTICLE LV.

To the officers of the Militia, the Militia, and the Acadians, who are prisoners in New-England, they shall be sent back to their Countries.

Done at Montreal, the 8th of September, 1760.

“VAUDREUIL.”

Granted except what regards the Acadians. Done in the Camp before Montreal, the 8th September, 1760.

“JEFFERY AMHERST.”

COMMISSION AS JUDGE TO JACQUES ALLIER.¹

Par son Excellence Monseigneur Jacques Murray Brigadier Général et Commandant en chef des Troupes de sa Majesté Britannique dans le Fleuve St Laurent Gouvernement de Quebec et des pays conquis.

Etant nécessaire pour le bien et l'avantage des habitants des paroisses de Berthier et suivantes jusqu'à Kamouraska inclusivement et maintenir la police et le bon ordre

¹ This appointment is apparently the first formal step taken, beyond the city of Quebec where, as we have seen, Wolfe had been appointed civil and criminal Judge towards the regular administration of justice in the conquered territory. Wolfe had issued several proclamations or manifestos to the people of Quebec, promising protection to life and property on condition that they should lay down their arms but before the capture of the city these had little effect. After the capitulation of Quebec, General Monckton, upon whom the command devolved in succession to Wolfe, published a manifesto permitting the habitants to return to their farms on giving up their arms and taking the oath of fidelity. These conditions most of the people in the villages and districts tributary to Quebec complied with. Writing to Pitt October 2nd, 1759, General Monckton explained that, owing to wounds received at the capture of Quebec, the surgeon had urged him to go south for the winter. He had therefore appointed “Brigadier Murray to act as Governor and Colonel Burton (who is second in Command) as Lieutenant Governor of the Town Major, Town Adjutants for the upper & lower Towns, a Secretary, a Surveyor of the publick works, a Master of the Mint, & take care of the flat bottomed Boats and floating Batteries, with some few others inferior Marks and Assistant.

General Wolfe had appointed a Provost Marshal and had delayed giving him a Warrant only for a short time, he being a very necessary officer here. I have given him a Warrant to act as such until His Majesty's Pleasure be known. A. and W. I., vol. 88.

Scott & Daugherty

1760

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Fait à Montréal, le 22 7bre. 1760, Signée de notre main et scellée du sceau de nos armes.

(Signé),

JEFFERY AMHERST

(Translation).

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PLACARD FROM HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL AMHERST.

By His Excellency Jeffery Amherst, Esquire, Field Marshal, Commander in Chief of the troops and forces of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, in North America, and His Governor General for the Province of Virginia, etc., etc., etc.

Be it known, that we have constituted and appointed Mr Gage, Brigadier of the King's armies, Governor of the town of Montreal and of its dependencies; and that in like manner we have appointed Mr. Burton, Colonel of His Majesty's troops, Governor of Three Rivers and its dependencies.

That all the inhabitants of the Government of Three Rivers who have not yet given up their arms, are to give them up at the places named by Mr. Burton.

That for the better maintenance both of good order and police in each parish or district, their arms shall be delivered up to the officers of militia; and if thereafter there shall be any of the residents who desire to have them, they must ask for a permit from the governor, to be signed by the said governor, or by his subdelegates, so that the officer of the troops, commanding the district in which these persons are residing, may know that they have the right to carry arms.

That according to our instructions, the governors are authorized to nominate to all posts vacant in the militia, and may begin by signing commissions in favour of those who have lately enjoyed such posts under His most Christian Majesty.

That in order to settle amicably as far as possible all differences which may arise amongst the inhabitants, the said governors are charged to authorise the officer of militia commanding in each parish or district, to hear all complaints, and if they are of such a nature that he can settle them, he shall do so with all due justice and equity; if he cannot decide at once, he must send the parties before the officer commanding the troops in his district, who shall in like manner be authorised to decide between them, if the case is not sufficiently serious to require its being brought before the Governor himself, who in this, as in every other case, shall administer justice where it is due.

That the troops, in the towns as well as in their cantonments, are provided for by the King in kind, and that it is expressly ordered that they shall pay for all that they buy from the inhabitants in ready money and specie.

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That all proprietors of horses, carts or other vehicles who shall be employed, either by the troops, or others, shall likewise be paid in specie for each journey, or by the day, when they shall have been thus engaged, and the latter shall be according to the tariff and at the rate of ten shillings, money of New York, per day for each cart or sleigh carrying a thousand pounds weight, and a horse by the day at the rate of three York shillings.

Masters of posts shall be careful neither to let out nor furnish to any one soever, without a written order from us, or from the Governors Gage, Murray, or Burton, either horses or carriages belonging to the offices of the said posts, and those to whom they shall be furnished, as above stated, shall pay for a horse at the rate of 17 cents, money of New York, for every three English miles or French league; those who shall take a horse and carriage shall pay double, but two persons shall be allowed to go in it.

That the meagre support which Canada has received from France for the past two years having exhausted her wealth, her supplies, and her necessaries, we have for the common good both of the troops and the habitant, given orders in our letters, to the different governors of the English colonies nearest to Canada, to post up and publish notices to their colonists to repair hither with all sorts of provisions and supplies, and we flatter ourselves, that we shall see this project carried out without delay; and, as soon as it is done, everyone will be notified so that he may have his share in it, at the current rates, and without duty.

Trade will be free to everyone without duty, but merchants will be obliged to take out passports from the governors, which will be furnished them gratis.

As it is specially enjoined on the troops to live with the habitants in harmony and good fellowship, we likewise recommend the habitant to receive and treat the troops as brothers and fellow-citizens. It is further enjoined upon them to hearken to and obey all that is commanded them, whether by us or by their governors, and those having authority from us and them; and so long as the said habitants shall obey and conform to the said orders, they shall enjoy the same privileges as the ancient subjects of the King, and they may rely on our protection.

We desire and require that our present ordinance be read, published and posted in the usual places.

Given at Montreal, the 22 7ber 1760, signed by our hand and sealed with the seal of our arms:

may arise amongst the British (Signed,) JEFFERY AMHERST.

Doughty & Short, Documents Relating to the Constitutional History of Canada,
1759-1791. Kings Printer: Ottawa, 1907

1761/09/26

ANQ

(26 septembre 1761)

FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DE LA SALLE
(20 avril 1750)

BOITE XXIX

Boite XXIX

V-69

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1761, 26 7bre

Cession par M. Senneville St Paul au Sr René Cartier ;

Fut présent Jean le Ber Ecuier Sicur de Senneville lieutenant d'Infanterie Reformé, Lequel a par presentes volontairement cedé et abandonné Sans aucune garentie que de Ses faits Et promesses au S.René Cartier fils a ce présent et acceptant La concession et fief Scitués entre les Seignuries de Villechauve, le Sault St Louis, chatteauguay et la prairie accordé aud S.De Senneville par les Srs Intendant et Gouverneur en ce pais, telle quelle est designée dans Les titres que le dit Cedant promet envoyer aud S.Cartier incessamment Sans en rien excepter pour par luy Sen faire mettre en possession comme Bon luy Semblera.

La présente cession ainsy faite a la charge par Ledit S.Cartier des Droits Seigneuriaux et devoirs Dus envers le Roy de concéder au nommé J.Bte Riel La quantité de Douze arpens de terre de frond Sur trente de proffondeur quil choisira Sur les premiers terres a Conceder, quil chargerà Seulement de trois livres de rente pour tous droits Seigneuriaux Et en outre pour et moyennant Le prix et Somme de Dix milles livres que Ledit S.Cartier payera aud S.De Senneville Dans l'espace de Douze ans avec Interest a Compter du premier Janvier mil Sept cent Soixante quatre Sera permis aud Sieur Cartier de Se liberer par paiemens de trois milles livres et alors la rente diminuera a proportion Bien entendu que le principal et Interets Seront paies aud Sieur de Senneville En france .

A été convenu que dans le cas ou ledit Sieur Cartier ne pourroit par les faits du prince Entrer en possession dud fief, le présent Contrat demeurera nul, sans depens domages

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et Interets. Et dans le Cas Contraire led Sieur Cartier pour
Sureté du paiement a affecté Et hypothqué tous Ses Biens
Et Spécialement lad Concession une obligation ne dérogeant
a l'autre car ainsy & prom' &c obligt' &c Fait et passé aud
Montréal Etude de Me Panet l'un des no'res Soussignez
L'an mil Sept cent Soixante un le vingt Six Septembre après
midy. Et ont Signés lecture faite.

Senneville

René Cartier fils

Hézière
N're R.

Panet

ANQ

Fief et Seigneurie de La Salle
(20 avril 1750)

Boîte XXIX
V-69

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(22 décembre 1761)

BOITE XXIX

V-69

P.M.

ANQ

FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DE LA SALLE
(20 avril 1750)

Boite XXIX , V.69 , P.M.

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Collation du Brevet de Concession au S. LeBer de Senneville, 22 xbre 1761.

Aujourd'hui Vingt deux Décembre Mil Sept Cent Soixante et un après midi par devant Les Notaires Royaux de la ville et Gouvernement du Montreal y Résidens Soussignés Est Comparu Le Sieur René Cartier demeurant à la Chenaye de présens En Cette ville Lequel a Depozé à Me Panet l'un desd Notaires un Brevet de Concession accordé à Jean LeBert Ecuier Sieur de Senneville Par Monsieur le marquis de La Jonquiere et Bigot Gouverneur général et Intendant en Ce pais En Date du vingt avril mil Sept Cent Cinquante avec quatre Lettres dont une demandé sr de la Jonquière et Trois de mond Sr Bigot Ecuier aud Sr de Senneville en Date des dix Sept et dix huit mars vingt deux avril mil Sept Cent cinquante et Quinze octobre mil Sept Cent Cinquante deux pour Rester au nombre de Ses minuttes et En être delivré toutes Expéditions nécessaires après néanmoins que Lesd. Pièces ont Etés Certifiées véritables par led Comparant et à Sa Requisition Paraphé des n'res Soussignés dont acte Requis et octroyé Etude dud Me Panet les Jours et an susd et a led.Sieur Cartier Signé Lecture faite ainsy Signé En La minute René Cartier Meziere N're et nous N're Sous-signé ainsy Signé Panet.

Le Marquis de Lajonquiere Chevallier de l'ordre royal et militaire de St.Louis Chef d'Escadres des armées Navalles de Sa majesté Gouverneur et Lieutenant général pour le Roy En toute la Nouvelle France terres et Pais de la Louisiane.

Francois Bigot Conseiller du Roi en Ses conseils

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ANQ

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(20 avril 1750)
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Intendant de Justice Police finances et de la marine ez dt. .
pais.

Sur la requête à nous présentée par Jean Bte LeBert
Ecuier Sieur de Senneville Enseigne d'Infanterie en ce pais
tendant à Ce Quil Nous Plaize,luy accorder une Etendue de
terrain non Concédé Scituée au Bout de la profondeur des
Seigneuries du Saut Saint Louis et de chatoguay et qui Se
trouve Enclavé Entre La Seigneurie de Ville Chauve et celle
de laprairie de la magdeleine Sur une Lieue et demie de pro-
fondeur à titre de fief et Seigneurie avec droit de haute
moyenne et Basse Justice de Pêche chasse et traite avec les
Sauvages à quoi ayant Egard Nous En vertu du Pouvoir à nous
conjointement Donné par Sa Majesté avons Donné accordé et
Concédé donnons accordons et Concédons ausr de Senneville Lad.
Etendue de terrain cy dessus désigné Sur une lieue et demie de
profondeur pour En Jouir par lui Ses hoirs et ayans causes
a perpétuité à titre de fief et Seigneurie haute moyenne et
Basse Justice avec droit de Pêche de chasse et traite avec
les Sauvages dans tous l'Etendue de lad. Concession à la char-
ge de porter foy et hommage au chateau St.louis de quebec du-
quel Il relèvera aux droits et Redevances accoutumés Suivant
La Coutume de Paris Suivie En ce pais de Conserver et faire
Conserver par ses tenanciers les Bois de chêne propres pour
la Construction des vaisseaux du Roy de donner avis à sa
Majesté des mines minières et mineraux Si aucuns Se trouvent
dans l'Etendue de lad. Concession que les appellations du juge
qui y Sera Etabli Ressortiront en la Justice Royale de Mont-
réal d'i tenir feu et Lieu et le faire tenir par ses tenanciers
de Désetter et faire Deserter Lad. Terre faute de quoy la
présente Concession Sera et Demenrera Nulle et comme non
avenu laisser les chemins du Roy et autres Juges Nécessaires

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A NQ

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pour L'utilité Public et de faire Inserer pareils Conditions dans les Concessions quil fera a Ses tenanciers aux Cens Rentes et Redevances accoutumés par arpent de terre de front sur quarante de Profondeur laisser les grèves libres à tous Pecheurs à l'Exception de Celles dont il aura Besoin pour sa Pêche et En cas que Sa Majesté ait Besoin dans la Suitte d'aucune Partie dud terrain pour y faire Construire des forts Batterix Places d'armes, magazins et ouvrages Publics Sa Majesté pourra les prendre aussi Bien que les arbres Necessaires pour lesd. ouvrages et le Bois de Chauffage pour la Garnison des forts Sans Etre tenue à aucun Dédommagement réservons pareillement au Nom de Sa Majesté la Liberté de prendre Sur lad. Concession les Bois de Chesne mature et généralement tous les Bois qui Seront propres pour la Construction et armement de Ses Vaisseaux Sans Etre Egalement tenue à aucune Indemnité le tout Sous le Bon plaizir de Sa Majesté de laquelle il Sera tant de prendre Confirmation des Présentes dans L'an; En témoin de quoy nous avons Signé ces présentes icel-les fait Contresigner par nos Secrétaires fait et Donné à Québec le Vingt avril mil Sept cent cinquante ainsy Signé La jonquière Bigot Scellé par Monseigneur St. Sauveur Par monseig. Deschenaux Certifié Veritable par le Sr. René Cartier fils Paraphé des N'res Soussignés au dézir de l'acte de..... Dépot, passé devant Nousd. N'res ce Jourdhuy vingt deux Décembre Mil Sept Cent Soixante et un et Signé ainsi Signé René Cartier Mezierre N're et Nous N're Soussigné ainsy Signé Panet.

A Quebec le dix sept mars mil Sept cent cinquante J'ai Recu monsieur la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le Six de ce mois et j'ai lut avec Beaucoup de Plaizir le placet que Mr le chev^{er} de Repentigny ma présentée de vôtre part j'en ai parlé à Mr l'Intendant et je suis convenu

et y avons fait apposer les cachets de Nos armes

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A NG

Fief et Seigneurie de La Salle
(20 avril 1750)
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avec luy de vous accorder le terrain que vous demandez il s'est chargé d'En faire faire L'Expédition elle Sera remise a Mr de Repentigny pour vous la faire parvenir, J'ai l'honneur d'Etre tres parfaitement Monsieur Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur Signé Lajonquiere.

Certifié véritable par led. S.René Cartier fils paraphé des N'res Soussignés au dézir de l'acte passé devant Nous CeJourdhuy vingt deux décembre Mil Sept cent Soixante et un et a Signé ainsy Signé René cartier fils Meziere N're et nous N're Soussigné ainsy Signé Panet.

A quebec ledix huit mars mil Sept cent cinquante Je feray Monsieur Expédier la Concession que vous demandez au Bout des profondeurs des Seigneuries du Saul Saint Louis et de chatoguay mais au préalable il faut que vous me marquiez Combien ont peut vous accorder de profondeur En allant aux terres ou Lac Champlain de Sorte que vôtre Concession ne puisse anticiper sur Celles qui pourroient Etre desjà faite dans led. Lac ou ne peut Se dispenser d'Expliquer dans les Titres l'Etendue et les Bornes des Concessions accordées.

J'ai l'honneur d'Etre tres parfaitement Monsieur Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur signé Bigot.

Certifié véritable par led. René Cartier et paraphé des n'res Soussignés au dézir de l'acte de Dépot passé devant Nous Cejourdhuy vingt deux Décembre mil Sept Cent Soixante et un et a Signé René Cartier Mezière N're et nous N're Soussigné ainsy Signé Panet.

A quebec le vingt deux avril mil Sept cent cinquante J'ai l'honneur de vous Envoyer Cy Joint ce titre de Concession que vous avez demandés suivant les Limites que vous m'avez Indiquées nous en enverrons L'automne Prochain

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Copie au Ministre pour En obtenir Sa Ratification de Sa Majesté
Je Suis très Sincèrement Monsieur Votre très humble et très
obéissant Serviteur Signé Bigot.

Certifié véritable par led. E.René Cartier fils paraphé
des N'res Soussignés au désir de l'acte passé devant nous ce-
jourdhuy vingt deux Décembre mil Sept Cent Soixante et un
Signé René Cartier Meziere N're et Nous N're Soussigné ainsy
Signé Panet

A quebec le quinze octobre Mil Sept Cent cinquante deux
Je me feray un plaizir Monsieur de faire Renouvener (sic) le
Ministre de la ratification de votre Concession que nous Luy
adressâmes en Mil Sept Cent cinquante vous Pourés en attendant
quelle vienne y faire travailler vous ne Courés aucun Risque
d'y faire de la dépense.

Je Suis très Sincèrement Monsieur Votre tres humble et
très obeissant serviteur Signé Bigot

Certifié véritable par le S.René Cartier fils paraphé
des N'res Soussignés au désir de l'acte passé devant nous
Cejourdhuy vingt deux Décembre mil Sept Cent Soixante et un
et a Signé René Cartier fils Meziere N're et nous N're Soussi-
gné ainsy Signé Panet.

Collationné a une expédition En papier à nous présentée
par le Sieur Cartier acquéreur du fief dénommé dans le brevet
de Concession des autres parts Ecrits ce requerant pour luy
Servir et Valloir ce que de Raison, Par nous notaire Royaux
de la Ville et Gouvernement de Montreal y résidents Soussignés
cejoud'huy premier Janvier mil Sept Cent Soixante & un.

Souste
No.Royal

Mézière
N're R.

"I."

TITLES RESPECTING SAULT ST. LOUIS.

2ND GRANT—DATED QUEBEC, 31st OCTOBER 1680.

(Enregistered in the Office of the Conseil Souverain at Quebec, 2nd October, 1719.)

Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac, Councillor of the King in his Councils, Governor and Lieutenant General for His Majesty in Canada, Acadia, the Isle of Newfoundland and other parts of Northern France; and Jacques Duchesneau, Knight, also Councillor of the King in his Councils, Minister (Intendant) of Justice, Police and Finance in the said country.

With regard to what was represented to us by the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, that His Majesty by his Letters Patent of the twenty-ninth of May One thousand six hundred and eighty, registered at the Sovereign Council at Quebec on the twenty-ninth of October ensuing, having made to them a gift of the land called "Le Sault" containing two leagues in width from a point opposite the St. Louis Rupide going up along the lake, by an equal depth, with two Islands, Islets and Shoals which are in front, and adjoining the lands of the Prairies of La Magdalene, for the reasons mentioned in said Letters and in the clauses and conditions therein laid; and whereas they have asked that we might be pleased to grant them a piece of land of one league and a half or thereabouts in length, to be taken from the said land called "Le Sault" going up along the Lake, towards the Seigniory of Chateauguay, by two leagues in depth, which would afford them a still better opportunity of drawing thereto the Iroquois and other Indians, to increase their number and to spread by that means the knowledge of Faith and of the Gospel.

We, by virtue of the power given to us conjointly by His Majesty, and in order to facilitate still more the said Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus with the means of continuing the care and pains which they have been doing for a long time and with such zeal, for the conversion and instruction of the said Iroquois and other Indians, we have given, granted and conceded, do give, grant and concede to them by these presents, the said piece of land of about one league and a half in length, to be taken from the said land called "Le Sault" extending towards the Seigniory of Chateauguay, by two Leagues in depth, to be used and enjoyed by the said Reverend Fathers on the same conditions, clauses and terms as are set forth in the aforesaid Letters Patent of His Majesty, and that they shall obtain from him a ratification of the present in a year from to-day.

In faith whereof we have signed these presents and affixed the seal of our Arms.
Given at Quebec, on the thirty-first of October one thousand six hundred and eighty.

(Signed) FRONTENAC,
(Signed) DUCHESNEAU.

11/10/1961

"E."

COPIE DE CONCESSION FAIT PAR LES JÉSUITES EN FORME SEIGNEURIALE, A PIERRE LEFEBVRE, FILS, EN DATE DU 3 JANVIER 1762.

3 JANV. 1762—CONCESSION PAR LE PA. WELL A PIERRE LEFEBVRE, FILS.

Fut présente le très Révérard l'ero Bernard Well prêtre religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus au nom et cumine gerant les aduaires de la mission des Révérends Pères Jésuites Seigneurs du Sault St. Louis, lequel au dit nom a par ces présentes volontairement bailli et concéde à titre de Cens et Rentes Foncières et Soigneuriales et non racheptables promis et promet de garantir de tous troubles et empêchemens quelconques à Pierre Lefebvre, fils, de Louis Lefebvre habitant de Laprairie acceptant et necepteur par ce même pour luy ses hoirs et ayans causes à l'avenir d'une terre et concession sine et située nu d. lieu du Sault St. Louis, sur la Rivière St. Pierre de trois arpents de front, sur la profondeur qu'il pent y avoir depuis la dite rivière Saint Pierre jusqu'à la moitié des terres d'entre cette rivière et le ruisseau Lapalme, tenant d'un côté à Louis Dupuis et d'autres aux terres non concédées, par devant à la dite rivière St. Pierre et par derrière à la profondeur des terres réservées pour les tenanciers du ruisseau Lapalme ainsi que la d. terre se poursuit et comporte sans aucunes reserves que celles cy-apres expliquées.

La presente concession faite à la charge par le dit preneur, ses hoirs et ayans cause de payer à compter de la Saint Martin prochaine à perpétuité aux dits Seigneurs, leurs receveurs ou ayans causes en leur demeure ou au dit lieu du Sault par chneun un trois sols du cens pour toute la dite concession, un pour chacun arpent du terre en superficie et un demy minot de Bleed pour chaque vingt arpents de terre en superficie lez tous de rentes foncières et Seigneuriales et non racheptables, argent de France nonobstant toute diminutions d'espèces. Le d. Cens portant droit de Lods et Ventos Suins et Amande quand le cas y echoira à la charge aussi par le dit preneur de mettre on valeur la d. terre d'y tenir ou faire tenir foy et lien suivant les règlements, de donner du découvert à ses voisins, de souffrir sur la d. Concession tous les chemins et points qui seront jugés et nécessaires pour l'utilité publique, de faire moultre au moulin de la dite Seigneurie tous les grains qu'il recueillera sur la dite concession sans pouvoir les faire moultre veillours qu'en payant le droit de mouture ordinaire. Se Reservant les dits Seigneurs Concédants tous les Bois qui leur auront nécessaires sur la d. concession tant pour les Batiments du Manoir Seigneuriale, presbytère, Eglise et moulin de la dite Seigneurie, que pour le rétablissement d'iceux: Ensemble ceux pour la construction des Vaisseaux, de ne pouvoir vendre, donner ny transporter la dito concession, à gens de main morte à moins de représenter homme vivant et mourant, Se Reservant les dits Seigneurs concédants le droit de rétrait féodal en cas de Ventos soit du tout ou partie de la d. Concession, en remboursant à l'acquéreur le prix de son acquisition, frais mise et loyaux couts, sera tenu le dit preneur de faire incessamment borner sa d. terre par un arpenteur et du procès verbal qui en sera fait en fournir copie au d. Seigneurs dans un mois à peine de nullité des présentes: et sera tenu le dit preneur de fournir aux dits Seigneurs concédants une grasse des présentes en forme Executoire. Car nisy et fait et passé au dit Montréal, Etude de Mtre Panet, l'un des dits notaire, l'an Mil sept cent soixante deux, le trois Janvier après-midi et à le d. R. P. signé et le dit preneur déclaré ne savoir écrire ni signer de ce en qui lecture faite.

(signé) P. MEZIÈRE, N.P.
(signé) PANET, N.P.

001

"F."

COPY OF DEED OF CONCESSION MADE BY THE JESUITS IN SEIGNIORIAL FORM IN FAVOR OF PIERRE LEFEBVRE, JA., DATED
3rd JANUARY, 1762.

3RD JANUARY 1762—DEED OF CONCESSION FROM FATHER WELL TO PIERRE
LEFEBVRE, JA.

Was present the Very Reverend Father Well a Priest of the Society of Jesus in the name of and as Manager of the affairs of the Mission of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, Seigniors of Sault St. Louis, who in his said name has by these presents voluntarily granted and conceded under title of cens et Rentes Fonciers and Seigniorial, and not redeemable promising to warrant against all disturbances and impediments whatever, to Pierre Lefebvre, son of Louis Lefebvre farmer of Laprairie hereminto present and accepting for himself his heirs and legal representatives for all future time of a lot of land and concession lying and situated in the aforesaid place of Sault St. Louis, on the River St. Pierre being three arpents in width, by whatever depth there may be found therein commencing at the said River and extending as far as the half of the lands lying between the said River and a brook called Ruisseau Lapalme, bounded on one side by the lands of Louis Dupuis, and on the other by lands not yet granted, in front by the said River St. Pierre and in the rear by the lands reserved for the tenants of the Ruisseau Lapalme, the whole as comprised and contained in the said lot of land without any reservations other than those hereinafter set forth.

The present concession was made with obligation on the part of the Accepter, his heirs and legal representatives to pay commencing on Saint Martin's day then next and thenceforth forever to the said Seigniors their Agents or legal representatives at their residence or at the aforesaid place called the Sault, each and every year three sols of Cens for all the said Concession, one for each arpent of land in superficies and one half bushel of wheat for every twenty arpents of land in superficies, The whole as ground and Seigniorial Rentes and not redeemable, money of France notwithstanding any diminution of specie. The said Cens bearing the right of Lods et Ventes Suisine et Amande whenever the same become due with obligation on the part of the said Accepter to turn the said lands to account, to inhabit or cause the same to be inhabited according to regulations, to grant right of way to his neighbors, to permit the construction of all roads and bridges on the said Concession which may be adjudged and deemed necessary for the public good, to cause all the grain which he may gather on the said Concession to be ground at the Seigniorial mill without his having the right to have the same ground elsewhere except upon paying the customary miller's fee. The said Seigniors reserving all the wood necessary for the construction such as the Manor-house, the Presbytery, the Church and the Seigniorial Mill, and which may be found on the said concession as well as the wood necessary for the repairing of the said construction. Likewise the wood necessary for the construction of ships, with prohibition to sell, give or transfer the said Concession to any persons in mortmain unless such persons represent those who are capable of receiving (homme vivant et mourant) The said Seigniors reserving to themselves the right of redemption (Retrait féodal) in case of sale of either the whole or of portions of the said concession, by reimbursing the purchaser the price of his purchase as well as costs incurred and legal dues, the said Accepter being obliged to cause his land to be bounded immediately by a Surveyor, and to furnish a copy of the proces verbal of the same to the said Seigniors within a month, under penalty of the nullity of these presents: and the said accepter shall be bound to furnish the said Seigniors with an exemplification of these presents in Executory

form. This done and passed at Montreal aforesaid, in the study of M^r Panet, one of the aforesaid Notaries, in the year One thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, on the third day of January in the afternoon, and the said R. F. has signed, and the said accepter has declared that he can neither write or sign, these presents having been duly read.

(Signed) P. MEZIERE, N.P.
(Signed) PANET, N.P.

"G."

COPIE DU JUGEMENT PRONONCÉ PAR LE GÉNÉRAL GAGE EN DATE
DU 22 MARS 1762.

L'arrêt ci-dessous n'a été enregistré comme suit :

Extrait des Régistres du Gouvernement de Montréal.

Par devant Son Excellence Thomas Gage Gouverneur de Montréal et assisté de son conseil savoir : Mys: Frederic Haldimand, Colonel du 4me Bataillon de Royal Américain, Guillaume Browning, major du 46me Régiment, Hebert Munster, major du 4me Bataillon de Royal Américain, et Gabriel Christie, major et maréchal-de-logis des Armes de Sa Majesté.

Entre les Sauvages Iroquois et autres sauvages du Sault St. Louis comparant par Mr. Chasss leur Procurent, demandeur d'une part:
Et les Très Réverends pères de la Compagnie de Jésus comparant par le Réverend père Watt, leur procureur, défendeur, d'autre part.

Après que le dit Sr. Demandeur, nous a présenté un écrit au dit nom et dont il s'agit conjoint en ces termes : Qu'à la reddition de ce mis toutes choses avaient été bien concerté pour maintenir les d. Sauvages dans la possession de leurs terres un Sault St. Louis, mais qu'aujourd'hui les Pères Jésuites leurs missionnaires concédaient continuellement aux François les terres qui dépendent du territoire du Sault St. Louis, qui cependant ils croyaient leur appartenir par un titre de concession à eux fait par sa M.T.C. Et que s'il n'y est promptement remédié ils se verront bientôt obligés d'abandonner leurs propres champs pour se retirer avec leurs familles dans les bois, Attendu qu'ils n'y trouvent plus suffisamment de terre pour les faire subsister.

Qu'en outre il leur avaient été anciennement remis parchemin ce qui faisait leur titre et qu'un de leur Chef l'avait toujours gardé, jusqu'à quelques tems avant sa mort, qu'il l'avait remis entre les mains de sa femme ou lui recommandant de le garder toujours soigneusement, mais qu'un des pères Jésuites le lui avait extorqué sous prétexte de Religion auquel elle n'avait pu se défendre.

Que pareillement ils entendent avoir droit dans tous les bâtiments faits au dit Sault, ainsi qu'à l'Eglise et à ses fournitures, Attendu que trois ans, même avant qu'elle fut commencée les Jésuites leur avoit fait commettre qu'ils avaient intention de bâtrir une Eglise, et leur demandant s'ils voudriont y contribuer, ce qui fut fait par certain nombre de Castors. Qu'ils ont fourni au retour de leur chasse par un pendant les d. trois années consécutives et proportionnellement à leurs dites chasses. Qu'ils ont en outre toujours pris la main à toutes les bâties soit en y travaillant eux-mêmes ou par leurs femmes et qu'ils ont contribué à tous les achats faits depuis la d. Eglise bâtie tant pour la chasse que des autres fournitures pour icelle.

Le dit R. P. Watt a dit pour défense ce qui suit, savoir : Que le parchemin est un pure fable. Que quatre ou cinq Gouverneurs François successivement en sont convenu, au surplus s'il avait jamais existé un pareil parchemin l'original s'entrouverait ou au Château ou au Conseil Souverain de Québec.

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THE PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

Prepared for publication by

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VOLUME X

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1951

1762/01/30.

trude~~s~~, upon You with business at a time when Your thoughts must be otherwise occupied.—

I most sincerely wish You all ye. fortitude of mind necessary on so melancholly an occasion.—

and am truely

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

WM. JOHNSON

The Honorable
LIEUT^T. GOVR. COLDEN

INDORSED:

January 30, 1762

To Lt. Gov. Colden

Letter from Sir William
Johnson inclosing Conferences
with the Indians & Affidavits
of Complaint against George
Klock.

17th. Feby. 1762. Read in Council.

REPORT OF AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

*Contemporary Copy*¹

[Montreal 30th. January 1762 —]²

Copy of a Conference held by his Excellency Major General Gage in the presence of Capt Danl. Claus Depy. Ag^t. of Indian affairs, with four Chiefs of Caghawaga, or Sault St. Louis, Deputies in behalf of the whole Nation.—

Kaghneghtago, a Chief, addressed his Excellency

¹ In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

² Though this conference is dated Jan. 30, 1762, it was not entered in the Indian Records until Claus' arrival at Fort Johnson, in March; see Journal of Indian Affairs, March 24, 1762, *post*, p. 409.

r thoughts

necessary

NSON

J²
Gage
airs,
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red
ch;

Brother the Governor

The Chiefs and Warriors of our Nation having been assembled in Council, after mature, and unanimous deliberation, have sent us with the Complaint which we are going to make, and which touches us as well as our posterity so nearly

Brother

When this Country was reduced, Indian matters were wisely settled, and to the satisfaction of all the Indians in Canada. We then pleased ourselves with the hopes of quietly following our hunting and planting our Fields, which by the Accounts our Ancestors gave us were granted to us by the King of France; but what gives us now much uneasiness is, that these Lands are continually ceded, and given out in Lots to the Inhabitants in our Neighbourhood by our Fathers the Jesuits, who we looked upon, were only charged with instructing us in Religious matters, but if they Continue to act as they have done Since your Coming to this Government, we shall be without planting ground, and obliged to retire with our Familys into the Woods to search for subsistence, — For, we now can't go to our Fields without meeting with Frenchmen who give us to understand that the Land is theirs —

Brother

Our Predecessors have always told us, that, when the Land we live upon was granted to them, they had at the same time Letters of Concession¹ given them upon Parchment by their Father the Jesuit who obtained them from the King of France for us, and who explained to us our right and title to these Lands of Sault St. Louis for us and our posterity, and which extended itself from the Creek of *La Tortue* to that of Chateau Gay, and that so particular that in case the French people and Indians

¹ See Louis XIV, Letter of Gift and Concession to the Caghawaga Indians, dated May 29, 1680, *post p.* 374, which was submitted with this report.

should be fishing at the same time on any of these Creeks, they should be obliged to share the Fish between themselves — The Chief of our Town kept always carefully this parchment of our Right and Title, until about 50 years ago, when he that had the Custody of it was killed in Action, it then remained in the hands of his Wife, who not long after falling sick, was in her dying hours prevailed upon by her Confessor to deliver him the parchment, he persuading her that her salvation would be at stake in case she should dye possessed of it — Thus Brother we were deprived of our Letters of Concession, not knowing the consequences that would follow, nor imagining we should have any Variance about it, especially with those whom we looked upon as our spiritual, and Temporal Fathers, therefore we are the more surprized to meet with such treatment from them —

Wherefore, Brother, as we have no other resource left, but that of your Justice and Equity, We implore you in the name of our Whole Nation to grant us your protection in this Case, and to reinstate us in our Rights by new Titles in place of those that were taken from us with design to deprive us of our Lands —

This is what we have now to say, and we confirm it with this belt

Gave a Belt to General Gage

LOUIS XIV'S LETTER OF GIFT AND CONCESSION
TO THE CAGHNAWAGA INDIANS

Copy¹

[May 29, 1680]

Translation of Lewis the Fourteenth's Letter of Gift and Concession, Extracted from the Register of Records in the Secretarys office at Montreal —

¹ In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6; submitted by Daniel Claus with records of Indian conference regarding complaints of Cagh-nawaga Indians, dated Jan. 30, 1762; this is a copy of a copy probably made in early February, 1762; the translator is unknown.

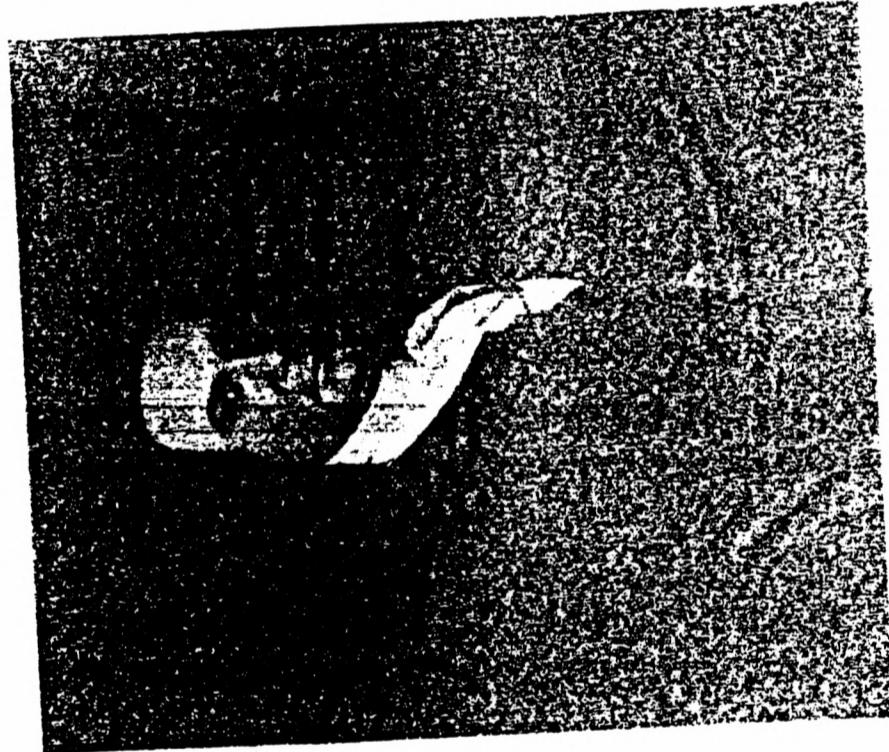
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THE PAPERS OF
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

Prepared for publication by
The Division of Archives and History

JAMES SULLIVAN Ph.D.
Director and State Historian

VOLUME III



1762/02/16

ALBANY
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
1921

in the Colonies are from the Secretary of State & not fm^t the first Lord of Trade as in the late L^d Halifax's time.

Agreeable to your Memorandum I asked Mr. Mair for a Copy of George Klocks Petition or Complaint ag^t. the Conojohary Ind^t. to Gen^t. Abercrombie, that Gen^t. left no Papers in his office but what related more immediately to the army, the rest he supposes he carried home with him. I see in some of the acc^bs from London that your cousin Tyrrel,¹ is made an Admiral & in another that he is Commissioner of the Navy. As soon as I wait upon Sir Jeffry again shall inform you of my Success in whatever way. The Assembly of this Province meeting so soon ab^t. business tis supposed more Provincials will be wanted some say a great many. There is a vast variety of opinion among the People in England & here about a Spanish war. Capt McLean I hear keeps his Company, has the Rank of Major in the Army & it is supposed on a Peace he may return to it again, this piece of news I had from Mr. Dubois who is agent for him here. Be pleased to make my respects acceptable to Mr. Guy Johnson. I have receiv'd his favour & Mr. Dubois will write to him & obtain what he advised of him in a Memotandum I gave to him a Month agoe. The Post is just going off or should write to him particularly.

I am with due regards to you & family your most Devoted & very humble Serv^t.

R SHUCKBURGH

The Hon^{ble} SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet.

FROM JAMES STEVENSON

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 126, is a letter of February 15th, 1762, from James Stevenson, at Albany, relative to Mr. Brown's acceptance of Johnson's offer for a lot in the Mohawk country. Destroyed by fire.

¹ Captain Richard Tyrrel.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.¹

Montreal 16th Feby. 1762

HONOURED SIR

The 28th Ult^o. I was honoured with your Favours of the 22d Nov^r. & 12 Dec^r. a. u. by which I am glad to find my Journal &c^a. came safe. I hope you have since that rec^d my answer upon the Letter you did me the Honour to acquaint me of your Return from Detroit. The reason of my deferring to answer the above 2. Letters till now, was my expecting to have the Pleasure of going myself to Fort Johnson by the first Slays that came from below but to my great Mortification I now find Lake Champlain is not passable with carriages, nor wont in all probability be this winter. None of the Indians that were hunting ab^t. Crⁿ. P^t. and Tiyond^a. are yet returned its supposed for the same reason, and the Express tells me it was very tedious & difficult to cross several Officers being detained from coming here & waited above 2 Months at Cr. P^t. for the Lakes freezing, as soon as Captⁿ. Lottridge returns with the Ind^t. I shall learn how they get along and if possible undertake the journey afoot, had the Lake been froze and Lottridge not come back the Gen^t. gave me to understand he could not have let me gone.

I have mentioned what you desired me to Pere Roubaud, and sent him his present by a safe opportunity. The Ball left in the fall 1760 (there being no Shot or Lead with it) I soon after delivered to the Store of Odnance except one Cask w^{ch}. I kept for the use of the Ind^t. here, there were 1400 lb delivered for which I ² a certificate from the Comdg^g. offic^t. of Artly. here, which must be the means of getting it exchanged at Albany by obtaining an order from the Comdg^g. Offic^t. of the Troops

¹ Destroyed by fire.

² "Received" can be supplied for a word uncertain, or omitted, in the manuscript.

there to the Offic^r. of Art^y. at Albany after the certificate is produced to him.

By what I can find Gen^l. Gage thinks no other but his Passes can be granted to Traders, and I believe would make it tedious to those that had not his Permissions as allready no Goods or Liquors can pass the Gates of the Town or any Garrison in the Governm^t. without his Permit, besides the Indian affairs in this Goverm^t. are so interwoven with the civil that they cannot well be managed without the assistance of civil Power. An Instance occurred a few days ago. The Caghawages Village sent Deput^t. to me with a formal Complaint against their Priests for granting away the Lands they live upon, and w^{ch}. the King of France gave only in Trust to the Jesuits for the use of the Ind^b. and not for them to grant it out to the Inhabitants, and thereby strip them of their Lands. This being an affair that must come before the Gover^t. in order to have it searched for among the Records in the Secretarys Office to find & examine the Title of s^d. Lands, and have it adjusted & decided before the Gov^r. & this Council, and accordingly I went with them before the Gen^l. who after hearing them promised to take the affair in hand and do for them as much as lay in his Power, and also gave me directions to get the Names of the Inhabitants already living upon it that he might send for them & examine their Titles.

I must do that Justice to Gen Gage that he never takes cognizance of Ind^b. matters (w^{ch}. sometimes are brought before him by the Priests & Inhabitants) without letting me know every thing.

I am still in hopes to be at Fort Johnson this Winter, wherefore I leave farther Particulars to a personal Interview and remain in the Interim with highest Respects and sincere Compliments to the Family Honoured Sir

Your most obedient and dutifull Servant

DAN CLAUS.

P. S. I have begun to correct the Ind^b. Prayer Book but am told by those that understand it that it was labour in vain as it must be printed first upon coarse paper and then corrected, after w^{ch}. it was to be printed upon good Paper & finished.

To the Honble SIR W^m. JOHNSON Bar^t.

FROM ELINORA CUMMINS

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:798-800, is a letter of February 19th from Elinora Cummins, at Schenectady, to Johnson, describing the sale of her household effects at auction.

TO RICHARD PETERS

Df.¹

Fort Johnson Feb^y. 20th 1762

DEAR SIR

As Teedyuscung to whom I wrote in 1760 & therein acquainted him with my having received his Majesties orders to enquire into the grievances of which he had complained,² has not since appointed either time, or place for a meeting thereon, agreeable to my request then made; I judged it necessary in obedience to his Majesties order, to send him a second letter thereon that he may as speedily as possible comply with my former letter, otherwise, I shall be obliged to represent his conduct at home. I therefore take the Liberty of troubling you with my letter to him,³ as I know no other, or surer method for its being conveyed to his hands with expedition, as it will not admit of any farther delay without showing a manifest contempt of his Majesties clemency offered him in directing me to hear, and examine into the particulars of his grievance.

I am Sir

¹ Destroyed by fire.

² See *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:789-90; Q, 2:458.

³ Not found.

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8/11/17

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which can be reproduced only by high speed photo
copying. It is impossible to copy it with ordinary
copying equipment, as it also contains some metal parts.
I do not know if the material will be
readable again, but as it is also extremely fragile, I am afraid
it will be ruined soon. I have an ordinary
camera which takes 35 mm slides, but I have
not had time to use it recently. I will offer
it to you if you like, but I have no guarantee
that there will be any good pictures. I am
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but I have seen it in a few ways to indicate
that it is not a good reproduction. I am
sure that it is not good enough to be
copied again, but I have not tried it.
I have not had time to use it recently,
but I have an ordinary
camera which takes 35 mm slides, but I have no guarantee
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1702/02/17

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Londo. Mr. Newell's return was much sooner than we expected upon them; about Autumn had the return to North Africa. They prepared to go, the Christians were anxious to have him go with them, but he would not, so will go to Council to determine the affair, when God will judge their conduct. I am to kill against such other, this is a sin. Londo, you must do what you do best, much better for no prophet.

Mr. Smith tells me, that by comparing his Committee's Minutes, with those of the Committee of Correspondence, he observes that those latter Minutes, as far as they relate to the will of Captain Pitt, give other Versions in Particular, than those of Mr. Pitt's own. As I am not quite satisfied with the Committee's Minutes, I have written to Mr. Pitt, to get his own Version. He has sent it to me, and I enclose it herewith.

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humorous to you, "what is with both, representing the reverse ~~proverbial~~^{of the} of the inhabitants, is in too many instances true, especially many of them on that account provide "privileges with funds."

In consequence his Master's Marriage donation as well as
as could, with cannon & musketry, humorously dancing, the University
following the drum, was very noisy, parish church, etc., the Government.
All the Orders of knighthood, Knights, Prelates, Singers etc. with all their
trumpery, met in the great Church here at this occasion, of which William
Wright, those happy events, with as much honor, as is usual amongst
them, on the like occasions.

You have had by this time received, some good accounts
from Genl. Monckton, we had Monsr. Suchet, has got into Paris, he is
hopeful to hear, he is now more in our hands, he is so near to us,
he will think it no hardship, so as this American acquaintance -

Again - Our communication with the French is bad but the English
are in play, continue to do their business very well, it is a nation of
very generally taking sight for three Days, the January Meeting is to
be conducted by the Corporation -

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P.L.C.

Aug 10 1965
1762 Mar. 8

Normal March 8th 1862

I take the opportunity of sending Dr. King, Mr. King, who has been in some time from Duxbury, & in some writing off, to send him more. Thank you, for your return of the "History," which was delivered in Boston by Mr. Garrison.

He has only had two weather, so that last that Chapman, is at length free, & some days have passed since it was more expected from Albany. Capt. Horner, & Dr. Theodore Mackay also. Encouraged in arrival, I expect Capt. Grant of my Regt. will be next. Days. Our friends will now find very little difficulty in getting to the front. The first only underwent any hardship, notwithstanding the assumption of a Canadian who endeavored to guide, without success all others to the "inland" that after Chapman was lost. All the others have gone safe & well, tho' all wished to take to the mountains & they have generally made the journey out in sight or in fog. That's under way, according to me.

Reg. King is an extraordinary man though. I need hear no thing concerning this matter before I see. He tells you that you have done more than the working for the Regt. in the Government, is carried off to support the claimings of his own Regt. largest of which, have not arrived the least information from Mr. George, who probably won't come

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1762/03/08

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Mr. T. A. M. I am in the same place. I have been
here, checking names at my looking glass. The last
name I checked was Mr. G. S. G. You may thank me if you like.
Mr. Bulwer does his chores, while I clean up. His
work up there now seems unaccustomed to me. Some
motions, are not meant to be stopped or
done all at once. I think, are motions of the mind
more often than of the body. The Government has been at it again. They
say of course, and to surprise us. That you need that kind of training in
to be a good soldier. From this we can see happen. But as far as
he goes back to find, with what's being, horrid when he finds such
only John Longstreet.

Cap't. W. H. Davis of my class. He is Captain of the 1st Co.
Infantry, and is a man of some force in the Army. His first job will be
as Adj't. to the Col'el of the Inf'y to recruit. And he comes from the 1st Inf'y, which
is to be a good company. He has a good record. He is a man, first for
giving up his life to the service of his country. He is a man, first for
giving up his life to the service of his country. He is a man, first for
giving up his life to the service of his country. He is a man, first for
giving up his life to the service of his country.

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1762/03/08

his communication at the beginning, and it has come back from 3 months
is as kindly received as the first. They have been with us. The following
is given at their request, and I believe is nothing out of the regular
way now to have some brief notes in them. There is a great deal more
at home, but give the fact of their conversations with us, and what they
have done. I am sorry for them. For we have good Andamans, and
their story. I am sorry for them. For we have good Andamans, and
they, what you said, that they will do nothing. It was something
about the aborigines, of just now. Mr. H. Scott. Captain, has brought in
a number of the surrendered aborigines in Maharashtra, on the side of
Dowla but it this does not agree, with the Raw. You sent me, by the time
that left the Fleet off that Island, the Captain of that Frigate. He
had no otherwise a report of either the Andaman Men, being brought in
India, but from whence, he don't know. H. Scott is there and has no
more of it. All your Aborigines, shall be taken care of, and looking
all the Orangemen gear, so satisfy about Government's intentions. What
since you the last news, I can, of very little, as soon as I get in, come
out in the same letter, from the country.

To
Sir
The Secretary
Colonial Office

Amree
J. Scott

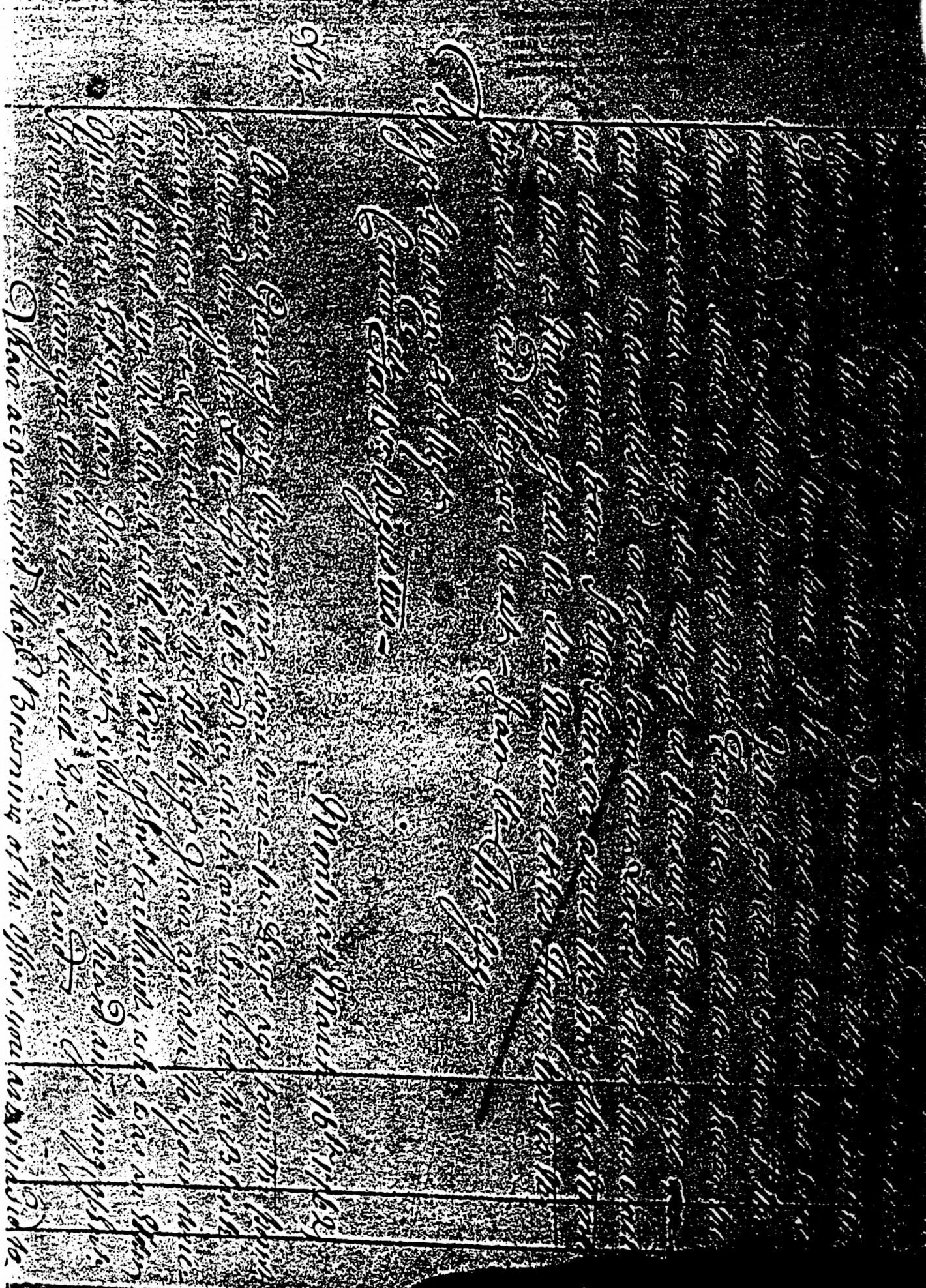
Montreal March 17, 1862

Copy of a letter from Sir J. Scott, Colonial Secretary, to the Secretary of State, dated March 17, 1862.

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176-10-102

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1762/03/1b

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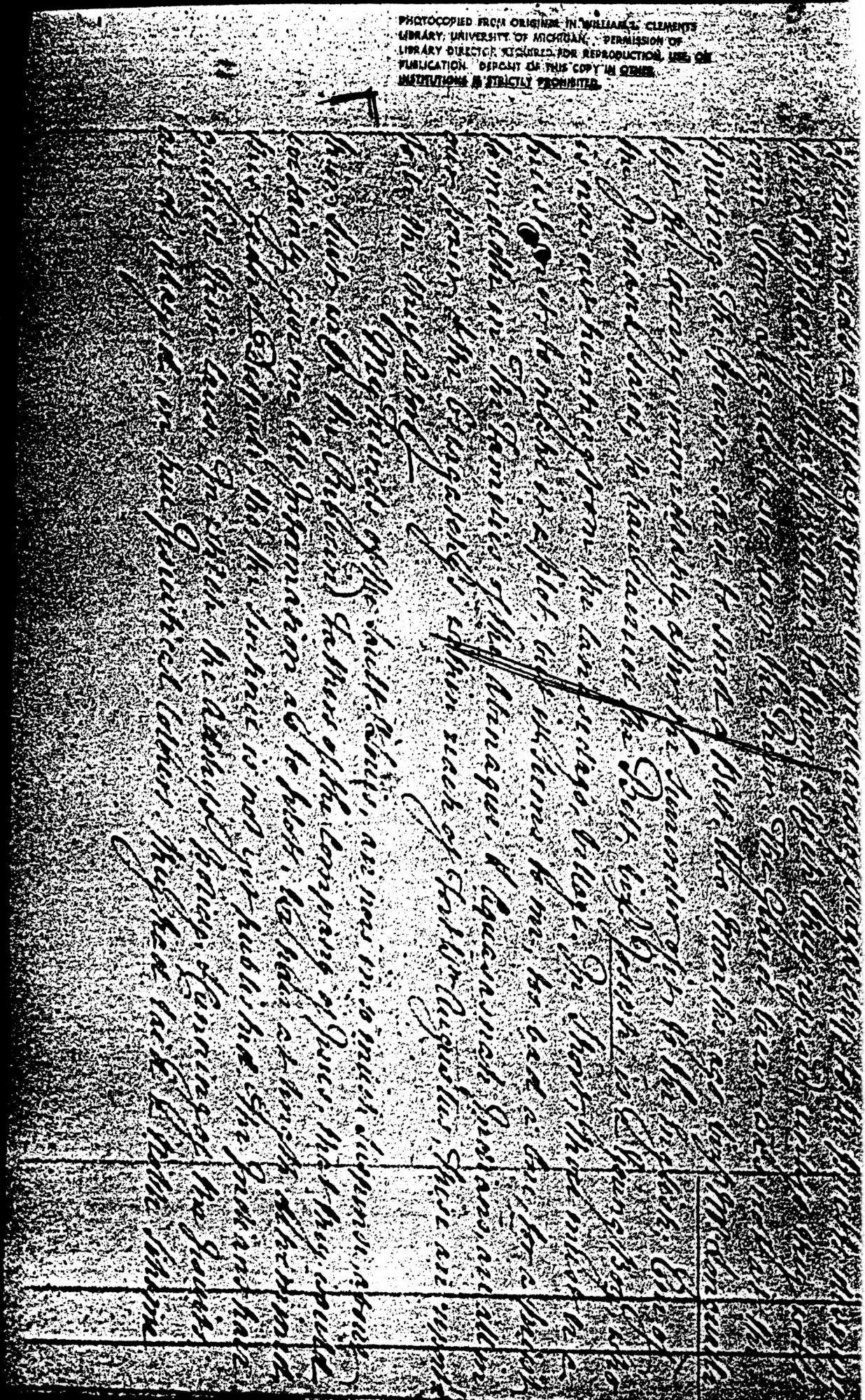
©

After a short rest we started on again. We had a long walk through the woods, and then crossed a stream. We were now in the Grand River valley. The river was very wide and deep. We crossed it at a point where there was a bridge. The bridge was made of logs and stones. It was very old and shaky. We had to walk carefully across it. After crossing the bridge, we continued our walk through the woods. We saw many birds and animals along the way. We also saw some Indian artifacts, such as arrowheads and pottery shards. We finally reached our destination, a small village located on the bank of the Grand River. The village was very small and simple. There were only a few houses and a small church. We stopped to rest and eat some lunch. After a short break, we continued our walk back towards the trailhead. We walked through the woods again, and eventually reached the trailhead. We had a long walk back to the car, and finally arrived at our starting point. We were all tired but happy after our long walk.

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17-2 / 63/16

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17-10716

Colored figures make him poor. His house large, the stones
he has broken, he has taken your historical manuscript, which you offer
William to George. ^{Pray do} Give me leave. The ^{same} "Mishkin" have not printed yet
the manuscript. Although the last volume goes within these open days.
John's daughter has been informed, the first time in a few days,
of his passing away. It makes a brother dying in the same place
feel grieved. He has left his business in poor - The business of the
firm, so change back to the Wallbridge in leather. Some Swedes have joined
it. It has committed in the North, or the West, others suppose it was
located in some corner, which the stone lies among. Oh happens, pl-

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1762

to the Secretary
of State, New York,
N.Y.
F.B.C.
Canfield, N.Y.

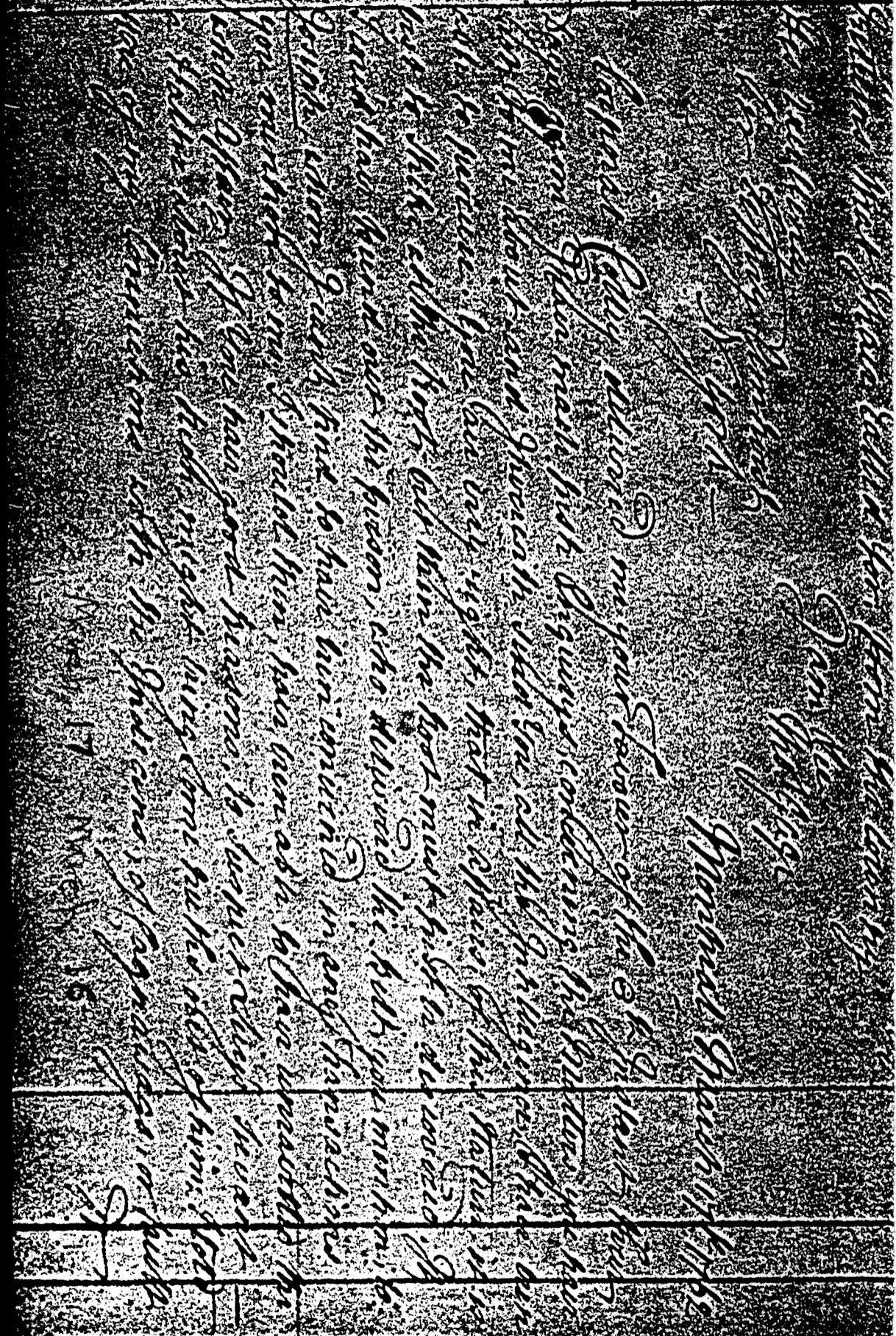
Mackay's signature has been published
in other papers, & I have given other opportunity to forward them, but
this may be necessary to insure their being seen, & shown to
the Committee and to all Friends for the same.

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1762/03/17

George F.
Amherst

1762 March 20

①

Brownings, Gen. W. H., Major
Major Burchell, Comr. M.L.C. - O.P.

Major Garrison, Comm. - O.P.

Another church 20 Mar 20

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I have already acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the "Letter of Clements" addressed to you, of the 16th Inst. & I take this opportunity to inform you, my dear friend, that I have lost no time, in collecting the additional information of every thing contained in that letter. That I could probably however, I find the highest satisfaction, that I am able to inform you, that during my command in their Government, I have made it my constant care & attention, that the Canadians should be turned, as much to their religion, & to their Human Institutions, as possible on that. Previous, have gone unsuccessully, all my researches, on this subject, by the late Mr. Denme, & Wallings on their Customs & Country, and all Reflections on their Religion, have been discontineued and forfeited. No Administration has been made to sustain the British Government, but equally reported, as belongs to the former. Since, the soldiers, are scarcely called the "Protestants", they uniformly designate an Officer for each other, & have nothing hindering their freedom. His religious influence, on their practices, is the principal consideration of course, that, among Protestants ought to acquire the most influence, which will, no doubt, give the greatest light to the Officer, & otherwise, which has been already given to them by the former who have done. Then the other

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1762 10/29

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YEAR 1850 - COPIED BY THE LIBRARIAN
EDUCATIONAL REPORT OF THE CITY OF DETROIT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Michigan State
Game Club Pictures -

Monroe April 16th 1852

This
is
the
first
of
the
series
of
photographs
made
in
the
State
of
Michigan
and
is
the
first
of
the
set
in
which
are
represented
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birds
and
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The
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or
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Very Unusual. Many of my messages are all alike, most of which I consider. I feel the highest satisfaction, that I am able to inform you that during my command in this Government, I have made it my constant duty to do my best, that the Canadians should be treated, according to their treatment, and humanity. No favoritism on their Honors, or偏見 on mine. However, have some unkindness. All approaches on their side of peace, & dealing on their Customs or Colony, and all reflections on those of Indians, have been discountenanced and rebuked. If distinction has been made by both the British & Canadian governments, it is due to the change in ligions. In particular, the British, but equally regardless, is due to the change in service. The soldiers, are surely with the British. They uniformly require pay & allowances for each other. & these necessitate finding more supplies. Major General Vincent, on the march, to the front (Commander of Corps, that force) intended to acquire these supplies, which will, no doubt, add the greatest weight to the British, & distinctions, which has been already done. And you may be pleased that Major, who has now given the Major General's Order, to reinforce the Indians, of their sovereignty, & that the most force be addressed to his command, will go with such others, in proportion, remaining sufficient to the Canadians. Conclusion. His Majesty has reprobated his neglect of Indian Affairs - The Indians have been harshed in the name of justice & humanity. They have had no redress. Justice, for all their wrongs, and so such a Justice has often been attempted to stand them in the way.

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of Montreal, incorporated with the Other two Government of Province of Canada
British Province of Lower Canada holding their in the Province of Quebec
from Mr. Henry Ward for £1000000, which were called the
North from the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. Mr. Henry Ward
Mr. John M. Shirk, of St. John's, New Brunswick, who
had great property, particularly in lumber, with the American market, which exports
have come from the two Provinces. It is impossible to calculate, what loss the
English, before upon the French, since our War. No doubt that Doctor, was
managed, would have produced considerable gains; but from the information
of Mr. George, a factor employed, who has trade, one way, fortunes for some
of the Canadian professions, however small, to the Indians; others consider
His Majesty gained very little from his Connexion.
Mr. George Shirk, of St. John's, has all been gained on Indian Trade, from whom
that he shall be ruined, on the sale of timber in Quebec, by the
Mr. George Shirk, a son of Mr. John Shirk, a factor
of the value of £1000000, instant, of a large part of the timber of all Canada
but the New Brunswick, which is worth £1000000. Mr. Shirk of Exchange, told me, that and
belong to the French. This is the cost of £1000000, of Montreal; it is known
belonging to the British, of St. John's, who are engaged in
the timber of the Province of Quebec, who are engaged in
of other Provinces. Mr. John Shirk, particularly mentioned the forests of his trade in
that part of the Province, where the timber is most abundant, particularly
Quebec, so about three thousand acres. That, I suppose, is his principal right
to these trees of Montreal, amounting to £1000000, according to Mr. George.
This tree, or in incident, that has number 3, a Min. £1000000, in value.

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were abolished, all circumstances were hard, when removed. They
had no charrers chose their ports, without the obligation of purchasing from
and I can by no means think, the Indian management, in general.
Salacious Quants of Hatch, at particular port, for the sake of the
Indians of course. Paid more for their goods, & the Hatch in general
must have been injured by monopolies. The traders were soon, at
first, they had purchased, when no power in authority, had the
Injunction of their conduct, & committed many abuses, for which the
Indians could get no remedy, and it had hampered, that the Indians
have succeeded. The traders themselves, their effects, by which the Indians
have been drawn, ~~into~~, into war at a very great distance, and at a
great expense. The Indians also found a very great inconvenience in this
kind of Hatchet, from the hope of getting the money. Nothing was more
common, than for the traders, whom the Indians used to corrupt
their boats, & assist in their Hatch, thro' a long tract of Indian terr-
itory & customs, at length, so adopted this way of doing, to intermarry with
them, & turn Indians. Several Indians have their families, but
notwithstanding, when we see them hundreds amongst the distant Indians, when
we see no Indians, with our nations to their country. The Indians, however,
this means, multitudinous, often, where appears to have invaded the Hatch, &
nearly, walks into a few Indians. These monopolies thought no protection
possible into Canada, so they, for the most part, paid in the British lots.

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"nearly unlike in a few instances, those Monarchs who brought no Captain
Common into Canada, as they, for the most part, had no knowledge of
would otherwise have carried themselves, to the great want of skill in
horse and shoot, so that in effect they were only foresters of the woods.
Besides the Monarchs have succeeded to have admiral of the lakes
opposite, Upper and Lower; I concur in this matter, to be so little to their, the preceding
Power, Arguvalles, has it would bring, but little into his greater power.
And that the succet & easiest way to increase his Monarchs number
from the Country, will be the laying them under Tax, only on its importations,
so shall be thought convenient.

To remedy the inconveniences above, which both, the Indians
Church, have suffered, by the management of the Indian part, I know no
better method, than to assign a Northern Number of Posts, in the different
Country, to which only, the Indians should be allowed to go, and at the
abiding all the Little Posts, over Land of Opinion, the his Post, hereafter
proposed, will enable his Monarchs subjects to have with almost Party
Nature, of Indians, that his Captain offensive off his have been accustomed, to
have to the Church, by a summons, or other process, in the same
Days, the summons, in Lake Michigan, the Detroit, and the Illinois.
On which, a small & incumbering post, with some Officers, stand to in each of
these posts, that the Officer, by themselves, or another together, other persons may
not be found in the posts, to exercise a judicial power, the best Justice, and
the officers, are from the Indians, & Country, and others make like them, given
since highly necessary, & the Indians that would venture from it, are
inhabitants, the influence of the Indians will be checked, by the presence of the

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of the hoofs; the hide & limbs of the horses. To demand the Indians will make with instant punishment, which causes fail to make the Indians consider the rights of our property. This appears in good proportion to towards us. And by their means, all difficulties with the savages, will be removed. Indian tribes often, rather than carrying on the trade in the distant country, than the more, as they have any regulations concerning the trade, shall be made; can not be done. At present

Paper 1. It contains the particulars taken, upon the merchandise imported into Canada, and upon the exports of the country. Also a computation of the Province, the French being imported. Communicate him from the whole Provinces of Canada. Communicated at an average, reports of imports, value of these last documents which were received in Canada, on the 1st of January, 1750, from the French, no sum of place. You will observe amongst the reports, that the Business which was the exclusive trade of the Indians Company, paid no duty, so as any little to send home, my good accounts, whether the French ships come, may import from the River, or other ports, on its arrival in the port of France, or what advantage the Crown of France, gained from the exclusive trade of Indians, paid to the Indians Company. There are, no persons here, who can give me any clear information, in these particulars —

The only individual, importance, I have met, Mr. Simcock, being connected with the managing the services of the British Colonies, the Government of the Commonwealth, Manufacturers of France, and the French of Britain, he has no doubt, given the future Indians, that this Country might be, since with the French, Boston, New York, can compete with him, & have it,

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specialized from Canada, was one proceeding in consequence of our
concernment of the Commodities & Manufactures of France, and the French industry.
She had no doubt, tries to fifteen advantages, that this Country might be able to
supply her, with, from, Canada, & in general, all kinds of Manufacture
she does. The work is general, carried enough variety, to satisfy their
various wants. The only power of either that I can conceive, proceed from
the fear of losing their paper market, and the distinctions of religion. Considering
Canada, to be in the same position, in respects of this property, as all the
Colonies, and France, paye any of them. I don't see, how we can avoid having the
Bills of Exchange, drawn from Canada, so the same proportion, as the rest of the
rest. It is not the Canadians only who would be suffered, by an exclusion, as
Canadian Bills, so a very large amount, are in the possession of French mer-
chants. And the probability is next to chance, that they will be suffered to diminish
which is much, or which Canadian property. The people having engaged
a few thousand miles of their territory over since the establishment of
the Country, their fears, are that particular, are much abated, but that will
remain a jealousy. It is to be hoped in time, this jealousy will wear off, till
our laws in this country will depend on the Colony. But the methods have been
found, nevertheless, to supply the wants of this Country, with British manufacture.
But which Canada, if Scotland, to the north, with some of private, districts
from diminished in France. On whom, they depend, to whom they may obtain
it is next to nothing. The British, or other, they can influence,
with no, or has that done, the opposition to a British Government, which has
always suspicious designs could otherwise spring, from the Canadians.

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No Indians have left this Government, so go to chance, except those who held
Military offices by appointment, under the King of England. No arrangements are for
Indians at the time, being now scattered. That the present inhabitants, will remain
under the British Dominions. I believe, from preparing to leave the Province
or that some inclinable to do it, unless it is, a few days, where their lands are
already in France, and they propose, to leave the Country, when peace is made.
These Indians should not return to Canada.

Do you not discover that the militia, intended to be
dividians, were distinctly described, so as to be publicly known; I am
only inform you, what a generally believed now, to have been the boundary
of Canada, to give you my own Opinion, which is drawn from, that had the
war constantly carried on, by the Canadians, under the Authority of Congress,
of their several Governors, from hence, I judge, not only the Atlantic, which
are indescribable, but the whole Course of the Mississippi, from its Mouth to
its Junction with the Illinois, so far as comprehended by the French, in the
Government of Canada. The banks of Louisiana, carry their hands upon
the Mississippi River. I can't find, that the Red River has proceeded, even
eas't higher up the Mississippi, than the mouth of the Illinois River —
On the contrary, the Red River, or rather, did constantly stand above the Illinois,
from their mouth, on the Michigan, was up to the River Mississippi, and the Valley of
it Anthony. And it was the mouth alone, of the Mississippi Indians, which made
it Anthony. And it was the mouth alone, of the Mississippi Indians, which made

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wind higher up the Mississippi, than the mouth of the Illinois River. On the contrary, the Indians from Canada, did constantly pass down the Illinois, from their posts, on Lake Michigan, even up to the River Saginaw, and the Falls of St. Anthony. And it was the hard labor of the Mississippi Indians, which made the port of the Bay of Prairies, so very advantageous. The Illinois River, the formerly, in the District of Canada, was a thousand miles before it reached the Great Lakes, annexed to Louisiana. A south, winding stream, drawn from the Mississippi, entering Lake Superior, the Lakes, which run into Lake Michigan, will bring you, to the port of St. Paul, upon the Mississippi; fortifying, however, that River, commencing from that point, where the Banks are marshy, after passing the port of the Miami. This was the last trading post belonging to Canada, on that side. About half leagues below this post is the port of Cincinnati, which was owned by the Indians of Louisiana, and, as I understand, was the Boundary of that Province. This is the best information I can procure, concerning the limits, which have been given to you, and thought fit to be the real Boundaries, between the two provinces.

I have answered the several particulars of Mr. George's letter, & Mr. Rainier made the last inquiry. I shall heartily wish, if the account, I send you, shall be any thing, contribute to your favoring him to this majority. He said that this province of Canada, I am told,

To C. C.

S. H. S.

Feb 18

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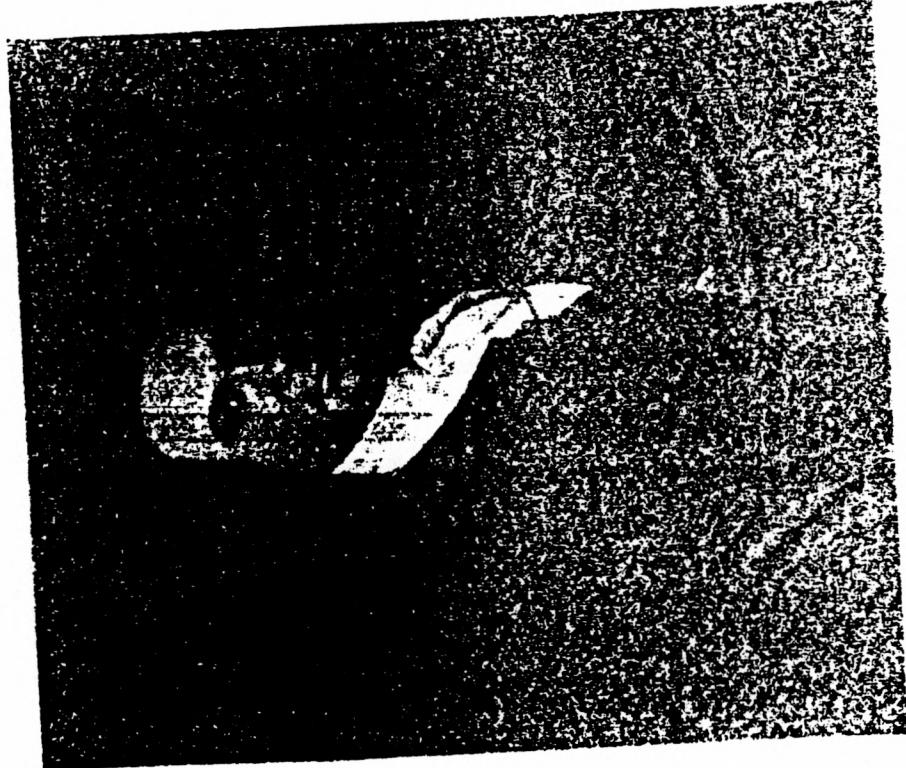
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THE PAPERS OF
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

Prepared for publication by
The Division of Archives and History

JAMES SULLIVAN Ph.D.
Director and State Historian

VOLUME III



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ALBANY
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
1921

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bear the Expence of a suitable Provision for the Indians during the Continuance of it, but that a general Treaty for renewing the Chain of Friendship between this Government & the northern and western Nations is shortly expected to be held at the Borough of Lancaster, where it is presumed Teedyuscung with all, or the greater part of the Tribes interested in the above Claim may be present many of whom cannot possibly attend at Easton at ye Time appointed for want of proper Notice: We have therefore thought it necessary to acquaint your Excellency, that in Case your Appointment with the said Indians can be postponed for a few Weeks, we are apprehensive the good Purpose thereof may be better answered by your being present at the general Meeting at Lancaster, besides that the Trouble & Charge that must otherwise arise to the Province of Pennsylvania will be much lessen'd by this Expedient which we beg Leave to recommend to your Consideration & are with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants

P. S.

If your Excellency shoud approve of the above Measure and acquaint us therewith by the Bearer, we shall take particular Care to give you Notice by a special Messenger of the Time at which the Lancaster Treaty begins

Signed by Order of the Commissioners
CHAS^{RS} MOORE Clk.

INDORSED: Philadelphia May 26th. 1762 —
Letter from the Comⁿ. on behalf of
the Province of Pensilvania
rec^d. & answered June 2^d.
by Sir W^m. Johnson.
Recd Nov^r. 11. 1762
X. 18.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.¹

Montreal 29th May 1762

HONOURED SIR

I arrived here last Sunday Evening after suffering well by heat and Muskeetoes in the lakes. Passing Lake Champlain I saw the vessels at anchor with the 58th Reg^t. on board. A Whale boat was sent after me to let me know that Gen^l. Gage was with them, that if I had any Letters for him to leave them, and having had the N. York Packet with me for Canada I sent his Letters & Papers together with those to Collo. Burton; G^l: Gage I hear goes only to accompany the latter as far as Cr. Pt^t. and is hourly expected back again.

As Collo. Haldimand resides now at the 3 Riv^{rs}. I shall write him per first Opportunity ab^t. my Intentions to sell out & hear his Sentiments thereon. Our Reg^t. its thought will for certain remain this Summer in Town or the Contoonments ab^t. it. I believe shant be at a Loss for Purchasers.

I was surprised at my Arrival to hear from Capt. Lottridge that DeCuagne who lately came from below and Pertuis the Interpreter have obtained a Pass to Trade at Toronto, I dare say Trade is not their only Scheme, likewise the Albany people that came this Way are going to the West Side of Ontario Lake. Colo. Vanderheyden of Van Skaak joined them when they says they could not go the other way. They say a Quantity of Liquors went with them.

C^l. Lottridge tells me that Gen^l. Gage could not find out any of the People Maj^r: Gladwin informed ag^t. and the Caghny. Indⁿ. he had it from seems to have the Character of little Sobriety & Truth, however Maj^r Gladwin arrived in Town yesterday & wont give it up bringing in Otquandageghe as one of his Informers who he says assured him before he came away that a Meeting was to be at Cataraghqui this Summer.

¹ Destroyed by fire.

The Morning after my arrival the Caghnewageys sent Deps. to Genl. Gage to know when he would publish the Sentence ab'. their Land not knowing of my return, they were glad to see me and I told them that as soon as the Govr. was come back I should let them know what Day I was to meet them with regard to that aff'. as well as other matters I was charged with from you. They were pleased and then told me that during my absence nothing material happened among them and they lived in Tranquility, they would not know anything of a meeting at Cataraghqui, but said, that by the Message they rec'd. from the Six Nat^r. last Summer & w^{ch}. they acquainted me with; the Meeting was to be at their Town but having heard nothing of it since, they imagine it came to nothing.

When I wrote you from Albany forgot to mention that I heard Mr. Duncan say that Capt^r. Rutherford was very stirring in getting the Tiyononderra¹ Land and flattered himself greatly of obtaining a License from home & procure an Indⁿ. deed without Difficulty. I told him that you paid for the land and had an Indⁿ Deed of it in the Secretarys office at N. York, but he seemed not to mind it much.

I conclude with my highest Respects, & Compl^t. to Mr.
Johnson
Hon. Sir

Your most Dutyfull Obedient Servant
DAN. CLAUS

Capt^r. Lottridge presents his Respects.

I was surprised to hear some officers of the 46. Regt. give Mr. McCombe of Albany the Character of a very unfair Dealer, and giving me an Instance of a bad action of his when here last Winter.

To the Honble. S^r. W^m. JOHNSON Bar^t.

¹ Tienaderha, the Unadilla river.—W. M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 44, and C. J. Sauthier's map, 1779

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.¹

May 31, 1762

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

Inclosed you have a copy of the Indian Deed to Wilson & Abeel² & the Boundaries of Scotts Patent.³ General Monkton left Martinico the Beginning of this Month, the 9th bound to Antegoa. He is to visit from thence some of the Islands lately conquered and then to come hither, and may be expected in a few weeks and by some daily. I shall be at Albany unless he prevents it the 4 Tuesday in June to give Evidence against John Henry Lidius on an Information brought against him for Intrusion on the Crown Lands, lying between Saraghtoga and Fort Edward & above it on East side Hudson's River — and another Tract on Otter Creek near & opposite to Crown Point. I propose going by Land & will try to find you out some day in that Month. I send you a Copy of the list for the Commission of the peace & a Memorandum by which you will know the Names of those in the pleas. The Albanians did not like the two last you added, because they said, you had proposed and agreed to the List before: I told them it would be very hard indeed, if one of the Council could not get any such addition if he would take the trouble to desire it: I believe you never mentioned to me whether Mrs. Magin paid you the 40.

If you see Mr. Abraham Lott our Clerk of the Assembly in his way to view Magin's Land, as he is a proprietor and one whom I have a Regard for, youl oblige me to look on him as such. I wont add anything as I shall soon have the pleasure I have long wished for of seeing you soon. The King of Prussia I believe will by the New Czar being his Friend extricate himself at last. I am Dr. Sir W^m.

Sir W^m JOHNSON Baronet

Yours affectionately,
Gw BANYAR.

¹ Destroyed by fire.

² See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 88.

³ See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 178.

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Hortensia R. G. 1761.

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John Jay's terms for the peace
agreed to by both sides
and the present of the United States
to the left of the river.
John Jay, the first American
agent of the negotiations, with the help of the
English negotiator, Mr. Franklin,
is bringing forward the same
terms as before, and what
the two parties have in mind.
The day before he came away from New
York, he gave to Mr. Franklin
that Osgood, agent of the American
Commission, and
the French Commissioner confirming all the details
of the peace among the five nations, that the attempt
of species sent among them, and that the attempt
was intended for their safety, giving at the same
time a list of the species by name who received the
seal from the French Commissioner and the fact that
he forwarded the seal to the five nations and who
delivered it to the Chief of Brantford with his own hand
and a copy of all what was done.

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it is to have an undivided part of the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} in which
composing all in his power to get an ~~opp~~ ^{opp} to best property
with the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} and as the full seat to the fine Nation
as a strengthener his ~~opp~~ ^{opp} to deserve me to sign him
as for the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} and to early have some ~~opp~~ ^{opp}
as the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} should at least give an ~~opp~~ ^{opp} of the best
as upon that subjecting therefore should be done
as get some light from them as it seems ~~opp~~ ^{opp} is
coming to bustle in discovered the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} that he
is backward in discovering the ~~opp~~ ^{opp}

gathered ~~opp~~ ^{opp} that before
the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} pages, he ~~opp~~ ^{opp} offered as a pledge that before
1800 ~~opp~~ ^{opp} were assembled upon the page that he
of each ~~opp~~ ^{opp} should think the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} could not be ignorant of
him in order to him the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} of Vertue or ~~opp~~ ^{opp} as
one to go to London to him ~~opp~~ ^{opp} to hear it and
as ~~opp~~ ^{opp} went to enquire of his secretary ~~opp~~ ^{opp} finding
it to be so expected her displeasure ~~opp~~ ^{opp} and to have him
to live ~~opp~~ ^{opp} that if he did the least ill ~~opp~~ ^{opp} of his
it or Vertue's temporizing in the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} with the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} he was
to finish as ~~opp~~ ^{opp} deserved with the utmost severity.
I shall go to Bagotow for a few days to have the
Mud ~~opp~~ ^{opp} with the ~~opp~~ ^{opp} in that former and ~~opp~~ ^{opp} year
I something to say to them as ~~opp~~ ^{opp} he is yet ready yet.

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for it is perhaps he will take or you will have
done so much more. It is a great pleasure to me of course of course
to see him again & I hope his health is improving & getting
better & more comfortable every day. I am sorry
I have not written sooner but I have been very busy
with my mother's death which first appeared on the 1st of June
in her case & death on the 1st of July. I have been writing
offices of the 1st to the 21st & it is not that he
has not had a great deal of trouble & although it has been
a great trial to him & his wife & family & friends
it is to be wished that it may be over & that he may
have no obligations of his own & that he may
have no responsibilities of his own & that he may
have no care of his own & that he may be able to live
a quiet & comfortable life.

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done first

"F."

COPY OF DEED OF CONCESSION MADE BY THE JESUITS IN SEIGNIORIAL FORM IN FAVOR OF PIERRE LEFEBVRE, JA., DATED
3RD JANUARY, 1762.

3RD JANUARY 1762—DEED OF CONCESSION FROM FATHER WELL TO PIERRE
LEFEBVRE, JR.

Was present the Very Reverend Father Well a Priest of the Society of Jesus in the name of and as Manager of the affairs of the Mission of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, Seigniors of Sault St. Louis, who in his said name has by these presents voluntarily granted and conceded under title of cens et Rentes Fouciers and Seigniorial, and not redeemable promising to warrant against all disturbances and impediments whatever, to Pierre Lefebvre, son of Louis Lefebvre farmer of Lapratie hereunto present and accepting for himself his heirs and legal representatives for all future time of a lot of land and concession lying and situated in the aforesaid place of Sault St. Louis, on the River St. Pierre being three arpents in width, by whatever depth there may be found therein commencing at the said River and extending as far as the half of the lands lying between the said River and a brook called Ruisseau Lapalme, bounded on one side by the lands of Louis Dupuis, and on the other by lands not yet granted, in front by the said River St. Pierre, and in the rear by the lands reserved for the tenants of the Ruisseau Lapalme, the whole as comprised and contained in the said lot of land without any reservations other than those hereinafter set forth.

The present concession was made with obligation on the part of the Acceptor, his heirs and legal representatives to pay commencing on Saint Martin's day then next and thenceforth forever to the said Seigniors their Agents or legal representatives at their residence or at the aforesaid place called the Sault, each and every year three sols of Cens for all the said Concession, one for each arpent of land in superficies and one half bushel of wheat for every twenty arpents of land in superficies, The whole as ground and Seigniorial Rentes and not redeemable, money of France notwithstanding any diminution of specie. The said Cens bearing the right of Lots et Ventes Saisine et Amande whenever the same become due with obligation on the part of the said Acceptor to turn the said lands to account, to inhabit or cause the same to be inhabited according to regulations, to grant right of way to his neighbors, to permit the construction of all roads and bridges on the said Concession which may be adjudged and deined necessary for the public good, to cause all the grain whieb he may gather on the said Concession to be ground at the Seigniorial mill without his having the right to have the same ground elsewhere except upon paying the customary miller's fee. The said Seigniors reserving all the wood necessary for the construction such as the Manor-house, the Presbytery, the Church and the Seigniorial Mill, and which may be found on the said concession as well as the wood necessary for the repairing of the said constructions: Likewise the wood necessary for the construction of ships, with prohibition to sell, give or transfer the said Concession to any persons in mortmain unless such persons represent those who are capable of receiving (homme vivant et mourant) The said Seigniors reserving to themselves the right of redemption (Retrait féodal) in case of sale of either the whole or of portions of the said concession, by reimbursing the purchaser the price of his purchase as well as costs incurred and legal dues, the said Acceptor being obliged to cause his land to be bounded immediately by a Surveyor, and to furnish a copy of the proces verbal of the same to the said Seigniors within a month, under penalty of the nullity of these presents: and the said acceptor shall be bound to furnish the said Seigniors with an exemplification of these presents in Executory

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form. This done and passed at Montreal aforesaid, in the study of Mtre Panet, one of the aforesaid Notaries, in the year One thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, on the third day of January in the afternoon, and the said R. F. has signed, and the said acceptor has declared that he can neither write or sign, these presents having been duly read.

(Signed)
(Signed)

P. MEZIERE, N.P.
PANET, N.P.

"G."

COPIE DU JUGEMENT PRONONCÉ PAR LE GÉNÉRAL GAGE EN DATE
DU 22 MARS 1762.

L'arrêt cy-dessous a été enregi-stré comme suit :

Extrait des Régistres du Gouvernement de Montréal.

Par devant Son Excellence Thomas Gage Gouverneur de Montréal et assisté de son conseil savoir : Mrs: Frederic Haldimand, Colonel du 4me Bataillon de Royal Américain, Guillaume Browning major du 46ème Régiment, Hebert Munster, major du 4ème Bataillon de Royal Américain, et Gabriel Christie, major et maréchal-de-logis des Armes de Sa Majesté.

Entre les Sauvages Iroquois et autres sauvages du Sault St. Louis comparut par Mr. Claude le Procurer, demandeur d'une part:

Et les Très Révérends pères de la Compagnie de Jésus, comparante par le Reverend père Wett, leur procureur, défendeur, d'autre part.

Après que le dit Sr. Demandeur, nous a présenté un écrit au dit nom et dont il s'agit conque en ces termes : Qu'à la reddition de ce pais toutes choses avaient été bien concerté pour maintenir les d. Sauvages dans la possession de leurs terres au Sault St. Louis, mais qu'aujourd'hui les Péres Jésuites leurs missionnaires concédaient continuellement aux François les terres qui dépendent du territoire du Sault St. Louis, qui cependant ils évoient leur appartenir par un titre de concession à eux fait par sa M.T.C. Et que s'il n'y est promptement remélié ils se verront bientôt obligés d'abandonner leurs propres champs pour se retirer avec leurs familles dans les bois, Attendu qu'ils n'y trouvent plus suffisamment de terro pour les faire subsister.

Qu'en outre il leur avaient été anciennement remis parchemin ce qui faisait leur titre et qu'un de leur Chef l'avait toujours gardé, jusqu'à quelques tems ayant sa mort, qu'il l'avait remis entre les mains de sa femme en lui recommandant de le garder toujours soigneusement, mais qu'un des pères Jésuites le lui avait extorqué sous prétexte de Religion auquel elle n'avait pu se défendre.

Que pareillement ils entendent avoir droit dans tous les batiments faits au dit Sault, ainsi qu'à l'Eglise et à ses fournitures, Attendu que trois ans, même avant qu'elle fut commencée les Jésuites leur avait fait connatre qu'ils avoient intention de bâtir une Eglise, et leur demandant s'ils voudraient y contribuer, ce qui fut fait par certain nombre de Castors. Qu'ils ont fourni un retour de leur chasse par an pendant les d. trois années consécutives et proportionnellement à leurs dites chasses. Qu'ils ont en outre toujours piété la main à toutes les bâties soit en y travaillant eux-mêmes ou par leurs femmes et qu'ils ont contribuer à tous les achats faits depuis la d. Eglise bâtie tant pour la chasse que des autres fournitures pour icelle.

Le dit R. P. Wett a dit pour défense se qui suit, savoir : Que le parchemin est un pure fable. Que quatre ou cinq Gouverneurs François successivement en sont convenu, au surplus s'il avoit jamais existé un pareil parchemin l'original s'entrouverait ou au Château ou au Conseil Souverain de Québec.

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Qu'en vain pour contenter les Sauvages on l'aurait cherché et fait cherché, qu'il est probable que le Ministérial Anglais ne sera pas plus heureux en cette recherche, qu'il n'en est pas de même des titres des Révérends Pères Jésuites, enregistrés au Conseil Souverain de Québec le 24 8bre, 1680, c'est-à-dire plus de quarante ans avant que la mission fut où elle est aujourd'hui, les lettres patentes du Roy données à Fontainebleau le 29 may 1680. Signe, Louis. Et sur le replis, par le roy. Colbert, doivent en faire foi. Que le Roy se serait contredit si lu fable du parchemin était une réalité et non un conte fait à plaisir pour endormir les Sauvages, que la terre est aux Religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus qui est le fond de la question décidé par les titres dont on a l'original, qu'on verra par l'évidence de la Calomnie imputée à un ministre du Seigneur que l'on dit sans fondement avoir agit contre tous les droits divins et humains en enlevant le pretendu parchemin. Que sans doute les Sauvages diront qu'il est perdu, ce qui n'arrive dans aucun autre titre, les originaux ne s'en trouvent n'y au Chateau n'y au Conseil Souverain de Québec, un praticien conclura aussitôt que tels titres ne sont point réels mais supposés au surplus le dit parchemin doit se trouver au moins à la Chambre des Comptes à Paris que s'il est plus ancien que les titres des Pères Jésuites aussi par ce parchemin le Roy cassait la donation qu'il leur avait faite. Cinq généraux ne leur eussent point laisser la possession pendant quatre-vingt-deux ans malgré les plaintes des Sauvages qu'il avait intérêt de menager en ce tems.

Que le Sieur Perthus a servis d'interprète plus d'une fois en cette affaire et peut témoigner si les Jésuites n'ont pas toujours eu gagné de cause. La possession ou ils se sont maintenus en est une preuve. Les arrêts de la juride de Montréal qui les autorisaient à en disposer en maîtres en toutes propriété et comme bon leur semblera en est une autre, des terres réunies au domaine en est une troisième, l'institution d'une paroisse à St. Pierre autorisé par les puissances et sa Majesté même en fait une quatrième, les titres de la concession disent expressément que les habitants qui demeureront parmi les Sauvages ne pourront vendre aucuns boissons n'y faire de Cabaret cela suppose permission de donner des emplacements à d'autres qu'aux Sauvages.

Qu'il ne reste plus qu'à prouver la fausseté de ce qu'alleguent les Sauvages en disant qu'ils ne peuvent aller sur leurs terres qu'en étant inquiétés par les habitants à qui ont les vendus tous leurs champs sont du côté de Chateauguay terrains appartenant aux Jésuites.

Que voulant tenir lieu de père aux Sauvages ils leur ont abandonné tout ce terrain c'est-à-dire plus d'une lieue et demie sur toute la profondeur qui est plus de deux lieues qu'on désie de nommer aucun habitant qui on des titres des Jésuites de ce côté là. Qu'outre cela il y a encore une lieue et demie de frond sur toute la profondeur en descendant vers le moulin où il n'y a que trois habitants, que voilà plus deux lieues et demi de front de terre non concédé sur toute la profondeur où les sauves peuvent faire leur chsmp, pourquoi disent-ils aujourd'hui qu'il leur manquent de terrain de leur aveu depuis plus de quarante ans ils n'ont point défriché un quart de lieu et encore ne sont-ils point étendu es profondeur pour les avantages les Jésuites leur ont cedes une lieu et demie non reversible à Sa Majesté.

Mais dira-t-on pourquoi les Jésuites ont-ils fait des concessions : les défendeurs répondent :

1° C'est que le Roi voulait une terre toute défrichée qui lui reviendrait lorsque les missionnaires quitteraient le Sault, il fallait donc en prendre les moyens en cédant aux habitants.

2° Toutes les Seigneuries ne sont donné par Sa Majesté qu'à la charge de concession ce qui est si vray que l'on en a retirés à des particuliers parce qu'ils n'y faisaient pas de concession.

3° L'intention de Sa Majesté en gratifiant les Jésuites éstait sans doute de leur donner quelque chose que l'on eût donné s'il n'avait pu faire des concessions. Le Roy pretendait charger les Jésuites de la Batisso et de l'entretien total d'une Eglise vaste, des bâtiments nécessaires aux missionnaires et de leur propre subsistance pour remplir ce dessin il leur donne une Seigneurie ou par le moyen des habitants les missionnaires puissent remplir ses vues.

Que l'on traite les Jésuites après cela d'Intéressés pour avoir fait visloir la sixième partie tout au plus des bienfaits du Roy et cela pour subvenir à leur subsistence et à l'entretien total d'une Eglise, des bâtiments et de tout ce qui est nécessaire. Ils passent sous silence l'entretien des malades de tous les villages à qui les missionnaires continuent de fournir gratis la subsistence et remède quoiqu'ils ne touchent plus depuis quelque tems les cinq cents livres dont sa M.T.C. les gratifiaient pour les indemniser. Le défendeur répond en outre aux questions qui luy ont été faite pourquoi leurs titres ne portent pas comme toutes les autres charges et obligations absolue de conceder sous peine de Retrait, Que c'est Sa M.T.C. voulant les avantager n'a pas voulu qu'on pu les contraindre en justice de conceder qu'autant qu'ils le jugeraient convenable selon les circonstances des tems et des lieux.

Ajoute le dit père défendeur qu'il n'y a plus d'inconvenient à conceder, aussi tous les généraux et intendant François interprètes naturels de Sa M.T.C. y ont-ils souscrits.

1° par la possession où ils ont toujours maintenu les Jésuites depuis lors.
2° par l'érection de la Cure de St. Pierre à laquelle les dits Jésuites n'ont aucune part.

3° par quantité d'arrêts de réunion à leur domaine avec permission de vendre. Qu'en reste si malgré la prescription de quatre-vingt deux ans et les jugements de tant de Gouverneur et Intendant François il restait encor quelque doute sur l'interpretation qu'on doit donner au don de S.M.T.C. les dits défendeurs s'offrent d'obtenir d'elle-même une explication propre à dissiper tout doute et cela le plus tôt possible. Les dits défendeurs demandent en consequence à n'être Jusqu'auors aucunement troubles ni inquiétés dans la possession des terres dont est question.

Le sieur Perthus après avoir prêté serment de dire vérité a dit qu'ayant deux fois servi d'Interprète auprès de Messieurs les Généraux François à ce sujet que Mons. De Vaudreuil a dit en outre qu'il allait examiner leurs propositions pour voir si les plaintes étaient bien fondées et avait en consequence écrit aux Capitaines de Milices pour les prier de souffrir les sauves lever des écorces chez leurs habitants vu la situation des affaires qu'ils ne pouvaient aller plus loin et on a laissé les pères Jésuites en jouissance qui est tant ce qu'il a dit, scavoir :

Nous, ayant oy les parties sur ce considéré avec attention la concession des terres du Sault St. Louis accordé par feu Sa M.T.C. Louis 14, elle nous paraît le seul titre par laquelle on puisse juger du titre de cet établissement et décider le procès ci-dessus.

Pour ce qui regarde le parchemin dont los Sauvages disent avoir été autrefois en possession et en uvoir été privé comme il est dit dans leurs plaintes, Nous sommes d'avis que si le parchemin en existé il ne pouvait contenir qu'un extrait ou une copie entière des concessions faites en leur faveur.

Nous sommes d'opinion que la concession des terres du Sault St. Louis fut faite aux R.R. P.P. Jésuites dans la seule et unique intention d'y fixer des Iroquois et autres Sauvages et que tout ce que ce terrain pourrait produire entièrement destiner à leur profit et avantage, les raisons dont les R.R. P.P. Jésuites se servent dans leur requête et qui parmiennent avoir déterminé Sa Majesté T.C. à accorder cette concession était fondée sur la crainte que les Iroquois établis dans ces tems-là sur la Seigneurie de Laprairie et occupaient des terres trop humides pour être ensémenées ne vinssent à se retirer, alléguant qu'en moyen de cette nouvelle concession non seulement ou les rétiendraine mais qu'en augmenterait le nombre et qu'en éteindrait par ce moyen les lumières de la foi et de l'Evangile.

Dans toutes les autres concessions accordées par Sa M.T.C. ou les Gouverneurs les Seigneurs qui les obtiennent sont obligés d'y établir des habitants au defaut de quoi ils perdent leur Seigneuries.

Mais dans la Concession des terres du Sault St. Louis au lieu de telles conditions Sa Majesté fait très expresse inhibition et défense aux Français qui s'habitueraienr parmi les Iroquois ou autres nations sauvages qui s'établiront sur la dite terre nommée le Sault, d'avoir et tenir aucun Bestiaux. Cette condition seule renferme

l'impossibilité aux Français de s'établir sur les dites terres et prouve que S.M.T.C. les réservaient et destinaient sans réserve à l'usage des Sauvages sans qu'aucun Français put y obtenir aucune concession.

Nous sommes aussi d'avis que les R.R. PP. Jésuites ne peuvent point être regardé comme les Seigneurs temporels des dts. terres, la différence remarquable que l'on trouve dans les termes dont cette concession est conçus et ceux employés dans toutes les autres concessions en est une preuve évidente, celle du Sault n'est point concédée à titre de fief Seigneuriale S.M.T.C. n'y fait point mention de Haute, Moyenne et Basse Justice, du droit de pêche et de chasse, elle n'est chargée d'aucune redérence n'y obligation de fournir homme vivaat et mourant qui fera et portera foy et hommage à Sa Majesté en son Château St. Louis de Québec. Les précautions nous paraissent des preuves incontestables que les terres du Sault ne sont point une Seigneurie dont les R.R. P.P. Jésuites puissent se dire les Seigneurs mais qu'elles sont des terres concédées par Sa M.T.C. uniquement pour y fixer et établir des Sauvages qui d'ailleurs par leur nature ne pourraient pas être assujettis aux droits de lods et ventes, Haute, Moyenne et Basse-Justice. Sa M.T.C. défendant la concession qu'à la charge que la d. Terre nomme le Sault nous appartiendra toute défrichée lorsque les dits Iroquois l'abandonneraient, fait connaître que son intonation n'était point que les R.R. PP. Jésuites retirassent aucun avantage par la dite concession excepté peut-être le profit qui leur révérait des terres occupées jusqu'alors par les Sauvages dans la Seigneurie de Lapantrie, ce qui finit encore une preuve que ce don a été uniquement fait pour les dits Sauvages. Le terme tout défriché dont il est fait mention ne saurait s'interpréter autrement sinon que lorsque les Sauvages viendront à abandonner ce terrain toute la dite Concession retournerait à Sa M.T.C. dans l'état de défrichement où elle pourrait être alors sans qu'ils puissent rien exiger pour le travail qu'ils y auraient faits, si Sa Majesté avait prétendu que les R.R. P.P. Jésuites fissent défricher ce terrain elle les aurait chargé comme de coutume d'y établir des habitants.

Pour ce qui régarder l'espace de terrain d'environ une lieue et demie compris entre la Concession du Sault et celle de Chateaugny, lequel les R.R. P.P. Jésuites réclament comme un don qui leur avait été fait en propre indépendant des conditions annexées à la concession du Sault et non reversible au Roy, après avoir examiné cette seconde concession qui s'est trouvée parmi les archives et fut faite à Québec le 30 8bre 1680 par le Comte de Frontenac, alors Gouverneur Général en Canada, Nous avons trouvés les termes suivantes: "Doaaos et accordons le d. restant de terre d'environ une lieue et demie pour en joir par les d. R.R. PP. Jésuites aux mêmes charges clauses et conditions portées par les susdts. lettres patentées de Sa Majesté." Les deux concessions ne peuvent donc être regardé que comme donné aux mêmes fins et sous les mêmes charges, clauses et conditions, par conséquent le doa que les R.R. PP. Jésuites croient avoir fait aux Sauvages n'est en effet qu'un doa imaginaire. Supposant que cette erreur provient de ce que R. P. Jésuites n'ont pas bien examiné la Concession originale ou n'en ont point fait prendre une copie entière. La possession de quatre-vingt deux années sur laquelle les R.R. PP. Jésuites fondent leur droit n'est de leur propre aveu et de celuy d'autre personne rien moins qu'une possession tranquille, les Sauvages ayant toujours renouvelé leur droit auprès de chaque Gouverneur et ce différend n'ayant jamais été vinde juridiquement par le Gouverneur n'y aucune Chambre, c'est par consequent déterminable aujourd'hui par les voies de la Justice.

L'établissement de la Cure de St. Pierre et la quantité d'arrêts de réunion au domaine avec droit de vendre que les R.R. PP. Jésuites ont obtenu dans différents tems proviennent sans doute de ce qu'ils ont pris possession de ce terrain du Sault comme s'ils elles leur appartenient, qu'il s'en sont considérés et fait croire les Seigneurs et que personne au nom des Sauvages ayant fait decider leurs droits les titres ont par ce moyen évités l'inspection d'une Chambre de Justice et les pretentions des Sauvages gens honnêtes et ignorants les Règles du Barreau ont subsistés sans être examiné ou jugés.

Il nous paraît absurde d'avoir recours à Sa M.T.C. Louis 15 pour qu'elle veuille nous faire expliquer le sens et le but d'une concession accordée en Amérique il y a 82 ans faites avec sagesse et sans obscurité par son Bisayeur Louis 14 et c'est pour remplir les bonnes intentions avec toute justice et équité que nous au d. nom de Sa Majesté Britannique qui seule est Souveraine et a droit de faire exercer la justice dans sa province du Canada.

Ordonnons que depuis la date des présentes les deux Concessions dont est parlé ci-dessus soient réunis dans une seule et même concession sous le nom de Concession des Iroquois du Sault, borné d'une côté par la ligne de Lapantrie de la Magdelaine et de l'autre par celle de Chateaugny.

Et comme après avoir examiné avec attention les termes de la d. Concession et l'avoir comparé à plusieurs autres nous ne voyons point que les R.R. PP. Jésuites ayant obtenu aucun droit Seigneurial sur la d. Terrein, nous sommes au contraire unanimement convaincus par les sages précautions prises dans la dite acte que Sa Majesté T.C. n'a jamais supposé que les R.R. PP. Jésuites fussent être Seigneurs temporels des Sauvages, que la nécessité des termes obligaient de se rassembler auprès de Montréal, c'est pourquoi nous frustons et débouts les d. R.R. PP. Jésuites de tous droits temporels qu'ils pourraient s'être arrogé sur les dites terres soit par la condescendance des Gouverneurs ou Intendants seul titre par laquelle ils se sont procurés les achats de réunion au domaine qu'ils ont obtenus dans différents temps soit par droit de possession ou autres raisons qu'ils pourraient alléguer et ordonnons que les dits Sauvages du Sault seraient mis en possession et jouissent paisiblement pour eux leurs héritiers et autres Sauvages qui voudraient se joindre à eux de tout le terraine et le rovenu que la dite Concession peut produire et persuadé que rien ne contribue plus efficacement à civiliser et éclairer les nations Sauvages qu'en tenant religieusement les engagements que l'on prend avec eux et en prevenant tout sujet de médiselligence entre eux et les habitants établis dans leur voisinage.

Nous ordonnons quo les limites de la concession des Iroquois du Sault soient tracées le plus tôt possible par un arpenteur juré et qu'elle fut bornée avec des pierres assujetties en terre marquées aux armes de Sa Majesté Britannique et que le plan figuratif en soit remis à notre greffe, ordonnons en outre que l'Eglise, le Presbytère appellé la maison Seigneuriale avec tous les autres bâtimens fait par les d. R.R. PP. Jésuites sur la dite concession ou qui leur sont legue soient regardés et appartiennent directement aux Sauvages les regardant à cet égard comme s'ils formaient une paroisse, et les dits Sauvages se trouveront par là obligés à maintenir les d. Bâtiments qui resteront néanmoins destinés à l'usage des missionnaires qui viveront avec eux, et à l'égard des frais que les d. R.R. PP. Jésuites ont supporté à cet égard nous le croient suffisamment dédommagé 1° par les revenus qu'ils ont retirés jusqu'à présent des habitants qu'ils ont établis sur la d. concession en second lieu par la valeur des terres que les Sauvages ont abandonné à la Prairie de la Magdelaine ce que les R.R. PP. Jésuites pouvait avoir concédé à des habitants dès que des Sauvages furent transférés au Sault.

Et comme nous sommes obligés de voir que les Iroquois et Sauvages du Sault jouissent paisiblement et en easter des biensfaits à eux accordés par Sa M.T.C. nous Orlonrons à tous les habitants qui ont des concessions particulières sur le terrain de la concession des Iroquois du Sault ayant à apporter les originaux de leur Concession entre les mains de Me. Panet Notaire de cette Ville avant le pre. Juillet de la présente année affin qu'il en soit ordonné comme ci-dessous.

1° Toutes concessions accordées par les R.R. PP. Jésuites jusqu'à ce jour et sur lesquelles les habitants n'ont point tenu feu et lieu seront annulées et de nulle valeur.

2° Toutes les concessions accordées depuis le 8 7bre 1760 dans quelle état le terrain concédé puisse se trouver aujourd'hui seront annulées et les habitants obligés de les abandonner avant le pre. 9bre 1762. Condns. par le present les d. R.R. PP. Jésuites à rembourser aux d. habitants les rentes et autres droits seigneuriaux qu'ils pourraient avoir des d. Concessions.

3° En consideration du tems des dépenses et travaux que les habitants établis sur la d. coacection avant le 8 7bre 1760 pourraient avoir fait et vouloir prévenir qu'eux

et leurs familles ne souffrent de l'erreur qui s'est commise à cet égard nous ordonnons qu'ils continuent à joir paisiblement du terrain qu'ils occupent aujourd'hui par la concession qu'ils ont obtenu des RR Jésuites sans cependant qu'ils puissent l'agrandir par achat des Sauvages et autres pretextes, leur ordonnant qu'ils viennent se pourvoir d'autres actes de concessions à notre Greffe le quinze Juillet prochaine. Et afin que les Sauvages puissent joir de leurs rentes le Gouverneur sera tenu de nommer et établir une personne pour être le receveur des rentes et autres droits seigneuriaux qui pourront provenir des Concessions ci-dessus et nous obligeons le dit receveur des rentes et autres droits seigneuriaux qui pourront provenir des Concessions ci-dessus et nous obligeons le dit receveur d'en rendre compte aux d. Sauvages tenu les 2 de fevrier de chaque année jour de la Chandeleur en presence du dit Gouverneur ou de celles de personnes par lui autorisée pour cet effet. Les revenus des dites rentes sera employés au maintien de l'Eglise et autres bâtimens du Sault, et le surplus remis entre les mains des Sauvages afin qu'ils en fassent ce qu'ils jugeront à propos. Et comme la Concession des Iroquois du Sault en général est reversible à Sa Majesté lorsqu'ils l'abandonneront et que les droits de juridiction sur quelqu'autre que les Sauvages qui y sont établis par abus, ne peuvent appartenir qu'à elle. Nous mandons le dit receveur des ordres et pouvoirs nécessaires pour y maintenir les droits de Sa Majesté à cet égard de même que les règlements que nous trouverons nécessaires au sujet du Cure et de la paroisse de St. Pierre.

Ordonnons dès à présent que ces d. habitants continuent de faire moudre leurs grains au moulin des RR. PP. Jésuites établis sur la terrain de Laprairie jusqu'à ce qu'il nous plaise d'en ordonner autrement.

Mandons etc.

Fait et donné au Château de Montréal le vingt deux Mars mil sept cent soixante deux.

(signé) G. MATURIN, Secrétaire.
PANET.

Nous soussignés certifions que ce qui precede est une vraie copie d'une ordonance rendue le vingt deux mars dix sept cent soixante deux par Thomas Gage et son Conseil, extraite du Registre des audiences pour les années 1761 et 1762, déposé lequel Registre parmi les archives de la Cour Supérieure à Montréal.

Montréal ce vingt neuf Octobre Mil huit cent quatre vingt cinq.
(signé) HONEY & GENDRON P.C.S.

"H."

TRANSLATION OF GENERAL GAGE'S JUDGMENT.

(FROM THE ORDINANCES OF HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR OF THE 22ND MARCH, 1762.)

The following decree was registered as follows:—

Extract from the Registers of the Government of Montreal.

Before His Excellency Thomas Gage, Governor of Montreal, assisted by His Council, to wit, Messrs Frederick Haldimand, Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Royal American, and William Browning, Major of the 46th Regiment, Herbert Munster, Major of the 4th Battalion of the Royal American, and Gabriel Christie, Major and Quarter-Master of His Majesty's Armies.

Between the Iroquois Indians and other Indians of Sault St. Louis, appearing by Mr. Clause, their Attorney, Plaintiff, on the one part;

And the Very Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, appearing by the Reverend Father Wett, their Attorney, Defendant, on the other part.

After that the said Plaintiff had laid before us a writing in the said name, which is in question, and conceived in these terms:—

That at the surrender of this Country all things had been well arranged to maintain the said Indians in possession of their lands at Sault St. Louis, but that now the Jesuit Fathers, their missionaries, were granting continually to the French the lands forming part of the territory of Sault St. Louis, which, however, they believed belonged to them by a title of grant given them by His Most Christian Majesty. And that if matters are not promptly set right, they would soon see themselves obliged to give up their own fields to withdraw with their families to the woods, considering they do not any longer find there enough land to afford a means of living.

That besides they were formerly given a parchment which constituted their title, and that one of their Chiefs had always kept it till some time before his death. That he had placed it in his wife's hands after having recommended her to always keep it carefully; but that one of the Jesuit Fathers had extorted it from her under a religious pretence against which she had been unable to defend herself.

That likewise they meant to have a title to all the buildings put up at the said Sault as well as to the Church and its furnishings, seeing that even three years previous to its having been commenced the Jesuits had informed them that they intended to build a Church and asked them if they wished to contribute towards it, which was done by giving each year a certain number of Beavers on their return from hunting during the three consecutive years and in proportion to their hunts. That besides they always helped in erecting all the buildings by working at them either themselves or by lending the assistance of their wives, and that they contributed towards all the purchases made since the said Church was built as much for the Shrine or altar as for the other furnishings for the same.

The said Reverend Father Wett said for his defence as follows, to wit:—That the parchment is a mere story; that four or five French Governors have successively admitted this, besides, if such a parchment had ever existed, the original thereof would be either at the Castle or at the Sovereign Council of Quebec.

That to satisfy the Indians it has been and would be searched for in vain, that it is probable that the English Administration will not be more successful in their search; that the same thing does not exist in regard to the titles of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers enregistered at the Sovereign Council of Quebec on the 24th of October 1680, that is, more than forty years before the mission was where it is now. The King's Letters Patent given at Fontainebleau on the 29th of May 1680, signed "Louis" and on the seal "by the King, Colbert" prove that. That the King would have contradicted himself if the story of the parchment was a reality, and not a tale which somebody took pleasure in inventing to quiet the Indians. That the land belongs to the Religious Fathers of the Society of Jesus, which is the gist of the question decided by the titles of which we have the originals. That it will be seen by the evidence of calumny charged against a Minister of the Lord who it is said without cause, acted against all divine and humane rights by carrying off the fictitious parchment. That undoubtedly the Indians will say that it is lost, which does not occur in regard to any other titles, the originals of which are to be found either at the Castle or at the Sovereign Council of Quebec. A practitioner would immediately infer therefrom that such titles are not real, but suppositions. Besides the said parchment should be found at least at the board of accounts at Paris. That if it be older than the titles of the Jesuit Fathers, therefore by that parchment the King revoked the donation which he had made to them. Five governors would not have allowed them the possession during eighty two years, notwithstanding the complaints of the Indians, whom he had an interest in treating with consideration at this time.

That Mr. Perthius served as an interpreter more than once in the matter, and can give proof if the Jesuits have not always won their cause. The possession in which they have maintained themselves is a proof of it. The Decrees of the Jurisdiction of Mtréal which authorized them to dispose of the same as Masters in full ownership and as they may think fit, is another proof of it. Lands which were joined to the estate is a third one. The establishment of a Parish at St. Peter's

authorized by the powers and His Majesty himself is a fourth one. The titles of grants say expressly that the inhabitants who will stay among the Indians shall not sell any liquor or put up any Public House. That supposes leave to give building grounds to others than to the Indians.

That thereto only remains to prove the falsity of what the Indians allege when they say that they cannot go on their lands without being disturbed by the inhabitants to whom they were sold. All their fields are on the Chateauguay side and are grounds belonging to the Jesuits.

That wishing to be as Fathers to the Indians they gave up all that land, that is to say, more than one league and a half by the whole depth, which is more than two leagues. That nobody dare name any inhabitant who holds titles from the Jesuits on that side. That in addition to that there is still a league and a half in width by the whole depth, going down towards the Mill, where thereto are but three inhabitants. That there are more than two leagues and a half in width of ungranted land by the whole depth where the Indians can make their fields. Why do they say now that they want land. On their own confession for more than forty years they have not cleared one fourth of a league, and yet they have not reached the depth. To favor them the Jesuits have made over to them one league and a half which is not revertible to His Majesty.

But, shall it be said, why have the Jesuits made grants? The defendants answer:—

1. Because the King wanted land all cleared which would go back to him when the Missionaries would leave the Sault. It was therefore necessary to take the proper means by making grants to the inhabitants.

2. All the Seigniories are given by His Majesty only on the condition that grants be made, which is so true that some are withdrawn from certain individuals because they did not make grants.

3. His Majesty's intention in favoring the Jesuits was undoubtedly to give them something which he should have given had he not been able to make grants. The King meant to make the Jesuits undertake the house and the whole keeping of a spacious Church, of the necessary buildings for the Missionaries and their own sustenance. To accomplish that purpose, he gives them a Seigniory where with the help of the inhabitants the Missionaries may meet his views.

Let somebody after that treat the Jesuits like interested parties because they made the best of the sixth part at the utmost of the King's favors, and this to provide for themselves and for the keeping on the whole of a Church of the buildings and all that is necessary. They pass over in silence the maintenance of the sick of all the Villages for whom the Missionaries continue in providing free of cost sustenance and medicines, although they have not been receiving for some time the five hundred livres with which His Most Christian Majesty favored them to indemnify them. The Defendant answers besides to the questions which they were asked why their titles do not bear like all the others an absolute condition to make grants under pain of withdrawal. That His Most Christian Majesty being willing to favor them did not wish that they might be compelled in justice to make grants only as much as they would deem it advisable according to the circumstances of times and of places.

The said Father Defendant adds that there exists no longer any disadvantage in making grants, and so all the French Generals and Commissioners (Intendants) His Most Christian Majesty's Natural Interpreters thereto consented.

1. By the possession in which they have always maintained the Jesuits since then.

2. By the institution of the Parish of St. Peter in which the said Jesuits have no share.

3. By a number of decrees of union to their estate with leave to sell. Also, if notwithstanding a prescription of eighty-two years and the Judgments of so many French Governors and Commissioners (Intendants) there still remained some doubts on the interpretation which should be given to His Most Christian Majesty's

donation, the said Defendants offer to obtain from Himself an explanation which will do away with all doubts and that as soon as possible. The said Defendants ask accordingly that they be not till then in any wise troubled or disturbed in the possession of the lands in question.

Mr. Perthuis after having taken his oath to tell the truth said that he had served twice as an interpreter before Messrs. the French Generals on the subject that Mr. de Vaudreuil had said besides that he was going to examine their propositions to see if the complaints were well founded and that he had, in consequence, written to the Militia Captains to beg of them to allow the Indians to cut off bark among their inhabitants considering the state of affairs that he could not go further and the Jesuit Fathers were allowed to remain in possession; which was all he said.

To wit:—

We, having heard the parties with regard to that, considered attentively the grant of the lands of Sault St. Louis made by His late Most Christian Majesty Louis XIV, it seems to us to be the only title by which one can judge of the right to that establishment and decide the foregoing suit.

As regards the parchment of which the Indians say that they formerly were in possession, and of which they have been deprived, as it is said in their complaints, we are of opinion that if the parchment had existed it could contain but an extract or a full copy of the grants made in their favor.

We are of opinion that the grant of the lands of Sault St. Louis was made to the R.R. Jesuit Fathers with the sole intention of settling there Iroquois and other Indians and that all the soil could produce was wholly intended for their profit and advantage. The reasons which the R.R. Jesuit Fathers use in their petition, and which seemed to have determined His Most Christian Majesty to make this grant, were founded on the fear that the Iroquois who had settled at that time on the Seigniory of Laprairie and occupied lands which were too damp for the purpose of sowing should happen to leave, alleging that by means of that new grant, they would be not only kept back but that their number would be increased and that by that means the knowledge of Faith and of the Gospel would be spread.

In all the other concessions granted by His Most Christian Majesty or the Governors, the Seigniories who obtain them are obliged to settle inhabitants, and in absence of this they lose their Seigniories.

But in the concession of the lands of Sault St. Louis, instead of such conditions His said Majesty most expressly prohibits and forbids the French who would go among the said Iroquois or other Indian Nations who would settle on the said land called "Le Sault" from having and keeping any Cattle. This only condition contains an impossibility for the French to settle on the said lands and proves that His Most Christian Majesty reserved and intended them unreservedly for the use of the Indians and that no Frenchman could obtain thereon a grant.

We are also of opinion that the R.R. Jesuit Fathers cannot be considered like the Temporal Lords of the said lands. The remarkable difference which is found between the terms in which that concession is worded and those used in all the other concessions, is evident proof that "Le Sault" is not granted as a Seigniorial Fief. His Most Christian Majesty does not make therein mention of Higb, Mean, and Low Justice, of the right to fish and to hunt. He does not impose upon them any due or obligation to procure a living and moving person who shall do and bear fealty and homage to His Majesty in his Castle St. Louis of Quebec. The precautions seem to be unquestionable proof that the lands of "Le Sault" are not a Seigniory of which the R.R. Jesuit Fathers can call themselves the Seigniors; but that they are lands granted by His Most Christian Majesty solely to settle there Indians, who besides from their nature could not be subjected to the rights of *lods et ventes*, Higb, Mean or Low Justice. His Most Christian Majesty making the grant on the only condition that the said land called "Le Sault" shall belong to him *toute défrichée* when the said Iroquois would give it up, makes it known that his intention was not that the R.R. Jesuit Fathers would draw any advantage by the said grant, except perhaps the profit which accrued to them from the lands occupied till then by the

Indians in the Seigniory of Laprairie. This constitutes another proof that gift was made solely for the said Indians. The term "all clear," of which mention is made, could not be construed otherwise than that when the Indians should happen to leave that land, the whole of the said concession would go back to His Most Christian Majesty in the state of clearing where it could then be and that they could not claim anything for the work which they have done there. If His Majesty had meant that the R. R. Jesuit Fathers should clear that land he would have ordered them as usual to settle inhabitants there.

As regards the space of land of about one league and a half contained between the concession of Le Sault and that of Chateauguay, which the R. R. Jesuit Fathers claim as a gift which had been made to them as their own, independent of the conditions annexed to the concession of "Le Sault" and not revertible to the King, after having examined that second concession which was found among the records and was made at Quebec on the 30th of October, 1680, by the Count de Frontenac, the Governor General in Canada, we have found the following terms:—"We give and grant the said rest of land of about one league and a half to be possessed by the said R. R. Jesuit Fathers on the same conditions, clauses and terms set forth in the aforesaid Letters Patent of His Majesty." Therefore both concessions should be considered as having been given for the same purposes and under the same conditions clauses and terms; consequently the gift which the R. R. Jesuit Fathers think they made to the Indians is indeed but an imaginary gift. Supposing that this error arises from the R. R. Jesuit Fathers not having well examined the original concession, or from not having had a full copy of it taken, the possession of eighty-two years on which the R. R. Jesuit Fathers found their right, it is on their own admission and that of other persons nothing less than a quiet possession, the Indians having always revived their rights before every Governor, and that dispute never having been judicially settled by the Governor or any Court of Justice, it is consequently determinable now by the means of the law.

The establishment of the living (cure) of St. Peter and the number of decrees of Union to the estate with a right to sell which the Jesuit Fathers have obtained at different times, undoubtedly proceed from their having taken possession of the land "Le Sault" as if it had belonged to them, from their having considered themselves and made people believe that they were the Seigneurs of the same and because nobody having had in the Indians name their rights determined, the titles have by that means escaped the Inspection of a Court of Justice and the claims of the Indians, uneducated people, unacquainted with the rules of the Bar; have stood without being examined or determined.

It seems to us absurd to have recourse to His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVI, in order that he may be willing to have explained to us the meaning and the object of a concession granted in America eighty-two years ago and wisely and distinctly made by His Grandfather Louis XIV, and it is with the purpose of realizing good intentions with all justice and equity that we in the name of His Britannic Majesty, who alone is Sovereign and has a right to cause justice to be administered in his Province of Canada.

Order that from the date of the presents the two concessions of which it is hereinabove spoken, be united in one, and the same concession, under the name of "Concession of the Iroquois of the Sault" bounded on one side by the line of the Prairie of La Magdalene and on the other by that of Chateauguay.

And also after having examined attentively the terms of the said concession and compared it with several others, we do not see that the R. R. Jesuit Fathers have obtained any Seigniorial rights on the said land; we are on the contrary unanimously convinced by the wise cautions taken in the said deed that his late Most Christian Majesty never supposed that the R. R. Jesuit Fathers should be temporal Lords of the Indians, whom the needs of the times obliged to meet near Montreal.

Therefore we deprive and nonsuit the R. R. Jesuit Fathers of all temporal rights which they might have assumed on the said lands either by the condescension of the

Governors or the Intendants, the only title by which they have got the decrees of Unioa to the Estate which they obtained at different times, or by right of possession or other reasons which they might allege, and we order that the said Indians of the Sault be put in possession of and do enjoy peaceably for themselves their heirs and other Indians who would like to join them, the whole land and revenue which the said concession can produce.

And being of opinion that nothing contributes more efficaciously to civilize and enlighten the Indian Nations than by scrupulously keeping the pledges which are made with them, and by preventing all cause of disagreement between them, and the inhabitants settled in their neighbourhood.

We order that the boundaries of the concession of the Iroquois of the Sault be drawn as soon as possible by a sworn Surveyor, and that the limits of said concession be marked with stones fastened into the earth and stamped with His British Majesty's Arms, and that the figurative plan thereof be delivered at our record office.

We order besides that the Church, the parsonage called the Seigniorial House with all the other buildings put up by the said R. R. Jesuit Fathers on the said concession or which have been bequeathed to them, be considered as belonging and do belong directly to the Indians, we considering them in regard to that as though they constituted a parish; the said Indians shall thereby find themselves obliged to maintain the said buildings, which shall nevertheless remain for the use of the Missionaries who will live with them. And with regard to the expenses which the R. R. Jesuit Fathers have borne for that purpose we shall consider them sufficiently compensated:

1. By the revenue which they have received up to the present time from the inhabitants whom they have settled on the said concession.

2. By the value of the lands which the Indians have given up at La Prairie de la Magdalene, and which the R. R. Jesuit Fathers may have granted to inhabitants as soon as Indians have been removed to the Sault.

And as we are obliged to see that the Iroquois and Indians of the Sault do possess peaceably and in full the favors granted to them by His Most Christian Majesty, we order all the inhabitants who hold private concessions on the land of the concession of the Iroquois of the Sault to bring the originals of their concessions to Mr. Panet, notary of this town, before the first of July of the present year in order that it may be as hereinbelow prescribed:

1. All concessions granted by the R. R. Jesuit Fathers until this day, and on which the inhabitants have not held *feu et lieu* shall be cancelled and worthless.

2. All concessions granted since the 8th September 1760, in whatever condition the conceded land may be to-day, shall be cancelled, and the inhabitants obliged to give them up before the 1st of November 1762. We do hereby condemn the R. R. Jesuit Fathers to reimburse the said inhabitants for the rents and other Seigniorial rights which they might have from the said concessions.

3. In consideration for time, expenses and work, which the inhabitants settled on the said concession before the 8th September 1760 may have done, and desiring that they and their families should not suffer from the mistake which was made in that behalf, we order that they do continue to be in peaceful possession of the land which they occupy to-day under the concession which they obtained from the R. R. Jesuit Fathers, without however being able to enlarge it by purchase from the Indians or in other ways, ordering them to come and provide themselves with other Deeds of Concession at our record office on the fifteenth of July next.

And in order that the Indians may enjoy their rents the Governor shall be bound to appoint and establish a person to be the receiver of the rents and other Seigniorial rights which may proceed from the foregoing concessions, and we bid the said receiver to render an account of it to the said Indians on the 2nd of February in each year, Cundlemas Day, in presence of the said Governor or of those persons authorized by him to that effect. The income of said rents shall be used for the keeping of the Church and other buildings of the Sault, and the remainder placed in the hands of the Indians so that they may do with it what they think fit.

And as the concession of the Iroquois of the Sault in general is revertible to His Majesty when they shall give it up, and the rights of jurisdiction over others than the Indians who have settled there by abuse can belong only to him, We invest the said Receiver with the necessary orders and powers to maintain there His Majesty's rights in regard to that, as well as the regulations which we shall think necessary respecting the Curo and l'arish of St. Peter. We order from this moment that those said inhabitants continue to have their grain ground at the Mill of the R. R. Jesuit Fathers erected on the land of Laprairie till we are pleased to order otherwise.

We order, &c.

Done and given at the Castle of Montreal on the twenty-second of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) C. MATURIN, Secretary.
PANET.

We the undersigned do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Ordinance rendered on the twenty-second of May one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, by Thomas Gage and his Council; extracted from the Register of Audiences for the years 1761 and 1762, which register is deposited among the Records of the Superior Court at Montreal.

Montreal this twenty-ninth of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

(Signed) HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

"I."

COPY ORDINANCE.

(UNDER ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNOR MURRAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1764).

AN ORDINANCE for ratifying and confirming the Decrees of the several Courts of Justice, established in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières, prior to the establishment of Civil Government throughout this Province, upon the tenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.

WHEREAS upon the conquest of this Country, His Majesty's Commander in Chief of the Forces in America, did order and direct Justico to be administered to the inhabitants thereof, by Courts established for that purpose in the several Governments into which the Province was at that time divided, of which His Majesty, through one of His Secretaries of State, was pleased to signify His Royal Approval, and to command the same to subsist and continue, until Civil Government could with propriety be settled therein, AND

In order to satisfy any doubts which might arise, with regard to the decisions of the said Courts, and as far as may be to prevent all vexatious lawsuits which might at present or hereafter arise therefrom, His Excellency, the Governor, by and with the advice, consent and assistance of His Majesty's Council, and by virtue of the power and authority to him given by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, Hath thought fit to ordain and declare; and his said Excellency, by and with the advice, consent and assistance aforesaid, doth hereby ordain and declare, That from the eighth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, the date of the capitulation of Montreal, until the tenth day of August last, from which time Civil Government took place throughout this Province, all orders, Judgments or Decrees of the Military Council of Quebec, and of all other Courts of Justice in said Government, or in those of Montreal and Trois Rivières, do stand approved, ratified and confirmed, and shall have their full Force and effect, except in such cases where the value in dispute exceeded the sum of three

hundred pounds sterling, when either party may appeal to His Majesty's Governor and Council of the Province, provided such appeal be lodged with the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of His Majesty's Council of Quebec, within two months after the publication hereof, and sufficient security is given by the Appellant to pay all such costs and charges as shall be awarded thereon, if the Decree is affirmed; and from the Governor and Council an appeal lies to the King and Council, where the value in dispute amounted to the sum of five hundred pounds sterling or upwards, the Appellant giving sufficient security as aforesaid, if the decree is affirmed.

And it is hereby further ordained and declared, that if before the publication of the present Ordinance and since the establishment of Civil Government throughout the Province, any person has been arrested, or process issued upon any Matter already tried before any of the Courts aforesaid, in the several Governments of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières, before the tenth day of August last, the person so arrested, or against whom such Process has been issued, shall lay their case in writing, by way of Petition before His Excellency and the Council, together with an attested copy or copies of such Decree or Decrees, that examination being had of the same, if properly founded, the action may be immediately dismissed; the parties nevertheless preserving their right of appealing as aforesaid, where the value of the matter so tried, shall appear to have exceeded the said sums of three hundred pounds sterling, and five hundred pounds sterling.

And it is hereby further ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, that the Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates or Civil Officers of this Province whom it doth or may concern, upon application of the several parties, shall put in execution all such orders, Judgments or Decrees of the said Courts, the same being properly attested, as have not been already executed, saving to the several parties concerned, their right of Appeal as aforesaid, where the matter in dispute exceeded the above limited sums of three hundred pounds sterling, and five hundred pounds sterling.

GIVEN by His Excellency the Honorable JAMES MURRAY Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories therein depending in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, Governor of the Town of Quebec, Colonel Commandant of the Second Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, etc., etc. In Council, at Quebec, the 20th day of September, Anno Domini, 1764, and in the fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the III, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.
By order of His Excellency in Council.

(Signed) J. GRAY, D. Secretary.

"J."

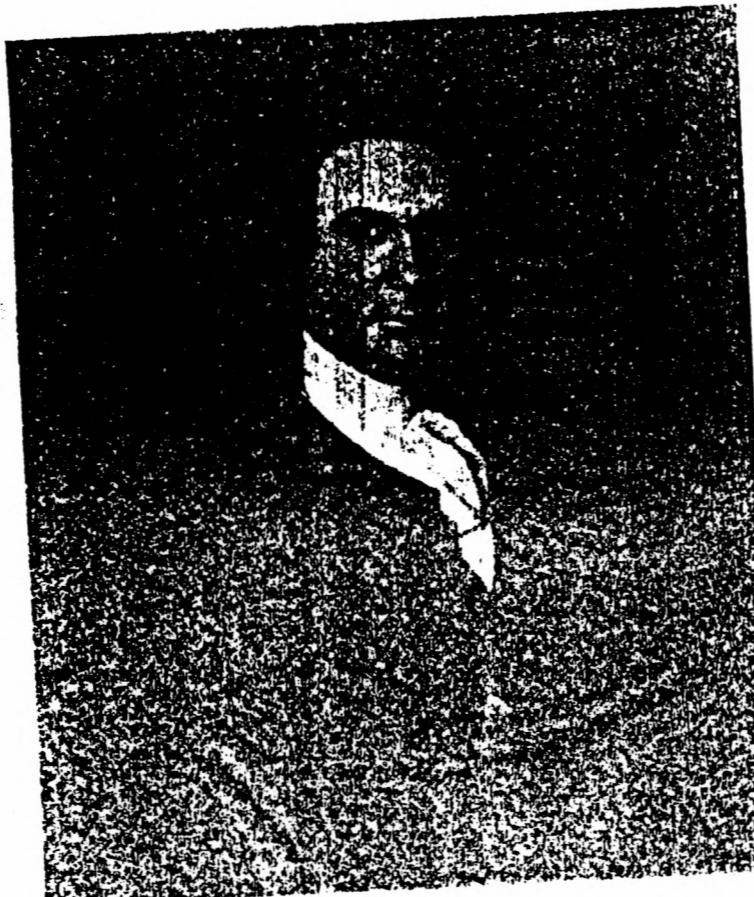
COPY ORDINANCE.

(UNDER ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNOR MURRAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1764).

AN ORDINANCE for amending and explaining an Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor and Council of this Province made the twentieth day of September last, intituled: An Ordinance for ratifying and confirming the Decrees of the several Courts of Justice, established in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières, prior to the establishment of Civil Government, throughout this Province, upon the tenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and for enlarging the time for lodging appeals from the Decrees of such Court therein mentioned.

WHEREAS doubts may arise respecting the manner by which Appeals by the said Ordinance is directed to be brought before His Excellency the Governor and Council of this Province, or to the King in Council, may be prosecuted according to the true

THE PAPERS OF
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON



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Prepared for publication by
The Division of Archives and History

JAMES SULLIVAN Ph.D.
Director and State Historian

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1762 104/01

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.¹Fort Johnson April 1st 1762

SIR

Yesterday I was favoured with your Excellencies of the 17th² and 21st² ult^o with inclosings of Letters from Major Gladwins, relative to some designs of the Indians, concerning which some days ago I did myself the honour to transmit your Excellency some farther Letters from him, which I hope you have received.

On Governor Gages being acquainted therewith, he Dispatched Capt. Claus to Canassadaga in order to enquire into the same which he accordingly did, a Copy of whose proceedings thereon I herewith enclose your Excellency.

I have had a good opportunity for the Week past to enquire into the same, by some Abenaquis Deputies who arrived here with a Panis, Indian, whom they delivered up to replace ye Stockbridge Ind^a. killed & to accommodate all matters with those of Stockbridge, and I cannot find after the widest enquiry neither do I believe that the Indians in Canada have any designs of that Nature — Altho' those Abenaquis have confessed to me that they are all greatly alarmed at the many reports propagated amongst them, that the English intend to destroy them. It is not my opinion they will give any credit thereto, so long as they receive good usage from us, and I am hopefull the late order of the Council at Montreal in favour of ye Caghawageys concerning the Lands which they were deprived of by the Jesuits,³ will also greatly contribute to remove their Jealousies by convincing them of our intention to do them all possible Justice.

The Indian traders in these parts (having been credibly informed that those who go to trade from Montreal to the Several

¹ Destroyed by fire.² Not found.³ See Claus to Johnson, February 16, 1762.

Indian Nations are allowed by Gov^r. Gage to carry rum with them) have the other day made application to me concerning the same, representing that they cannot in that case pretend to carry on Commerce with the Indians, who will go any distance, & pay any price for that liquor. I should be glad to hear from your Excell^y. concerning the same as I am of opinion you will Judge it should be totally prohibited, otherwise, those who are not allowed that article can have no dealings with them.

I have the honor to be
His Excell^y. SIR JEFF AMHERST

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.¹

April 2, 1762.

DEAR BANYAR

By yours of ye 21st Ult^o. which I two days ago received, You seem to think the Council will not look on the Lands given me by ye Ind^a. as already purchased, if so, there is an end of the agreement between us, relative to ye 30000 acres. I am of opinion with you, that the late Instruction does not effect Lands purchased of ye Ind^a. agreeable to the Regulation, or Lycenses granted to purchase Lands, provided the Indians were willing, and that such were Issued before his Majesty's pleasure therein was known to his Governors. Doubtless we shall soon hear his & the Councils opⁿ. thereon.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have served Mr. Cunningham² &c^a. thro regard as well as knowing they had been at some unnecessary expence in sending up surveyors stores &c^a. previous to any application to the Indians, which you know is unprecedeted but I do assure you the Indians would not hear to it, unless I was to use improper measures, wh. I dare say my friends will rather commend than condemn me for not takeing.

¹ Destroyed by fire.² Waddell Cunningham. See his letter of March 1st.

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Mr. H. I hope his wife takes care you. I am writing
to you again because my Campfire time and
writing time have been so limited recently so I can't
keep up with my correspondence. I am sorry
about this but I have had a very busy time
and will be able to write more frequently when
I have more time. I am sorry about my
having no telephone but I am not able
to get one at present. I am writing
to you again because I have been
thinking of you and your family.

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PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF DOCUMENT DATED 1762/06/02:

[see bottom of second page of document]

... I shall go to Caghaw-y in a few Days to have the meeting with the Indns. in
this Governmt. Gel. Gage has something to say to them wch. he is get ready yet.

...

Montreal June 7th 1762

Dear Sir,

Captain Flans has delivered me your favor of the 11th ultimo, for which I take this opportunity to return you my sincere thanks, as well as to acknowledge the pleasure I receive, in hearing that the Indians appeared in such good humour, at your last Congress. And it is to be hoped His Majesty's late instructions to the Governor, will prevent all future jealousies & animosities.

That we have secret enemies here, who would use all means to create misunderstandings between us & the Indians, we may be certain of. I believe they have privately advised them to have no intercourse with us, & flattered them with the hopes of fleets & armies to retake the country, as well as caused jealousies amongst them of the designs of the English; but I have no reason to credit the reports, of any British having

been ..

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murray

1762/06/07.

been sent amongst them. Cap! Claus will have related to you all the intelligence I received concerning the Attawabaski Indians & some other Nations the last winter at Fort William Augustus, & the result of our Enquiries here concerning that business.

Cap! Claus will in a few days have a Congress at Saginawage, in order to deliver your message; and will take that opportunity to inform those Indians of the success of their lawsuit with the Jesuits, the sentence of which will be delivered to them in their own language. We see from this affair, that whatever influence the priests may have over the Indians in other matters, they have not enough to make them forget their own interests.

As some of almost every Nation in Canada will be at this Congress, I have sent them a message, concerning the secret machinations of our enemies, & the disturbance at Fort W^m Augustus, which I hope will have effect & prevent any future trouble. Cap! Claus will no doubt give you full information of every thing, when it is over.

Give me leave to send you my congratulations, on the occasion of your daughter's marriage, whom you have disposed of to a very worthy good man, which is an assurance of her

future

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1762/06/07

future Happiness, I beg my best Respects to Her or the
acting Occasion, & that you will believe me, with great Regard.

Yours Sir,

I forbore in your Conference
with the Indians, that
they were willing to lay hold of any & most humble reward
I could offer to complain of. They received satisfaction
for the arms given some of them at the former No^o year.
The soldiers were punished, & the arms returned.

Yours

be

at

Y

The

hand

in

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1762/02/07

1762/08/00

Undated Memorandum by Mr. Donet dated between 1743-1806

Mémoire sur la terre du Sault Saint Louis et sur l'état des reclamations [sic] qui existent contre les habitans [sic] établis sur cette terre

Les Jcsuites [sic] qui avaient rassemblés un grand nombre d'Iroquois sur la seigneurie de la Prairie de la Magdeleine demandèrent du Roi de France pour ces sauvages la terre du Sault Saint Louis de deux lieues de front sur pareille profondeur avec deux Isles au devant dicelle, suivant les lettres patentes du 29 mai 1680 enregistrées au Conseil Souverain a [sic] Quebec [sic] le 24 octobre suivant.

Le 31 un [sic] du même mois les Jesuites obtinrent du Comte de Frontenac Governeur du Canada et de Jaques Duchenau [sic] Intendant tout ce que se trouvait de terre entre la première Concession et la Seigneurie de Chateauguay aussi sur deux Lieues de profondeur.

Ces deux concessions furent approuvées par sa Majesté [T.C.?] le 15 Juin 1717 sous la Condition que la dite terre nommée le sault appartiendra toute defrichée a [sic] sa Majesté lorsque les Sauvages l'abandonneront.

Les Jesuites qui étoient Seigneurs de la Prairie de la Magdeleine, prétendirent être au même titre, les propriétaires [sic] de la terre du Sault [illegible word] concéderent [sic] une partie. Mais a [sic] la poursuite des Iroquois devant le General [sic] Gage et son Conseil a [sic] Montréal [words crossed out] les revenus de cette terre fut adjugées aux Sauvages. Les concessions sur lesquelles les habitans [sic] navaient [sic] pas tenu feu & lieu furent annulées, ainsi que celle [sic] accordées depuis le 8 septembre 1760. Les Concessions qui avaient été faites avant cette époque seulement et où on tenoit feu & lieu furent approuvées sous la conditon que les propriétaires apporteroient au gref [sic] les originaux de leur vieilles [sic] concessions & prendroient de nouveaux titles le 15 Juillet 1762 et ordonnant que les rentes & droits Seigneuriaux seroient payées a [sic] un agent a [sic] être nommé a [sic] cet effet[.]

Peu de personnes prirent titre nouvel & les originaux de ceux qui prirent ces nouveaux titres sont perdus. Cepcndant les habitants furent laissés en possession de nouvelles concessions furent faites - a [sic] de plus hauts [sic] taux que les premières concessions - les droits furent [procées?] mais des soupcons [sic] ayant été jettés sur le droit quont [sic] les sauvages de percevoir ces droits seigneuriaux la recette qui a diminué dannéc [sic] en année se reduit [sic] actuellement a [sic] presque rien et on retrouve presquaucun [sic] document qui peuvent [sic] mettre a [sic] même établir [sic] au juste [sic] les droits qui doivent etre [sic] percus [sic].

[draft translation]

Memorial concerning the land of Sault St. Louis and the status of the claims that exist against the inhabitants settled on this land.

The Jesuits, who had gathered a large number of Iroquois on the seigneurie of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, asked the King of France for the land of Sault St. Louis of two leagues frontage by the same depth with two islands in front of these for the Indians, following the letters patent of 29 May, 1680, registered at the Sovereign Council at Québec the following 24 October.

On the 31st of the same month, the Jesuits had obtained from the Count of Frontenac, Governor of Canada, and from Jaques Duchenau [sic], Intendant, all the land between the first concession and the seigneurie of Chateauguay, also by two leagues deep.

These two concessions had been approved by Her Majesty [T.C.?] on the 15 June, 1717, under the condition that the said land called the Sault would belong, as cleared, to Her Majesty once the Indians would abandon it.

The Jesuits, who were the seigneurs of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, had professed to be, by the same title, the proprietors of the land of the Sault, had conceded a part of it. But, at the Iroquois' proceedings before General Gage and his Council in Montreal, the income from this land was awarded to the Indians. The concessions on which the inhabitants were not living were cancelled, as were those granted since the 8th September, 1760. Only the concessions that had been made before this time and those where people were living had been approved under the condition that the owners would bring the originals of their old concessions to the registry, and would take new titles on the 15 July, 1762, and ordering that the seigneurial rentes and dues would be paid to an agent to be named for this purpose.

Few people had taken a new title, and the originals of those who had taken these new titles are lost. Meanwhile, the inhabitants had been left in possession [and] new concessions had been made - at higher rates than the first concessions - the dues had been [illegible word], but as some suspicion had been thrown on the right of the Indians to collect these seigneurial dues, the returns that had decreased from year to year were reduced to practically nothing, and there is almost no documentation that could correctly re-establish the dues that should be collected.

1762/08/00 - 18

Mémoire fait à la Cour du Roi des Saintes Trinités et
sur l'état des recherches yies en cours contre les
habitans établis sur cette terre

Les Sauvages qui vivaient sur cette magnifique
terre à l'ouest sur la Seigneurie de la
Prairie de la Magdelaine dépendaient du
Roi de France pour ces Sauvages la terre des
Saints Trinités. Louis XIV leur donna
une partie prospérité, avec deux îles qui
servent d'île, suivant les lettres patentes du
29 mai 1680 - émargées par le conseil le 24 octobre suivant.

Le 31 un du même mois les Sauvages obtinrent
la bâtie de Pontchartrain Gouverneur du Canada
et de Jacques Duchesneau intendant tout ce
qui se trouvait de terre dans la province
conçue et baignée du St-Laurent, auquel
des deux îles de profondeur

les deux concepteurs furent apposées
par le Maître J.L. le 15 juillet 1717 - sous la
condition que les dits terres soient le
"Sainte Trinité" toutes défrichées par
l'apostol lorsque les Sauvages habitaient

Les Sauvages qui étaient propriétaires de
la Prairie de la Magdelaine, rendaient
à ceux du même titre, les propriétaires de
la terre des deux îles concordement une
partie. Mais à la fin de siècle des
Sauvages devaient le remettre à la
Cour et à l'apostol. La force militaire
des Sauvages de cette terre fut augmentée aux
Sauvages, les Sauvages sur lequel
les habitants manquaient, pas les uns pour

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qui furent annulles, ainsi que celle
accordée depuis le 8 Septembre 1760.

les conventions qui avaient été faites avant
celle-ci que seulement et où on levoit peu
à peu furent approuvées - sous la
condition que les propriétaires approverent
au chef les originaux de leurs ventes
lorsqu'elles furent produites de nouveau aux
titres le 15 Juillet 1762 et ordonnant que
les rentes et droits seigneuriaux seraient
payées à un agent nommé à cet effet

Depuis lors une partie des personnes furent
tenu d'avoir à les originaires de ceux qui
avaient ces nouveaux titres sans perdre
le�endant les habitants furent laissés
à la disposition de nouvelles conventions
furent faites - u de plus hauts que
les premières conventions - les étoiles furent
payées - Mais des transformations ont été
faites sur le droit qu'ont les passagers
de percevoir ces droits seigneuriaux la
recette que ce domine donna récemment
se réduit actuellement à presque rien
et on n'a trouvé jusqu'à présent aucun document
qui permette mal à mème de déterminer
au juste les droits qui doivent être
perçus -

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Mr. Director
Mr. Kelly
Types of vault
comes:

Check and
Done.