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EARLY EPISCOPALIANISM IN WISCONSIN

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JOURNAL OF AN EPISCOPALIAN MISSIONARY'S TOUR TO GREEN BAY, 1834

BY JACKSON KEMPER, D. D.

II

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND MISSION IN GREEN BAY, 1825-41

Edited and annotated by REUBEN G. THWAITES, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society

[From Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XIV]

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WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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JOURNAL OF AN EPISCOPALIAN MISSIONARY'S TOUR TO GREEN BAY, 1834.

BY JACKSON KEMPER, D. D.¹

1834 July 3d. Started for Green Bay from home soon after 9. Conversation with Lownsbury conc[erning] Ab-

¹ Jackson Kemper, D. D., was born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1789. His grandfather (born at Caub, on the Rhine) had been an officer in the army of the Palatine, and emigrated to America in 1741, soon after settling in Dutchess county; his son, Daniel Kemper (father of our diarist), was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. The future bishop (baptized David Jackson, but later dropping the first name) was graduated from Columbia college in 1809, as valedictorian of his class. As soon as he had reached the canonical age of 21 (in 1811), he was ordained deacon in Philadelphia, and became assistant to Bishop White, having charge of three parishes in that city—a position held till June, 1831, a period of twenty years; he had been ordained priest in 1814. In vacation periods (1812, 1814, 1819, and 1820), he served as border missionary, doing excellent work for the church in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and eastern Ohio. In June, 1831, he became rector at Norwalk, Conn., there losing his second wife (Nov., 1832): his first wife, Jerusha Lyman, of Philadelphia, had lived but two years after their marriage in 1816: the second, Ann Relf, also of Philadelphia, he married in October, 1821—she left a daughter and two sons. In 1834, he undertook for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a trip to Wisconsin, to report on the establishment founded by Rev. Richard F. Cadle, the record of which is contained in the present journal. At the general convention of the American church, in 1835, Dr. Kemper was elected its first missionary bishop, his field being the "Northwest," out of which have since been formed the dioceses of Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Early in the winter of 1835, he reached St. Louis, which was his headquarters—he can scarcely be said at that time to have had a home, and indeed throughout much of the remainder of his life he wandered far and wide

bott. at New York (say 55 miles) by 2. at Dr. Milnor's¹ met Van Pelt² at Swords. Recd from Blake letters etc & a bundle for the Cadles. Started at 5 in Ohio crowded boat—introduced to Col. Stone & wife, ed. of N. York Commercial. Saw Rev Mr Nichols at boat. Poor berth—little sleep—bad arrangement of captain

4. Boots cleaned very near us. at 2 oc[lock]—little boy dressed up in full costume of a highlander. At Albany, 145

upon his laborious mission; "his saddle-bags contained his worldly goods,—his robes, his communion service, his Bible, and his prayer-book." He removed his headquarters to Wisconsin in the autumn of 1844, purchasing lands adjacent to the newly-founded church institution at Nashotah; here, in a humble cottage, he gathered his children to him, the first time since the old home had been broken up in 1832. In 1854, he was elected bishop of Wisconsin, but still insisted on remaining a missionary, and for four years thereafter traveled much in Indian Territory and Kansas. He died May 21, 1870, in the 81st year of his age, and was deeply mourned by his people throughout the country, especially in the West.

In publishing the diary of Dr. Kemper, on his visit to Wisconsin in 1834,—previous to his consecration as missionary bishop of the Northwest,—we have deemed it best to eliminate some portions as being of too private a nature for publication here; otherwise, however, the journal is given exactly as in the original note-book before us. The entries were written in lead pencil, now somewhat blurred in places, and evidently always in a hurry—hence the numerous contractions and often jerky style; but despite these, this journal is of great value as a contemporaneous picture of the times, and forms an interesting contribution to the existing material for Wisconsin history. All of the bishop's journals, covering a period from 1834 to about 1850, are the property of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, of Nashotah, who has temporarily deposited the most of them in the archives of this Society. We hope, in later volumes of these Collections, to present further installments thereof. In the *Nashotah Scholiast*, Dec., 1883–July, 1884, were published such extracts from the Kemper diaries (years 1841–49) as touched upon the beginnings of Nashotah; in the same journal, Oct., 1884–June, 1885, were given extracts covering some of the bishop's missionary trips in the southwest (1837–38). The present journal of 1834 has not heretofore been printed.—ED.

¹ Rev. James Milnor, D. D., of New York, one of the trustees of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Kemper's companion on this trip.—ED.

² Rev. Peter Van Pelt, secretary of the D. & F. M. Society.—ED

miles by 7 oc[lock] breakfast at Crittendens, Eagle tavern. Started at 9 in railroad cars 15 miles to Schenectady at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 Gen. Stevenson & Major Tuttle on car. 15 miles. Waited here some time & then started in a stage most heavily loaded with mail bags — with Major Kirby of Brownsville, Prof. Beauford of West Point & Mr [George W.] Lay & wife of Batavia, member of Congress

7 started at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4—this an uninteresting country — a poor breakfast at Genesee falls — miles — then — miles to Geneva on its beautiful lake. Canandaigua lake yet more beautiful. Cayuga & Geneva lakes 40 miles long Mr Lay's statements of slavery in the district—3 Talbooths, he implored to purchase a man & his family. A rich man 7 miles from Washington

* * * * *

sale of slaves — of own children — of dgs [daughters] for licentiousness — Plummers purchase Afternoon very hot. Mrs Davis from Liberia in stage — her story doubtful. Mr Snow & two ladies. Heard that Goold Hoyt & family at Avon. arrived at Le Roy near 8 oc[lock].

8 Started early from Le Roy Story of Mrs. Davis not very consistent — the landlord refused to take any money for her.

An inhabitant of Le Roy in the stage with us who affirmed that the Jackson, but not Jackson Van Buren party was increasing in his & the neighboring counties. He thinks the opposition to the Bank in this part of the State is likewise on the increase

10 Slept but little last night, owing I think to pain in the stomach from drinking too much water in consequence of the heat. Rose early & wrote to Lilly, Jane,¹ & Ingrahim for whom I will leave 8 dollars to be laid out in

¹ Dr. Kemper's three motherless children, Elizabeth (then aged 10), Samuel (aged 7), and Lewis (aged 5), were at Norwalk, Conn., in charge of their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Relf. Elizabeth is referred to in the diary by the pet names, "Lill" and "Lilly;" she now resides at Nashotah, the widow of Rev. Dr. William Adams, one of the founders of Nashotah House. Samuel Relf Kemper is now living in Milwaukee. Rev. Lewis Ashhurst

specimens & an herbarium for the children. Called after breakfast on Rev Mr Shelton & at the post office, but no letter. We started at 9 in the Michigan,¹ 470 tons built at Detroit & made there except the cylinders, travels generally 12 miles per hour, but today, owing to head wind did not go so fast. Has two engines each 80 horse power. Dr. M[ilnor] & I have berths No 1 & 2, we each pay to Green Bay 25 dollars. An upper deck extends the whole length of the boat affording a fine promenade. The boat is by no means crowded, about $\frac{1}{2}$ are steerage passengers. The meals are very good, there was no drinking at table or sitting after dinner was over. Dinner at 1 & tea at 5. About 6 we stopt at Erie & landed a few passengers. The light houses & harbour. The place appears inferior to B. [Buffalo]. We have on board Mr & Mrs Wadsworth & Miss Fisher, Gov Clark,² Gen Ashley³ of St Louis & lady, Mr & Mrs [Daniel] Whitney of Green Bay, the Drs nephew, Hoffman, St. Clair, Murray of New York, Dr. Beaumont⁴

Kemper, D. D., died in 1886. Col. Daniel Kemper, father of our diarist, was then living at New Brunswick, N. J., with his two unmarried daughters, Jane and Eliza; the former is the "Jane" here referred to.—ED.

¹ The same boat on which Captain Marryat sailed, three years later. See *ante*, p. 137, *note*.—ED.

² Gen. William Clark, brother of George Rogers Clark, and associated with Capt. Merriwether Lewis in the Rocky Mountain expedition of 1804. At this time (1834) he was superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis. He died in 1838.—ED.

³ Gen. William H. Ashley (born about 1778, died 1838) had been an enterprising fur-trader, who in 1822 organized a company of 300 men which conducted trade with the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. He retired with a fortune, and at this period (1834) represented Missouri in congress.—ED.

⁴ Dr. William Beaumont was an army surgeon. While stationed at Mackinac in 1822, he was called to treat a young man named Alexis St. Martin, who had received a gunshot wound in his left side. The wound healed, but there remained a fistulous opening into the stomach, two and a half inches in diameter, through which Beaumont could watch the process of digestion. His experiments regarding the digestibility of different kinds of foods, and the properties of the gastric juice, were continued through several years—indeed, until Beaumont's death (1853); but the

&c. Dr. B. states the natural temperature of stomach to be 100. His description of his patient & the interior of his stomach. Mrs. A. a descendent of Pocahontas. The Holland land company purchased Rob[ert] Morris' preemption right¹ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of acres, being the N. W. corner of the State — belonged to Senecas, which include Cattaragus, Buffalos &c. A black eagle on board as large as a turkey & only a month old. A band of music. Brilliant sunset. New Moon & venus. Water ruffled all day, but now very quiet. Appearance of deck in the evening. The band consists of six Learnt the other day from Major Kirby that he knows of two most promising officers & good scholars, who were the sons of privates, taken up & prepared by officers & then sent to West Point This fact is a proof that it is not an aristocratic institution. Buffalo had 9 years ago 6,000, now 12,000 inhabitants. Chautauqua Lake 15 miles from Dunkirk is 726 feet above lake Erie.

11. I find there is already a map of Chicago. There is to be on the British side of the falls a city to be called the City of the Falls. We have on board about 60 cabin & 70 steerage passengers — the latter have the full privilege of the decks, there are among them several families with children — all of them slept on the deck. I walked thro them after 10 oc[lock] They pay 1.00 to Detroit & find themselves. This morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 we left Fairport on Grand river where we were detained some time taking on wood. I slept but little, the rolling or rather pitching of the boat & the constant jar caused by the machinery near to wh[ich] our berths are kept me awake or at least caused me often to rouse up.

Conversed with Gen Ashley he was anxious a strip of

first publication of results was made in 1833, and at once gave Beaumont an international reputation among scientists. Through several years, Beaumont (who resigned from the army in 1839) was stationed at Fort Crawford, where many of his experiments were conducted.—ED.

¹For particulars of the disposition of "Morris's Reserve," see Turner's *History of the Holland Purchase* (Buffalo, 1850), pp. 396 et seq.—ED.

land say 30 miles wide sh[oul]d separate the Indians in their new settlements from the whites, this has not been done & the settlers are already doing injury — he hopes it still may be. All the Indians S of the Missouri & W of the Miss are if possible to be gathered there, that at least is the design of Government. Gen A. has never been to the Pacific, but to the great salt lake between the Colorado of the West wh[ich] empties into the Gulf of California & the Columbia. Many rivers pour into the salt lake. West of it for 80 miles the land is barren & encrusted with salt. The Buffalo are not yet so far W. In Gen Clarks times (his travels, he is now on board a stout, white haired man) they had not reached the Rocky Mountains. 80 miles from Salt lake is a chain of mountains covered almost the whole year with snow. The Gen[eral] had in that country 200 hunters & 700 horses. The most valuable skin is the beaver. Some of the hunters have been in that country 9 years & will never return. There small tribes of Indians are to be found. Some are very remarkable, living on roots, going naked &c for instance the black feet. Ashleys company do not purchase from the Indians but obtain the skins by their own hunting. In August 3 men & 7 horses loaded with hay &c crossed the mountains spoken of & were almost starved; 4 of the horses died & the stout men & the rest of the horses were reduced to skeletons.

At Cleveland after breakfast walked thro the town, delivered letters went to the Canal wh[ich] commences here. This place increasing rapidly. Now perhaps 3000 inha[bitant]s, doubled in 2 or 3 yrs. The trade of the lake has increased 15 fold in the last 6 years. No good harbours on this lake. This, & Buffalo, Erie & Huron artificial.

Dr Beaumont on board — his book, bot it at Cleveland

At Huron between 3 & 4, a small & very new place, but increasing

Looked over our papers. We shall have much to do. Whitney on board has at least kind feelings towards Wil-

liams,¹ & thinks the school shd not be removed from Green Bay & that it is near enough to the Indians

Talked with Gen Clark concerning his Tour, 30 yrs since, when Louisiana was ceded to U. S. Talked with Mrs. A conc[erning] Chaderton & religion. Does not know C. but respects him — has a pew in his ch. Spoke well of Howly.

My map very good & much used. At Huron went S. part of lake, then came to bay of Sandusky, Croghans scene of victory.² Then nearly N. W. passed Cunningham's Island, then 3 Bass Islands, in the S of wh is put in Bay where Perry was when he heard the British had sailed. Then the 3 sisters, near the middle of wh the Battle took place.³ Beautiful sunset but not so brilliant as last night. Emotions of awe, gratitude & praise. Approaching Detroit river. Many of those who thought of going on will leave us at Detroit. A son of Charles King, an engineer on board from Cleveland, intelligent. Maumee river near the end of the lake. Expect to be at Detroit at midnight. Care of the sick Englishman a coppersmith, gave him 1.00

12 I walked the deck again last night & saw the people sleeping there but not so many as the night before. About 11 oc[lock] the boat arrived at Detroit & was immediately visited by many of its inhabitants, the meeting of friends was loud & boistrous & much drinking apparently & some swearing took place. I was in my first slumber & was greatly disturbed. At half past 3 I again awoke in consequence of loud talking. The river appeared about a mile

¹ Eleazer Williams, who in 1826 had been admitted to deacon's orders in the P. E. church, and was at this time serving as missionary to the Oneida Indians, under license from the D. & F. M. Society. He was, however, looked upon askance by many of the officers of the church. This was several years before Williams posed as the dauphin of France. For a clear and conclusive account of Williams's singular career, see Wright's "Eleazer Williams," *Parkman Club Pubs.*, i, pp. 133 et seq.—ED.

² Aug. 1 and 2, 1813, Col. George Croghan gallantly defended Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, against a superior force under the British General Proctor.—ED.

³ Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's celebrated victory at Put-in-bay was won Sept. 15, 1813.—ED.

wide, two steam ferry boats are constantly crossing & re-crossing, the banks were bold, perhaps 20 feet high. Learnt from Gov Clarke that Gen Rullon¹ on board & now an inhabitant of St. Louis, was born & brot up near Detroit, & in the last war had his wife & children murdered by the Indians. This is his first visit here for 18 yrs. Gov C. thinks Hull was not a coward but was afraid for the peoples sake of the cruelty of the Indians. Many however think Hull was overcome by fear. Mr. Whipple says he knows he turned pale while the tobacco juice ran out of both corners of his mouth when the force of the enemy was mentioned.

After breakfast Dr. M. & myself walked to Mr. Searles,² who recd us very aff[ab]ly. He keeps bachelors hall and has two men servants. We walked out with him to Judge — Mr. [John] Biddles, Trowbridges, the cathedral, Pres minister, Major Whitney, Norvels &c. Mr. [Charles C.] Trowbridge, Mr. Whittier, [John] Norvel &c called upon us. Saw Mr. [Stevens T.] Mason Sec. of Territory & acting Gov in consequence of death of Gov [George B.] Porter buried last week. A long broad street forms the principal part of the town. 6 yrs. ago it had 2500 inhbs, now 6 [thousand]. Value of property & no [number] inhabs increasing rapidly. Founded in 1607,³ improved however but little until lately. The inhabs quite polished. The ch[urch] is enlarging & now cannot be used. All we have seen speak highly of Cadle⁴ & were delighted with Bp McIlvaines⁵ visit.

¹ Apparently John Ruland, who was a Detroit volunteer under Governor Cass, in 1814.—ED.

² Rev. Addison Searle was then rector of St. Paul's church, the first P. E. parish in Detroit.—ED.

³ A slip on the part of our diarist. Detroit was established by Cadillac in 1701. See *ante*, p. 9.—ED.

Rev. Richard Fish Cadle, whose missionary establishment at Green Bay, Kemper and Milnor were going to inspect and report upon, had organized the parish of St. Paul's in Detroit, Nov. 22, 1824, and remained in charge until June, 1828, when he left because of failing health, and assumed the care of the Green Bay mission.—ED.

⁵ Dr. C. P. McIlvaine, bishop of Ohio.—ED.

Saw some Potawatamies, a few were gaily dressed & painted, but most of them looked wretched & poorly clothed. We dined with Mr. Searle & took tea with Mr. Trowbridge. Politeness & hospitality with city manners are evident every where. Rode up & down the river saw some ancient mounds, had a beautiful view of the city & went to Pontiac's or bloody bridge.¹ The Indians we saw live on the American side but go over occasionally to Malden to receive presents. The french Canadians do not change their habits. Their farms consist of long strips of land thus enabling them to reside near each other in case of danger. The R[oman] Cath[olic]s are making great efforts here with respect to colleges & schools. They have a B[isho]p & 8 or 9 clergy. A lady says 13 years ago she saw one of their processions — but they do not take place now — it was the Fete de Dieu.² Dr. M says that in France the farms are long and narrow with no fences or hedges dividing them or even securing them from the road. A traveller told Dr. M. he once saw an old woman tending a goose, while it was feeding.

There is a beautiful wide straight street called Jefferson parallel with banks of the river where most of the houses are to be found.

13 Sunday. This day has been very warm, particularly during the afternoon. We returned to the boat last eveng soon after 9 oc[lock] & I took the first opportunity of going to bed. But I am told the boat did not start until near morning. We passed thro Detroit river into St. Clair Lake & then entered St Clair river & stopt soon after 9 at the Warner Hotel of W. Hall for wood. Here we were detained some hours & in the mean time we had Public Worship in the Gents Cabin, I read all the service omiting the Articles on account of the few who assisted us & the heat, & Dr. M

¹ See Parkman's *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, i, pp. 310 et seq., for description of the fight, July 31, 1763, at the bridge over Parent's Creek, ever since called Bloody Run.— ED.

² For account of French Creole life at Detroit, consult Hubbard's *Memorials of a half century* (N. Y., 1887).— ED.

preached. The R. C. Bp. Resè¹ was on board but neither he nor the R. Cs attended our Service. Indeed I think that many who would call themselves Prot[estant]s absented themselves. The River St. Clair has many clearings & houses on both its banks, wh are rather level—the land on the American side is said to be the best. We passed one or two log villages, one a country town of Michigan. The current as we approached Lake Huron became strong & at the extreme of the lake is said to be 7 miles in an hour. On the British side about a mile below fort Gratiot we passed a Missionary establishment erected within two years by the British Gov[ernment]. Major Forsyth² says for the benefit of the Chippeways. There were log huts along the bank for the residence of the parents, a large school house, teachers residence &c. The Rev Mr Jones is the superintendent. Fort Gratiot has 2 comps of infantry under Major Hoffman,³ whose wife & youngest son about 7 came on board. Mrs. H. goes with us to Macanaw to visit a married dg[daughter]—she looks old and has it is said 12 or 14 childn—her husband has spent his life in the army. There was no appearance of cannon at the fort—the buildgs were enclosed with palasadoes & white washed. The flag was flying. We stopt in the stream & sent our boat ashore. Here the rapid current, the fort, entrance into the Bay &c presented a beautiful view. We could not on account apparently of the heat get the people to request a sacred service. We have now 120 cords of wood & some coal wh will not do much more than carry us to Mac. 240 Miles. This boat requires 100 cords wood from Buffalo to Detroit. We now do not expect to stop until we reach Mac, & when opposite Saganaw Bay, tonight, we shall be out of sight of land. Major F. has

¹ Frederick Resé, newly-appointed bishop of the R. C. diocese of Michigan Territory; he was on his way to visit the church at Green Bay. See frequent references to him, *ante*, in documents relating to the Green Bay Catholic church.—ED.

² Maj. Robert A. Forsyth, army paymaster.—ED.

³ Brev. Maj. William Hoffman of the 2d infantry.—ED.

examined my Canada Map & pronounces it very incorrect with respect to the neighbourhood of Mac & Green Bay. There are two Potawatomie chiefs on board dressed pretty much like english servants (a little livery). All the lands of the Pots are sold to gov. & they are under obligation to remove beyond the Miss within 5 yrs of the signing of their treaty. But some who are R. C. [Roman Catholics] are [going] with the Bp. to examine the land at Arbre Crux [l'Arbre Croche]¹ & have permission from Gov. to settle here if they choose. The Leopold foundation it is said sent 25,000[dollars] to Ohio & 20,000 to Michigan² Bp. R has enlarged his Cathedral an odd looking cupola with 5 porches & is to build a college 3 miles above Detroit. They have a nunnery & opened last winter a school with public promises of not interfering with the religious principles of Prots. Many Episc[opalians] sent their children.

* * * * *

Dr M's story of Capt Kerr & the Abbott in Spain. Lent some books of a religious nature. Gen. [Hugh] Brady on board. An intelligent amiable man. Has a company in Maine, 2 at Gratiot others at Mac & the Saut [Ste Marie] — visits them yearly. Lives at Detroit.

14. We had a beautiful eveng last night, the moon about a week old. No clouds, venus bright, the air cool. Soon after entering the Lake, indeed from fort Gratiot, the steam was put on & we travelled at the rate of 12 miles an hour. One man appeared to be constantly employed in pouring water on the beams &c sometimes with a hose, & then with a bucket, & sometimes oil to keep them cool & make them work well. Went to bed with some anxiety from fire, slept badly, rose at 4, on deck soon, no land to be seen, approach Saginaw bay 60 miles deep & where a wind is almost always felt, but now we had nothing par-

¹ Now Harbor Springs, Mich., where the Franciscans have a strong Indian school.—ED.

² Father François Hätscher, who was on his way to Green Bay about this time, was a priest of the Congregation of St. Leopold. See his statement of the purposes of the association, *ante*, pp. 189, 190.—ED.

ticular. Came to thunder bay isle on wh there is a light house, supposed to be 75 miles from any dwelling. Several passengers on board has often passed here but never heard thunder. Here we were soon after breakfast. The day most beautiful. The mirage or looming, often in this lake. It is supposed by it we saw the Canada shore say 40 miles off. Gen. Brady says he has seen that distance by it. Reed from J Milnor a present of an indian ornament for a female from near [the] Cap[tain's] old house in Detroit on the spot (Forsyth says) where there was formerly a Wyandott village. Supposed to have belonged to a woman who was burned 200 years ago. It a species of red soap stone obtained from the neutral ground near the head waters of the Miss[issippi] or west thereof. Examined Fowler's Map of Michigan. published in 31 at Albany much better than mine. Gen. Ashley's story of his voyage down the Colorado in skin canoes with 5 men — his meeting with his 100 &c — then ran ground his return — attacked when with 20 he went after his buried Beaver skins & lost 50 out of 52 horses. These stolen by the Black feet. The attempt of the Crows to steal horses, 2 killed — make peace — smoke with the dying man. His safety on the waters of the Colorado with 5 — his manner of going among them — their honesty — Ward from Marion hotel with us — a yankee — his voyage to N York — his voyages to Green Bay — with us as a pilot. Dr Beaumont's map of Fox & Wisconsin rivers. Forsyth was with Cap up Lake Superior. The country is very barren.

About noon we passed the Ohio steam boat which left Wards 13 hours before us. It is now ascertained that the water is not deep enough to permit our boat to go to the Saut. Some on board hope to get the Ohio to take them there tomorrow. There is I am told a tide at Green Bay,¹ but the general opinion is, there is no tide on these lakes.

¹ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 62; vi, p. 169; vii, pp. 230, 267. Cf. also, Crossman's *Chart showing fluctuations of water surface, etc., from 1859 to 1888* (Milwaukee, n. d.).—ED.

Some think the waters gradually rise & then fall. The lowness of the water towards the Saut is not accounted for.

The distance from Green Bay to fort Winnebago is 215 miles — then a portage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ takes you to the Wisconsin. Major Forsyth went from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien in a boat with a good oarsman in 9 days.

The gen[eral] Government is now making 5 roads from Detroit thro' different parts of the Territory.

Many appear to doubt whether Chichago will be as great as often asserted.

It was at Fort Gratiot the colera burst out with great fury among the army Gen Scott was leading from New York two years ago against Black Hawk¹

Lieut. Barnum's² story of the Creek whose father was guide to Jackson in the Seminole war. Graduated well at West Point, recd a commission — had a furlo to visit his friends — returnd at once to the dress & manners of a savage. Became a drunkard; & altho many young officers in his neighbourhood sought to reclaim him they do never meet him altho being but a few miles from their fort

It was the Eutaws who treated Gen Ashley with so much kindness

Ferry³ in perplexity at the Macanaw school concerning a female. Very few full bloods in that school

At Mac but few mails in the winter. A man walked last winter from the Saut to Detroit on the borders of the Lake & in most places where the ice was overflowed 6 or 8 inches. He walked with the mail carrier say 25 miles a day. They encamped at night on land — built a fire, cooked — dried their fuel — & took no cold.

¹ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 261.—ED.

² Ephraim K. Barnum was at that time a captain in the 2d infantry.— ED.

³ Rev. William Montague Ferry organized a Presbyterian church on Mackinac island, in 1822, which later developed into a mission school. After suffering many trials and disappointments, he was released from service Aug. 6, 1834, at once settling at Grand Haven, Mich.— his being the first white family at that place. He died Dec. 30, 1867. See Williams's *The old mission church of Mackinac island* (Detroit, 1895).— ED.

When ten miles from Mac we were opposite a fine large light house on Blois blanc island, Mac Is & round isl were in view, about 4 oc[lock]

The R C school at arbre de croix Capt Ward says is the best establishment of that people in this country. They have a village on a large bay, no whites living among them—are sober, honest, civil, & observe the Sabbath. He has spent 2 or 3 Sundays there. About 40 miles from Mac on mainland, towards Green Bay

Gen Ash[ley] made an estimate last summer. 315 steam boats on waters of Miss averaging 200 tons (some 600) averaging 25 trips per season & with other craft carrying 2,000,000 tons of goods. One steamer that was lost near the Ohio had a cargo valued 350,000 dollars (had the beaver skins from St. Louis for that year)

Ward in his trip to N Y took some things from Greenbay. His return load 70 tons but was too large for the vessel. Could not carry a full load or go quick. From his home to N Y & back again was 2 Mos.

Nearly all our immense load of wood is gone already.

With colours flying & music playing we entered the harbor of Mac. All was novel & interesting. The village near the water, the tents of the voyagers, the lodges of chippeways & otawas, the fort half way up the hill & the highest peak on wh is fort Holmes in ruins. The wharf was crowded with various people, particularly voyagers & Indians. We accompanied Gen. Brady to the fort by a steep ascent, entered the barracks, & passed on to the highest ground where is the old fort. Stopped in going up a skull cave, took a piece of the rock & collected some flowers. The view most beautiful. The fort below & its cannons & white barracks, round isld & bois blanc & the peninsular &c, the Ohio coming into the harbour &c. Went with Mr [Robert] Stuart of Amer Fur Com to Mission House & conversed with Mr Ferry. Been here 11 yrs—has had 110 pupils, now to be reduced to 40 or 50. Cost of building 5000. Shd have a steward. Has one male & one female teacher. Chld shd not be old[er] than from 10 to 12 when

they come to the Mission. Mission has been beneficial—about 23 xans [Christians] are now establishing Mission families & day schools not boarding ones among native villages. Can now do it in consequence of beneficial effects of their Mission. Have had a tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, blacksmith & farrier—cook, washwoman, &c. Thinks the plan of both our schools necessary at beginning. May now do otherwise—at least they can. He invited us to breakfast tomorrow—is a good looking and interesting man. Going to the school examined lodge of Chippeways & a bark canoe.

15. When we returned to the boat last night, some of our folks were dancing on the upper deck & some were playing cards in the cabin. We rose early this morning & found the boat lying off in the stream, the wharf being too insecure to afford protection in case of stormy weather. The water of the lake is exceedingly clear—we can see 4 fathom & a large white substance might be seen 7 or 8 fathom deep. We went to the Mission house soon after 6 & found Mr F ready to receive us. Ex[amined] the whole establishment & found every thing simple plain & well arranged. 150 have been accomodated in the house, wh consists of two houses connected by a low narrow one. The children sleep two or three in a bed—the boys in one room & the girls in another. The teachers have a parlour to themselves, 2 or 3 in a bed room &c. We saw the whole at breakfast in one room at several tables. There was a tailors room, a shoe makers, a kitchen, a medicine room, a store room &c. The 2 school rooms are in the basement story of the Ch[urch]. The Gov[ernment] has given land, a farm &c & now allows 300 & formerly 500 Dolls. Mr F's fam[ily] appear to occupy the right home—they have 5 chld—she appears to be a judicious woman. Mrs. Johnson, wife of an officer at the Saut breakfasted with us. She considers the Saut dreary—there is there a methodist, a baptist (Mr Bingham ¹) Missionary among the natives, & who

¹ Rev. Abel Bingham; he was at Sault Ste. Marie as early as 1831. See Davidson's *Unnamed Wisconsin*, p. 152.—ED.

officiate at the fort where there are 2 comps. Bible Classes both at Mac & the Saut are held among the soldiers. At the Saut the mercury often freezes. Here peas are not yet ripe — potatoes in season are very fine & the best crop the island yields. There are 1 or 2 good farms, & good winter apples are produced. The opinion appears to be that Cadle was authorized to do what he did, & if he had treated the indictment with contempt the difficulty wld soon have been over.¹ The expense of this mission was say 3500 now less, say 2500.

We went to the barracks & saw Gen Brady review 2 comps under Major (we brot the report of his being a Col) Whissler² & Capt Kantz³ & Capt —. The comps about 52 men each — 5 mus[icians] in all — good in tactics. The Gen ex[amined] every gun, & cartridge box & invited us to attend him in the inspection — we did so — & then went to the soldiers qrs, examined their beds, knapsacks &c. The rooms were perfectly neat, with flowers &c in them for the occasion. Saw the bread wh looked excellent, the kitchen, the utensils thereof, the medical department, &c. Went to the Majors & took a glass of wine — declined inspecting the provisions & went to see the Arched Rock under the guidance of Mr. Stuart an old Canadian gentleman & took with us Morris & his sister & Porter. It is most beautiful, near the shore, perhaps 100 feet high & 30 wide, forming a very correct arch — with a small one connected with it at right angles. We then went to Sugar loaf rock, a lofty rock in the middle of a plain calcareous (all the island is limestone) with holes, & caves some feet deep — tapers to a narrow

¹ See *post*, p. 419, note 4, for statement of the origin of this trouble at the Green Bay mission.— ED.

² William Whistler's commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry was dated July 21, 1834. Whistler (as major of 2d infantry) had been commandant at Fort Howard, and to him Red Bird had surrendered in 1827. See numerous references to him in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*— ED.

³ An error for John Clitz, captain in the 2d infantry. The other company commander at the fort was Captain Barnum, one of our diarist's fellow passengers.— ED.

ridge, & perhaps 75 feet perpendicular or almost so. In Scull cave wh we visited last night Harvey a British soldier saved a chief from the Massacre of old Mac in '63 wh was taken by the ball stratagem,¹ was hid 14 days, 3 of wh while the chief was drunk, he was left without food. This island is peculiarly romantic. The lodges we visited last night were of mats—saw in one of them a pappoose tied to a board. We returned to the shore our boat was gone to the mainland for wood, & Dr Beaumont & Gen Ashley had sailed in the Ohio for Chicago without our having an opportunity of bidding them good by, wh I regret. We dined at the little hotel in the place & I bot some indian curiosities for the children, & secured some specimens of the stones & flowers of the Island. Before returning from our walk we went to a bluff near fort Holmes from whence we had a fine view of the Sugar loaf on the plain & of the lake & surrounding islands. In the afternoon about 4½ our boat having returned we started on a beautiful, clear, & comparatively cool day for Green Bay the distance of 180 miles. Ward continues our pilot. Had a farewell & most enchanting look of Mac, its hills, fort, antique village & cannons & lodges. Passed 20 miles from Mac, a floating vessel as a light house & entered Michigan Bay. Saw Beaver island &c. The B[isho]p continues with us & we have Capt Klitz, [and] a cong[regational] clergy[man] going for a few months to the Stockbridges on the Fox about 17 miles above Green Bay &c. Saw at Mac Judge [J. D.] Doty who is there to hold a court. Recd attention from Mr Stuart an agent of the Fur Com of Astor wh has lately been sold to a new com. Mrs Stuart says she knows my sisters—her name was Sullivan. A trout wh sometimes is as large as 70 lbs & the white fish about 7 lbs frequently met with here. Old Mr Stuart introduced the subject of Mr Ferry's late difficulties wh it appears took place last winter & tho believing Mr F an innocent man considers his usefulness at an end. We saw Miss Skinner & I considered her

¹ See *ante*, p. 10.—Ed.

& some of the other members of the family rather strange in their appearance¹

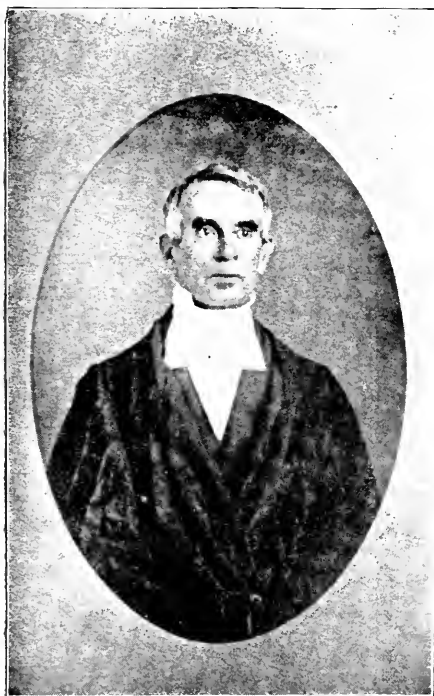
The indians whom we saw yesterday & today were dressed most fantastically. Some in dirty blankets without shirts, some with one legging blue and the other red, some painted red & another brown around the eyes, with rays say of white and red. Some with red on the cheek bone with black stripes. Two had hats. The hair of all black & shining & thick. Some had several long plaits in front tied at the end with ribbons. Some with ear rings & nose rings — & one with worsted hoops more that 3 inc[he]s wide. Some had calico shirts — most had blue cloth rappers edged with red — the leggings were generally red. Some had turbans of dark party col[oure]d handkerchiefs on their heads — most were without any covering on the head but were ornamented by ribbons or feathers stuck together most fantastically, generally eagle feathers — sometimes a profusion of ribbons with them. The few women we saw were modest in their appearance & dress & had not many colours — their heads were uncovered. Some of the boys had only a piece of an old blanket & made a great display of their naked legs. A chief called Old Wing made his appearance with the skin like that of a cat in his hand. He is said to be 80 yrs old & was the Ottawa chief that assisted the Americans during the last war. He looked very old & comical — cleaner than any of the rest — had on a round hat with a silver band — a large medal on his breast &c. Almost all the men looked very ugly & very dirty. Very few spoke to us or were noticed by any one. It appears they might very generally take up the expression, No one cares for my soul. Wrote a letter to Mrs Relf since tea. My Map continues to be very bad. We have pretty much determined to stay while at Green Bay at the Mission School.²

¹ Miss Persis Skinner, one of the mission teachers, who later married Rev. Samuel Denton, a Swiss, who in 1835 established a mission where is now Red Wing, Minn. See Davidson, pp. 134, 135.— ED.

² The school had been opened in 1827 by Richard F. and Sarah B. Cadle

16. Last evening was very beautiful & delightful. The air cool. I cannot sleep well on board the boat and long for a sleep on land. The towels, basins &c here are not what they ought to be. The police of the boat is bad. Plenty of servants, all white—they wash with us, use the common comb & brush, &c & sleep in the cabin on Matresses. A negro servant of Major Forsyth slept in the cabin on his own bed. When I rose this morning we were entering Green Bay. Louse or Potowatamie Island (The Ps called Lice by the french on account of their dirty habits) on our left—Bower's [Bowyer's] bluff ahead & Green island just passed on our right. About 8 oc[lock] we went to Eagle bay or harbour formed by an island off the mainland on the left. The bay is safe on all sides & deep. From there

in the unoccupied barracks at Camp Smith, on the east side of Fox River, at "Shantytown." During the winter of 1828-29, land was obtained from the government, "adjoining the military reservation on the north," and on this a building was erected; other buildings followed, in the summer of 1829. The Indians were either indifferent to the scheme, or bitterly opposed to it, objecting to rigid discipline being applied to their children. The French, too, disliked the enterprise, both because it was a Protestant mission, and because it did not accord with their notion of the fitness of things. Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, once wrote: "As to the little savages whom you ask about for Mr. Cadle, I have spoken to several, and they tell me with great satisfaction that they are much happier in their present situation than in learning geography."—*Historic Green Bay*, pp. 233, 234. Tired out, with patience gone and health failing, Cadle wrote, June 16, 1832, to the executive committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, begging to be relieved "from a burden by which I am bowed down greatly." In October, however, the committee induced him to promise to continue his work on the condition of being more heartily supported by the society. The *Proceedings* of the society, held in New York in October, 1832, pp. 21-29, contain an interesting detailed account of the condition and needs of the Green Bay mission. The present journal describes the investigation of the establishment by Kemper and Milnor, as representatives of the society, on account of the trouble which had arisen from the severe punishment of some of the Indian boys. Cadle continued in charge until 1838, when he was succeeded by Rev. Daniel E. Brown, who continued the work for two years longer; but it finally—although at first incorporated as the "Wisconsin University of Green Bay," and later as "Hobart University"—succumbed to the discouragements with which the institution was from the first beset.—ED.



REV. RICHARD FISH CADLE.
From a contemporary oil portrait.

Chambers island was ahead about five miles on the right — & we pass on the left, the main land came to Sturgeon Bay. We go slowly because the wind wh is pretty high is right ahead, and the wood is bad.

24 July. We are yet at Green Bay. Many days are passed since I wrote in this journal. I will now, tho I have scarcely time, endeavour to make up for the past neglect. This day & the 3 preceding have been exceedingly hot — the ther at the fort was 95 on the 22 & at Navarino at 23 it was 97. Recd from Mr Groom¹ some specimens of copper &c from the river S of this & wh empties into L. Michigan — from Miss Cadle² some specimens from Magura & from Judge [John P.] Arndt a piece of copper taken by an Indian from the grand chute³ of Fox river 6 miles below L. Winnebago. Saw some stones on the shore from the Bay Settlement 6 miles below Navarino wh consisted apparently of Marine shells and mud petrified — obtained specimens of them. Met Mr. [Jean Baptiste] Laborde bro of Mrs. Douceman⁴ of the R. C. Mission, spoke in the plainest terms of the influence of the traders * * * in preventing children from coming to it. * * * Recd from Miss Cadle specimens of porcupine quills in natural & colored state. Mr Cadles paper concerning Mr. Mazzuchelli⁵ &c. One of the little

¹ Leonard Groom was one of Cadle's assistants at the mission.— ED.

² Miss Sarah B. Cadle, sister of Rev. R. F. Cadle, and "female superintendent" of the mission.— ED.

³ Grand Chute is the fall, or rapids, at what is now the city of Appleton. Going up Fox River from Green Bay, the names of natural obstructions are as follows: Rapides des Pères (Rapids of the Fathers, so named because here was established by Father Alloüez, the Jesuit mission of St. Francis Xavier), at what is now De Pere; Little Kakalin, now called Little Rapids; the Croche,— above the present Wrightstown; Grand Kakalin (with some fourteen different spellings), where is now the city of Kaukauna; Little Chute, still preserving the name (the village there, was originally settled by Iometa's band of Winnebagoes; a mile farther up, the Cedars, where the Indian treaty of 1836 was held, and where is now the village of Kimberly; then Grand Chute, at the present Appleton.— H. B. TANNER.

⁴ Mrs. Rosalie Dousman, wife of John, and in charge of the Roman Catholic Indian school. See *ante*, p. 176.— ED.

⁵ See *ante*, pp. 155 et seq., for account of Father Mazzuchelli's work at Green Bay and elsewhere.— ED.

girls who has been at the school from the beginning goes to day & came to bid us good bye. She spoke English well but with a foreign, I wld say, a french accent. She is only 12 now, but her Mother who is married again, has a young infant & requires her at home. She leaves here two bros. The girls appear kind and affec[tionate] to each other & attached to their teachers. If we give up this school we not only afford a triumph to its enemies the traders & the R C but we abandon a station of great importance. Is it nothing to have rescued more than 200 ch[ildren] from degradation & vice & ignorance & death—to teach them the arts & feelings of civilized life and the principles of the Gospel? * * * Many of these chld are real Inds born in our ch. but who wld be ignorant of knowledge & our language were it not for this school. And many born heathen exhibit by their conduct & writings an evidence of the Gospel upon their souls. Here, in this mission the Ch is exerting herself & has an opportunity of doing good to heathen. If we give up this, we abandon the only post we have among the heathen. We have more Indian chld here than they have at Macanaw — & the schools of the ch[urch] Miss[ionary] Soc[iety] among the N W Indians are principally composed of the children of white traders. Some of the chld here in 2 yrs have in addition to a knowledge of the language acquired as much school information i. e. made as much progress in spelling, reading, writing, composition, geography, grammar & arithmetic as chld of similar age in the district schools of Connt.

Mr. Cadle this morning submitted to our perusal many papers relative to his trials & duties. He has been with a meek & devoted spirit most faithful to all his duties — & his sister has laboured beyond her strength — & they both assure us that for the last 6 mos no persons could be more interested in the welfare of the Mission & ready to spend & be spent in its service than Mr Gregory & Miss Crawford.¹ But Mr C's feelings are too sensitive — we re-

¹ Almon Gregory and Sarah Crawford, teachers at the mission.— Ed.

quire a man of sterner stuff than he is made of to be at the head of the Mission.

Dined at Mr. Whitneys at Navarino — there besides we 3 & Mr & Mrs [S.] W. Beall¹ Arndt W's nephew & nearly a doz officers from the garrison in full uniform — pitcher full of lemonade & port, madeira & champaign wines — roast pig, veal, ham, venison, & veal pie — sallid — cranberry (abound here) tarts & floating islands — cheese, raisins, almonds, english walnuts, filberts. The 2 Drs of the fort drank no wine — have established a Soc which now included 80 odd on principle of total abstinence. Lieut Clary² belongs to it likewise. A conversation conc[erning] voyageurs & bark canoes. They go 100 Miles in 24 hours & paddle 22 hours. When they stop the man who is carried cooks — that is boils the indian corn with tallow while the men sleep. He sleeps in the boat while they work. One, who receives $\frac{1}{3}$ more pay than the rest sings, all join in chorus — in this way they are kept awake. Sometimes 8, sometimes 15 men. Gov [Lewis] Cass travelled in 12 days in this manner from here to St. Louis by Fox & Wisconsin — then to Chicago & then here. The use of tallow has led many chld to eat the candles of the house. Once Mr C had to publish a law to this effect, that no child should eat bark, or candles or snow. Returning from Navarino a Meno[monee] woman drunk, a large boy with only a cloth on, & others, especially men, nearly naked, some with nothing apparently but a dirty ragged blanket. The greater part of them look most wretched & miserable. When going to dinner we saw a whole family — women, children &c going to bath. They kept all their clothes on, & in that way, wash them. 2 yrs ago there were great apprehensions that the Sacs & Foxs wld be here. A cannon was planted near the river opposite the Mission House, patrols were kept about the settlement, the whites in the neighbourhood of Lake Winnebago moved

¹ Samuel W. Beall was one of the vestrymen of Christ Church parish, at Green Bay.— ED.

² Robert E. Clary, 2d lieutenant of the 5th infantry.— ED.

down— & the cannon on the river was to be the signal when fired for all the inhabs to go to the fort. From the fort on the first alarm, a company had been sent to f. Winnebago leaving here but 17 men & the post in almost a defenceless state in consequence of its undergoing repairs.¹ It was supposed that the Mission house wld be the first object of attack on a/c of the no of scalps to be obtained. The alarm continued 3 weeks— some nights the large boys did not go to bed. A girl with long hair requested it might be cut off so that she cld not bē scalped.

The state of society has been & continues wretched.

* * * * *

Mrs Grignon has indian dresses that wld cost 80 or 100 dollars.

Nav[arino] 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles up the river— at Nav & Mission perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ [of a mile] wide— banks at first low— gradually rise— both sides of shore almost filled with rushes— & at mouth & in bays of the river there is wild rice

The land between this & lake Michigan said to be bad— the soil, particularly S. E. very good.

Temperen[ce] Soces among soldiers to do any good must be for total abstinence. They will otherwise get drunk on beer, cider or wine.

16. We arrived at Navarino about 5 oc[lock]. The bay had for some time looked narrow & the channel was very crooked. Entering the river Fox fort Howard on right & Navarino about 20 houses on left. Land looked low & unpromising. Might suppose that fevers abounded but it is not so. The banks of the river are healthy, owing it is supposed to the frequent agitation of the water by winds, & a rise & fall wh occasionally takes place & is not easily accounted for but is attributed to the wind. Gave Phillips Xan [Christian] experience to Mrs. Morris, she promising to be less careless in future. Her mother in law is quite unwell. Many persons & officers came on

¹ See documentary history of the Stambaugh expedition, in Black Hawk War, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, pp. 266 et seq.— ED.

board but no one for us. Mr Whitney promised to send our baggage to the Mission House, & Mr [Alexander J.] Irwin offered to take us there, a distance of 3 miles. Kindly recd. Mr C there—not expected. My letter & Mr Van Pelts announcing our coming came with us. Went down with Mr Cadle to the boat to invite the passengers to visit the Mission. Miss C is now the superintendent—Mr Chas engaged to officiate to the Oneidas.

There is much to admire in the school—but it is scarcely comfortable to its inmates—it has been very expensive—the constant cry from Phila has been *more economy*, & in order to obey, & being never in fact beforehand but constantly obliged to get not only goods but money from the store—the whole economy has been so frugal as to be scarcely comfortable. The barn is good but there is nothing in it—they buy flour & pork by the single barrel—they have not had for weeks any fresh meat. They have no molasses, no indian meal, & but little milk. Much has been done even with the farm, but it is evidently requisite to have a handsome sum of money to be laid out at once for the Mission before it can become comfortable & economical.

17. Were visited by several of our passengers—Milnor, Lawrence &c. Milnor intends buying a bark canoe to take to Batavia. So cold this night we asked for blankets. Wrote on board the boat to Mrs. R. & after I landed to [name illegible]. The boat started for Chicago this afternoon, & we know not when we shall be able to return—for all arrangements & promises with respect to steam-boats will it is said henceforth fail.

18. Visited Gen Brooke¹ & gave Gen Scotts letter—pretty wife, beautiful child.

26. rose early after sleeping 2 hours. We had a most sad time of it last night. I must now mention however lest I forget it that the Oneidas have 500,000 acres—it extends some distance on the Fox river about ten miles & then

¹ Brev. Brig. Gen. George M. Brooke, colonel of 5th infantry.—ED.

in a N W direction. All their land lies together forming 2 paralalograms. The Stockbridges who have been here for 12 yrs have sold their land to Government, reserving 2 tws [towns] & 23,000 dolls for the tw [town] here at Grand Kakalin. The 2 tws to wh they are to remove are beyond the Misspi. This country of theirs was purchased by them from the Menominees & Winnebagoes.

Mr Whitney walked from St Peters to Detroit from Dec to Feb 1250 miles by way of Green Bay & Chicago—he camped out 42 nights—spent 18 days at G B

At Grand Kakalin on west side a large red cross, a painted cock on top & attached to a horizontal beam of cross a spear, scourge, crown of

The fall at G. Kakalin 24 feet in the course of the rapids—150 from Lake Winnebago to foot of rapids & L Winnebago to Lake Mich 170 feet descent.

28. Hope deferred makes the heart sick. But I will not murmur or repine. No boat as yet, one however it is supposed will appear today or tomorrow. I long most anxiously to see my little ones—& I desire to say thy will be done. We are detained here I trust for beneficial purposes. Yesterday 27 I officiated in M[orning] at fort—aft[ernoon] at Navarino & 5 oc[lock] at Mission. The band of music, the flags around the wall, the dress & orderly appearance of the soldiers gave a very imposing appearance. The general was present but not his lady who was detained by the sickness of a child.

Lieut. Clary thinks that the bay flies wh are yet very numerous arise from what I consider their carcasses, not those from which they creep, but their own dead bodies. Dr. Satterlee¹ promised me a mem[orandum] of the heat of the last week, it yet continues very warm. Dr M & myself took our dinner with Mr Whitney. He offers to paint the Mission a dark colour like his own house in wh he is now lodging, inside & out, for 350 dollars—will subscribe ten & thinks the Bay people wld give 100.

¹ Richard S. Satterlee, assistant army surgeon, the post doctor.—Ed.

Mr Ellis¹ has returned from surveying, & gives a bad report of the musquitoes. His story of the intended pamphlet — refused admittance in his paper — in Detroit paper — 50 dolls paid to Detroit editor — As first offered to him it contained the basest & most malignant insinuations. Is daily expected from D —² thinks it will almost destroy Mr C. Conversed freely with Mr Beall after the 3^d service — stated the evidence of the boys (the disgrace attached to a crop arises from the military custom).

The assertion of Pouquette³ in conversation with Mr C — Mr C almost crazy when informed of Conduct of boys — left the whipping pretty much to judgment of assistants. Mr C violent passions — wished Smith to commence a suit — instigated the paper controversy, persuaded Beall to write.⁴ The Mission might be better managed &

¹ Andrew G. Ellis had been an assistant at the Episcopal mission. At this time, he was proprietor of the Green Bay *Intelligencer*.— ED.

² From documents published *post*, Joseph Dickinson appears to have been the author of this pamphlet attack on Cadle.— ED.

³ Joseph Paquette, a cousin of the famous Pierre. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 402, note 5.— ED.

⁴ It appears from a letter signed "Civis," published in the Green Bay *Intelligencer* for Feb. 19, 1834, that in December previous, "a great fault was committed by several of the boys belonging to the Mission, for which they were severely chastised." Two of the boys were induced to complain "on behalf of the United States, of a violent and malicious battery perpetrated on their persons by the superintendent and male assistants, who [in January] were arrested upon a warrant, and brought before a magistrate," who bound them "to appear at the next term of the circuit court for trial." The correspondent condemns these proceedings as casting a reflection on the school; whereas, under the provisions of the territorial statute organizing the establishment, the teachers have a right properly to coerce the pupils, their respective relations being that of master and apprentice. "Civis" alleges that the teachers were not given an opportunity in the justice court of Louis Grignon, to introduce proofs of justification.

In the *Intelligencer* for March 5, "Civis" is charged by "Orion" with misrepresentation. He says: "In the evening of the 24th of Dec. last, eleven of the School boys attending the G. B. Mission were called from their beds (after having retired to rest) and for some supposed offence were conducted to a school room adjoining their lodgings, where by the orders of the assistant teachers, they were stripped of their outward garments

at $\frac{1}{3}$ less—the buildings shd have cost $\frac{1}{3}$ less. Smith cleared 1100, Olds 800. Mr C too honourable & not able to contend with crafty men. The destitution of horses, carriage, food &c — the payment sometimes of 20 dolls a bar-

and severely, cruelly and unreasonably punished by the infliction of some 15, others 20, and 25 stripes upon the bare back. They were then put in confinement, and on the day following were again called into the presence of their inhuman masters, when the same violence was repeated on their persons, lessening only the number of the blows, but with equal severity, and adding to the sum of shame and cruelty the barbarous and disgraceful outrage of shaving the head. The sufferings of these children may more readily be imagined than described when we are informed that these severities were endured at a season of the year when the mercury ranged from 5 degrees to 20 degrees below zero. After the enactment of this summary vengeance they were sent to the Hospital, and as they gradually recovered of their wounds, were put to task in the Mission service. Some 10 or 20 days having elapsed, the guardian of Theodore Lupient and Peter Bazille (two of these unfortunates) visited this place, and having called upon the superintendent for the purpose of acquainting himself with the facts was fully informed. He immediately withdrew his wards from their confinement and from the care of the Superintendent and applied to the civil authorities for redress." The correspondent further alleges that the superintendent and one of the assistants had been discharged by the magistrate — two assistants only "were bound in recognizance to the next term of the court."

March 19, the editor of the *Intelligencer* (Ellis) himself takes a hand in the quarrel, heartily indorsing Mr. Cadle. In the same issue, "Civis" and "No Mistake" attack "Orion" in three columns of fine type; they allege that the heads were not shaved, the hair being cut with scissors. Mr. Cadle himself also appears in the controversy with the following card, dated March 15: "The undersigned having noticed an article in the G. B. *Intelligencer* of the 5th inst, signed 'Orion,' thinks proper to state that he will in due time satisfactorily prove the writer to be a calumniator. He has directed the attention of the Society by which he is appointed to those allegations; and requested the benefit of a TRIAL; and further solicited that he may be dealt with according to the utmost rigour of the ecclesiastical laws to which he is subject if the charges should be substantially proved to be true, or, if shewn to be false, that they will publish the name of the author as a SLANDERER. R. F. CADLE."

Here the newspaper war appears to end. It will be noticed that Dr. Kemper ascertains that Cadle himself started this controversy, which no doubt greatly injured the mission. Further light is thrown on the matter, by the documents published *post.*—ED.

rel for pork, all wrong. Mr B's wife speaks highly of Mr Garvin's qualities. Mr B, highest opinion of integrity, purity & piety of Mr C—at same time is sensible of his faults, wishes this conversation to be secret. Mr B thinks Dr M. & myself shd investigate the late affair.

I am this morning (28) much fatigued with preaching, heat, musquitoes &c. We are apparently to have another warm day. My neck, ears, face, legs & body yet show marks of the Grand Kakalin expedition.

26. Garvin's house where we slept (I not more than 2 hours) is at foot of Grand Kakalin about 18 miles above Navarino. A log cabin with 2 or 3 rooms. The 4 got a room to themselves. C & I in same bed & Mr & Mrs W had a room. G. will sell whiskey & has therefore been separated from the Stockbridges with whom he had united himself—but he himself is a Naraganset. We found they were acquainted with Aaron Konkapot & that he is known as a drunkard. With the aid of what Mrs W brot in the boat we made out a breakfast—no milk, no butter—but tea, bread & chickens & currant sweatmeats. After a short walk we got into a wagon & passed over a most perilous road about a mile to the Mission House of the Amer [ican] Board among the Stocksbs. As they the S are now moving to the lands they have got in exchange on L Winnebago, this house &c will be abandoned. It was only intended for the residence of the families of the Clergyman and teacher. The school house was about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile off in the woods—only a day school, & but poorly attended in summer, it had not in it apparently as we passed, more than 12. The teacher Mr Hall¹ is sick at present, we conversed for a few minutes with Mr. Barber² at the Mission door, but did not get out.

Mr. Whitney has a store on left hand side going up wh he

¹ Rev. Chauncey Hall, coadjutor of Rev. Cutting Marsh. Davidson gives an account of the mission.—ED.

² For biographical sketch of Rev. Abel Lester Barber, "the first resident minister in Wisconsin to labor under commission from the American Home Missionary Society," see Davidson, p. 209.—ED.

established at request of the Stockeb — it is a temperance store,— & is now to be broken up. It has been kept for some time past by Mr W's nephew whose family with that of the Mission is the only white family in the settlement. Here we stayed and dined. The Stocks are more civilised and converse more in English than the Oneidas. There Miss & Mrs — started some weeks ago with some of their people beyond the Miss[issippi] to look out for new Miss[ionar]y stations. All the nation, altho it was rainy, assembled to bid him good bye, he prayed &c. Passing from Garvin's to the store we met with several Menomenee lodges — at one, a fellow nearly naked was climbing up the roof to seat himself on the top, wh he did before we passed by (For want of foresight Mr Beall thinks we have pd extravagantly for wood & shoes besides the other things mentioned. We must have the wood for one winter cut the winter before, on our own lands. The Mission has often pd Irwin 1.75 per pr. for shoes wh cost him say 75 cts). From the store (having had a dinner of salted venison, tea, cucumbers, dried apple sauce &c) we went down the stream 1½ miles in a log canoe — comical & somewhat alarming. All of us seated on the bottom in a row — commanded to sit still & under no circumstances to lay hold of the sides. Mr W. & a voyageur paddled — 6 of us in the canoe. We landed on the opposite side & walked to the house of La Charme¹ an old batchelor who was engaged in washing his check shirt. He had horses, cattle & fowls about his door & his employment is to transport goods at this portage of the grand K. A cross and beads were hanging on the walls, picture of Gen Jackson, & bright brass shovel poker &c for coal grate. After some hesitation he agreed to take us in his cart to the boat. Dr M & Mr & Mrs W got in, & were in peril. C & I walked. Du Charme not far below his house on a prairie w[h]ere there were several cross roads

¹ Du Charme is meant. Paul du Charme was the only one of that family who lived at Kaukauna for any length of time. His brother Dominic was the first settler, and Paul succeeded him. He is undoubtedly the one here referred to; he was the only bachelor among them.—H. B TANNER.

has erected a large red cross perhaps 30 feet high, about $\frac{1}{2}$ way up a small painting of Madonna & child. On the top of perpendicular beam a wooden cock painted—a little before a small piece of wood with I. S. H. [I. H. S.] on the horizontal beam a heart, ladder, crown of thorns, scourge, hammer, spike &c. In his zeal he once cut down a cross at Green Bay that had been erected by a priest whom he considered a bad man & was fined by the court 50 dolls. A Mr Grignon whose wife is a Meno[monee] & whose dg[daughter] is wife of Childs the sheriff claims a great deal of land here & has a saw mill at the rapids. At the mill the view of the rapids is very fine. G's son was attending the mill, dressed well with leather gloves on, & a wild dressed Meno well grown lad assisting.¹ Here Arndt joined us. He it is said has an interest in Garvin's inn. In walking over the meadow from the mill to the landing passed an indian burial place, 2 poles with white flags flying a pale fence partly surrounding the place & thick sticks of wood covering some of the graves. The boat at Grignon's landing was ready for us—awning-sail, soon put down—started after 4—went very pleasantly—rowed—lemonade. A short distance from Garvin's below a roman cath chapel built by Menos of logs. Mr E. Williams house at little K.

¹ The Mr. Grignon here referred to must be Augustin, third son (born June 27, 1780) of Pierre Grignon and Louise de Langlade. Augustin's wife, whose maiden name was Nancy McCrea, was from a Scotch father and Menomonee mother; their daughter Margaret married Ebenezer Childs. The son mentioned, was undoubtedly Charles A. Grignon. The land claim at Kaukauna rapids was derived by Augustin Grignon in part by purchase from Dominic du Charme, and in part by actual settlement by his wife. Du Charme was the first settler at the rapids; Grignon came next (July 1, 1812), settling on land adjoining Du Charme's claim; later, he bought a part of the latter's land, and occupied Du Charme's house, repairing and enlarging it. Then, in 1816, he built a grist mill on the property. This was on the north side of the river. The first permanent settlement on the north side was made in 1822, when fifty Christianized Stockbridges located there, on land previously ceded to the New York Indians by the Menomonees. The mission established among them was in charge of the Presbyterian church, and is described by Davidson as "the first Puritan church in Wisconsin."—H. B. TANNEK.

half way between G K & Navarino. Claims land 3 miles sq. Does not officiate—in no estimation—greatly in debt owes Whitney 1500—has had two executions of him lately when some of his cattle were seized & sold. Had many of the Canadian boat songs—home at dark.

Whitney expects early in Aug to go to [the] Misspi—has a shot tower near Galena wh his nephew now at G K is to superintend.¹ W engaged in many things. Bo[ugh]t on sat[urday] 79 head of cattle just come up from Illinois—is to supply fort & Mission with beef.

29. Big Wave an old chief of the Menominees with a few other Menos & 2 Chippeways from Sturgeon Bay, came to the house with Col Boyd² & [Richard] Prickett U. S. Interpreter.³ Dr M addressed them concerning the school & the advantages of sending their child to it & ag[ainst] intemperance. Big Wave with a regimental coat & a large medal of Washington was the principal speaker on the other side. The chiefs seated themselves on the floor evidently not knowing the use of chairs, & were much attracted by the clock. B W & 2 others well dressed * * * & have abandoned drunkenness. One poor fellow, said to drink, & badly dressed, with his face painted black, was eloquent & affected. They promised their endeavours to persuade their people to send their children—acknowledged the advantages of education—alluded to our differen[ce] of colour as an intimation from the Alm[igh]ty that we were designed for different stations & employments—blamed the whites for the introduction of whiskey wh is destroying the Indians & wh they cannot resist—& said that the first whites they were acquainted with did not sell them rum (the french)—the British sold them some but not much—but the Amers will sell it to them as long as they have any furs. Dr M gave them from the store room some red flannel & cotton &c as presents—we shook hands, & separated. Prickett the Inter[preter] was

¹ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, p. 338.—Ed.

² Col. George Boyd, U. S. Indian agent at Green Bay.—Ed.

³ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, for various references to Prickett.—Ed.

taken a prisoner when a boy 14 yrs old in what is now called Green County, Penn & taken to the present Chillicothe, Ohio, by the Stockbridges. He in time found his way to Mac & was 20 yrs in fur com[pany]. Has gone from [Grand] Portage of L Superior to Montreal in bark canoe in 6 days, 14 rowers, bark canoe, carrying 3 tons. Is said to be a boaster—married first a Chip & then a Menom. Living near Col Boyd's, like an Indian.

Mr C stated to me that his own taste & judgment wld have led him to settle himself as a Miss^y in the midst of the Indians, but that here he had been obliged to act in obedience of orders,—the plan of the school, its location &c were settled by the Ex Come.

28 A long visit from Mr Beall. He is anxious we shd enter into a scrutiny of the late affair, thinks the honor of the Mission & the credit of Mr C demands it. It is known that Mr. C demanded an investigation; if we go away without holding one it will be said by the R. C. that we were afraid to do so. Dr M on the contrary says we have no authority to enter into an impartial inquiry, to summon witnesses &c—that we ought to let the subject sleep if possible as it is too delicate for public discussion—that we have the full & decided opinion of all the respectable inhabitants of the excellency of Mr C's character & the correctness of the punishment, & that the whole affair is the effect of malignity, & ingratitude. * * * Nothing but necessity shd compel us to bring it before the public—for then it will be seen acc[ording] to the rules of the house, the boys were too old to be whipped & that the cutting off the hair was not authorized—& some wld say if there had been a teacher sleeping in the room with the chld, as there ought to have been, this sad affair cld not have happened. Mr C asserts, justly I think, that with respect to the punishment, there was no provision in the laws for such a crime, it was not to be thot of, & was therefore acc[ording] to the right of every parent (as he viewed himself) or master, to be punished in an unusual way—I think that the statement of the assistants Gregory, Smith & Groom who

denounced the crime & punished it—& of Beall and others who were present shd be put on paper

This mornng 5 Oneida boys ran away. One of whom had run away twice before since we have been here. We want these Oneidas because they are full bloods, & yet it will not I think do to go in pursuit of them every time. Ought we not to threaten they shall not come back—or at least write to the Chiefs & solicit their interference to induce the parents when they run home to whip them & send them immediately back

Col. Boyd thinks the sickly appearance of many of the children is owing to the salt pork on wh they almost live

Mr Groom goes today with two hired men & one of the boys near to the little Kakalin about 9 miles off to cut hay from an Oneida prairie, permission having been obtained from the Chfs for that purpose.

Cobus Hill brot to day the Oneida P. B. [prayer book] to be reprinted in N York Dr M. promised his aid. I will propose this plan to Bp O.¹ for his two C P Book Soct—offer a premium of say 500 dolls for the best translation of the whole P. B. in the Oneida—and print an edition of the best translation that is offered.

Spent aft & took tea at Col. B. with Mr C. Col agrees in the impropriety of further investigation, & thinks the testimonial signed by himself & others² sufficient to cover

¹ Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, of New York, chairman of the committee for domestic missions, D. & F. M. Society.—Ed.

² In the Green Bay *Intelligencer* for Feb. 19, 1834, appears the following card, doubtless the testimonial here referred to:

“We the undersigned of Green Bay and its vicinity, having attended this day at the Mission House by invitation and heard the reasons assigned by the Rev. R. F. Cadle which have induced him to withdraw from the immediate Superintendence of the Green Bay Mission at the present time, take pleasure in stating our entire approval of his conduct. While we bear testimony to the zeal and unremitting labor with which Mr. Cadle has at all times during the term of his agency in this establishment discharged his arduous and irksome duties, we hope that he will find in his retirement that rest and contentment which he so much deserves and so earnestly seeks after. We hope that Mr. Cadle will still continue to exercise towards

the whole ground — will make exertions to collect the Menos of the neighbourhood tomorrow at 10 oc[lock] at the Mission for Dr M. to address — is willing to add something to Mr. C's statement conc[erning] the benefits wh have resulted from the school

He says the Amer Fur Com at Mac have advertised yearly for 15,000 galls of whiskey — that 100 barrels of it are sent every year to Green Bay to Judge [John] Lawe & the other members of the fur Com who are located here — that he refused at Mac belonging to a Temperence Society because Mr Stuart one of its warm advocates wld continue the agency of the fur Comy

He says the Stocks get for their improvements 25,500

that institution a fostering care. And we doubt not but the wounds which have by recent occurencies been inflicted, will be healed by the reflection of having faithfully discharged his duty.

“Mission House, Green Bay Feb. 5, 1834.

“(Signed)

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
GEO. BOYD,
U. S. Ind. Agent.
J. LYNDE, Lt. U. S. A.
E. WORRELL, M. D.
Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
R. S. SATTERLEE,
Surg. U. S. A.
R. B. MARCY, Lt. 5th Inf.
R. E. CLARY, Lt. 5th Inf.
St CLAIR DENNY, U. S. A.
HENRY BAIRD.
HENRY S. BAIRD.
J. V. SUYDAM.
ALEXANDER J. IRWIN.
HORATIO MINUSE.
SAMUEL RYAN.
M. E. MERRILL, Lt. 5th Inf.
N. PERRY.
J. W. CONROE.
A. G. ELLIS.
S. W. BEALL.
DAVID WARD.”

dolls & 2 township of 24,000 acres each instead of one—the Brotherto[w]ns get 1600 dolls for their improvements & one township. They are to be located on North of Lake Winnebago adjoining each other & the object of the exchange was to keep if possible all the Whites to the S & E of Fox & Wisconsin

Saw at the Cols [Boyd's] Long's travels in this country printed in London 1791 with vocabularies of Menominee, Chippeway & other indian languages.¹

A little Menomonee boy who had been wandering about the house with his parents came to school to day as a day scholar—his mother cannot part with him at night. He will probably however get all his meals here. A suit of clothes was given him & he was sent behind the barn, he soon appeared with the new clothes on & the old blanket wrapt around him. This I believe is the boy who said a few days since in answer to Mr Laberd's question Why he did not come to the school, That there they whipt too much

This evening the wind came to the North & it became cool after 9 very hot days

17. Called at Mr Bealls, Irwins, Col. Boyds, Beard.² So cold that we requested blankets. Col. Boyd indian agent—said to receive intelligence by our boat that his office is abolished.³ Find him & family warm hearted & attached to Mr C. & Mission. He is quick tempered. She sister to Mrs John Q. Adams.

18. Called at Mrs Smiths (Miss Kellogg that was)⁴ in-

¹J. Long's *Voyages and travels of an Indian interpreter and trader among the N. Amer. Indians, with a vocabulary of the Chippewa and other Indian languages* (London, 1791). A French translation was published in Paris in 1794.—ED.

²So spelled throughout the journal, but the Baird family is meant—Henry Baird and his son Henry S. Tradition in the Baird family has it that Dr. Kemper always pronounced the name as he here spells it.—ED.

³He continued in service until 1840, when he resigned. See biography of Boyd, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, pp. 266-269.—ED.

⁴Mrs. John Y. Smith, when Miss Anna Weed Kellogg, was a missionary teacher to the Stockbridges. Her husband, a Presbyterian, arrived in

tended going with him about a mile up Hill creek, but was prevented by our stay at the fort. Gen B[rooke] from Vir[ginia]—Bp Hobart a tutor in his family introd[uced] by C. F. Mercer—plain & unostentatious—showed us a most admirable garden. Learnt [that he is] not religious—tho fitted up Commissary's room for us with flags & benches & kept it so during our stay & attended whenever we officiated there. Mrs B considered religious, was a Methodist, commun[ion] with Mr C—the dg [daughter] of the lady with whom the Gen lodged when recruiting at Boston. Splendid shell work from New Providence W. I. at Lieut Clary, a pious Pres (—Dr Satterlee, do[ctor] Birnam, Chapman adj¹). (Capt Cruger²—Capt Scott,³ a hunter). 4 comps here. Satterlee & Clary hold worship & Bible Class with soldiers

Tea at Mr Ellis—Dr M preached at Navarino, I read prayers.

19. We have long conversations with the family concerning the Mission—& with all the gentlemen we meet with

Walked thro the grounds to Devil river⁴ about a mile from Fox river—our land extends 2 miles beyond—very little on this side cultivated, about 14 acres—none on other. Saw place where they shoot deer—many pretty flowers—mounds, opened last winter, conchs &c found in them—marshy at times—very little large timber this side. Wood 250 cords pr year 22 fires. 3 wash room, 3 kitchen &c We must have it cut one winter, for next. Went to Camp Smith⁵ where the Americans had a fort soon

Green Bay in May, 1828, being employed in erecting the Stockbridge mission buildings; he married Miss Kellogg in 1832, and at the time of Kemper's visit was, in company with Asa Sherman, running a saw-mill on government lands near Green Bay. See biography in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 452-459.—ED.

¹ William Chapman, 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry.—ED.

² William E. Cruger, captain, 5th infantry.—ED.

³ Martin Scott, captain, 5th infantry.—ED.

⁴ Now East River.—ED.

⁵ The site of Fort Howard, on the west side of Fox River, had been selected in 1816 by Maj. Charles Gratiot, of the engineer corps; he prepared

after the last war — a good view from it. Mr C left us to officiate at Duck Creek. In evening I preached in Mission House. There is a Congregation organized here at Menomineville¹ & likewise at Navarino.² The latter place has sprung up within 3 yrs & threatens to destroy the former

20. I officiated at 10 & at 2 in the School House. □ The day exceedingly hot. Col & Miss Boyd, Mr & Mrs Beard, Mr Beall, the Irwins &c present in morg. Went and officiated at fort at 5 in aft — at Ellis' — & officiated at 8 at Navarino. Conversed with Ellis concerning the Mission, Mr C, Mr Suydam³ and the late difficulties. Mr C has laboured most faithfully, but perhaps not exactly calculated for the difficulties of the station.

21. The Dr or myself lead in morn[ing] & even[ing] worship in the fam[ily]. We assemble in school house at 6 & at 7½. The Psalter, a hymn & then prayers, principally from Cotterill. I am looking over the papers we brot, the laws, & the list of students — Dr M is preparing the report

Dined with the Gen [Brooke] at 1 oc with Dr. Satterlee.

the plans of the fort, and was present during the earlier portion of its construction, its completion being left to the superintendence of Col. Talbot Chambers. When, however, in 1819, Col. Joseph Lee Smith, of the 3d infantry, took charge of the garrison, he became dissatisfied with the low, sandy site, wishing a broader outlook, and commenced work upon fortifications on the east of the Fox, three miles farther up the river and half a mile back from the shore. These new quarters were styled Camp Smith, and were occupied from 1820 to 1822, when the site was condemned as undesirable, and the garrison returned to Fort Howard. Cf. *Historic Green Bay*, pp. 154-166.— ED.

¹ Menomoneeville (alias "Shantytown" and "Bellevue") originated in the shanty settlement formed between Camp Smith (see preceding note) and Fox River. In Vol. B, p. 146, of the books in the Brown county register of deed's office, Green Bay, is registered (Jan. 24, 1829) a plat of Munnomonee (John Lawe, proprietor). But the settlement is now merely a suburb of Green Bay.— ED.

² Navarino, the nucleus of the modern Green Bay, was platted in 1830 by Daniel Whitney, proprietor.— ED.

³ John V. Suydam came to Green Bay in 1831 as an assistant teacher at the mission. Two years later, he became a partner with Ellis, in editing and publishing the Green Bay *Intelligencer*.— ED.

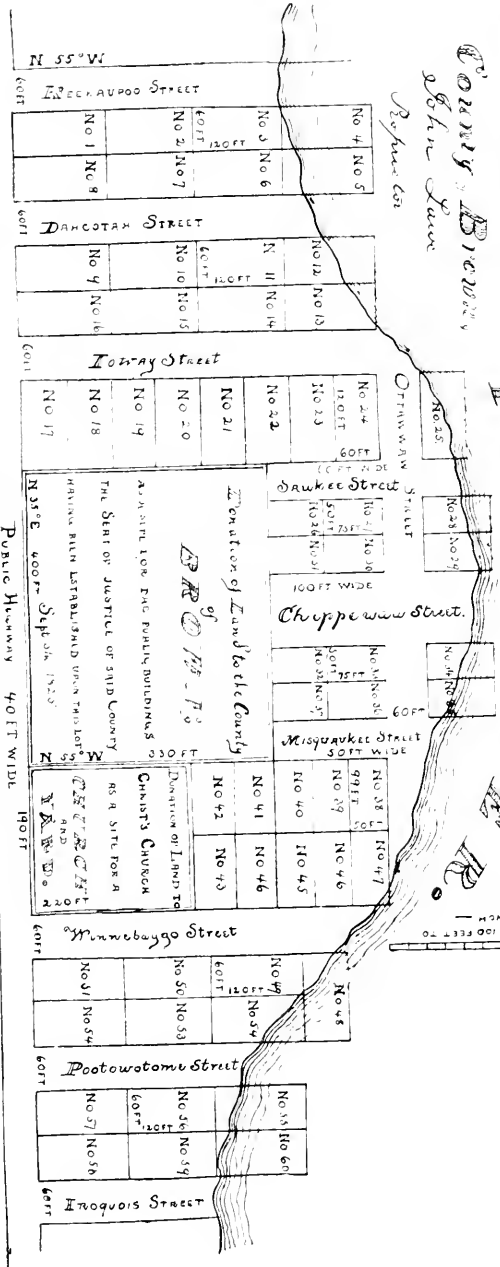
P L A T E of the T O W N of

MUNNOMONIE

*County Brewery
John Lane*

T O W N

Record of 4th June 1829 at 12 Clark's Mo
and recorded in volume B page 146 - Rice J Linn. Date 7th
Sept. fees \$1.25



REDUCED FACSIMILE OF MAP OF TOWN OF MUNNOMONIE ("SHANTYTOWN").

Recorded in Brown Co. Register of Deeds' office, vol. B, p. 146, Jan. 4, 1829. A similar plat had been recorded Oct. 9, 1820 (vol. A, pp. 320-324).

633E

Exceedingly hot. Mrs B looked overcome. * * * When the Gen & Gen Brady get together they tell over a bottle long stories of the last war. Gen Brooks was with Gen Smyth, Wilkinson &c on the Canada frontier. At 3 we started from the fort for Oneida say 9 miles Dr. M in a waggon driven by Neddy & for a companion Cobus Hill. I mounted on a Green Bay pony belonging to adj. Chapman — an easy racking horse. Dr S, Mr C & a soldier likewise on horse-back. Two miles of the road had just been opened by the Oneidas the week before. Dr M & Mr C took off their coats. The ride upon the whole was pleasant to me. Stopt within 2 miles of D. C. [Duck Creek] & drank from a spring. Found Dr S. pleasant & intelligent. He had placed in the wagon several musquito nets & a quantity of ice — & promoted by his attentions our comfort in a great degree. After riding thro the woods 6 miles we came to the settlement — log houses scattered on each side of the road, with perhaps 400 acres cleared — the crops looked promising. At parsonage about sun set.

The building had been much improved during the day. A shed had been erected for a kitchen where several Oneida women prepared the meals. A porch had been placed in front &c. The house had 2 rooms besides a large pantry. At tea we had venison &c. Two fires were kindled in front of the door to keep off the musqs & notwithstanding the heat I found the smoke attractive compared with the bite of those venomous insects. The ice was very refreshing not only to ourselves but to all visitors. Dr M was placed in the bed room — in the other we 4 slept with all doors & windows open. I had a good bed on the floor under a window & surrounded with a net — & slept pretty well.

The ch[urch], a log building is near the Parsonage. It has in a recess a chancel &c with a vestry room behind — an unfinished gallery in front — benches with backs. We walked there in the eveng & heard several of the Congregation practising music for next day with a good & well played bass viol

The mornng of this day before we left the Mission was de-

voted to an examination of the girls school. It was very satisfactory. Girls who have been here two yrs only & who when they came knew not a word of English or a letter now equal in school learning girls of the same age in our District Schools in Conn. Some recited Murrays Eng Grammar, Olneys Geo[graphy], Colburns Arith—read, spelled & wrote well. They appear obedient to Mr Crawford & affectionate to each other

We must buy some books for those children who have washed for us &c.

22. Col [George] Croghan whom I once knew & is now Inspector Gen of the Army is expected at fort Howard soon.

* * * * *

We assembled in ch at 10 oc. The people pressed to it until all seats were occupied & more benches had to be brot in. The men on one side the women on the other. About 10 infants in their peculiar cradles were kept in excellent order. Cobus Hill read part of the Service in Mohawk, & hymns in that language were sung from books prepared by Methodists. The whole audience quiet & very solemn in their deportment. Mr C read Com[munion] Ser[vice]—Dr. M preached—then I said a few words from C H's [Cobus Hill's] reading desk on Lord's Supper—what we said was interpreted sentence by sentence by John Smith, born among them, but apparently the son of a negro by an Indian woman. John interpreted boldly but we fear not correctly. The Lords Supper was then adm[inistered] to 69—say 3 Chi[ldren], 3 visitors (Dr S, Mr Suydam & Methodist School teacher) & ten Methodists, leaving 53 Com[municants] of the ch. After the Com[munion] Dr M read Bp O's letter & addressed the Os[Oneidas] on various subjects & particularly Temperence. Between one & two we went to the Parsonage, examining by the way the Cradles, one of wh had a profusion of silk shawls &c. The 9 chiefs came to us & delivered an address as an answer to Bp O's letter &c wh address was very poorly interpreted by Smith. To this Dr. M replied. Hill then thro Smith gave us an acc[ount] of the Coms[commandments?]

& of a temperence Socty. (See report) and we all 8 chiefs C Hill, & Methodist teacher sat down to dinner consisting of 2 dishes of pork & beans, 2 chicken pies, squashes, potatoes, peas & rice pudding afterwards. Rather a deficiency of seats, spoons & tumblers—but upon the whole did admirably. Shook hands aff[ectionate]ly with all & started at 5 as we came.

Took tea with Dr S to whose politeness much indebted. Mr Whitney lent Dr M & myself his chaise & we got home $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9

23. Wednesday. Nearly tired out. Rode with Miss Crawford & little Phebe Warren as far as Beards to give the child some fresh air. An amusing affair last Sunday between Mr B & myself about my being an Irishman. He insisted upon it, & shook me warmly by the hand. The weather was too warm for the child—a little Meno orphan fast sinking into the grave with scrofula wh has carried off several chld from the Mission this yr & wh is a very common disease particularly among the half breeds. Towards Sun set Miss C, her br & myself with 5 of the boys & a young Meno man as guide took a bark canoe & went to Navarino. I paddled part of the way. This mode of conveyance appears very attractive to all who have experienced it. Visited Whitney some stores &c & returned same way after 10 oc.

In the morning of this day we ex[amined] the school of the boys—were gratified—some passed—many ac[quainted] with Geogra[phy]—many wrote—but five of the present in arith—but boys have gone thro here with Dabolls & have commenced surveying, Nat Philoro &c. Dr. M ex[amined] in the Cat[echism]. One of the boys concerned in the late affair remains. None have been sent away—but their friends were requested to take them. Presumptive evidence that the house was set on fire by some of those who were punished.¹

¹ In the Green Bay *Intelligencer* for Feb. 19, and successive issues, appeared the following advertisement, dated Feb. 6, 1834: “\$200 REWARD.—The undersigned, believing that an attempt was made by some incendiary

24. (See above) 2 yrs ago when expecting Sacs & Foxes they had spies thro this country, even visiting the Mission. Reason why the french were not frightened.

The dinner today at Mrs. W's was very formal — a written note was sent to each of us.

25. Wrote a letter to Mrs. Relf wh goes of course by Galena I hope I will get home before it — for it may be weeks in going — yet by writing I relieve at least for the time my anxiety about my precious ones at home.

Yesterday mornng recd a note to each asking us to dine at Col Boyd's. Consented if at one for we had promised to go to-day with Mr W. to Grand Kakalin. A very good dinner roast venison with currant jelly — boiled chickens & ham &c. Although very hot we had a fine breeze in front of [the] Cols house where we remained until 5 oc when the boat at last appeared with 7 men & Mr. & Mrs. W. & Arndt — the boat leaked much. About a mile above Col B's the settlement ceases where on the left side used to be the R. C. Mission — we went on rowing, very pleasantly till dark when we came to the little Kakalin rapids near to wh Mr. Williams resides 9 miles above Navarino. From here the rest of the way 9 miles the men had to pole, & consequently to keep very near the shore. We were assalted in a most terrible manner by 1000s of mus from wh apparently nothing could defend us. This continued until 2 oc. My face & neck & hands & my legs between the top of boots & knees were bitten all over. The Moon rose at 11. by it Mr C could see my face swollen all over The irritation was intolerable. It affected the mind. And I could easily imagine a man driven to desperation by these insects. The heat was great yet a degree of chiliness & in order to keep off the mus we put on our cloaks & wrapt our faces in our handkerchiefs. About Midnight a slight breeze

on the evening of the 5th inst. to destroy the buildings occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Mission at this place, hereby gives notice that the above reward will be given to any person or persons who shall disclose and furnish such proof as will lead to the full detection and conviction of the incendiary as aforesaid.— RICH'D F. CADLE, Sup't."—ED.

sprang up & revived us. The boat was well supplied with lemons, lemon surup, cold meats, bread & cheese. Mr W acknowledged in all his travels he had not experienced such an attack from Mus. Arndt had a net for the hat wh he loaned Dr M & was a great protection to him

30. Wrote up journal this morning Examined the pupils of the girls school upon the ch[urch] cat[echism], Scrip[ture], & hymns — & was much gratified.

Report of a schooner in the Bay. Here Dr. S. decides that Mr Gregory must not teach again, & and that he must go off with us.

Dr M. stories of England. Dinner at the house of the Father of the teacher of deaf & dumb he brot out with him a little of each dish at a time sent around on plates to each guest by the lady at the head of the family. His story of Williams the broker — 16 servants, prayers — of Drummond, praying & expounding before 4 clergymen — of Bp of Winchester — hymn after dinner.

31. No schooner in sight now, the report of yesterday referred to a boat going to a Mill. It is now 4 weeks since I left my own dear home & precious children. About this time I expected to be there again, & here I am at the farthest distance from Norwalk, with no prospect for more than a fortnight yet of returning! God's will be done. Dr M is going on with his report. Last evening a shower. This morng cool & cloudy.

When the Foxes & Sacs were expeled, 2 yrs ago, a little boy at school who had a good suit of clothes begged permission to have them on every day as he expected soon to be killed & wld then have no opportunity of wearing them out.

Pishe was considered all but dying yesterday — but is now better. She will not talk about religion but assents to proper questions. She is of course childish & occasionally fretful.

I have recd from Miss Cadle a little indian cradle &c for Lill, & a bundle of bark, a canoe & an indian hat

The 39 scholar admitted as a boarder into the school 13

Jan'y 1831 a full menomenee, Makkemetas was named Jackson Kemper. His fathers name was Kakononequut. He was to be supported for 6 yrs. He deserted Oct 4, 1831.

Mr Cadles donations to the Mission to June 2d 1834 including 2 yrs salary (\$400 per ann) amount to \$1087.47½.

The day after we came here we drew the following orders. viz. for

Almon Gregory for 6 mos to May 7/31	.	.	.	.	\$125
Sarah Crawford do April 16/31	.	.	.	.	.75
Leonard Groom do do 21/31	.	.	.	.	150
John Smith in full at rate of \$250 per ann	.	.	.	.	66.70

So cold today we had fire in the parlour for several hours.

Here Gen B & Dr S. The latter gave a certificate to Mr Gregory in favor of a temporary absence on ac[count] of ill health

At Navarino bot for Pische a little watch & some raisins.

The water here is bad with out ice. It has both in the well & in my pitcher, a screen upon it.

August 2. Yesterday two more schooners were reported in sight,—the report was confirmed to us last night by Mr Whitney who came to see us. The one has about 50 Oneida indians on board—the other has the mail—& this morn'g I was gratified by recg a letter from home dated 10 July, all well.

Among other papers Mr C has shown me one containing a statement of the boarding children admitted into the school by Roman Catholic parents or guardians & who have been gratuitously taught, clothed & supported. The support of a child is estimated at \$40 per ann, clothing 20, instruction 8—no charge for medical attendance or buildings. The period included is from Oct 25–29 to Jan'y 15–34. The result is, 148 years 11 mos & 10 days at rate of \$68 per ann= \$10,128 22–100.

Obtained yesterday some Menominee rice & specimens of the plant, flower &c. The grain looks like oats and is called Menominee by the Indians. Fine specimen of lead ore from Galena county by Mr. Whitney. Two fans from Miss Cadle—a wild goose & a prairie hen.

Yesterday I thought & dreamt much of home & of Annet.¹ How great the loss! How vivid the recollection! Mr. Ellis spoke of her beauty & appearance & said she was the most youthful woman to be the mother of children he had ever met with.

Judge Arndt promised to send me some rice to plant.

I asked Mr. Beall to put on paper his recollections of Mr. Cadle's trial.² This I consider a necessary caution against accidents.

I have finished reading this day Gutzlaff's voyages along the coast of china³ p. p. 332. My want of facility in acquiring languages, my actual ignorance of every language except my own, my young & motherless children, my age — would it appears to me unfit me for the important & sacred station of being at the head of a Mission to china. I must write to Mr E. Newton to this effect. The door apparently opening is wonderful. G. considers the inhabitants of China at 362 Millions $\frac{1}{3}$ of the people of the earth.

3. Dr M. complaining, will not leave the mission today. He has devoted himself for some days past to the report, & finished it yesterday. Yesterday was exceedingly sultry — today it will probably be as much so — I have three services before me.

Col. Boyd & young Mr Beard⁴ here yesterday. Prospects yet gloomy — the first schooner came in full of Oneida Indians, she is very filthy and offensive — the other goes to Chicago. A 3^d is expected — but when?

Commenced a letter yesterday to Mrs. Relf. Mr Gregory gave me a Sioux arrow. Mr. Groom returned at 11 last night from the Oneida prairie near little Kakalin & in neighbourhood of Mr. Williams. He has secured about 10 ton of hay

Visited yesterday with Mr. Cadle Mr Perry & Mrs. Irwin.

¹ A pet name for his deceased wife.—ED.

² See *ante*, p. 419, note 4.—ED.

³ Rev. Carl. Gutzlaff's *Journal of three voyages along the coast of China*, 1831-33, published in 1834.—ED.

⁴ Henry S. Baird, then 34 years of age.—ED.

5. Aug tuesday 11 oc a. m. I am now in Lake Michigan on board the Sheldon Thompson steam boat on my way home. God be praised! Let me bring up my journal to the present. As Mr. Groom & I were going down to Navarino on Sunday mornng we heard there was a steamer in sight, but as none was expected presumed it was a mistake. Owing to a mistake in Mr Ellis paper wh appeared again yesterday after a silence of 3 mos & wh he promises to send me, I did not begin to officiate at the fort until 11, & sat some time with Lt Denny¹ & fam who I found were from Pitts[burgh]. He is br[other] to the member of congress. In the midst of the service before I got to the Litany, the Steamer I now am on passed the fort. My feelings were greatly excited for the moment & before the ante Com[munion] Ser[vice] I called Dr Satterlee up, who assured she could not under any circumstances leave here for some hours. I crossed after service to Mr. Whitneys & begged him to make inquiries concerning the sailing of the boat. Dined with Mr. Ellis and spent some time with Mr. and Mrs. [John Y.] Smith conversing con[cerning] baptism & particularly infant baptism. They expressed themselves satisfied & that their difficulties were removed—but did not bring their child to baptism. Mr. S in reference to the Mission & to the time that he & his wife were there said, the assistants were so few & were so occupied in daily concerns that they had no time to give to the religious education of the children. Officiated at 3 at Navarino & at 5 at the fort. Mr. Ellis, Groom & Crawford the Methodist teacher of the Oneidas at the fort in the Morng—& they & Smith & Whitney in the afternoon. Dr. & Mrs. Satterlee who had just arrived in the Steam boat, Rev. Mr. Porter² Pres[byterian] clergy[man] of Chicago likewise are on Steam boat, Lt. Clary, some soldiers, & serjeant Watkins & wife & child (the latter I bap^d) came to the service at Nav. The S. T. has come from Buffalo with 150 soldiers

¹ St. Clair Denny, first lieutenant, 5th infantry.—Ed.

² Rev. Jeremiah Porter, "the first resident Protestant pastor in Chicago." — Davidson, p. 154.—Ed.

recruited at New York, with their officers & other passengers. The recruits are left at their different stations as they are wanted, 13 are to remain here & the rest will go to the other posts — at fort Winnebago, the Mississippi &c. Having obtained some whiskey some of them became intoxicated and insubordinate. They were taken towards eve on the other side of the river & encamped in tents south of the fort. There has been today a melancholy display of Indians in Nav[arino]. Many wild Menominees fantastically dressed were about — but the Oneidas who have just arrived¹ were met most imprudently by their friends from Duck Creek & a scene of great intoxication and degradation ensued. The new comers were considerably civilized — had been industrious and frugal at home, & some had brot with them considerable sums of money i. e. a few hundred dollars. They were well, prettily, & neatly dressed — the women with men's hats ornamented with ribbons &c. But whiskey was cheap & plenty — & too many fell victims to its direful effects. I saw a man holding an infant in a cradle knock his wife prostrate twice — others rolling in the sand unable to rise. The whiskey was generally got I suppose from the shanties near Smiths. Crawford came down with the intention of hastening their departure to Duck Creek. They are all or most all professing Methodists. Happy wld it have been for them could they [have] been induced to travel with their goods today instead of spending the day in this awful manner. Not one at ch — Crawford attended all my services. 400 [dollars] were pd for the transportation or carrying of 110 Oneidas (Men, women & chld) from Buffalo to G. B. They behaved badly on board — when sea sick, vomited whenever they were on deck, in the hold over the baggage &c. — & the vessel, the Indiana, became contaminated, & soon after they landed some had premonitory symptoms of colera. There is by a law of the Territory a fine of 200 dolis for selling ardent spirits to Indians — & yet it cannot be in-

¹ A part of the Oneidas of New York, who were shipped to Wisconsin by the general government. — Ed.

forced for magistrates, traders & it is said all the french besides others will sell to them—& consequently no jury would convict a man of this crime.

Saw Col Croghan at the fort. I wld not have known him He recollected me & said it was 17 yrs since we met. He arrived with Judge Doty, Mr Beard &c in the Nancy Dawson. Is Inspector Gen: of the army.

* * * * *

He married a Miss Livingston. He assured me he wld have been at Ch had he not been expecting for some hours to start for fort Winnebago. He, Lt. Chapman & a soldier are going on horseback. From there he goes up the Missipi & is to locate a new fort &c & is behind his time.

Took tea with Judge Doty & spent an hour very agreeably. We are invited to dine with them tomorrow, provided they can get any thing to give us to eat.

Called for Mr Cadle at Judge Arndts where I found he had taken tea. Introduced to Judge Irwin' who holds the station Doty had before he was turned out by Jackson.

Milnor read our report to the Mission family—all, & particularly C & his sister appeared to approve of it.

We determine with grateful hearts to embrace the opportunity afforded by the Steam boat.

4. On friday eveng I made a short address to the children at family prayers, & now took leave of them, exhorting them to love one another. We packed up immediately after breakfast. Talked with Suydam about his becoming a candidate, directed him & promised to send him Horn's Intro. He gave me two MSS maps one of Green Bay, the other of Fox river—& a menomenie war club. Started

¹ David Irwin. Henry Merrill, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, p. 368, speaks of meeting him in Green Bay in the spring of 1834, and describes him as "a Judge of the Territory, one of the executive lights, sent out from the East to decide upon the law and evidence among the benighted inhabitants of this far-off and wild country. He was boarding with Judge Arndt." See further characterizations of Irwin in *Id.*, vi, pp. 378, 446, 447. He succeeded Doty as U. S. district judge, in 1832, holding office until the formation of Wisconsin Territory (1836).—ED.

from Mission house before 9 bidding all & aff[ectionate] farewell. Found on our arrival at the boat she does not sail till 4 oc. Called at Whitneys, Smiths, Ellis — & crossed to the fort & called at Gen Brookes, Lt. Clary & Dr. Satterlees. B's youngest child very ill, it was on this acc Mrs. B not at Ch yesterday. S[mith]s were out. At Lt C's met Mr Porter.

Dined at Dotys — two chickens, whips, &c. They were at school together — Ives was with them — the butt of the boys & laughed at by the girls, to whom he used to show his compositions. I[ves] was never a common soldier & if in the army at all it must have been for a short time, perhaps he marched as a drafted militiaman to Sacketts harbour for a week or two. When I[ves] grew up he was sometimes supposed to be deranged. Doty knew Dr Satterlee when he was a frivolous dandy & cannot think much of him. To us he appears a noble minded active X^{an} gentleman. Capt & Mrs Croghan are it is said the only persons in the fort belonging to our Ch — & yet they have never step'd forward or invited us or crossed over to hear us — nor was I until yesterday introduced to her — & then she gave me the tips of her three fingers. D[oty] has travelled much thro this country — been to Lake Superior — up the Miss river to source &c Has a fine collection of specimens & bestowed several upon me, of agates, copper ore &c a sioux pipe, a deers head &c. I gave Cadle my Gutzlaff. We started before 4 oc — eleven cabin passengers — the boat & its accomodations vastly inferior to the Michigan. [Joseph] Rolett[e] the trader from Prairie du Chien, [Hercules] Dousman educated by Dr Rudd & son of the rich [Michael] Dousman of Mac — the son intelligent & living at the Prairie, Lt. Lacey,¹ a surveyor of the Territory lands, Winant collector of Mac² &c Cadle, Doty, Groom, Smith, Whitney, Satterlee, Dr Worrell,³ Clary &c

¹ Edgar M. Lacey, 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry.— ED.

² Our diarist appears to have mistaken the name. Abraham Wendell was at that time collector of customs at Mackinac.— ED.

³ Edward Worrell, assistant army surgeon.— ED.

saw us off. The wind being a head blew the steam in our faces, no awning on upper deck — the heat was therefore great — almost impossible to pass to bow of the boat. Suydam's maps examined & pronounced incorrect — particularly Little Sturgeon Bay & the names of several of the islands. About 9 oc a fog coming up & being near some islands we stopped for several hours. It appears we waited for the accomodation of Roulet & his party from 10 to 4 — & now we are to stop at Louse island to accomodate the collector.

5. My berth proved a sad one — bed bugs &c & very rocking — slept very little. Rose at day break when the boat started. Many passengers complain of dirt & vermin of the boat. Passed the beautiful eagle harbour — grape islands. Death's door the N: part of the Peninsula between L Mich & Green Bay, Bouers [Bowyer's] bluffs a most splendid display of natural fortifications — high perpendicular wall, angles & apparently port holes. When at Potawatamie or Louse island the Capt took the Collector ashore to fix upon a scite for a light house the Gov[ernment] has ordered to be built. With others went along. The water wonderfully transparent. The cliff nearly 100 feet in perpendicular height. We could land but that was all a shore was apparently formed by the gradual crumbling of the cliff — but it was only 2 or 3 feet wide. There were occasional ravines, but too steep to be ascended. The cedar trees crowned the cliff & were occasionally seen on the sides. After a vain attempt to ascend, we returned to the boat & coasted the cliff for some distance. It was a splendid and delightful scene. The cliff some times leaning beyond a perpendicular & disposed apparently in horizontal strata as if erected by the hand of man, looked like ruined castles or forts. It was a light gray limestone. The clearness of the atmo & the transparency of the water increased the brilliancy & picturesqueness of the scene. Finding the cliff extended a great way & concluding it wld require a day instead of an hour to examine the island &c we returned. Much is said of the clearness of these waters — certain sub-

jects can be seen at a great depth say 6 or 7 fathoms — a white towel for instance tied to the line.

Doty spoke of the farming establishment for the Menom-
inies. The two who are said to be appointed farmers are
Arndt who even now when a judge sells whiskey * * *
& Perry who is said to be lazy & who when he wants to
have the garden of one of the farms hoed, after waiting a
week there doing nothing, made a bee & treated the In-
dians to whiskey while they hoed the garden on a sunday.
It is doubtful however whether either of these men have
been appointed. The death of Gov Porter is not consid-
ered a calamitous event for the Territory or the Indians.
* * * All parties appear to be unanimous in the opinion
that the Indians are injured on all sides. The government,
the army, the traders, the agents (& the Missionaries to a
certain extent) accuse each other. Many agents appear to
prey upon them & have grown rich. The Government
forces them to give up land wh it the Gov does not want.
Some conscientious officers assert that traders have come
within musket shot of their forts & sold without reserve,
& that they cannot obtain from Gov the authority neces-
sary to repress their efforts & drive the traders away.
Rolet & others appear to think that all the efforts pledged
to the Menos for their lands will be made without produc-
ing the least good. 5 good farm houses have been erected
on cleared land for farmers who are to receive 500 [dollars]
& their wives 300 — & huts for the Indians in the woods —
wh they say they will not live in. A saw mill is erected
& a grist mill, both of wh it is feared will go to ruin —
for no timber is cut, & the Menos have not yet learned &
it is supposed they never will learn to plough &c.

Rolet an intelligent shrewd man has been 30 yrs an in-
dian fur trader — has lived for yrs among — a canadian of
french descent. Speaks severely of our Gov's conduct
towards the Indians. He has a son at a presbyterian school
& a dg[daughter] at a quaker sch near New York. He was
educated at the Catholic college of Quebec. Appears tol-
erant perhaps deistical in his sentiments. He says Mr

Cadle might have wiped [whipped] the boys till the blood came & starved & confined them for mos & there wld have been no complaint, but the cutting of the hair is a disgrace to the indian not to be forgiven. He has authority & money from two fathers to prosecute Mr C—but he will not do it for he esteems both C & his sister. Even in his own case he says he cld not have forgiven the cutting off the hair. The boys were taken away last winter by Paquette without authority—Mr C ought not to have suffered them to go. R says the Mission has many enemies at Nav he was written to to prosecute &c. Dousman says the Mission has done much good, has been a great blessing & produced considerable effect at Green Bay. When he heard the heads were not shaved but only the hair cut short, he thot the affair quite changed. R has told me much conc[erning] the Indians & their lands. The wilder they are the better in his estimation—at all events they are free from many of the vices of the whites. The Sioux are yet in a wild state—men & women dress in Buffalo skins—the men have boot moccasins, the hair inside. Their robes are painted with figures of animals &c on outside. In hunting &c they often guide their horses by bearing their bodies to the side they wish to go. Their lodges are rendered very comfortable in winter by having Buffalo robes hung up in them. In hunting the Buffalo they go with their families in parties of 1 or 200. Two or 3 of the young warriors of the first families are appointed soldiers of the lodge. When they find a herd they fix a stake with a tuft of grass on the top beyond wh no hunter is to go. The men then, in two parties surround the herd, & having formed their circle approach & fire their arrows. Some of the animals when enraged will break thro but most are slain. Each warrior knows his own arrows, & is entitled to the skin & tongue of the animal he slew. The meat is in common. If ardor leads some of the hunters beyond the boundary stake, they can be punished by the soldiers by having their sugar kettles broken or their lodges torn down &c. A scalp is a cause of great joy—

they dance frequently for half a year and then bury it. Lt. Lacy states that at fort Winnebago a woman supposed to be 90 danced incessantly for 2 days and nights when her son then an old man had obtained three scalps, & died in consequence of the fatigue. A family with a scalp does not hunt. It is a mark of distinction for a Sioux to have killed a man. An indian can fast a long while, but when he has plenty he is constantly eating, & they eat an immense deal. Their meat particularly the Buffalo roasted before the fire & cut off in thin slices as it is cooked & eaten is far more delicious than beef and more juicy. They will rise several times in the night & eat. Altho the Sioux have salt in their country particularly at Devil Lake they never use it except for their horses. Their meat is dried in the sun. Stratagem. or to take by surprise is their great object in war. If they know they are expected 300 will turn away from 3. They think more of the loss of ten men than we do of 1,000. The Sioux have shields made of Buffalo sinews joined together which will break the force of any ball. And the Assiboins once a tribe of the Sioux but now at war with them dress on horseback with a complete armour of sinews—even the whole head is covered except the eyes. R. has been along Green Bay &c at least 40 times. Along the greater part of the Ouisconsin it is prairie land along wh a gig can travel. Prairie du Chien is 4 miles above mouth of Wisconsin. 300 miles above is St. Peters river, fort Snelling & 4 above St. Anthony's falls. R's traders pass thro an immense country almost entirely prairie to buy skins. It is 1200 miles from Prairie du Chien to Selkirks settlement—where one could almost go in a gig, R was the first to take cattle there & he got 150 dollars a head.

Canoe (bark) of Chippeways this morn'g to sell fish & took bread. Passed a sch from Chicago—& Marshall Ney & Capt Ward. His wife, & idiot boy chained on board.

R's men sometimes covered with snow & remain in that situation uninjured for 24 hours.

At Mac at 11, at night.

6. When I arose at day break found we were still at Mac wh we did not leave until 7 this mornng. Saw an indian boy spearing fish & saw large trout & some white fish.

Sad reports concerning Ferry—he has gone to Boston.¹ Rolet * * * smoked 25 cygars & drank 8 glasses brandy & water yesterday. Used to smoke 250 cygars per week, only learnt 11 years since.

A delightful but warm day. Passed one or two rapids going up. Our accommodations here have been bad enough, but we are apparently getting used to them. No subordination as we can see among the men. Sailors &c come & sleep in the cabin day & night. Bed bugs, dirty towels & a whole host of disagreeables. Mr. Oakes, wife & 2 chld from Lake de Flambeau where he has resided 4 yrs as a trader, on board. His first wife mentioned in treaty of fond du Lac.² He states that in winter of 32, 33 several lodges of Chippeways who had gone after Buffalo were starved to death, including about 60 persons. The Sioux had driven away the animals & the people perished before they could return. Before dark began to cross Saginaw bay.

7. Slept well last night thank God. Took this mornng a sedative & was soon relieved from a slight head ache wh attacked me last night & wh I suppose was caused by living so much upon white fish & trout since we left Mac. The water was quite shallow as we approached the termination of the bay about 10 oc we could see most distinctly the bottom Delighted to see fort Gratiot, Wards &c & now & then many signs of cultivation vessels often appeared & one steam boat the Gen Gratiot. Finished McKenney's voyage³ & Hoggs life of Sir W Scott.

¹“Mr. Ferry's health failed and 6th August, 1834, he was released from missionary service.”—Davidson, p. 50.—Ed.

²Charles H. Oakes. By the treaty at Fond du Lac of Superior, concluded Aug. 5, 1826, his wife Teegaushau, a Chippewa, and each of her children, were awarded a section of land.—Ed.

³T. L. McKenney and James Hall's *Sketches of a tour to the lakes; character of the Chippewa Indians, and of incidents connected with the treaty of Fond du Lac* (Baltimore, 1827).—Ed.

8. Arrived at Detroit yesterday at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 — went to post office and saw Mrs Norvill — who stated there were 5 or 6 cases of colera daily. I learnt afterwards the average rate of deaths daily of that disease were 4. Here Gregory left us. Recd [letter]s from Mrs Relf & Nichols. Started at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ & at 3 this morn[ing] arrived at Huron. A stage started for Mount Vernon before 4 in wh Dr M. went. Steerage passengers occupy best seats on deck, sleep on them night & day, one slept last night on the chain cable. A foolish fellow with essences for sale, ate a water melon before breakfast & during the day took every now & then some essence. Stopt at Cleveland at 11 & staid an hour — at Fairhaven or grand river & left it at 5. Deeply agonized today by the letter of yesterday. Got a new captain at Huron. Took on board some ladies, & things consequently assumed a better appearance. Know no one now but Lt. Lacey.

9. The boat stopt last night while I was asleep at Erie & to day we arrived at 11 at Buffalo. Not a storm or accident during the whole of the trip on the upper Lakes. Thanks to God thro X[Christ] my Red[eemer] for all his mercies. Found that 9 had died of the colera here yesterday. Dined with Shelton — Mr Rathbone with whom he lives ill with the colera. 3 fam[ilie]s moving could not find Farmers Map of Michigan. Nothing from Ingraham for my 8 Dolls. Proof of the bad state of the Sheldon Thompson. Saw Morris & Porter. Old Mrs M not yet recovered from her Mac walk. Lts[letters] 2 from Mrs R. 1 from Lill. Mrs R perseveres. Started at 9 in the Stage for Batavia.

10. Rode all night very slow in a crowded stage & arr at Batavia at 8. Buel along — not polished. Dinner at Evans [ville] — called at Lays. Attentions of J. Milnor. Officiated twice. Rev. Mr Ernst — his opinion of Garvin. Milnor's presents — pd the bill — sat up to wake me.

11. Started at midnight alone — breakfast at Canandauqua. Dinner at — Rev Dr Mills. An impudent observation.

[DR. KEMPER'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT.]

1834, July 3	a porter	50	1834, July 9	Hooker	2.00
	to Albany	6.00		specimen	1.00
	tea	75		beer &c	37½
4	boots	12½		Bill at Falls	8.00
	porter	50		return from	
	breakfast	1.00		Falls	4.00
	to Utica	10.00		medicine	37½
	porter	18½		blank book	37½
	dinner	75		brushes	6¼
	lemonade	12½	10.	Bill at Buffalo	3.50
	an indian	10		boots	12½
	supper	62½		for ride to	
5	to Auburn	8.00		Falls	8.00
	breakfast	62½		with Shelton	
	lemonade	12½		for Ingra-	
	barber	6½		ham	8.00
	dinner	64½		to Green Bay	50.00
	Paid to Canan-		11.	Beaumonts	
	daigua	4.00		experiment	2.00
	leads for pencil	12½		a poor man	1.00
6	boots	6½	12	barber	12½
	bill at Auburn	2.50	14	do	12½
7	servant	12½		wine	25
	breakfast	75	15	dinner	50
	to Buffalo	7.00		mocasins	3.00
	barber	6½		2 mokoks	37½
	dinner	1.00		beer	6¼
	lemonade	18¾	16	barber	12
8	supper & bed	1.25		beer	6¼
	breakfast (&		21	taking Dr M	
	Mrs Davis)	1.12½		to Oneida	2.00
	lemonade	12½	23	leather purse	25
	dinner	25	24	looking glass	
	baths	75		stand for	
				Duck C	2.00
		\$49.43¼	24	row to Nava-	
July 9	ride to Whirl			rino	25
	pool	2.00		books & lem-	
	Western Guide	25		ons	1.25
	boots & brushes	12½	30	raisins & watch	
	ferry	75		for Pische	28
	guide &c under		Aug. 2	Letter from	
	falls	1.50		Mrs Relf	25

1834, Aug. 4	left for Leggins	3.50	1834, Aug. 11	to auburn	2.00
	for boys of			Letters at	
	school	1.00		Buffalo	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	To Dr Milnor			twine	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	little basket	18 $\frac{3}{4}$		dinner, tea,	
7	barber	18 $\frac{3}{4}$		bed	1.00
				to Ritchfield	4.50
		95.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	breakfast	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	letters	50		dinner	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	M's papers	.27		beer &c	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Gregory for		14	At Ritchfield	1.00
	chairs	10		to Albany	3.50
8	Milnor	5		B. din. sup	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	us to Huron	36		to N York	2.00
	me to Buff[alo]	8.			
9	Boot blacker	.25			81.81
	tavern	1.00	15	boot black	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	soda	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		the porter	50
	bath	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		omnibus	25
	mending boot	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		Brooklyn	8
	Stage to Ba-			Book for Lill	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	tavia	2.00	16	the porter	25
10.	Boots (at Ba-			to Norwalk	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	tavia)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		breakfast	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	to Canandai-			hack	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	gua	3.00			
	breakfast	37 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.89 $\frac{1}{4}$

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
AND MISSION IN GREEN BAY, 1825-41.

The following documents touching upon the formative period of Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) in Green Bay, and the Indian mission for a time maintained there by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of that denomination, are [selected from the archives of this Society. They should be studied in connection with Dr. Kemper's journal, already given, and in a measure illustrate the latter. For purpose of identification, the press-mark of each document is given; *e. g.*, [G. L. P., XVIII: 74] = Grignon, Lawe, and Porlier Papers, Vol. XVIII, No. 74. Besides this collection we have drawn upon the Papers of George Boyd, Indian Agent, also in our possession, and upon our large collection of unbound MSS.; the several sources are indicated by obvious press-marks.

These documents, together with the Kemper journal, throw strong light on the hitherto almost neglected history of the Cadle mission, and incidentally give us intimate pictures of life in Green Bay during an interesting period of its development.

INTRODUCING MR. NASH.

MACKINA 21st July 1825

DEAR SIR — You will receive these few lines by Mr Nash¹ a Minister of the Gospel which He intends to Establish a Missionary at Green Bay if he finds the place suitable and

¹ Rev. Norman Nash, of Philadelphia. A. G. Ellis, who came to Green Bay as Nash's assistant, states specifically in his "Recollections," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, pp. 233-235, that they "arrived at the Bay nearly at the same time, late in August," 1824. This letter and subsequent documents, however, show that it was 1825. Nash opened his school in the old Indian

a little Encouragement he is a pliscopalian Minister and as i presume you are of that Church you i presume will Endeavour to advise him to the Best as he will be a Stranger at your place He has preachd in our quarter and the people Seem much pleased with him and I take the liberty to introduce him to you

With Respect Yours &c

*John Law Esqu*¹

JOHN DUNN

Indorsed: "Not answered."

[G. L. P., XVIII: 74.]

ORGANIZATION OF PARISH.²

Vestry Book.

Original meeting. At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Green Bay held at the office of Robert Irwin Jr. Esquire, on Monday the 10th. day of April A. D. 1826, J. D. Doty Esquire was appointed Chairman.

Agency building, on the west side of the river. Ellis soon separated from his chief and opened another Episcopal school on the east side — "in the new school house" at "Shantytown." Ellis says he had "over eighty scholars," while Nash "had a few scholars from the west side; he also preached to the neighbors on Sundays." Nash was, according to Ellis, given to "studies and sundry amusements, portrait painting and boat building," and in the spring "left for New York, having closed the house, with all his, and the church's property left in an insecure state—the house being isolated, and at a considerable distance from others." In June, the house was broken into and much of the property stolen. The rest, Ellis and the sheriff, Ebenezer Childs, secured and turned over to the church committee. Nash never returned to Wisconsin.—ED.

¹ Lawe was an English Jew, whose relatives in the Fox River valley were all Catholics. But he and several others in Green Bay, who had in no way been connected with the Protestant Episcopal denomination (such as Henry S. Baird, who had been reared a Scotch Presbyterian), in a desire to have some Protestant church established in the settlement, welcomed the Episcopalian missionary, and some of them became active workers in parish administration.—ED.

² The following proceedings are from the original leaves of the vestry book, kept by Henry S. Baird, and presented to the Society by his daughter, Mrs. Louise S. Favill. Accompanying the formal records are the original drafts of the several resolutions; also the original declaration of faith, with autograph signatures of the vestrymen.—ED.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Reverend Mr. Nash, On motion it was,

Appointment of Resolved, That the Vestry of the Church seven vestry-men. at this place do consist of seven persons: and upon balloting, the following persons were declared duly elected to said vestry,¹ to wit, John Lawe, John P. Arndt, J. D. Doty, R. Irwin Jr., A. G. Ellis, Daniel Whitney and H. S. Baird.

Adjournment. Whereupon this meeting was adjourned without day.

J. D. DOTY, Chairman.

First meeting The members of the vestry (with the exception of the vestrymen. of D. Whitney) having assembled at the time and place above mentioned, proceeded to organize a meeting, J. D. Doty being appointed Chairman, for the present year.

The following declaration was read and signed by the members of the vestry then present, viz.

Declaration and qualification of vestry. "We, whose names are annexed unto this instrument, do hereby declare that we do believe the Holy Scriptures of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT to be the word of GOD, and to contain all things necessary to SALVATION; and do *Solemnly promise*, to conform to the doctrine and worship of the *Protestant Episcopal Church*, in the United States, and to endeavor to promote the interest of the same in all our Official acts as Vestry-men of CHRIST CHURCH.

Signed,

J. D. DOTY,
JOHN P. ARNDT
JOHN LAWE
ROBERT IRWIN, Jr.
A. G. ELLIS,
H. S. BAIRD.

¹ The original draft of the resolution bears a memorandum of the votes cast, as follows: Doty, 9; R. Irwin, Jr. and Ellis, 8 each; Baird, 6; Arndt and Lawe, 9 each; Whitney, 7; A. J. Irwin, 3; George Johnston, Lieut. Andrew Lewis (3rd infantry), and R. Irwin, Sr., 2 each; William Dickinson, Jacques Porlier, Lewis Rouse, Ebenezer Childs, and H. b. Brevoort (Indian agent), 1 each.—Ed.

Appointment of secretary. On motion, Resolved that Henry S. Baird be appointed Standing Secretary to the Vestry.

Appointment of wardens. Resolved, that A. G. Ellis, and Robert Irwin, Jr. be appointed wardens, for the present year.

Committee to draft bye-laws. Resolved, that a committee of three persons be appointed to draft a code of Bye-laws, for the government of said Vestry; and that Messrs. Ellis, R. Irwin, Jr. and Arndt compose said Committee.

Committee to obtain subscriptions. Resolved, that Messrs. Lawe and Arndt do constitute a Committee to Circulate a Subscription Paper for erecting a Church at Green Bay.

Adjournment. Meeting then adjourned until thursday next at 3 O'clock P. M. at the office of R.

Irwin Jr. Esq.

H. S. BAIRD,
Secretary

J. D. DOTY Chn.

Thursday (3 O'clock P. M.) April 13, 1826.

Members present 13 April, 1826. The vestry met pursuant to adjournment present J. D. Doty, Chairman, H. S. Baird Secretary, and John Lawe, R. Irwin Jr. A. G. Ellis and J. P. Arndt members

Qualification of D. Whitney. Daniel Whitney appeared, signed the necessary qualification, and took his place as a member of the vestry.

Appointment of Treasurer. On motion, Resolved that a Treasurer to the Vestry be elected by ballot.

Postponed. But after balloting several times: (no person having received a majority of the whole number of votes) it is on motion Resolved that the election of said Treasurer be postponed until the next meeting of the Vestry.

Location of scite for the Church. Resolved that the vestry now proceed to locate the scite of the Church, which is to be erected at this place; and that said location be made by Ballot.

Where located. And upon Balloting, it is declared that said Church shall be erected upon a lot of land upon the North side and adjoining the County Seat, within the County of Brown:

Adjournment. And then the Vestry adjourned to meet again on the first day of June next, at the office of R. Irwin Jr. at 4 O'clock P. M.

H. S. BAIRD,
Secy.

J. D. DOTY.

Thursday June 1st, 1826 (4 o'clock P. M.)

Members present. The vestry met pursuant to adjournment, Present, J. D. Doty, President, H. S. Baird Secretary, D. Whitney, R. Irwin, Jr. & A. G. Ellis & John Lawe — members.

Appointment of treasurer. The appointment of Treasurer having been postponed at a former meeting, to the present time — the members proceeded to elect one by ballot. John Lawe was found to have a majority of the whole number, and was thereupon declared duly elected.

John Lawe elected.

Regular meetings of the vestry.

Resolved 1stly. That this vestry meet on the first monday in every other month, and that the chairman be authorised to call special meetings of the same during the interim, when he may deem it expedient for the transaction of business.

Who shall constitute a meeting.

2ondly. That it shall require a majority of the whole of the members for the transaction of business.

Com. for sub. make report.

The Committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the church, make report, which is accepted, and they are discharged from the performance of any further duty.

Subscription paper, how disposed of.

Resolved that the subscription paper be committed to the care of the Wardens of the vestry, to circulate and obtain subscriptions— after which said paper to be deposited with the Treasurer; who shall give to Mr. Nash a copy thereof certified under the hand of the Chairman.

And thereupon the vestry adjourned until the first Monday in August next at 4 O'clock P. M.

H. S. BAIRD, Secy.

J. D. DOTY.

[Unbound MSS.]

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.¹

G. BAY, April 24, 1830.

As yet no children have been received into the Mission Family, from whose parents any compensation is expected or wished for. The principal condition of admission as boarders is, that the children be partakers in some degree of Indian blood. In the case of children of *persons able and willing to pay* for the instruction & provision furnished by this establishment, the rate of tuition & boarding will not exceed \$30 pr ann. The children of the indigent will be instructed and boarded gratuitously; if there are those of others willing to pay in part or wholly, they will be admitted with such an understanding. Yr.

R. F. CADLE.

[Unbound MSS.]

PRICE FOR A SITE.

[Forwarded, but unsigned.]

GREEN BAY, April 30th 1830

The Rev. R. F. Cadle

DR SIR,—In compliance with your request I forward you my price for the lot of land which you spoke to me about for a site for your Mission, the price will be One thousand Dollars for which sum I will give you a Quit-claim Deed of the lot spoken of

I am Sir Yours very

Respectfully

Rev. R. F. Cadle

[G. L. P., XXV: 28.]

¹ See *ante*, p. 411, note 2, for historical sketch of the Cadle mission.—ED.

THE ARRANGEMENTS EXPLAINED.

The undersigned respectfully gives the following explanation of the arrangements which he would wish to make respecting all children committed to the Mission School at present under his superintendence.

And, first, with respect to dayscholars.

If the parents are able to pay for their tuition the charge pr quarter will be \$2.00 for such as are under 14 years of age; if over 14 years the charge will be \$2.50. Parents not able to pay will be charged nothing. The school will throughout the year open at 9 o'clock A. M: the morning exercises will close at half past 12 o'clock until the 1st day of March: the afternoon exercises will until the 1st day of March begin at half past 1 o'clock & continue until about 4 o'clock. There will be two examinations in a year; viz, in Decr. & in June, after which there will be one weeks vacation: the first examination will be held in June next. The school will not be open on Christmas day, nor New Years day, nor Ash Wednesday, nor Good Friday, nor Ascension day, nor Thanksgiving day. It is not wished to receive any scholar for less time than a quarter.

Secondly, with regard to Boarders.

The Supt does not wish to receive any children under 4 years of age. He would prefer, too, that the children should not be over 14 years of age, although others of a greater age may be admitted at the discretion of the Supt. It will be expected that the children be committed to the entire control of the Supt of this Institution. Unless the control be entire he would be unwilling to take the charge of them. For such parents as are able to pay the charge for the year will be \$30.00, exclusively of clothing. Such as are able to pay in part may do so; such as cannot pay at all will be charged nothing: but from both will be expected an instrument in writing committing their children to my care for a specified period. Those who pay in full will not be requested to enter into any written engagement,

and may withdraw their children from this Mission at their pleasure, though during their connexion with it they must be subject to its rules equally with others & be restrained from visiting. Those who have agreed to pay in part may remove their children from the Mission before the stipulated time by making payment in full. No payment is expected or wished from the full blood Indians. The children boarding at the Mission, I will engage, will be furnished with suitable & sufficient clothing, bedding & provisions; in sickness they will have medical attendance & nursing care; they will have their hours of recreation as well as of employment & study: they will be taught the usual branches of an English education, such as reading, writing, arithmetic & geography; and, in addition, it is contemplated to teach the girls house-keeping, sewing & knitting and eventually spinning & weaving—and the boys farming. Every indulgence will be showed to them that is consistent with the encouragement of industry & the maintenance of discipline. The particular rules for the government of the school & family will be cheerfully submitted to all who may wish to ascertain their nature.

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Dec. 14th 1830

The dayschool will be opened on Monday the 20th inst.

Addressed: "John Lawe Esq. Present."

Boyd, III: 135.]

CADLE TO LOUIS GRIGNON.

Dec. 29th 1830.

DR SIR,—I take the liberty of sending to you a letter addressed to Mr Powell;¹ which I should be very much obliged to you to forward to him whenever a convenient opportunity should occur.

As you expressed a wish yesterday for your son Pierre to remain a short time at the School, may I request the

¹ Capt. William Powell, fur trader.—ED.

favour, if you still have such wish, of your calling previously in order to my submitting to you the rules that have been adopted for the regulation of the School?

I remain truly Yrs,

RICH^d F. CADLE.

L. Grignon, Esq.
[G. L. P., XXVI: 43.]

TO P. B. GRIGNON.

May 18th 1831

DEAR SIR, I have been happy in receiving your note of this day & with it an accession of a Menominee pupil. I will take good care of him, & must solicit you to keep his father in the good disposition towards this School which he now has.

I rem^d. Respectf^y. & truly Yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

P. B. Grignon Esq.
[G. L. P., XXVII: 32.]

BILL AGAINST LAWE.

John Lawe

To Richd F. Cadle, Dr

	\$	cts
For tuition of Maria Law from July 15, 1830 to Nov. 10 1830	2.30	
“ “ Mary Law “ “	2.30	
“ “ Rebecca Lawe “ “	2.88	
“ “ Jane Lawe “ “	2.30	
“ “ David Lawe “ 16, “	2.88	
	<u>\$12.66</u>	
(E. E.)	2.03	
	<u>\$10.63</u>	

GREEN BAY Feb. 17, 1831.

Cr. By 1 quart ^r Lamb	\$1.03 }
4 chickens	1.00 }
	<u>\$2.03</u>

GREEN BAY June 8th 1831.

Received payment in full of the above account.

RICH^d F. CADLE.

[Unbound MSS.]

TO LAWE.

Sep. 3^d. 1831

DEAR SIR,—It would be a satisfaction to myself if you could examine the position of the stakes on the line between your lot & the Mission Lot—on a part of which I wish to put up a fence. The workmen have commenced this day, but will not build the line fence till next week, & before they begin I hope you may be able to visit the grounds, so that you may be satisfied that no mistake is committed.

I remⁿ Resp^y. & truly yrs.

R. F. CADLE.

To John Lawe Esq., Present.

Indorsed: "No answer."

[G. L. P., XXVIII: 20.]

AN APPEAL TO GOTHAM.¹*Green Bay Mission.*

A special Agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society established by the General Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is now in this city, deputed

¹ In the annual report of the directors of the D. & F. M. Society, presented in October, 1832, and published in the *Proceedings* of the Society for that year (pp. 21 et seq.), the directors say that their "confidence in the individuals to whom the management of the enterprise [the Green Bay mission] has been committed, continues undiminished," and there is "indisputable evidence * * * that much good has already been accomplished through the instrumentality of this benevolent undertaking;" nevertheless, "during the preceding year, this Mission has been to the Board a cause of painful and unceasing anxiety * * * solely from considerations concerned with the pecuniary concerns of this branch of the Society's operations." A public meeting of Episcopalians in New York was held in Christ church, in that city, in April, 1831, whereat it was recommended that the Green Bay Mission be taken under the "special and permanent patronage" of the diocese of New York, by supplying the Society "with the necessary funds to carry it on." The rector of each parish, with laymen, were directed to "solicit subscriptions and donations" for the purpose. Subsequently, the convention of New York, led by Bishop Onderdonk, took steps to make this movement effectual. The meeting here called, was to take part therein.—ED.

for the purpose of presenting to the friends of the church *the extreme necessity* of prompt and liberal efforts to sustain the Green Bay Mission, and prevent its *immediate and total failure*. In this emergency the Board of Agents of the Green Bay Mission, in this city, propose to have a meeting of such as are willing to step forward in aid of this important mission, and relieve it from its present *great and perilous embarrassment*, in Christ Church, this evening, (Monday, Oct. 31,) at 7 o'clock, when the Agent will state the actual situation of the mission. The attendance of all persons, friendly to the object, is particularly solicited. Great dependence has been placed by the society on the promise given to it of the support of that mission in this diocese. That dependence was fully justified. And it is to be hoped that the friends of the mission in New York will not be backward in meeting the reasonable expectations of the society.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Agents

BENJN. T. ONDERDONK,

Chairman.

B. L. WOLLEY, Secretary pro tem.

New York, Oct. 31, 1831.

[*New York American*, Oct. 31, 1831.]

SHALL THE SOCIETY BE INCORPORATED?

Dec. 28. 1831.

DEAR SIR, — May I submit the subject of the inclosed paper to you, & solicit your opinion in relatⁿ to it? It is a copy of an extract of a letter from the Cor. Sec. of the Missy. Socy. recd. by the last mail.

Respy. & truly yrs,

R. F. Cadle.

Addressed: "H. S. Baird, Esq."

[Enclosed in the foregoing.]

Report to a Com^e. of the Exece. Com^e. on the subject of a charter of Incorporation for the Socy.

"That they are sensibly struck with the statements of Mr Cadle shewing the necessity of something of the kind.

The evil complained of is, the uncertain hold which the Institution at Green Bay has upon the Indian children. It seems that after children are received, fed, clothed, & partially instructed, the parents are apt to claim & take them away. This is a state of things not to be endured, for by it the labours & expenditure of the Society may be entirely disappointed. The remedy, as Mr C. supposes, is to be found in our Soc^y. having a corporate character, so that the indentures which the parents may enter into with the Soc^y. may have a binding force at law. There are two modes of obtaining charters in Penna. One under a general law through the medium of the supreme court which is out of question here, because under it only citizens of Penna. can be incorporated. The other mode is by direct application to the Legislature, a mode which your Com^e. in view of failure of somewhat analogous applications do not recommend. Besides no charter granted by our Legislature can have extra-territorial force per se. Of the Michigan Terr^y. laws we are ignorant & can say nothing.

The Com^e. have at present nothing further to offer than a recommendatⁿ. that the Rev. Mr C. be written to & be requested to take legal advice in the Terr^y. as to the best plan of avoid^g. the evil complained of."

[Unbound MSS.]

Dec. 29 —

DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of receiv^g. last even^g. your observat^s. on a subject laid before you, & am much obliged to you for the ready attention which you have paid to it. May I take the liberty of inquiring, as I myself am very ignorant on these topics, if there would be no inconveniencies resulting from the incorporatⁿ. of the G. B. Missⁿ. while the Parent Soc^y. is unincorporated? Might not the agents of the Soc^y. here, if disposed, act more independently of the home authority than would be proper? Could the just power of the Board at Philad^a. be exercised in the removal of an unworthy Miss^y. as freely as at present?

May I also solicit the expressⁿ. of your opinion on the question — whether the difficulties in the way of giving sufficient power to the Miss^y. from the circumstance of the non-incorporatⁿ. of the Miss^y. Soc. may not be obviated by caus^g. the children to be indented to the Supt^r. as an *individual* & to his assigns? & whether there is any objectⁿ. to this course which has been pursued in several instances?

And further, Is there not a penalty attached to the act of induc^g. indented children to remove from a Miss^y. School that is incorporated; which advantage would be wanting in any other mode of removing the difficulties complained of?

Respectf^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Addressed: "H. S. Baird, Esq., Present."

Indorsed: "R. F. Cadle, Decr. 29, 1831."

[Unbound MSS.]

SUBSCRIPTION ACKNOWLEDGED.

Received of H. S. Baird five dollars being the sum affixed to his name on a subscription paper for an Organ belonging to the wardens and Vestry of Christ Church G. B. which subscription paper is lost.

J. V. SUYDAM.

May 24th 1832

[Unbound MSS.]

A NOTE OF REGRETS.

July 4th. 1832.

GENLⁿ. — I have just rec^d. the invitation with which you have honoured me. It would have given me great pleasure to have been able to accept it; but I am prevented by sickness in the Missⁿ. Family, as well as by some other cares.

I remain, Respectf^y. Yrs.

R. F. CADLE.

Rob^t. Irwin Jr

S. C. Stambaugh

Jos. Dickinson

Chas R. Brush.

Chas Tuller

} Esq^s.

[Unbound MSS.]

A DEDUCTION REQUESTED.

GREEN BAY July 10th. 1832.

GENT^m. — I respectf^y. make known to you my impressions that it is not unreasonable for some deduction to be allowed by you from the amount promised to be paid, in consequence of the failure to complete the attached building of 80 ft by 20 ft before last winter. As an individ^l. I am not interested in this matter, but as I am act^k. for the Gen^l. Miss^y. Soc^y. of the P. E. Church, I may hereafter be censured if I should not urge this subject on your consideration. I am constrained to believe that the Missⁿ. Sch^l. sustained some injury by reason of the want of accommodations; & certainly the Missⁿ. Family were subject^d. from that cause to no little inconvenience. It was my desire to retire from the service in which I am now engaged before the conclusⁿ. of the contract of June 1831, & I was anxious that a portion of the Build^gs. should be finished before last winter, so that together with the trouble connected with the erection of additional buildings, I might have the gratification of seeing the extension of the Board^g. Sch^l. before my departure. But for this hope, I should, I think, have hesitated about entering into a build^g. agreement. And this agreement was hastened as much as possible by myself, in order that opportunity might be afforded to one of the contractors to proceed to the Riv. St Clair for lumber, of which a deficiency was apprehended. At the same time I candidly acknowledge that the passage way connect^g. the two attached build^gs. is better executed & that the cupola is more expensively & beautifully finished than I had expected; & that in general your work has been most satisfactorily performed.

I proceed to state my opinion respecting the amount to be deducted after a consideratⁿ. of all circumstances; viz, in my judgment it ought to be a hundred dollars. If this opinion should not be approved of, I am will^k. to submit the question to almost any person immediately & to abide by his decision.

Respectf^y. submitt^d.

R. F. CADLE.

Messrs. Geo. M. Williams and John Smith.

MORE TIME WANTED.

GREEN BAY Sept^r 20th 1832.

DEAR SIR, — If by reason of present pecuniary difficulties pressing upon this Mission you should be disposed to indulge me with a longer period for the settlement of the accts. between us, it would be a great obligation; & in such a case I readily engage to delay no longer than is absolutely necessary. It is my purpose to write by the next mail to the Execec. Committee, & to solicit from them immediate informatⁿ. whether I can safely draw for the amt. of yr account; & should you be pleased to wait until an answer can reach me from Philada. you would confer upon me no ordinary favour.

I remain,
With respect &c yrs,
R. F. CADLE.

John Law Esq.
[Unbound MSS.]

A BLACK HAWK WAR WAIF.

GREEN BAY, FEB^r. 22^d. 1833.

DEAR SIR, — The following is a copy of the letter of Col. Stambaugh to me in relation to the little Sac girl whom he placed in the school under my care.¹ I have understood that it was supposed that both her father & mother were dead. It would be very gratifying to me if she could be permitted to remain at this Mission until Col. S.'s consent to her removal should be given, as he felt so much interest in her as to adopt her, & expressed the hope of seeing her at this school on his return from Arkansas. She will receive here the kindest care; and unless actually demanded by her relatives may perhaps be allowed to remain for a

¹ Col. S. C. Stambaugh, former Indian agent at Green Bay, headed a belated mixed expedition of Menomonees and whites against the Sacs under Black Hawk, in the summer of 1832. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, pp. 266 et seq.—ED.

short period at least. I should feel under great obligations to you, if the favour now solicited could be granted,

I remain

Respectf^y. & truly Your's,

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd.
U. S. Ind. Agent at
Green Bay.

(Copy.)

“ GREEN BAY, Sept. 3rd. 1832.

“ DEAR SIR,—In accordance with the understanding had
“ between us in private conversation, I send you the little
“ Sac girl taken prisoner by the Menominees on our late
“ expedition, and presented by the chiefs to me. I have
“ adopted & named her after my wife — Anna Stambaugh.

“ I feel an entire assurance, in placing this little orphan
“ under your care, that I not only secure for her an atten-
“ tive & able moral & intellectual Preceptor, but also a kind
“ guardian, who will watch and direct her conduct with
“ parental solicitude. The circumstances under which she
“ was taken prisoner give Gen^l. Scott, now commanding
“ the U. S. Army on this frontier, the power of demanding
“ her as a prisoner of War: and should he make such a de-
“ mand, after being informed of how she is now situated,
“ (which I cannot believe he will do) you will, of course,
“ surrender her into the hands of the Indian Agent here,
“ Col. Boyd, who will, I presume, be authorized to receive
“ & send her to the Commanding General. *But on no other*
“ *demand* will you permit her to leave the Mission, until
“ she is returned to me.

“ A letter from the Secretary of War, announcing my ap-
“ pointment to a post remote from this place, obliges me
“ to go down the Lakes in the vessel now in port. I may
“ perhaps be absent eighteen months or two years. I will
“ pay to the Mission your price, *Thirty Dollars a year*,
“ while she remains. Col. Boyd has kindly offered to ex-
“ tend to her all the favour & charity on behalf of the Gov-
“ ernment, which his duties as the official guardian of the

"Indians of this region will permit. I will advise with & instruct him respecting her clothing & other matters connected with her establishment at your school: and you can draw upon him or Col. Robert Irwin, my agents, for the amount of her tuition & boarding for one year, at the end of six months.

"I am, dear Sir, in

"great haste, with much

"respect & esteem,

"truly yr friend & obed^t. serv^t."

"(signed) S. C. STAMBAUGH

"*Rev. R. F. Cadle.*

"*Supt. F. & D. Missn. Soc.*"

"P. S. If the terms I propose are satisfactory to you, please inform me.

"(signed) S. C. S."

[Boyd, IV: 66.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GOVERNMENT AID.

Feb. 26th. 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your communications, & feel greatly indebted to you. I prepared yesterday a short statem^t. of the amt. of aid rec^d. by this Missn. from the Gen^l. Govt. which I am this day engaged in copying in order to be submitted to you.¹ I will call and shew it to you to morrow.

Respectfy. & truly Yours,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Geo. Boyd.

[Boyd, IV: 67.]

¹ During the fiscal year ending Oct. 13, 1832, the D. & F. M. Society had received for the Green Bay mission, \$2,000 from the general government; aid from New York state amounting to \$4,399.53, and from other sources \$611.14.—ED.

A DEATH IN THE SCHOOL.

March 21st. 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I regret that a death has lately occurred at the Mission. The child that has recently died was the son of Mr. Gardepier of this settlement. I was not apprehensive of danger until about a day before the fatal termination of his sickness. I think it will be necessary to bury him this afternoon: his funeral will take place this day at 3 o'clock P. M. The travelling is so bad that I can hardly request your attendance, tho' it would be gratifying.

I am Respect^y. & truly yrs,RICH^d. F. CADLE.*Col. Boyd.*

[Boyd, IV: 69.]

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

March 22^d. 1833.

DEAR Sir,—I have so far complied with the request of Mr. Ellis as to prepare a rough draught of a constitⁿ. for a Temperance & Reform Soc^y. but, previously to sending it to him, I am anxious to submit it to you. Will you do me the favour of reading it & expressing your views respecting it? I should be happy to know what alterations or additions you would approve of. I will not give you the trouble of writing but will call in a short time.

Respectf^y. & truly Your's,RICH^d F. CADLE.*Col. Boyd.*

[Boyd, IV: 70.]

CAPTIOUS CRITICISM OF CADLE.

April 27th. 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I return the books which you lent to me & am much indebted to you for their use.

I have understood that my presence at the Indian Council held at the Agency in July 1831 & signing my name as a witness have been objected to. Previously to my receiving such information, I had not a thought that I acted im-

properly in so doing. Would you be willing to give me a statement in writing of your understanding of the matter signed; & of Col. Stambaugh's views, if you recollect hearing them expressed, in inviting me to attend? Such a statement, with permission to use it, I should regard as a very great favour.

I am Respectfy. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Addressed: "Henry S. Baird, Esq., Present."

[Unbound MSS.]

WHAT BAIRD THINKS OF IT.

[Baird's draft of his reply.]

DEAR SIR,—I received your note of the 27th inst. and owe you an apology for having so long delayed an answer to it.

You inform me that "your presence at the indian council held at the Agency house in July 1831 & signing your name as a witness have been objected to"—and ask "if I would be willing to give you a statement in writing of my understanding of the matter signed; & of Col. Stambaugh's views, if I heard them expressed, in inviting you to attend"—With cheerfulness I comply with your request and give you all the information within my knowledge relative to the matter. On the day previous to the council, Col. Stambaugh sent by his interpreter a general invitation to the citizens of the Bay, to attend the council on the following day. Such invitations are at all time customary at Indian councils—On the occasion alluded to, special invitations were sent to several of Col. S's friends—I believe you received one. At the council most of the citizens & several officers of the Army attended; many from motives of curiosity—few or none at all from interest or feelings unfriendly to either of the parties concerned in a long existing controversy—having received an invitation I attended. Upon the opening of the council Col. S. addressed the indians upon matters relative to their treaty with the

government — And after an answer thereto from the menominee chiefs, an instrument was presented to, and signed by, them, which was witnessed by all or most of the citizens present — I heard the paper read, but do not now recollect what were its contents — I believe, however, that it was an assent, on the part of the Menominees to certain modifications & additions made to the treaty between them the Gov. of the U. S. & the N. Y. Indians. This was the view which I entertained at the time & still do of that instrument — If there was any other matter contained therein, I am not aware of it — With regard to Col. S's. views in inviting you to attend the council — I considered it as a mark of respect, in addition to which I would remark that he in his speech to the indians made an allusion to the Green Bay mission of which you were superintendent — & recommended to the Menominee Indians to send their children to it, for instruction and education — I am under the impression, that Col. S. also made a remark, in my presence, either previous to or at the council that he wished you to be present, as he had addressed or wished to address the indians relative to the mission school —

I cannot conceive how any person can think there was any impropriety in your attending the council — It has at all times been customary for all citizens to attend similar conventions. That there was any intention of enlisting the feelings of the spectators in favor of either tribe, I am not aware; I attended under no such impression — And I do not hesitate to assert, that your motive in attending, was of the most disinterested nature. Any person entertaining views unfavorable to you, or objecting to your presence, on that day, must be actuated by unfriendly feelings and entirely ignorant of your character & conduct. — If the practice of every moral & religious duty — and an upright & impartial deportment, should exempt a man from the tongue of calumny & detraction, I believe you should be clear of its effects. It affords me much pleasure in bearing witness to your impartial conduct, since my acquaintance with you — I presume that any thing which

I can say will be of little benefit to *you*. Should you deem however, this statement of any avail you are at perfect liberty to use *it in any way you may deem proper*. In conclusion, Dear Sir, to remark, that I much regret to hear your determination to withdraw from the superintendence of the G. B. mission. That institution which you have so long managed with so much satisfaction to the inhabitants, will severely feel your loss — I sincerely believe that every citizen will deeply regret your departure from amongst us — and all unite in fervent hopes for your temporal welfare & eternal happiness. Believe me, Sir, with much esteem & respect your sincere friend.

H. S. B.

[Unbound MSS.]

TO LAWE.

May 20th. 1833.

DEAR SIR,— May I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you on the subject respecting which I conversed with you a short time ago; viz, the exertion of your influence to induce the parents of the children now at the Mission to be satisfied with the continuance of their children at this school after my departure from it? Another Superintendent will no doubt be appointed this summer; & no change has taken place in the management of the school, which is still under the direction of the Genl. Missy. Socy. of the P. E. Church. The Bishop of New York has recommended this Mission recently to the patronage of that Diocese, & my solicitude respect^s its pecuniary difficulties has been latterly much relieved. I withdraw from the superintendance from perfect exhaustion by its many cares & perplexities, & from the expediency of my publicly defending it from the secret accusations of a few unprincipled men. When I shall be separated from it, I can speak & write more plainly & more regardless of consequences which will then affect myself alone. I should be happy to make any arrangement in my power that would meet the views & wishes of the parents that have committed their children to this

school, whom I have sought to satisfy by attention to the health, improvement & comfort of their children during the period of my residence at Green Bay. These objects I will provide for before my retirement from the Mission. I feel greatly interested in its prosperity, & should deeply lament if my withdrawal from it proved the slightest occasion of injury to it. On my own account I am anxious that no children should be removed; and if, as opportunity may be given, you would use your influence to prevail upon their parents to allow them to remain, you would confer upon me a great favour.

I remain
Respectf^y. & truly your's
RICH^d F. CADLE.

Hon. John Lawe. Present.
[Unbound MSS.]

REASONS FOR RESIGNING.

May 27th. 1833.

(*Private.*)

DEAR SIR,— Unless I should receive this week very unexpected intelligence & such as would absolutely constrain me to continue at the Mission, I propose to retire from it on the 1st of June next, on which day four years of service will have been completed by me.¹ I regret to be under the necessity of leaving this school before the arrival of another superintendent; but I have sought to procure the appointment of one— & it has at length become necessary for me to vindicate the Mission and myself publicly, & in order to do so without restraint I think that I must leave it. Reparation is due to me from New York, & while such is the case I do not feel able to act as Sup^t. I am also invincibly reluctant to contract any further pecuniary obligations, & greatly desirous of obtaining a station where I shall not be exposed to the unjust attacks to which I have

¹ See *ante*, p. 412, note, showing that he had sent to the D. & F. M. Society a letter of resignation dated June 16, 1832, but had been induced to continue.— ED.

been subjected. I am under many obligations to you for your kindness to myself, & your interest in the welfare of this school; and now respectfully & earnestly solicit a continuance of your good offices in its behalf. I am deeply grateful for the aid extended to this Mission by the War Dept. in its time of want & danger. For what you was pleased to write to Mr. Herring¹ with regard to my remaining at the Mission I am thankful; but the ordinary cares & anxieties of overseeing it, in addition to the considerations mentioned above, induce in me a strong desire for a removal from it. At the first opportunity that offers I will shew you the necessity of my appearing before the public & of exhibiting the true character of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, of whose injuries to myself & the Mission I have convincing proof.² If redress should be given to me soon: I have written to Dr. Rudd that I should be content that my letters be not published. And did I not hope to receive reparation from N. Y. I should be compelled to seek it at the hands of a civil tribunal. I shall request the Editor of the Gospel Messenger (Dr. Rudd) to send a copy of each number containing my letters, in the event of their publication, to the Secy. of War, to whom on private & public accounts I feel bound to submit my answer to what has been said to the prejudice of this Mission. I hope he will not think I have taken too great a liberty. May I enquire if I can procure at the Agency a copy of Col. Stambaugh's address to the Menominees July 18th 1831? As some prejudice has been excited against me in consequence of my attending at his request at the Agency on that day, and as I subsequently wrote in terms of commendation of particular passages in his address, I should be grateful to obtain a copy in order to the justification of my expressions of praise. Those expressions I should repeat if necessary for undoubtedly the advice he gave to the Indians, to which I referred, was most salutary. Further — This Mission was

¹ E. Herring, commissioner of Indian affairs. — ED.

² See *ante*, p. 424, for Dr. Kemper's opinion of Williams. — ED.

designed peculiarly for the benefit of the Menominees, and I have exerted myself considerably to prevail on them to send their children to it for instruction. On the eve of leaving it, it would be some satisfaction to me to have their testimony respecting the manner in which I have discharged my duties to them. And now having finished writing what relates to my public affairs, allow me to thank you for your hospitable offer to my sister & myself. If we are not at liberty to avail ourselves of it, we are truly sensible of the kindness which dictated it. I could be no where else more happy: but I may remain at Green Bay for several weeks, & hence I cannot think of troubling you. Possibly I may leave it in a week or two, but probably I shall stay for a longer time, & until I can form some plan for the future. But while I linger here, it will afford me the greatest gratification to visit you as frequently as shall be in my power. I will call on you this week to converse with you on the topics of the former part of this letter.

I am Respectf^y. & truly your's,

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd, Agency House.

[Boyd, IV: 72.]

LACK OF INDIAN APPRECIATION.

GREEN BAY June 18th. 1833.

DEAR SIR,— Will you excuse my asking at this time the great favour (for the welfare of this institution is an object deeply interesting to me) of your recommendation, to such an extent as your judgment may approve of & in such a manner as you may deem most expedient, of this school to the Menominees who will be assembled here on the 20th. inst.? Would not his Exc^y. Gov. Porter be willing to advise them to send their children to it for instruction? When I think of the large donations of the War Dep^t. to this establishment, I cannot but regret that so few full-blood Menominee children have been committed to it. A good

opportunity will soon be presented for directing the attention of the people of this Tribe to this subject; & my gratitude would be great if, not thinking my request to be unreasonable, you could comply with it.

I remain Respectf^y. & truly, Yours,

RICH^d. F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd, U. S. I. A. at G. B.

P. S. The Gov^r. mentioned to me yesterday that he would attend the examination of the Missⁿ. school. I should feel much honoured if you should be able to be present at it—It will commence at 9 o'clock this morning.

Resp^y. & truly yrs.

R. F. C.

[Boyd, IV: 73.]

AID FROM WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Private.)

G. B. July 14th 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I write a few lines hastily to you, expect^s. to leave to morrow morn^g. in the Steam Boat. Accept my cordial thanks for all yr kindness. May I particularly request you will visit the Missⁿ. as often as you can in my absence, & may I commend my sister to your care? If from any cause she should find the Missⁿ. House an unpleas^t. residence, would you do me the great favour to receive her as one of yr family till my return? I write this without consulting her. I am in hopes of return^g. in Sept^r.

In a letter of the Sec^y. of the Missⁿ. Soc^y. dated June 12th. last is the follow^g. sentence— " Mr. N." (Nicklin) " had several interviews with Sec^y. Cass & succeeded in procur^{ing} \$1500. with the promise of more so soon as certificate of the expense of the Soc^y. incurred by the erection of addit^l. build^gs. in /31 & /32. shall have been rec^d. " by the War Dept^t. from the Ind. Agent at G. B." I have taken the liberty of copying the foregoing as I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you again, & I submit it with the greatest respect. May I not indulge the hope of hearing from you while I am absent? Should you ever write

will you please direct to the care of Rev. Mr. Van Pelt¹ Philad^a.? I will transmit to you a copy of the expenses of build^g. from Detroit if possible. I regret that I cannot wait upon Black Hawk.² Be pleased to remember me to Mrs & Miss Boyd, to whom I now bid farewell & to all your family. Excuse this letter, & believe me

Very Respectf^y. & truly Your's

RICH^d. F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd.

[Boyd, IV: 74.]

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Mission Buildings Erected in 1830.

A mission house of 40 ft by 30 ft. 2 stories high, with an attached building of 30 ft. by 18 ft., 17 1-2 stories high: a school house of 30 ft. by 20 ft. 1 story high. Log stable — drain — 2 out-houses — well & scuttle work.

	Particulars.	
Digging cellar and drain		\$40.00
Laying foundation of Miss ⁿ H. & piers of school & wall	[& cellar	221.00
Contract for carpenter work of Miss ⁿ H. & back build ^s		2000.00
“ “ “ school		320.00
For 19000 bricks		111.66
Plastering Miss ⁿ build ^s		437.85
Addit ^l stone — count ^s bricks — laying addit ^l piers —		
laying hearths — & laying bricks		115.10
prepar ^s stone for chimney of schoolhouse		1.50
Extra work before completion of carpenter contracts		
viz. 3 inside doors — a stoop of 30 ft. by 5½ ft.		
partit ⁿ around stairs of 2d floor of back build ^s		
a garret stairs — 2 garret windows. 1 addit ^l windw		
in school h.		66.50
Board ^s round piers of school house		3.00

¹ See *ante*, p. 295, note 2.

² In April, 1833, Black Hawk and his fellow prisoners were taken from Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis) to Washington, thence to Fortress Monroe, where they were incarcerated until June 4; a tour was then made through the eastern cities, the party returning to Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) Aug. 1.— ED.

Boxes for drain	12.50
Garret floor	13.00
ceiling round the garret	8.00
2 out-houses	18.00
Shelving 5 closets	5.00
Finishing 1 pantry	2.00
Permanent desks and benches for schoolhouse	30.00
Drawing bricks	24.00
Log stable	15.00
Iron \$5. \$4.93. \$1.31. \$10.35.	21.59
Making 11 bars	2.00
well	19.50
Scuttle work — applied in 1831	3.50
	<hr/>
	\$3490.70

Mission Buildings erected in 1831-2.

Barn & Shed — former 40 ft. by 30 ft. latter 30 ft. by 20 ft.	\$400.00
Baking & washing House — 30 ft. by 20 ft. — 1 story high — according to contract, includg some appurtenances for baking & washing, \$393.50: 2 extra windows \$5.00: crane 81 cents,	399.31
Mission House 50 ft. by 30 ft., 2 stories high, with a back building 80 ft. by 2 stories high — piazza & wash-room,	4400.00
Drain	39.07
New well — platform for first well — & 2 out-houses	84.86
School house of 30 ft. by 20 ft.	321.67
	<hr/>
	\$5644.91
75 rods board fence & 6 gates,	125.50
Fence of Burying ground	36.00
Val. of 136 acres, or about that no, of lot No. 18, quit-claimed by Mr. Porlier	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$6206.41
Improvements of 1830	3490.70
	<hr/>
	\$9697.11

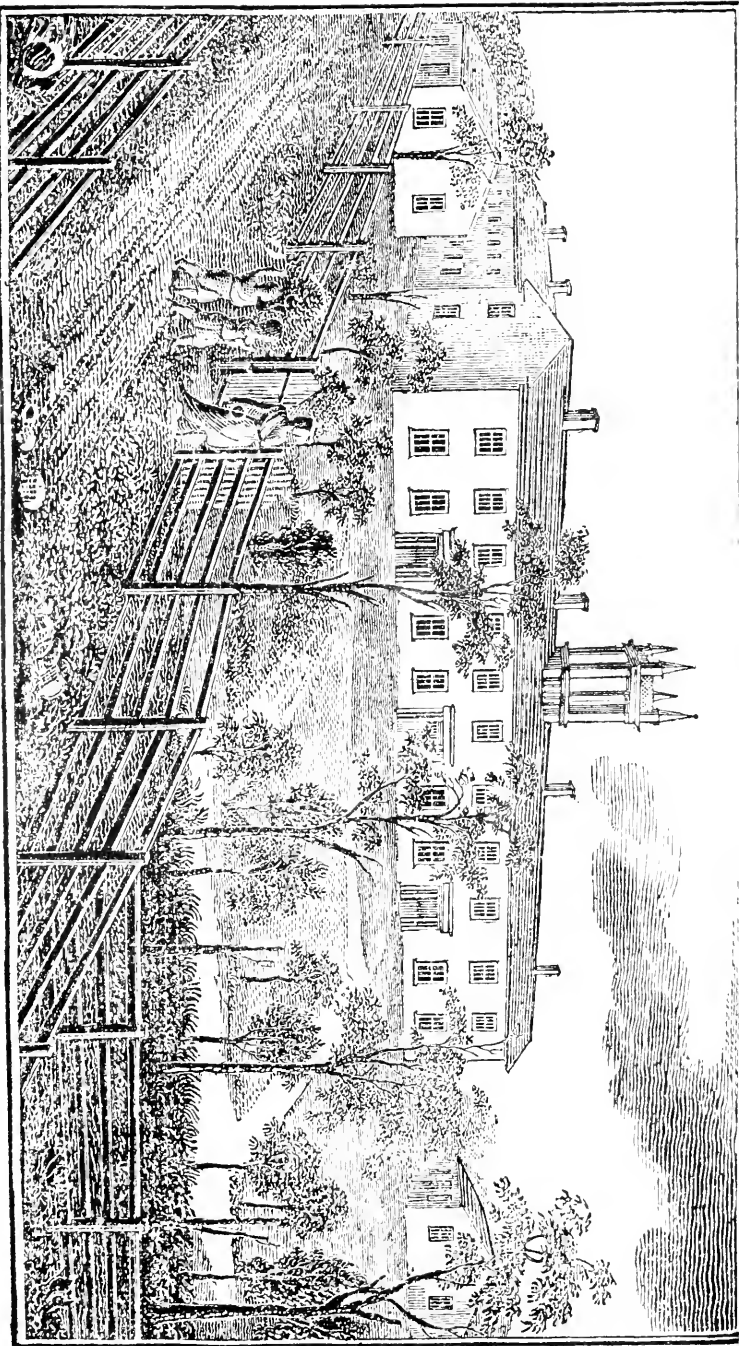
NEW YORK Augt 3^d 1833.

DEAR SIR,—The foregoing is, according to the best of my knowledge an accurate statement of the expenditures of the D. & F. Missy. soc. of the P. E. Ch. at Green Bay in land, buildings & improvements.

Respectf^y. submitt^d.

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Col. Geo. Boyd, U. S. I. A. at G. B.



PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION BUILDINGS AT GREEN BAY.

Facsimile from *Proceedings of Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society*, 1832. The buildings are therein described (p. 25): "A family mansion 90 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and two stories in height; an attached building at the northeastern extremity of this house, 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, and one and a half stories high; another attached building at the south eastern extremity, running parallel with the one just mentioned, 80 feet long, 20 feet wide, and one story high; a school-house for boys, 30 feet by 20, and one story high; another for girls, of the same dimensions; a barn 40 feet long, and 30 feet wide, to which is attached a shed of 30 feet by 20 feet; and lastly a house 30 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and one story in height, divided into two rooms, to be appropriated for the purposes of washing and baking. The cost of these edifices is \$88,940.97."

(Private.)

N. Y. Aug. 3^d 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I hope that yourself and family have been well since I had the pleasure of seeing you. My mother's family I had the gratification of finding in good health. At last I have prepared a statement of the buildg^s. expenses at G. B. I had thought of doing it at Detroit, but I could not conveniently make the copy till my arrival in N. Y. I reached this place yesterday morning. & have not as yet made any calls. On the 6th inst I expect to go to Philad^a. At detroit I saw the Gov. I think it is probable that I shall set out on my return to G. B. in the course of this month. As yet I have formed no plans for my future course, but will doubtless make some arrangements after a conference with the com:—I hope that you will be able to visit my sister sometimes. Be pleased to give my respects to Mrs. Boyd—to Miss Boyd—Mr. William & all your family.

I remain, Respectf^y. & truly yrs.RICH^d F. CADLE.*Col. Boyd, G. B.*

Addressed: "Col. George Boyd, U. S. Ind. Agent at Green Bay, M. T."
[Unbound MSS.]

[Letter mutilated; probable words or parts of words missing, in brackets.]

PHILADELPHIA AUG. 9th. 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I took the liberty of forwarding to you from N. Y. on the 3^d inst. a statement of the expenditures of the D. & F. Missy. Socy. of the P. E. Ch: at Green Bay on account of Buildings and improvements amounting [to] \$9697.11. Since my arrival here [I hav]e under[st]ood that the War Dep^t. will not [take] into [consi]deration the sum pd for the claim [of Mr.] Porlier being \$400.00, nor for fences being \$161.50. The whole amount therefore paid by the Missy. So[cy. for bu]ildings [is] \$9135.61: viz, \$3490.70 for the first Mis[sⁿ. bui]ldings—and \$5644.91 for the build-ings of 1831 & 1[832.] The items of these accounts will

soon be in your hands; & for all of them I obtained receipts from the contractors, which receipts are now in the possession of the Exec: Com. Your certificate with regard to the buildings of 1831 & 1832 is, I believe, especially requested by the Com: and if my assurance as to those expenditures is of any avail I hereby give it. Additional assurance might be procured at G. B. if requisite: for instance the contract for the Mission H. for \$4400.00 was made with M^c Williams & Smith, both of whom are at the Bay — for the Barn & Shed for \$400.00 with W. Dickinson — for the Baking & washing House for \$393.50 with the Mess^{rs} Irwins — for 2 extra windows with do — for a crane = 81 cents, I think, with the Mess^{rs} Irwins — for schoolhouse for \$321.67 with D. Whitney, being part of sum pd him — for chain for \$39.07 — viz \$10.00 to L. Boudoin Oct. 12, 1831 — to do \$6.00 Dec. 3, 1831 — to D. Whitney for plank \$8.82 March 21, 1832 — for one load of stone \$1.25 and mak^g. boxes & hauling planks \$10.00 to Mess^{rs} Irwins Feb. 4, 1832 — and \$3.00 to D. Whitney May 17, 1832 for 3 perches of stone — for new well, 2 platforms, & outhouse pd Mess^{rs} Irwins Aug. 10, 1832 \$73.26 — for another outhouse \$11.60 pd to E. Hart Aug. 6, 1831.

For [all of t]hese sums I have long since certif[ied] & indeed [sum torn out] in addition, the val. of 2 caldrons perm[anently] fixed in the Wash House; but which are n[ot] in]cluded in the statement given [to] you, [but are re-]ported to the Miss^y. Soc^y. under the [head] of mer[chan-]dise. If you should feel at lib[erty] to give [a] certificate respect^s. the buildings [as] above described, the interests of the Mission would be promoted, & the Soc^y. would, I am confident, be under great obligations to you. Mr Nicklin, who has acted for the Soc^y. at Washington, will sail for England on the 20th of next month; & were it possible for your certificate, should you favour the Com: with one, to reach Washington previously, I believe that there would be no delay on the part of the War Dep^t. to grant to the Miss^y. Soc^y. a considerable allowance on the account of the expenses of buildings. With great thankfulness for

all past kindnesses, and with my respects to M^{rs} Boyd, to Miss Boyd, & all your family

I remain,

Respectf^y. & truly your's,

RICH^D F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd, U. S. I. A. at G. B.

[Boyd, IV: 75.]

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Dec. 18th. 1833.

DEAR SIR,—Having omitted giving notice on Sunday last of the appointment of a day of Thanksgiving, I take the liberty of writing that there will be morn^g. service to morrow at the Missⁿ. School house — that being the day set apart by the civil author^y. of the Terr^y. as a day of Thanksgiv^g.

On Monday next, the 22^d. inst. there will be an examination of the Mission School commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.: & if yourself & family can conveniently attend, I should feel under great obligations to you.

I am Respectf^y. & truly Yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Boyd

[Boyd, IV: 78.]

TO BAIRD.

GREEN BAY JAN^y. 14th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I write this private note to solicit that, in case you should not be pledged otherwise, you would undertake my defence or that of this Mission in the event of a public defence being necessary.¹

I remain Respectf^y. & truly Your's,

RICH^D. F. CADLE.

Henry S. Baird Esq. Present.

[Unbound MSS.]

¹ See *ante*, p. 419, note 3, for statement of the violent attack on Cadle, made by enemies of the mission because of the whipping and hair-cropping by his assistants, the night of Dec. 24, 1833, of eleven of the pupils who had been riotous. This incident gave rise to a long and bitter controversy, which greatly injured the mission.—ED.

Jan^y. 20. /34.

DEAR SIR,— May I trouble you with the inquiry as to the powers given by the statutes of the Terr^y. or the Common Law to masters of apprentices & Teachers of children? If in the kind or degree of punishment lately authorized by me I have exceeded just limits, I must be content to bear the reproach; but if I have not, it is right that the reproach should rest elsewhere. I wish to attach yr opinion on this subject to a report to the Soc^y. which report may possibly be published by them. Excuse me for the trouble which I am asking at your hands.

I am Resp^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

H. S. Baird Esq.

[Unbound MSS.]

CALLED TO RECTORSHIP OF TRINITY.

Trinity Church.

The services of the Episcopal Church, have been performed in this Village, with slight intermissions, once on each Lord's day, by the Superintendent of the Green Bay Mission School, for nearly a year. About two months since, a Congregation was organized here, under the above name, and Wardens and Vestrymen chosen.

The Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church of the U. S. was applied to in August last, for aid in the ministrations of the Gospel, and in reply, passed a resolution constituting Navarino one of their Missionary stations, and appropriating \$250 for the support of the Missionary for the first year: in addition to which, a sum amounting to nearly \$220 was raised for the support of such Missionary, by private subscriptions in this Village. No Missionary having yet been appointed for this station by the Committee, the following Resolution was passed at a late Meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen.

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, Navarino, be respectfully

presented to the Rev. Rich'd F. Cadle for his gratuitous services to this congregation for the past season, and that he be invited to take the Rectorship of said Church."

[Green Bay *Intelligencer*, Jan. 22, 1834.]

ASSISTANCE ACKNOWLEDGED.

The undersigned thankfully acknowledges the payment of the following sums, in order to the reduction of the Tax of the Green Bay Mission.

RICH'D F. CADLE,
Superintend't.

GREEN BAY Jan. 27, 1834.

D. Whitney	Six dollars.
L. Groom	Five "
J. M'Carty	Two "
J. W. Courro	Two "
H. Minuse	Two "
J. Lawe	Three "
H. S. Baird	One "
J. Redline	One "
C. M'Williams	One "
D. Ward	One "
Mr. Eberts	One "
Mr. Caldwell	Twentyfive cents.
Mr. Matthews	Fifty cents.
N. Perry	Fifty cents.

[*Intelligencer*, Feb. 5, 1834.]

BAIRD'S INFLUENCE SOUGHT.

GREEN BAY, Feby. 3d. 1834.

DEAR SIR,— I expect to retire from all care of the Mission on Wednesday next, the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., and I am desirous of stating to such of my friends as may favour me with their attendance at the Mission at that time the reasons which have led me to such a course. I would be very happy if it should be in your power & in that of your father to be present. I am greatly indebted to you

for the letter with which you recently favoured me in answer to a note of inquiry on my part. May I solicit another favour? It is that you would act as legal advisor of the Mission during the period of my sister's remaining in that establishment & until the arrival of a Sup^t. Some efforts will perhaps be made by the evil-disposed to remove children boarding at the Mission. You have influence with the French inhabitants, and when influence will avail it is a better instrument to employ than authority & power. If there should arise cases rendering a resort to legal measures probable, may I request that the indentures be well examined previously? I am aware that I am asking you to undertake an office that may be something troublesome, but I trust that you will not refuse my request. May I be allowed further to say that I have the fullest confidence that the Exec. Com: will render satisfactory compensation for any trouble, to which you may in consequence be subjected?

I remⁿ. Respectf^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Addressed: "Henry S. Baird, Esq., Present."

Indorsed: "R. F. Cadle, 3 Feby, 1834."

[Unbound MSS.]

COMPLAINT OF ILLEGAL TREATMENT.

(Confidential.)

Feb. 27. 1834.

DEAR SIR,— *I wrote sometime ago to the Governor respecting the illegal treatment received by me & soliciting from him such reparation as was in his power to give to me.*

A copy of this letter I will shew you by the first convenient opportunity.

I think it proper to communicate this fact to you, while I request that it may not be mentioned by you.

I remain Resp^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Boyd.

[Boyd, IV: 82.]

TO BAIRD.

G. B. March 7th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—Accompanying this note by the hands of Mr Groom is a report of the Proceedings before Lewis [Louis] Grignon. I should be deeply indebted to you, if after examining it, you would certify (in such terms as you think proper) that it is a substantially accurate report.

May I consult you on the propriety of obtaining affidavits from the assist^{ts}. contradict^g. false statem^{ts}. in the last number of the *Intelligencer*?—& also whether, if the statements¹ can be proved to be false, I could not prosecute the writer for slander—& if I can whether it would be exped^t. to do so? I do not wish to trouble you to prepare a written communicatⁿ. on these points; but I should be much obliged to you to consider them; & should you be in this neighbourhood within a few days, if you would verbally give me your opinion it would be a great favour.

I am Respectf^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Addressed: "Henry S. Baird Esq., Present."

[Unbound MSS.]

March 15th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—It was my intention when I saw you yesterday to publish an extend^d. article in the *Intelligencer*, & hence I took the liberty of troubling you to call on me. I have for a reason, which I will disclose to you, concluded to defer the publication of it at this place at least for the present. I have however prepared a short note for publication. I write these few lines in explanation of my not acting as I gave you reason to expect I would act; & at an early convenient time I will mention the cause which has led me to delay the publication of my reply.

I am Respectf^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Addressed: "H. S. Baird Esq., Present."

[Unbound MSS.]

¹ A communication in the *Intelligencer* for March 5, signed "Orion," and dated "Navarino, Feb. 25, 1834." See *ante*, p. 419, note 3.—ED.

TO BOYD.

G. B. March 15th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—After the trouble which you took on my account yesterday, I feel bound to mention to you before my departure for the Grand Kakalin the course which I have decided on pursuing. I have restrained my strongest feelings & kept back the extended vindication of the Mission which I had prepared. But something seemed to be required of me at this present time: & I have just sent to Mr. Ellis a brief note for publication.¹ This note is to the following effect. I promise in due time to prove the author signed Orion a calumniator; & state that I have asked of the Socy. the benefit of a trial; request^s. them to deal with me accord^s. to the rigour of the ecclesiastical laws to which I am subject if the charges of Orion should be substantially proved to be true, or, if shewn to be false, that they will publish his name as a slanderer. This is the substance of my note for the *Intelligencer*.

I am Respectf^y. and truly Yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Boyd.

[Boyd, IV: 83.]

Monday March 31st. 1834

DEAR SIR,—I received a note from you yesterday on my return from Duck Creek, and will attend to it this day. Excuse me for having neglected the matter to which it refers.

It seems to me desirable that the corporation of Christ Church Menomineeville should not become extinct; and as this is the day appointed by its constitution for the election of officers I have thought it expedient to give notice that there will be a meeting for such purpose at my room

¹ Published in the *Intelligencer* for March 19. See *ante*, p. 420.—ED.

at 10 o'clock P. M. this day. Should it be in your power to be present, I should be greatly gratified.¹

Respectf^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Boyd.

[Boyd, IV: 86.]

CADLE'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

MISS. ROOMS, PHILADA 15th July 1834

Messrs. Boyd Baird & Irwin

GENTLEMEN,—Your communication of the 20th Ultim^o. was duly received and laid before the Exec. Com: with all possible despatch

At a meeting of that body held on the 14th Inst. the following minute was unanimously adopted

"Whereas The Revr^d. Mr Cadle did by letter, dated January 15th 1833 in consideration of the peculiar embarissments of the Green Bay Mission at that time, relinquish to the Society, for the benefit of that Mission, his salary due from the 1st. of June 1832 to the above date. viz the sum of \$250 and also his claim upon the Soc. for \$278.36 as a donation. And whereas he also stated to the Exec. Com: at, or about that time, that it was his wish not to receive any thing further for whatever services it might be in his power to render to the mission, & in agreement with which wish he has not drawn for any Salary from the above date of June 1832.—And Whereas the Exec. Com. by a resolution adopted in March 1833 declined the acceptation of the Revr^d. Mr Cadle's donation & requested him to draw at that time for the sum of \$528.36 $\frac{1}{4}$ which he has not done: and whereas there appears to be due the Revr^d. Mr. Cadle, for Salary from July 15th. 1833 to June the 1st. 1834 — the time of his resignation the additional sum of \$550.

Resolved. That The Revr^d. Mr Cadle. in consideration of the facts stated in a communication of June 20th 1834 from Colⁿ. G. Boyd, Henry S. Baird & Alex^r. J. Irvine a committee of Christ Church Green Bay *Ought* to draw upon

¹ A similar note to Baird is in possession of the Society.-- ED.

the Treasurer of the Society for at least the whole amount of his Salary viz. for \$800., which he is hereby authorised to do. The aforesaid sum of \$278.36 being of itself a liberal donation from Mr Cadle to this Mission."

I have this day written to Mr Cadle requesting him to gratify the Exec: Com. by acting without delay in accordance with their opinion & wishes as above expressed.

Very Respec^y.

PETER VAN PELT Sec:

Messrs. Boyd, Baird & Irwin Com: of the Wardens & Vestry of Christ Ch. Gr. Bay
[Boyd, IV: 90.]

TO MEET MILNOR AND KEMPER.

July 17th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please excuse my sister & myself this day, as we are not at liberty? The Gent^m. arrived at the Mission are the Rev. Dr. Milnor & the Rev. Dr. Kemper — who are distinguished, able & excellent men. I hope it will be in your power to call on them. They will stay several days — I will visit Duck Creek.¹

Yrs Resp^y. & truly

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Boyd
[Boyd, IV: 91.]

AN INVITATION ACCEPTED.

July 24. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—It will give the Rev. Dr. Milnor & the Rev. Dr. Kemper great pleasure to accept the invitation to your house to morrow, — if — in consequence of an engagement previously made to visit the Grand Kakalin on that day — they could take the liberty of asking you to appoint the hour of dinner at 1 o'clock.² My sister & myself will be very happy to accompany them.

With great respect & truth, I am Yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Boyd.
[Boyd, IV: 92.]

¹ The D. & F. M. Society conducted another mission there.— ED.

² See *ante*, p. 415.— ED.

GOVERNMENT AID ASSURED.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

July 28. 1834.

SIR,—Your letter of the 30th Ult: has been received. The provision made for the education of the New York Indians, in the treaty with the Chippewas Menomonees and Winnebagoes of 11th of August 1827, appears to be sufficient to render an application of a part of the Civilisation Fund for this object unnecessary.

The 5th Article of that treaty provides, that the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars shall be annually thereafter appropriated as long as Congress thinks proper, for the education of the children of the tribes, parties hereto, and of the New York Indians.

It is true that the 5th Article of the treaty with the Menomonees of 8th Feby. 1834 provides for an addition to this annuity of Five hundred dollars, and for the application of the whole sum to the education of the children of the Menomonee Indians. As the Chippewas, Winnebagoes & New York Indians were not parties to this treaty, no construction can be given to this provision, which shall deprive them of the benefits, conferred by the treaty of Butte des Mortes.

In selecting children therefore, to be educated at Mr. Cadles School, under the letter from this office of inst, and whose education is to be charged upon the annuity of Fifteen hundred dollars for this year, you will be at liberty to take children of either and all the tribes or bands. The object of the Oneida petition will probably be satisfactorily accomplished in this way.

The rule of distribution in ordinary cases would be the ratio of the numbers of those tribes. But you will consider that the Menomonees the last year received the exclusive benefit of this fund.

As the schools are to be supported in the Nation, after the present year, it is desirable that the annuity should be

regarded and used as a common fund. It will thus become a source of common interests and views.

Very Respectfully Your Obt. Servt

W. WARD

For E. HERRING, Com.

Col George Boyd, Green Bay M. Ty.
[Boyd, IV: 93.]

A PAMPHLET ATTACK.

DUCK CREEK Aug. 25th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I have just heard from my sister that the pamphlet of Jos. Dickinson has been published. I have not seen it; but may I earnestly ask you to examine it closely, so as to inform me on my arrival at Green Bay whether or not I can prosecute him for slander? Will you oblige me by attending to this request? It is my expectation to be at the Bay this week — &, if I can prosecute him, I should like to do it immediately while the court is in session. You need not write to me, as I trust shortly to see you.

I am Respectf^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

H. S. Baird, Esq., Green Bay.
[Unbound MSS.]

AFFAIRS AT DUCK CREEK MISSION.

[Letter mutilated; probable words or parts of words missing, in brackets.]

DUCK CREEK, Sept. 2d 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of sending to you from this seat of science & refinement¹ a late publication respecting China & one or two Museums which I hope will

¹ On finally resigning from the superintendency of the Green Bay mission, Cadle for a time took charge of that to the Oneidas, at Duck Creek. Afterwards he became chaplain at Forts Winnebago and Crawford, and in 1841 the superior at Nashotah House. He died at Seaford, Del., in 1857, aged 60 years. He was of a family of ten children, none of whom married, and all are now dead: his sister Mary, the last of the family, died in New York, in October, 1896, aged 88.—ED.

be interesting. I also forward Mr Ellis' letter respecting Prickett's opposition to the Mission in 1831 for your private perusal. You was correct in speaking of it as occurring at Philad^a. I had been under the impression from the place the letter was written from that Mr Boyd & Mr Van Pelt had visited the Menominees at Washington. Prickett had had two children, Elizabeth & Talbot, boarding at the Mission from Oct. 25. 1829 to Sept. 25. 1830; and two other children who attended as day-scholars for a short time. No charge was ever made to him. Perhaps it is not correct to say that I dismissed his children; for I wished them to stay if he had been willing to allow the[m to remain] without taking them home so frequently as he did. If he insisted on taking them, I told him I could not continue the charge of them. My reason was, tho' I did not assign it, that I had no confidence in the good ordering of Prickett's house, & that the evil there learned by his children would neutralise the good they might acquire at school. He was violent & abusive; and like various other foolish persons seemed to think he was doing me a great favour in sending his children to the Mission. I refer to this matter only to give you correct information respecting it, & not with any wish to injure Mr Prickett—whom I have long since forgiven & who is not worthy of being my adversary.

I find that nine Oneidas have died in one week beginning Aug. 25th. last.

1. Isaac Case, Aug. 25—taken sick near the Brick yard opposite Mr Arndt's— & died on the road 3 miles from the ferry.
2. George Doxtater, Aug. 26—died on the road near Beaverdam.
3. Thomas Reed, Aug. 27—died near the Brick yard.
4. William Hotchkiss, Aug. 27—died soon after returng. from G. Bay.
5. John Powlis, Aug. 27—died soon after returng. from G. Bay
6. Mrs Margaret Smith, Aug. 27.
7. Anthony Swamp, Aug. 29. died soon after returng. from G. Bay.
8. Aug 31. Mrs Susan Order.
9. Sept. 1. Mrs Sally Powlis.

All the men were intemperate; one of the females was so to the last; another had been so till within a month;

the last mentioned [two or three words torn off] character, Doxtater was taken sick on the road & left alone — his wife & child hurried to him as soon as they were informed of his state — & remain^d. with him without other aid while he was in a dying condition. He expired the next morning. Mrs Smith was attacked at day light & died at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. I have visit^d. some of the sick & requested the Oneidas to inform me if any are attacked that I may go to see them as their minister. Dr. Worrell¹ was here yesterday, & will come out again today; but so far as my knowledge goes there are not many cases at present. In additⁿ. to intemperance imprudence in diet seems to be a cause of this distress^s. mortality. On Sunday last I had the advantage of having a good interpreter & one of good character — and I preached on the subject of drunkenness — & urged the Oneidas never to go to Green Bay but when business required their presence there & to leave it as soon as possible — to join the Temperance Society & to keep their promises — that it was vain for them to say they were tempted to drink — that they must as christians resist temptation & that they ought to keep out of the way of temptation. In the even^s. of Sunday I married a couple — about 50 Oneidas surround^s. the door yard.

I renewed yesterday my attention to the school, but I have no hopes that I can do much good — I consider chiefly in opening it the fulfilment of a promise.

With my respects to Mrs & Miss Boyd,

I am Resp^v. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Geo. Boyd.

[Boyd, IV: 95.]

CADLE TO ELLIS.

GREEN BAY Oct. 22^d. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I reply to your favor of the 18th inst— & will leave this note in the expectation that you will visit

¹ See *ante*, p. 441, note 3.— ED.

this place before a long time. I am deeply obliged to you — to Mrs Whitney for her kind offers — & to Mrs Doty; but I trust that you will consider, if I should be unable to comply with your request, that the reason will be the peculiarity of my position before the public. I could have lived very happily at Navarino if no difficulties had occurred to me. The Oneida chiefs did not meet on the day they had informed me they would meet: they met on the 16th inst. & after wards called on me, requested me to remain at Duck Creek, & stated that they could give me \$300. a year. As yet I have not returned an answer to this proposition, & with regard to it have asked the favour of a few days for deliberation. I will write to you again as soon as I can decide. I do not certainly know where I shall labour during the winter. Be pleased to mention my obligations to Mrs Whitney, for whose kind invitation I shall ever be thankful.

I am Respectf^y. & truly yrs.

R. F. CADLE.

A. G. Ellis, Esq., Navarino.

[MS. loaned by E. H. Ellis.]

CADLE VS. LOUIS GRIGNON.

GREEN BAY NOV. 15, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—It is my wish to put into the hands of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church in Michigan a copy of my letter to Gov. Porter of last winter in reference to Lewis Grignon & such proof as will sustain my statement. I have not the slightest inclination to attempt interfering with Mr Grignon's appointment, & desire only the possession by my superiors of evidence in support of my letter. Should you be disposed to give me however briefly a reply to a few inquiries, I would feel under great obligations to you, & would limit myself in the use of your answer as you might see proper to direct.

The following are the questions which I respectfully submit to you —

1. Was not the warrant against myself & the assist^{ts}. of the Mission informal?

2. Was the name of any adult prosecutor endorsed on it until you required it to be done?

3. Did L. Grignon allow the defendants to shew on cross examination the fault of the complainants?

4. Did he allow the defendants to shew the fault of the complain^{ts}. by the witnesses of the complainants?

5. Was not his reason for this last refusal — that no one was bound to criminate himself?

6. Did he not keep the minutes of the evidence in one of the cases in the French language?

7. Did he not express an opinion before the service of the warrant unfavourable to some of the defendants?

8. During the examination did he shew an eagerness to effect the object of the prosecutor?

I do not solicit you to take the trouble of preparing a long communication in reply; & I regret to be under the necessity of asking my friends (& one of these I am grateful that you are) to take any further trouble in my case. And I repeat that I am now seeking only such testimony as will make good my statement of last winter. If you would give me the benefit of your's, I will shew to you my communication in full before I transmit it to Detroit.

I remain Resp^y. & truly yrs,

R. F. CADLE.

Addressed: "Henry S. Baird, Esq., Present."
[Unbound MSS.]

TO BOYD.

DUCK CREEK, Dec. 8th. 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I was spoken to some weeks ago by Judge Arndt in relation to the case of two orphan children now experiencing his protection & which he is desirous of placing at the Mission. They are quarter-Chippewas; and, as

I presume, Mr. Brown¹ is unable from his instructions to admit them at present among the number supported by the Society, it has occurred to me that possibly they might be sent to our school at Green Bay in the list of Government-pupils. If this disposal of them could be made, it would be very gratifying to my feelings; though I have never seen the children referred to, for whom I am interested solely in consequence of their state of bereavement.

I am Respectf^y. & truly Your's,

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd, U. S. Ind. Agent at Green Bay.

[Boyd, IV: 99.]

DUCK CREEK Feb. 28th 1835.

DEAR SIR.—I again trouble you with a note & package; but I thought that M^r Ward's kind letter to me required a prompt reply, & I have therefore attempted one today — which I submit to you. If you think there is any part of it that is objectionable, I hope you will retain the letter till I go in to Green Bay, & I will write a new one. If you approve of it, would it be too much trouble for you to seal it & have it put into the Post office? I really am very sorry thus to heap communication upon communication; but what is necessary to be done I like to do at once, & I would wish not to write to Washington without your acquaintance with all that I write.

I am Resp^y. & truly Yrs.

R. F. CADLE.

Col. Geo. Boyd, Agency House.

[Boyd, IV: 103.]

NAVARINO. Oct. 14th. 1835.

DEAR SIR,—Since I last saw you I have been constantly weighing in my mind the question whether on my own account

¹ Rev. Daniel E. Brown, who succeeded Cadle as superintendent of the Green Bay mission.—Ed.

& that of the congregation of Christ Church it would be advisable for me to stay here or go below. As it regards myself the conclusion to which I have come is, that it would be best for me to remove from Navarino. I must therefore throw myself on the generosity of those members of the Vestry who had expressed themselves as ready to invite me to remain & to whom I had signified my willingness to do so,—and solicit from them a release from my informal engagement. I hope that you will not think me very capricious.

I believe that no additional member of the Vestry has returned to Green Bay since last week, & I presume that there could be no meeting of that body to morrow; but I am not authorized to say to you that that proposed meeting is adjourned.

With great respect & truth I am yrs,

RICH^d. F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd, Agency House.

[Boyd, IV: 115.]

BROWN TO GRIGNON.

MISSION BUILDINGS GREEN BAY

Jan^y 6th 1836

SIR.—The Boy you mention left here on the second day of the vacation with his mother who came for him & he has not yet returned, you probably are aware that during the vacation all the children are permitted to visit their parents it was under this regulation that Mr Suydam let him go on the solicitation of his mother he has been much affected with his eyes and our Physician has said it was a scroffulous affection we have exhausted all our knowledge in trying to relieve him but in vain

his time will expire on the 8th of March next but could you do any thing to restore his sight I should feel it a duty to let you take him now for with his eyes in their condition he would not be able to attend school—he is naturally a bright boy & could he have his sight & an opportunity

he would I think make good improvement but unless his eyes are soon relieved I fear he will become blind

hoping you will be able to
administer to his relief I
remain Sir Your very
obedient humble servant

DANIEL E BROWN Superintendent¹

Louis Grignon Esqr

[G. L. P., XXXVII: 3.]

BROWN TO BOYD.

MISSION BUILDINGS G B

June 17th 1837

Coll. Geo Boyd

DEAR SIR,—It is with much gratification that I learn your reappointment to your old Station & tender you my hearty congratulation upon the event

Our Semi Annual Examination will take place on Tuesday of next week at 10 oclock A. M. will you be kind

¹ The mission family at this time consisted, according to the annual report for 1836, of the domestic committee of the D. & F. M. Society, of Rev. Daniel E. Brown, superintendent; J. G. Knapp, S. B. Sherwood, Mrs. Brown, Miss Sarah Crawford, and Miss Susan Crawford, assistants. April 4, 1836, there were "61 scholars in the mission school—34 boys and 27 girls. Of these, 34 are Menomonees, 7 Chippewas, 3 Osages, 2 Delawares, 10 Oneidas, 1 Knisteneux, 1 Stockbridge, 1 Brothertown, and 2 whites. Thirty-one children of the number, received into the School by the Rev. Mr. Cadle, remain. In less than two years, all the boys, and a great proportion of the girls, will have left the Mission, by the expiration of their time." Seven of these scholars are supported by individuals; five, at the rate of fifteen dollars per annum, and two pay thirty dollars per annum. During the past year two boys have absconded from the School, and twelve other children have left the mission, by the expiration of their indentures. One of these, a Menomonee girl, fourteen years old, in the opinion of Mr. Brown, had experienced the renewing influence of the grace of God. She had been baptized by him, and admitted to the Communion. Mr. Brown observes: "If she could have remained with us two years longer, with her knowledge of the Menomonee language, she would have made an invaluable teach among them."—ED.

enough to attend as the Gov^t. Agent if compatible with your other duties.

Respectfully & affectionately

Your Obt Servant

DANIEL E BROWN Superintendent

[Unbound MSS.]

CADLE TO BOYD.

NEW YORK, Augt. 25th. 1837.

DEAR SIR,—Though I am about writing a few lines to you, yet I must promise in candour that I have nothing interesting to communicate. The newspapers give gloomy representations of the state of the country; but, in this city there is at least an appearance of life & business. This business, I suppose, must be confined to cash & retail. Specie is a trafficking article instead of being a circulating medium. Bank notes are called rags, but they seem to be available for all the purposes for which money is used except at the Post office counter. The labouring classes I believe suffer much & will probably suffer more for a year to come. I fear that a great cause of the asserted general distress is—the wild spirit of speculation and extravagance in living which has prevailed for some time past—encouraged by the action of the general administration in removing the public deposits from the late U. S. Bank & in requiring certain specific payments to be made in specie. By the first measure the 80 deposit banks were excited and stimulated to large issues of paper, & by the latter that paper became depreciated. The foreign debt must be paid; & the banks having too much sail when the storm came on, thought it prudent to shut their ballast in till the storm should blow over. I question the honesty of suspending payment, while there is money in the purse; & think that the universality of suspension alone saves those institutions from shame & ruin. Nor can I allow the propriety of such suspensions being sanctioned by law, which is nothing more nor less than an impairing of the obligation of

contracts. In the next congress I hope there will be wisdom & strength enough to put down locofocoism, to keep from new experiments, to revive the U. S. Bank, and to raise our prostrate credit on its legs again.

Since my arrival here in the latter part of June I have spent some days at Hudson & its vicinity, & visited Goshen from which I had been absent seventeen years. I have preached four or five Sundays at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, & am contemplating a visit to Salem, New Jersey, where I was once settled. My mother & sisters are in pretty good health. I have made no application as yet for any particular station, but presume that I shall do so in the course of next month.¹ I hope that you & your family have enjoyed good health. Having been commissioned to get the Plat of Nee-sho-to lithographed & authorized to name the streets, I thought it best to give the names in general of gentlemen at Green Bay to the streets of that town. If you should perceive on that plat the name of "Boyd Street," I trust it will be some inducement to purchase lots on it. And I hope that the other gentlemen named will feel the force of this consideration.² As it is four years since my last visit to N. Y. I see changes in persons & things. The city has greatly improved & become enlarged, and all the neighbouring places indicate

¹ Feb. 15, 1836, Cadle had been appointed by the D. & F. M. Society as missionary to Navarino, where the congregation were still worshipping in the public school-house. In the annual report of the domestic committee of the society, submitted to the society at its meeting June 25, 1836, it is stated that there are eleven communicants at Navarino, and that the ladies of the parish had furnished \$1,700 towards a church building, the result of a fair held in the preceding September. Cadle does not seem to have long continued at Navarino, his health being still poor.—ED.

² For the history of Nashotah House, see Morehouse's *Some American Churchmen* (Milwaukee, 1892), chap. ix, and *Nashotah Scholiast*, vol. i. The institution was not established until 1841, but this letter shows that the project was in embryo four years previous to that. Cadle was the first superior at Nashotah, having been invited to become such by Bishop Kemper, in a letter dated Feb. 19, 1841; he was soon succeeded in that office by Rev. J. Lloyd Breck.—ED.

a lately increased growth and late prosperity. May it soon be renewed. Should you see Mr Irwin, will you take the trouble of telling him that, as soon as my course shall be determined on, I mean to write to him (if I do not pass thro' Green Bay) on the subject of his lost horse.

Be pleased to give my respects to M^{rs} & Miss Boyd & all your family.

I remain Respectf^y & truly Your's,
RICH^d F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd. Green Bay
[Boyd, V: 35.]

BROWN TO GRIGNON.

MISSION BUILDINGS GREEN BAY

Sept 4th 1837.

DEAR SIR,—Our Society have resolved to reduce our family & with this in view have directed me to retain but twenty five children in the Mission to which number I am reducing the family as fast as the expiration of the indentures will enable me

Our number is now ten above that number which will preclude my taking any at present — On behalf of the children I am much grieved that I am prevented from taking them & hope you will still persevere in giving them an education

Very respectfully your obt Servant

DANIEL E BROWN

L Grignon Esq
[G. L. P., XL: 40.]

TO BOYD.

MISSION BUILDINGS GREEN BAY

February 26th 1838

MY DEAR SIR,—Your note has just been handed me & in answer I would beg leave to say that Mary Fletcher was bound to us by indentures executed by her Father and

afterwards at the time of his death (which took place here) his last dying words to us were to keep & take care of his child

The Indentures are not yet expired & of course untill they are so we wish her to remain with us—the person applying has no claim to mary but in my opinion is set on by others as Mary has lately become attached to our Church

* * * * *

But to consign her to the hands of this man or even those who are putting these measures in operation would be to send her directly to the haunts of vice & depravity a measure I am confident, my Friend, the Indian Agent, will never countenance—

I will endeavour to see you in a short time on the subject

I remain Dear Sir your most
obedient humble servant

DANIEL E BROWN

Superintendent G. B. Miss

Coll Geo Boyd Indian Agent

[Boyd, V: 49.]

MRS. BROWN TO GRIGNON.

GREEN BAY Feb 27—1838

DEAR SIR,—most of my patrons are becomeing alarmed about the small pox and have taken their children out of school on account of their fears & some of them have advised me to close my school—which I shall do if no serious objections are raised by my patrons. If you have objections to the closing of the school, before the quarter expires you will please state them to me

Respectfully &C. Yours

F. A. BROWN¹

L. Grignon Esq

N. B. I shall charge each scholar for no more time than he has attended in case I close now. F. A. B.

[G. L. P., XLI: 16.]

¹ Wife and assistant of the superintendent.—Ed.

EDUCATION AMONG ONEIDAS.

ONEIDA WEST April 31 1838

To Colonel Boyd U. S. ag. Indian affairs

DEAR SIR,—We thank you for what you have don for our people—and will give you the infemation you ask about our school affairs without delay.

We have about 40 Children in our part of the Oneida nation capeble to go to school. We have had a school her for about five years, the number of schollars has considerably varied in that time — for the last year the attendance at school has been about 20 thirty and 35 in the winter and from 10 to fifteen and 20 in the summer Our school is now taught by our missionaries wife but we expect she will be relieved in a week or two by a lady from Ohio who is to take our school

Respectfully &c,

his
THOMAS × LOUDWICK
mark

his
JOHN × COOPER
mark

JOHN CORNELIUS

Chiefs of the Orchard party of the Oneida nation

[Boyd, V: 55.]

WASHINGTON, May 18. 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Oneida Treaty was confirmed by Senate on Saturday the 12th inst. precisely as it was negotiated. I have had a long and tedious struggle, but have succeeded beyond my expectations. I shall leave for home on Monday the 21st.

The Indian Department forwarded to you a letter a few days since, making inquiries in regard to the annuities which have not been received by the Oneidas for several years past. I have had the matter investigated by the Department and they have decided that the balance due shall

be paid, and that it shall continue to be paid hereafter, in cash, according to the number which must be certified by you as agent before the apportionment is made. As this is a matter of some importance to them, and as their number at Green Bay will be increased soon by the accession of several families from N. York, and as this apportionment, when once made, will be *final*, I should consider it a great favor. Sir, if you would delay your answer to the communication from the Department till I reach Green Bay, when I will have an interview with you on the subject.

Remember me affectionately to your dear family — May the choicest blessings of Heaven rest upon you all.

Yours most truly And in haste

SOLOMON DAVIS.¹

To Col. Geo: Boyd

[Unbound MSS.]

A VISIT FROM SECRETARY CARDER.

OFFICE OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS P. E. CH.

115 Franklin St. New York

June 1, 1838.

Col. George Boyd

Indian Agent, Green Bay

SIR,—The Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church have instructed me to visit their Indian School at Green Bay the present summer and to take further measures towards bringing it to a close at no distant period. I purpose leaving here about the middle of July and being at Green Bay on the first of August.

As you have an official as well as personal interest in the business which calls me to your town, I hope to have

¹ Rev. Solomon Davis, of New York, was sent by the D. & F. M. Society to minister to the Oneidas of Duck Creek, in the autumn of 1835; but owing to the lateness of the season was obliged to winter at Mackinac, "where his services were gladly sought by the garrison at that post, and several other persons friendly to our Church."—ED.

the pleasure of seeing you at that time and conferring with you fully on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully & truly

Your obedient servant

JAMES D. CARDER

Sec. & Gen. Agt, D. C. B. Missions.

[Boyd, V: 58.]

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY OF GREEN BAY.

HILL CREEK, August 11th, 1836

DEAR SIR,—I feel much indebted to you for the manner in which you was pleased to constitute me the representative, in your place, of the Bishop of New York as one of the Trustees of the Wisconsin University of Green Bay,¹ I value it chiefly as a proof of your own friendly feelings towards myself. There was much opposition to the admission of proxies, but finally their right to act was allowed. I was surprised that Mr. Brown thought proper to vote against their admission. Perhaps I may leave Green Bay tomorrow afternoon, & should you have any communication to Thos. A. Boyd, Esq. I would be very happy to be the bearer of it. With my respects & remembrances to Mrs. Boyd, to Mrs. Hamilton, & all your family,

I remain With respect & truth, your's,

RICH^d F. CADLE.

Col. George Boyd.

U. S. I. Agency at Green Bay.

[Boyd, V: 60.]

CARDER TO BOYD.

MISSION HOUSE GREEN BAY

August 14 1838

DEAR SIR,—I have directed John Michael Shatzel to find his father and bring him to you.

If his father gives his full and free consent that I should

¹See *ante*, p. 412, note.--ED.

take him with me to the East and find a place for him where I could have some oversight over him and he could derive some benefit from the name he bears I will take him along and do for him the best I can provided it meets your entire approbation. John Michael will bring your answer to this note.

I remain Dear Sir

Very respectfully & truly

Your friend & servant

JAMES D. CARDER

Sec. & Gen. Agt D. C. B. M.

Col. George Boyd U. S. Agt Indian Affairs Green Bay.

[Boyd, V: 61.]

DAVIS TO BOYD.

To Col. George Boyd

MY DEAR SIR,—I have only time to inform you by Mr. Bread that I will call on you with my report on Tuesday the 21st inst. Your kindness will excuse my delinquency, I know, as my ill health has prevented an earlier attention to your communication.

Yours Truly

S. DAVIS.

[Unbound MSS.]

NUMBER OF PUPILS REDUCED.

Coll. George Boyd Indian Agent

Agency Green Bay Wisconsin Territory

SIR,—In presenting you with a Report of this Institution for the past year I would beg leave to say, that no alteration has taken place in the buildings, lands, & farming operations; but all remain in every respect as reported last season —

The number of persons connected with the Mission are five (Viz) Daniel E Brown superintendent, Miss Harriette I

Brown Female superintendent; Miss Sarah Crawford Teacher, Miss Susan Crawford sempstress, and Mr Edson Sherwood Farmer — The two first named persons expect to retire on the 1st day of October next, if the approbation of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Mission is obtained by that time

The number of children who are now connected with the Mission are twelve, ten girls & two boys; of these, nine girls & one boy are connected with the Menominee Indians, one girl with the Osages, & the other boy with the Stock-bridges

The great reduction in our family was made by the Agent of the Domestic Committee in obedience to a Resolution of that Committee passed I believe the 27th of May last, & is as follows — “Resolved that it is expedient to discontinue “the Indian Mission School at Green Bay at the earliest “period when it can justly be done —

Under the above the Agent directed all the children to be discharged but the above mentioned twelve — government as well as other, Children; the Mission being only nominally in existence at the present time, & which arrangement is expected to continue but for a very limited period —

The Amount of disbursements have been for the past year about \$1,700.00

The personal property inventoried last season at \$471.00 remained the same untill the 3rd of September last, when was sold at public auction to the Amount of \$261.00 — still most of the Farming Utensils & stock was reserved from sale —

The plan of Instruction pursued in the school was, as heretofore reported, the branches of a common English education (Viz) Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammer, geography & history

DANIEL E BROWN

Superintendent

MISSION BUILDINGS GREEN BAY

WISCONSIN TERRITORY Sept 29th 1838

[Unbound MSS.]

CONTRACT TO BUILD HOBART CHURCH.

This Article of Agreement between Edwin Hart of Green Bay in the County of Brown and Territory of Wisconsin of the first part and Solomon Davis of Duck Creek, in County and Territory aforesaid of the second part, Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the payments herein specified, agrees to build Hobart Church¹ at Duck Creek aforesaid, in the following style and manner. the whole to be finished and completed by the first day of September next. The foundation Wall of the Building to be of stone laid in Mortar two feet and a half high and eighteen inches thick, with the necessary pillars under the centre of the building to support the same — The frame to be erected thereon to be 34 by 48 feet — The building to be eighteen feet high from floor to ceiling. The whole building to be sheathed with one inch pine boards rough, & covered (except front end) with half inch pine siding, planed & well nailed. The roof to be covered with inch boards & shingles laid on five inches to the weather. The front end of the building to be ceiled with flooring boards 4 or 5 inches wide tongued, grooved and blind nailed, and the joints put together in white lead, with pilasters on each corner of the building according to Mr. Barrow's plan. The windoes three on each side and two in front to be in plain gothic style as represented in plan by Mr. Coon. The interior of the building to be divided according to Barrow's plan, the two front inner doors to be finished with pilasters as well as the two doors leading from vestry room into chancel. The ends of the slips next to the aisles to be pannelled—the doors of the slips to be capped and pannelled — the back and front of each slip to be capped with suitable book-board and kneeling bench to each. The vestry rooms on each side of the Chancel 8 feet square, to be well finished lathed & plastered, the floor to be elevated

¹ Named for Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of New York, who had died in 1830. He was an earnest advocate of church missions.— ED.

level with the chancel floor, with door leading from each to a room into the chancel as represented in Barrow's plan. There is to be one door in the rear end of the building, leading into vestry room, & one window containing 12 lights 8 x 10 glass, in each of said rooms. The floor of the chancel is to be elevated to a suitable distance from the floor of the building. The pulpit reading desk altar and winding stairs leading into pulp'it, to be neatly executed—the pulpit to be octagonal in form, and the desk pannelled. The chancel to be enclosed with a heavy moulded rail, supported with heavy turned bannisters, moulded, with a kneeling board around the outside of the base of the bannisters. The whole to be painted in imitation of Mahogany, & neatly executed. The whole interior of building to be furrowed for lathing, and to be plastered with two coats of mortar—hard finished. The ceiling to have an arch formed each side, starting at a suitable distance from the floor, and touching the level ceiling about one third of the distance from the side walls on either side, the level ceiling to recede so as to form a pannel. The beams extending across the building are to be raised crowning by means of king posts with principal rafters framed into them. The tower is to correspond in every respect with the one represented in Coon's plan, with green blinds on the four sides of the bell story. The bell is to be hung provided it is furnished by the first day of September next. The front door steps are to be of plank well put together and answering to representation in Barrow's plan, the same kind of door steps to be constructed for small door in rear of building. Two brick chimneys of suitable size are to be built from each vestry room to top of the rear end of the building. The building is to be painted with two coats of paint both on the inside & out. Should there be any thing necessary to be done to the entire finish & completion of the said church according to the above mentioned plans which is not specified in this article of agreement, the said party of the first part hereby binds himself to do the same and to do the whole work in a good substantial and workman-

like manner & have the whole completed by the time before specified—

The said party of the second part agrees to furnish all the materials necessary to the completion of the said Church and to pay to the said party of the first part the sum of thirteen hundred and ten dollars. The payment to be made as follows viz: The sum of one thousand and twenty dollars for framing the building, and doing the carpenters and joiners work, the further sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars for doing the plastering and mason's work; and the further sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars for doing the painting glazing &c. It is understood and agreed that Messrs Schooley & Allen are to do the masonry and painting. Two hundred and fifty dollars of the above sum is agreed to be paid to the said party of the first part, when the building is framed and raised; and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is agreed to be paid in like manner when the building is enclosed; and the remainder is to be paid when the building is finished in the manner specified in this article of agreement

The said party of the first part further agrees to furnish and deliver the lime (to be of the best quality) necessary to be used in building said church for the further sum of Two dollars per barrel—and also to furnish and deliver the stone for the said building, if requested to do so by the said party of the second part, at the price of six dollars per cord—said stone to be measured in the wall after being laid. In case of failure on the part of the said party of the first part to fulfill any of the stipulations contained in this Article of agreement he agrees to forfeit and pay unto the said party of the second part the sum of five hundred dollars—And the said party of the second part binds himself to fulfill or forfeit the same amount. Signed sealed and delivered this fifteenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at Duck Creek aforesaid

In presence of
L. W. DAVIS

EDWIN HART
SOLOMON DAVIS

\$1310.00

DUCK CREEK W. T. August 15, 1839

I hereby acknowledge to have received from Solomon Davis the sum of thirteen hundred and ten dollars it being my payment in full on the foregoing contract

EDWIN HART

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the Original as Witness my hand at Green Bay this 22nd day November A. D. 1839

JOHN LAST

[Unbound MSS.]

BILL FOR CONSTRUCTING HOBART CHURCH.

Rev. Solomon Davis

To Edwin Hart Dr

For Labor performed and expenses incurred in building Hobart Church at Duck Creek not specified in Contract viz. 1839

May 9	To Measuring Lumber 10/	\$1.25
" "	" Sticking up do 16/	2.00
" 10	" Drawg. Lumber \$11	11.00
	" Sticking up do 16/	2.00
	" Drawg sand & water for wale	3.00
27	Haulg Nails 8/ Sticking Lumber 8/	2.00
June 10	Drawg a Load from Green Bay 24/	3.00
	Boarding Indians 2 days 4/	1.00
	Drawg wood for kiln 8/	1.00
	Building & tending board kiln	25.00
July 3	Hauling sand & water for plastering	10.50
	Hauling 3 Loads of Brick 32/	12.00
	Do 6 Bas. Hair	1.00
	11 days Carps. Work in completing Parsonage 16/	22.00
	Cash pd. Indians Hewing timber for frame of Church	11.00
	Cash to two Indians for Haulg Timber	10.00
	Provisions furnished do	3.12
	Cash for Labour & boarding Labourer in digging for foundation of Church	3.00
	Cash pd two hands cuttg. wood for Board kiln	3.00
	Cash for team to Green Bay including ferriage	4.00
29	Cash for do	4.00
30	Cash for do	4.00
Aug. 13	Cash for do	4.00
" "	Cash for team ½ day to haul Boards	2.00

 \$144.87

DUCK CREEK August thirteenth 1839

\$144.87

I hereby acknowledge to have received from Solomon Davis the sum of One hundred and forty four dollars and eighty seven cents, in full for the above bill. And I do hereby certify that the labor was performed and the expenses incurred by me as here specified in building Hobart Church, for the benefit of the first Christian Party of Oneida Indians —

EDWIN HART.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true Copy from the Original as Witness my hand at Green Bay this 22nd day of November A. D. 1839.

JOHN LAST.

[Unbound MSS.]

 ELLIS'S ACCOUNT.

Rector Wardens & Vestrymen of Christ Church, Green Bay.
To A. G. Ellis Dr.

The following payments for & on account of said church,
to-wit

1836		
Sept.	Paid John V. Suydam for moving organ from Mission house to Navarino schoolhouse, place of public worship	10.00
	Interest on same 4 years	2.80
	Paid W. W. Matthews for putting up petition in front of Organ in said house	12.00
	interest on same 4 years	3.36
1837		
March	Sett of wooden pipes in place of leaden ones which had become useless & repairing bellows	12.00
	interest on same 3 years 4 mos.	2.80
Sept.	Paid John V. Suydam for his interest in organ as per Christ Church	30.00
	interest on same 3 years	6.30
	Paid John V. Suydam for fixtures, benches, window tables &c in school house place of worship	37.00
	interest 3 years	7.77

Apl 10 & 11	Paid Revd Richard F. Cadle part of his salary as rector	170	
	Rec.d on subscription list towards same	118.50	
		<hr/>	
	This balance advanced by me		51.50
	interest 3 years 5 mo		11.91
1840			
Sept.	Paid O. J. Soper balance of bill for lumber & turning 6 yards marine cloth for curtain for organ 4/		9.30 3.00
	Paid Revd. Benj. Eaton on account of his boarding		50.00
			<hr/>
			\$249.74

Indorsed: "Copy of A. G. Ellis acct. vs. church"
[Unbound MSS.]

LIST OF MISSION CHILDREN.

MISSION HOUSE Oct. 2. 1840.

COL. BOYD DEAR SIR,—I send to you again a list of the names of the children belonging to this Mission, & again ask of you the favour to attend to their annuities. We have since the last year taken two boys belonging to the family of Makahtakwaquot, who were formerly bound to the Mission but had absconded. Their father brought them back last spring & I received them again.

With great respect I remain dear

Sir Yours truly SARAH CRAWFORD.

Col. Boyd

List of names of Mission Children

Mowarkeaku	}	Parents Name Makatawakwot
Wa pa she won		
Pia wa she		
Sar kar sa war	}	Ma ta wue
Ke war te no ku		
Muche ke quar wish		
Mak co mi wash	}	Mak a ta wa kwot
Wah pung		
Wah Misk		
Mah a ta co ne war		
Se wa quo chin	}	Moketchewon

Indorsed: "Letter from Miss Crawford."

[Boyd, VI: 77.]

GOVERNMENT AID RECEIVED.

DUCK CREEK, W. T. May 8, 1841.

REV & DEAR SIR,—I received from Col. Boyd, on the 4th. inst. the sum of \$1500. to be expended in the tuition, board & clothing of 10 destitute orphan children now at Green Bay Mission. An allowance of \$500 a year for three years. I have executed to him my bond in the sum of \$3000. that this amount shall be faithfully applied by me under the direction of the Dom. Com. of the Board of Missions to the object specified. No part of the above sum will, therefore, be expended until I receive from you directions for disbursing the same. Col. Boyd is certainly entitled to our thanks for this preference and for his uniform kindness to us in our Missionary enterprise among the Indians. He has further intimated to me that the next sum of \$1500, which is soon to come into his hands, shall be appropriated in the same way to our School among the Oneidas. And you may rest assured this will be done, unless the Department at Washington sees fit to direct to the contrary. Inclosed is an extract from Col. Boyd's letter to the Sec'y of War on this subject.

I remain, Rev. & Dr. Sir,

Your friend & obt. Servt.

SOLOMON DAVIS.

*Rev. J. Dixon Carder Sec'y of Dom. Com.
of Board of Missions. New York.*

[G. L. P., XLVI: 25.]

THANKS TO BOYD.

CHURCH MISSIONS, DOMESTIC OFFICE,
281 Broadway, NEW YORK,

June 1, 1841.

*Col. George Boyd,
United States Indian Agent,
Green Bay Agency. W. T.*

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. Solomon Davis, superintendent of the Green Bay School, has transmitted to this office information of your having paid to him, on the fourth of May

last, fifteen hundred dollars; to be expended in the tuition, board and clothing of ten destitute orphan Children, now at the Green Bay Mission, for three years from 1840 to 1842 inclusive; he having given bonds in twice the amount for the faithful disbursement of the same under the direction of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Mr. Davis has also informed the Committee of your intention to appropriate the same amount (now coming into your hands) for the benefit of the Duck Creek establishment, if not otherwise directed by the Indian Department.

This information was submitted to the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions at their meeting last evening. And it affords me very great pleasure to communicate to you the following resolutions, then adopted.

"Resolved That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Col. Boyd, United States Indian Agent at Green Bay, for the very just consideration with which he has been pleased to regard the Green Bay Mission School in the recent application of funds to it for education purposes."

"Resolved That Col. Boyd, United States Indian Agent at Green Bay, be very respectfully solicited to carry into effect his just and liberal intention of applying the next appropriation under the treaty of Butte des Mortes, to the Missionary establishment among the Oneidas at Duck Creek, W. T.; and that he be assured that in the opinion of this Committee, said establishment is well deserving of aid, on account of the great benefits which it is conferring upon the Oneidas."

With high considerations of personal regard,

I am, dear sir, very respectfully & truly,

J. DIXON CARDER,

Sec. & Gen. Agt. D. C. B. M.

Col. George Boyd,
United States Ind. Agency,
Green Bay, W. T.

[Unbound MSS.]

DAVIS REVIEWS THE MISSION'S RECORD.

DUCK CREEK W. T. Sept. 16. 1841.

DEAR SIR,— In answer to your communication of the 9th ult. asking for information in regard to the schools under my charge I have the honor to report: That our establishment at Green Bay, which is a boarding school, and confined in its operations to the Menomonees, numbers at present Ten children who are being instructed under the patronage of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and receiving their entire support. One male and two female assistants are employed at this station. The Mission farm is productive and contributes largely to the comfort of the family. This Mission has, in former years, been one of deep interest to the Church. It was planted at a time when the Indians for whose benefit it was especially intended were living near and hovering around it; and hundreds of their children have, in years gone by, participated to a greater or less degree in its advantages. It is evident, however, that the amount of good here accomplished has not been in proportion to the means employed. By Treaty stipulations the Tribe are now removed at a distance of more than sixty miles, and can, of course, derive no benefit from the practical working of the Establishment—besides it is evident to all who are experienced in Indian Missions, that a boarding school, however well conducted, is far from being the best method of operating beneficially in changing the habits and improving the condition of the untutored savage. Of this the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions have become fully convinced; under which conviction this Mission has been reduced to its present condition with a view to its discontinuance, as soon as existing obligations will allow this desirable measure to be carried into effect.

Indolence is the prominent obstacle in the way of the advancement of these pupils in the arts of civilized life. Until this obstacle is surmounted; until habits of industry are, in fact, rivited upon them, no permanent change in their

condition can be secured. Their children may be taken and educated away from the Tribe; a partial benefit to themselves may be the result; but, in nine cases out of ten, a return to their home brings with it a return to that same indolence of mind and body which is characteristic of the Indian, and which totally unfits them for usefulness, if it does not sink them in degradation below the less enlightened of their Tribe. I speak from actual experience. In every instance where this experiment has been tried by the religious body to which I belong it has proved an entire failure. I would as soon think of working a permanent change upon the character and habits of all the wild beasts of the wood, through the instrumentality of some one, or half dozen, of each class or kind, who had been caught and confined for a season, and then let loose and suffered to go unrestrained among their fellows. It is as reasonable, all circumstances considered, to expect lasting good to result from the one as the other of these causes.

We need no costly establishments to prosecute this truly benevolent, and to the wasting aboriginees, all important work. The more simple the plan of operating, the better; and the greater will be the prospect of ultimate success. Instead of taking the Indian away from his Tribe and providing for his maintainance and support, it is vastly more advantageous to go where he is, take him by the hand, and lead him gradually on in a practical knowledge of the science of taking care of himself, by making his own exertions contribute to the comfort of his own fireside, and the maintainance of himself and family. This is the only way he can be made to eat the fruit of his industry. Give to a Tribe its minister; its school master, and its farmer; let them be men of entire devotion to their calling, and who will seek in every possible way, by example as well as precept, to inculcate upon the whole mass of idleness and sloth, habits of industry as well as the principles of morality and religion. With the evident advantage to themselves of an effort of this kind they cannot fail of being convinced; they are almost imperceptibly wrought upon;

a career of improvement is commenced, which, with those who care for them continually in their midst to sustain and cheer them on, will lead, by the blessing of God, to the most happy results.

The course here alluded to has been pursued among the Oneida Tribe with whom I am more immediately connected, with visible good effects. Their Indian customs and peculiarities after a lapse of Twenty years (during which period the present Missionary has been among them) have finally been made to disappear, and their advancement in civilization is beyond any other Tribe within my knowledge. They are become an agricultural people; most of them having farms under good cultivation, an abundance of stock of all kinds, with comfortable dwellings and outbuildings, some of the latter having an appearance of neatness and elegance not surpassed in many of our country villages. They have, also, a church edifice, in good taste, and possessing all the requisites for a worshipping assembly. Divine service is well attended and everything pertaining thereto done "decently & in order." Nearly One hundred, out of a population of Five Hundred souls are professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ and in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the present time we have but one school averaging about 30 scholars, who are receiving an education in the most necessary branches under the instruction of one female Teacher.

I remain, very respectfully,

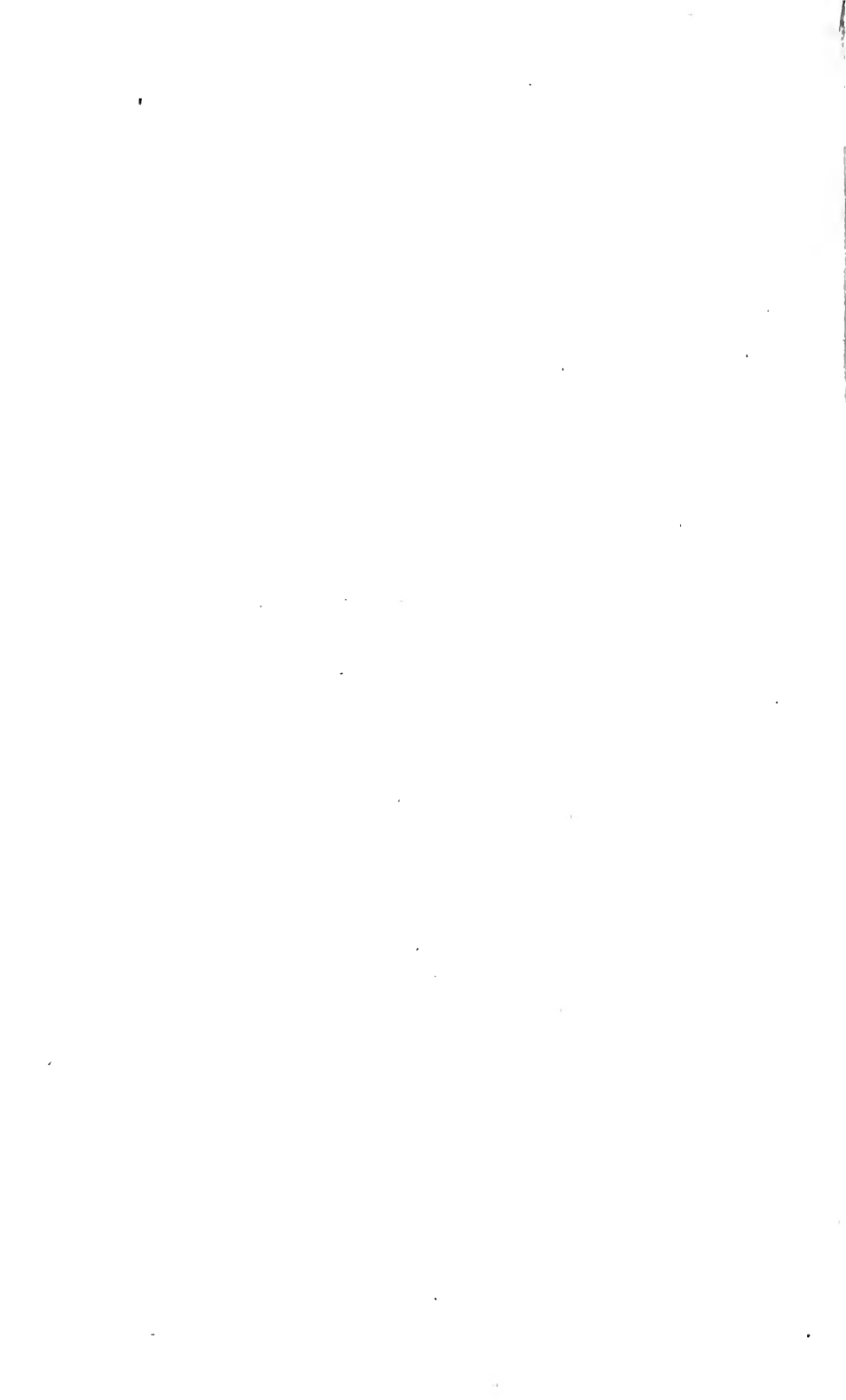
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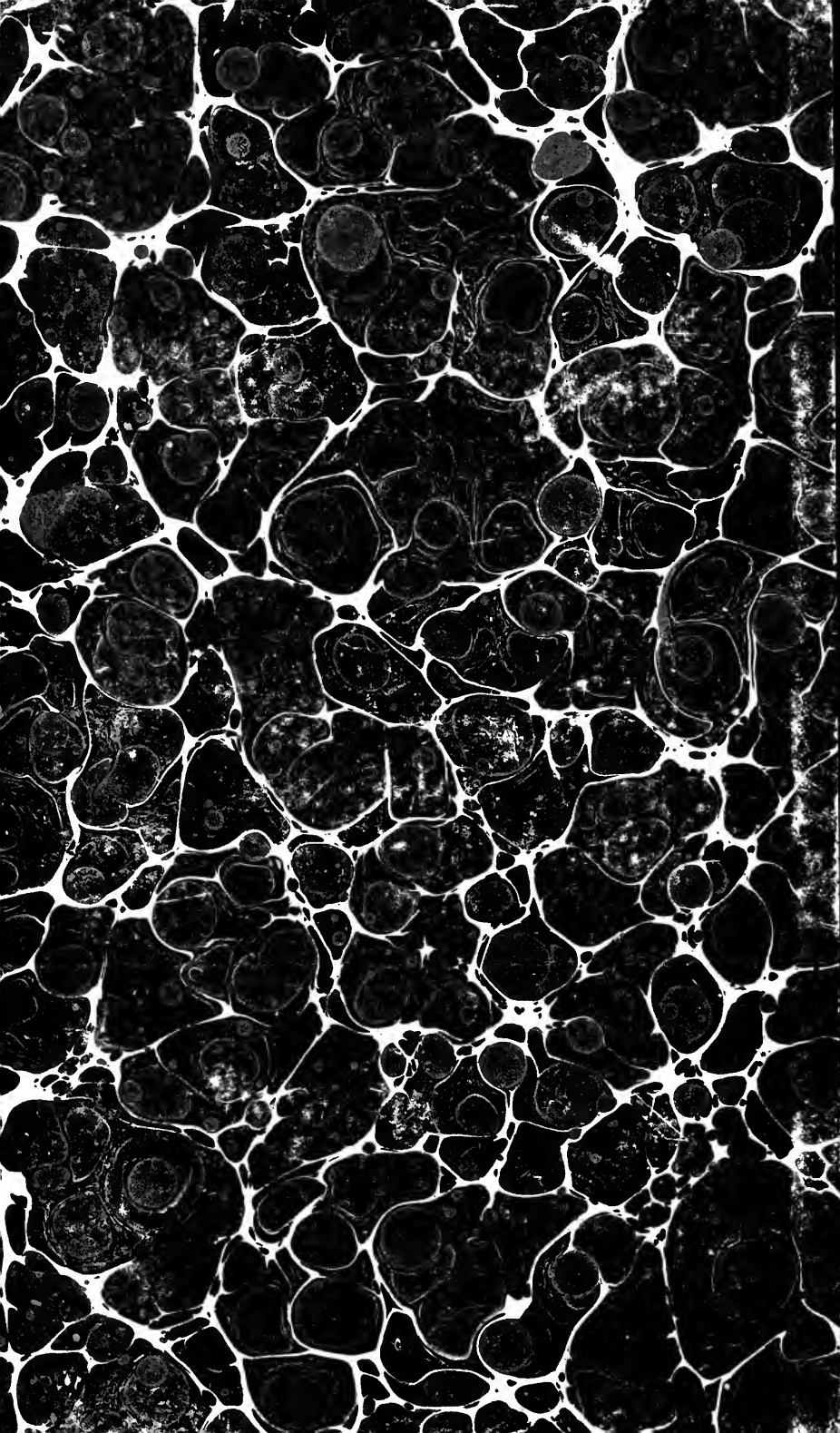
SOLOMON DAVIS.

*To Col. George Boyd, U. S. I. Agent for
Menomonee & N. York, Indians.*

[Boyd, VII: 21.]

1875





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