

French-Canadian Exploration, Missionary Work, and Fur Trading in Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, and Mississippi Valley During the 17th Century – Part 9 – 1695 to Fall 1701¹

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700 troops departed from Lachine to reestablish Fort Frontenac:

18 July to 14 August 1695 – **Frontenac** gave the final orders to the 700 regulars, militia, and **Native Americans** who departed from Lachine to reestablish Fort Frontenac. **Thomas Crisafy** commanded the troops; the following captains served under him: **Charles Henri d'Aloigny de LaGroix**, **Pierre Payen de Noyan**, **Michel LeNeuf de LaVallière**, **Paul Lemoine de Maricourt**, and **Charles Petit d'Élivilliers**; 30 additional officers served under **Crisafy**. The men repaired the breaches in the walls and cut timber to construct houses and provide firewood. Prior to departing, **Crisafy** appointed **Michel LeNeuf de LaVallière** *commandant* and left a garrison of 48 at the fort. The convoy returned to Montréal on 14 August.²

Henri Tonty departed on a trading voyage to the Assiniboine:

8 August 1695 – **Henri Tonty** departed from Michilimackinac with permission to trade among the **Assiniboine** because he wanted to upgrade the quality of the furs obtained from the **Native Americans** near his posts. The **Assiniboine** lived 500 *leagues* north of Lake Superior, near the great lake (probably present-day Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba) which discharged into Hudson Bay. Historians have not determined how far he travelled, but by June 1696, he sent back word to Michilimackinac that **Pierre Lemoine d'Iberville** had won Hudson Bay from the **English**.³

Pierre François Pinet, S.J., founded a mission to the Miami:

Circa 1696 – **Pierre François Pinet, S.J.**, founded the Guardian Angel mission to the **Miami** near present-day Chicago.⁴

Louis XIV abolished the *congés* and ordered the soldiers to destroy the Great Lakes' Posts:

21 May 1696 – As a result of the 1,500,000 *livres* surplus of beaver in French warehouses, the price paid for furs had dropped. The existing lease on the fur-trade monopoly produced 500,000 *livres* annually for the royal budget. **Louis XIV** and his advisors realized that with the current situation it would be difficult to find anyone willing to enter into a new lease when the existing lease expired in 1697. In an effort to centralize and control the fur trade, **Louis XIV**, abolished the *congés* (official permissions to trade) and ordered that the soldiers destroy the Great Lakes posts. **Louis XIV** specifically excluded Fort St. Louis in Illinois from the order to close the posts.⁵

¹ Events occurring in the St. Lawrence settlements of New France have been included in the timeline to add perspective.

² *NYCD*, Vol. 9, pp. 609, 618, 621 (Monseignat's account of the most notable events in Canada 1694 to 1695).

³ *DCB*, Tonty's biography.

⁴ *JR*, Vol. 65, pp. 52-53; *DCB*, biography of Jean Mermet, S.J., who was sent to assist Pinet in the mission in 1698.

⁵ *DCB*, Callière's, Champigny's and Frontenac's biographies. Author's note: instead of enforcing the King's orders, Frontenac continued to send large parties loaded with trade goods to the Western Posts. See *PAC1900-1901*, p. 99.



Portion of Vincenzo Coronelli – 1688 – *Partie occidentale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France où sont les nations des Illinois, de Tracy, les Iroquois, et plusieurs autres peuples, avec la Louisiane nouvellement découverte etc*
 Michilimackinac was located is present-day St. Ignace, Michigan, on Michigan's Upper Peninsula; Fort Frontenac was located on the northeastern shore of Lake Ontario

Expedition against the Onondaga and Oneida:

July to August 1696 – **Callière**, **Vaudreuil** and **Frontenac**, with over 2,000 soldiers, militiamen and **Native Americans** led an expedition against the **Onondaga** and **Oneida** near present-day Lake Manlius, New York. **Callière** and **Vaudreuil** were in charge of operations. The troops did not make contact with the **Iroquois** because the **Onondaga** had burned their villages. The troops destroyed all food supplies and the corn fields. **Vaudreuil** and 600 men went to the **Oneida** village and burned it, as well as destroying all the crops.⁶

Louis XIV issued an ordinance which permitted Forts Frontenac, Michilimackinac, and St. Joseph of the Miami to remain open, but he prohibited trading in any form:

28 April 1697 – In an effort to keep the **Native Americans** in the Great Lakes under French influence, **Louis XIV** issued an ordinance which permitted Forts Frontenac, Michilimackinac, and St. Joseph of the Miami to remain open with the same number of officers and soldiers. The ordinance expressly forbade the officers and soldiers from trading in any form and ordered the officers and soldiers to arrest any **French Canadian** who was trading with the **Native Americans**. **Louis XIV** forbade the merchants to sell any trade merchandise or receive any furs; violators were subject to a 1,500 *livres* fine for each infraction. Instead of following **Louis XIV's** orders, **Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac**, Governor of New France, closed the posts because he felt that the officers and soldiers could not subsist at the posts without trading.⁷

Frontenac appointed Alphonse Tonty commandant at Michilimackinac, replacing Cadillac:

Early September 1697 – **Champigny** was surprised to learn that **Alphonse Tonty** had left Montréal with five traders for Michilimackinac. He also learned that several other Frenchmen wanted to do the same thing, but were prevented from doing so. **Champigny** informed **Frontenac** of **Tonty's** actions and begged **Frontenac** to order their arrest. He was greatly surprised to learn that **Frontenac** had ordered **Tonty** to go to Michilimackinac as **Cadillac's**

⁶ *DCB*, Callière's and Frontenac's biographies; *JR*, Vol. 65, pp. 8-11, 23-28 (expedition against the Iroquois); Gilles Havard, Phyllis Aronoff and Howard Scott (translators) *The Great Peace of Montreal of 1701 – French-Native Diplomacy in the Seventeenth Century* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001), *passim*.

⁷ Peyser, pp. 60-71; *MPHSC*, Vol. 33, pp. 71-96 (excerpts from additional correspondence from Frontenac, Champigny, and Cadillac); *DCB*, Callière's, Champigny's and Frontenac's biographies.

replacement. **Champigny** wrote a memorandum about this incident and presented it to **Frontenac** in order to exculpate himself from any imputed connection with **Tonty's** actions.⁸

Lemoine d'Iberville captured Fort York:

5 September 1697 – **Lemoine d'Iberville** sank two English ships in Hudson Bay. The **French** captured Fort York on 13 September.⁹

Frontenac appointed Pierre d'Ailleboust d'Argenteuil commandant of the soldiers who were going to Michilimackinac and Fort St. Joseph; he appointed Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes commandant at Fort St. Joseph:

September 1697 – After consulting with the officers, **Frontenac** ordered **Pierre d'Ailleboust d'Argenteuil** to command the soldiers that were to go to forts Michilimackinac and St. Joseph. He appointed **Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes** *commandant* of Fort St. Joseph. The *voyageurs* who had come down to participate in the expedition against the **Onondaga** were permitted to return to the Great Lakes to get their belongings. They were permitted to take goods worth 250 *livres*, an amount that would cover their provisions over the winter.¹⁰

Frontenac appointed Christophe Dufrost de LaJemmerais commandant of Fort Frontenac:

Fall 1697 – **Charles Lemoine de Longueuil** commanded 150 men who escorted the garrison to Fort Frontenac and carried provisions for the entire year. **Frontenac** appointed Lieutenant **Christophe Dufrost de LaJemmerais** *commandant* of the fort.¹¹

Treaty of Ryswick:

30 September 1697 – The Treaty of Ryswick ended the war between **France, England, Spain, and Holland.**¹²

Proposals were submitted to attack Spanish forts; and for a colony in Louisiane:

14 October to 10 December 1697 – On 14 October 1697, **Louis Laporte de Louvigny** and **Nicolas d'Ailleboust de Mantet** submitted a proposal and budget to attack the **Spanish** forts and mines in Mexico. They planned to depart from the post at Chicago and travel south on the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and then travel west to attack the Spanish. On 10 December 1697, **Gabriel Argoud** (a French court attorney) and **Alexandre Rémonville** (a French ship owner) submitted an elaborate proposal to form a company for a colony in *Louisiane*. The proposal referred to **English** plans for settlements on the Mississippi, as well as a rumor that **William Penn**, a Quaker and “proprietor” of the Quaker settlement of Pennsylvania, had sent 50 men to the Ouabache (Wabash), led by an individual who could lead them to the Mississippi.¹³

LeSueur proposed a permanent post among the Sioux:

1697 – **Pierre Charles LeSueur** proposed to **Louis XIV** a permanent post among the **Sioux** and requested exclusive trading rights with the tribe as well as men to occupy the post and to work the lead mines in the area.¹⁴

Frontenac and Champigny criticized LeSueur's plans:

19 October 1697 – **Frontenac** and **Champigny** wrote to **Pontchartrain** about **Pierre Charles LeSueur's** plan to make an establishment on the Mississippi. Although they admitted that lead mines and pieces of copper have been discovered, they doubted that the minerals would be much good to Canada because of their great distances from Québec. Further they believed that if his request were granted, **LeSueur** would use their permission to carry on beaver trade to the exclusion of other persons in the colony. Six days earlier, **Champigny** had written that “the only mines that he seeks in those regions are mines of beaver-skins.”¹⁵

⁸ *MPHSC*, Vol. 33 (XXXIII), pp. 74-75.

⁹ *DCB*, d'Iberville's biography.

¹⁰ *NYCD*, Vol. 9, p. 676 (Monseignat's account of the most notable events in Canada 1696 to 1697).

¹¹ *NYCD*, Vol. 9, p. 676 (Monseignat's account of the most notable events in Canada 1696 to 1697).

¹² Langer, p. 480.

¹³ Margry, Vol. 4, pp. 19 - 43; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, p. 125.

¹⁴ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, pp. 173-200; *DCB*, LeSueur's biography (under Le Sueur); *PAC1900-1901*, 342.

¹⁵ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, pp. 173-174.

Dr. Daniel Coxe's plans for a settlement of Huguenot refugees:

Circa 1698 to May 1699 – **Dr. Daniel Coxe** began plans to exploit a vast tract of land which he referred to as “Carolana alias Florida.” **Coxe** had been a personal physician of **Charles II** and **Queen Mary of England** and a governor of West Jersey. **Coxe** had acquired a land patent to the unsettled lands in Carolina that extended from Carolina to the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. **Coxe** proposed settling the area with Huguenot refugees who had moved to **England** after **Louis XIV** revoked the Edict of Nantes. He transferred 500,000 acres west of the Bay of Apalache in western Florida to **Sir William Waller** and two Huguenot leaders. In 1698, **Waller** sent two armed ships to North America commanded by **William Bond** to explore the Gulf Coast. **Bond** wintered in Charlestown in present-day South Carolina and did not resume his voyage until May 1699.¹⁶

The Séminaire des Missions Étrangères' missions in the Mississippi Valley:

30 April 1698 to 1701 – **Bishop Jean Baptiste Lacroix de Saint Vallier** granted the *Séminaire des Missions Étrangères* permission to establish missions amongst the **Native Americans** living on the banks of the Mississippi River. On 12 May, he appointed **François de Montigny** head of the missions. **Montigny, Jean François Bisson/Buisson de Saint Côme**, and **Albert Davion** left Lachine on 24 July 1698 with 12 servants and *voyageurs*. On 8 September 1698 **Montigny, Bisson/Buisson de Saint Côme/Cosme** and **Albert Davion**, their 12 servants and *voyageurs* arrived in Michilimackinac where they met **Henri Tonty** who agreed to escort them to the Arkansas River. In April 1699, the missionaries founded the Mission of Ste. Famille at present-day Cahokia, Illinois. **Bisson/Buisson de Saint Côme** was the first missionary. The foundation of the mission set off a conflict among the Jesuits, the Bishop, and the *Séminaire des Missions Étrangères*. On 7 June 1701, the French bishops and the Jesuits reached a settlement with the *Société des Missions Étrangères* over the mission established with the **Tamorais** which allowed the *Société* to continue the mission under certain restrictions.¹⁷

Louis XIV granted LeSueur permission to open copper and lead mines:

16 May 1698 – Louis XIV granted **Pierre Charles LeSueur** permission to open copper and lead mines found in his settlement on the upper Mississippi. The permission was granted for five years, which would be extended if **LeSueur's** mines were successful. The permit was limited in order to prevent **LeSueur** from using his permit as a pretext for fur trading. **LeSueur** would be permitted to hire as many as 50 men for the mines.¹⁸

Champigny ordered all the fur traders to return to the St. Lawrence settlements:

15 June 1698 – **Champigny** ordered all the fur traders to return at the latest “in the course of October next.” Officers who violated the order would be cashiered and degraded; soldiers and other traders would be sent to the galleys.¹⁹

Louis XIV confided in Lemoine d'Iberville an expedition to explore the mouth of the Mississippi:

23 July 1698 – **Louis XIV** confided in **Lemoine d'Iberville** an expedition to explore the mouth of the Mississippi. Prior to **d'Iberville's** departure, **Pontchartrain** provided him with **Henri Joutel's** journal about **La Salle's** expedition to Texas. **d'Iberville** requested that arrangements be made for the recruitment of 50 to 60 *filibustiers* when the expedition reached St. Dominigue. **Iberville** sailed from Brest on 24 October 1698, with his brother, **Jean Baptiste Lemoine de Bienville**, **Anastase Douay**, and his crew in four vessels. While they were in St. Dominigue, **d'Iberville** consulted with governor, **Jean Baptiste Ducasse/Du Casse** (a *filibustier* or buccaneer, a legal pirate) and the Dutch *filibustier*, **Laurens de Graff/Graaf**, about navigation in the Gulf of Mexico. On 25 December, they learned that the **English** had sent two ships to establish a colony on the Mississippi. **De Graff** and approximately 21 *filibustiers* accompanied **d'Iberville** when the ships departed on 31 December.²⁰

¹⁶ Weddle, *The French Thorn*, p. 122.

¹⁷ *DCB*, Montigny's biography; Louise Phelps Kellogg, editor, *Early Narratives of the Northwest 1634 – 1699* pp. 283-361; *DCB*, Bisson/Buisson's and Jean Baptiste LaCroix de St. Valier's biographies; Tanner, Chart: French Missions in the Great Lakes (1698); *JR*, Vol. 65, pp. 51-85, 261-265 (footnotes 5-12 regarding the missionaries assigned to the missions in the Mississippi Valley); *NYCD*, Vol. 9, p. 584 (Monseignat's account of the most notable events in Canada 1697 to 1698); *PAC1900-1901*, p. 103.

¹⁸ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 96.

¹⁹ *PAC1900-1901*, 96-97.

²⁰ Pierre Lemoine/Lemoyne d'Iberville, Richebourg Gaillard McWilliams (translator) *Iberville's Gulf Journals* (Tuscaloosa, Alabama and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1981), p. 19; *DCB*, d'Iberville's and

LeSueur hired men to work in his mines:

12 September 1698 – Based on **Louis XIV's** permission dated 21 May 1698, **Pierre LeSueur** hired **François Legardeur, sieur de Mutrecy; Pierre Chesne dit Saint Onge, Louis Cavalier, Charles Bissot, Joseph Cailleateau, Jean Baptiste Giguère, François Constantin, Pierre Charly, and François Guyon dit Després, voyageurs**, on a five-year contract. The contract called for them to proceed to Michilimackinac as soon as **LeSueur** directed. **LeSueur** agreed to provide them with merchandise that they would trade for provisions and canoes at Michilimackinac. The men agreed to wait until **LeSueur** met them in the spring. **Yves Pinet**, a gunsmith, agreed to accompany the men to Michilimackinac. The men agreed to work for the same wages as the men that **LeSueur** planned to hire in the spring. The men would not be permitted to trade liquor in any manner whatsoever. By 14 October, **LeSueur** had already sent two loaded boats to spend the winter at Michilimackinac to prepare provisions for their voyage.²¹

Cadillac travelled to France to obtain permission for the establishment of a settlement at Détroit:

1698 to 1699 – A year after **Cadillac** returned from Michilimackinac, he sailed to France to obtain permission for the establishment of a settlement at Détroit. **Pontchartrain** was impressed with the proposal but deferred to **Callière** and **Champigny** who were not enthusiastic about **Cadillac's** plan when **Cadillac** presented them on his return to New France in 1699. **Cadillac** once more travelled to France in late 1699, where he successfully refuted the objections to his colony.²²

Champigny complained to Pontchartrain about LeSueur and his permit:

14 October 1698 – He asked **Pontchartrain** if it was likely that **LeSueur**, a mere *voyageur*, would undertake to lead 50 men at his own expense 700 – 800 leagues from Québec to search for mines when he had no certainty of success except for the lead mine, which would be no use to him, with the sole resource of trading in small peltry. Even if he did not trade beaver, he would be able to make considerable profits on small pelts since he would have no competition. The presence of the men would also require New France to maintain them in these distant territories. **Champigny** pointed out that **LeSueur** did not apply for his permit until after the beaver licenses had been suppressed and that he would only need six men in two boats to search for “pretended mines.”²³

Frontenac died; Louis XIV appointed Callière governor:

28 November 1698 – **Frontenac** died in Québec. Based upon a 30 March 1687 commission that named **Callière** commander of the troops in the absence of Governor **Denonville**, **Callière** became acting Governor. **Philippe Rigaud de Vaudreuil** was also a contender for the permanent position as governor. Both men sent their envoys to France with their respective applications for the position of Governor. **Augustin Legardeur de Courtemanche**, who represented **Callière**, sailed to France from New England. **Charles Amiot de Vincelot**, representing **Rigaud de Vaudreuil**, sailed from New France with a letter and application addressed to **Jérôme Phélypeaux**, the minister's son. **Legardeur de Courtemanche** delivered **Callière's** application to **Callière's** brother, **François de Callière**, who was one of one of the **King's** private secretaries. Based on **Callière's** application and his brother's advocacy, **Louis XIV** appointed **Callière** Governor of New France. When **Jérôme Phélypeaux** gained access to the **King**, he learned that **Louis XIV** had already appointed **Callière**. On 6 September 1699 **Jérôme Phélypeaux comte de Pontchartrain**, succeeded his father as minister for the Colonies.²⁴

D'Iberville reached Mobile Bay:

Bienville's biographies under Le Moyne; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, pp. 126-129; Margry, Vol. 4, pp. 47-95 (correspondence and orders regarding the expedition); *PAC1900-1901*, p. 334.

²¹ Kent, pp. 154-155 (Lesueur contract); see Champigny's 14 October 1698 letter below.

²² *DCB*, Cadillac's biography; *MPHSC*, Vol. 33, pp. 42-44, 96-118. Author's note: See Suzanne Boivin Sommerville (translator), *Memoire sur le détroit des deux lacs Eriér et S' Claire [sic]* by Claude Charles Le Roy de La Potherie, *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, Vol. 30, #3, July 2009; this article is available on the FCHSM website: http://www.habitantheritage.org/early_detroit_1701-1710_chart_program

²³ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, pp. 175-177.

²⁴ *DCB*, Callière's, Rigaud de Vaudreuil's, and Legardeur de Courtemanche's biographies; *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 17, 278.

31 January 1698 to 2 March 1699 – **D’Iberville** and his ships reached Mobile Bay on 31 January. **D’Iberville**, **Bienville**, and **Ensign Sauvolle de Villantray** went ashore at Dauphin Island. **D’Iberville** and his men continued their westward journey until 2 March when they made their way into the Mississippi.²⁵

D’Iberville selected the site for the first French settlement on the Gulf of Mexico:

6 April to 3 May 1699 – On 6 April, **d’Iberville**, selected the site for the first **French** settlement on the Gulf of Mexico at Fort Maurepas/Biloxi (present-day Ocean Springs, Mississippi). On 3 May, **d’Iberville** set sail for France, leaving **Ensign Sauvolle** in command of the garrison, with **Bienville** as second in command.²⁶



Detail from a 1782 copy of Guillaume Delisle’s 1718 Map:
Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississippi avec les colonies anglaises revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée en 1782 – available from BANQ:

Louis XIV revoked LeSueur’s permission to explore for mines:

27 May 1699 – **Louis XIV** informed **Callière** and **Champigny** that he approved the actions taken by **Frontenac** and **Champigny** when they suspended the execution of the license issued to **LeSueur** to search for mines. **Louis XIV** revoked the permission that he had given to **LeSueur** to explore for mines. **Louis XIV** ordered **Callière** and **Champigny** to prevent **LeSueur** or any other person using the pretext of searching for mines from leaving the Colony without **Louis XIV**’s express permission. A separate memo explained that **LeSueur**’s exploration could be

²⁵ DCB, Bienville’s biography; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, pp. 135-139; Iberville, pp. 19-53.

²⁶ DCB, Iberville’s and Bienville’s biographies; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, pp. 148-149; Iberville, pp. 53-97.

used as a pretext for trading; it was not clear that the mines would be of any great value; and the distance and transportation would render the work too costly.²⁷

Louis XIV's orders regarding Fort Saint Louis:

27 May 1699 – The **King** informed **Callière** and **Champigny** that Fort Saint Louis and its settlement were specifically excluded from his 1696 orders regarding the suppression of the *congés*. **Henri Tonty** and **François Daupin de Laforest** would be permitted to send two canoes with no more than 12 men to the fort annually.²⁸

Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain provided orders to d'Iberville regarding his return to Fort Maurepas:

15 June to October 1699 – **Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain** provided orders to **d'Iberville** regarding his return to Fort Maurepas. Additional instructions were given to **d'Iberville** and the officers during August and September. **Iberville** was ordered to take the **French Canadians** that **Joseph Lemoine de Sérigny** had brought to France from Hudson Bay because **Pontchartrain** believed that they would be more useful than others in **d'Iberville's** colony. **D'Iberville** was instructed that he should not attack the **English** or **French** refugees if he found their settlement in Florida even if he was stronger. Instead, he should try to induce the **Native Americans** or **Canadians** to destroy their settlement as though they undertook the destruction themselves and not under orders from **d'Iberville**. **D'Iberville** would decide whether it was best to keep Fort Maurepas/Biloxi or to construct another fort. If **d'Iberville** built another fort, Fort Maurepas/Biloxi should be destroyed. **D'Iberville** was also ordered to explore the country and its resources. When **d'Iberville** set sail from France in October, **Pierre** and **Jean Baptiste Talon** set sail with him as soldiers in **Louis Juchereau de Saint Denis's** company. **Pierre Dugué sieur de Boisbriant** commanded the other Canadian company.²⁹

Louis XIV gave LeSueur permission to work the mines, but he would travel to New France with d'Iberville and travel to the mines via the Mississippi:

26 August 1699 – **Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain** informed **Pierre Lemoine d'Iberville** that **Louis XIV** had given **LeSueur** permission to work mines in the country of the **Sioux**, but had later revoked the permission. **Louis XIV** had given him permission to go there again by way of the mouth of the Mississippi and to take up to two boats. **Louis XIV** ordered **d'Iberville** to take **LeSueur** and his men on board his vessel.³⁰

Bienville discovered William Bond on the Mississippi:

September 1699 – **Bienville** was on an exploratory voyage of the Mississippi when he encountered English Captain **William Bond** in the *Carolina Galley*. **Bond** hoped to find a suitable spot to establish a colony for Huguenot refugees. **Bienville** bluffed **Bond** by telling him that he was not on the Mississippi and forced him to turn around at a spot known as the *Détour à l'Anglais* or the English turn. During the encounter, a **French** engineer named **Second** spoke to **Bienville** and presented a petition for **Louis XIV** that promised that if **Louis XIV** would grant religious freedom in the Mississippi colony, **Second** would settle 400 families that were living in Charlestown (present-day South Carolina) in the Mississippi colony.³¹

Callière appointed Laporte de Louvigny commandant of Fort Frontenac:

11 September 1699 – **Callière** ordered **Louis Laporte de Louvigny** to go to Fort Frontenac with **Pierre Jutras, sieur de LaPerrotière**, and **Michel Godefroy, sieur de Linctot**, to replace **Christophe Dufrost, sieur de LaJemmerais**, **Denis Joseph Juchereau de LaFerté** and **Louis Lafresnaye, sieur de Brucy**. The garrison would be made up of no more than 20 men, including **Louvigny**, **Perez**, **Chartier de Lotbinière**, **Margane dit Lavaltrie**, the chaplain, a baker and a surgeon. **Louvigny**, all the officers and soldiers were prohibited from taking part in any trade with the **Native Americans**.³²

²⁷ PAC1900-1901, p. 339.

²⁸ NYCD, Vol. 9, p. 700 (extracts of orders).

²⁹ PAC1900-1901, pp. 341-343; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, p.164.

³⁰ PAC1900-1901, p.342.

³¹ DCB, Bienville's biography; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, pp. 161-163; JR, Vol. 65, pp. 171-173, 270 (footnote 32); Iberville, pp. 107-109.

³² Preston, pp. 198-199 (excerpts from his order); PAC1900-1901, pp. 97, 101; DCB, Callière's biography; NYCD Vol. 9, p. 714; PAC1900-1901, pp. 354-355.

LeSueur arrived in Louisiane:

7 December 1699 – **LeSueur** and 30 workmen arrived in *Louisiane* on the *Renommée* and *Gironde* to search for and work lead and copper mines. He left Fort Biloxi in 1700 and returned on 10 February 1702 with 2,000 quintals of blue and green earth.³³

Lemoine d’Iberville selected the site for Fort de La Boulaye:

8 January to May 1700 – **D’Iberville** arrived at Fort Maurepas/Biloxi on 8 January. On 1 February, he set out from the ships to establish a post on the Mississippi to counter Spanish and English aggression and take possession of the area. On 5 February, **d’Iberville** selected the site for Fort Mississippi/La Boulaye (at Plaquemines Parish, about 1 mile north of present-day Phoenix, Louisiana). On 16 February, in response to a letter sent by **Sauvolle** which promised work for those from the Illinois country, **Henri Tonty** arrived with eight men, having left 14 with the Bayougoula (a Choctaw tribe). **Tonty** departed on 28 February to arrest the **English** traders who were reported to have led **Chickasaw** war parties in slave raids against neighboring tribes. In March, **d’Iberville** learned that **Jean Couture** had led the English traders to **Tonty’s** Arkansas post. **D’Iberville** returned to France in May.³⁴

Louis XIV granted the fur trade in New France to the colonists:

19 February 1700 – Based on the petitions and representations made by **Paul Augustin Juchereau de Maure** and **Antoine Pacaud/Pascaud**, **Louis XIV’s** Council of State permitted the “Colony of Canada to sell, trade and deal in, freely, as well as in France as in foreign countries, all beaver derived from the fur trade of said colony beginning with those of 1699, the whole on paying ¼ in kind, of all the beaver” to the *Compagnie de la Ferme*.³⁵

Callière ordered the arrest of Laporte de Louvigny and his men:

During spring 1700, **Callière** learned that **Laporte de Louvigny** had been trading with the **Native Americans**. **Callière** sent Gilles Denis Étienne de Bougret, *sieur* de Clerin, and Reduced Lieutenant Chacornales to Fort Frontenac to arrest **Louvigny** and his men.³⁶

The grantees of the southern shore of the St. Lawrence below Québec petitioned Louis XIV to allow them to trade with the Native Americans:

1700 – The grantees of the southern shore of the St. Lawrence below Québec petitioned **Louis XIV** to allow them to trade with the **Native Americans**. They claimed that they were given these rights by their deeds and that they enjoyed these rights until 1784 [*sic*] when **Denis Riverin**, agent of the *Compagnie de la Ferme*, surreptitiously obtained these rights from **Louis XIV**. They maintained that the **Native Americans** who came to trade with them were from Boston and Acadia and not from the north side of the river.³⁷

Robert Livingston informed the Governor of New York that the British would never be able to seize the fur trade from the French unless built a fort at Detroit:

April 1700 – **Robert Livingston**, New York Secretary for Indian Affairs stationed at Albany, wrote to **Richard Coote, 1st Earl of Bellomont and Governor of New York**, advising him that the **British** would never be able to seize the fur trade from the **French** unless they

³³ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, pp. 177-193, 194-200 (extracts from his diary of his voyage to the lead mines and the Sioux. Pénicault’s description of LeSueur’s fort); *DCB*, LeSueur’s biography (under Le Sueur).

³⁴ Iberville, pp. 106-156; Weddle, *The French Thorn*, pp. 164-178 (contains descriptions of the numerous exploratory expeditions undertaken); National Park Service, (www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/explorers/sitec21.htm)

³⁵ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 99.

³⁶ Preston, pp. 198-199 (excerpts from his order); *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 97, 101; *DCB*, Callière’s biography; *NYCD* Vol. 9, p. 714; *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 354-355.

³⁷ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 99.

have a nursery of Bushlopers as well as they. . . . to build a fort at Wawyachtenok called by the French DeTroett the most beautiful and plentiful inland place in America by all relations, where there is arable land for thousands of people, the only place of beaver hunting, for which our Indians have fought so long and at last forced the natives to fly.³⁸

Callière ordered the traders to return to the St. Lawrence settlements:

1 May 1700 – **Callière** issued an ordinance which commanded the French who were still in the *pays d'en haut* to go to Michilimackinac, to stop all trading and to return to Québec with **Alphonse de Tonty** on 20 July at the latest. After **Tonty** protested the date, on 2 May, **Callière** extended the date until 1701 for those who were at posts distant from Michilimackinac.³⁹

Louis XIV informed Callière and Champigny that he was studying Pacaud's, Cadillac's, and Charron's proposals:

Circa May to October 1700 – **Louis XIV** advised **Callière** and **Champigny** that the proposal made by **Antoine Pacaud** regarding the abundance of beaver was being studied. He also advised **Callière** and **Champigny** that **Cadillac's** proposal and **François Charron, sieur de LaBarre's**, proposal for the establishment of a post at Détroit were being studied. In October, **Cadillac** wrote a report that made specific recommendations regarding the fort. **Callière** and **Champigny** were sent a copy of **Cadillac's** letter with the instruction that they follow **Cadillac's** recommendations to the best of their ability.⁴⁰

Louis XIV ordered Callière and Champigny to hold a meeting with the principle inhabitants and urge them to invest in the new company that Pacaud proposed:

11 June 1700 – **Louis XIV** sent a memorial to **Callière** and **Champigny** which informed them of **Pacaud's** proposal regarding the fur trade. **Pacaud** was returning to Canada; **Louis XIV** was sure that the colony would ratify the agreement that **Pacaud** had made with investors from Paris. **Callière** and **Champigny** were ordered to hold a meeting with the principal inhabitants and to urge them to take an interest in the new company.⁴¹

Callière negotiated a peace treaty between the French, their Allies, and the Iroquois:

3 September 1700 – **Callière** negotiated a peace treaty between the **French**, the **Huron-Petun**, the **Ottawa**, the **Abenaki**, the **Native Americans** who had settled in New France and the **Iroquois**. At the conclusion of the treaty, he announced that a great assembly would take place in Montréal the following summer when all prisoners would be exchanged and the treaty ratified. During the meeting, the **Iroquois** requested a forge for Fort Frontenac and protested the arrest of **Louvigny**. **Callière** explained that he arrested the men because they had disobeyed him, but promised to place another commandant at Fort Frontenac. He also promised to send trade goods and a blacksmith.⁴²

Callière sent Legardeur de Courtemanche and Enjalran on a diplomatic mission to New France's western Allies:

Fall – winter 1700 – Following the conference with the **Native Americans**, **Callière** sent **Augustin Legardeur sieur de Courtemanche** and **Jean Enjalran, S.J.**, on a diplomatic mission to the western **Native Nations** to persuade them to accept the treaty signed in Montréal. They were ordered to bring all the Iroquois prisoners to Montréal in August 1701 to ratify the peace. They were also ordered to do all in their power to prevent the hostilities between the Ottawa and the Sioux.⁴³

The Compagnie de la Colonie held meetings:

³⁸ Lajeunesse, pp. xxxvii – xxxix.

³⁹ *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 99, 100.

⁴⁰ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 347; *MPHSC*, Vol. 33 (XXXIII), pp. 96-101. Author's note: see Sommerville, La Potherie's *Mémoire*, footnote 40: http://www.habitanteritage.org/early_detroit_1701-1710_chart_program

⁴¹ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 349.

⁴² *DCB*, **Callière's** biography; *LAC*, Mikan 3050119 [1700 Treaty, item 1 contains the marks of the Native Americans], *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 100-101 [1700 Treaty]; Havard, p. x; Preston, pp. 199-201; *NYCD*, Vol. 9, pp. 715-720.

⁴³ *NYCD*, Vol. 9, pp. 712-713 (extracts of **Callière's** memoir to Pontchartrain).

15 – 16 October 1700 – The shareholders of the *Compagnie de la Colonie* held meetings; on the 15th they refused to accept the treaty or contract negotiated by **Antoine Pacaud** with the Paris investors, **Jean Pasquier**, **Nicolas Boulet**, and **Nicolas (Le) Goy**. On the 16th they elected the following directors of the *Compagnie*: **François Madeleine Fortuné Ruelle sieur d'Auteuil**, **René Louis Chartier sieur Lotbinière**, **Denis Riverin**, **François Hazeur**, **Jean Gobin**, **Charles Macard**, **Philippe Peiré**, **Charles Aubert sieur de LaChesnaye** and **François Mathieu Martin sieur de Lino**. **Aubert de LaChesnaye** left for France on 17 October to meet with **Sieur de Sinot** regarding the *Compagnie de la Colonie*.⁴⁴

Callière informed Pontchartrain about the events of the past year:

16 October 1700 – **Callière** informed **Pontchartrain** about the events of the past year. **Callière** sent **Alphonse Tonty** to Michilimackinac to convey his orders that all Frenchmen who remained in Michilimackinac return to Québec, but **Tonty** returned with only 20 Frenchman. The remaining 84 decided to proceed to *Louisiane*. Thirty men had already left in 10 canoes, loaded with the beaver that they owed to the merchants in New France; **D'Iberville** had loaded the furs on his ships in exchange for powder and some of **d'Iberville's** men gave them other goods in trade. **Callière** had just learned that an additional ten canoes loaded with beaver had left for *Louisiane*. **Callière** criticized **d'Iberville** for not letting him know about the arrival of the *coureurs des bois*, nor about the detachment of *Louisiane* from the Government based at Québec City. He recommended that **Louis XIV** order the Commander of *Louisiane* to arrest the traders and send them to the galleys because **Callière** had given the traders until July 1701 to return to New France. **Callière** recommended that the *coureurs des bois* who settled in *Louisiane* be prohibited from trading beaver directly or indirectly or trading with any of the **Native American** nations, although they could trade buffalo skins and other game that could be procured in the *Louisiane* area. **Callière** advised that France maintain the *Louisiane* post, warning that the **Spaniards** or **English** would seize it if France abandoned it. They also informed **Pontchartrain** that **Cadillac** and **Alphonse Tonty** planned to establish the post at Détroit the following spring, travelling via the Ottawa River so that they would not upset the Iroquois and endanger the peace until **Callière** had the opportunity to explain the post to them.⁴⁵

Plans for Détroit; Callière recommended that Cadillac and Tonty receive an increase in their pay:

16 October 1700 – **Callière** informed **Pontchartrain** that **Cadillac** and **Alphonse Tonty** would leave Québec in the spring to found Détroit, traveling by way of the Ottawa River to avoid angering the Iroquois until **Callière** could arrange the means for **Callière** conveying supplies to Détroit through Lake Ontario. **Callière** promised to apply himself to the establishment of Détroit because **Cadillac** informed him that **Pontchartrain** wanted **Cadillac** to establish the post. **Cadillac** and **Tonty** are well qualified to establish Détroit, but **Callière** felt that an increase in their pay was necessary so that they would be able to live in Détroit.⁴⁶

Callière recommended that Laporte de Louvigny and his men be condemned for illegal trading:

27 October 1700 – **Callière** recommended to the *Conseil Souverain* that **Louis Laporte de Louvigny**, **Pierre Jutras de LaPerrotière**, **Michel Godefroy de Linctot**, and **Joseph Trottier DesRuisseaux** be condemned for their illegal trading at Fort Frontenac.⁴⁷

Charles II of Spain died:

1 November 1700 – **Charles II**, the last Hapsburg king of **Spain**, died. His will bequeathed the Spanish inheritance to **Philippe d'Anjou**, **Louis XIV's** grandson. **Louis XIV** hoped that the new French colony in *Louisiane* would protect **Mexico** from the aggressive policies of the **English** colonies on the Atlantic coast, thereby impressing on **Spain** that it could count on **French** support.⁴⁸

The Directors of the Compagnie de la Colonie negotiated a contract with Paris investors:

26 February 1701 – **Charles Aubert de LaChesnaye** and **François Mathieu Martin de Lino** negotiated a contract in the name of the *Compagnie de la Colonie* with the Paris investors, **Jean Pasquier**, **Nicolas Boulet** and **Nicolas**

⁴⁴ NYCD, Vol. 9, p. 715 (extracts of **Callière's** memoir to **Pontchartrain**); *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 100, 102.

⁴⁵ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, p. 202 (extract of a 16 October 1700 letter from **Callière** and **Champigny** to **Pontchartrain**); NYCD, Vol. 9, pp. 712-713.

⁴⁶ NYCD, Vol. 9, p. 713 (extracts of **Callière's** memoir to **Pontchartrain**).

⁴⁷ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 100.

⁴⁸ *DCB*, **Callière's** biography.

(Le) Goy for the sale of the *Compagnie's* beaver. The Paris firm was given the exclusive right to sell the *Compagnie's* beaver in France and foreign countries. **De Lino** would remain in France to oversee the *Compagnie's* interests. **Pasquier** and his partners would make all necessary advances at the rate of 8% interest. **Louis XIV's** Council of State issued a decree regarding this contract on 31 May 1701.⁴⁹

Louis XIV informed Callière of his recent decisions regarding Louisiane:

31 May 1701 – **Louis XIV** informed **Callière** that he had granted clemency to the 84 *coureurs des bois* because he believed that the clemency would make them more obedient in the future. Since the **King** had decided to form a settlement in the lower Mississippi, **Louis XIV** decreed that he would place the *coureurs* in the *Louisiane*, thereby forming a foundation for the new settlement. The **King** believed that the settlement in *Louisiane* was necessary to prevent the **English** from New York or Carolina from forming a settlement in *Louisiane* as they had already begun to extend their settlements westward. **Louis XIV** also planned to order that the *coureurs* pay their debts to the merchants of New France so that the *Louisiane* colony did not injure the colony on the St. Lawrence River. The *coureurs* would be prohibited from hunting or trading beaver. **Louis XIV** permitted the Deputies of the *Compagnie de la Colonie* to send a clerk to *Louisiane* to receive and pay for all the beaver that may be brought to *Louisiane* and to prevent any beaver from being traded with the **English**. On the same day, **Pontchartrain** informed **Callière** that **Louis XIV** did not believe **Callière** should govern the colony on the Mississippi.⁵⁰

Pontchartrain sent orders to Cadillac:

31 May 1701 – **Pontchartrain** informed **Cadillac** that he had transmitted **Cadillac's** proposal regarding the settlement at Détroit to **Callière** and **Champigny**. He ordered **Cadillac** to obey their decisions about the new establishment. **Pontchartrain** advised Cadillac that the trade at Détroit had been handed over to the *Compagnie de la Colonie*; Pontchartrain planned to urge the *Compagnie* to give **Cadillac** an addition to his salary for as long as he remained at Détroit. On the same day, **Pontchartrain** informed **Alphonse Tonty** that he was happy that **Callière** had chosen him to accompany **Cadillac** to Détroit.⁵¹

Louis XIV's orders regarding Fort Frontenac and La Salle's creditors:

31 May 1701 – He approved of their promise to re-establish Fort Frontenac as a trading post. They must examine the claims of **La Salle's** creditors, but they cannot allow his creditors to work Fort Frontenac in order to indemnify themselves. It is right that the beaver trade should be in the hands of a single company; but Fort Frontenac might be paid for by the company for the benefit of La Salle's creditors.⁵²

Louis XIV's orders regarding LeSueur:

31 May 1701 – The **King** felt that it would be excellent if **LeSueur** could succeed in making the **Sioux** settle on the lower Mississippi to counterbalance the efforts made by the **English** to attach the **Native Americans** of those regions to themselves.⁵³

Louis XIV's orders regarding Laporte de Louvigny:

31 May 1701 – The **King** believed that the judges showed partiality in their judgment of **Laporte de Louvigny**. His furs will remain confiscated. He will remain captain of his company in consideration of his services, but he should be deprived of the office of Major of Trois-Rivières. **Pierre Jutras de LaPerrotière's** rank would be reduced for the same offense.⁵⁴

Pontchartrain's orders regarding the Compagnie du Nord:

⁴⁹ *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 102, 103.

⁵⁰ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, p. 202; *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 103, 353.

⁵¹ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 354. Cadillac departed before the King's decision arrived concerning the new agent *La Compagnie de la Colonie*. He and the large convoy left from Lachine about 5 June 1701, much too early for ships to have arrived from France.

⁵² *PAC1900-1901*, p. 354.

⁵³ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 355.

⁵⁴ *PAC1900-1901*, pp. 354-355

31 May 1701 – **Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain** ordered **Champigny** to give a hearing to those interested in the former *Compagnie du Nord*, in order to ascertain the indemnity that the *Compagnie du Nord* had a right to exact from the *Compagnie de la Colonie*.⁵⁵

Louis XIV granted Juchereau de Saint-Denis permission to establish a tannery on the Mississippi:

4 June 1701 – **Louis XIV** granted **Charles Juchereau, sieur de Beaumarchais and Saint-Denis**, permission to establish a tannery on the Mississippi and to take 24 men with him. The **King** sent a letter to **Callière** and **Champigny** informing them of the grant.⁵⁶

Louis XIV's orders regarding LeSueur:

22 June 1701 – **Callière** was informed that **Louis XIV** would permit **LeSueur** to ship to France certain merchandise brought from the Mississippi and held by him at Montréal, but he did not have permission to ship beaver.⁵⁷

Louis XIV's orders regarding the Compagnie de la Colonie:

19 July 1701 – **Louis XIV's** Council of State empowered the *Compagnie de la Colonie* to appoint guards and clerks in the cities of New France to prevent the fraudulent importation of beaver and to assist in securing the execution of decrees passed in behalf of the *Compagnie de la Colonie*.⁵⁸

Cadillac founded Détroit:

24 July 1701– **Cadillac** founded *Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit*. Tradition states that construction of Ste. Anne's, the first church in Détroit, was begun on 26 July, the feast of Ste. Anne, but the date is not given in official correspondence. The church records, which might have mentioned the date, were consumed in the 5 October 1703 fire allegedly set by a Native American. The fire was started in the barn that was adjacent to the fort, burning the church which did not yet have a name, the priest's home, **Cadillac's** home and **Tonty's** home, as well as part of the fort. Regardless of the date the church was actually built or named, Ste. Anne's de Détroit is the second oldest continuously operated parish in the United States.⁵⁹

⁵⁵ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 355.

⁵⁶ *PAC1900-1901*, 355-356; *DCB*, Juchereau de Saint-Denis/Denys - "They built a fort about two leagues from the mouth of the Ohio, the exact site of which is not known, although several suggestions have been put forward.". Author's note: the tannery was established near the mouth of the Ohio River with the Mississippi. The exact location of the tannery has been the subject of controversy for years and may not yet be fully determined. Some historians place this tannery at Fort Vincennes. What is now Vincennes, Indiana, was not founded until about 1731, by François Bissot de Vincennes, another fact that took many years to establish with accuracy, especially among United States historians.

⁵⁷ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 356.

⁵⁸ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 103

⁵⁹ *MPHSC*, Vol. 33 (XXXIII), p. 137; Lajeunesse, p. xli; Farmer, pp. 231, 527, 489; Archdiocese of Detroit (www.AOD.org) (profile of Ste. Anne's parish). See Campeau, Anita, and Gail F. Moreau-DesHarnais "The 1703 Fire at Fort Pontchartrain (Part 1)." *Michigan's Habitant Heritage* 22, no. 3 (July 2001): 123-128 and (Conclusion) 22, no. 4 (October 2001): pp. 173-178.



Portion of Guillaume Delisle 1703 - *Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France et des découvertes qui y ont été faites* – This map is the first map of New France that shows the location of Détroit – Available from BANQ

The Great Peace Conference of Montréal:

23 July – 7 August 1701 – **Callière** held the Great Peace conference in Montréal. Over 1,300 **Native Americans**, representing over 30 Native American Nations living as far apart as the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley, gathered in Montréal. The return of the prisoners held by both the Nations allied with the French and by the Iroquois was the major stumbling block as many of them had died while in captivity or been adopted. The peace accomplished a great deal for the French. In addition to promising to live in peace, the **Native Americans** agreed that they would bring their grievances against other tribes to the governor, rather than immediately striking back at another tribe. **Callière** also extracted an important promise from the **Iroquois**. They agreed to remain neutral if any future conflicts arose between the **French** and the **English**, thereby stripping the **English** of their first line of defense and offense against New France. The conference was attended by representatives from the following nations: **Huron** (represented by **Le Rat/Kondiaronk**), the **Sable Ottawa** (represented by **Jean Le Blanc**), **Kiskakon Ottawa**, **Sinago Ottawa** (represented by **Janguouessy**), **Nation of the Fork Ottawa**, **Ojibwa**, **Potawatomi** (represented by **Onanguisset**), **Sac** (represented by **Onanguisset**), **Puant/Winnebago**, **Wild Rice**, **Fox/Outagami** (represented by **Miskouensa**), **Mascoutin**, **Miami** (represented by **Chichicatato**), **Illinois**, **Amicois/Amikwa**, **Nipissing**, **Algonquin**, **Témiscaming**, **Christinaux Island Nations** (*Gens de Terres*), **Kickapoo**, **People of Sault St. Louis** and the **Mountain Missions**, **Abenaki**, **Mohawk**, **Onondaga**, **Oneida**, **Seneca**, and **Cayuga**.⁶⁰

Callière and Champigny sent additional supplies to Détroit:

August 1701 – Callière and Champigny sent two canoes to Détroit with additional provisions and goods. At the same time, they sent word that a peace treaty had been concluded with the Iroquois and the nations of New France.⁶¹

Marie Thérèse Guyon (Madame Cadillac) and Marie Anne Picoté de Belestre (Madame Tonty) departed for Détroit:

5 September 1701 – **Joseph Trottier DesRuisseaux**, **Robert Réaume**, and **Toussaint Pothier** were hired to escort **Marie Thérèse Guyon (Madame Cadillac)** and **Marie Anne Picoté de Belestre (Madame Tonty)** to Détroit.⁶²

⁶⁰ DCB, Callière's biography; Havard, p. x; PAC1900-1901, p. 103; NYCD, vol. 9, pp. 722-725.

⁶¹ MPHSC, Vol. 33 (XXXIII), pp. 109.

⁶² Anita R. Campeau and Gail Moreau, "Contract to Bring Madame Cadillac and Madame Tonty to Detroit" *Michigan's Habitant Heritage* (January, 2000), 9-10; E. Z. Massicotte, "Repertoire des engagements pour l'ouest conservés dans les Archives Judiciares de Montréal (1670-1778)," *Rapport de L'archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1929-1930* (Québec: Rédempti Paradis, 1930), 206 (Since this is only an index, it does not state that they were transporting *Madames* Cadillac and Tonty, a fact made clear in the actual document). Suzanne Sommerville's note: There is no doubt that the ladies arrived in the fall of 1701, regardless of what secondary sources have claimed. Cadillac himself, writing from the mother colony in 1702, describes the arrival of the ladies

Callière and Champigny transferred the posts of Détroit and Fort Frontenac to the *Compagnie de la Colonie*: 31 October 1701 – **Callière and Champigny**, acting on behalf of **Louis XIV**, and the directors of the *Compagnie de la Colonie* transferred the posts of Détroit and Fort Frontenac to the *Compagnie*.⁶³

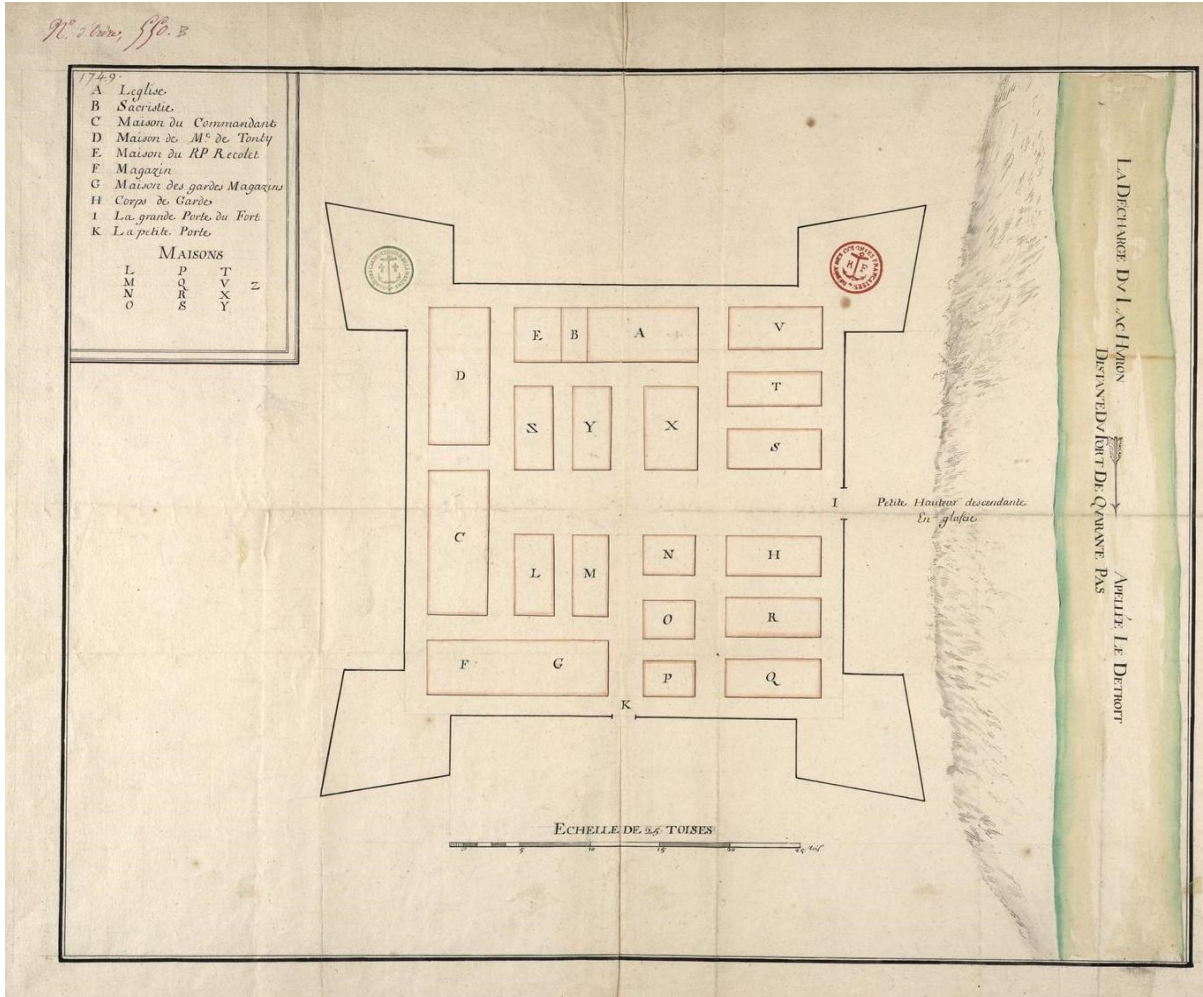
The *Compagnie de la Colonie* recommended additional posts to stop the English trade with the Native Americans:

10 November 1701 – The *Compagnie de la Colonie* wrote a letter to **Phelypeaux de Pontchartrain**, which informed him that the *Compagnie* had learned in July that the *coureurs des bois* and the **Native Americans** had undertaken to open trade with the **English** in Carolina and on the lower Mississippi. The *Compagnie* sent **François Madeleine Fortuné Ruette, sieur d’Auteuil**, and **Philippe Peiré** to Montréal to make recommendations to **Callière** and **Champigny** about how to stop the traffic. They proposed establishing new posts at the Miami (Maumee River), at the Ouabache (Wabash) River where it empties into the Mississippi [*sic*]. The Miami post would serve as the boundary between the Colony of Canada and the ones that had been established on the Mississippi. Another post would be established at *Ousconsing* (the Algonquin word for the Wisconsin River), and a third post among the Sioux. The authors felt that the posts among the **Sioux** and on the Wisconsin were necessary because the **Native Americans** in these areas had always traded with the French Canadians and the fort would prevent them from trading with the **English**. The post among the **Sioux** would also prevent the **Sioux** from continuing to trade with **Pierre LeSueur**. The post at Détroit would serve as a warehouse for all the goods. The authors believed that the **French Canadians** would be able to convince the **Native Americans** who do not travel to Montréal to bring their furs to Détroit because the journey to Détroit was much shorter than a route to the Carolina or the lower Mississippi. The posts would assure that the **French Canadians** gathered all of the fur trade which belonged to the Colony. The *Compagnie de la Colonie* did not intend to increase the fur supply; instead, the *Compagnie’s* agents would instruct the **Native Americans** about the best types of furs desired and the method to prepare them. They even hoped to “check” the supply of beaver. **Callière** and **Champigny** were persuaded that the posts were necessary, but they did not promise that they would be opened, lest they violate the prohibition against *congés* to trade. **Callière** and **Champigny** understood that “this disadvantageous state of affairs” demanded prompt relief lest the **Native Americans** decided to trade with the **English**: once that decision was made, the French Canadians could not regain the fur trade.⁶⁴

at the fort the previous fall, 1701. See 25 September 1702, “Description du Detroit,” Lamothe Cadillac at Québec to Pontchartrain in France, AC C 11^E, Vol. 14, ff. 119-119v, NAC microfilm F-412 and my “The Other Women and Early Detroit, Part Two,” *Michigan’s Habitant Heritage*, 23, no. 1 (January 2002): 23-28. The Other Women articles are available at: http://www.habitantheritage.org/early_detroit_1701-1710_chart_program

⁶³ *PAC1900-1901*, p. 104.

⁶⁴ *WiHC*, Vol. 16, 209-210. Author’s note: the Wabash actually empties into the Ohio and the Ohio empties into the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois); *LAC*, Mikan # 3050234 (copy of a letter to Pontchartrain dated 4 November 1701 with Callière’s and Champigny’s comments).



1749 Copy of Cadillac's 1702 Map of the Fort - Courtesy of Library and Archive's New France Archives:
<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/exploration-settlement/new-france-archives/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=40554&&>