

DEC 13 2006

NOTEBOOK SENT TO
ABBEY DAWN BY A RELATIVE OF
THE DIARY WRITER. ITS
PROPER PLACE IS WITH
OTHER SIMILAR HISTORICAL
RECORDS OF THE TIME AND
PLACE.

WARR

Originals
Archives

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only.
All responsibility regarding copying or otherwise from the use of this copy is assumed by
the requester. Further reproduction for deposit in any other institution cannot be
made without the written consent of the University Archivist.

Ex - Abbey Street

Dec 1947

June 30

Henry - Carter
to be a better man

1905-

June 30th Friday, In accordance with instructions recd from Col. Matheson, Post-Treasurer to proceed to Ottawa, to meet the Hon^{ble} Commr. who had been empowered by the Hon^{ble} Govt. to make a Treaty with the Indians, "styled Treaty No. 9", I left Port on C.P. train at 7.50 June 30th on arrival of train at Ottawa - 9.45. I called upon Mr. Peeling Deputy Sup^t of Indian Affairs, who introduced me to Mr. Scott and Mr. Macdonald both of the Dept of Indian affs. who had been appointed by the Hon^{ble} Govt as Com^{rs} to make the Treaty, No. 9. with the Indians.

We company with these Gentlemen and two Hon^{ble} Policemen, who had been assigned to accompany the Commissioner, I left Ottawa via C.P. Ry. at 1.15 P.M. On arrival of train at Matheson D^r Meindl joined

Monday July 21st Wm. Bagshaw & family by
 canoe in the C.P.R. and about 10 AM.
 Tuesday July 22nd reached this small station
 about mid-camp. ^{by 2.1} There being few pitches
 were accommodated by Mr. Raa, Chief Stationer
 at the C.P. who has charge of all transportation
 arrangements. Remained in Camp Sunday
 morning at Stewart Camp and when luggage
 was packed in three wagons. Left
 Sunday before Postage for Sandy Ladder
 and on the way as they reach a distance
 the trend being a little N.
 Arrived at shore of Lake at 10-30
 and left the boats - provided by
 the Lake Canada (by station) and
 the Porters were loaded by the
 men provided for the purpose
 the shore following on the shore

Course for 6 miles to Black Lake
 postage a quantity of a wide in length
 up of high value of sandy soil - heavy pine in quantity
 to the weather weather when the ship
 having been placed on board the
 Minnetaka about the shore in a small stream
 along the lake. ^{Monday}
 Arrived by the Sanger C. left at 5 PM
 following the course of the lake
 about 12 miles. Reached Lake at 12 PM
 distant where we reached at 7 PM
 and went into camp. ^{see} During the
 last 7 miles it rained incessantly
 continued much of the night. ^{and}
 Tuesday 23rd Still raining at 12
 struck tents, and when canoe
 left, ^{August 2nd} following a course N. of Lake
 to Abraham's Lake. Some of the
 was a rough postage off of
 near the rapids - considerable
 during this a chain of boats

This copy is provided for the personal use of individual research only. All responsibility regarding copying or handling from the use of this copy is assumed by the recipient. Further reproduction or reuse in any other institution cannot be made without the written consent of the University of Michigan.

This copy is provided for the purposes of individual research only. All responsibility, regarding copy or material from the use of this copy is assumed by the recipient. Further reproduction or deposit in any other institution cannot be made without the written consent of the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Bonn.

together considering about
and impressed upon them the
necessity of giving up Bay dances
and other ceremonies contrary
to the Treaty laws - his handling of
this delicate matter, their knowledge
as interpreter, who has a thorough
command of the Hopfinger and his
valuable assistance, and also in the
manner he conveyed the message
clearly worded sent to you
in discerning of the highest
importance of the medicine man's
message. The medicine man's
message was a very cunning
and promising conditionally that
the Bone Coast would be
Pawnee. That is
the only one who
has been able to

signed at Washington

Camp 606
 Saturday 8. Up at 5 AM. 30 minutes
 later had breakfast and at 8:30 AM
 again started on our journey facing a
 strong W. wind and burning water.
 (Morning very chilly) was obliged to
 with St. B. blanket as a shield to keep warm.
 was greatly amused the Indians, as they
 said they had a square about.
 Had dinner at 11:45 AM. Then
 left at 1:30 PM. Wind still fresh
 blowing up quite a dust on the trail
 and causing the horses to snort
 on the same crest and at times
 quite a little water, at 3:15 PM.
 reached Rapids on the river. We
 business with the aid of camp
 making, they drew the canoe
 safely to the head water of

This copy is provided for the personal use of individuals in research only. All responsibility for obtaining copies of this document from the use of this copy is assumed by the user. No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the National Archives and Records Administration.

Left the ship at 3.30 p.m.
went to a river named Deep River
passing some rapids
the banks fringed with moss
and in places the mossy timber
led to the water. Timber, mineral and
some other land - frequent to this section
passed out of Deep River
into Boulder Valley where during
the journey a Mr. Burton who died and
was on a point near the entrance
at 6.40 p.m. tied up and
went on an island opposite the
mouth of Deep River
Left the ship at 5.15 a.m. - left
at 6.40 taking an early
boat on Deep River where we
went to a river & into a valley

from 100' to 150' - very little current around
the island under the water on both banks
The stream is winding and fringed on
both banks by Alders - At 8.35 a.m.
reached portage round rapids on the
valley - Reached Rapids No. 2. Heavy
fog at 11.20 a.m. stopping the
trail over the portage at 1.40 p.m.
left again stream off on the
and reached Fraser portage
2.30 p.m. taking to the trail
again at 3. p.m. and reached
portage No. 4 at 3.10 p.m. saw
the "Current that goes at
night" - Reaching portage
from above at 3.35 p.m.
reached Boulder Rapids
at 4.15 p.m. ^{from} the current

...across a lagoon
 at 2:30 pm entered a narrow
 stream. The Indians around
 the sides almost choked the
 way. At 5:15 pm reached
 Portage No. 6. Our portage
 was again a...
 at 6:45 pm came to
 Portage No. 7.

Canoe having been portaged
 for the night.

at 4:30 am
 at 5 am began to
 the portage which at
 to canoe camped after coming
 "Big Red Rapids" but
 the impression of

at 6 pm reached portage No. 8. From
 Sandy Hill, a great divide, over a slight
 elevation a considerable part of the
 then a Laramie & Spruce Swamp came
 at a pole trail has been placed by the
 the Boy Company, coming in sight of the
 waters that flow into James Bay at 9:15
 am. We started on a small creek, the water
 to Lake St. Joseph, in a short distance
 expanded into a wider channel and
 moderate with considerable marks from
 some distance, falling advantage of
 a fair wind - from which a good
 and spinning despite the fact
 some of the weather was very rough
 and heavy - we laid up at 12:40
 leaving at 12:40 pm
 the impression of

about a spinning rate, the
wind still being steady and strong, reaching
the camp ground, named

after a travelling
superior in the wide track
and enough weight reach that the
plant had looked into high
windy sea to the point forming
at 7.05 p.m.

at 11th Camp h'g broke camp and
went out journey at 5.00 a.m.
at 4.5 a.m. entered Van Grows Swamp
part of the lake, fortunately
had a good wind down, permitting
the passing of this part of the lake at
a moderate in width and stretching
our course N. by N. as far
as the eye could reach -

at 11.30 a.m. tied up for dinner, again
starting off at 1 p.m. the weather was
extremely warm, in fact almost
formed by the wind the wind was
unbearable

landing at 4 p.m. at 3.30 receiving
a sharp sandy point, the wind
came in from the north, the flies fly by
lining the course up

went on about to the landing, at
Ponahay landing at 4³⁰ p.m. we
were received by Mr Williams the Agent

and at once proceeded to the house
with the Indians who had assembled
for the purpose of meeting the Commissioner

shortly afterwards a conference was
the following leading Indians were
held in one of the Agents rooms

A. O. D. D. D.
David Skunk

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only.
All responsibility for aiding copy is waived from the use of this copy is assumed by
the recipient. Further reproduction or use in any other institution cannot be
made without the written consent of the University Archivist.

George Namook Kung
 Messabay - Chief (Hind)
 Thomas Kewood
 Makoo Keshack

Wash
 Wash
 Wash

Mr. Scott having stated the object
 of coming so long a distance
 to see them, that from 50 miles
 of water and having walked a feet
 on each side yearly - the Indians
 shortly afterwards sending word
 that the Agent Mr. Williams - that they
 were willing to meet at the following place
 Wednesday 12th Camp 10 -

about 11 AM. he told announcing
 the feast was prepared. Chief
 Messabay accompanied by the leading
 men of the Band approached the AG.
 House (Agents), being requested to take
 seats, and asked if they had any thing
 to say. Chief Messabay said: 'Whatever
 you say we will do. Mr. Scott thanked
 them and asked if they were ready to
 sign the Treaty - which they did by
 smacking their mouth, depositing a
 pipe to the 'Feast Ground' in front of
 where the Band encamped. A
 supply of provisions afforded
 the occasion. Messabay the
 Chief moving up and down on the
 platform crossing back of getting
 a motion to which the
 Band listened attentively. The feast

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only.
 All reproduction, including copying, must be from the use of this copy is assumed by
 the user. No further reproduction or deposit in any other institution cannot be
 made without the written consent of the University of Chicago.

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only. All responsibility regarding copying or the use of this copy is assumed by the user. No further reproduction or deposit in any other institution can be made without the written consent of the University Archivist.

of him, saying that the white men
were their friends, were good, kind,
wanted them giving money and
bunches for their benefit, that the white
men would be to them and that they
could stay along without thought of
any more good and only the land
was a person and needed assistance
and could only expect help by
making themselves good. At the
conclusion of the Chief's address the
Indians seemed to thoroughly enjoy
the lunch prepared for them.
After the lunch the Indians were called
by the band leaders and many came
forward and asked for more things.
In the presence of the Chief I carefully
counted the two families and
found the party back at 7 p.m.

just as the party was suspended for the
day the leading men of the Band returned
to the Dome Court Club and announced
that they had chosen the making of chief
George Wawa-ah-kemey and John Skunk
as co-ordinators, on being presented with
large Union Jack as a present and the
young hands shaking hands. The
left the other hats evidently very much
pleased; during the night a very fine
thunder shower accompanied by light
wind occurred and the Indians were
seen to be moving their flag from place
to place in endeavoring to protect it from
wind & rain.
Thursday 13th Resumed paying the
the same and closed up the
at 12 p.m. during the morning the
Chief and Co-ordinators were present.

Conference was held at apportioning
the respective Reserves and agreed
that that part of the Band that
remained in Ontario should have
the Reserve as follows -

In the Province of Ontario beginning
at the western entrance of the Albany
River running westward a
distance estimated at four miles
as far as the point known as Sand
Point at the eastern entrance of
Pass Bay following the
line of this point Southward and
around it across the narrow
entrance of a Bay to a point on
the shore of the outlet of
the 'Scopas' River, thence due
west to the lake to comprise

an area of twenty square miles
and on the north shore - the following
In the North West Territory.

Beginning at a point in the center
of the foot of the first small Bay
West of the H.B. Park, thence west
a frontage of ten miles and back
sufficient distance to give a total
area of Fifty Three miles, in abounding
precious metals. I examined the
Ontario Reserve as carefully as time
and circumstances permitted, and
the information given by Mr. Williams
Agent at the Park that the timber
is small and of little value, the land
unsuited for agricultural purposes.
Mr. Mendenhall, paid a visit to the
Indian Reservation attending

Friday, 14th Left Port at 7 a.m., crossing
the bridge to the mouth of the River where
it is bounded by New Island into the
main body of water, low and swampy.
Crossing down the river we then
crossed over through the Creek Rapids.
The bridge was built 25 years ago and
the bridge was built by the
British Indians, they have
a man and woman built
the bridge. The bridge was
built, leaving the portage and
down the river.

~~... .., King~~

Saturday 15. Broke Camp at 5 am
passing down the River thro' the
rapids at 6.30 am. crossed
back on the hole portage. ^{7.10} ~~7.10~~
Hight Rock Falls, here the first
boat was caught by 15 men.
passing two portages over rapids
and running thro' our canoe
falls which was linked into four
the rapids. Rendering the
passage very dangerous, tied up
for dinner at 12.10 p.m.
going to the canoe and running
over rapids.

at foot of Cowthorpe
rapids. 7.10

Sunday 16

Broke Camp at 6.30 p.m. the river
as is usually the case, at head and
foot of rapids is divided into two
channels by an island. timber
is of little value, small
Spruce, Poplar, Birch & Jack Pine
tied up for dinner 11.30 am
passing our canoe at 12.30 p.m.
passed down the River for a short
distance passing a small
falls, and running over
rapids, crossed the portage over
the island. still left for the upper
part of the river.

Monday, 17th

Breakfast 11:15 am. Benth Camp
reaching lower Snake
River rapids 6:45 am. The
hike was across the course.
The river was slate beds. While
crossing the portage I noticed
some small quartz strings that
the slate, indicating the possible
existence of minerals in the

locality. The river below the falls
is rapid for some distance. Then
entering Lake Minnemioka passing
down some trail up for dinner
in the river about 2 m. Immediately
after resuming our course passed
this a small lake came to
portage near Sturgeon & Bullhead
falls. The portage 1 mile long was
a fairly good trail, large spruce,
Poplar and Cottonwood are found
up to this point with a small
exception the banks of the river are
silted and low and becoming
binding around and of an
nature leaving the portage the
channel of the river across the

a narrow gorge, formed by the high
clay banks, into Sandy Harbour
Lake passing over about 2 miles off
the trail. The guide having gone off
the regular route, took up for the
night at the foot of a low moraine
Bay at 7:10 p.m. Weather fine and
exceedingly hot.

Tuesday, 18th

Left Camp at 6 a.m. facing a
strong east wind proceeded down
the trail. (This trail is of longer
proportions than Lake Minnemaqua
crossing portage over rapids.

The River below the roughest part of
the rapids has still a very strong
current for a short stretch to lake
named by Indians Little Elbow
Lake, passing across some reached
portage at 11 a.m. near campsite
named Tom Richards Rapids
he alone escaping from drowning
out of a party of six who attempted
to cross the rapids. Boyens port
After descent at 12:50 p.m. pulled
out passing down a chain of
small lakes and running up
a small but rapid River into
Little Elbow Lake a beautiful stretch of
water that might be styled a
wilderness. Passing in the
distance with canvas lined up.

and flags flying, expecting every
moment to be calmed ashore by the
heavy wind that had sprung up
and was lashing the waters of
the bay into foam, causing the
canoes to ship water, tossed
the still waters of a small creek

in its turbulent course to the
beach and at which

we were welcomed by Mr. Gordon
the Manager of the H.B.C. Port -

A number of the Indians having
assembled on our arrival after

their usual hands & hallooing had
been given this with, we retired to

the Agents House, Camp pitched
on the bay and in front of the House

at length.

This Port in addition to H.B.C. Co
buildings has two Churches, R.C. and

English. Further For and -
The missionary who resides at Adham

arrived this morn. The English Missionary
is at present absent at Mountain Fork

I visited both Churches, in the Episcopal
Church hangs with the Indians in

separated being upon the waters
on the bridge being used at times as

a mission school,
The mission is situated by a large

has built a substantial
Missionary Church, situated on

the point from the Indian
missionary and his service is held by

the Indian Indians.

Wednesday 19th

This morning the representative Indians
 have not absent from the Fort

and a conference was held

with an interpreter (Sindair Smith)

and the thing had sent

commission to see how his people

and whether or not into a treaty with

them and that the thing had to

with his subjects and whether they

would be happy and comfortable living

in the present the year before

capita and an annuity for each year.
 per annum, also setting aside for their
 use and benefit a tract of land 1
 square mile to each family of 5 that an
 Indian man should put his foot on with-
 out their permission - the Indians were
 then asked if they had anything to say
 Yeano replied that he was willing to
 enter into treaty and advised the
 others to do likewise.

Morris - said I should like to
 with my Amato and Cousins if I bring
 as small an article as a needle I have
 to pay for some, if you come here
 offering money we have not nothing for
 I do not understand, and then
 he has it explained, after

...the day, he along with the
others signed his name and
the treaty was signed. After handshaking
they departed to prepare for their
trip and to talk over the election
of Chief and Councilors.

In the afternoon the pay lists having
been completed. Mr. Scott commenced
paying the Indians who were called
by families and carefully counted
the Indians received their present
money with that solid confidence
characteristic of their race, some
times smiling as they looked
at the bills and received the
which was intended for future
identification, some of them
had been returned the money

thinking that they had not
received their pay check, not being
able to distinguish between one
and two dollar bills, but in
every instance it was found to
be correct and they turned away
perfectly satisfied. Lists were
closed for the day at 4:30 p.m.

Thursday 20th

Commenced paying at 9 a.m.
and continued until 12 noon
when the pay was announced
and the Band encircled the

the provisions were piled up
in the centre of the plot facing
the H.B. Store - when the feast was
nearly over. Katchang who was
absent when the treaty was signed
and refused to accept the promise
of \$ offered, came with his family
and said he was willing to accept
the money as his brother had done.
After receiving same, he thanked
the commissioners saying that
they would put the money to
good use, his wife also said
she would use her influence
with the women of the band
to make them good, the feast
continued and was done
for the Indians by the

Major H. H. H. that they had elected
Katchang - Chief
Yesno -

John Goodman

Benjamin Commission
Gusier George

Returning to the feast ground
and explaining that that afternoon
to ride over the Band for
three years and that the flag
a twelve foot Union Jack
was presented to him
he turned over to his successor
provided he could the Commission
not collected at that
that term, then shaking
hands with them returned

Shortly after the chief and his councillors came to our Camp and informed us they had after consultation decided upon the land they claimed to have as a Reservation asking for a water frontage of 100 miles, on being told that it was impossible to grant a tract of land of the dimensions desired and having again explained that a reserve was simply a home for them on which no white man could hunt or fish or build without their permission and that they wished for each family a plot of land for each family.

of first was the basis on which the size of the land would be allotted, the chief then said he was satisfied and after some discussion we proposed that the following Reservation be granted as their Reservation -

Fort Hope, on the N.W. Top beginning at Michikong on the North Shore of Lake Kabanet, extending eastward along the shore of the lake 10 miles; lines to be run at right angles from these two points to contain sufficient land to provide a square mile for each family of first upon the ascertained

population of the Band -
the Indians all assented, the chief
who was absent when the treaty
was signed when asked to endorse
same, replied, that as long as he
was chief he was to be paid the
same amount as received at
his payment, but when it was
said plain to him that the
amount paid this year was a
great deal from the thing and that
in future he would receive as long
as he lived an annuity of
\$100 per annum, he assented, when
asked what was his name at
the treaty I was not present
when the terms were explained,
but he understood that

he as chief elect should show
his appreciation of terms in treaty
and also sanction said terms as
the head of the Band, he immediately
touched the pen, saying I will do
all in my power to have the
Band obey the laws and be good
Indians; at 7:30 p.m. Mr.
Richards English Church Missionary
arrived from Martins Falls and
was given a hearty welcome by
the Indians who seem to have the
highest esteem and regard
for him, he had been called
to Martins Falls by the Bishop

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only. All responsibility regarding copyright and the use of this copy is assumed by the user. No further reproduction or distribution in any form is permitted without the written consent of the University Archivist.

Friday 21st
This morn. Mr Richards called
on us at the H.B. Company
and had a pleasant
talk with regarding the Capatitia
Country as regards agriculture
and timber lands. Learning that
the land was poor, and that
the only source from the
Indians the heavily demand
of antitoxine.

Mr Richards (from
Martin's Falls - to Bangalore)
from festive and dancing
our stay at the last B. M. table, attended
to the diff. elements of the Indians and
'bascinated' for the Band in
Oct 11. 10.

All being in readiness for our
departure, bidding adieu to
Mr Gordon and family, shaking
hands with the Chief & those of
the Band who had assembled
at the dock, stepped into the canoe
and as they rounded the point
entering the lake, were
seen by those assembled on
the shore of the Bay - for
down the Bay against a breeze
from the east, tied up for dinner
at the entrance of the lake.

Narrow River, Denver over again
 resumed our onward course at
 2 p.m. surmounting this a chain
 of glacial washed portage at 6.20 p.m.
 over a boiling Rapids, which the
 Indians run with the loaded canoes.
 Crossing the portage about 1/2 mile long
 on the large spruce, small poplar
 birch and cotton wood was to be seen
 at 6.35 p.m. again took to the canoes
 running several rapids, the upper
 one being exceedingly swift. Landing
 at 7.30 p.m.
 The shores of lake and river during
 the day were as usual low
 and swampy - Rained during the
 night.

Saturday 22nd
 Raining heavily, preventing our
 moving - very high wind during
 the day & continuing during night.

Sunday - 23rd
 High wind rain from the N. W. about
 10.20 am. leaving
 the camp at 10.20 am. facing
 the rain and chilly wind with
 occasional showers, passing then
 a chain of rapids and before
 the river bank low and swampy.

The scrubby timber reaching to the
 water edge, principally spruce
 and poplar, tied up for lunch
 at 1.15 p.m. lunch over, gave a
 short distance down the river
 and entered Lake Matkokkaton
 a fine sheet of water about 25
 miles long by 2 in width, banks
 low and grassy, trees the timber
 was apparently well covered, after
 entering the lake of about 10 miles and about
 10 miles further down on a point
 on the north shore. another grass
 area. a Rabbit Hunted was
 being up, there being a very heavy
 snow on the lake was obliged to bring
 the boat to shore of the lake. Banks

Low in places or else, principally, sandy
 gravel, timber of the usual kind.
 Camped at 4 p.m. about 20 miles down
 lake in a bay opposite the largest island
 seen in the lake, (saw many islands)
 at times, showing. others, occasionally
 during the day.

Monday 24th

Called at 4.30 a.m. Breakfast
 at 5 a.m. left the shore at 5.45 a.m.
 bright clear morning, cold N.E. wind
 blowing, running down the lake
 facing the stiff breeze for 5 miles
 entered the river, running around
 rapids, crossed portage by river
 rapids two troughs to run

The last freight, perhaps 1/2 mile long,
 as the canoes loaded were seen thro
 the rapids by the Indians no delay
 of any length of time was caused.
 During the canoes again ran another
 rapid at foot of which were two U.S. Ca
 yote boats making their way up from
 Albany with cargo, accompanying them
 were two Indian families in canoes,
 passing on again ran rapids over
 rapids. face at their head of about 2
 feet, passing this the rapid water
 came to portage No. 2, the timber on
 the portage consists of large spruce and
 fir with a few small balsams -
 the country as viewed from the canoe
 today presents a very flat appearance
 little low and swampy the villages

leading to the water edge. On Portage
No 2. Considerable ^{field of} ~~crystals~~ ^{crystals} in the river
in crystals thin? the rock, after canoe
run several rapids crossing portage
No 3, where an Island divides the River
into two falls as is generally the case
at the head of all the principal falls.
The light Canoes were run over the
South falls. The falls on the N side
are very rough and in the center
divided by rocks, have a gradual slope
for some distance then falling in place
of about 8'. portage over same about
one mile long. Canoes again loaded light
portage abt 2.25 p.m. running rapid
and rough water, reaching around
two falls, the former being a straight
face of about 5'. the latter about 2'

a tumbling, seething, foaming mass
of water again falling at the foot
about 6' as usual the falls at the head
are divided by an island. perhaps about
300' long. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down river comes
perhaps to 100' $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long over 100' tall
these falls are within the area of 1 mile
the last to 3 is the largest fall I have
seen on the River, an immense volume
of water passing over and falling in
the foot about 16' within the
past 2 miles, the capabilities of this
River as a water power producer are
immense at 7 p.m. Went out camp

Tuesday 26th

Called at 4 a.m. resuming our
journey at 6.30 a.m. examining
these rapid water and surroundings
at the entrance to the Little Port about
4.35 a.m. This Port is situated on
a high Clay Bank about 25 above the
foot of the rapids, steeped falls. The
Soil at this Port is the most fertile
I have seen on the whole route, being
a combination of thick smothery soil and rich
clay. The Gardens at this Port is
cultivated well and shows potatoes
and various other advanced. In front
of Mr. Deroff's house there is a stump
an old Ship Carriage, the use
for an usefulness is a thing of the

past. There is also an English Ch.
Store - After lunch, Chief W.
Whithead and a number of the
leading Indians having assembled
a conference was held Mr. Isroff
acting as interpreter, explaining that
the King had sent his representatives
to negotiate a treaty with them
and advance their interests as
he wished all his subjects to be
happy and prosperous, also, after
they had entered into treaty a
present of \$ per capita would
be granted this year and an annuity
for life of \$ per annum, and
that a tract of land as a reserve
would be set aside for their
sole use and benefit, giving

to each family of five, six or eight
white men would be permitted
to hunt on, cut wood, erect building
or even set his foot on with out
having first received their sanction,
that they were to elect a chief and
two young chiefs or councillors who
were to hold office for ~~years~~ ^{years} unless
elected at the end of that time.
That they must in return obey the
laws and be subject to same, as
the white man, and would be amenable
to punishment if they were not
good Indians and obedient that
a copy of the treaty would be furnished
them as an incentive them to read
and read just what they want
subscribed to

Mr. being asked if they had any
reply to make. The chief said he
was ready to accept the terms as
offered and that his people were
also willing. The treaty was then
signed without any further
discussion at 2 p.m.

The pay list being completed the
Indians were called up in families,
and carefully counted and paid
each head of the family receiving
a card numbered for future use.
Some being absent the money was
held over (returned to Dept of Indian
Affairs).

Indian no 71 -	\$568.00
Ind " " 24	192.00

As promised them a feast was pre-
pared and when all were in readiness
at 7 p.m. and every member of the Band
sired with current hamlets, tea, paper
and tobacco, they announced that
they had chosen -

Wm. Whitehead as chief

Wm. Coarlar

and
Long Tom Ostermann as Councilor

Chief Whitehead then delivered an
oration, in which he said, pointing
and down the river that they were
being cornered by not being allowed
both banks of the River for miles to
fish and hunt on but that they
must accept what was offered from
those who had given them presents.

This copy is for the use of the Library of Congress only. All responsibility regarding copyright and the use of this copy is assumed by the Library of Congress. Reproduction of this copy in any other institution cannot be made without the written consent of the Library of Congress.

and provided a feast for them. When it was explained to them that they could hunt and fish as of old and they were not restricted as to territory, the Reserve merely being a home for them where white men could interfere or trespass upon, that the land was theirs for ever, they gladly accepted the situation, and said they would settle the reserve question later on. The flag was then presented to the chief with the admonitions as usual. The feast over, about 9.30 p.m. the chief and his councillors came to our quarters saying that they wanted both banks for 50 miles down river as hunting reserve. again it was pointed forcibly before them, that it was a home for them that was

being provided not a hunting reserve and that they could hunt wherever they pleased, they signified their assent. The following land was allotted on the Albany River in the h.M. by beginning at a point one quarter of a mile below the foot of the Rapids known as Martin's Falls, down stream a distance of six miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of 32 square miles.

At 10 p.m. after the usual handshaking they bid their departure perfectly satisfied. The river below Martin's Falls and past the allotted reserve has no falls upon it merely a strong current

Before leaving I visited several attending to the serious ill, of the Indians many of whom were suffering from consumption. Accompanied 147 of the Band principally children.

Wednesday 26th

Called at 5.30 am.

Following advice to the T.B. Co. about Mr. Duroff and striding towards with the Chief and the assembled Indians, started down stream at 8.15 am. taking a N. Easterly course after paddling about 10 miles passed over two small

rapids or riffles, the former of which the Indians have named Dorit rapids about 5 miles further down stream. Several Pines also named by the Indians flows into the Albany from the west. Lunched at 12 m. left at 1.30 pm. the river here widens out considerably. Width of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. also dotted with fairly large islands. After passing down the river for about 5 miles the Ogish enters from the South nearly opposite on the west shore two grass apparently of recent date are to be seen in a patch on high ground, perhaps of split wood surrounding them. Reached the Ogish at 5.30 pm.

at 6:30 p.m. tied up for the
the boats being prepared for the night
tied them together and floated
down stream, untising and running
the rapid parts of the river separately
passed 1 river learned flowing
in to the harbor from the hill
estimated snow during the night
35 miles making a total for
the 24 hours of 75 miles
Very warm during the day and
cold at night.

Thursday 27th

Stopped for breakfast at 9 am
River at this point is narrower flanked
on both sides by high white clay banks
continuing on to Port Coquit, tied
up for dinner, leaving at 2:45 pm
a few mountain cabin passed
little Sturgeon River flowing from
the South, ascending for about 3 miles
a large Island divides the River
into two channels the Southern
one leading into Kamagami
English River the one ending at 2:45
pm; River is as large as the upper
Athens, current about 2 miles on
lower banks low, stopping to the
water fringed with willows, after
paddling about 1 mile the Indian

tied our canoe to the large basket
 occupied by the two Corbets and rigging
 a tow line to the boat. Canoe the Indian
 paddled in under in half hour
 always toward the canoe against
 the current in orthodox canoe style.
 Cedar, Spruce, balsam, cottonwood
 poplar and very small birch.
 Weather very warm this day.
 Camp

Showery during the afternoon.
 Camped for the night at 7 p.m.

Friday 28th

Made camp at 6.45 p.m. men still
 moving the canoe in half hour
 always, always.

Clearing the morning passed, a
 small river flowing from the west
 about 20 miles Indians and Squaws
 told us the information that there
 were no Indians at the port but that
 they would push us and attempt
 to get them together. at 12.40 p.m.
 passed unnamed river flowing
 from the west a stream soon
 started up stream at 2 p.m.
 following a southerly course.
 necessarily warm during the day.
 Camped for the night at 7 p.m.
 had port during the night.

Saturday 29th

Calm about same. Made camp.

at 5.30. morning very cold, starting
again on a similar course against
a strong current, the timber along
the River on the west bank has been
lashed over & presents nothing but
dry poles for miles, up to and past
the Port where we arrived at 6.45 pm
and forthwith proceeded to get
the pay streets in order, calling up
the Indians who had assembled
by families, carefully counting &
paying them - as there are so few
in the band we decided to assign
them to the Albany band as they
are close Cross and give them a woman
in the English River where they worked &
paid them treaty money each year.

Reservation on the English River in the
Province of Ontario, beginning at a point where the
English River joins the North side of the River.

Known in English River there is a point of 10
miles and of sufficient depth to provide space
for each family of fire upon the ascertained population
of the band.

Sunday 30

Rained all day - Indians looking
out every way and thing out down
to their feast in the wet grass
at 7.15 p.m.

Monday 31st

Left at 4.45 am, heavy frost this
morn. very cold night.
Left the Port at 5.35 am
crossing down the River, and
dining at 12 m. resuming
our course at 1.15 pm
reaching the Albany at 6 pm

This copy is provided for the personal use of individual research only.
All responsibility regarding copy, reproduction, or the use of this copy is assumed by
the user. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or
transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording,
or by any information storage or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the University of Alberta.

Camping at a point about
5 miles down stream at 7.30
5 Indians, 3 women and one
orphan girl who belonged to
the Martin's Falls Band who
had been waiting to meet
the party 11 1/2 days and who
were entered on the pass list
were duly given their presents
of \$8. They signified their willingness
to accept the Treaty, obey the laws
and be good and dutiful
subjects of the King.

Very warm during the day
and at night

Tuesday Aug 1st
Up at 4.30 am, left at 6 am
travelling down the river for an
hour the stream widens out to
about a 1/2 mile where we passed
the abandoned Plover Bay Post once
styled Old Fort Hope, the oldest
Post on the Continent; it was at this
Post that the H.W.C. camped over
all the winter then resident at
the Fort. 6 or 7 miles down stream
from this point Layles Fork River
enters from the North
down river at 1.30 p.m. remaining
about 7 miles down stream from
Chugman River entering from
the South about 5 miles farther
down stream Cheyenne River enters

the length of 250' wide and
 extending from the Ontario side of
 boundary named by the Indians
 Uncanny relating to the dead as
 a number of them were buried
 and were buried there on the
 banks of the stream, a century or
 more past. A short distance
 down the Albany a number of
 Indians were camped. We
 were carefully examined and
 paid, six belonging to the Indian
 River Band the remaining
 9 to Fort Albany, just opposite
 the Indian Camp is the foot of
 a large Island that divides the
 River into two channels like the
 River after channels like is

about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, two
 miles down stream an Island
 about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and two
 miles long divides the River at
 6 p.m. we camped opposite the
 Island on the N. Bank of the
 Albany. Incidentally hot during
 the day -

Wednesday 2nd

Up at 4 am. after breakfast
 left at 5.20 am. about two
 miles down the South branch
 or channel a river named
 Siskinagog enters from the South
 the large Island bears the same
 name. about 7 miles further

x' Re soil

down stream a small stream
enters from the N. named by the
Indians swollen finger as an
Indian who at one time camped
there was continually troubled with
swollen fingers as there was a
flood blowing in from the
N. here I visited - passing around about
4 miles passed Bear Island
a long strip of land nearly round
of timber all the soil in the
bank banks of stream is composed
of white clay sand and gravel
The canoe route past the island
another island is about 1/2 mile
wide, the bank is about 15' high
and whenever I have had an
opportunity of examining the

back of Banks of Albany River

Coming back of the banks find that
they are planted by muskego x"
running about 30 miles down
stream again come to a sharp
turn channel and causing slight
rapids near the foot of the
creek enters from the north. Here
I tied up for dinner having seen
the end of current and
sail about 20 miles this morning
as estimated on map.

Dinner over left at 1.15 p.m.
hoisting sails sped on our way
at a lively clip, passing over
two small rapids caused by
an island forcing the
channel into narrow bounds
at 4.30 p.m. passed the

Creek entering from the South
Camped at 6.30 on an Island
opposite the forks of River marked on
the map. at 7.30 a very heavy
and violent wind storm passed
over casting down so much rain
prior to this it was stormy, and
became very cold.

Thurs. Dec. 20

Left at 4.30 am. Chilly morning. Left
at 6.30 passing a no of Islands and
saw many 2 rapids named respectively
Boddenham and Coopers falls where the

river is about a mile wide, arrived
at Fort Albany at 9.30 am where we were
received by Mr. and
Mr. Patterson formerly of Haffington House
who is replacing the former who is returning
to England on leave of absence.
Fort Albany is situated on an Island in
the Albany River, and besides the Hotel & other
buildings wh. are on a large scale many
in the Port being a distributing point
for the upper River Ports, there are two
churches, Ursuline with a residence
for the Missionary, R.C. with medicines
Bazaar and Hospital connected in
charge of St. Anne - Accommodation
for 25 students in the convent, every thing
connected with the Hospital & school
is in perfect order and remarkably

beet and deer there are also two
forests and 12 brothers of the Ojibwa
Order. Cattle are kept by the Ojibwa
people, potatoes, wheat and vegetables
grown in the garden.

After getting warmed up at the manager's
residence, and partaking of dinner
the leading Indians not absent were
assembled in a room off the office
at the fort and it was then explained
to them that the Superintendent James Lusk had
that the King had sent his representatives
to enter into Treaty with them as he
wished all his subjects both white
and Indians to be happy and prosperous
and that he wished to set aside a
tract of land for them to live on and
lived upon the two white men were

to be permitted to improve the land wishing
to reward them would after the signing
of the Treaty make a present this year
of \$ per capita and an annuity during
all time of \$ per annum, that an
agent would be appointed to meet
them at a season to be agreed upon
and he would pay to all present
skauts \$ in addition to the annuity
funding due next year, and that they
would be paid the money promised
after signing the Treaty as soon as
the pay list was prepared, also
that the King had ordered a feast for
them in commemoration of their coming
and would not be continued year after
year being promised this year on

of the treaty year, it was also explained that so many of their band being present the choosing of Chief and Councillors would be deferred until next year when they were all assembled. What on the election of Chief he would be given a flag wh. he was to fly on all occasions when visitors or his associates visited his camp after the term of 3 years. The flag would be transferred to his successor unless he was elected. They were then asked if they had anything to say in return for his goodness. He said that they were very glad to accept the terms as stated, that the King was good & that his present would help them in any manner. Then said he was

ready to sign the treaty wh. was duly signed at 3.30 p.m.

Friday 4th

The pay lists being completed the Indians were called up in families, carefully counted and paid.

In the afternoon we paid an official visit to the R.R. Camp and Hospital. There is accommodation for 25 children, everything reflects credit on the order of Indian who under living teachers are trained in horses and attend to the health of Indians who come for treatment. The Hospital - we also visited the

Church which is and ideal chapel the
painting and ornamentation having
been done by Bro Tremblay who has in
the Church here as well as at Fort
Hope done all the coming with a pocket
knife. The work is beautifully executed
and would do credit to any carver
holding claim. In the morning, forest and
brothers, as we proceeded along the path
leading to the fort. The steamer Inver
was in sight coming up the Bay from
Horse Lake with supplies for the
post and having on board Bishop
Malone of the diocese of Vancouver
who landed and had a conversation
with during the afternoon in relation
connected with his missionary
work.

Saturday 5th

During the day attended to packing the
baggage and in the evening attended the
Indian feast which was held at 7 pm
when the Indians were all seated under
their banners, tea, pipes and tobacco.
Chas Stephens arose and read a
letter from Mr Goodwin, thanking
the King for his kindness in giving
them a present of money which would
help them along and providing
a feast for them. They then began
singing gave three cheers for the
King and three cheers for the

Commissioners, Bishop Holmes
leading. They then dispersed
and went to their homes,
contented and happy.
Further forward flying
the Union Jack at the stern of his
boat arrived at the R.C. Mission
a good man on account of illness
was unable to attend the feast, and sent
his children to bring his handkerchiefs.
Sunday - 6th

Attended divine service at the principal
church at 11 am. Bishop Holmes
officiating and preaching a very stirring
sermon and calling for assistance
in the Mission work, which was
heartily responded to by the com-
munity who was half Indian.

The collection amounting to \$12.00
B. Messin besides attending to the
accounts of the Indians, vaccinated
282 of the Band before leaving.
Left Albany Reserve in the H. West Ship
Beginning at the point where the Hudson
flows out of the main stream of the H. River
north on the east side of the Hudson River a distance
of 10 miles. Monday 7th and going forward depth to 100
The cargo and supplies also commencing
being placed on the H. West Ship.
Left the dock at 8 am when
a salute was fired from the old
Ship Cannonade, on front of the fort.
Sailed all day with a fair
wind and anchored outside of
the bar off Moose River at 8 pm.
Heavy and rolling through
the night, setting the sails at 10 pm.

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only.
All responsibility for any use of this copy is assumed by
the user. No reproduction or distribution of this copy is permitted
without the written consent of the University of Alberta.

Sunday 8th

3.50 am. crossed the bar and
entered the river at 4.30 am. arriving
at the factory at 10 am.
The factory is situated on one of the
large islands in Moose River and
evidently from the number of stone houses
and warehouses now abandoned
a large business was done here at
one time by the Hudson Bay Company.
At this place was a distributing depot
for all the Port along the coast and
at some distance inland, the comes
conveying stores coming to this port.
In addition to the factory building
there is a Mission Church and
Parish and several warehouses.
The plays at the factory and mission
were both flying in honor of our

visit, on the high ground opposite
the dock at which we landed two
British Brass field guns are pointed
bearing the Coat of Arms of the late
Queen Victoria, also the badge of
the regiment with the motto, "Die
jeuete in us". Guns are of the
date of 1843.

There is also a small Hospital
attached to the mission, and there
is also a teacher for the school.
That the Bishop has in anticipation

Wednesday 9th

At 10 am. The representative members of the Band to the number of 10, were assembled in an upper room at the Bay Storehouse, it was then explained to them that the Chiefs had sent his representatives to them to make a treaty, that he wished them to be happy and prosperous and that, if they entered into treaty they would be protected, also the Chief had sent them a present this year of \$ and would grant them an annuity for as long as they were for America for all time.

Next when they were ready for some schools would be established for the purpose of educating their children. It was also explained that it was the usual custom to provide a feast for them after the treaty was signed and that Mr. Mowatt the Hots Bay Company's Agent would provide them with all necessary for their feast. That a Reservation would be set aside for them, giving each family of 5 a square mile, that they were not obliged to live on it until they felt inclined, that they could follow their custom of hunting when they felt inclined simply using their own or their own or who no other means could be used or under other

without their permission, like they
were expected to elect a chief and
advisors and that the chief on election
would be provided with a flag and
on his succession being elected the
flag being a badge or sign of authority
was to be transferred.

They were then asked if they had
anything to say. Fred Mark replied
that they had long wished to enter
into Treaty, that they concurred in
all that had been said that it was
right and reasonable, that they
were satisfied that they would be
better cared for and protected by
the King, that they would obey his
laws and be good and dutiful
subjects, that under the laws they

children would be protected and
properly educated, that they thanked
the King for the present offered to
them, and if more help they
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

10:30 am. The Treaty was signed in the
afternoon the King with his company
gone into and prepared.

Thursday 10th

at 10 30 am. The Indians were
called up. our families carefully
consulted each parish, in cases
where Deacons prevented any of
the family from attending, in addition to
statements of the parents or parents
the Hds Bay Agent, also the
Consulate of the mission testified
to the correctness of the no offender
status to the member of same
mission. In the evening the
Board before sitting down to
their feast announced that
they had elected Ted Mook
as Chief.

James Job. Simon Ineakwaan
and Simon Cheema, from the

They were then presented with a
Union Jack as an emblem of
Obedience and also to remind them
when they unfurled it on all occasions
when they met in consultation or
concerning matters that they were
under the protection of the King
and must obey all his laws.
It was also explained to them
that they must not purchase
or use liquor in any shape or
form. They then sang the
The Bishop leading, afterwards
giving Home Chorus for the King
and Home Chorus for the Queen
missionaries. With Gloria in excelsis
for their district (1st Hds Bay) and
accompanied by Macleod's Band.

This copy is provided for the purpose of individual research only.
All responsibility regarding copying or use of this copy is assumed by
the user. No other reproduction or use in any other institution cannot be
made without the written consent of the University Archivist.

who is on leave of absence, at
that Albany arrived from
Atlantic Island.

Friday 11th

Mr. Henry and party left
this Port at 10 am. in his
sloop to accompany Chipman
for Mr. Henry, who is to
supply depots on the banks of
the Hudson and their camp there
at 10.30 am. The chief and
councillors assembled in the
Mr. Corrie's Tent and after
a short discussion passed
the following Resolutions.

Reserve Moose Factory

In the Province of Ontario
Beginning at a point on the
East shore of Moose River at South
Bluff Creek, hence South 6 miles
on the East shore of French River
and of sufficient depth to give
an area of 66 square miles.

The Hudson Bay Co have 26 head
of Cattle at the Port also some
Horses. The Mission also have
Cattle and two fine quarters.
James Henry, Timothy is grown here
by the Company and will have
the best of crops in cultivation.
The Report for the month of
the Port in every instance when

attempted grain failed to mature
the fall frosts nipping the heads
while in the middle stage.

B. Meindl in addition to attending
to the ailments of the Indians
vaccinates
of the Band

Saturday 12th

Good day again to the forest
and family and the members
left the Port with flags flying
the Indians lining the bank
of the river. The brass band
pious belching forth a salute
as he passed swiftly

up the river, at 12.40 p.m.
The wind being favorable from
the north, sails were unfurled
and after a fair run of
10 miles camped at the
1st rapids marked upon the
map. The rapids merely show
the current is a little stronger
with small rocks showing
here and there. It is near
this point that the land
granted as a reserve commences.
The timber is very poor, but
comparatively speaking low
during the afternoon, rain
fell for about an hour
afterwards bright and cool
with occasional hot flashes.

when the sun pierced the
clouds - during the afternoon

Sunday 13th

Made Camp at 6.50 a.m. and
commenced poking and where
the shores would permit, tracked
the boats against the strong
current, at 12 m. tied up for
dinner at a small bay named
Shumto light, after lunch
commenced against a very stiff
current at 3 p.m. entered the
Abitibi River a muddy stream
very rapid around which a
few runs one mile long over
sharp rocks and boulders,
about one mile from the head

of the rapids went into camp at
6 p.m. (during the morning we
met 1 two men, in a Peterson canoe
belonging to the Sulistoy Party.

Monday 14th

at 6.50 a.m. being in readiness
for our departure, 3 canoees, two
travelling with Sulistoy, Dredin, and
Ripps, and 3 Indians (Maltson's
name Jello, Simon and Joe
Dechain came down the river
and stopped at the Shumto for
a few minutes. Mr Sulistoy
saght to say had his throat
and head tied up, suffering
from an infection of the
under the left ear, the party
informed were working on

Country, the geology of same,
timber and agricultural products
having had a short conversation
we parted, the Indians pulling
the canoes over rapid water
named Whiskey and another
rapids, passing Red Rock,
and across boundary line
between Inupiat and Algonquin
land up for the night at
up the banks of river slightly
higher, timber in places burnt
and consisting of spruce, balsam
poplar and birch. Weather
very warm.

Tuesday 15th
left camping ground at 6.45
a.m. passing up rapids,
sketch after sketch, in some of which
owing to the low state of the water
the boulders were to be seen in
the channel almost blackening
same, in fact the boulders in
long rapids rendered the current
of the current very difficult.
after ascending the rapids tied
up for dinner opposite the
Akkanan river entering from
the west, on the way passing up
Black Horn rapids the most
rapid water of all encountered
during the day, went into
camp about 1/2 of a mile below

Caribou Island.

Wednesday 16

Started camp at 7:10 am
pursuing little Abbitibi. Remained
camped from the last, at 9:00 am,
remained of course in about 200'
wide, shallow and rapid, the
falls a short distance from the
river is to a height of about
60' during the afternoon the
Indians pulled the canoes against
the rapid water, the party con-
sisting of Messrs Scott, Alcock,
Murray and, W. Macmillan and
the Indian porters, and the

and canoe. Would be a distance
of 4 miles along the shore of the river
over boulders, pebbles and broken
rock, in places climbing the
steep banks and climbing over
fallen timber, to get around
points where the water presented
fine looking the shore country
during the day, very interesting,
dry and uninteresting. Chilly.
Camped at 6:40/2pm on high bank

Thursday 17.

at 6:20 am. started up the river
continuing the rough walk along
the shore over clay falls
and distant portage boats for

are not high ridges, on one of
the slips have been made to make
the climbing with packs feasible,
arriving at better portage at a place
timber along the river in places
burnt - where grass is of fair
crop, composed of spruce, balsam
cedar, and birch, and an ash
jack pine. Camped at 7.

Packing accident before reaching camp.

Friday 18

Departed at after fast at
7:30 a.m. The trail here runs
from the river abruptly, reaching
the summit the trail is in
places rocky, others swampy,
over the pole woods, some

not a state of decay have been
erected in times gone by, by the
H.B. Co. The rapids at the head
of the lake are divided by a small
island, the water running through
a rocky gorge about 100' wide,
the volume of water alone not
if sufficient to turn a water
power of value.

Portage is 3 miles long, the water
and impediments around were
the trail at 4 p.m. during
a dense pour of rain, as soon
was immediately patched and
the high ground above the head
of the rapids timber on the trail
burnt - showing

Saturday 19th

River above the falls widens out
and is for a distance not quite
so rapid. Morning bright and
cool, left Camp at 7 p.m. the
river is winding and flanked by
high hills, gradually increasing
in height to Little River, a stream
coming in from the west. There
is a gorge and said to have a
fall above it of 90 feet, one mile
from New Port at which we
arrived at 3 p.m. Mr. Barrett
the manager accompanied us
from Moore's factory.

Sunday 20th
Remained in camp during the
day.

Monday 21st
This morning three of the representative
Indians of the band assembled in
Council and had words of peace
explained to them also that they
were to receive a present of \$100 per capita
for the present year and an
allowance for all time of \$100 per

provided they accepted the terms
of the treaty, also a reserve or tract
of land would be set aside and
surveyed in the near future for
their sole use and benefit.
That they were not obliged to
live on same, were also allowed
as of yore to hunt and fish
where they pleased. That they were
to elect a chief who would advise
the band for the ensuing 3 years
until a successor was elected
in his stead. The chief would
be presented with a flag as an
emblem of office and reminded
that he and his band had agreed
to become good citizens, and obey
the laws of the land. That Mr.

Barnett would visit provisions
for their feast, as this was a
special occasion we wished them
all to be happy and enjoy their
return. They were then asked their
John Leach who had acted as
Interpreter if they wished to ask any
questions or say anything in reply.
August W. Bennett replied that they
accepted the terms as stated and
did not wish to throw camp or
struck on the way. They were
satisfied. The treaty was then signed
at 10.55 a.m. The Indians then
departed and when the preparations
were completed, commenced
paying the Indians in the afternoon
carefully counting each family as

This copy is provided for the exclusive use of individual research only. All responsibility regarding copyright infringement from the use of this copy is assumed by the requester. Further reproduction or deposit in any other institution cannot be made without the written consent of the University of Missouri.

These drawings are for a new edition
of the book. The first is a new
drawing of the front cover. The second
is a new drawing of the back cover.
The third is a new drawing of the
title page. The fourth is a new
drawing of the first page. The fifth
is a new drawing of the last page.
The sixth is a new drawing of the
index page. The seventh is a new
drawing of the table of contents page.
The eighth is a new drawing of the
preface page. The ninth is a new
drawing of the introduction page. The
tenth is a new drawing of the
conclusion page. The eleventh is a
new drawing of the appendix page.
The twelfth is a new drawing of the
bibliography page. The thirteenth
is a new drawing of the list of
figures page. The fourteenth is a
new drawing of the list of tables
page. The fifteenth is a new
drawing of the list of references
page. The sixteenth is a new
drawing of the list of abbreviations
page. The seventeenth is a new
drawing of the list of symbols page.
The eighteenth is a new drawing
of the list of units page. The
nineteenth is a new drawing of the
list of constants page. The twentieth
is a new drawing of the list of
variables page. The twenty-first is
a new drawing of the list of
equations page. The twenty-second
is a new drawing of the list of
figures page. The twenty-third is
a new drawing of the list of tables
page. The twenty-fourth is a new
drawing of the list of references
page. The twenty-fifth is a new
drawing of the list of abbreviations
page. The twenty-sixth is a new
drawing of the list of symbols page.
The twenty-seventh is a new
drawing of the list of units page.
The twenty-eighth is a new
drawing of the list of constants
page. The twenty-ninth is a new
drawing of the list of variables
page. The thirtieth is a new
drawing of the list of equations
page. The thirty-first is a new
drawing of the list of figures page.
The thirty-second is a new
drawing of the list of tables page.
The thirty-third is a new
drawing of the list of references
page. The thirty-fourth is a new
drawing of the list of abbreviations
page. The thirty-fifth is a new
drawing of the list of symbols page.
The thirty-sixth is a new
drawing of the list of units page.
The thirty-seventh is a new
drawing of the list of constants
page. The thirty-eighth is a new
drawing of the list of variables
page. The thirty-ninth is a new
drawing of the list of equations
page. The fortieth is a new
drawing of the list of figures page.
The forty-first is a new
drawing of the list of tables page.
The forty-second is a new
drawing of the list of references
page. The forty-third is a new
drawing of the list of abbreviations
page. The forty-fourth is a new
drawing of the list of symbols page.
The forty-fifth is a new
drawing of the list of units page.
The forty-sixth is a new
drawing of the list of constants
page. The forty-seventh is a new
drawing of the list of variables
page. The forty-eighth is a new
drawing of the list of equations
page. The forty-ninth is a new
drawing of the list of figures page.
The fiftieth is a new
drawing of the list of tables page.