rison soldiers. These Kansas had been very numerous, but the
large numbers which they had kept up against the Pawnees and the scourge of
smallpox had reduced them to 250 or 300 men. It was on their lands
that were found the quarries of red stone from which they made
calamets for all the nations. (Margry, Orig. Fr., VI, p. VI of Introduction.)

There were several localities whence red pipestone was formerly ob-
tained by the western tribes. That which was obtained on their own
territory by the Kansas Indians and used by them for making pipes and as an article of trade, was probably of a softer quality
than that from the famous pipestone quarry of the Coteau des Prairies,
in Minnesota, if that of the Kansas Indians was obtained from quarries,
as the quarries of northeastern Kansas would be of Carboniferous age
while those of the more northerly occurring true catlinite belong to the
Geological Society of America. It is possible, however, that the pipestone of the Kansas Indians was obtained in fragments from the
geologically much older Cambrian. While the writer has found
no record.

The condition of the ruins in 1804, as described by Lewis and Clark,
indicate that it must have been several decades before the time of
their expedition. These explorers tell us that about thirty years
before they saw the ruins of the "small fort, built by the
French" at the lower "old village of the Kanzas" on the bank of the
Missouri, the Kansas nation had been reduced in numbers and driven
back from that river by the hostile "Sacs and Ioways", who, being
nearer to the whites, had secured better equipment and fire-arms.
Assuming that Lewis and Clark were correctly informed as to the period
that had elapsed since that event, the withdrawal of the Kansas nation
from the Missouri river would date about 1774; which is, then, the
latest time up to which Fort Cavagnial is at all likely to have been
occupied.

But it is more probable that the fort was abandoned a
few years earlier than this, since the French military officer and
garrison were presumably withdrawn some time in the period of 1763 to
1770; the former year being that in which the inhabitants of the Mis-
sissippi valley first heard of the transfer of the western part of
that valley from France to Spain; and the latter year, that in which
Spain assumed actual control at St. Louis, Captain
Pierre Joseph Pierson having been appointed, by O'Reilly, as the first
"lieutenant-governor and military commandant of the upper portion of
the province. (Bilston, Vol. I.)"

"The exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri, claimed by
the house of Maxent, Laclede & Co., under their license from Gov.
Kerlerec in 1762", of course, as remarked by Billon, "came to an end with the establishment of the Spanish authority in 1770; when the trade was opened to all who chose to embark in it". *

*Annals of St. Louis, Vol. I, p. 133; where he adds: "In the year 1776 there were some six or eight merchants in St. Louis then engaged in it,"

In his North American Fur Trade of the Far West*, Chittenden cites Page 948.

Bogy as saying, in his history of Missouri, that the French government had a regular post and officer at the mouth of the Kansas river. But this appears to refer to Fort Cavagnial, the post above the mouth of the Kansas, at the lower Kansas village; for, with the exception of one or more small and temporary posts that may have been built at the mouth of the Kansas river by a company of the Upper Missouri in 1792*,

*According to Perrin du Lac (*Travels ..... in 1801, 1802, & 1803*, p. 52), a fort was built at the mouth of Flatte river at this date and by a company of this name. I know of no other evidence for a company of such name at that date. Possibly his name and date are both erroneous, and refer to the Missouri Trading Company, organized by the leading merchants of St. Louis in 1794, at the instance of the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor Zenon Trudeau, by the Missouri Trading Company in 1794-96, or earlier or later by other such company or individual traders, and the still more transient huts of hunters and voyageurs, and excepting "the Four Houses", built

*"So called from its being built on the four sides of an open square". (Andreas, Hist. Kan. 9. 49.) It was built for the Kansas Indian trade, and perhaps used in succession by two or more of the kaleidoscopically changing series of fur companies of those years.

approximately some 20 miles up the Kansas river at a date, difficult to determine, between 1808 and 1821, there seems to have been seen no establishment (and there was none of permanency) at or in the close vicinity of the mouth of the Kansas river, until the year 1821, when the trading post of Francis G. Chouteau was established above Randolph Bluff*, three miles below present Kansas City.

This post remained an important trade and distributing point until washed away by the great flood of 1826, when it was again reestablished 10 miles up the Kaw, on the south side of the river, opposite present Munroe, at what was afterward noted as the "Lower Delaware Crossing". Both the old and the new establishments were known as "Kansas Post"; though the new one was on land that in 1826 had been set apart for the Shawnee Indians, but not occupied by them until the arrival of the "Big Baw". From the old Shawnee village near Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1826. The latter post was for many years in the charge of Cyprian Chouteau, Francis' brother, with whom the explorer Captain Fremont stopped for twenty days in May and June of 1842. On the north side of the river, in 1849, was established Delaware Post Office, with James Finley as postmaster. For the occupancy of Fort Cavagnial from 1736 to 1793, a period of 23 years, we have no proofs from contemporaneous records. If we assume that it was maintained from about 1734 till about 1770, or say 36 years, we shall probably not be far out of the way.

Footnote

"The Great Indian Trade of the United States of America, as recorded by the Hon. J. W. Coit, U. S. A."

Footnote

"The Great Indian Trade of the United States of America, as recorded by the Hon. J. W. Coit, U. S. A."
The First French Fort in Kansas.

In the year 1757, in ascending the stream [the Kansas River] we meet the village of the Kansas. Here there is a garrison with a commandant appointed, as in the case with Pimlico and Fort Chalisa, by New Orleans. This fort produces one hundred barrels of flour.  

George P. Kene —

In 1744 the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Louisiana, granted to Joseph de la Croix de Bréniceau (old friend of St. Ange de Bellecour) the exclusive right of the Indian trade in all the country watered by the Missouris and its tributaries, for a period beginning January 1, 1745 and ending May 20, 1755.

De la Croix de Bréniceau commanded to finish the fort established on the Missouri territory, to keep in stock of merchandise to satisfy the wants of the Indians; to maintain, at his expense, the several Indian tribes of Missouri in a state of peace among themselves and with the French; to supply the garrison of the fort with the necessary means of subsistence; to pay to its commandant an annual bounty of one hundred francs [~$400], to provide for the garrison; to transport to the fort without charge all the provisions and effects of the commander.

[830 of Cougarre's Louisiana; 3rd Series of Textures, John Wiley, N. Y., 1852, and p. 80 of Bihan's Annals of St. Louis under Fr. and Span. Dominations.]
It is supposed that Derniuareau carried out his contract and made good use of his monopoly, till it expired by limitation in 1730, subsequent to which he returned to Fort Charles, where he resided for some time as Judge of the Peace, and during which time he seems to have lived well. In 1745, he removed to St. Louis, called "Jackie," at St. Louis, where he was associated with Joseph Babcock in assuming to act in official capacity as government judge pending the arrival of Spanish officials to take possession of the country. He was associated also with Strange in the granting of lots and lands. He died in St. Louis on the 3rd of April, 1767.

Debord, Joseph (17-1767), called "Judge Babcock." See Derniuareau.

Fort Orleans;

A document given on page 388 of the 6th vol. of Margry's, Origines françaises, shows that the Company of the Indies had designated Sieur de Bourgmont as early as August 12, 1720 to establish a fort on the Missouri. But though admonished soon after this by the Ville sur Expedition and the likely retaliation of the Spanish, it was not until the fall 1823 that this fort was built to protect the French frontier and its prescriptive mineral territory and actual trading ground from Spanish invasion. To protect the fur trade and the Indians from the slave trade carried on by the Spanish. This was a small fort its construction superintended by De Bourgmont, who was appointed its commandant be St. Ange.
In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault, was sent over from France by the Company of the Indies, to work the mines of the Illinois. On the way, he stopped at St. Domingo and bought 800 slaves, with which he arrived in the Illinois in 1720. This, says Albach's Annals, was the first introduction of slavery in the Northwest. It was introduced in the Southwest at about the same time. Becoming rapidly a popular institution in the settled portions of Louisiana, it soon began to make trouble in an unexpected way for the company that had introduced it. Independent and unscrupulous hunters and traders in the Missouri country began to traffic in Indian slaves; and to create a supply, they encouraged the Indians to go to war, and, by coups and reprisals, to obtain captives, which these Frenchmen would buy. The intertribal discord thus sown was very prejudicial to the commercial interests of the Company, and the latter was compelled to take measures to check it.

On the 12th of August, 1720, the Sieur de Bourgmont, who had been resident among the Missouries since 1703, had received from the Company of the Indies, a commission to establish and command a post on the river of the Missouri in Louisiana. Although he did not actually build the fort until over three years later, he seems to have assumed the office in 1720, and in the latter part of that year, as the Company's commandant in that country, he was authorized to confiscate the merchandise of all travellers who should come to trade within the limits of his jurisdiction without first getting his permission and declaring the tribes with which they intended to trade. At the same time, Governor Bienville and other officials of Louisiana were instructed to cooperate with him in carrying out the Company's orders. The repression of the traffic in slaves from the Pawnee, Padooua and other western nations, was, therefore, one of the duties which would be required of the commandant and garrison of the proposed fort on the Missouri.

This fort, as we have already observed, was not built at once after de Bourgmont's commission of August, 1720; neither in 1721, nor in 1722. On January 17th of the year last named, a letter of instructions to him, reads in part as follows: "The said Sieur de Bourgmont, knowing that the principal object of a post on the Missouri is to approach the Spaniards as much as possible, in order to establish a trade connection with them, and at the same time to fortify there the post in which we shall establish ourselves, so as to be able to withstand them in case of rupture, he can not give too much consideration to the choice of the place where he will make the establishment, because on its situation, depends the success of the plans which have been made."

*Margry, Or. Fr., VI, 390; the succeeding quotation, June 393.*
having just referred to the village of the Missouries.
And further, Renaudière, in his Mémoire of August 23, 1723, remarks, "It is in this place that Sieur de Bourgmont should establish himself" (that is, establish his post), indicating that the long-contemplated post on the Missouri river, had not even yet been established.
A letter of instructions written in Paris on the 30th day of September, 1726, and addressed to Governor Périé of the Colony of Louisiana by the Directors of the Company of the Indies, or Council of the Colony, contained the following:

"There is still kept up, on the River of the Missouri, at nearly 180 leagues more distant than the Illinois, a fort where there are now twelve to fifteen men, although the total ought to be reduced to eight. If this expense should appear to Mr. Périé useless, he will cause it to cease, and will content himself with sending to that place the missionary who is destined there."

The fate of Fort Orleans now therefore remained with Périé. What decision he made about it, does not appear. The directors' letter required something like three months for its passage from Paris to New Orleans; and even if, after receiving it, Périé decided promptly to abolish the post (which it is not certain that he did), his order to that effect would probably not have reached Governor Roisbrant of the Illinois much, if any, before February of 1727, nor found opportunity to be forwarded to the Missouri country till the following spring. We may therefore safely conclude that Fort Orleans was not vacated until some time (in spring or later) in 1727; if, indeed, Périé did not allow it to remain till a subsequent year. We only know that it was not abandoned earlier than 1727 nor later than 1732; the only nearly contemporaneous reference to it as having been abandoned, being that on D'Anville's map of Louisiana drawn in 1732. An additional consideration which renders it certain that Fort Orleans was abandoned not later than 1732, is the fact that in the operations of that Company were ended, the Company surrendering that year to the crown of France, all of its charter privileges.
It was Captain Villasur's expedition; the fear of Spanish retaliation for its destruction; and to protect the frontier of French mining territory from further Spanish invasion; as well as to promote the fur trade among the Indians; that caused the French Company of the Indies, in the fall of 1720, to build Fort Orleans on the Missouri river, opposite the village of the Missouries; though a document given on page 388 of the sixth volume of Margry's Origines Francaises, shows that the company had designated De Bourgmont, as early as August 12th, 1720, to build a post on that river.

Note on De Bourgmont (followed in London MS hand):

I include in the full name as given by Margry on title-page of his version of the Relatio. Also the different spellings of Bourgmont (in Barre, Civit. Hist. I) state that Margry that DeB had hand—yes hence since 1720 with the Missouries. But note inconsistency of that with statement in "Chronicl. de la France," M.S., that DeB was sent to Detroit in 1706 to relieve Pierre de Forti; this explanation may be that DeB, first visited, or perhaps may be that DeB went to France in 1720? I.e.

De Bourgmont and Fort Orleans.

"Etienne Vignard de Bourgmont établit le Fort d'Orleans sur la Missourie." [Margry, Or. Fr., IV, 383.]

For "immanis" read (are, to avoid Prof. DeBourgmont's "pressing" perhaps the cause of the decline of New Orleans, see Dumas's Memoirs, A translation of these as in Vol. IV. of French's Hist. Collacs. of Lit."

De Bourgmont: Fort Orleans of the Missouri.
"There is maintained still on the Mississippi river at nearly 180 leagues more distant than the Illinois [i.e., the Kaskaskia], a fort where there are at the present time twelve to fifteen men, although the total should be reduced to eight. If this expense should appear to Mr. Pérard useless, he will make it cease, and will content himself with sending to that place the missionary who is destined there.”

("Marigny's Origines Francaises," Vol. VI, p. 482.)

Fort Orleans. (Fall of 1823 to fall of 1826.)

Speaking of 1722, "Marigny x v This year, some voyagers arrived at the Illinois, after having met with the Ohio and the Kansas nations which had defeated the Spaniards and come to attack our western frontiers and Monsieur Le Bœuf de Boisbrunet [i.e., Le Bœuf de Boisbrunet] sent to found the Fort Orleans. In 1726, the Company of the Indies suppressed this post." [Page 452 of Vol. VI of the "Origines.""

(Translated) That the abandonment of Fort Orleans was authorized some time after September 1726; the same being an extract from a letter of instructions, dated September 20, 1726;