Petite Reynards little foxes of Verendy 1742.
In the present writer opinion Verendy's Gros Ventres of
the praries were the Atsinaas and were the western derivatives
of the Fox nation because of the following considerations.
1. The Atsinaas like the western Foxes are of the Algonquin
linguistic stock.
2. The name Petite Reynards seems to imply that they were
a part of the Fox nation found by Verendy in 1742 in
the Black Hills in close proximity to the Black Feet his
"Beaux Hommes", In two villages respectively two and
four days from them and nearer to them than any other na
nation encountered on his route were the Atsinaas who
were in subsequent years friends and neighbors of the
Blackfeet until a century and a quarter they were placed
on the same reservation in N. Montana. 1869-70 the
Assiniboins became their neighbors by being placed on the
same reservations.
3. The Atsinaas own name for themselves was "Aa ninena" said
to mean white clay people while it is said of the Foxes
that the upper part of their body was painted and often
the print of a hand in white clay was marked on the back
or shoulders" (Halk Amer. Ind. I pp. 113 & 473)
4. It is possible that a part of the Foxes had gone to the
Far west because they had conceived a hatred of the Fr.
on account of the aid they had given to the Chippewas
and other by furnishing them fire arms and because they
gathered the various tribes for the purpose of destroy-
ing the Foxes. "It was this tribe that in 1712 planned
the attack on the Fort at Detroit". It so they
seem to have forgotten that hatred in their western homes
or else they did not recognize Verendy's part as of the
enemy but it may be that the Littelfoxes emmigration to
the far west had preceded the Fox contact with the French.

Copied from States of F.W. C. which were
Pencil and almost illegible. D.S.
Mallet Brothers, 1739. Route by day.

Left Julesberg morning of the 15th June, South Platte at mouth of river at Bluffs (Lodgepole Cr.)

16th
17th River of White Bluffs (Red Willow Cr.)
18th """" Amable or Fork Republican at Gray Colro.
19th """" de Anéthies (Articarae Fk. Republican river)
20th """" Causes 1 S. Fk Republican River, lost 7 horses;
21st
22 """" of the Arrows (Prehaps indicates flint which occurs on the head of the Smoky) They must have been on the head of the Smoky Hill River
23 Another river unnamed and then they enter the plains where they have only buffalo dung for fuel. This is probably the divide east of the Big Sandy where is a particularly dry barren stretch;
24 Another river unnamed.
25 to 30 Then they cross rivers daily until on the 30th they find the first signs of the Spaniards on creeks bordering a river which is probably the Arkansas, and as they had gone 155 leagues and had 110 leagues yet to go they probably struck the Arkansas on the eastern edge of Colo. between the Big Sandy and the state line.

June 30 to July 5: Journeyed 5 days or 75 miles up the Arkansas to a point not far from the mouth of the Purgatoire River.

July 6-12:
South west to the north base of the Raton Range where they camped at the base of the first mountain. No mention is made of a river which might be the Purgatoire so they probably followed Cr. up the divide just east of Emory's Gap or Trincher Pass.

July 14:
Reached the upper Canadian River which they called "Rogue" and which the Spaniards call the Rio Colorado. Thence they said it was 21 leagues to Picuris (pueblo) (which is correct).

Pierre Mallet (1780)

Living; apparently at where Charles & Nathaniel signed June 10, 1780.

See pp. 222 and 222 Belcher's Annals.

A good field map illustrated for the chapter on the Mallet expedition. See Ph. II of Water Supply Paper 230, entitled "Sandy Bed of Platte River". (Can perhaps borrow the photograph from U.S. G.S.)
July 23, 1903. Sylvester Wulfer of St.-Louis (who came to America in 1697), says:

In 1697, a Mallit was born in Perrosaia.

In 1715, Jacques Lalande and Marie Titic had a daughter born at Kexefaria, and in 1721, Jacques Lalande, born at the same place, married Jeanne Lalande, born at the same place, on whose children she was married to Jeanne Lalande, born at the same place, on whose children she was married to Jeanne Lalande, born at the same place.

Jacques Lalande and Catherine Mallet, who was probably the Mallet of the famous expedition from Mo. R. to Santa Fe in 1734, had a number of children among whom was Jean Baptiste Lalande, and the latter was the father of Baptiste Lalande, the pioneer trader of S. Fe. Baptiste Lalande continued to live in Santa Fe and finally died there, and somewhat numerous descendants of his are today living chiefly in the country north of S. Fe under the Spanish form (Salanda) of the name.

This document is interesting, and shows that there was a traffic then carrying on between Missouri and Mogote. This document is listed under the head of Portfolio No. II.
Journal in the form of a letter, from the 20th of July, 1738, date of my departure from Michilimakinak, to May, 1739, sent to Marquis de Beauharnois, Commander of the Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant General of the whole of New France, lands and country of Louisiana, by his very humble servant Laverendrye, lieutenant of a company of the detachment of the marine in Canada, commissioned by his orders for the discovery of the Western Sea.

I had the honor, Sir, last year to notify you of my departure from Michilimakinak in six canoes, twenty-two men, so fitted out as to be capable of making great speed. I reached the flat lands on the morning of the first of August, the twelfth day after leaving. I stopped there about three hours to speak to the Indians as your representative. I found there only the chief of the Gamanestigouya, a few old and a few young people. I had already known that they had all left to go among the Sioux. I caused to be assembled what men there were, made them a present of tobacco and wheat, which they value more than merchandise, which is given to them cheap. I began my speech by finding fault with them for going to war against the word they had given me last year when passing among them, to undertake nothing till my return; that I brought them your word that you were not for the present inclined to have war; that every one should keep quiet on his lands; that you had your reasons for this; you would have them warned if you required their services. I then communicated news, about which they are very curious.

The chief answered me at once: My father, be not vexed with us; parties have been raised against our will. It is the Canard (Duck, Indian name of M. LaPlante) who wished it, to tell the truth, speaking with fine presents from our father, which thou seest here with us? We did not wish to listen, expecting thy return; we are not children to have two words; thou hast been long with us; thou shouldst know us; we have always been attached to our father; we shall always be so. I encouraged them in these good dispositions, to listen after this only to chiefs entrusted with your orders, to hunt well in order to supply the wants of their families, that the French would bring your bounty to them upon their own land. I bade them adieu, wishing to take advantage of the good weather for the rest of the day. I arrived on the 5th at Gamanestigouya. I had your orders published and left a copy with the French who kept the fort, concerning that post and that of Tekamamihouenne. On the 22d of the present month I found a war chief, Monseny, with a small band, who was expecting me near the little straight on the said Lake. They begged me to camp early to give them news. I did so and made them a present in your name, then read to be handed to M. de Lamarque, who was to arrive there at an early day. I left on the morning of the 26th, and went to the Lake Tekamamihouenne, to them the replies which you had had the goodness to make to their speeches to keep quiet for the present, to take good care of their lands, so that the French, who came from so long a distance to supply their wants,
should always find the road open. The chief answered me: I thank thee, my father, for having had pity on us. I will carry the news to all our people who are gone for the wild rice; I shall make them joyful at thy return and in relating to them the will of our father; with the words thou hast brought and the account which the old man has given me, as well as of all he has seen below, Thou wilt find many people at thy fort of Lake of the Woods; all the chiefs expect thee. In finishing my speech to them, I recommended them to continue very faithful to the French, not to forget your words, to hunt well, so as to satisfy the traders. He answered with loud acclamations of gratitude, assuring me that he would never forget all that I had told him. I did my best to encourage him and went to Fort St. Charles, Lake of the Woods. On the 13th I did not find Lacolle, chief of the Monsny; I sent to notify him. Wishing to speak to all the chiefs together, I deferred speaking to them till the 3rd of September, when I collected all the head men in my room, and made a present in your name to the three chiefs, Lacolle, Lamicone and leChenail, of whom I have several times spoken in my previous journals. I began by the answers to their speeches, which you had had the goodness to make, emphasizing strongly each paragraph, in order to make them understand the [kindness] you felt for them; that all [you] had allowed them was well assured to them, so long as they on their side should be obedient to your word. I knew that the old man whom I had brought with me, entrusted with their words, although with empty hands, had made a faithful report to them of the kindness [you] had shown him; he constantly sang your praises; that they had a good father, who should be pleased by doing his will. Lacolle answered for all the others, that he did not cease to weep for my son and all the Frenchmen; that the lake was still red with their [blood], which called for vengeance, which he had not been able to take as he wished. It was not for them, people without intellect, to ask your reasons for keeping quiet for the present; that they were obedient children; agreed to your will; would keep their lands as you ordered them, still hoping that you would obtain vengeance at some future time for the miserable stroke the Sioux had made on their lands. However, you were the master to punish or to pardon; that he thanked you in the name of all and prayed you to acknowledge them as your true children; that they would always be faithful to us; you ordered them to keep their lands; that was to their interest. Lamicone gave profuse thanks for the great care I had had of his brother. It was from the old man whom I had brought with me that he had learned he would never see him more, begging me to assure you of his gratitude; that whilst he lived he would not forget the good you had done to his brother; that it would be for him and his to be attached to the French; that my return had brought joy to all; that their joy would not be long continued, as according to what his brother had told him, I was going to winter a long way off; that he prayed me not to abandon them; if I wished to go far away from them to leave one of my children; that he wished it was in his power to follow me; that he would do so heartily; that his brother and his nephew who expected to follow me, would take his place. I encouraged them to keep their word and to hunt well to supply the wants of their families; that I was going further on; that was your will; I wished to increase the number of your children; that I left my eldest son with them in my place, who was adopted by the nations and would inform them of your words. The council ended with many thanks. I then thought of preparing to leave; had my son received as commandant in my absence, and had an order published. Taking the two others with me, I deferred leaving until the 11th of September, waiting for M. Lamarque, to whom I had promised not to hasten, so as to give him the opportunity of joining me, he having promised me at Michilimakinak to make haste, so that he might come with me in the autumn for the discovery of the Mandans, who were formerly called Ouachipouanne, according to the Monsny, Courchouatte; Crees, Mandans;
these are the names of the nation. Seeing on the 10th of the month
that he had not arrived, and everything being in good order, as well
at the fort as for my departure, I left on the 11th, as I have already
stated, hoping that he would join me soon to come with me. I arrived at
Fort Marpas [Mauripas] on the 22nd, where I had the arms examined, pub-
lish your orders concerning the said post, gave a copy of it to Mr.
Larivière, clerk to these gentlemen, and selected five of his men to come
with me. As I had agreed, I left nine men with Mr. Larivière. I went to
the fork of the Assiniboines (Assiniboiné) on the 24th, where I found
ten Cree huts and two war chiefs; expected me, with a quantity of meat,
having been notified that I was coming? They begged me to agree to
remain, to have the pleasure of seeing us and of giving us something to
eat. I agreed, being happy to speak to them. I sent for the two chiefs
in my tent. I knew that they went every year to the English; it had been
reported to me that there was one who had received a belt from the English
to play a bad trick on the French. I told the one who had been accused
everything that had been said of him. I had the honour of writing to you
last year from Michilimakinak; of the rumours current on the subject? He
answered: My father, I know there are many envious men who speak against
me; I have not been to the English for more than six years. I sent, in-
deed, during the last years that the French abandoned us, and it was ne-
cessary to have our wants supplied. Ask those who have been on my account,
who are about me, if they have heard of any such accusation. I can assure
thee the Englishman is quiet and does not speak of the French. They are
liars who have set these rumours afloat. Thou wilt know the truth in time.
So long as the French shall hold our lands here, we promise thee not to
go elsewhere. I made them a small present to encourage them to keep their
word; I told them everything I had said to the others, as well your orders
as the news. Our old man then gave a great account of his journey, which
afforded them much pleasure. The chief whom I had accused said to me:
My father, we thank thee that thou hast spoken well below to our father
for us; we know that he has had pity on us by sending to us Frenchmen on
our lands to supply our wants; we will keep quiet as he desires; the
Sioux should do the same; our hearts are still sick for thy son who came
the first to build a fort on our lands; we loved him much; I have once
already been at war to avenge him; I have destroyed only ten huts, which
is not enough to satisfy us; but now our father has ordered us to keep
quiet; we shall do so. He then asked me where I intended to go; that the
River Assiniboine was very low; that we ran the risk of making our canoes
useless; that we were going among people who did not know how to kill the
beaver, and covered themselves only with ox skin, which we did not need.
They were a people without intelligence, who had never seen the French
and could not know them. I answered that I wished to go in the autumn
among that nation of whites who had been so much spoken of; that I would
ascend the river as far as I could to put myself in a position to make
my journey according to your orders; that I wished to increase the number of
our children to learn to hunt on the Assiniboines and to give them intel-
lect, and that next year I would go elsewhere. Thou dost run a great risk,
my father, that the canoes will leave empty. There are many Assiniboines,
it is true, but they do not know how to hunt beavers; I wish that thou
shouldest give them intelligence. I left on the 26th. My old man asked
me to remain a few days with the Crees, who urgently asked him to remain
with them and that he would rejoin me shortly. As he had his vehicle I
consented willingly, and recommended him to encourage these people to
hunt well, to carry provisions to the French forts and to keep their word
not to go to the English. He told me that he would speak to them as well
as he could, and that he hoped I would be satisfied. I found the water
very low, there having been no rain last summer. The river flows from
the west, winding about greatly, wide, with a strong current and many
sand bars; it is lined with fine woods on the banks and the prairies ex-
tend beyond sight, through whose extent are many cattle and deer. I chose to go by land, following the prairie; with the useless people in the canoes. The road is much shorter by the prairies; several points of the river are cut at once, and a straight road can be kept; game is along the river in great abundance. I had not marched long without meeting several Assiniboines who, having been warned that I was ascending their river, came to meet me. I still kept on my road, deferring to speak to them on their own lands. The company was increasing daily. I marched six days, making good use of the time. On the evening of the 2nd of October the Indians notified me that I could not ascend the river further, the water being too low; that my canoes could only pass the woods, provided all the people were at the portage which goes to the Lake of the Prairies, for this is the road of the Assiniboines in going to the English. Being here, thou wilt stop everyone; thou wouldest go to the Mandans; thou art close to the road. I consulted what we should do, believing that we were about sixty leagues from the fork by water and about thirty-five to forty by land, by taking the prairies. All present, seeing that we could not go further and that we ran a great risk of damaging our canoes so that we could not leave, being in a place without resources for repairing them, having neither gum nor resin, felt that it was more suitable to remain in a place where there was plenty and which was on the road to go to the English, that we had reason to hope well of the people and all persons who, de not go to Fort Maurepas. I resolved on the morning of the 9th to select an advantageous place to build a fort, which I made them begin immediately. I still hoped that M. de la Marque would come to join me. If I had gone higher up he would not have been able to find me. I spoke to the Assiniboines whilst they were building an oven. I assembled them near my tent, made them a present in your name, of powder, ball, tobacco, axes, knives, paring-knives, awls, the whole much valued among those who are in great need of everything. They received me with great ceremony; many with tears in testimony of their joy in exchange for their griefs. I received them among the number of your children, giving them afterwards full instructions respecting your orders, repeating them several times in order that they might comprehend. That appeared to give them great pleasure. They thanked me greatly, promised to do wonders. I recommended them to inform the Assiniboines of the Red River that there were Frenchmen among them; that the French would not abandon them; so long as they had intelligence they ought to know the kindness you had for them by sending them what they needed from such a distance; that their relative, the old man, whom I had brought with me, could tell them what had taken place with us daily. He, in truth, spared nothing to inform them and to teach them what it is to have to do with the French; all ended in great weeping and thanks. Some days after, I secured a guide whom, with others, I paid to accompany me on my search and to carry the baggage. On the evening of the 9th Mr. de la Marque with Sieur Molant, his brother, and eight men in two canoes arrived, which gave me much pleasure. I testified my gratitude to Mr. de la Marque for the trouble he had taken to bring us reinforcements; I questioned him if he had left many people at Fort St. Charles, Lake of the Woods, and whom he had left at Fort Maurepas. He answered me that he had left eight men at the first with two traders, having brought all the canoes he had, not because he hoped to be able to load them, not having been able to bring the heavy goods, but that he had promised he would join me, and did not wish to break his word, that I required people for my expedition, that he had brought them, without injury to himself, not requiring his people during the winter. I thanked him telling him that if he joined in our expedition he would be saved, himself and all his people, the expense until they returned. He told me he wished to share the expense. I answered that that could not be, it was enough for me that he supplied the men and himself without the necessity