

advising any one about it, saying that they would return with some horses to take them away. Champart had a search made, and at the end of two days Brin-d'Amour discovered a cache on a creek a league and a half from the fort, where were found the major part of the effects."..
* While all this was ~~transpiring~~ transpiring on the River Saint-Andrew, Sieur Fabry had left the Arks* with some new guides and they had re-

Footnote *Post of the Arkansas.

paired to the Caddoes in thirteen days and a half. He had to stop there fifteen days to gather thirty horses, the number he thought necessary for a long ~~the~~ journey, whereon many of them always perish.

He left the Caddoes August 16th, with the horses that he had traded for, and reached the River Saint-Andrew on the 31st of the same month, at 15 leagues below the fort. ~~where he met the sergeant~~ ^{where he met the sergeant} ~~and the soldiers~~ with the ~~king's~~ soldiers, who had judged themselves out of condition for a long journey, and were going down to the Forks to feed up a little on some of Brin-d'Amour's good meats. They related to him the events that had transpired while they were awaiting his return.

Fabry appears to have been completely disheartened, to find that the Mallets, on whom he now practically acknowledges that he had largely depended for the success of his expedition, had left for Santa Fe a month before; and he thus describes his feelings on the occasion:

^{frustrated} "Sieur Fabry was very much moved ~~at~~ at seeing his expedition ~~at~~ at a time when he ~~had~~ had flattered himself he was about to accomplish it, after a year of continual trouble and fatigue. He found himself without guides, having [had] only Mallet on whom he could depend; without hunter to provide ^{meat} ^{or} his troop; without ammunition, having found only some hunting powder and about 35 pounds of balls at the fort; without presents nor flags for going among the tribes; and having two men left sick at the Fork [of the Arkansas], ~~he~~ from having made 50 leagues afoot in nine days; and when he would have been in ^a condition to continue his expedition, he had therein ^{everything} to risk and nothing to hope on the part of the Governor of Spain, the secret having been doubtless discovered by the Mallets. He took the course of going to the fort to look for his effects, which he found in great disorder; he however saved the greater part of them, the rest having been purloined, cached or carried off by the Mallets. He does the soldiers the justice [to say] that they have not done him any wrong, and that they have conducted themselves in all this with rare faithfulness and wisdom, it having been at their option to steal or to desert with the others who solicited them".

Thus Sieur Fabry bewails his complete discouragement, disablement

and disgust; gives up the expedition; and, for its failure, heaps all the blame on the devoted shoulders of the two brothers who believed in going things, and who did them.

But there ~~was~~ appears no sufficient reason why, even now, he should have been discouraged to the point of giving up. He had a fair supply of ammunition still left, most of his trading goods, and plenty of horses with which to transport them; and had with him two of the ^{four} Canadians who had been to Santa Fe, and returned by this route, and could show him the way there, one of these (old Philippe Robitaille) being experienced as an Indian interpreter; ~~and~~ while Brin-d'Amour, the hunter, was available, in the place of Mallet, to find meat for the party. In this connection, footnotes from other sources than Fabry, state that,

~~was~~(1), "The hunter named Brin-d'Amour, who had joined the troop, offered to Sieur Fabry to find provisions for every one, if he would continue his route; ~~the~~ ~~men~~ and the men called Philippe and La Rose, who had already made the road from Santa Fe, offered to conduct him thither with certainty";

(2), "There were still more than 100 pounds of lead, which was more than sufficient for going";

and (3), apropos of the accusations against the two brothers, "The certificate which the detachment ~~which the detachment~~ gave to the Mallets, and the will (testament) of Sieur Fabry, vindicates them ~~well~~ amply in all that of which he accuses them."

It is therefore difficult not to suspect that Fabry was afraid to go into the Spanish country with less force, or too proud to go there with less retinue, than he had when the expedition started; though his interminable series of checks and delays was manifestly in part due to inadequate planning of the expedition beforehand, and in part to unfortunate combinations of time and circumstance.

Having sent old Philippe ~~with~~ ^{and} an engagé to ~~the~~ the Forks to look after the ^{two} sick soldiers, who were to go down to the Post of the Arkansas in a vehicle which Brin-d'Amour was to give them, Sieur Fabry ~~left~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{and} the fort ^{on} the Canadian river on the 4th of September. With his Caddo Indian guides, he ~~went~~ ^{went} "straight" (that is presumably south or a little east of south) toward Red river, which he estimated that he reached in 20 leagues travel, striking it evidently not far from the mouth of the False Washita (now generally called Washita) river, three days' journey above the villages of some

Tawakonees* ("Tavakavas") and Keechies* ("Kitsaiches"), which he visited,

*The Tawakonees, ^{rather} of part of them, ^{the chief} were one of the nations or villages that La Harpe found constituting part of the great combined village of Indians on Canadian river in 1719. La Harpe called them the Touacaras. The Keechies, in the summer of 1719, were found living in a village on Red river of Natchitoches, 70 leagues west of the Cadodaguide by Du Rivaige, who was sent out from the Post of the Cadodaguide by La Harpe in June, to find and interview the "Wandering Nations", of which the Keechies—which he called "Quidchaie"—were one out of six, another of these Wandering Nations, being the well-known Ponkaways ("Tancaoye"). Fabry, who now ~~visits~~ visits the Keechies in 1742, calls them "Kitsaiches", and finds them still living on Red river, probably in or near that segment of the river ^{which is included between the mouths of the Boggy and the Little Blue.} ~~which is included between the mouths of the Boggy and the Little Blue.~~ ^{These and other tribes have in recent years been incorporated with others in the Wichita Indian Reservation, which covers White county, Okla.} proceeding thence, by way of the Caddos and Yatasses, to Natchitoches,

where he delivered the sixteen of his horses that had not by this time either died from fatigue nor been stolen.

A note added to ~~Fabry's~~ Fabry's journal by the hand of Moreau Saint-Méry, and reproduced by Margry in the Origines Francaises, seems to indicate that Sieur Fabry took his own time in getting back to New Orleans and giving up, or winding up, his inglorious enterprise; it says, "Fabry relâcha en novembre 1742". And an accompanying note informs us that "This fruitless expedition cost 22,809 livres, 13 schellings and 6 décimes", and adds, ~~MEMMMMMMMMMMMMM~~ ~~it was said~~ — the

^{doubtless,} sentiment of Fabry— "The Canadians ought to begin it over again at their own expense"; which classic sentence, the Sieurs Mallet — could they have had a hand at it— would no doubt have revised so that "Canadians" would read "Fabry", and that "their" would read "his".

^{the results of this Fabry's expeditionary foray went somewhat further than it} Though he ~~was~~ seems to have been loyal to the service of France, and devoted to the good of the Colony of Louisiana, Governor Bienville had jealous enemies who, by ~~xxxxxxx~~ frequent accusations against him, sought his removal from office; and this Fabry ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~an~~ expedition, in whose ultimate commercial results for the colony Bienville had had so great hope and faith, and in which he had risked so much both of his own reputation and of the royal funds, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ proved to be "the straw that broke the camel's back". It followed but a

few years after his unfortunate experiences with the Chickasaws. It

~~it added~~ it added one more to the catalogue of his unsuccessful undertakings; gave his enemies a chance to attack and discomfit him anew; and impaired his previously ^{somewhat} precarious standing with the Court of France.

Says ^{Davis} ~~xxxxxxx~~: "Every military effort put forth by Bienville since his return to Louisiana had resulted disastrously. The old story of accusation and counter-accusation between the resident officials of the colony continued during his second term as before. Chagrined at his

Frontal

Alcega nation
St. Francis, Mass.

Wandering "Ma-Jonkand" name for Tahiti's
Hawaiian name and origin of name
H. V. [unclear]

his expedition

lack of success, and mortified by evident distrust of his abilities shown by the Court, he tendered his resignation and pathetically wrote: "If success proportionate to my application to the business of the Government and to my zeal in the service of the King had always responded to my efforts, I should gladly have consecrated the rest of my days to this work; but a sort of fatality has pursued me for some time, has thwarted the greater part of my best-laid plans, has often made me lose the fruit of my labors, and perhaps, also, a part of the confidence of Your Highness." On the 10th of May, 1743, he was relieved by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and he then returned to France. He was at that time sixty-two years of age, and never revisited the scene of nearly forty-four years of active life in the service of the Government. He was called the "Father of the Colony," and a certain romantic affection attaches to his memory, based rather upon his professed good-will than upon any success shown in his management of affairs."

The Mallet brothers claimed that from about the time when the end of the River Saint-Andrew's navigable water was reached and the Osage party was met with, Fabry had neither really wanted nor intended to go to Santa Fe; they remained at the fort the full ~~period~~ period set for the party to wait for him; and then, ashamed to return and report a failure deemed needless and which would pain if not anger the governor (whose office, just then, they may have divined, ^{might be} rendered untenable by such failure), ~~they had started to Santa Fe as soon as it was possible to do so without disobeying orders.~~ they had started to Santa Fe as soon as it was possible to do so without disobeying orders. They had been careful to see to it that no stigma of mutiny or disobedience should attach to their names in any matter connected with the expedition, and they were now determined that it should not be said that the fraction of the expedition which they personally represented, failed to reach its goal. ^{Though there seems to have been no official record of it, we can hardly} ~~they had started to Santa Fe as soon as it was possible to do so without disobeying orders.~~ ^{doubt that Pierre Mallet, Paul Mallet and the engage, Marcellin, reached ^{the vicinity of} Santa Fe duly, in the early autumn of 1742, and succeeded in safely disposing of their merchandise.}

The statement of Fabry that he had everything to risk and nothing to hope at the hands of the Governor of New Mexico, shows clearly that no royal Spanish cedula had authorized the trade that the expedition had been outfitted to seek, and that his party, though it had been given a sort of passport by Governor Bienville, did not possess the certificate which Lieutenant-Governor Hurtado had cautioned the Mallet-brothers to bring, if they returned. Whatever goods the latter had brought with them on this second coming, were therefore being smuggled into the country and, as stated in the certificate which Hurtado had

given them in 1740 addressed to the officials of Louisiana, were subject to confiscation, as contraband.* It is quite likely there-

Hurtado

*The question of confiscation could hardly have arisen in 1739, as the Canadians had lost in a flooded river, on the way to Santa Fe, apparently all they set out with, except their arms and some personal wearing apparel.

It is presumable that the Mallet trio of 1742, took to New Mexico more goods than three men could carry the entire distance; — that, knowing as they did the character and resources of the country through which they ~~were~~ were to pass, they either made extra-heavy shoulder-packs, planning to make short days journeys till they could trade for a few horses from the Comanches, or else cached, and with horses returned later for, a part of what they set out to transport,

fore, that the Mallets did not ~~actually~~ actually enter Santa Fe on this occasion, but that, from near Pecos or some other retired cis-montane spot whence secret word was sent, they delivered to the emissaries of Pare Rebald and others, the goods these had ordered in 1740 or any other goods brought to dispose of. Nor, ~~in view of~~ ~~his~~ in view of his open hospitality to them and close friendship with them in 1739-'40, and considering the Spanish official ways of those times, is it unlikely that General Hurtado himself — while he would have been obliged to seize and confiscate, in the name of the governor, any ~~such~~ foreign merchandise, publicly brought into the capital — was cognizant of the Mallets' return and doings in 1742, and received from them either goods ordered or a gift in acknowledgment of his many favors. Were the Mallets arrested, etc., there should be official record of it.

End of Chap. XI