PHSC Box 7, Vol. 3:14. P. Dougherty to W. Lowrie, N.D. 1838.

Report of field visited. Reached Mackinac July 7th. Schoolcraft gone, stayed with Mrs. Schoolcraft and waited. Visited Round Island. No one lives there, is small. The hope that Indians would live there was because an old Indian convert of considerable influence consented to live there, he dies and hope is cut off. Island promises nothing to induce Indians to settle. One-third of island is pebbles but could raise crops. Would place them in direct influence of Mackinac traders, could daily visit Mackinac for liquor.

On Ferry's church at Mackinac. Most members gone, those who stay not of proper Christian character. Most inhabitants Catholics, French Canadians and Indians or half breeds, generally inferior class. Better part want Presbyterian minister and would contribute liberally to support. Schoolcraft wants minister, that is why proposed Round Island for mission could also serve Mackinac. I can't recommend for Indian mission but is desirable to send a man, who would have influence on stations in Indian country, could forward supplies to mission families. Some many Indians visit the Island that could probably have more access to Indians than a station in interior, come constantly and remain from a day to a week or more. There is too much liquor there. Minister could be indirect influence there.

Pupils at Ferry's mission school that closed were almost all half breed children of traders who had gone in and married in the interior. Is the opinion of most that I conversed with that the children of mixed blood are not the most promising individuals to educate and that generally they are less respected by the Indians than full blooded Indian children. Boarding schools not recommended for Indian country.

After talking to Mr. Johnston decided not to visit Manistee. Chief of the band there had gone with deputation beyond Mississippi to select new country if they have to remove from present location. Johnston said that Grand Traverse Bay, in character, numbers and freedom from Catholic influence wad most promising place for mission. Indians are beginning to gather on that reservation, soil on bay best in that part of Michigan. Schoolcraft also considered the most favorable place since Indians unwilling to move to Round Island or Manistee.

He advised me to visit village of Esquagonabe and go to Manistee if I could. Went south with Indians from Muskegon in bark canoe. Visited L'Arbre Croche. Priest was at Detroit. Is large village and Indians have made great advances in civilization compared with any others I visited. They exhibit abundant evidence that the Indians susceptible of improvement and have capacity for great improvement.

Principal village on Grand Traverse situated 12 miles up bay on the north bank. Chief absent and all I could do was see situation. Schoolcraft advised me not to say much to him but tell him was according to build school per 1836 treaty. Thought best to make it more independent of the will of the Indians and of any influence which either traders or Catholics could exert against it. Mr. Ferry had been prevented from establishing mission there through influence on some men at Mackinac after the chief had given consent. The village was ten or twelve bark houses. Principal man at the village said there were sixty men but he could not tell number of women and children. I think he reported number large. Are about 400 living on the bay in three or four villages at different places but they are gathering on the reservation which will bring them all within sphere of a missionary stationed at village of Esguagonabe. Johnston says that several of the

Indians are laying by from their yearly receipts to purchase lands when come in market. Gardens clean and well dressed. Potatoes and squash looked fine, corn vigorous but of small growth. Good fishing in bay. After a year or two a family could have in the settlement almost every necessary provision except flour and pork and butter.

Twenty five miles further up the lake is a village at the mouth of a fine stream. Not as large as the one at the bay but the appearance of soil and village a favorable impression. Chief was favorable on school and said they were home all the time except when absent on hunting trips or sugar bush. The place is more easily accessible to vessels going up and down the lake pass directing in sight and the water is deep so that almost any vessel could come close to shore. Is good fishing in the lake, good site for sawmill on stream, could benefit settlement. Stream is not deep enough for vessels so will not be temptation for white men to occupy it. Site no less desirable and more pleasant than the one on the bay. This is not a reservation but since reserves run out in three years and after than the Indians have no exclusive privileges on them above what they have on other lands it is not a serious objection. There is less probability of white men settling near this village. There are several men at Mackinac who are talking of going in to the bay to take up land out of reservation limits, most are men of good morals, a carpenter and blacksmith.

Found Gareys' government farmer at Manistee. Good people devoted to welfare of Indians. Place was chosen for reserve at Garey's suggestion, many of the Indians were not pleased and refuse to settle on it. Soil not very good. County well timbered with pine, and has large lake and is navigable for almost any size vessel. Before its selection several men settled there and built dwellings, were compelled to leave. Garey says they are men of capital who will come back when the reservation expires. If this is true, Indians could not long stay in present location. If they moved further up river they would find much better soil and could be undisturbed for some time. When I visited chief was in west, Indians absent in Canada. On reserve are eight families, 9 men, 9 women, 27 children. Chief is amiable, very desirous to have school in his village, embraces every opportunity of learning and is adopting customs of white men. Would do all he could to influence his people to improve could gather twelve or fifteen children for school. If the Indians were more settled encouragement could be afforded. Are home only small part of the year. In fall they start south on their winter hunts, return in spring to prepare and plant gardens. Then they go to Mackinac and sell their furs and purchase provisions and return in three or four seeks and dress their gardens and stay around home while they have any provisions. In August they go to Canada to visit or get presents and usually they stay there until after payment at Mackinac. When they return it is time to dig potatoes and gather corn, then they prepare for winter hunt. They are at home only short periods. They take everything with them, say they love their children too much to leave them behind. Little or no probably that more than one or two if any more families remove to reservation.

Visited Ferry at Grand River. He says Grand Traverse most favorable and promising place for mission, but despairs of prospects as long as they have present relation to white people and are left to mercy of selfish and unprincipled white men to drive them from point to point as their interests dictate. Says everything in Indian character promises success to missionary.

Comments: Are about 7,000 people covered by 1836 Treaty. Settlements scattered generally small from two to three dozen families. Can't expect them to concentrate, missionary can reach a few of them. All Indians are roving, are out of mission influence for part of the year. It is still important to plant the seed for future generations. Comments on planned expenses. I recommend station at Grand Traverse at the village twenty-five miles up the lake, and that the teacher be sent to Manistee. All depends on question of the speedy emigration of the Indians. If they remove west at the end of three years then board would not require expense of building. Will probably be effected by deputation when it returns. Probability is now that they will remain until the land co mes in market and is sold. Those points most favorable. Schoolcraft suggests that when land comes on market the mission society could purchase as guardians for Indians the lands they might then occupy or any they thought proper. This could secure them a permanent abode.

American Indian Correspondence;

The Presbyterian Historical Society Collection of Missionaries' Letters, 1833-1893

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Expense
Mr Schoolcraft
aug. 1838,
Chg. on Book

The Hon.
Walter Lowrie
Sir,

In compliance with your instructions, I submit to the ex com. a report of facts connected with the field which I have visited. The com. may be surprised to find the facts, in relation to those points which I was directed particularly to visit, and which were supposed to be the most promising, different from what they anticipated. Notwithstanding those points hold out no special encouragement for commencing stations, there are others which do.

I left New York June 19th in the steam-boat Champlain and proceeded by way of the Rail road, and Canal, directly to Buffalo, stopping over Sabbath at Palmyra. From Buffalo I took passage in the steam boat to Detroit. There I was delayed five days waiting a boat going up the lake. At Detroit I learned that Mr Schoolcraft was absent to Washington and was advised to wait his return. On Thursday, the fifth of July, I left Detroit, and arrived at Mackinac on Saturday the 7th. I called on Mrs Schoolcraft and found her a pleasant and intelligent woman, but in very feeble health. She invited me to make my home with her family until Mr Schoolcraft's return. While I remained there I visited Round Island, and collected such facts respecting the

church; the mission
causes of its being
observations I cou
could, from Mr.
others; I waited to
consult him resp
might be had t
with Mr S. I woul
First respecting Rou
of about a mile
fourth of a mi
and is situated
mac. There is n
ground of hope th
was this. An old
consented to make
settled there, he w
withstanding the
Last fall this old m
is cut off. The Is
to induce him to
is a bed of pebble
of the land woul
cultivation but th
pected to till, su
That Island is b
trating them fo

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he mission school, its character, effects, and the
its being given up as I could. After making all the
ns I could and ascertaining what facts I
one Mr. Johnston, brother of Mrs Schoolcraft, and
wanted to ascertain Mr Schoolcrafts views, and to
him respecting different points where access
had to the largest number. Having consulted
S. I would report the following.

cting Round Island. This is a small Island
a mile and a half in length and three
a mile in width at the broadest point;
situated about one mile south west of mack=
re is no person living on the Island. The
hope that the Indians would occupy the Island
n old Indian convert of considerable influence
e make that his residence. It was thought if he
re, he would draw others around him, not=
ing the general unwillingness to go on the Island.
his old man died and the hope of settlement there
The Island promises nothing to the Indian
him to settle there. One third of the Island
pebbles washed up by the water. A small portion
d would produce a small crop by skillful
but the Indian will not, and could not be ex=
till such land, if he can find any other.
nd is by no means a desirable spot for collecting
them for instruction. It would be bringing them

directly under an influence which is the most adverse
to the improvement of the Indian that can oppose the mis=
sionary. It is the influence of the rum traders at Mack=
inac. From Round Island they could daily visit Mack=
inac, have free access to liquor at all times, and it
could be furnished at their settlement without the
possibility of prevention.

Second respecting the church at Mackinac. This church
which was first planted by the Rev. Mr Ferry and
was once in a flourishing, is now in an expiring con=
dition. Most of the members have removed from the place
and those who remain with a very few exceptions fail
to maintain a proper christian character. I preached two
sabbaths that I was there. A number of the people were
very desirous of having preaching. A large portion of the
present inhabitants are Catholics, French Canadians and
Indians or half breed. They are generally the inferior class
of society. The better portion of the inhabitants are desi=
rous of having a presbyterian minister in the place,
and if they should find one who pleased them they
would contribute liberally to his support. Mr. Schoolcraft
appears very desirous of securing some one to preach
at that place and one reason why Round Island
was recommended to the Board as a favourable place
for a station was doubtless that Mackinac might

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ged from the Station. From what I saw
not recommend Mackinac as an Indian
ry Station, yet the occupation of that point
st man is very desirable from the impor=
nection it might have with and its indi=
luence upon Stations in the Indian coun=
lending in supplies to the Grand Traverse or any
ages up the Lake it would be desirable to
e one at Mackinac who would feel an in=
rward to such point, as necessary such an=
the mission families might stand. A man
There could probably have access to a larger
of the natives than a man in the interior
are Indians coming and going constantly,
from one day to a week, or more. It would
the most unfavourable circumstance that
labour for them there, however, on account of ardent
which are there obtained, and all will use if
be procured. Most of the Indians which
Mackinac while I was there were drinking,
s informed they were from remote places
re debased than Indian which live on the
side of the Lake. If the domestic board would
pastor to the church there the indirect in=
in helping forward the missionary work among
es would be great and salutary. Some thing

would be contributed by the people for his support so
that the amount required from the society would be
small. A devoted, prudent man, might be the means
of great good there, as there are in the summer season
a number of strangers always visiting the place,
a number of boatmen are also stopping there, and by
acquiring the Indian language he could have daily op=
portunity of doing some thing for the natives by visiting
their lodges, and conversing with individuals. It is
necessary to mention that the Rev. Mr Crampton from
the Detroit Pres. came by invitation of Mr School=
craft to the place and preached one Sabbath while
I was there. A meeting was called the day I left to
ascertain if sufficient could be raised from the inhabitants
to support Mr Crampton. There was but little probability
of his remaining long at the place. If he does not re=
main the way is clear for some one to go there im=
mediately and it is probable part of the building of the
Am. Board will be unoccupied this fall and could be
rented for a family.

Thirdly, respecting the Mission School. The com. are
aware that Mr Ferry resigned his care of the School
some five years since, and about a year afterwards
the School was disbanded. Several reasons have been as=
signed for relinquishing this field with which it is
presumed the com. are acquainted, and some causes were stated by
person at Mackinac but as the published reasons are

iple and as the others involve personal
I do not think it proper to mention them

The mission building is rented to two families
is the property of the Am. Board. The chil=
cattered, and little could be ascertained con=
them. Some of them are married and are
at mission station at different points.
Some very pleasing fruits of the mission ex=
n Some of the youth educated in the School.
, ~~quite~~ almost exclusively half breeds, chil=
the traders who had gone in and married
terior. It is the opinion of most that I conver
that the children of mixed blood are not
promising individuals to educate, and that
hey are less respected by the Indians than
Indian children. The system of boarding schools
o be recommended for the indian country.
n never was exclusively and perhaps not chief=
dian mission. It was for the traders and others
inac. Mr Johnston told me there had not been
ded Indian educated in the School. Its in=
opening the door for missionaries in all that
d its fruits in the conversion of many, influen=
idually in connection with the Am. Fur Com
the army, as well as converts from among the
who are labouring as missionaries, has been very
very precious.

While waiting Mr Schoolcrafts ~~return~~ I had fre=
quent conversation with Mr Johnston ~~acting~~ Inter=
preter for the office of Indian affairs, and with
Mr Buck a mechanic in the employ of government
at the manistee reservation. They reported the state of
things such, at the Manistee, that I had relinquished
the purpose of visiting the place, as it was difficult
of access. I formed the determination not to visit it
in view of the fact that the chief of the band then
had gone with a deputation beyon the Miss. to select
a new country for them, if they have to remove from
their present location; the principle fact in connec=
tion with the reservation having been obtained also from
eye witnesses I considered it less important to visit
it personally. Mr. Johnston informed me that the
Grand Traverse Bay, in point of numbers, of character
as well as freedom from catholic influence, was the
most promising place to commence operation. The
Indians are beginning to gather on that reservation
The Soil on the Bay is the best in that part of Mich=
igan. I consulted Mr Schoolcraft respecting this point
and he considered it at present the most favourable
place, as the Indians were willing to accupy that
reservation, while they were unwilling to remove to
either Round Island or the Manistee. He advised
to visit the village of Esquagonabe and if I could
to go as far as the Manistee. After two days fruitless

et an interpreter and men to go with me
and Traverse, Mr Buck who was waiting to
to the maniste accidentally or rather provi=
met with a young man who wished to go to
ver, who would go as interpreter if I would
expenses there, at the same time we found
who lived on the Muskegon, on his way home
oyed him for twenty dolls to take us with
on Saturday the 28th of July we set out
canoe, to coast up the Lake about three
nile. I visited the L Arbour croche settle=
the Little Traverse, where the catholics have
station. The priest had left the settlement,
efore we arrived, for Detroit. This is a large
d the Indians have made great advance
ation compared with any others I visited. They
undant evidence that the Indian is susceptable of im=
and have the capacity for great improve=

ame to the principal village on the grand
, which is situated up the bay about two
on the north bank, I found the chief was
nd could do nothing more than see the situa
village and the country around it. His absen
was not a thing that very much interfer
object in visiting the place, which was to se
Schoolcraft advised not to say much about
of my visit further than to say that acco=

ding to their late treaty the President had promised 18
them teachers. that it was one of their privileges to which
they had a right to and I had been sent to select
a place and build a school house and wished him
to point out to me the best location, and that Mr S.
would explain the whole matter to him when he went
to Mackinac. Going on this ground he thought the wise
and better plan as it would place the establishment of
a school on treaty provision, and make it more in=
dependant of the will of the Indians, and of any in=
fluence which either the traders or catholics could ex=
ert against it. This course was particularly advisable
with respect to this settlement, as Mr Ferry had been
prevented from establishing a mission there through
the influence of some men at Mackinac after the
Chief had given his full consent.
At this village there were ten or twelve bark houses and
the principal man at the village said their were sixty
men, but he could not tell the number of women and
children. I think the number reported ~~is~~ large.
On the bay there are about four hundred ~~living in~~
three or four villages, at different points, but they are
gathering Mr Johnston says on the reservation which
will bring them all within the sphere of a missionary
stationed at the village of Esquagonabe. Mr Johnston
stated further that several of the Indians are laying by,
from their yearly receipts, money to purchase lands
there when they come in market.

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heir gardens which appeard well. They were
e and well dressed. Potatoes and Squashes
ery fine, the corn looked vigerous but was of
growth. There is good fishing in the bay and
ar or two a family could have in the settlement
ery necessary of provisions excepting flour and
. Butter the two latter items could be had by
ave there

About twenty five miles further
Lake there is a village at the mouth of a
arm of water. It is not quite as large as the
ned on the bay, but the situation, the as-
of the soil, the aspect of the village, made
avourable impression. The Chief felt favour-
y the establishment of a school and said they
come all the time except when absent on
ting excursions or in the sugar bush. This
more easy of access to vessels going up and
lake as they pass directly in sight and
is deep so that almost any vessel could run
to the shore. There is good fishing in the Lake
y natural advantage that any other place has
addition that a good sight for a saw mill
found on the stream and this might be
to a settlement if it become permanent for
ber of years. The stream not being large
for vessels to run in, it will not afford
portation for white men to occupy it. This point
exception of numbers is a point not as desira-

ble and I think more pleasant, than the one mentioned
on the Bay. This is not a reservation but seeing the
reservations run out in three years, after which the
Indians have no ~~more~~ exclusive privileges on them
above what they have on other lands, it not being a
reservation, is not a serious objection. There is less pro-
bability of white men settling near this village. There
are men, several, at Mackinack, who are talking of
going in to the Bay to take up lands; out of the
limits ~~of~~ the reservation however — most of them are
men of good morals — One is a carpenter, and one a
blacksmith —

After twelve days we reached the Mani-
itu where I found Mr & Mrs Geary, was very kindly
received and furnished with provisions for the rest of
my journey. Mr Geary is a very good man, who
has devoted himself to the welfare of the Indians, and
engaged in the employ of government as farmer for the
Indians, expecting that a missionary would be sent there.
Mrs Geary devotes what time she can to the instruction
of the children, and in different ways trying to benifit
the people. This point was selected as a ~~reservation by~~
the advice of Mr Geary but many of the Indians were
not pleased with it and refuse to settle on it.
The soil is not very good. The country is well tim-
bered with Pine. A large lake is connected with the
stream and is navigable for almost any sized ves-
sel. Before its selection several men had settled
there and built dwellings, which they were compelled

Mr Geary says there are men of capital who
e eye on that place, who will come in as
e period of the reservation expires. If such
the case the Indians would not long remain
resent location. If they remove further up
they would find a much better soil and
ain undisturbed for some time. However I
facts that the comp may see the prospect-
lishment there. When I visited the place all
ns were absent. The Chief had not returned
the west, and the other families ~~were~~ gone
la. On this reservation there are eight fam-
isting of 9 men, 9 women, and 29 chil=
e chief is an amiable man, who is very
to have a school established in his village.
ces every opportunity of learning, and he
g the customs of white men he would do
ld to induce his people to improve. A school
or fifteen children could be gathered it is
. A house which with a little fixture could
comfortable is vacant and can be oc=
immediately free of expence. If the Indians
fixed in their habitation there, more incom=
would be afforded. They are at home
all portion of the year. This is Mr Geary's ac=
them. In the fall they start south on their
nts, they return in the spring prepare and
r gardens. Then they go to Mackinac and
furs and purchase some provisions. They re=

turn in three or four weeks and dress their gardens
and remain about home while they have any provi=
sions and in Aug.t, they go to Canada to visit or receive
presents; and usually remain until after the payment
is made at Mackinack (which is in Sept) When they return it is time
to dig their potatoes and gather their corn after which
they prepare to start on their winter hunting excursion
It will be perceived this leaves them at home but
short periods together. They always take everything
with them. They say they love their children to well
to leave them behind. There is little or no proba=
bility that more than one or two if indeed any more fam=
ilies remove to this reservation.

From the manistee I
was under the necessity of going to Grand river about
one hundred miles further up the lake and from thence
to Chicago to get a passage back.
At grand River I saw Mr Henry and had an ex=
pression of his views respecting the prospect of suc=
cessful missionary labour among the Indians in
that region, and as to the most ~~favourable point~~
for a location. He considers the Grand Traverse
altogether the most desirable and promising but says
he despairs of any permanent good resulting to the Indians
as a people as long as they remain in their present
relation to the white people, and as long as they are
left to the mercy of selfish and unprincipled white
men to drive them from point to point as their inter=
est may dictate. It was the conviction that there

hope of permanent good he says that induced
elinquish the work. He think there is every thing
ndian character that promises success to the mis=
nd that every thing encourages the hope that
l labour will result in the conversion of in=
s, but as to laying a permanent foundation
others can build or as to sowing seed that
ing and bear fruit in the civilization and
ization of the tribe or people he thinks it
be hoped for while the present circumstances
around them, exist, and the present course of white
dispossessing them and not allowing them a
d permanent abode, is pursued.
e the views and feeling of a man who has
n or twelve years in connection with a mis=
thal region. How correct or impartial his
each individual must judge.

pect this whole field a few general remarks
made. First as to the number of individuals
with the extent of the field. Between six
n thousand are included in the late treaty.
e at present scattered over an extent of six=
r two degrees square. Their settlements are
small from two or three to a dozen families
t the concentration of a large number at or
point cannot be expected. Hence the mis=
an by possibility reach but comparatively
e whole number.

Secondly. The facts stated, with respect to the roaving habits of the Indians at the Maniste, is true to a grea=ter or less degree of all the Indians, hence the few with which the missionary can have intercourse is for a greater or less portion of the year entirely remo=ved from under his influence, unless he goes with them.

Thirdly. The prospective influence of the missionary in sowing the seed of divine truth where it may spring up and multiply in subsequent generations, appears to be an important consideration in view of the divine command, the wide desolations, and the smallness of the means which are employed by the Church to evangelize the nations. If in this field, from the circumstances of the case, only the present good can be hoped for, and but little prospectively, while in an other field the present good may be expected while in prospect, there opens a constantly widening extending and brightening prospect in the spread and triumph of the gospel in coming generations, is it not right to think that providence points to the latter rather than the former as the field to be immediate=ly occupied? This question is asked not because I think there is any thing to discourage from occupying this field immediate, and it may promise prospectively more than at first view is supposed. It is the facts as they exist that I wish to state to the committe.
As it respects buildings there are none at any of the

ted, except the one mentioned at the manistee.
- of putting up a comfortable log dwelling is esti=
$500 - Lumber would have to be procured at Detroit
ters would demand extra wages for going to such
I think the estimate high, altho the blacksmith
the Manistee, cost government or rather the Indians
uilding could be put up better and cheaper
Individual could go in with two or three hand
erintend the work. Mr Schoolcraft said govern
uld doubtless have buildings erected. He said
e two years appropriation which was at the com
f the Board which would defray the expense of

s are scare and high at machinac - Potatoes
e purchased there or from the Indians for 3 or 4
per bushel - Fish sell for 9 & 10 dolls per Bll.
rovision could be purchased and brought.
- Cleveland or detroit much cheaper than
ld be obtained there.
equisite to commence a station besides a house
- ordinary furniture and provision for a fami
e medicines, some few mechanical tools, some
urn but chiefly an interpreter. The last is
important and most difficult to be obtained.
Grand River Mr Ferry mentioned the name of
Cole a young man brought up in the missi
ho has been studying with the view of devo-
self to the missionary work among his people.
failure and he was compelled to relinquish his.
is very highly spoken of by Mr Ferry & family.

He is a most beautiful penman is a young man
of good mind, is very handy with carpenters tools
so that he can put up a building - Mr F. thinks him
decidedly the best qualified person with which he is acc-
quainted - It has only been the doubt of success and
the want of some door to commence that has kept
him from being engaged. Mr F. thought there was
little doubt but the board could engage him.
He would need to spend some little time in reviving
his knowledge of the Indian, having neglected it for
some time. I told Mr F. if the board should
think of employing him, Mr Lowrie would write to
him.

The committee may expect me to recommend
some plan of operation and the time when the
field can be taken possession of to best advantage.
If the committee determine to commence operation
in that region the sooner it is done the better.
The first thing, and requested by Mr Schoolcraft is
to communicate to him the determination of the
board that he may report to the department and
the Society secure the funds which government
has provided, and to ascertain from him the views
and feeling of the chiefs as I left by his advice the
understanding with the chiefs to be arranged
by him.

I would recommend that through the patronage
of the domestic board the church at Mackinac be at once sup-
plied with a pastor and that a principle sta=
tion be made on the Grand Traverse, an other

'aye mentioned twenty five miles up the
that a teacher be sent to the manistee.
on respecting the relative importance of these
hends very much on the question of the study
on of the Indians. If they remove west at
of the three years then the manistee would
e same facility for acquiring the language
ld not require the expence of building. This
vill probably be affected very much by the
the deputation when it returns.
ility is now that they will remain until
comes in market and is sold. Those points
remote from immediate white settlement
e most favourable. The plan was suggested
oolcraft that the Society might advise the
e into market purchase as guardians for
s the lands they might then occupy or
as they thought proper. Thus they could
e a permanent abode. The season
advanced that the Indians will be soon
th the navigation of the lakes will
ore difficult but if buildings could be
s fall it would be well. Buildings would
erected before families could go in.
on is made by the government for Phys.
knowledge of medicine is desirable for some
ected with the mission. If a Phy.n could
d by the board he could be of great
e he would have great influence among
s. There is a possibility and I think a strong pro-
successful establishment should be made on the Bay

that a mechanic and farmer might be sent in by the govern-
ment. The carpenter at Mackinac has but little to do at that
place and is rather desirous of going.

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